

MEANING FROM
CONTEXT

A



1.23

Read and listen to what four people say about their free time. Notice each word in **blue** and think about its meaning.

Free Time

1. As a police officer, I deal with **crime** all day long. I like to cook to take my mind off my work. It's a pretty **common** hobby, so I know a lot of other people who like to cook, too. Sometimes, my friends come over and we cook together. We laugh and tell stories.

2. I don't have much **free time** because I have a full-time job and I have children. I like to spend time with my kids when I can. Sometimes we go to the beach, and sometimes we go to the park. For me, playing with my children has some important **benefits**. It brings me happiness and makes me feel young and **healthy**.

3. I **enjoy** taking walks in the park. I love being **outdoors**—seeing the trees and feeling the sun on my face. Basically, I'm always moving. Walking is good **exercise**. All that exercise keeps me fit.

4. When I want to **relax**, I listen to music at home. My favorite music is classical, especially Mozart. There's only one **disadvantage** to spending my free time at home: I almost never spend time outside.

B

Match each word in **blue** from exercise A with its definition.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. ____ free time | a. (n) physical activity that keeps you fit |
| 2. ____ benefits | b. (adv) in the open air; outside a building |
| 3. ____ enjoy | c. (adj) strong and well; not sick |
| 4. ____ outdoors | d. (n) a period when you are not working |
| 5. ____ healthy | e. (v) to get pleasure or satisfaction from something |
| 6. ____ common | f. (v) to spend time doing something calm and peaceful |
| 7. ____ crime | g. (n) advantages; good results of doing something |
| 8. ____ exercise | h. (n) a negative point; something that can create a problem |
| 9. ____ relax | i. (n) an action that is against the law |
| 10. ____ disadvantage | j. (adj) usual; happening often |

C Read the article. Fill in each blank with a word in **blue** from exercise A.

An Urban Escape

In a big city such as Paris, people need places to live, shop, and work. Empty space can be hard to find, but it's very important. People need places to spend their _____₁, and parks are places that most people _____₂.

The city of Paris spends a lot of money to create parks and gardens. Some people think that the high cost is a big _____₃. So why does the city do this? What are some of the _____₄ of parks and other green spaces?

Better Health. Having places to _____₅ after work helps people feel good. Parks allow people to get _____₆, such as walking and jogging. Being _____₇ in the sunlight is good for people.

Better Environment. Trees help to clean the air and make cities cooler. Clean air helps people stay _____₈.

Less Crime. _____₉, such as robbery and murder, can be _____₁₀ in big cities. But research shows there is less crime in places with green areas around them.

Improved Education. Parks are also a great place for children to learn and play. According to one study, children learn better after they play in a park.

D Discuss the questions below with a partner.

1. Why do people enjoy parks?
2. What are some disadvantages of spending money on parks?

Somali school girls play soccer during their lunch break.



Listening A Talk about City Parks

BEFORE LISTENING

CRITICAL THINKING:
PREDICTING

- A** You are going to listen to a guest speaker talk about city parks. Look at the photo. What do you think the speaker will say about the importance of parks in cities?



Central Park,
New York City, U.S.A.

NOTE-TAKING SKILL Using a Split Page to Take Notes

One way to organize your notes is to draw a line 2 to 3 inches from the left side of the page. On the right side, take notes on main ideas and important details as you listen. When you review your notes after class, use the left side to write questions that the notes answer. The questions will help you focus on the important points. Writing questions will help to clarify and connect ideas. It will also help you remember information and predict test questions.

What kind of exercise is most important?


Parks good for exercise: walking

WHILE LISTENING

LISTENING FOR
MAIN IDEAS

- B** 1.24 Read the statements. Then listen and complete each statement with the information you hear.

1. The speaker is there to talk about some of the _____ of city parks.
2. The speaker says that parks provide _____ benefits, social benefits, and environmental benefits.
3. The speaker says that _____ is lower in places with a lot of trees and green spaces.
4. The speaker says that healthier, happier people have fewer _____.

- C**  **1.24** Read the statements and answer choices. Then listen again and choose the correct answer.

LISTENING FOR
DETAILS

1. The first question a student asks is about _____.
 - a. the things families do together at parks
 - b. the types of exercise people do at parks
 - c. the number of people who go to parks
2. The second question a student asks is about _____.
 - a. the health benefits of parks
 - b. the educational benefits of parks
 - c. the environmental benefits of parks
3. The third question a student asks is about _____.
 - a. the types of city parks
 - b. the drawbacks of city parks
 - c. the importance of city parks
4. The fourth question a student asks is about _____.
 - a. the health benefits of city parks
 - b. the social benefits of city parks
 - c. the environmental benefits of parks

- D** Review the notes from the talk below. What was the speaker talking about? Write your own questions on the left for the details on the right.

NOTE TAKING

Questions	Notes
	Less diabetes, high blood pressure, overweight In hospital, get better
	Less crime Study 98 apt buildings, 50% lower
	Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buy land • build playgrounds, walkways

AFTER LISTENING

- E** You learned that city parks have several benefits. Rank the benefits from 1 to 6 in order of importance to you (1 = most important; 6 = least important).

CRITICAL THINKING:
RANKING

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| _____ People have a place to exercise. | _____ Cities are cleaner and cooler. |
| _____ Cities have less crime. | _____ People have a place to relax. |
| _____ Children learn better. | _____ Children have a place to play. |

- F** Work with a partner. Compare your answers from exercise E. Discuss the reasons for your decisions.

A: *I think the most important benefit is that cities have less crime.*

B: *Really? I disagree. I think the most important benefit is that parks give children a place to play.*

SPEAKING SKILL Showing Interest

When we have a conversation, it is polite to show interest in what the other person is saying. It is also polite to ask a follow-up question to find out more information.

A: *I don't like this TV show.*

A: *The movie was just awful!*

B: **Oh? Why not?**

B: **Oh, that's too bad. Why didn't you like it?**

A: *My vacation was fabulous. I'm so relaxed now.*

A: *It was a fascinating lecture.*

B: **Really? Why?**

B: **Good for you. Do you have any photos?**

- A** Complete each conversation below with an appropriate expression from the box. Use each expression once. Then practice the conversations with a partner. Switch roles and practice them again.

Good for you!

Really?

How funny!

Oh, that's too bad.

Oh, why not?

1. A: I really don't like that new TV show.

B: _____

A: It isn't funny!

2. A: Oh, I love this weather. It makes me happy.

B: _____ Most people don't like rain and cold.

3. A: I'm going shopping. I just got my paycheck.

B: _____ Don't spend it all at once!

4. A: I'm studying to be a chef.

B: _____ That's exactly what I want to do.

5. A: I didn't pass the test.

B: _____ Better luck next time.

- B** Work with your partner and have a conversation. Follow the steps below. Then switch roles and repeat.

1. Student A: Ask Student B what makes him or her laugh.
2. Student B: Answer the question, and if possible, give specific examples.
3. Student A: Show interest and ask questions to find out more.

EVERYDAY LANGUAGE Making Small Talk

When we do not know people well, we can be friendly by making small talk. Small talk is asking and answering questions about the weather and other "safe" topics.

Do you ever go to River Park?

What a beautiful day!

The park is busy today.

Do you know if it's going to rain?

C  1.25 Read and listen to the conversation. Underline examples of small talk.



Children playing in a fountain in a city park

Shelli: There are a lot of people here today.

Omar: I'm sorry?

Shelli: I said there are a lot of people at the park today.

Omar: There sure are. It's a beautiful day to be outdoors.

Shelli: It really is. Do you know if it's going to last?

Omar: I don't know, but it feels perfect today. I'm here with my daughter.

Shelli: Oh, which one is your daughter?

Omar: That's her over there.

Shelli: Really? She's playing with my son!

Omar: That's your son? What's his name?

Shelli: Robert, and my name is Shelli.

Omar: Nice to meet you, Shelli. I'm Omar, and my daughter is Zara.

Shelli: It's great that the kids can play here.

Omar: It really is.

D Compare your answers from exercise C with a partner's. Then practice the conversation. Switch roles and practice it again.

FINAL TASK Presenting on a Celebration or Holiday

You are going to give a short presentation about something that makes you feel good, such as a celebration, a holiday, or an activity you like to do in your free time.

BRAINSTORMING **A** Write some ideas for your presentation topic in your notebook.

ORGANIZING IDEAS **B** Choose one of your ideas from exercise A. In your notebook, write short notes to help you plan your presentation. Use the example below to help you.

Topic:	Chuseok in Korea
Introduction:	important holiday in fall, families get together
Details:	eat special foods (songpyeon or rice cakes), remember ancestors
Conclusion:	Chuseok celebrates family

PRESENTATION SKILL Speaking to a Group

When you are speaking to a group, you need to speak so that everyone can hear you. Try to speak loudly, slowly, clearly, and with good pronunciation. This will help your audience understand what you are saying.

PRESENTING **C** Form a small group. Follow the steps below.

1. Decide who will present first, second, and so on.
2. While one person presents, the audience listens carefully.
3. After the presenter finishes, each person in the audience must ask one question—either a *yes/no* question or a *wh-* question.
4. The presenter answers each question.
5. Repeat steps 2–4 for each member of the group.

REFLECTION

1. What ways did you learn to show interest in a conversation?

2. What research discussed in the unit surprised or interested you the most?

3. Here are the vocabulary words from the unit. Check (✓) the ones you can use.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> amusing | <input type="checkbox"/> exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> outdoors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> benefit <small>AWL</small> | <input type="checkbox"/> free time | <input type="checkbox"/> record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> comedy | <input type="checkbox"/> happiness | <input type="checkbox"/> relax <small>AWL</small> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> common | <input type="checkbox"/> healthy | <input type="checkbox"/> researcher <small>AWL</small> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> crime | <input type="checkbox"/> joke | <input type="checkbox"/> situation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> disadvantage | <input type="checkbox"/> laughter | <input type="checkbox"/> sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enjoy | <input type="checkbox"/> lead | |