

# Double

# CLICK

Virginia Evans - Neil O'Sullivan

Student Book

# 4



Express Publishing

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# Module

# 1

# At Home & Abroad

## Look at Module 1

- Where are the pictures (1-6) from?  
Say the page number.

## Find the page number(s) for

- means of transportation
- household appliances
- a house ad
- a letter
- a map
- a thermometer
- travel equipment

## Listen, read, and talk about ...

- houses
- rooms, furniture & appliances

- daily routines
- travel and vacations
- weather
- vacation problems
- means of transportation

## Learn how to ...

- describe your home
- talk about your daily routine
- rent a house
- greet people
- ask people for/give directions
- introduce people
- request services
- reach an agreement
- prioritize
- make a hotel reservation
- describe experiences
- buy a ticket
- make suggestions/agree – disagree

## Practice ...

- present tenses
- adverbs of frequency
- stative verbs
- adverbs of time
- future tenses
- conditionals type 0 & 1
- the definite article

## Phrasal verbs with ...

- break
- build
- call
- check

## Write ...

- an ad
- a letter of invitation to a friend
- an article describing a place
- an article describing a festival

Culture Corner 1: *The Igloo*  
Culture Corner 2: *Festivals*





3



4



Culture Corner 1: The Igloo  
Culture Corner 2: Festivals

5



6



# 1a

## There's no place like home

- 1 What does the title mean? How is it related to the pictures? Can you think of an alternative title?

### Vocabulary

- 2 a) Look at pictures A-C and say as many words as possible related to 'houses'.  
b) Use the prompts listed below to describe each picture, as in the example. Then describe your house.

**A** **apartment building**  
high-rise – in the city – floors


**B** **cottage**  
by a lake – forest – lawn – two-story – chimney – balconies

**C** **single-family home**  
residential area – one-story – attic – front yard – garden – driveway – garage

Picture A shows an apartment building. It ...


- c) What do you like/dislike most about your house? Do you have any problems with your house? Do you get along with your neighbors? Why/Why not?

### Listening

- 3  1.2 Listen and repeat. Then match sentences 1-4 to A-D to form short exchanges. In what kind of situations would you use sentences 1-4?

- 1  Could I have a word with you, please?  
2  That's not good enough I'm afraid.  
3  We'll take care of it in no time.  
4  Which area did you have in mind?

- A Somewhere quiet by the ocean.  
B That would be wonderful.  
C Yes, of course. What is it?  
D What do you suggest?

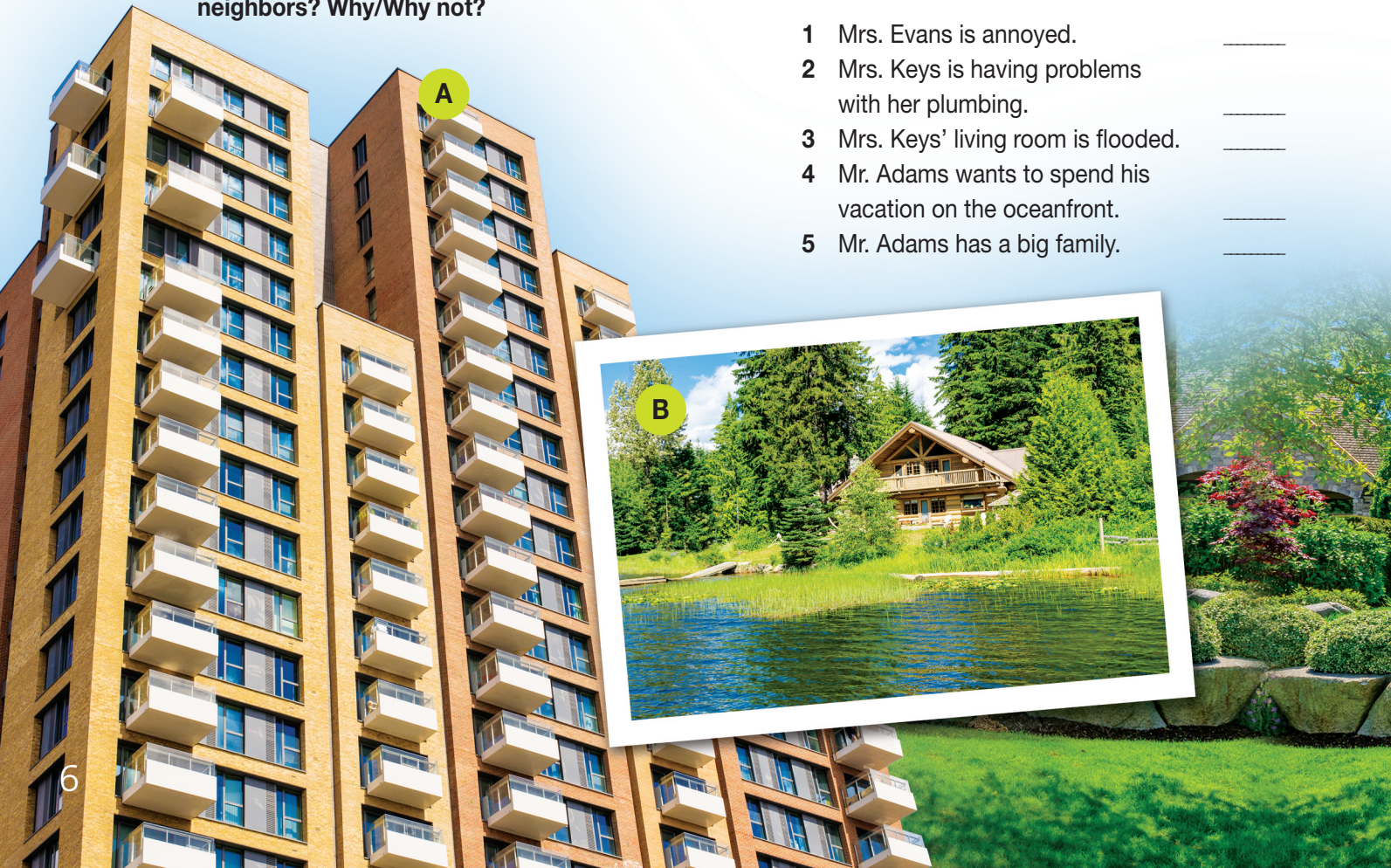
- 4  1.3 Listen and match dialogues A-C to situations 1-3.

- Dialogue A 1 renting a summer house  
Dialogue B 2 requesting services  
Dialogue C 3 complaining to a neighbor

### Reading

- 5 Read dialogues A-C and label sentences 1-5 as *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Mrs. Evans is annoyed. \_\_\_\_\_  
2 Mrs. Keys is having problems with her plumbing. \_\_\_\_\_  
3 Mrs. Keys' living room is flooded. \_\_\_\_\_  
4 Mr. Adams wants to spend his vacation on the oceanfront. \_\_\_\_\_  
5 Mr. Adams has a big family. \_\_\_\_\_





**A**

Mrs. Evans: Oh, Mrs. Walker. Could I have a word with you, please?

Mrs. Walker: Yes, of course. What is it?

Mrs. Evans: It's about your dog. He **keeps me up** all night with his barking. I haven't been able to get much sleep. It's really **disturbing** me.

Mrs. Walker: I'm really sorry. I **realize** it's annoying, but he's only a puppy. I'm sure he'll **eventually** grow out of it.

Mrs. Evans: Possibly, but that's not good enough I'm afraid. Do you think you could do something about it?

Mrs. Walker: What do you **suggest**?

Mrs. Evans: Why don't you take him to **obedience** classes? Maybe that would stop him from making such a **racket**.

Mrs. Walker: OK, I'll try that. I'm really sorry.

Mrs. Evans: Well, all right then. Let's hope that's the end of it.

**B**

John: Black and Sons, how can I help you?

Mrs. Keys: Hello. My name is Mrs. Keys. I have a **serious** problem with my roof.

John: What seems to be the problem?

Mrs. Keys: It **leaked** during the night and now there is a large **puddle** in the middle of my living room. I need the roof **repaired** right away.

John: I see. If you just give me your address, I'll send someone over **immediately**.

Mrs. Keys: It's 32 Brookside Lane.

John: All right then, Mrs. Keys. Don't worry. We'll take care of it **in no time**.

Mrs. Keys: That would be wonderful, especially since the weather **forecast** says there will be more rain this weekend.

**C**

Don: Good morning, Homefinders. Don speaking. How may I help you?

Mr. Adams: Good morning. I'm calling to **inquire** about renting a summer house for the month of August.

Don: OK. Which area did you **have in mind**, sir?

Mr. Adams: Well, somewhere **quiet** by the ocean.

Don: I see. And how many bedrooms are you **looking for**?

Mr. Adams: Just one.

Don: All right, let me **see** what we have. Ah yes, we have a **fantastic** house in Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams: How much is it?

Don: It's \$400 a week.

Mr. Adams: Great! Can you send me the **details**?

Don: Of course.

### Study Skills

#### Using a dictionary

A dictionary entry can show:

- how a word is pronounced
- what part of speech it is
- the meaning(s) of a word
- how we can use it in a sentence
- derivatives of the word

**dis-turb** /drɪstərb/ vt. -turbed, -**turb-ing**, -**turbs**. **1.** To trouble or destroy the tranquillity or serenity of. **2.** To trouble emotionally or mentally: UPSET. **3. a.** To interfere with: INTERRUPT <disturb one's concentration> **b.** To intrude on: INCONVENIENCE <The loud chatter *disturbed* my studies.> -**dis'turb-er** n. **dis'turb-ing-ly** adv.

**6** a) Read the dictionary entry. What does the word **disturbing** mean in dialogue A? What part of speech is it? What is the base form of the word? Can you name some of its derivatives?

b) Use your dictionary and find the part of speech and the meaning of the other words in bold in dialogues A-C.

c) Suggest synonyms for the highlighted words in the dialogues.

d) Read the dialogues aloud in pairs.

### Speaking

**7** You are interested in renting an apartment in the city, so you decide to call a real estate agent. Improvise a dialogue similar to dialogue C. Work in pairs.







## Vocabulary

### Houses

- 1** List the words under the headings. What other words can you add?

- traditional • centrally located • spacious
- apartment • family-sized • modern
- farmhouse • single-family home • average
- on the coast • town house • roomy • cabin
- in a village • in the suburbs • cottage
- in a residential area • by the river

<b>Style</b>	traditional,
<b>Type</b>	apartment,
<b>Location</b>	centrally located,
<b>Size</b>	spacious,

## Speaking

- 2** Use words from Ex. 1, as well as your own ideas, to describe the house you/your friends live in.

I live in a modern apartment which is centrally located. My friend Mary lives in a traditional farmhouse in a small village.

- 3** a) Fill in: *pool, staircase, bedroom, garage, windows, heating, conditioning, closet, porch, floors, room*. Which phrases refer to the interior of a house? Which refer to the exterior?

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 central _____ | 7 swimming _____  |
| 2 walk-in _____ | 8 spiral _____    |
| 3 air _____     | 9 two-car _____   |
| 4 master _____  | 10 hardwood _____ |
| 5 front _____   | 11 laundry _____  |
| 6 storm _____   |                   |

- b) Use the phrases in Ex. 3a and the words in the list below to make sentences, as in the example.

- as well as • besides • also • but • however

There's no central heating in our house, but there is air-conditioning.

## Listening

- 4** 1.4 Listen and label statements 1-5 as T (true) or F (false).

- The apartment has two bedrooms. \_\_\_\_\_
- The bedroom is close to the bathroom. \_\_\_\_\_
- There's a laundry room. \_\_\_\_\_
- The rent is \$700 a month. \_\_\_\_\_
- The housekeeper can clean the apartment twice a week. \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Present tenses

- 5** Identify the tenses in bold. Then match them to their use (a-h).

- The floor is shiny because he **has** just waxed it.
- It **is getting** hotter and hotter every day.
- My sister never **cleans** her room.
- Snow **melts** in the spring.
- We **are looking** for bedroom furniture right now.
- We **are moving** into our new house next week.
- My father **has been gardening** since early this morning.
- Football practice **starts** at 9 am.

- law of nature
- permanent state, repeated action
- gradual development
- fixed arrangement for the future
- schedule
- action which started in the past and continues up to the present with emphasis on duration
- result/consequence of a past activity in the present
- action happening at the time of speaking

**6 a) Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct present tense.**

- Jade and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) a garage sale next Saturday.
- Bob's tired. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**clean**) the house since eight o'clock in the morning.
- The hardware store \_\_\_\_\_ (**not/usually/close**) before 9 pm on weekdays.
- John \_\_\_\_\_ (**not/come**) in today. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**work**) all night.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (**you/hear**)? A property developer \_\_\_\_\_ (**build**) some luxury waterfront town houses.

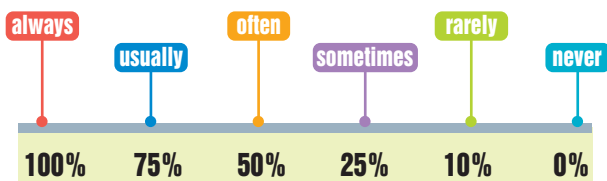
**b) Say two things you: *do/don't do every day, are/aren't doing now, are doing tomorrow, as in the examples.***

*I wake up early in the morning. I don't walk to school.*

### Adverbs of frequency

**7 Use the prompts and the adverbs of frequency below to talk about the things you do/don't do on the weekend, as in the example.**

- go out with friends • watch TV • play sports
- have swimming lessons • go shopping
- do the housework • do the dishes
- go online • visit relatives



*I usually go out with friends on the weekend.*

### Stative verbs

**8 a) Study the table.**

The verbs **believe, forget, hate, know, like, love, need, prefer, realize, remember, seem, suppose, understand,** and **want** do not normally have progressive tenses.

When the verbs **consider, appear, think, taste, see, look, smell, feel,** and **have** are in the progressive, their meaning changes.

*I see what you mean.* (= understand)

*I am seeing my dentist on Monday.* (= am visiting)

**b) Put the verbs in parentheses in the simple present or present progressive.**

- A: I \_\_\_\_\_ (**look**) for somebody to decorate my living room.  
B: How about Jill?
- A: Steve \_\_\_\_\_ (**consider**) moving to the country soon.  
B: Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ (**not/think**) he should make any hasty decisions.
- A: I \_\_\_\_\_ (**feel**) tired.  
B: Why don't you take a nap?
- A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ (**you/taste**) the sauce?  
B: To see if it \_\_\_\_\_ (**need**) more pepper.
- A: Damon \_\_\_\_\_ (**seem**) rather nervous.  
B: Well, he \_\_\_\_\_ (**appear**) in a new TV series, that's why.

## Reading

**9 Complete the ad with words from Ex. 3a.**

## Writing

**10 Project: Use the prompts and your own ideas to write an ad similar to Ex. 9.**

- single-family home • 3 bedrooms
- fireplace • two-car garage • front yard
- location: 602 Marshall Drive, Baltimore
- contact: Patrick Torres • tel: 998-7752



## Vocabulary

### Rooms, furniture & appliances

- 1 In pairs, think of two more words/phrases to complete the web diagrams. Use the words to describe the rooms in your house.



- 2 a) Which of these appliances do you use in your home? What other appliances do you have?



- b) Which three do you consider the most useful? Why?

### Daily routines

- 3 Make sentences about yourself using the verbs *take, have, go, make, or do*.

- a shower/a bath I take a shower every morning.
- the dishes/the ironing/the grocery shopping
- home/to school/to work/to bed
- lunch/the bed
- breakfast/English lessons

- 4 Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- wash/dishes • mop/floor • vacuum/floor
- cook/lunch • clean up/bedroom • mow/lawn
- sweep/floor • iron/clothes • dust/furniture

- often • rarely • frequently • sometimes
- never • every day/week/morning, etc.

A: How often do you wash the dishes?

B: I rarely wash the dishes. What about you?

A: I never wash them. I hate doing it.

- 5 Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- fireplace • glass table • armchair • rug
- couch • pillows • TV stand • lamp

- on • between • next to • in front of
- under • across from



A: Where's the fireplace?

B: It's between the door and the window.

### Idioms & fixed phrases

- 6 Underline the correct word, as in the example. Then explain the phrases.

- John does nothing all day but watch soap operas. He's such a couch potato/tomato.
- When Alex realizes that I have broken his new camera, he will hit the floor/roof.
- Don't worry about paying for the coffee. It's on/from the house.

## Game

A leader thinks of an action and mimes it in front of the class. Form teams and try to guess what he/she is doing. Each team can ask five questions. Choose another leader and continue the game.

Team A S1: Are you washing something?

Leader: No, I'm not.

## Adverbs of time

- 7** Use the time adverbs in the box and the prompts below to talk about yourself, as in the examples.

• already • still • every day • now • since  
• next Friday • at the moment • yet • for  
• every weekend • at present • tomorrow

- clean my room • wash the dishes
- walk the dog • do homework • go shopping
- go to the movies • watch a movie at home

I have already cleaned my room.

I still haven't washed the dishes.

- 8** Use the prompts and the *present perfect* or *present perfect progressive* to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- know your best friend • use a computer
- learn English • live in this area

A: How long have you known your best friend?

B: I have known her for five years.

- 9** Use the prompts to act out dialogues, as in the example.

**1** worn out – clean/house

- mop/floor (✓)
- wash/dishes (✓)
- iron/clothes (X)



A: You look worn out. What have you been doing?

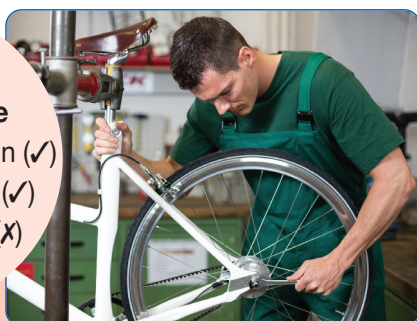
B: I've been cleaning the house.

A: What have you done?

B: Well, I've already mopped the floor and washed the dishes, but I haven't ironed the clothes yet.

**2** dirty – repair/bicycle

- replace/chain (✓)
- clean/gears (✓)
- check/tires (X)



**3** exhausted – paint/house

- mix/paint (✓)
- whitewash/walls (✓)
- clean/brushes (X)



- 10** Circle the correct answer, as in the example.

- I'm too tired to play tennis today; I \_\_\_\_\_ boxes since noon.  
 A have been packing    B am packing  
 C have packed
- She can't come. Her car \_\_\_\_\_ down.  
 A has broken    B has been  
 C breaks    breaking
- He can't answer the phone; he \_\_\_\_\_ a shower.  
 A has taken    B takes  
 C is taking
- Raoul is an excellent journalist. A top newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ him a job.  
 A is offering    B has offered  
 C offers
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Fred is interested in sports.  
 A am not thinking    B don't think  
 C haven't thought

## Speaking

- 11** Use the prompts to act out dialogues, as in the example.

- travel abroad • attend a concert
- enter a competition • try Chinese food
- sleep in a tent • fly in a helicopter

A: Have you ever traveled abroad?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Really? When was that?

B: Two months ago. Have you ever attended a concert?


A: No, I haven't. etc.

## Writing

- 12** How has your life changed over the past 5-6 years? In pairs, talk about yourselves referring to your appearance, lifestyle, activities, and interests. Then write a short paragraph.

## Listening

### Renting a house/apartment

- 1** a)  1.5 Listen to a man talking to a real estate agent on the telephone about a house he would like to rent and complete sentences 1-7.

Steve wants to live somewhere **1)** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Steve is only interested in **2)** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The real estate agent has **3)** \_\_\_\_\_,  
 lofts, and apartments to offer.  
 Steve does not want anything on **4)** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The rent must be between **5)** \_\_\_\_\_  
 dollars per month.  
 He wants a **6)** \_\_\_\_\_ apartment.  
 The apartment must have a **7)** \_\_\_\_\_  
 and central heating.

**b) Imagine you are looking for a new home. Use the prompts below to talk to a real estate agent about the house.**

- single-family home • in the suburbs
- 4 bedrooms • \$1,000 a month
- central heating • garage

A: Good morning. Is this Myers Real Estate?

B: Yes, it is. How can I help you? etc.

- 2** a) Compare and contrast the pictures.



• Both pictures show ... • Picture A ... whereas picture B ... • Picture A ... In addition, ... • Picture B, on the other hand, ...

**b) Answer the following questions in pairs.**

- Which place would you like to live in? Why?
- How similar is your house to the ones in the pictures?

## Everyday English

### Introductions & Greetings

- 3** a)  1.6 Listen and match exchanges 1-4 to where they take place.

- |                                   |       |                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | café  | <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | university |
| <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | house | <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | office     |

**b) Read the extracts from the conversations. Which are formal/informal?**

#### Greetings

- 1** A: Hi!  
 B: Oh hi, come on in. Would you like some coffee?
- 2** A: Oh hi. I haven't seen you in ages. What have you been up to?  
 B: Busy as usual. What about you?  
 A: Me, too. Do you want to join me for lunch?

#### Asking for directions

- 3** A: Could you tell me where Professor Shaw's office is, please?  
 B: Yes, of course. It's on the fifth floor, third door on the left.

#### Introductions

- 4** A: Hello, Mrs. Smith. This is Steve Miller, from the company's customer service department.  
 B: Hello, Mr. Miller. Please come in. I'm pleased to meet you.  
 C: Pleased to meet you too, Mrs. Smith.

**c) Use the prompts to start a conversation in pairs. Continue it for as long as you can.**

- greet a friend and invite him/her to the movies
- ask a passer-by for directions to the museum
- introduce a new secretary to the manager

### Intonation in greetings

- 4** a)  1.7 Listen and repeat in pairs.

- 1** A: Good morning, class!  
 B: Good morning, Miss Sharp!
- 2** A: Hi there! How are you?  
 B: Hi. I'm fine.
- 3** A: Hello. Nice to see you again.  
 B: Hello. Nice to see you, too.



## b) Act out similar dialogues in pairs. Greet:

- your neighbor
- an old friend
- your boss

## Grammar

### Error correction

- 5** Read the text below and look at each line carefully. If the line is correct, put a check (✓). If it has a word that should not be there, cross it out and write it at the end of the line, as in the examples.

## An Unusual Life

Timothy Bloomer is ~~being~~ a real American eccentric. He is best known as an artist although he has had many unusual jobs. He trained as an architect, but he has also worked such as a circus performer and a photographer as well as ran his own business selling houses. As one would be expect from an eccentric, Bloomer's house is quite unusual. For the last fifteen years he has been lived in a house under the ground in the Ohio. He built the house inside half a hill. Apart from the front of door and a few windows, there is also a huge sunroom, which is like a backyard patio. Bloomer he strongly believes that living under the ground does has many advantages. Despite being very peaceful and an economical, it also offers protection against severe weather conditions. Above all, his home saves a big amount of energy since nearly everything runs on solar power. His most latest dream, however, is to set up a company which will help others build on underground homes.

- |    |       |
|----|-------|
| 0  | being |
| 00 | ✓     |
| 1  | _____ |
| 2  | _____ |
| 3  | _____ |
| 4  | _____ |
| 5  | _____ |
| 6  | _____ |
| 7  | _____ |
| 8  | _____ |
| 9  | _____ |
| 10 | _____ |
| 11 | _____ |
| 12 | _____ |
| 13 | _____ |
| 14 | _____ |
| 15 | _____ |
| 16 | _____ |
| 17 | _____ |
| 18 | _____ |
| 19 | _____ |
| 20 | _____ |
| 21 | _____ |

### Key word transformations

- 6** Complete the second sentence using the word in bold. You can use two to five words including the word given. Do not change the word given.
- It's the first time Sam has eaten French food. **never** Sam \_\_\_\_\_ before.
  - A smell of gas has been coming from this room all week. **smelling** This room \_\_\_\_\_ all week.
  - Shauna hasn't found an apartment yet. **still** Shauna \_\_\_\_\_ an apartment.
  - It's been more than a week since I spoke to Brian. **for** I have \_\_\_\_\_ over a week.
  - Tom is still fixing the roof. **finished** Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the roof yet.
  - It's the most spectacular movie I've ever seen. **never** I \_\_\_\_\_ such a spectacular movie before.

### Phrasal verbs

- 7** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the list, as in the example.
- break in(to)
  - build on
  - build up
  - break down
  - break off
- The thief **broke into** the store and stole all the money from the cash register. (**enter by force**)
  - Jane's fiancé \_\_\_\_\_ the engagement right before the wedding. (**end**)
  - Our computer system \_\_\_\_\_ during the storm. (**stop working**)
  - Kenny's savings have \_\_\_\_\_ since he opened a bank account. (**increase gradually**)
  - The new coach helped the team \_\_\_\_\_ their skills. (**improve**)

### Writing

- 8** **Project:** Choose one of the phrasal verbs from the list and draw a picture to illustrate its meaning. The class then tries to guess the phrasal verb and writes a sentence that describes the drawing.





## Listening

- 1 a) The house in the picture is a 'smart energy-efficient house'. Work in pairs and talk about how a house can be 'smart and energy-efficient'. Think about: heating and cooling, electricity source, water use, and technology.

A: A 'smart and energy-efficient house' could use solar panels to collect energy from the sun.

B: That's true. And you could use that energy for the house to ...

b)  1.8 Listen and see if your ideas were mentioned.

c)  1.8 Listen again and label statements 1-5 as *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 The family consists of two adults and two children. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 During the night, the lights turn blue. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The house has an air conditioner. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The house has underfloor heating. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The area where the house is often floods. \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading

- 2 a) Read the newspaper article. Then read sentences A-G and choose the one that best fits each blank (1-6). There is one extra sentence.

b) Read the text again and explain the words in bold. Then use them to make sentences.

### Study Skills

#### Learning synonyms

Learning synonyms helps you expand your vocabulary. This way, you can use the appropriate word in the right context.

c) Match the highlighted words to their synonyms below.

- limitations • little by little • completely
- greatest • normal • uses • looks like



One lucky American family has started living in an experimental house in California. Susan O'Hara, her husband Stu Bennett, and their twin daughters, Aisling and Sabha, were chosen to reside in the Honda Smart Home on the campus of the University of California in Davis. "This house is smarter than me", says Stu with a smile.

At nearly 2,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, this two-story house is a model of **energy efficiency**. So much so that it actually produces more energy than it uses.  1  Even the **electric car** in the garage is powered entirely by these solar panels. It hooks up to the house's battery through a hose that resembles one you would see at a gas pump. In two hours, the car is fully charged. Running a car on solar energy goes a long way towards reducing **carbon emissions**.

Producing energy is only half of what this house can do; the other half is how it utilizes and manages it. To start with, all of the appliances were chosen with efficiency in mind, from the washing machine to the refrigerator, including the 65-inch TV.  2  They installed LED lights, which are 500% more efficient than regular lights. In addition, they met with researchers at the university to boost the energy of the house's occupants. The LEDs come on in the morning and slowly get brighter in order to wake up the family gradually. The same is true at night when the lights begin to **dim** and help prepare them for a good night's sleep. Even the colors of the lights were taken into consideration. During the day, the house is lit in warm shades of blue, which has been proven to keep people alert. At night, blue can disrupt a person's sleep pattern so the house switches to **shades** of a calming mix of yellow and orange.

California's summers normally reach temperatures in the 90s and, in the winter, the temperature usually drops to the 30s. Yet you will not find a conventional heater or air conditioner in this house. This is one aspect that surprised Susan and Stu. "When we came to visit, I was shocked that it was 74 degrees inside when it was 104 outside," says Susan.  3  They run cold water through the pipes in the summer and hot water in the winter.



Energy isn't the only aspect of the house that is efficient; the house was designed to minimize the use of water as well. In order to achieve this, designers installed low-flow faucets that automatically turn themselves off, dual-flush toilets, and a washing machine and dishwasher that run efficiently. Then the designers took it one step further and built a system that **filters** the water from the appliances, showers, and sinks and uses it to water the plants in the backyard.

**4** The state has been suffering from a drought for years so restrictions on water use are common.

Using a tablet, the family can control almost everything in the house, including the temperature, the lights, the TV and music, and the blinds, to name just a few. **5** They can even see how much energy the car has. "This is the ultimate remote control," says Stu.

Designers put a lot of thought into where to put this house of the near-future. However, the final decision was not a hard one. The University of California, Davis, is doing all it can to boost energy efficiency and cut carbon emissions. **6** The neighborhood where the house is located is called the West Village. This is a planned campus community which has the goal of being a net zero energy zone. This means it will produce all of its own energy. To reach that goal, it sounds like the Smart Home is a smart start.

- A** On top of that, they can check in to see, for example, the amount of energy the solar panels are producing.
- B** The designers gave special attention to the lighting in the house.
- C** This attention to water conservation is especially important because the house is in California.
- D** The campus has over 20,000 bike racks and 40 miles of bike paths.
- E** To cool and heat the house, water pipes run under the ground floor and in the ceiling of the second floor.
- F** Once the finishing touches are put on their hi-tech house, the Bennett family can't wait to move in.
- G** To do that, it has solar panels to generate the energy and a battery system to store it.

## Vocabulary Practice

**3** Fill in the correct words. Then choose any five phrases to make sentences.

- energy • solar • electric
- special • sleep • conservation
- remote • emissions

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ attention
- 2 water \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ panel
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ control
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ car
- 6 carbon \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ efficiency
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ pattern

**4** Fill in the blanks with *of*, *in*, *to*, or *into*. Then make sentences using the phrases.

- 1) an aspect \_\_\_\_ sth
- 2) have sth \_\_\_\_ mind
- 3) hook up \_\_\_\_ sth
- 4) on top \_\_\_\_ that
- 5) \_\_\_\_ order to do sth
- 6) give attention \_\_\_\_ sth
- 7) be a model \_\_\_\_ sth
- 8) take sth \_\_\_\_ consideration

## Speaking

**5** List the main features of the house and then talk about it. Would you like to live in such a place? Why/Why not?

## Project

**6** **Portfolio:** Design your own smart house for the class's Technology & Home competition.





## Writing

(a letter of invitation to a friend)

When we write a letter to a friend inviting them to an event (e.g., a party), we usually write four paragraphs. We always start with **Dear** and **our friend's first name**. In the **first paragraph**, we write our opening remarks, state the reason for writing, and make reference to the place and date the event is taking place.

In the **second paragraph**, we give further information about the event.

In the **third paragraph**, we give directions explaining how our friend can get to the place. We start each main body paragraph with a topic sentence (i.e., a sentence which summarizes the paragraph).

In the **last paragraph**, we write our closing remarks. We end our letter with **Lots of love/Yours/etc.** and **our first name**.

We normally use **present tenses** in such types of writing. We also use contractions, a variety of adjectives, and friendly, everyday language.

### Analyzing the rubric

- 1 Read the rubric and underline the key words. Then answer the questions below.

You've decided to throw a housewarming party. Write a letter to a friend inviting him/her to your party. Give information about the party as well as directions on how to get there.

- 1 Who is going to read your letter?
- 2 What is the reason for writing?
- 3 What information do you need to include in your letter?

### Analyzing a model text

- 2 Read the letter and fill in the blanks with topic sentences A-D. There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

- A Don't worry about catching the last bus home.
- B You are going to love our new home.
- C I guess you'll be coming by bus, so here are the directions from the bus terminal.
- D We decided to have the party on a Saturday so that everybody can make it.

May 8th

Dear Marcie,

Hi! How are you? I'm writing to invite you to our housewarming party on Saturday, June 25th.

1 Most of our friends from our old neighborhood are coming. We're going to have a barbecue, you know, burgers, chicken, salads, baked potatoes, that sort of thing. I'm sure it'll be a lot of fun.

2 As soon as you come out of the terminal, go straight up Fulton Road until you reach the Forrester Library. Then turn left on Mitchell Street. Walk past the Town Hall and the local supermarket and then turn right on Harrow Road. Our house is the third on the right. You can't miss it!

3 We'll be more than happy to put you up for the night. Anyway, I hope you can make it. It would be great to see you again.

Lots of love,  
Karen

- 3 Read the letter again and underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- 1 **Marcie/Karen** wrote the letter.
- 2 The letter is **formal/informal**.
- 3 The reason for writing is included in the **opening/closing** remarks.
- 4 The writer **uses/doesn't use** contractions.

### Opening/Closing remarks

- 4 a) Read the sentences below. Which are opening remarks (OR)? Which are closing remarks (CR)? Which are formal? Which are informal?

- 1 We look forward to seeing you.
- 2 Hi. Just a quick note to tell you I'm having a party.
- 3 We cordially invite you to our annual summer party.
- 4 I can't wait to see you.

- b) Which of the above opening/closing remarks could you use to replace the ones used in the letter above?

## Giving directions

- 5** a) Read the letter again. Then look at the map and draw a line from the bus terminal to Karen's house.



- b) Use the phrases in the box to give directions to someone who is at the post office and wants to go to:

- the museum • the park • the supermarket
- the movie complex

- walk/go past • next to • near • straight
- turn left/right on • across the street from
- on your left/right • go up/down/along/across

## Discuss & Write

- 6** Read the rubric and underline the key words. Then answer questions 1-4.

Your sister is getting married. Write a letter to a friend inviting him/her to your sister's wedding reception. Give details about the event and directions on how to get to the hotel.

- 1 Who is going to read the letter?
- 2 Is it a formal or informal letter?
- 3 How many paragraphs should you include in the letter?
- 4 What opening and closing remarks can you use?

- 7** Which of the following sentences should you *not* include in the letter in Ex. 6? Check (✓) and then justify your answer.

- a  We're having a great time.
- b  The Crown Hotel is easy to find by car.
- c  All our friends are coming and there will be about fifty people altogether.
- d  The house is rather cold in the winter.
- e  My sister is getting married on June 12th and we'd love for you to come.
- f  Go down Hampton Road and then turn left on Maple Street. The Crown Hotel is at the end of the street.
- g  We are going to have a big buffet and a DJ.
- h  Let me know if you'd like me to make a hotel reservation for you.

- 8** a) Use your answers from Exs. 6 and 7 to answer the questions in the plan.

## Plan

Date

Dear (your friend's first name),

### Introduction

(Para 1) What is the reason for writing? Where and when is the event taking place?

### Body

(Para 2) What type of event is it? Who's coming? What preparations are you making? What else is there to say?

(Para 3) How can your friend get there? Give directions.

### Conclusion

(Para 4) What can you say in the closing remarks?

Yours/Lots of love/Love,  
(your first name)

- b) Use your answers from Ex. 8a to write your letter of invitation. You can use the letter in Ex. 2 as a model.

- 9** Read the sentences. What do they mean?

## WORDS OF WISDOM

- Good fences make good neighbors.
- It is my home away from home.
- Home, sweet home.





1

## Culture Corner The Igloo

# An Inuit Tradition



The Inuit **inhabit** the Arctic from the tip of Siberia, along the coast of Alaska to the northern coast of Canada. The dome-shaped igloos that we all recognize are common only in Canadian Arctic areas and are a tradition that **goes back** over a thousand years.

While different Inuit people lived in tents made with animal skin in the summer and homes made of stone, mud, and sod in the winter, it was only the Canadian Inuit who used the popular **dome-shaped** igloos as **permanent** winter homes. As other materials were not available, using snow was their only option. These **dwellings** were easier to build and could be set up anywhere, even on ice. In fact, a **skilled craftsman** would take only about two hours to complete an igloo.

Blocks of hard snow were cut out with a snow knife and then stacked in a circle. Each circle was smaller than the previous one in order to form a dome shape, with a hole at the top for **ventilation**. A window was often added using a clear piece of ice. To keep drafts out, a piece of animal skin hung over the entrance.


Despite contact with the industrialized cultures of Europe in the 1800s, many Inuit continued to follow their traditional way of life. However, by the 1900s, the tradition of igloo-building went into **decline** when wooden homes became more practical. Today, the Inuit live in modern houses, using igloos only as temporary **shelters** during hunting trips.

**1** a) Look at the pictures and the title. What information do you think the text includes?

b) Answer the following questions in pairs.

- What material(s) are igloos made of: concrete, bricks, mud, snow, wood, sod, or stone?
- What are the houses in your country usually made of?

### Listening

**2**  Listen and label sentences 1-3 as T (true) or F (false). Then correct the false statements.

- 1 Igloos are popular everywhere in North America. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A skilled craftsman can build an igloo in two days. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 In the 1900s the tradition of igloo-building died out. \_\_\_\_\_

### Reading

**3** Read the article and answer questions 1-4. Then explain the words in bold.

- 1 How old is the craft of igloo-building?
- 2 What material(s) did the Inuit use to build winter or summer homes?
- 3 Why did igloo-building go into decline?
- 4 Do the Inuit still build igloos today?

### Speaking

**4** Take notes about the history of igloo-building, the materials used, and why it declined. Then use your notes to talk about this craft.

### Writing (Project)

**5** **Portfolio:** Collect or draw pictures of various types of houses in your country – traditional and modern – and prepare a poster for your class. Write a short description of each house. Include:

- type of house
- location
- materials used



## Describing a picture

- 1** a) Look at the picture and discuss it in pairs, as in the example. Then describe the picture.

A: Where do you think the picture was taken?

B: In her yard.

A: What can you see in the picture?

B: I can see ...

A: What was the woman doing before?

B: Well, I ...


A: Do you do the gardening at home?

B: I usually ...



- b) Look at the picture and act out a similar dialogue in pairs. Then describe the picture.



- 2** a)  Listen and number the sounds in the order you hear them.

dripping faucet \_\_\_\_      breaking window \_\_\_\_  
squeaking door \_\_\_\_      falling roof tiles \_\_\_\_

- b) Match the problems to the workers.

- plumber • carpenter • roof tiler
- glazier

## Requesting services

- 3** a) Match the exchanges to form a dialogue.

### A

- Richmond and Sons. How can I help you?
- Hello, Mrs. Green. What can I do for you?
- What exactly is the problem?
- What's your address, please?
- I'll send someone over immediately.

### B

- Well, it's clogged.
- Hello, my name is Mrs. Green.
- 36 Deepdale Avenue.
- I have a problem with my drain.
- Thank you. That would be great.

- b) Act out similar dialogues for the problems in Ex. 2.

- 4** Complete the table. Then use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

PURPOSE	PLACE
• store things	attic
• _____	living room
• sleep/study	_____
• _____	dining room
• _____	balcony
• cook	_____

We normally store things in the attic.

- 5** What do you do in the places listed below: live, work, or both? Make sentences, as in the example.

- castle • lighthouse • hospital • skyscraper
- art gallery • factory • windmill • trailer

You can live and work in a castle.

## Speaking

### Reaching an agreement

- 6** Ann has moved into a new apartment. She needs to buy some furniture and appliances, but she only has \$400 to spend. Look at the pictures and discuss what she can buy in pairs, as in the example. Try to reach an agreement.



A: I think Ann should buy a TV because it is a good form of entertainment.

B: Yes, I agree. I think she should also buy an armchair to sit in and relax in front of the TV. etc.



# Double

# CLICK 4

**Double Click 4 is a modular secondary-level course for learners of the English language. The series combines active English learning with a variety of lively topics presented in themed modules.**

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