





Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code: 1CA2-94RD-KHXF



# 1

# Warm up

It's fun meeting new people at parties or business events, but it can be difficult to know what to talk about. Which three of these topics would you most enjoy discussing with someone who you're meeting for the first time? Mark them with a tick and then compare your ideas with a classmate.

why you're at this event	work or study	hobbies and interests
food and drink	travel	books, films, TV and music
weather	hometown	family and pets

- 1. Which topic do you think is the most boring to discuss?
- 2. Are there any other topics we could include?







# Listening



Part A: Liz and Noah meet for the first time at Becca's party. Listen to their conversation and choose the best option to complete each statement.

- 1. Liz and Noah are standing in the kitchen / in the garden.
- 2. Liz and Becca are cousins / colleagues.
- 3. Liz is visiting from Malaga / Madrid.
- 4. Noah is a teacher / journalist.
- 5. He has just returned from **Korea / Kenya**.
- 6. Liz is very keen on cooking / not good at cooking.
- 7. Noah thinks that good cooking starts with the right ingredients / the right teacher.

# Part B: Listen to the conversation again and write the missing words in the gaps.

Noah:	So, this is a good party,			
Liz:	Yeah, it's so lovely to be outside. We've been lucky with the weather too, haven't			
Noah:	Yeah <sup>3</sup> you work with Becca?			
Liz:	No, we're cousins. I'm just visiting for the holidays. I live in Spain.			
Noah:	Oh,4 in Spain?			
Liz:	In Madrid. Have you ever <sup>5</sup> there?			
Noah:	No, I haven't, but I've always wanted to visit. What do you do for a6?			
Liz:	I work at a bank. And <sup>7</sup> ?			
Noah:	l'm a journalist.			
Liz:	<sup>8</sup> a journalist? Do you enjoy your <sup>9</sup> ?			
Noah:	Yes, I do, because I get to travel a lot. I've just returned from a trip to Korea.			
Liz:	Korea? Wow, that sounds really interesting.			
Noah:	Yeah, it was absolutely <sup>10</sup> . And the food was amazing.			
Liz:	I bet. I love Korean food, but I'm afraid I'm not much of a cook myself.			
Noah:	<sup>11</sup> you? Well, authentic Korean food isn't so hard to make at home, but you need the right ingredients.			
Liz:	<sup>12</sup> what?			
Noah:	Well, first you need a kind of chilli paste			

How do you think the conversation will continue?



3

# Language point

A social conversation with someone you're meeting for the first time is like a game of tennis when you try to keep the ball moving back and forth between players for as long as you can. To do this, we ask several different types of questions.

Read the examples from the dialogue and choose the best answer in 1-11 to complete the information about each type of question.

#### Yes-no questions

These can be answered with the words *yes* or *no*. The speaker can then add some extra information to their answer.

Example: Do you work with Becca? / Have you ever been there? / Do you enjoy your work?

We 1) can / can't make yes-no questions with to be verbs.

In English, yes/no questions have a 2) falling / rising intonation.

#### Question-word questions

These begin with what, when, where, why, who, how, etc.

Example: What do you do for a living?

To make questions like these, remember to use the correct **3) auxiliary / active** verb and word order.

Question-word questions have a 4) falling / rising intonation.

#### **Short questions**

These don't have a verb.

Examples: Oh, whereabouts (in Spain?) / I work at a bank. And you? / Like what?

These questions tend to have a 5) falling / rising intonation.



#### **Echo questions**

We use these to respond and show interest in something the other person has said.

Example: I'm a journalist. ... <u>You're a journalist?</u> / I've just returned from a trip to Korea. ... Korea? / I'm afraid I'm not much of a cook myself. ... Aren't you?

To form an echo question, you simply repeat a key piece of information that you heard - a positive verb is repeated as **6) positive / negative**.

Echo questions have a 7) falling / rising intonation.

#### Question tags

We use these to show we are finished speaking and invite the other person to speak.

Example: So, this is a good party, <u>isn't it?</u> / We've been lucky with the weather too, haven't we?

A question tag has 8) the same / a different subject and tense as the main verb in the sentence. If the main verb is positive, the verb in the question tag is also 9) positive / negative.

In conversations like these, question tags are not real questions - they invite agreement from the other person. These kind of question tags have a **10**) falling / rising intonation.

### **Build agreement**

In this type of conversation, we also repeat information to build agreement and add emphasis in patterns like these:

Liz: Korea? Wow, that sounds  $\underline{\text{really interesting}}$ . ... Noah: Yeah, it was  $\underline{\text{absolutely}}$  fascinating.

The second sentence uses 11) exact synonyms / stronger synonyms.

Practise saying all the examples with the correct intonation.





# **Practice**

Complete the dialogue with the correct words according to the instructions in brackets. You may need to write more than one word in each gap.

Will:	So, you're Ben's friend from Japan. This is your first time in the UK,				
Eriko:	Yes, it is.				
Will:	When2 get here? (question-word question)				
Eriko:	I got here on Monday.				
Will:	<sup>3</sup> (echo question) And <sup>4</sup> do you plan to stay? (question-word question)				
Eriko:	A week.				
Will:	<sup>5</sup> (echo question) That's so short. That isn't long enough to see much of the country, <sup>6</sup> ? (question tag)				
Eriko:	No, but I'm really here to see Ben. Anyway, I'll have more holiday next year and I want to visit Scotland.				
Will:	No way - I grew up in Scotland!				
Eriko:	<sup>7</sup> ? (short question)				
Will:	Edinburgh mainly.				
Eriko:	I've heard it's a very beautiful city.				
Will:	It's <sup>8</sup> . (build agreement) <sup>9</sup> interested in history? (yes-no question)				
Eriko:	Not very, I'm afraid. But I do like modern art				
Will:	Oh yes, there are several, in fact				

Read the dialogue out loud in pairs, paying attention to rising and falling intonation.

Extra challenge: work in A/B pairs to remember and repeat this conversation. One student should cover their paper while the other student reads out loud. Then change roles.

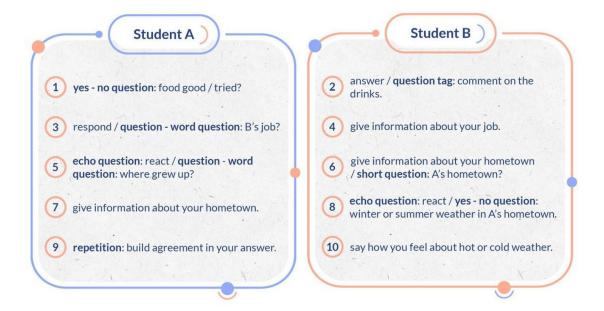




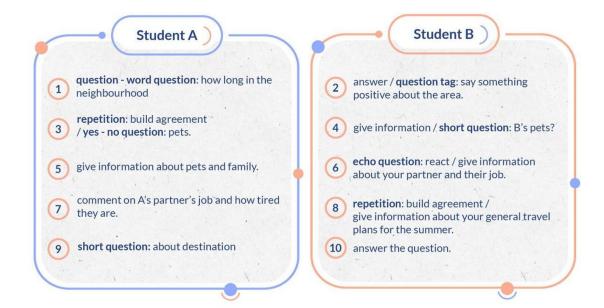
# Speaking

Work in A/B pairs. Follow the prompts to have a conversation with someone you're meeting for the first time.

Conversation 1 - at a work event, you work for the same company



#### Conversation 2 - at a neighbourhood party, you both live in the same neighbourhood







#### Extension: choose one of these tasks.

- 1. Go back to Conversation 1 or 2 and repeat the activity and try to sound more fluent. Use the right intonation for questions.
- 2. Write the script for Conversation 1 or 2 and check your grammar for questions. Ask your teacher to check it too.
- 3. Continue Conversation 1 or 2 for as long as you can.



# **Optional extension**

There are some questions that you shouldn't ask when you meet someone for the first time. Choose a word from the box to complete these awkward questions.

amazing / baby / banker / designer / election / cute / kids / name

1.	Congratulations! When's	your	due?
2.	How did you vote in the	last	?
3.	I can't believe you have		How old are you, anyway?
4.	That's an interesting	W	here do you come from?
5.	Where did you get that o	dress - is it	?
6.	You look	Have you had	plastic surgery?
7.	You're a	? Do you make	a lot of money?
8.	You're so	How come yo	u're still single?

Say why these questions are awkward when you first meet someone.

If someone asks you an awkward question, you could use one of these responses. Which do you prefer?

- Why do you ask?
- I'd prefer not to say. Let's talk about something else.
- That's not really any of your business.

