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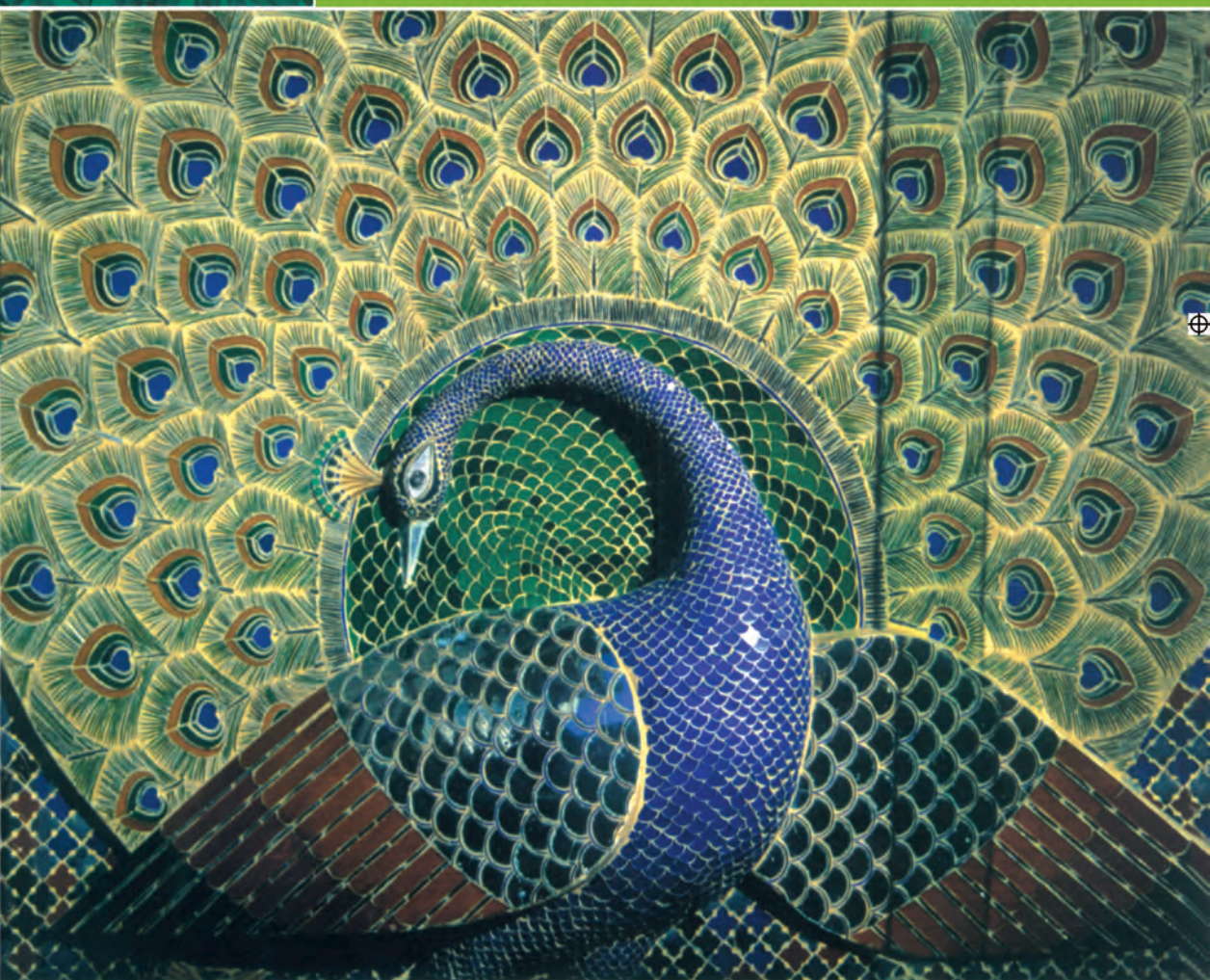
SILVER EDITION



# Interactions











ACCESS

LISTENING/SPEAKING



Emily Austin Thrush • Robert Baldwin • Laurie Blass

# Table of Contents

	Welcome to Interactions/Mosaic Silver Edition.....	vi
	Scope and Sequence.....	xii
	Introducing the Interactions Access	
	Listening/Speaking Characters .....	xviii
	<b>Chapter 1</b> Neighborhoods, Cities, and Towns .....	2
	<b>Chapter 2</b> Shopping and E-Commerce .....	26
	<b>Chapter 3</b> Friends and Family .....	50
	<b>Chapter 4</b> Health Care .....	70
	<b>Chapter 5</b> Men and Women.....	90
	<b>Chapter 6</b> Sleep and Dreams .....	110
	<b>Chapter 7</b> Work and Lifestyles .....	132
	<b>Chapter 8</b> Food and Nutrition .....	152
	<b>Chapter 9</b> Great Destinations.....	174
	<b>Chapter 10</b> Our Planet.....	198
	Audioscript.....	218
	Vocabulary Index .....	244
	Skills Index .....	246

# Neighborhoods, Cities, and Towns

## In This Chapter

- Using Language:** Asking for and Giving Personal Information  
Confirming Information
- Listening:** Getting Meaning from Context  
Listening for Time and Distance  
Listening for Fares
- Speaking:** Talking About Days and Dates  
Talking About Transportation

“What is the city but the people?”

—William Shakespeare,  
English playwright (1564–1616)



## Connecting to the Topic

- 1 Beth, Ali, and Lee are students at Faber College. Do you think Faber College is in a big city or a small town? Why?
- 2 Where are Beth, Ali, and Lee? What are they doing?
- 3 What do you think Beth, Ali, and Lee will do next?



# Part 1 Conversation: Hometowns

## Before You Listen



**1 Discussing Cities and Towns** Look at these photos. Talk to a classmate. Compare and contrast the two places. Use the chart below to help you with your discussion.



▲ A city



▲ A town

Features	A City	A Town
Buildings: Tall? Low?		
Traffic: Light? Heavy?		
People: Few/Not crowded? Many/Crowded?		
Air: Clean? Polluted (dirty)?		
Lifestyle: Quiet? Noisy? Exciting? Busy?		
Transportation: Private cars? Public buses? Taxis?		



**2 Vocabulary Preview** Listen to these words and expressions from Ali, Bet Lee's conversation. Check (✓) the words and expressions that you know.

**Nouns**

- capital
- hometown
- population
- transportation

**Adjective**

- interesting

**Expression**

- Are you kidding?

**3 Guessing the Meanings of New Words from Context** Guess the meanings of the underlined words and expressions. Write your guesses on the lines. Check your answers with a dictionary or with your teacher.

1. Life in a big city is always interesting. There are a lot of things to do.  
My guess: \_\_\_\_\_
2. What kind of transportation do you use—the train, the bus, or the subway?  
My guess: \_\_\_\_\_
3. My hometown is Mexico City. I was born there, and I still live there.  
My guess: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Paris is the capital of France. The government offices are there.  
My guess: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Seoul, Korea, has a large population. More than ten million people live there.  
My guess: \_\_\_\_\_
6. New York has fantastic entertainment. There are multiplex cinemas, concert halls and other places to have fun at night.  
My guess: \_\_\_\_\_
7. **A:** Is there any good entertainment in New York?  
**B:** Are you kidding? There's fantastic entertainment in New York!  
My guess: \_\_\_\_\_



▲ Mexico City



▲ Paris



▲ Seoul

## Listen



**4 Listening for Main Ideas** Listen to the first part of the conversation and choose the best answer to each question.

- What is Beth doing?
  - She's meeting Ali for the first time.
  - She's meeting Lee for the first time.
  - She's meeting her friends, Ali and Lee.
- What is Seoul?
  - Beth's hometown
  - the capital of Korea
  - a small town in northern California
- What is San Anselmo, California?
  - Lee's hometown
  - a capital city
  - a small town



**5 Listening for Specific Information** Listen to the complete conversation and choose the best answer to each question.

- Who is Beth?
  - Lee's friend
  - Ali's friend
  - Ali's cousin
- What is the population of Seoul?
  - less than 100,000
  - between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000
  - more than 10,000,000
- What does Lee say about Seoul?
  - It's a small city.
  - There isn't any good public transportation.
  - There are hundreds of restaurants and cafes there.
- Why does Lee say Seoul has a "fantastic atmosphere"?
  - because it's a big city
  - because there are a lot of people
  - because there are hundreds of cafes and restaurants

## After You Listen

**6 Vocabulary Review** Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

capital	interesting	entertainment	transportation
hometown	kidding	population	

1. Seoul is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Korea.
2. There's good public \_\_\_\_\_ in Seoul. It's easy to get around.
3. Seoul has a large \_\_\_\_\_. Over ten million people live there.
4. I'm from San Anselmo, California. What's your \_\_\_\_\_?
5. My classes are \_\_\_\_\_. I'm really enjoying them and learning a lot.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ in Tokyo is fantastic. There are concerts, restaurants, and cafes in the evening.
7. **A:** Would you like to go to Paris?  
**B:** Are you \_\_\_\_\_? I'd love to go!

## Stress

### STRESSING WORDS IN ENGLISH

In English conversation, some words are *stressed*. That is, we say these stressed words louder and clearer than other words. Words can be stressed for several reasons. It is important for speaking and listening comprehension to understand this pattern of speaking in English.

#### Example

Nice
to
meet
you.

(stressed)
(stressed)

In this book, you will practice listening for stress.



**7 Listening for Stressed Words** Listen to the first part of the conversation again. The stressed words are marked.

**Ali:** Beth! Hey, Beth! How's it going?

**Beth:** Ali! Hi! I'm fine. How're you?

**Ali:** Fine, thanks. Beth, this is Lee. Lee, this is my friend, Beth.

**Lee:** Nice to meet you.

**Beth:** Nice to meet you. Are you from around here?

**Lee:** No, I'm from Seoul, Korea.

**Beth:** Really? That's interesting. Seoul's the capital of Korea, isn't it?

**Lee:** Yes, that's right. How about you? What's your hometown?



## Contractions

### COMBINING WORDS WITH CONTRACTIONS

Contractions are a way to combine words. When you put the two words together, you drop letters and replace those letters with an apostrophe ('). People use contractions in speaking and in writing.

Long Form	Contraction
I am from Seoul.	I'm from Seoul.
Seoul is the capital.	Seoul's the capital.
It is a really big city.	It's a really big city.



**8 Comparing Long Forms and Contractions** Listen to the following sentences from the conversation. Repeat the sentences after the speaker.

Long Form	Contraction
1. How is it going?	<u>How's</u> it going?
2. I am fine.	<u>I'm</u> fine.
3. Seoul is the capital.	<u>Seoul's</u> the capital.
4. It is a really big city.	<u>It's</u> a really big city.
5. That is a lot of people!	<u>That's</u> a lot of people!
6. There is good public transportation.	<u>There's</u> good public transportation.



**9 Listening for Contractions** Listen to the sentences. Circle the letter of the sentence that you hear.

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. a. I am fine.                    | b. I'm fine.                    |
| 2. a. He is from Seoul.             | b. He's from Seoul.             |
| 3. a. It is the capital of Korea.   | b. It's the capital of Korea.   |
| 4. a. There is great scenery there. | b. There's great scenery there. |
| 5. a. What is the population?       | b. What's the population?       |



## Using the Internet

### Using Search Engines and Keywords

You can use the Internet to practice listening and speaking. To find websites, use a search engine such as [www.google.com](http://www.google.com). Use *keywords* to find websites about a specific topic. Keywords are words that are related to your topic. For example, if you want to find information about English language learning sites that have pronunciation practice, you can use the keywords *English* and *pronunciation* to get a list of useful websites.

To start a search, go to a search engine. Type your keyword(s) into the text box. Then, click the Submit or Search button.

English pronunciation

Submit

The search engine will show you a list of websites on your topic. Click on a choice to see a website.

Note: To practice pronunciation or listening on the Internet, make sure you have headphones or speakers.

**10 Practicing Your Search Skills** List possible keywords to do searches for the topics below.

- practicing English pronunciation \_\_\_\_\_
- practicing English contractions \_\_\_\_\_
- practicing English stress \_\_\_\_\_
- your own idea \_\_\_\_\_

Now, choose one of the topics above. Open a search engine such as [www.google.com](http://www.google.com). Use the keywords from your list to find three websites on your topic. Report to the class on your search.

1. Which topic did you choose?
2. Which keywords did you use?
3. Did you find useful websites?
4. Which websites were useful?



## Talk It Over

### 11 Getting to Know You

1. Work in groups of four. Each person in the group should choose a different role-play card from page 11 and read it. You will answer questions about the information on your card.
2. Write your teacher's name and the names of your group members in the spaces at the top of the chart.
3. Look at the example (Stacy).
 

**Example**    **A:** What's your name?  
                   **B:** Stacy.  
                   **A:** Where are you from?  
                   **B:** I'm from Kansas City.
4. Write your own question for item number 7.
5. As a class, practice asking your teacher the questions and write his or her answers on the chart.
6. Take turns asking your group members the questions. Write their answers on the chart.

Question	Name	Teacher	Name	Name	Name
	<i>Stacy</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____
1. Where are you from?	<i>Kansas City</i>				
2. What country is your hometown in?	<i>United States</i>				
3. Is your hometown small, medium-sized, or big?	<i>Medium-sized</i>				
4. What's the population?	<i>441, 545</i>				
5. Is there good public transportation?	<i>Yes</i>				
6. Are there any good tourist attractions? Give an example.	<i>Yes, Empire State Building</i>				
7. Your question:					

City: Kyoto  
Country: Japan  
Small, medium-sized, or big: Big  
Population: 1,461,140  
Public transportation: Yes

City: Curitiba  
Country: Brazil  
Small, medium-sized, or big: Big  
Population: 1,465,698  
Public transportation: Yes

City: Puebla  
Country: Mexico  
Small, medium-sized, or big: Big  
Population: 1,400,000  
Public transportation: Yes

City: Chiang Mai  
Country: Thailand  
Small, medium-sized, or big: Medium-sized  
Population: 164,902  
Public transportation: Yes



▲ Night in the streets of Tokyo's Shibuya District

## Part 2 Using Language

### Asking for and Giving Personal Information

#### WHEN SOMEONE ASKS FOR YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

Sometimes you must give your personal information (name, address, telephone number, email address). Examples include:

- to a new friend
- to a company that is mailing something to you
- when you are registering for classes

#### Example

A: What is your name and address?

B: Jamie Burns,  
231 Ellsworth Street,  
San Francisco, CA,  
94933



▲ What is your name and address?

Sometimes you *don't* want to give your personal information.

Examples include:

- at a party
- to a stranger on the street

Here are some things that you can say when you don't want to give your personal information.

#### Example

A: What's your phone number?

B: I'd rather not say.

*or*

I'm afraid I don't give out my address and phone number.

*or*

I'm sorry, I don't give out personal information.



▲ What's your phone number?



**1 Listening for Personal Information** Listen to the conversation. Write information that you hear. If the person doesn't give personal information, write X

1. First name: Gordon Last name: McKay  
 Address: East Park Avenue, Apartment  
 Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_
2. First name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: Southern Avenue  
 Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fax number: \_\_\_\_\_
3. First name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: P.O. Box Shing Wong Street, Hong Kong  
 Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email address: \_\_\_\_\_
4. First name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Writing Personal Information** Write information about yourself.

First name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fax number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email address: \_\_\_\_\_



**3 Writing Personal Information Questions** Work with a partner. Write six personal information questions on a piece of paper.

**Example** What is your name?

## Strategy

### Confirming Information

Sometimes you are not sure that you heard personal information correctly. If you are not sure, you can repeat the information as a question.

#### Example

- Ms. Dunn:** What's your telephone number?  
**Gordon McKay:** My number is 555-7950.  
**Ms. Dunn:** 555-7950?  
**Gordon McKay:** That's right.

**4 Asking for and Confirming Personal Information** Move around the room. Ask your classmates the questions that you wrote in Activity 3. Write down the names, addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and email addresses of some of your classmates. To make sure that you heard the information correctly, repeat it as a question. If you don't want to give personal information, use one of the expressions in the box on page 12.

## Part 3 Listening

### Getting Meaning from Context

#### Before You Listen

- 1 Prelistening Questions** Discuss these questions with your class.
1. What do you think is the largest city in the world (in population)?
  2. How many people do you think live in the world's largest city?
  3. How much is the airfare from your hometown to a major city such as New York, London, or Paris?
  4. How do you get to school every day?
  5. Do you like the way you get to school? Why or why not?

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# Interactions **ACCESS** LISTENING/SPEAKING

Emily Austin Thrush • Robert Baldwin • Laurie Blass

*Interactions/Mosaic Silver Edition* is a fully-integrated, 18-book, academic skills series. Language proficiencies are articulated from the beginning through advanced levels within each of the four language skill strands. Chapter themes articulate across the four strands to systematically recycle content, vocabulary, and grammar.

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