

Unit 3

New Interface –Workbook – Blue Label – Year 3



lesson 11 The big picture

1 The story



Read the questions, then listen to the recording and answer them.



- 1 Why does Amy think Jess is depressed?
- 2 What else is worrying her about Jess?
- 3 What things does she suggest to cheer Jess up?

2 A closer look

First read the questions. Then read the dialogue on pages 38 and 39 in your Coursebook and answer the questions.

What do they mean? (Amy 2 is the second time Amy speaks etc.)

- 1 Amy 2: How could I forget?
What is it Amy can't forget?
.....
- 2 Amy 3: Wow, can I have that in writing?
Why does Amy say this?
.....
- 3 Amy 4: There's no need to get so heavy with me.
What does Amy mean?
.....
- 4 Jess 6: I don't really approve of retail therapy.
What does Jess mean?
.....
- 5 Amy 8: I'm not taking no for an answer.
What does she mean?
.....

3 In the market place

can / could + hele werkwoord

can / can't + hele werkwoord

in staat zijn: (niet) kunnen

toestemming: (niet) mogen

could / couldn't + hele werkwoord

in staat zijn: (niet) kunnen

toestemming: zou (niet) mogen:

mogelijkheid: zou (niet) kunnen

You **can get** the cheapest jeans in town here.

Wow, **can I have** that in writing?

I **could** hardly **afford** to pay my phone bill.

Could I borrow your homework?

I guess I **could get** a size smaller next time.

Kijk ook in Helpdesk B2 op p. 114.



You're in the market place. You meet a friend and the two of you start talking.

1 Je vraagt je vriend waar je de goedkoopste jeans kunt kopen.

2 Hij geeft antwoord maar je verstaat hem niet. Wat zeg je tegen hem?

3 Je vraagt of hij zou willen herhalen wat hij zojuist zei.

4 Hij zegt dat hij niet zou kunnen zeggen waar de jeans het goedkoopst zijn.

You walk on until you get to a market stall where they sell jeans.

5 De verkoper vraagt of hij je kan helpen.

You see a pair of jeans you like.

6 Je vraagt de man of hij je zou kunnen vertellen wat deze spijkerbroek kost.

The man mentions the price. You're happy. The jeans are quite cheap!

7 Je vraagt of je de broek zou mogen passen.

The man asks what size you take.

8 Je zegt dat je wel een maatje kleiner zou kunnen proberen dan je nu aan hebt.

4 Mine are cheaper than his!

Make sentences. You can use the words in the box but you don't have to.



vergelijken

small	smaller (than)	smallest
lucky	luckier (than)	luckiest
miserable	more miserable (than)	most miserable

as ... as He's **as** clever **as** you are.
not as ... as I'm **not as** skinny **as** you are.

Kijk ook in Helpdesk C3 op p. 119 en 120.

jeans – sweater(s) – shirt(s) – trainers – jacket(s) –
shoes – tracksuit(s) – boots – T-shirt(s) – sports clothes

- His jeans are (not) as good as mine!
- My jeans are better than his.
- I sell the best jeans in town.

1 (not) ugly

2 expensive

3 fashionable

4 beautiful (than)

5 strong

6 cheap

7 bad (than)

8 not popular

5 Will you be able to?

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of **to be able to**.

- Sharon ... (kon niet doen) her Maths homework last night.
- Next year my friends and I ... (zullen kunnen gaan) on holiday together. We'll have enough money by then.
- Fortunately I ... (kan kopen) my own clothes if they're not too expensive.
- Sean ... (zal niet kunnen komen) to Kev's party. He told me he had an appointment.
- I'm afraid dad ... (kan niet gaan) to the market today. I'll go with you if that's OK.
- I heard that you ... (kon kopen) tickets for that concert. Good for you!
- James ... (kon niet vinden) the jeans he was looking for. They didn't have his size.
- Mrs Armstrong ... (zal kunnen dragen) a size smaller if she loses some more weight.

-
-
-
-

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-
-

be able to

be able to + hele werkwoord: kunnen, in staat zijn
Maybe Josie will **be able to do** an article for you.
He won't **be able to say** that now.

Kijk ook in Helpdesk B7 op p. 116.

6 Words

Complete the sentences with words from lesson 11.

- 1 I don't know his full name but I do know his They're A.C.
- 2 Kevin is a really ... bloke. His articles for our school paper are quite funny.
- 3 Yesterday I ... a letter from my cousin in New Zealand.
- 4 I'd like to be a fashion ... one day, because I want to start my own jeans label.
- 5 Some teenagers are so ... with fitness that they lose more weight than is good for them.
- 6 I'm not going to believe what he said before I have it
- 7 I got these jeans at a ... the other day. They were really cheap.
- 8 First I thought he was a real ... but now I think he's actually quite nice.

1

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2

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3

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4

8

7 Xpress yourself!

How do you say this? Write down in English. You can look at the Xpress yourself! sentences, if you find this hard to do.

- 1 Je praat met een klasgenoot over iemand die jullie allebei kennen. Je zegt hoe je vroeger over die persoon dacht. Schrijf twee dingen op.

.....

- 2 Je zegt ook hoe je nu over hem of haar denkt. Schrijf twee dingen op.

.....

- 3 Het valt je op dat je vriendin erg afgefallen is. Je bent bang dat ze straks te mager is. Je denkt dat ze veel te vaak fitnessoefeningen doet. Hoe zeg je dit allemaal?

.....

- 4 Je vriend vraagt of je een nieuwe spijkerbroek aanhebt. Je vertelt dat je broek helemaal niet zo nieuw is. Je vertelt waar je hem gekocht hebt en welke maat het is.

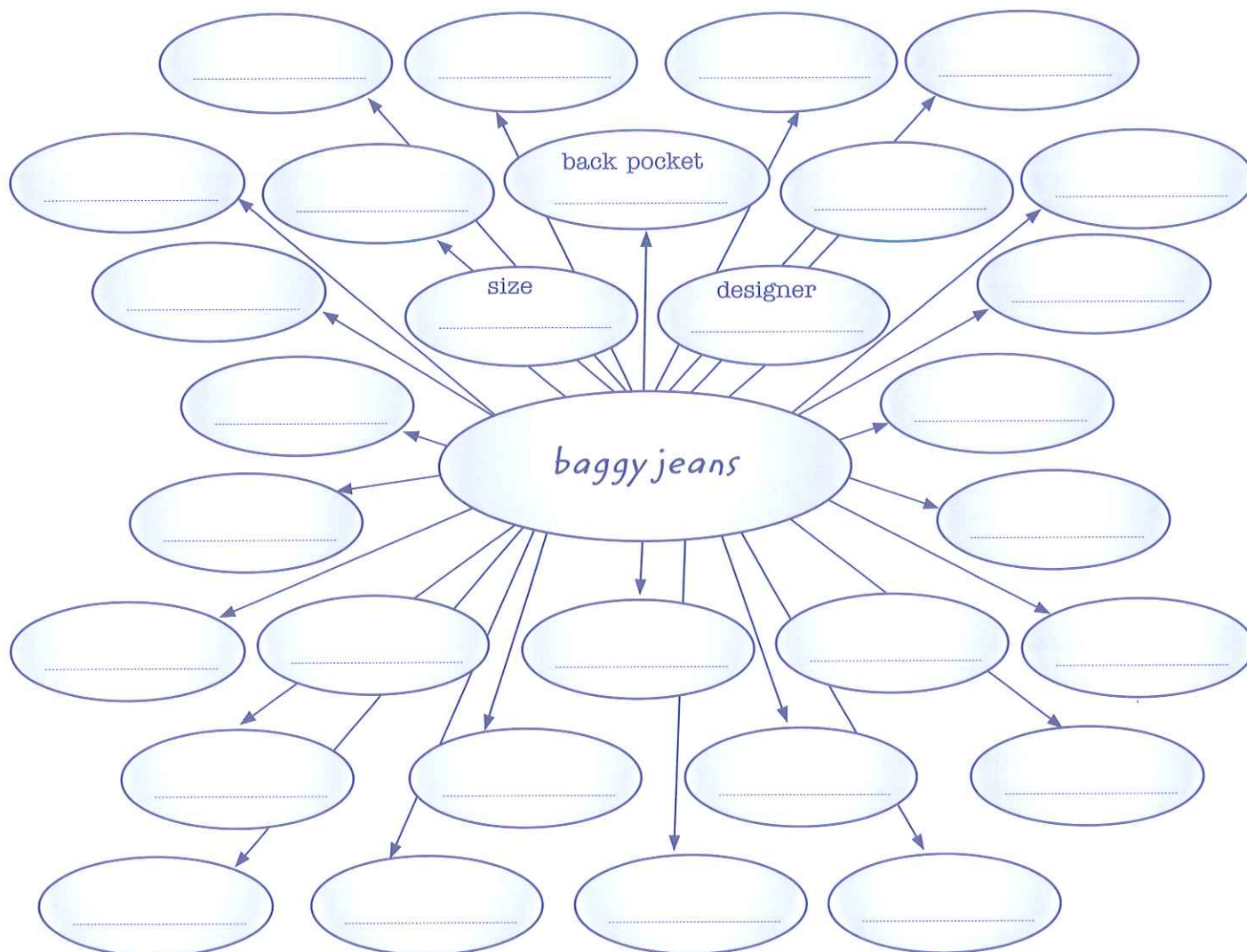
.....

8 More words

'I've got nothing to wear ...' (1)

Because this unit is all about clothes and about how people make them, it's useful to check how many English words you know for clothes and the clothing industry.

Complete the word web. Don't just write the English words in the web but their translations as well.



9 Chat room



'I've got nothing to wear ...' (2)

You and your classmate are going to talk about your own clothes now. You can use the words you wrote in the word web in exercise 8, if you want.

Ask your classmate the following questions (and as many more questions as you can think of, as long as they are about clothes):

Vind je dat je veel kleren hebt?
 Wat voor kleren draag je het liefst?
 Koop je je kleren zelf?
 Zo niet, wie doet dat dan voor je?
 Betaal je je kleren zelf?
 Krijg je kleedgeld?
 Kom je daarmee uit?
 Waar koop je je kleren?
 Hoe vaak koop je kleren?
 Koop je wel eens tweedehands kleren?
 Ga je voor merkkleding (*designer clothes*) of maakt het je niet uit wat er voor label op zit?

Finished? Switch roles.



lesson 12 Costing the earth

10 The story



Amy, Josie, Spud and Jess discuss the following things over lunch.

- 1 Cheap clothes.
- 2 Buying jeans for only £10.
- 3 Making new jeans look old.
- 4 Little children and women making jeans in bad conditions.

In what order are these things discussed?

- ☐ a 2 - 4 - 1 - 3
☐ b 3 - 1 - 4 - 2
☐ c 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

11 A closer look

Read the dialogue on pages 40 and 41 in your Coursebook. Then match the numbers 1 - 8 with the letters a - h.

- 1 Josie bought some new jeans
- 2 Jess's father wore his new jeans in the bath
- 3 The demonstration outside Gap
- 4 Spud thinks that Gap's reputation
- 5 Jess says you can never be sure your
- 6 Jess thinks market stallholders earn
- 7 Jess has two reasons
- 8 Spud and Josie are not going

- a isn't as bad as it used to be.
- b clothes are made by well-paid workers.
- c to the demonstration with Jess.
- d on the market.
- e to make them feel right.
- f for joining the demonstration.
- g £5 on a pair of £10 jeans.
- h was about ethical shopping.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

12 Is it done?

Complete the sentences. Use the *present passive*.

- 1 *tell* I ... that Jason is ill but I don't know if it's true.
- 2 *charge* ... people really ... £15 for tickets? That's really expensive!
- 3 *help* Tim's bad at Maths. That's why he ... by his dad most of the time.
- 4 *not pay* Karen works at a hairdresser's but she ... much money.
- 5 *expect* ... we ... to hand in our essays by the end of this week?
- 6 *make* These jeans ... in very bad conditions by poor people in India.
- 7 *sell* ... those trainers ... at that price in the UK as well?
- 8 *not give* Visitors to the factory ... any information when they arrive.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

present passive (*lijdende vorm*)

passive: vorm van *to be* ('worden') + voltooid deelwoord

I don't care how things **are made**. (... **worden gemaakt**)

These things **aren't made** in England any more.

Are these things **made** in China?

A garment like that **is** probably **made** in a dingy little room. (... **wordt gemaakt**)

This garment **isn't made** in a sweatshop.

Is this garment **made** in a place like that?

Kijk ook in Helpdesk A12 op p. 112 en 113.

13 Although I'm able to, I'm not allowed to ...

Complete the sentences. Use the correct forms of *to be able to* and *to be allowed to*.

- 1 Those guys from Gap ... (*mogen niet maken*) their products in dirty sweatshops any more.
- 2 You ... (*zult niet kunnen arriveren*) on time if you don't leave now.
- 3 From next month protesters ... (*zullen niet mogen organiseren*) demonstrations here.
- 4 Luckily Sean ... (*kon vinden*) the information he needed for his presentation.
- 5 Those poor children in India ... (*mogen zelfs niet klagen*) about the working conditions.
- 6 ... you ... (*kon je lezen*) all the information on the leaflet?
- 7 We ... (*mochten niet gebruiken*) the Internet to do our History homework.
- 8 ... they ... (*zullen kunnen afmaken*) the work in time for the show?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

be able to / be allowed to

be able to + hele werkwoord: kunnen, in staat zijn

Maybe Josie will **be able to do** an article for you.

He won't **be able to say** that now.

be allowed to + hele werkwoord: mogen, toestemming hebben

We're **allowed to voice** our opinions in public.

... and they're **not allowed to complain**.

Kijk ook in Helpdesk B7 en B8 op p. 116.

14 Everything has changed

Finish the sentences. Use *used to* in each sentence.

- 1 Clothes are really cheap today but they ...
- 2 This stallholder only sells jeans now, but he ...
- 3 These days they make jeans in huge factories but they ...
- 4 I always buy my jeans from market stalls, but I ...
- 5 Gap have quite a good reputation now but they ...
- 6 You demonstrate for fairer fashion but when my parents were your age, they ...
- 7 The Headmaster ... but now he wears the same boring clothes every teacher wears.
- 8 Most Indian factory workers earn good wages now, but they ...

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

vroeger: used to + hele werkwoord

Je gebruikt **used to + hele werkwoord** om te zeggen **wat vroeger altijd gebeurde**:

My dad **used to sit** in the bath in new jeans.
Gap **used to get** their stuff from the dirtiest sweatshops in Asia.

Kijk ook in Helpdesk B9 op p. 116.

15 Words

Fill in the correct words. They are all in lesson 12.

- 1 A person who sells thing on the market is called a ...
- 2 People who are very hungry often say: 'I'm ...'.
- 3 Someone who works in a factory is called a ...
- 4 When you involve someone in something he doesn't want to do, you ... him into it.
- 5 A shop that's part of a group of shops selling the same products is called a ...
- 6 The things made in a factory are called the ... of that factory.
- 7 When you often behave badly, you get a bad ...
- 8 When you strongly disagree with something, you can ... against it.

- 1
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- 4

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- 7
- 8

16 More words

Complete the newspaper article. Choose from: *voiced – chain store – demonstrating – leaflets – conditions – disturbance – university – fashionable – caused – ethical – trade – arrested*.



'Yesterday the police ... **1** ... a number of students from the local ... **2** The students were ... **3** ... in front of a ... **4** They were protesting against the ... **5** ... in designer clothes made in so-called sweatshops. Officer Arbuthnot from the local police told a reporter that shopkeepers in the area were complaining about the ... **6** ... the students ... **7** He added: 'Many of the shoppers were afraid to enter the shops.' One of the students, Michael Collins, said: 'This is ridiculous! We were having a demonstration for ... **8** ... shopping in front of Gap. We ... **9** ... our opinion and we handed out ... **10** ... to members of the public. That's all we did.'

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 9 |
| 5 | 10 |

17 Xpress yourself!

A How do you say this? Write down in English.

Your friend is showing off her new jeans which she bought on the market for only £12. The two of you start talking about ethical shopping. You think it's wrong that people are paid badly because we want to wear cheap clothes.

Je zegt:

- dat die broek waarschijnlijk is gemaakt door iemand die minder dan een pond verdient
- dat kinderen onder de vreselijkste omstandigheden moeten werken
- dat ze niet eens mogen klagen
- en je noemt ook nog een ander argument

Je vriendin reageert. Ze zegt:

- dat het haar niet kan schelen hoe iets gemaakt wordt
- dat er wat haar betreft niets mis is met goedkope kleding
- dat jongeren zich anders geen modieuze kleding zouden kunnen veroorloven
- ze noemt ook nog een andere reden

Write the dialogue.



B Act out your dialogues. Finished? Switch roles.

18 Writing



According to Josie, there were a number of students demonstrating outside Gap. These students were protesting against the fact that many of the large clothing chain stores get their cheap clothes from dirty sweatshops in poor countries in Asia.

The students were shouting their heads off and they were handing out leaflets. You are going to write the leaflet. The dialogue on pages 40 and 41 of the Coursebook gives you an idea of the sort of information that should be in the leaflet.



Use about 150 words. You can use a dictionary. If you like, you can also illustrate the leaflet.

lesson 13 No sweat?

19 The story



Read the sentences below, then listen to the recording and answer the question.



What is the text about? Tick the correct box.

- ☐ a The text explains that it is easier to produce jeans than it used to be because all kinds of machines are used.
- ☐ b The text explains that poor people in China have to work hard at very low wages to produce the cheap jeans we want.
- ☐ c The text says that it is a good thing so many people want cheap jeans because it gives jobs to the poor in China.
- ☐ d Basically jeans haven't changed a lot since Levi Strauss made the first pair.

20 A closer look

First read the sentences. Then read the text on pages 42 and 43 in your Coursebook and decide if the sentences are true or false.

	true	false
1 Levi Strauss made jeans because they were stronger than ordinary trousers.	☐	☐
2 Fair fashion is when your clothes are made by people who earn good wages.	☐	☐
3 Chinese people leave their villages because they want to make China the world's biggest jeans producer.	☐	☐
4 The people who make the jeans earn tens of millions of euros every year.	☐	☐
5 Before the jeans are made, they are put in huge washing machines.	☐	☐
6 Dou Yongwen wants to start his own factory in the future.	☐	☐

21 How it's made

passive (lijdende vorm)

passive: vorm van to be ('worden') + voltooid deelwoord

The pictures that **are shown** here are from Zhongshan. (**worden getoond**)

A fine spray of nasty blue dust **is sent** into the air. (**wordt gebracht**)

Kijk ook in Helpdesk A12 op p. 112 en 113.



Complete the sentences. Use the *present passive* in each sentence.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 <i>maken</i> | Jeans like these ... in huge factories in China. |
| 2 <i>verkopen</i> | This famous product ... by stores all over the UK. |
| 3 <i>niet kopen</i> | These kinds of jeans ... by girls. They're for boys only. |
| 4 <i>dragen</i> | Jeans like these ... on all sorts of occasions. |
| 5 <i>produceren</i> | This is an MP3 player. These things ... in South Korea. |
| 6 <i>niet gebruiken</i> | MP3 players ... much by older people. |
| 7 <i>uitgeven</i> | Every year a lot of money ... on these things because teenagers like to impress their friends and classmates. |
| 8 <i>meenemen</i> | Sometimes MP3 players ... even ... into the classroom. |

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22 Better, cheaper AND more fashionable!



You and your classmate are going to write the text for an advertisement.

You're the owner of a jeans store. Every week you put an advertisement in the local paper. In the advertisement you mention the week's special offers and you say something about the store, the goods, the service etc.

You are going to write the advertisement for this week.

vergelijken

tough	tougher (than)	toughest
big	bigger (than)	biggest
miserable	more miserable (than)	most miserable

as ... as He's **as** clever **as** you are.
not as ... as I'm **not as** skinny **as** you are.

Kijk ook in Helpdesk C3 op p. 119 en 120.

Write eight sentences. Use a comparison (*vergelijking*) in all your sentences. The following words have to be used: *better – prices – most – customers – fashionable – more – expensive – style*.

Joe's Jeans

23 Marlybone St. London

e-mail: info@joes.co.uk

www.joesforu.co.uk

This week's special offers:

Skinny jeans (all brands and sizes):

Tank tops:

Hooded sweaters:

25% off

£7.50

from £11.50

You don't know about us?

Well, here are eight good reasons why you too should shop at Joe's:

See you soon!

23 Word groups

Complete the sentences with the words in the boxes. Use a word from each of the two boxes in every sentence.

Box 1

protesting – breathe – handing – falling –
pulled – approve – goes – bring

Box 2

of – out – on – off – out – about – out – in

- 1 The jeans you're wearing are ... you. Have you lost a lot of weight?
- 2 A group of students outside Gap were ... fairer fashion. No idea what that is.
- 3 Most jeans labels ... new styles at the beginning of the season.
- 4 Personally I wouldn't buy that shirt because I don't ... sweatshops.
- 5 Most people have no idea what ... in these jeans factories in India or China.
- 6 I'm going to help those students ... leaflets outside the mall.
- 7 The fumes these factory workers ... every day are extremely unhealthy.
- 8 After they have washed them in a big machine, the jeans are ... by one of the workers.

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24 Words

Complete the sentences with words from lesson 13.

- 1 Get rid of those jeans, there's a ... in them.
- 2 Buy ... if you can't afford new.
- 3 Join our ... for better working conditions.
- 4 Thousands of people work in this cold and dirty
- 5 Workers here don't ... the same rights we have.
- 6 Designer jeans don't ... longer than cheap ones.
- 7 There's a ... of dust on the floor of the factory.
- 8 A ... is missing on my new jeans.



All about jeans.

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27 Chat room



You and your classmate are going to talk about fairer fashion.

You don't agree with each other about the subject:

- One of you (**A**) loves cheap clothes. In fact **A** thinks clothes can never be cheap enough.
- The other (**B**) doesn't agree. **B** thinks clothes should actually get a bit more expensive, so that workers in clothing factories can earn fair wages as well.

Before you start, make a list of the arguments you want to use in the discussion. Each of you should use at least three arguments.

If you can't think of any, you can look at lessons 12 and 13 in your Coursebook.

My arguments:

-
-
-
-
-

A Hi, what do you think of my new jeans? I bought them in a market stall. They were only £10.

B Well, they look good on you. But I think it's ridiculous ...

A ...

Maak nu de self-test. Er staat ook een self-test op de website. Heb je de self-test goed gemaakt? Dan maak je de get ahead. Heb je de self-test niet goed gemaakt? Dan maak je de catch up.



self-test

A Complete the sentences

Complete the sentences. Use the *present passive*.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 <i>kopen</i> | Most MP3 players ... by teenagers. |
| 2 <i>betalen</i> | ... the workers in those sweatshops really so badly ... ? |
| 3 <i>helpen</i> | Your neighbour has a beautiful garden. ... he ... by anyone? |
| 4 <i>tonen</i> | The latest models ... at the fashion shows of Paris and Milan. |
| 5 <i>niet verkopen</i> | Flared jeans ... any more. They're old-fashioned now. |
| 6 <i>publiceren</i> | This online paper ... once a week. |
| 7 <i>vertellen</i> | I ... that his brother is still in hospital. Any idea how he's doing? |
| 8 <i>niet vinden</i> | The really cheap deals ... in Oxford Street but on the market. |

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B Complete the sentences

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *to be able to*.

- 1 They told me they ... (*konden niet komen*) to the school prom.
- 2 If you save enough money, you ... (*zult kunnen gaan*) to Australia next summer.
- 3 We had some relatives over for dinner last night so I ... (*kon niet doen*) any homework.
- 4 Fortunately Dave and his friends ... (*konden kopen*) tickets for next month's concert.
- 5 I ... (*zal niet kunnen gaan*) to the market with you this afternoon. You'll have to go alone.
- 6 I hope Dad ... (*zal je kunnen helpen*) with that article tonight.

1

4

2

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3

6

C Complete the sentences

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *to be allowed to*.

- 1 Students ... (*mogen niet meenemen*) their MP3 players into the classrooms.
- 2 I don't think Mike ... (*zal mogen verlaten*) the hospital yet.
- 3 Most of my friends ... (*mogen niet uitgeven*) a lot of money on clothes.
- 4 I want to join a health club but I don't think I ... (*zal mogen doen*) that.
- 5 I don't think Marjorie ... (*zal mogen kopen*) that nice leather jacket.
- 6 In our country very young children ... (*mogen niet werken*) in jeans factories.

1

4

2

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3

6

D Complete the sentences

Complete the sentences. Use *comparisons*.

- 1 The working conditions of these children are ... (*belangrijker dan*) the price I have to pay for my jeans.
- 2 Mr McIntyre is one of the ... (*sympathiekste*) teachers in this school, if you ask me.
- 3 Last year our Maths homework was a lot ... (*makkelijker dan*) the homework we get now.
- 4 Don't you see that Marge is a lot ... (*magerder dan*) her younger sister?
- 5 The stores in our village don't sell ... (*de laatste*) fashion. Usually they're a bit behind.
- 6 After reading about the fashion industry, Jess felt even ... (*rotter dan*) before.

1

4

2

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3

6

E Fill in

Complete the following sentences. Use the translations of the Dutch words. Choose from:
gezondheid – knoop – marktkoopman – pamflet – beginletters – geobsedeerd – ontwerper – modieus – vermoedelijk – wolk.

- 1 What does a.d. mean? – Dunno. Maybe it's someone's
- 2 Your brother must be ... with fitness, because last night I met him at the gym again.
- 3 I'm really into clothes. I want to be a fashion ... when I'm older.
- 4 Working in a denim factory can be really bad for your
- 5 Before you buy new jeans, you should read this It is about the conditions in these sweatshops.
- 6 ... the conditions in factories where these children work are really terrible.
- 7 I don't care if these jeans are ... or not. I just don't like them.
- 8 The ... charged me only £13.50 for these jeans. That's really cheap, don't you think?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |

F Xpress yourself!

How do you say this? Write down in English.

- 1 Je docent aardrijkskunde vertelt dat arbeiders in China hun arme dorpjes hebben verlaten om in jeansfabrieken te werken. Hoe vertelt hij dat?

- 2 Ze verdienen daar een hoger loon dan in hun dorpen. Hoe zegt hij dit?

- 3 Men denkt dat deze industrie tientallen miljoenen dollars per jaar waard is, gaat hij verder. Hoe zegt hij dit?

- 4 Je vindt dat arbeiders in de mode-industrie over de hele wereld onder dezelfde omstandigheden zouden moeten werken. Hoe zeg je dit?

- 5 Je vindt het gek dat je jeans kunt kopen die er al oud uitzien. Hoe zeg je dit?

- 6 Je denkt dat je misschien wel een artikel kunt schrijven over ontwerpers in de jeansindustrie. Hoe zeg je dit?

- 7 Het lijkt wel alsof je vriendin geobsedeerd is door fitnessoefeningen. Hoe zeg je dit?

- 8 Je denkt dat zij de volgende keer wel een maatje kleiner zou kunnen nemen. Hoe zeg je dit?



catch up

28 Grammar practice: *present passive* → HELPDESK A12

Maak de zinnen af. Vul de *present passive* in.

De **present passive** bestaat uit *am / is / are* + voltooid deelwoord.

- 1 *pay* I *am paid* £2.50 an hour.
- 2 *charge* You £20 for these jeans.
- 3 *give* Every month he money to buy his own clothes.
- 4 *make* This phone in South Korea.
- 5 *tell* I that your brother is ill.
- 6 *think* The jeans industry to be worth a lot of money.
- 7 *show* After the party the pictures to the parents.
- 8 *sell* Most jeans to teenagers.

29 Grammar practice: *be able to + hele werkwoord* → HELPDESK B7

Maak de zinnen af. Gebruik de juiste vorm van *be able to + hele werkwoord*.

- 1 *pay* I usually for my own clothes.
- 2 *(not) come* Fortunately Gary to my party last night.
- 3 *get* Next year we a bigger car.
- 4 *(not) win* We our match against Tipton last night.
- 5 *interview* In the future she a famous designer.
- 6 *(not) help* I her yesterday.

30 Grammar practice: *be allowed to + hele werkwoord* → HELPDESK B8

Maak de zinnen af. Gebruik de juiste vorm van *be allowed to + hele werkwoord*.

- 1 *(not) use* We the gym for our match last night.
- 2 *buy* I always my own clothes.
- 3 *do* Next year she her own interviews.
- 4 *(not) use* I my brother's bike last night.
- 5 *(not) come* Unfortunately Gary to the party last Saturday.
- 6 *drink* Next year I alcohol legally.

31 Grammar practice: *vergelijken* → HELPDESK C3

Maak de zinnen af. Gebruik de *trappen van vergelijking*.

- 1 *cheap* These jeans are ... (*goedkoper dan*) those.
.....
- 2 *expensive* This sweater is ... (*niet zo duur als*) that one.
.....
- 3 *good* These trainers are ... (*net zo goed als*) those.
.....
- 4 *interesting* This book is ... (*net zo interessant als*) the one you've just read.
.....
- 5 *witty* That new guy is ... (*geestiger dan*) most other boys.
.....
- 6 *bad* Your idea is ... (*slechter dan*) Donny's.
.....

**get ahead****32 Applied grammar** → HELPDESK A12

Think of a product (a newspaper? a bike? a chair? an apple-pie?) and describe how it is made. Describe the complete production process, including transportation to the place where the product is sold to the customer.

Write ten sentences, use the *present passive* in each of them.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

33 Communic@te



At the end of lesson 12, Jess left the restaurant to go to the demonstration in front of Gap. She wanted to join the students because she agreed with them. But she also hoped to get a good story out of it.

To get the information she needed for her story, she interviewed one of the students.

You are going to do the interview. One of you (**A**) asks the questions, the other (**B**) answers them.

First the two of you make a list of the questions you want to ask. Each of you (**A** and **B**) makes his own list of questions, without showing it to the other. The information you need can be found in lessons 11, 12 and 13.

You ask about:

- the reason(s) why they are protesting
- working conditions in clothes factories in Asia
- sweatshops

[illegible]

Have the conversation. **A** asks his questions, **B** answers them.

Finished? Switch roles. This time **A** answers **B**'s questions.



lesson 14 Project Namwala

34 Finding out

Bekijk de teksten op bladzijde 44 en 45 in je Coursebook en beantwoord de volgende vraag:

Wat hebben de drie teksten met elkaar te maken?

[illegible]

35 Looking back (1)

Lees de tekst op bladzijde 44 en 45 in je Coursebook goed door.

- Probeer te raden wat de woorden in de eerste kolom betekenen.
- Schrijf 'jouw' vertaling in de tweede kolom. Gebruik de strategieën uit de *tackling tip*.
- Schrijf in de derde kolom het nummer van de strategie die je hebt gebruikt (dat kan er meer dan één zijn).
- Controleer vervolgens met het woordenboek of je vertaling inderdaad de goede was. Als jouw vertaling fout was, zet je de goede vertaling in de vierde kolom.

tackling tip

Als je niet weet wat een woord betekent, kun je de betekenis vaak raden door op de volgende dingen te letten:

- 1 Kan ik uit het **zinsverband** opmaken wat het betekent?
- 2 Kan ik uit de **vorm** van het woord opmaken wat het betekent?
- 3 Lijkt het woord op een **ander Engels woord** dat ik ken?
- 4 Lijkt het woord op een **Nederlands woord** dat ik ken?

		'mijn' vertaling	strategie	correcte vertaling
1	inaccessible (r.2)			
2	recent (r.3)			
3	dormitories (r.6)			
4	facilities (r.7)			
5	related (r.13)			
6	sympathizers (r.19)			
7	grade (r.20)			
8	prayer (r.25)			
9	gratitude (r.26)			
10	picked (r.42)			

36 Looking back (2)

Lees de tekst op bladzijde 44 en 45 in je Coursebook nog eens aandachtig door en beantwoord daarna de volgende vragen.

Lees de inleiding.

- 1 Noem drie dingen die men met het geld uit Zwitserland heeft gedaan.

.....

- 2 Wat hebben de leerlingen en docenten van de school in Zwitserland in Zambia gedaan?

.....

Lees de brief van Fenny Siampese.

- 3 Waarom verkoopt de familie van Fenny niet het hele jaar door mango's?

.....

- 4 Waar is Fenny de mensen uit Zwitserland zo dankbaar voor, denk je?

.....

Lees de brief van Honest Siapaka.

- 5 Hoe komt het dat de ouders van Honest geen vee meer hebben.

.....

- 6 Wie zijn haar sponsors, denk je?

.....

37 Writing

Je bent één van de leerlingen van de school uit Zwitserland die Namwala High School hebben bezocht. Lees de brieven op bladzijde 44 en 45 in je Coursebook nog eens door. Kies de leukste uit en beantwoord deze.

Gebruik ongeveer 150 woorden.

Zorg ervoor dat je de volgende informatie in je brief opneemt:

- Je vond het leuk de brief te lezen.
- Je kunt je ... nog heel goed herinneren. Je hoopt dat hij/zij nog weet wie jij bent. Je bent een van de leerlingen die Namwala High School bezocht hebben. Je beschrijft jezelf en je schrijft dat je een foto van jezelf meestuurt met je brief.
- Schrijf wat je zo leuk, interessant of leerzaam vond aan je bezoek aan de leerlingen en leraren van Namwala High School. Noem ook iets dat je niet zo leuk vond. Schrijf dat je nog wel een keer terug zou willen gaan naar Zambia maar omdat dat nogal duur is, is dat voorlopig niet mogelijk.
- Je zou het leuk vinden met hem/haar te corresponderen. Je vraagt of hij/zij dat ook leuk vindt en of hij/zij daar wel tijd voor heeft.
- Je sluit je brief af.

Dear ... ,



lesson 15 Give a little, help a lot

38 Listen



Look at pages 46 and 47 in your Coursebook and listen to the conversations. Match the conversations with the adverts A, B, C, and D in your Coursebook.

conversation	1	2	3	4
advert				

39 Listen again



Read the following statements and listen to the recording. Are the statements true or false?

	true	false
Conversation 1		
1 Dad is going to cycle from the north of the country to the south.	☐	☐
2 CARE is not going to pay the hotel bills.	☐	☐
3 The boy will join his father if his father buys him a new bike.	☐	☐
Conversation 2		
4 Hetty is trying to buy Christmas presents for less than £20.	☐	☐
5 A food parcel costs £20.	☐	☐
6 Gina and Hetty are both going to buy a food parcel this year.	☐	☐
Conversation 3		
7 Branner's Winter Challenge is an appeal for money.	☐	☐
8 Dad doesn't like it when photos of pretty faces are used to raise money.	☐	☐
9 Jenny – the girl – is probably going to make a contribution as well.	☐	☐
Conversation 4		
10 The man (Jack) has been a teacher longer than the woman.	☐	☐
11 The boy (Nick) needs a new ink cartridge for one of the printers.	☐	☐
12 Nick thinks it is a good idea to recycle the old ink cartridges.	☐	☐

tune in Alive or dead?

You are going to listen to a group of students preparing for a class presentation.

40 Warming up



Answer the following questions before you listen to the conversation.

- 1 Do you have to do class presentations at your school?
- 2 If you have to do a presentation with one or more classmates, who does most of the work? You or one of the others?
- 3 If you had to do a presentation about a person who has done a lot of good in the world, who would you choose? Why?

41 Listen



Read the statement and listen to the recording. Wait for the beep. Is the statement true or false?

	true	false
1 The subject of the presentation has to be a living person.	☐	☐
2 The students are allowed to use the Internet.	☐	☐
3 The boys are going to prepare the presentation with Lily and Fiza.	☐	☐
4 Lily wants to use Bill Gates as their subject because he is very rich.	☐	☐
5 The students think that Mr Crook doesn't know what a capitalist is.	☐	☐
6 What they read about Bill Gates in Wikipedia is not correct.	☐	☐
7 Fiza wants to choose Lady Diana because she is more glamorous than Bill Gates.	☐	☐
8 The boys think someone living isn't as interesting as someone who is already dead.	☐	☐
9 Bill Gates has written two best-selling books.	☐	☐
10 Capitalism has improved the lives of most people, according to Bill Gates.	☐	☐
11 Lady Diana sold most of her clothes but she kept her designer dresses.	☐	☐
12 At the end of the recording they still haven't decided what the subject is going to be.	☐	☐

extra reading Life at Litton Mills

42 Life at Litton Mills

Lees de tekst op bladzijde 48 en 49 in je Coursebook en beantwoord de vragen.

1 Waarom is Robert Morley opgegroeid in een *workhouse*?

.....

2 Waarom wilde hij heel graag in een katoenfabriek (*cotton mill*) werken?

.....

3 Wat is een *indenture*?

.....

4 Wat geeft de kinderen het idee dat het helemaal niet zo leuk is in Litton Mills?

.....

5 Hoe kun je weten dat de kwaliteit van deze maaltijd niet uitzonderlijk slecht is?

.....



unit project

Step 3: Writing a screenplay

Introduction

If you want to make an episode of a soap, you need a screenplay. This tells the actors what to say and do, helps the director in his job, gives the set creators an idea of what they need to do, etc.



The job

Get together with the other screenplay writers. If you made an outline (unit project 2), use that. If not, decide which New Interface characters you want to use and how long the episode is going to be (ask your teacher). Then have a brainstorm session. Discuss the following questions:

- Are you making a 'finished' episode or do you want an open ending that will make the viewer curious about the next episode (a so-called 'cliffhanger')?
- What is going to happen to the main character and the other characters? (Keep in mind which actors you get to work with.)
- In which specific place(s) is the episode taking place? The living room, the classroom, the playground? Or somewhere else?
Don't worry about clothes, lighting, sounds and things like that. You will deal with those in unit 4.



The end product

Write the actual screenplay. This should be in it:

- The dialogue (what the actors have to say and how they say it.)
- Stage directions (what the actors have to do: when they enter the scene, what emotion they have to show etc.).
- Setting descriptions (where the characters are).

Tips:

- Especially if you're making a long episode, divide it into scenes. Every time you change the place of action (for example: from inside the school to the playground) you start a new scene.
- Say the actors' lines out loud. They sound different in reality than they do in your head.
- Do you need inspiration? Look on the Internet. You can find loads of examples there. There are even websites that teach you how to write screenplays.

Give a copy of the screenplay to your teacher. Also keep a copy each. You'll need it later on!

Have fun!