


- \* Past simple vs. present perfect simple
- \* Vocabulary: body language, *say* and *tell*

## 1 Speak and listen

**a** Work with a partner. Think about the three methods of communication you use the most. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each one.

**b**  **08** Listen to someone talking about methods of communication. Which of the following are NOT mentioned?

body language    braille  
phone calls    sign language  
telepathy    Morse code

**c** Which of the methods of communication in Exercise 1b do you think is most effective? Discuss your ideas with your partner.

## 2 Read and listen

**a** Discuss these questions.

- 1 Do you know anyone who has a twin brother or sister?
- 2 Do you think twins have any special ways of communicating?

**b** Read the article quickly and answer these questions.

- 1 What methods of communication between twins are mentioned?
- 2 What happens to some twins when their brother or sister has a bad experience?


### Talking without speaking

<sup>1</sup> Parents of twins often say their children are a little unusual or a bit special. But according to 16-year-old twin Gerald Scott, there are ways in which some sets of twins are quite amazing.

‘My twin, Owen, and I have had a very special bond since we were <sup>5</sup> born. When we were very small, we had our own language. Our mum says we used to talk to each other using our own special language. We knew what we were saying but nobody else understood. Even our mother didn’t understand us! As we’ve got older, we’ve started using telepathy to communicate. Sometimes we don’t need to speak at all; <sup>10</sup> we just use our minds. We can somehow send messages to each other even when we aren’t in the same place. I know it sounds weird, but I’ve always known if Owen was in trouble. Once he had a bad fall in rugby – he broke his leg and when it happened, I got this terrible pain in my leg.’

<sup>15</sup> Although it sounds strange, telepathy between twins isn’t so unusual. There has been a lot of research that has proved that some twins have this ability. One experiment involved eight-year-old Richard Powles and his twin, Damien. First, they were put in separate, sound-proof rooms, and Damien was wired up to a machine that measured his responses. <sup>20</sup> Richard was then asked to put his arm into freezing cold water. At the exact moment he put his arm into the water, Damien’s responses went wild. And it was the same whenever anything scary or surprising happened to Richard – his brother in the other room reacted too.

There have been cases between celebrity twins too. Actor Ashley <sup>25</sup> Olsen tells us that, even when they are far apart, she knows when her twin sister, Mary-Kate, is going through a difficult time or when she isn’t happy. So, maybe it’s true – maybe some twins don’t need words at all to speak to each other.

**c**  **09** Read the article again and listen. Mark the statements *T* (true) or *F* (false). Correct the false statements.

- 1 Only their mother could understand Gerald and Owen’s special language when they were small.  *F*
- 2 Gerald and Owen can communicate even if they are in different places.
- 3 According to the text, it is rare to hear of telepathy between twins.
- 4 Damien wasn’t able to see Richard or hear anything he said during the experiment.
- 5 Ashley Olsen has experienced telepathic communication with her twin.

## Discussion box

- 1 Lots of people think telepathy is not possible. What's your view?
- 2 What would be good (or not so good) about being telepathic?
- 3 What new ways might we use to communicate with each other in the future?

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## Grammar

### \* Past simple vs. present perfect simple

- a Look at the examples from the text. Which of the sentences are in the past simple, and which are in the present perfect simple?

Owen and I **have had** a special bond between us since we were born.  
 Once he **had** a bad fall in rugby.  
 One experiment **involved** eight-year-old Richard Powles and his twin, Damien.  
 There **have been** cases between celebrity twins too.

- b Find other examples in the text. Underline examples in the past simple. Circle examples in the present perfect simple.

- c Complete the rule. Write *past simple* or *present perfect simple*.

**RULE:** We use the ..... to talk about events in the past which are separate from now (the moment of speaking).  
 We use the ..... to connect the past and now (the moment of speaking).

He **broke his leg** and when it happened, I got this terrible pain in my leg.

↓  
 Owen and I **have had** a special bond between us since we were born.

## \* Time expressions

- d Complete the rule. Write *past simple* or *present perfect simple*.

**RULE:** We use the ..... with expressions such as *last week, a year ago, in June, yesterday* (referring to time completely in the past).

We often use the ..... with *for* and *since* (the period of time is from the past to now).

We usually use the ..... with *just, already* and *yet* (words that have a link with now).

We often use the ..... with *ever* and *never* (referring to any time up to now).

- e Complete the text. Use the correct form of the past simple or the present perfect simple.

Petra Dawes <sup>1</sup> *left* ..... (leave) school six months ago. But she <sup>2</sup> ..... (not go) straight on to university after the holidays like a lot of her schoolmates. In September she <sup>3</sup> ..... (do) something she had wanted to do for some time. She <sup>4</sup> ..... (take) a gap year. Since then, she <sup>5</sup> ..... (travel) to three different countries and <sup>6</sup> ..... (spend) between two and four weeks in each one. She <sup>7</sup> ..... (not learn) three new languages though, because all the countries are French-speaking! But she <sup>8</sup> ..... (try) to learn some Italian, because Italy is her next stop – and she can't wait! 'I <sup>9</sup> ..... always ..... (want) to see Italy. It's a country I <sup>10</sup> ..... never ..... (visit), so I'm incredibly excited about it!'

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## Speak

Imagine you've just done something really impressive. Tell a partner. Your partner quickly invents something that he or she did before that was even more impressive.

Think about pop stars, famous actors, extreme sports, exciting travel destinations, etc.



A: *I've just learnt how to surf.*

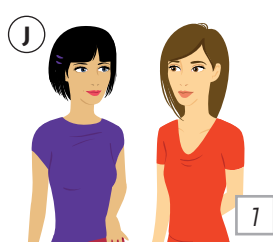
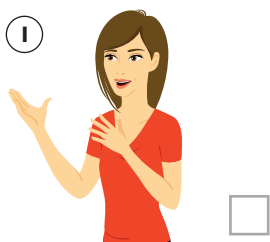
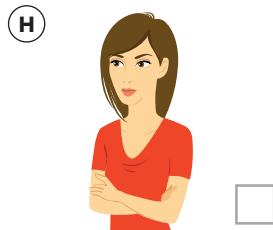
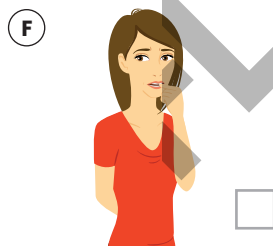
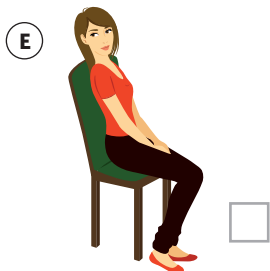
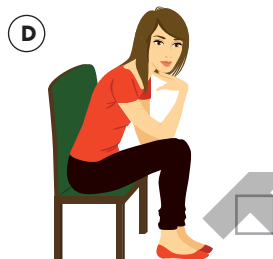
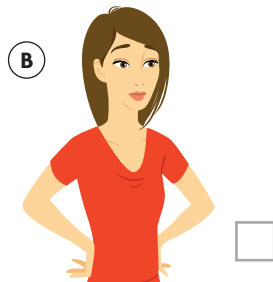
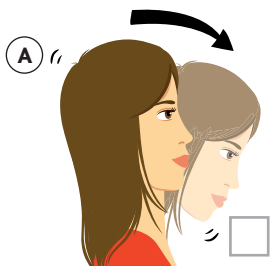
B: *Oh, really? I attended a surfing contest last year and won the first place.*

## 5 Listening and vocabulary

### \* Body language

a 10 Match the words with the pictures. Then listen, check and repeat.

- |                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 make eye contact          | 2 fold your arms |
| 3 lean forward              | 4 sit back       |
| 5 avoid eye contact         | 6 gesture        |
| 7 raise your eyebrows       | 8 look nervous   |
| 9 give someone a warm smile | 10 nod your head |



b Work with a partner. Tick (✓) the things in Exercise 5a that help communication and cross (✗) the ones that do not help communication.

c 11 Listen to Oliver and Francesca doing a quiz about body language. Circle the correct answer a, b or c.

- Everyone uses body language:
  - intentionally.
  - without knowing it.
  - when they want to read someone's mind.
- Francesca thinks that when people fold their arms, they are feeling:
  - happy.
  - bored.
  - defensive.
- Oliver says that arm folding can also be a sign of:
  - feeling cold.
  - being annoyed.
  - wanting to protect somebody.
- Oliver is surprised:
  - that 90% of communication is done through body language.
  - that body language isn't more reliable.
  - that speaking is as important as body language.
- Mirroring is a sign that:
  - you are boring people.
  - someone likes you.
  - someone thinks they are similar to you.
- The eyebrow flash is:
  - something that people choose to do.
  - something you can only do when smiling.
  - done all over the world.

## 6 Speak

a Work with a partner.

Student A: Choose one of the topics in the box. Talk to your partner about it for one minute.

Student B: Use body language to show that you are a good listener. Swap roles.

something you bought recently  
an interesting film  
your favourite place  
your plans for next weekend

b Now do the same thing with the other two topics, but this time be a bad listener.

c What difference did your body language make to communication?

## 7 Vocabulary

### \* say and tell

a Complete the sentences from the conversation in Exercise 5c. Use the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

- 1 Someone's body language *tells* you how they are feeling.
- 2 When someone crosses their arms, it ..... us they want to protect themselves.
- 3 About 90 percent of what we ..... isn't spoken. We communicate a lot through our body language.
- 4 Can you ..... me what it means?
- 5 A: What automatic gesture do people do when they meet someone they like?  
B: Well, I'd ..... they smile.
- 6 The quiz ..... we do the 'eyebrow flash' when we see someone we like.

b Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *say* and the words in the box.

it out loud   thank you   sorry   it again   goodbye

- 1 Don't leave until you have *said goodbye*.
- 2 When someone has done something for you, you should .....
- 3 When you have hurt someone, you can make it better by .....
- 4 When you say what you're thinking so that people can hear, you .....
- 5 If someone didn't hear you, it helps to .....

c Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *tell* and the words in the box.

a lie   a joke   a secret   the truth   off   the difference

- 1 My friend *told* me *a joke* yesterday – it was very funny, but now I can't remember it!
- 2 One day when I was little, I ..... my parents ..... and they were very angry.
- 3 Can you ..... between an American accent and a British accent?
- 4 My teacher was so angry with me. She really ..... me .....
- 5 He says he's won medals for tennis, but I don't think he's .....
- 6 I'm going to ..... you ..... Do you promise not to tell anyone else?

Vocabulary bank Turn to page 112.

Get it right! Turn to page 118.

## 8 Speak

Work with a partner.

Student A: Complete the questions with *say* or *tell*. Then ask your partner the questions.

Student B: Turn to page 126.

- 1 Did your parents always make you ..... *say* ..... 'please' and 'thank you' when you were younger?
- 2 How many times have you ..... 'I love you'?
- 3 Can you ..... me a funny joke?
- 4 Can you ..... what you did on your last three birthdays?
- 5 When was the last time you ..... a lie, and what was it?

## 9 Pronunciation

### \* Sentence stress

▶ 12 Turn to page 110.

# Culture in mind

## 10 Read and listen

- a Before reading the text, think about two methods of communication that animals use.
- b Read the text quickly to see if any of your ideas are mentioned.

### Talk to the Animals

Only humans speak using words. But all species in the animal kingdom can communicate in one way or another. Maybe you have heard about the way bees dance around to send messages to each other and the way dogs bark in different ways to give warnings, to be friendly or to be playful.

But did you know about infrasonic communication used by elephants? This is how it works:

Humans hear low sounds like the bass notes in music or thunder rumbling in the sky. But we don't hear sounds lower than these. However, animals such as elephants and hippos can hear much lower sounds than humans can. And what's more, they can make sounds in that range as well, and they use them to communicate with each other. This is known as *infrasound*.

Another amazing thing about infrasound is that it travels over several kilometres. Sounds which have a higher pitch, like the ones people can hear, don't travel well through walls, leaves, trees, and so on, which is why we can't hear sounds from more than 100 metres away. But



infrasound is much 'stronger', and things like grass and trees have no effect on it. Therefore it can travel much further. Elephants can hear infrasonic calls from four kilometres away!

There have been reports of people watching herds of elephants feeding or resting and then the elephants suddenly all charged off for no reason at all. They obviously heard a warning call from a long way away, but the people didn't hear a sound. In places like a zoo or wildlife park where you can get nearer to animals, it is a bit easier to sense when infrasonic sounds are made. When you stand near mother elephants with their babies in a zoo you may notice a slight rumbling in the air every few minutes – not loud or strong, but clearly noticeable. This is infrasonic communication – the mother elephants 'talking' to their babies!

## C ▶ 13 Read the text again and listen. Circle the correct answer, a, b or c.

- 1 The writer mentions bees and dogs ...
  - a because they want to learn how they communicate.
  - b as examples of animal communication.
  - c because they use infrasonic communication.
- 2 Humans can hear ...
  - a lower sounds than elephants can.
  - b sounds that travel long distances.
  - c sounds with higher pitch.
- 3 Things like trees ...
  - a cause problems for low sounds.
  - b cause problems for high sounds.
  - c don't affect sounds at all.
- 4 In places like zoos ...
  - a humans can sense when infrasonic sounds are being made.
  - b elephants don't need to make infrasonic sounds.
  - c it is easier than in wildlife parks to sense when elephants use infrasonic sounds.

**d** Circle the correct definition for each of the words from the text.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 animal kingdom                            | 5 range  |
| a all the living creatures in the world     | a the limits between which something is possible |
| b all living creatures that can communicate | b the inside of something                        |
| 2 warning                                   | 6 pitch  |
| a a friendly greeting                       | a the time a sound lasts                         |
| b a message about danger                    | b the level of a sound                           |
| 3 bass                                      | 7 charge off                                     |
| a very low                                  | a move away slowly                               |
| b very high                                 | b run away quickly                               |
| 4 rumble                                    | 8 notice   |
| a to make long, low sounds                  | a think about                                    |
| b to move quickly and noisily               | b sense  |

**e** Use the words from Exercise 10d to complete the sentences.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 I can't believe you didn't ..... <i>notice</i> ..... that the alarm bell rang.        | 4 He was so angry that he ..... without saying goodbye.         |
| 2 Elephants give a ..... to other elephants if they are in danger of attack.            | 5 Animals aren't the only members of the ..... Humans are too!  |
| 3 Kids can choose from a wide ..... of activities at this school – ballet, guitar, etc. | 6 I can't hear the elephants. The ..... is too low for my ears. |

**11** Speak

Discuss these questions in small groups.

- 1 Why is it important for animals to be able to communicate?
- 2 What difference would it make to the world if animals were able to speak our language?

**12** Write

- a Read Kylie's composition about a person she has known for a long time. Do they see each other now?
- b Kylie uses two tenses in her composition. Which are they? Underline them in different colours.
- c Think of a person you have known for a long time. Write about when you first met them and about some things you did together. Use Kylie's composition to help you. Write 120–150 words.

**My friend Rebecca**

I have known my friend Rebecca for a long time. We first met at a friend's birthday party five years ago. We found out that we both liked techno and Green Day, so I invited Rebecca over to my place. We listened to music together and soon became best friends.

Three years ago, Rebecca's parents invited me to go on holiday with them! It was great. We spent three wonderful weeks in a little cottage in Ireland. Rebecca and I loved walking along the beautiful beach. We took a lot of photos and had a lot of fun.

Two years ago I spent a week in hospital and Rebecca came to see me every day. But then, last year, Rebecca's father changed his job, and they moved to another town. Since then we haven't seen each other very much, but we've talked on the phone and we've written emails to each other.

For your portfolio