

- 1 Get reacquainted with someone.
- 2 Greet a visitor to your country.
- 3 Discuss gestures and customs.
- 4 Describe an interesting experience.

UNIT

1

Getting Acquainted

PREVIEW

CUSTOMS AROUND THE WORLD

Greetings

People greet each other differently around the world.



Some people bow.



Some people kiss once.
Some kiss twice.



Some shake hands



And some hug.

Exchanging Business Cards

People have different customs for exchanging business cards around the world.



Some customs are very formal. People always use two hands and look at the card carefully.



Other customs are informal. People accept a card with one hand and quickly put it in a pocket.

Getting Acquainted

What about small talk—the topics people talk about when they don't know each other well?



In some places it's not polite to ask people about how much money they make or how old they are. But in other places people think those topics are appropriate.

A PAIR WORK In your opinion, is there a right way and a wrong way to greet people? Explain.

B DISCUSSION In your country, are there any topics people should avoid during small talk? What about the topics below?

- the weather
- someone's job
- someone's religion
- someone's family
- someone's home
- (other) _____

C 11:02 **PHOTO STORY** Read and listen to two people meeting in a hotel lobby.

Understand English speakers from different language backgrounds.
Leon = Spanish speaker
Taka = Japanese speaker



Leon You look familiar. Haven't we met somewhere before?

Taka I don't think so. I'm not from around here.

Leon I know! Aren't you from Japan? I'm sure we met at the IT conference last week.

Taka Of course! You're from Mexico, right?



Leon That's right. I'm sorry. I've forgotten your name.

Taka Kamura Takashi. But you can call me Taka.

Leon Hi, Taka. Leon Prieto. Please call me Leon. So, what have you been up to since the conference?

Taka Not much. Actually, I'm on my way to the airport now. I'm flying back home.



Leon Hey, we should keep in touch. Here's my card. The conference is in Acapulco next year and I could show you around.

Taka That would be great. I hear Acapulco's beautiful.

Leon It was nice to see you again, Taka.

Taka You, too.

D FOCUS ON LANGUAGE Find the underlined expression in the Photo Story that matches each explanation.

- 1 You say this when you want to offer to introduce someone to a new place.
- 2 You say this to suggest that someone call or e-mail you in the future.
- 3 You say this when you're not sure if you know someone, but you think you might.
- 4 You say this when you want to ask about someone's recent activities.

E THINK AND EXPLAIN Answer the questions, according to the Photo Story. Explain your answers.

- 1 Why does Leon begin speaking with Taka?
- 2 Has Taka been busy since the conference?
- 3 Why does Leon give Taka his business card?
- 4 What does Leon offer to do at the next conference?

“ Because he thinks he knows Taka. He says, 'You look familiar.' ”

SPEAKING

PAIR WORK With a partner, discuss and write advice for visitors about how to behave in your country. Then share your advice with the class.

“ Questions like *How old are you?* and *How much money do you make?* aren't polite. You shouldn't ask them. ”

“ Don't exchange business cards with one hand! Always use two hands. ”

Your advice
1
2
3

GRAMMAR The present perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about an indefinite time in the past.
Form the present perfect with **have** or **has** and a past participle.

Affirmative and negative statements

We **'ve** **haven't** **met** them.

She **'s** **hasn't** **called** him.

Yes / no questions

A: **Have** you **met** them?

A: **Has** she **called** him?

B: Yes, we **have**. / No, we **haven't**.

B: Yes, she **has**. / No, she **hasn't**.

Remember: Use the simple past tense to talk about a definite or specific time.

present perfect: indefinite time

I **'ve met** Bill twice.

simple past tense: definite time

We **met** in 1999 and again in 2004.

Contractions

've met = have met

's met = has met

haven't met = have not met

hasn't met = has not met

For regular verbs, the past participle form is the same as the simple past form.

open → **opened**

study → **studied**

Irregular verbs

base form	simple past	past participle
be	was / were	been
come	came	come
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
go	went	gone
have	had	had
make	made	made
meet	met	met
see	saw	seen
speak	spoke	spoken
take	took	taken
write	wrote	written

For more irregular verb forms, see page 123.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER p. 126

- The present perfect: information questions

A Choose the correct form to complete each sentence.

1 We've the 2:00 express train many times.

a take b took c taken

2 I had breakfast at 9:00, but I haven't lunch.

a have b had c having

3 Alison has to the mall.

a went b gone c go

4 My younger brother has home from work.

a come b came c comes

5 They posted some messages yesterday, but they haven't anything about their trip.

a written b write c wrote

B PAIR WORK Complete the conversations with the present perfect or the simple past tense. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

1 A: our new teacher?

I / see / meet

B: Yes, He her in the office this morning.

meet

2 A: to this class before?

they / be

B: No, They're new at this school.

3 A: in the new school restaurant?

you / eat

B: No, Is it good?

4 A: with the school director?

your classmates / speak

B: Yes, They with her yesterday.

speak

5 A: the new language lab?

Beth / see


B: No, But she the library.

see

New Tab x

About Friends Photos Videos

New message October 6 6:00 PM



Kuai Yu
 Status: single
 Hometown: Shanghai
 Current city: Vancouver

Hello, Mr. Kemper:
 Remember me? I'm Kuai, your former student! I still think about your wonderful English classes in Shanghai. This morning, I (1 *decide*) _____ to send you a message to say hello. We (2 *not see*) _____ each other in a long time—not since you went back home to New York. I hope I can visit you there some day! So let me tell you what I've been up to. In 2013, I (3 *come*) _____ to Canada for my studies, and I'm living in Vancouver right now. I (4 *fall*) _____ in love with this city—it's really beautiful! I (5 *visit*) _____ a lot of places in the U.S. I (6 *be*) _____ to Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Last September, I (7 *go*) _____ back home to Shanghai to visit my parents. Do you think my English is better now? I think I (8 *learn*) _____ how to use the present perfect, finally! Let's keep in touch. If you come to Vancouver, I'd love to show you around.
 Your student, Kuai

CONVERSATION MODEL

- A** 1:03 Read and listen to people getting reacquainted.
- A Audrey, have you met Hanah?
 B No, I haven't.
 A Hanah, I'd like you to meet Audrey.
 C Hi, Audrey. You look familiar. Have we met before?
 B I don't think so.
 C I know! Last month. You were at my sister Nicole's party.
 B Oh, that's right! How have you been?
- B** 1:04 **RHYTHM AND INTONATION** Listen again and repeat. Then practice the Conversation Model with a partner.



PRONUNCIATION Sound reduction in the present perfect

- A** 1:05 Listen to how the sound /t/ of the negative contraction "disappears" in natural speech. Then listen again and repeat.
- 1 I **haven't been** to that class. 3 They **haven't taken** the test.
 2 He **hasn't met** his new teacher. 4 She **hasn't heard** the news.
- B** Now practice saying the sentences on your own.

NOW YOU CAN Get reacquainted with a friend

CONVERSATION ACTIVATOR With two other students, practice making introductions and getting reacquainted. Use your own names and the present perfect. Then change roles.

- A , have you met ?
 B No, I haven't.
 A , I'd like you to meet
 C: You look familiar. Have we met before?
 B

DON'T STOP

- Say how you have been.
- Say more about the time you met.
- Introduce other classmates.

Ideas

You met ...

- at a party
- at a meeting
- at a friend's house
- in another class
- (your own idea) _____

CONVERSATION MODEL

A 1:06 Read and listen to someone greeting a visitor.

A Welcome to Beijing. Have you ever been here before?

B No, it's my first time. But yesterday I went to the Forbidden Palace. It was fantastic!

A That's great. Have you tried Beijing duck yet?

B Beijing duck? No, I haven't. What's that?

A It's a famous Chinese dish. I think you'll like it.

B 1:07 RHYTHM AND INTONATION Listen again and repeat. Then practice the Conversation Model with a partner.

The Forbidden Palace



Beijing duck



DIGITAL FLASH CARDS

VOCABULARY Tourist activities around the world

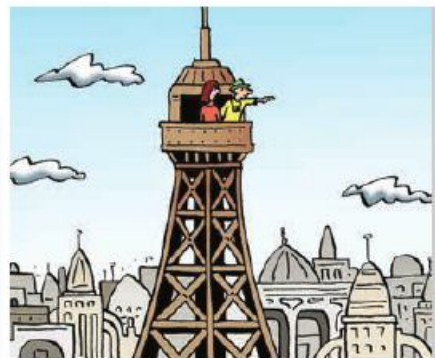
A 1:08 Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



climb Mt. Fuji



go sightseeing in New York



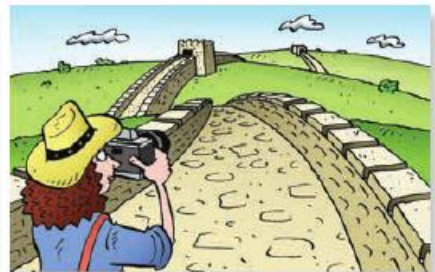
go to the top of the Eiffel Tower



try Korean food



take a tour of the Tower of London



take pictures of the Great Wall

B PAIR WORK Use the Vocabulary to say what you have and haven't done.

“ I've climbed two famous mountains. ”

“ I haven't tried Indian food. ”

GRAMMAR The present perfect: already, yet, ever, before, and never

Use ever or before in yes / no questions about life experiences.

Have you ever eaten Indian food?

Has he been to Paris before?

Use yet or already in yes / no questions about recent experiences.

Have you toured Quito yet?

Has she already been to the top of the Eiffel Tower?

In affirmative and negative statements

We've already seen the Great Wall.

They have never visited Mexico.

He's been to New York before.

We haven't tried Beijing duck yet.

They haven't ever visited Mexico.

He hasn't been to Boston before.

Always place before and yet at the end of statements and questions.

Be careful!

I have never (OR haven't ever) been there.
NOT I haven't never been there.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER p. 126

- Yet and already: expansion, common errors
- Ever, never, and before: use and placement

A GRAMMAR PRACTICE Use the words to write statements or questions in the present perfect.

- 1 (you / go sightseeing / in London / before)
- 2 (she / already / try / Guatemalan food)
- 3 (they / ever / be / to Buenos Aires)
- 4 (we / not take a tour of / Prague / yet)

B LISTEN TO ACTIVATE GRAMMAR Listen and complete the questions, using the Vocabulary. Then listen again and complete the short answers.

Questions

- 1 Has she of the Taj Mahal yet?
- 2 Has he in Kyoto yet?
- 3 Has she ever ceviche?
- 4 Has he already the Pyramid of the Sun?
- 5 Has she ever to Rio de Janeiro before?
- 6 Has she of Sugarloaf yet?

Answers

- 1 , she
- 2 , he
- 3 , she
- 4 , he
- 5 , she
- 6 , she



The Taj Mahal • India



A temple • Kyoto, Japan



Ceviche • Peru



The Pyramid of the Sun • Mexico City



Sugarloaf • Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

C Write five questions about tourist activities in your city or country. Use yet, already, ever, and before.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Have you ever tried our seafood dishes?

NOW YOU CAN Greet a visitor to your country

A NOTEPADDING On the notepad, write at least five activities for a tourist in your city or country.

B CONVERSATION ACTIVATOR With a partner, change the Conversation Model to greet a visitor to your country. Use the present perfect. Suggest tourist activities in your city. Use your notepad. Then change roles.

A Welcome to Have you ever been here before?

B No, it's my first time. But yesterday I

A Have you yet?

B **DON'T STOP**

- Ask about other places and tourist activities.

Activity	Description
try Beijing duck	It's a famous Chinese dish.

Activity	Description

C CHANGE PARTNERS Practice the conversation again, asking about other tourist activities on your notepad.

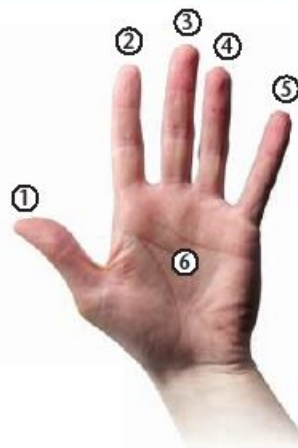
BEFORE YOU READ

DIGITAL
FLASH
CARDS

1:10 VOCABULARY • The hand Read and listen.

Then listen again and repeat.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1 thumb | 5 pinkie |
| 2 index finger | 6 palm |
| 3 middle finger | 7 fist |
| 4 ring finger | |



READING 1:11

We talked to June Galloway about her book,
Get off on the Right Foot: Don't Let the Wrong Gesture Ruin Your Day.



English is the world's international language. But in your book, you've focused on non-verbal communication. Why is that so important?

Well, gestures and other body language can have different meanings in different places. Something that you think is friendly or polite could come across as very rude in another culture. I've described many of these customs and cultural differences so my readers don't get off on the wrong foot when they meet people from places where the culture differs from their own.

Can greeting someone in the wrong way really lead to misunderstanding?

In some cases, yes. The firm handshake a North American expects may seem quite aggressive in other places. And a light handshake—which is normal in some countries—may seem unfriendly to a North American.

In what ways can hand gestures lead to misunderstanding?

Well, as an example, we assume all people indicate the numbers one to ten with their fingers the same way. But in fact, they don't. While North Americans usually use an index finger for

"one," most Europeans use a thumb. North Americans extend all ten fingers for "ten." However, Chinese indicate the numbers one to ten all on one hand. For example, an extended thumb and pinkie means "six," and a fist means "ten." Imagine how confusing this can be when you're trying to communicate quantities and prices with your hands!

What other gestures can cause confusion?

Take the gesture for "come here," for example. In North America, people gesture with the palm up. Well, in southern Europe, that gesture means "good-bye"! And in many Asian countries, the palm-up gesture is considered rude. Instead, people there gesture with the palm down.

I've heard that, in Japan, pointing with the index finger is not polite. Is that right?

Yes. Japanese prefer to point with the palm open and facing up.

Surely there must be some gestures used everywhere, right? What about the thumbs-up sign for "great"?

Sorry. That's extremely rude in Australia and the Middle East. This is why it's so important to be aware of these cultural differences.

What gesture do you use . . .



. . . for the number six?



. . . for "Come here": palm up or down?



. . . for pointing? Do you use your index finger or an open palm?

A IDENTIFY SUPPORTING DETAILS Check the statements that are true, according to the article. Write X next to the statements that are not true. Explain your answers.

- ☐ 1 In most of Europe, a thumb and an index finger mean "two."
- ☐ 2 In North America, a thumb and a pinkie mean "two."
- ☐ 3 Japanese point at pictures with an open palm facing up.
- ☐ 4 To be friendly, North Americans greet others with a light handshake.
- ☐ 5 Everyone uses the thumbs-up sign for "that's good."

True. Galloway says most Europeans begin with the thumb. So the index finger is the next finger after that. ”

B RELATE TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE Discuss the questions.

Have you ever been surprised by someone's gestures or body language on TV, in the movies, or in real life? What did you see? What do you think the action meant? Why were you surprised?

NOW YOU CAN Discuss gestures and customs

A PAIR WORK Read the travel tips about gestures and customs around the world. Compare your own gestures and customs with those described. Do any of them seem strange or rude?

Travel Tips ✈

If someone gives you a gift, thank the person and open it right away. (Ecuador)

When a visit or is leaving your home, you should walk with that person out the door. (Korea)

If you are going to be more than 15 minutes late for a party, lunch, or dinner, you should call to explain. (United States)

To gesture that something is good, hold your hand up, palm facing out, and slowly bring all your fingers to the thumb. (Turkey)

If you want to get a server's attention, it's more polite to use eye contact rather than hand gestures. (Kenya)

When greeting people, older people should always be greeted first. (Mongolia)

Before you enter someone's home, you should take off your shoes. (Ukraine)

B NOTEBOOKING With a partner, choose a topic and discuss your country's customs. Then write notes about your country on the notepad.

Topic: *showing respect for older people.*

Customs: *It's not polite to disagree with an older person.*

Topic:

Customs:

Are the rules the same for both men and women? How about for young people or older people? Explain.

Topics

- showing respect to older people
- do's and don'ts for gestures
- topics for polite small talk
- invitations
- visiting someone's home
- giving gifts
- offering or refusing food
- touching or not touching
- (your own topic) _____

Text-mining (optional)

Find and underline three words or phrases in the Reading that were new to you. Use them in your Discussion.
For example: "body language."

C DISCUSSION Tell your classmates about the customs you described on your notepad. Does everyone agree?

BEFORE YOU LISTEN

DIGITAL
FLASH
CARDS

A 1:12 VOCABULARY • Participial adjectives Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



The safari was **fascinating**.
(They were **fascinated**.)



The ski trip was **thrilling**.
(They were **thrilled**.)



The sky-dive was **frightening**.
(They were **frightened**.)



The food was **disgusting**.
(They were **disgusted**.)

B Write lists of things you think are fascinating, thrilling, frightening, or disgusting.

C PAIR WORK Compare your lists.

“ I’ve never eaten snails. I think they’re disgusting! ”

“ Really? I’ve tried them, and I wasn’t disgusted at all. They’re good! ”



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A 1:13 LISTEN TO CLASSIFY Listen to the three interviews. Then listen again and write the number of the speaker described by each statement.

- 3 a travels to have thrilling experiences
 b describes differences in body language
 c was disgusted by something
 d is fascinated by other cultures
 e tries to be polite
 f does things that other people think are frightening



Andrew Barlow



Nancy Sullivan



Mieke Nakamura

B **11:14 LISTEN FOR DETAILS** Listen again and answer the questions in complete sentences.

1 Nancy va

- a How many countries has she visited?
- b What did she notice about gestures in India?

2 Andrew Barlow

- c What did the people in the village do to thank him?
- d Why did he eat something he didn't want to?

3 Mieko Nakamura

- e What has she done twice?
- f How did she get to "the top of the world"?

NOW YOU CAN Describe an interesting experience

A NOTEPADDING Answer the questions. Explain what happened. Write as many details as you can.

Have you ever been someplace that was really fascinating?

Have you ever eaten something that was really strange or disgusting?

Have you ever done something that was really thrilling or frightening?

B PAIR WORK Ask your partner about the experiences on his or her notepad.

DON'T STOP

- Ask more questions.
- Ask about other experiences: "Have you ever ..."



RECYCLE THIS LANGUAGE.

climb [a mountain]
go sightseeing in [Italy]
go to the top of [the Eiffel Tower]
try [snails]
take a tour of [New York]
take pictures of [the Taj Mahal]


C GROUP WORK Choose one of the experiences your partner told you about. Tell your classmates about your partner's experience.

“ My partner went hang gliding last year. She was frightened, but it was really thrilling. ”



hang gliding

REVIEW

A  1:15 Listen to the conversation with a tourist in Vancouver and check Yes or No. Then listen again and write the answers to the questions, using yet or already.

Ha b ...	Yes	No	
1 been to the Vancouver Aquarium?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Yes. She's already been to the aquarium.</i>
2 visited Gastown?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 been to the top of Grouse Mountain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 seen the Capilano Suspension Bridge?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 tried dim sum?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 gone to the top of the Harbour Centre Tower?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Use the photos to write questions using the present perfect with ever or before. Don't use the same verb more than once.



- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 4 |

C Write sentences about the topics. Use the present perfect.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 tall buildings you've been to the top of | 3 foods you've tried |
| 2 cities or countries you've visited | 4 mountains or high places you've climbed |

WRITING

Write about one of the interesting experiences you talked about in Lesson 4. Describe what happened, where you were, who you were with, and how you felt.

I've had a few frightening experiences in my life.

Last year, I was on vacation in ...

WRITING BOOSTER p. 143

- Avoiding run-on sentences
- Guidance for this writing exercise

For additional language practice ...

TOP NOTCH POP • Lyrics p. 153
"Greetings and Small Talk"

DIGITAL SONG DIGITAL KARAOKE

ORAL REVIEW

PAIR WORK

- 1 Create a conversation for the man and woman in photo 1. Imagine the man is welcoming the woman to his city. Choose one of the cities in the travel brochure.

Welcome to Paris. Have you been here before?

- 2 Create a conversation for the three people in photo 2. Imagine they get reacquainted during a tour of Europe.

A: Have you met __?

B: Actually, you look familiar. Have we met before?

C: Yes, I think we have. We were at the ...

- 3 Look at the brochure and imagine that you are on one of these tours. Ask and answer questions, using the present perfect.

Have you tried tapas yet?



Tour Europe

SPAIN

FRANCE

ITALY

THE U.K.

RUSSIA

Madrid, Spain



The Prado Museum



Tapas

London, the U.K.



The Millennium Wheel



Carnaby Street

Paris, France



The Eiffel Tower



Tour boat on the Seine River

Moscow, Russia



Borscht



Ballet at the Bolshoi Theater

Rome, Italy



The Colosseum



Gelato

NOW I CAN

- ☐ Get reacquainted with someone.
- ☐ Greet a visitor to my country.
- ☐ Discuss gestures and customs.
- ☐ Describe an interesting experience.