



LEARNING OUTCOMES

- > Infer both sides of a story
- > Take notes with + and /
- > Identify and understand advantages and disadvantages
- > Use the present and past of *be*
- > Stress *not*
- > Ask for more information

 Go to **MyEnglishLab** to check what you know.

UNIT

1

Unique Homes

1

FOCUS ON THE TOPIC

1. What kind of house do you see in the photo? How would you describe this house?
2. What is unique or unusual about this house?
3. Is this a good house to live in? Why or why not?

2 FOCUS ON LISTENING

LISTENING ONE | Living Small

VOCABULARY

1 Read the definitions below. Fill in the blanks with the best word from the box.

be worried about: When you *are worried about* something, you feel afraid that something bad may happen.

nature: *Nature* means everything in the world that people did not make (trees, water, the sky, etc.)

rent: The *rent* is the money you pay every month to live in an apartment or place you do not own.

save: If you *save* money, you don't use all of it. You keep some.

simple: If you have a *simple* house, your house may not have many decorations on the walls.

space: If your apartment is very small, it doesn't have a lot of empty *space*.

spend: When you *spend* money on something, you use the money to pay for something.

tiny: Something *tiny* is very, very small.

unusual: Something *unusual* is very different from what we usually see.

CARLOS: Hi, Diego. How's life in the big city?

DIEGO: Well, the city is great, but you need a lot of money to do everything.

CARLOS: Oh, that's too bad. Do you have a nice apartment?

DIEGO: That's the big problem. My apartment here is _____ (1.) ! It's really, really small. I don't have enough _____ (2.) for all my clothes and books. And I have to pay so much money for the _____ (3.) each month. It's really expensive!

CARLOS: That's terrible!

DIEGO: Yeah, I have to use most of my money to pay for my apartment, so I can't _____ (4.) money on the things I want to do in the city, like go to nice restaurants or the movies. And I definitely can't _____ (5.) any money for the future.

CARLOS: Wow, it sounds like a bad situation.

DIEGO: Yeah, everyone I meet _____ (6.) money. Life in the big city is not _____ (7.) , like life in our small town. Everyone here is so busy! Yesterday,

I went to a beautiful park because I wanted get out of my apartment. I just wanted to relax in _____ for a few hours. I had a great time, but my friends at work thought I did something very _____ !

(8.)
(9.)

CARLOS: I can't believe it!

DIEGO: I know, it's crazy! Life in a big city is really different!

2 ▶ Now listen to the conversation and check your answers.

▶ Go to the **Pearson Practice English App** or **MyEnglishLab** for more vocabulary practice.

PREVIEW

▶ Look at the picture and listen to the excerpt. What are homeowners Jenny and Adam going to talk about? Check the answers you think are correct.

- ☐ why they live near Boston
- ☐ why they live in a school bus
- ☐ why their house is unusual
- ☐ why many people live in school buses



LISTEN

- 1** ▶ Listen to the interview with Jenny and Adam with your books closed.
- 2** What did you understand from the interview? Discuss with a partner.
- 3** Now practice taking notes. Create a chart like the one below to take notes. Write down any information you remember. Put big ideas or general pieces of information under Main Ideas. Put important names, words, or smaller pieces of information under Details.

TAKE NOTES	
Main Ideas	Details
What is a tiny house?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very small • many kinds, ex. Adam (A) + Jenny's (J) tiny house near Boston = school bus

- 4** ▶ Listen again. As you listen, add information to your notes.
- 5** Discuss the interview again with a partner. What else did you understand this time? What information did you add to your notes?

▶ Go to **MyEnglishLab** to view example notes.

MAIN IDEAS

Choose the correct answer. Use your notes to help you.

1. Jenny and Adam weren't happy with their apartment in Boston because it was _____.
 - a. small and expensive
 - b. in a big city
2. They bought a school bus because they thought _____.
 - a. it was really interesting
 - b. it could be a good tiny house
3. In a tiny house, you only have space for _____.
 - a. the things you need
 - b. things that are small
4. Jenny and Adam's life is simple because they have _____.
 - a. fewer friends visit their house
 - b. fewer things in their house
5. Jenny and Adam are _____ their simple life.
 - a. happy with
 - b. sad about

DETAILS

- 1  Listen again and add to your notes. Write *T* (true) or *F* (false) next to each statement. Correct the false information. Use your notes to help you.

- _____ 1. Jenny and Adam saw a video about tiny houses.
- _____ 2. They bought the school bus the week after they saw it.
- _____ 3. Jenny and Adam's bed is under the floor.
- _____ 4. Jenny and Adam keep their shoes in a closet.
- _____ 5. Now Jenny and Adam have more free time.
- _____ 6. The school bus cost more than four months of rent in the city.
- _____ 7. Jenny and Adam are still worried about money.

- 2 With a partner, take turns summarizing your notes. Then discuss how your notes and your answers in Preview helped you understand the listening.

 Go to **MyEnglishLab** for more listening practice.

Inferring Both Sides of a Story

An inference is a guess about something that is not said directly. When people talk about themselves or tell a personal story, there are often two sides to the story: a good side and a bad side. People usually focus on the good side of things. But if we listen closely, we can also understand the bad side, even if they don't say it.

▶ Listen carefully to the example and choose *a* or *b*.

Example

When Adam says, "And it's crazy, but that same day, we bought this bus!" he is focusing on the good side: He and Jenny made a great and unusual decision very quickly. What's the bad side that Adam didn't talk about?

- a. Adam and Jenny made a bad decision when they bought the bus.
- b. Adam and Jenny didn't think a lot about a very important decision.

Explanation

The correct answer is **b**. Adam and Jenny were not crazy when they bought the bus, and it wasn't a bad decision. However, living in a school bus is a very unusual thing to do. Most people think for a long time before they make an unusual decision. But Adam and Jenny decided to live in a school bus, and they bought the bus in one day. This means they didn't think a lot before they made this important decision.

▶ Listen to the excerpts from the interview. Circle *a* or *b* to choose the bad side of the story.

Excerpt One

Good side: Adam and Jenny were happy because they usually can't make decisions quickly.

- Bad side:
- a. They were still worried about making a quick decision.
 - b. They knew their decision was a big mistake.

Excerpt Two

Good side: In a tiny house, it's possible to find some unusual ways to save space.

- Bad side:
- a. Tiny houses don't have many normal or typical places to keep your things.
 - b. Tiny houses are too small for big things like a bed.

Excerpt Three

Good side: Your life will be simple, but you can have everything you need.

- Bad side:
- a. A tiny house doesn't have enough space for things you need.
 - b. You have to give away things that you like but don't need.

APPLY Find information in your notes to use in your discussion.

Discuss the questions with the class.

1. What do Adam and Jenny say are the advantages (good sides) and disadvantages (bad sides) of living in a tiny house?
2. What do you think about living in a tiny house? Do you think Adam and Jenny made a good decision? Why or why not?
3. Why do some people want to live a simple life?

 Go to **MyEnglishLab** to give your opinion about another question.

LISTENING TWO | Treetop Living

VOCABULARY

Work with a partner. Circle the best word to complete the sentence.

ARWA: I have a great idea. Let's go camping¹ next weekend. We can sleep outside and look at all the stars in the sky.

JANE: Sleep outside? No way! Sleeping outside is too (*expensive* / *uncomfortable*)!
1.

ARWA: Oh, come on! With our tent, it is very (*comfortable* / *cold*). Also, it's important to get out of the city and spend some time in (*nature* / *a hotel*).
2.
3.

JANE: But there's no Wi-Fi in nature, so I can't go online.

ARWA: Yes—that's the idea! Try to live for two days with no (*technology* / *heat*). Enjoy simple things, like looking at the beautiful view of the trees and the mountains. Listen to the sounds of the animals.
4.

JANE: Animals? You know I'm afraid of animals! I like the sounds of the city better—the people, the cars, the noise . . .

ARWA: I don't think you remember what nature is! It's important for people to feel a (*connection* / *belief*) to nature.
5.

JANE: Why? I pay a lot of rent for my apartment in the city. I want to sleep there!

¹ **camping** (*noun*): the vacation activity of living in a tent, usually somewhere in nature

 Go to the **Pearson Practice English App** or **MyEnglishLab** for more vocabulary practice.

Taking Notes with + and /

To take good notes, you need to write fast. In order to do this, it is helpful to use symbols like the plus sign (+) and the slash (/) instead of writing words.

You probably recognize the plus sign from math equations like $1 + 1 = 2$. We use the plus sign when taking notes to connect important information. It is often used in place of the word *and*. Look at the following example.

Example One

I don't have enough space for all my clothes and books.

You can write this in your notes with the plus sign as:

No space for clothes + books

The slash (/) is used to connect options—when you can have one choice or another. It is often used instead of the word *or*. Look at the example below.

Example Two

I can't afford to buy new clothes or books.

You can write this in your notes with a slash as:

Can't afford clothes/books



- 1  Listen to the excerpts from Listening One and Two. Use the plus sign (+) and slash (/) to take notes.

Excerpt One

Main Ideas	Details
What is a tiny house?	• very small house, like _____

Excerpt Two

Main Ideas	Details
Tiny life = simple life	ex.: _____

Excerpt Three

Main Ideas	Details
Treehouse ≠ perfect	• difficult to have _____ • if weather too _____ → uncomfortable • \$\$ to have _____

- 2 Compare your notes with a partner's. Did you both use the plus sign (+) and slash (/)? Did you write the same words?

 Go to **MyEnglishLab** for more note-taking practice.

Life in a tree house



COMPREHENSION

- 1  Listen to the podcast episode titled "Treetop Living." Create a chart like the one below to take notes. Try to use the plus sign (+) and slash (/) in your notes.

TAKE NOTES Treetop Living

Main Ideas	Details

- 2 Choose the correct answer. Use your notes to help you.**

- The podcast is about treehouses _____.
a. to live in b. to play in
- People in treehouses want to spend more time _____.
a. with children b. in nature
- When you live in a treehouse, you enjoy _____.
a. singing in the forest b. the quiet sounds of the forest
- Masahiro Sato says, "People today spend too much time _____."
a. in nature b. with technology
- Sato says, "People who live in _____ are usually happy."
a. treehouses b. Japan
- Living in a treehouse may be _____ for some people.
a. too warm b. uncomfortable
- Another problem is that treehouses are very _____.
a. small b. high up off the ground
- Some people don't live in their treehouses all the time. They _____.
a. rent them to other people b. give them away to other people
- Some treehouses are not homes. Instead, they are _____.
a. schools b. hotels

USE YOUR NOTES

Compare your notes with a partner's. How can you improve your notes next time?

LISTENING SKILL

- 1 ▶ Listen to the excerpt. Are Jenny and Adam talking about positive points or negative points about their tiny house? How do you know?

Identifying and Understanding Advantages and Disadvantages

When you listen to an explanation of a new experience or an uncommon situation, you often hear advantages and disadvantages. An **advantage** is a good or positive side of a situation. It helps you understand why people like something. A **disadvantage** is a bad or negative side of a situation. It helps you understand why people dislike something. By understanding the advantages and disadvantages, you can also create your own opinion on the topic.

A speaker sometimes does not use the words *advantage* or *disadvantage* in a description of something. You need to listen for other clues. To identify advantages, listen for positive words and phrases. To identify disadvantages, listen for negative words and phrases.

- ▶ Listen carefully to the example.

Example One

Is the host talking about advantages or disadvantages? How do you know?

Explanation

In this excerpt, the host uses positive words like *beautiful*, *quiet*, and *peaceful*. These ideas are connected with the word **and** which is often used to connect positive points. This is how we know that these are advantages of living in a treehouse.

- ▶ Now listen to Jenny and Adam talk about their apartment in Boston.

Example Two

Are Jenny and Adam talking about advantages or disadvantages? How do you know?

Explanation

Jenny says the Boston apartment was **expensive** and **very small**. She also uses the word **but**, which is often used to introduce a negative point. This is how we know she is talking about disadvantages.

- 2 ▶ Listen to the excerpts from Listening Two. Decide if the excerpt talks about advantages or disadvantages. Take notes on the words and phrases that helped you find the answer.

Excerpt One

Word and phrases to help you find the answer:

This excerpt talks about:

☐ advantages of treehouses

☐ disadvantages of treehouses

Excerpt Two

Word and phrases to help you find the answer:

This excerpt talks about:

☐ advantages of treehouses

☐ disadvantages of treehouses

👉 Go to **MyEnglishLab** for more skill practice.

USE YOUR NOTES

APPLY Review your notes from Listening One and Two. Use the information in your notes to complete the Venn diagram.

CONNECT THE LISTENINGS 🔍

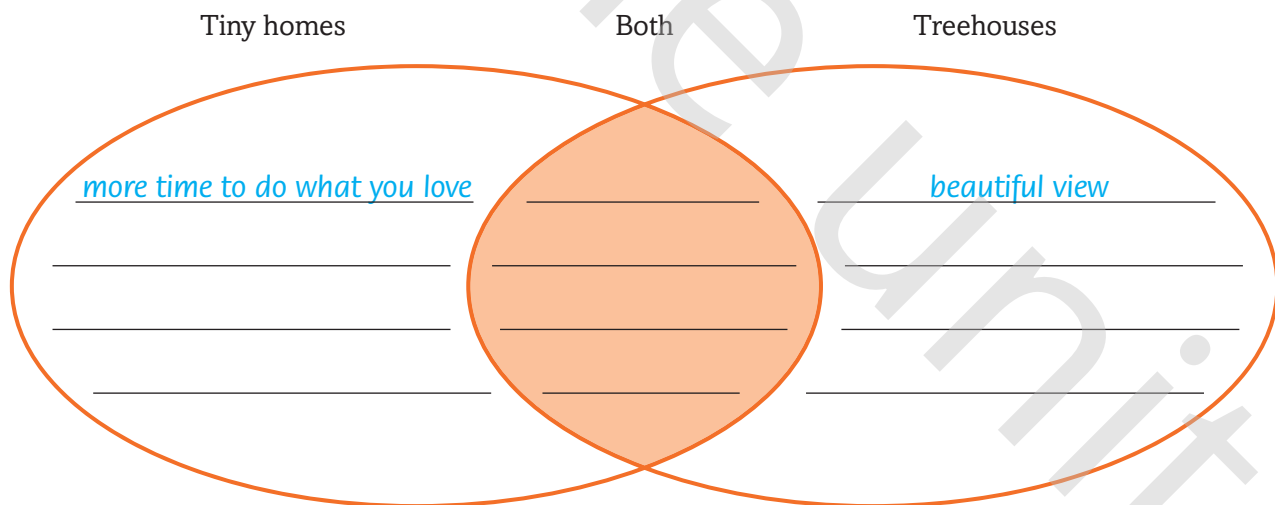
ORGANIZE

A Venn diagram has three circles that show how different ideas about a common topic are connected. In this case, we can see the advantages, disadvantages, and similar points of treehouses and tiny homes.

1 Work in two groups: Group A and Group B.

Group A: Complete the Venn diagram about the advantages of unique homes. On the left side of the diagram, write the advantages of tiny homes. On the right side, write the advantages of treehouses. In the middle of the diagram, write the advantages that fit both tiny homes and treehouses.

Advantages of Unique Homes



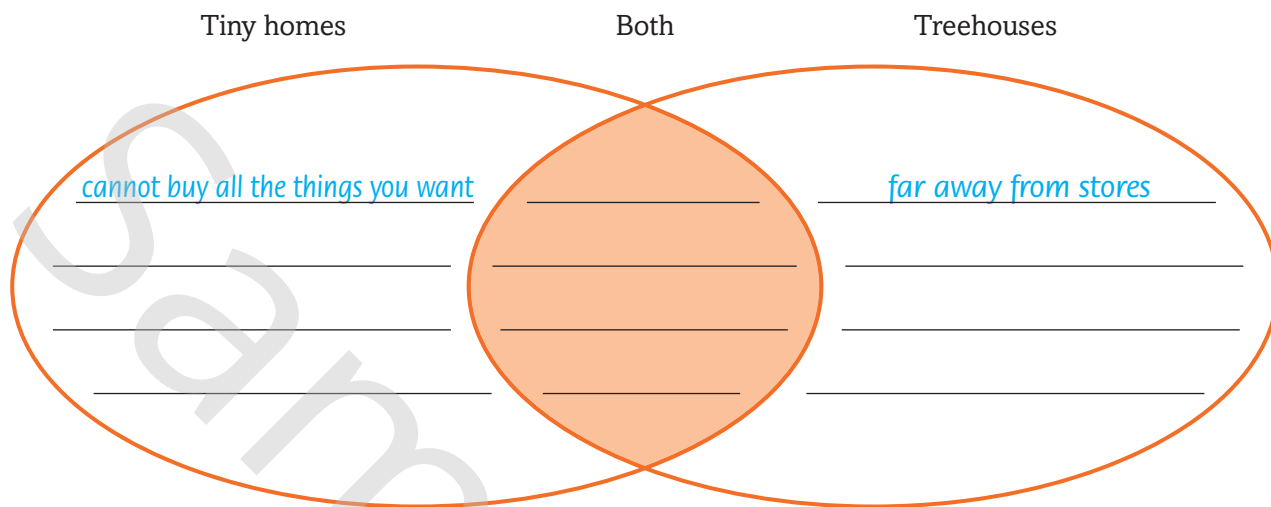
cheaper than living in a city apartment
~~beautiful view~~
~~more time to do what you love~~
easy to clean

peaceful
break from technology
connect with nature
quiet

save money
easy to find things
simple life

Group B: Complete the Venn diagram about the disadvantages of unique homes. On the left side of the diagram, write the disadvantages of tiny homes. On the right side, write disadvantages of treehouses. In the middle of the diagram, write the disadvantages that fit both tiny homes and treehouses.

Disadvantages of Unique Homes



can be uncomfortable
not a lot of room for many things
expensive to have heat/AC
cannot keep all your stuff
small

~~far away from stores~~
cannot have normal furniture
can be uncomfortable
~~cannot buy all the things you want~~

2 Share your Venn diagrams with the class. Discuss any questions.

SYNTHESIZE

Make a pair with one person from Group A and one person from Group B. Decide if you should live in a tiny home or a treehouse. Role-play a conversation about the advantages and disadvantages of each choice with the information from Organize.

A: I think the treehouse is perfect for us!

B: Ummm, I'm not sure . . . Where can I put all my clothes?

A: That's true. You won't be able to keep all your clothes. Just keep your favorite things!

B: I'm not sure that is a good idea. Also, . . .

 Go to **MyEnglishLab** to check what you learned.

3 FOCUS ON SPEAKING

VOCABULARY

REVIEW

Choose the best words from the box to complete the article about Smart Homes. You will not use three of the words.

are worried	connection	rent	simple	space	technology	unusual
comfortable	nature	save	sound	spent	tiny	view

WIRETECH

In 1997, Bill Gates _____ 1. \$100 million dollars to build the first smart home. People thought it was amazing! But today, many people have smart homes. These homes are not _____ 2. . The _____ 3. to change your home into a smart home is very _____ 4. . You only need one _____ 5. computer chip. This very small chip can make a _____ 6. between your smartphone and everything in your house that uses electricity. For example, many people use smart-home technology for the lights in their house. In a smart home, the lights go on when you enter a room, and they go off when you leave the room. There is no reason to have the lights on in a _____ 7. that has no people! Smart-home technology helps you use less electricity, so you _____ 8. money.



Control your home from your smart phone!



Some people also use smart-home technology for things in their kitchen. _____ 9. you _____ that you forgot to turn off the oven before you left the house? No problem! Even if you are far away from home, you can turn it off with your smartphone.

Smart homes also help people to feel safe in their homes. Do you hear a strange _____ 10. outside your house? Relax. Your smartphone can tell you if it is a person or just a dog or other animal. And if it's a person, the smartphone will call the police.

A smart home does many things for you, so you can just relax and feel _____ 11. in your high-tech home!

EXPAND

Answer each question in a full sentence using one of the phrasal verbs in the box. Then read your answers aloud.

Verb phrases with *save*, *spend*, and *waste*

- *save, spend, and waste time*
- *save, spend, waste money*
- *save, waste space*
- *save, waste energy*

1. Sofia brought her bicycle to the university, but her dorm room is tiny, so she hung her bike on the wall. Why did she do that?

She wanted to _____.

She didn't want to _____.

2. Why do some students buy used textbooks?

They want to _____.

They don't want to _____ a lot of money on books.

3. Why do some students turn off the lights and air conditioner when they leave their room?

They want to _____.

They don't want to _____.

4. Why do some students read their textbooks while they are exercising on a treadmill?

It's a good way to _____.

5. What do some students do when they take a break from studying?

They _____ with their friends.

6. Why do some students plan their schedules to have their classes close together?

So they don't _____ waiting between classes.



CREATE

APPLY Work in small groups. Discuss these questions using the vocabulary from Expand.

1. What are some ways you can **save space** when you live in a small room?
2. How can university students **save money**?
3. What are some ways university students can **save time**?
4. How can people **save energy**?
5. How much time do you usually **spend** on your phone every day? Do you always use it for important things, or do you **waste a lot of time**, too?
6. What are some useful ways to **save time** when you go shopping for food or clothes? What are some useful ways to **save money**?
7. In your opinion, what do people often **waste money** on?

👉 Go to the **Pearson Practice English App** or **MyEnglishLab** for more vocabulary practice.

GRAMMAR FOR SPEAKING

1 Read the excerpts. Follow the directions.

Excerpt One

REPORTER: So, what is a tiny house? Is it just a small house? Well, no. A tiny house is very, very small—about the same size as a trailer or a bus! There are lots of different kinds of tiny houses.

Excerpt Two

ADAM: I know, we were surprised, too! But we needed to change our lives, and we both thought a tiny house was a good idea, so . . . here we are!

Excerpt Three

ADAM: So our life is very simple, but it's great because we're not worried about money anymore.

1. Underline all the present forms of **be**. Circle all the past forms of **be**.
2. What **negative** form of **be** can you find? _____

Using the Present and Past of *Be*

<p>1. The present tense of be has three forms:</p> <p>am is are</p> <p>To form negative statements, use:</p> <p>am + not is + not are + not</p>	<p><i>I am Adam.</i> <i>This is our tiny house. It is small.</i> <i>There are lots of different kinds of tiny houses.</i></p> <p><i>I am not Adam.</i> <i>This is not a large house.</i> <i>Treehouses are not comfortable in the cold weather.</i></p>
<p>2. Contractions are short forms. Use affirmative and negative contractions in speaking and in informal writing.</p> <p>Another way to form negative statements with contractions is: subject + be + n't</p> <p>Note: This form does not work with am.</p>	<p><i>I'm Adam.</i> <i>I'm not Jenny.</i> <i>It's a tiny house.</i> <i>It's not a school bus anymore.</i> <i>We're happy here.</i> <i>We're not worried about money anymore.</i></p> <p><i>She's Jenny.</i> <i>She's not . . .</i> <i>You're welcome</i> <i>You're not . . .</i> <i>They're roommates.</i> <i>They're not . . .</i></p> <p><i>You aren't . . .</i> <i>He / She isn't . . .</i> <i>It isn't . . .</i> <i>We aren't . . .</i> <i>They aren't . . .</i></p>
<p>3. The past tense of be has two forms:</p> <p>was</p> <p>were</p>	<p><i>I / He / She was in a treehouse yesterday.</i> <i>It was a school bus before it was a tiny house.</i></p> <p><i>You / We / They were surprised the houses were so small.</i></p>
<p>4. To form negative statements in the past tense, use:</p> <p>was / were + not</p> <p>or the contractions</p> <p>wasn't / weren't</p>	<p><i>I was not (wasn't) happy living in an apartment.</i></p> <p><i>They were not (weren't) happy living in a city.</i></p>
<p>5. To form questions in the present and the past tense, use:</p> <p>Be + subject . . . ?</p> <p>Question word + be + subject . . . ?</p>	<p><i>Is it just a small house?</i> <i>Are you tired of life in the city?</i></p> <p><i>What is a tiny house?</i> <i>When were you in Boston?</i></p>

- 2 Complete the transcript of a podcast called *Tiny Living* with the correct form of *be*. Use contractions whenever possible. The first one has been done for you.

TINY LIVING: Questions and Answers with an Expert

JUN: Welcome to "Living Small." This is 1. Ana. She lives in a tiny house with her roommate, and she 2. here to answer questions about her experience.

ANA: Thanks for having me, Jun. I 3. happy to answer any questions you have!

JUN: What kinds of tiny homes 4. available for people to live in?

ANA: Well, there 5. more options than you think! Some homes 6. perfect for people interested in nature and other homes 7. better for people interested in saving money.

JUN: 8. it necessary to move away from a city?

ANA: No, it 9 neg. ! Living small works well in nature and in a big city.

JUN: I 10. really interested in a tiny home, but I have a lot of things, like books and clothes. What if I can't fit all my things in my new house?

ANA: It 11. true. It 12 neg. easy to fit everything in a tiny house. You will have to give away some of your things before you move. When my roommate and I moved into our tiny house, I 13. worried about this, too. But, after we packed our bags, we 14. surprised at how happy we felt. At first, we 15 neg. happy to give things away, but in the end it 16. a really nice feeling to have fewer things. All of the things we didn't keep 17 neg. important anymore. We felt free!

JUN: That sounds really nice, Ana! ! Before we end our show, can you answer one more question? What 18. the most important piece of advice you have for a new tiny house owner?

ANA: Great question! It 19. important to remember why you want to live small. Sometimes, in the beginning, you 20 neg. going to be comfortable in a small space, and you might feel frustrated. You have to keep your goal in mind and that will help you stay happy in your new home!

JUN: Thanks so much for sharing your thoughts, Ana!

ANA: My pleasure!

- 3  Listen and check your answers with a partner. Then read the conversation aloud. Remember to use contractions whenever possible.

- 4 **APPLY** Talk with a partner. Describe your house now and describe your house when you were a child. Was it big or small? Did you have a simple home? Why or why not? Remember to use the present and past forms of *be*. Use contractions whenever possible.

-  Go to the **Pearson Practice English App** or **MyEnglishLab** for more grammar practice. Check what you learned in **MyEnglishLab**.

Stressing *Not*

When we want to show a strong negative opinion, or when we want to explain that a situation is different from what we had originally believed, we often stress the word *not*. This makes our feeling clear to the listener.

To stress a word:

- say the word with a higher pitch (tone)
- say the word louder
- say the word longer

▶ Read and listen to the excerpts. Notice how the boldfaced words are stressed and help clearly show the person's feelings.

Example One

Life in the big city is **NOT** simple, like life in our small town. Everyone here is so busy!

Explanation

The speaker stresses **not** in the above sentence to show that the city and the small town are really different. From this, we can understand that he does not like the big city very much.

Example Two

I spent a lot of time shopping for new things like clothes and things for the house ... But we really **DIDN'T** need most of the things we had.

Explanation

In this case, the speaker stresses **didn't** to show that she used to think buying things was important, but now she believes it was not good to buy so many things.

Note that when **not** is in a contraction, we stress the whole contraction.

1 Look at the conversation below. Underline the words that you think will be stressed.

DALIA: It's not easy to move to a tiny house.

HASSAN: I know. We don't have space for anything!

DALIA: I understand that we can save money, but I just don't think I can do this.

HASSAN: I agree. We only have enough room for a few books. I can't live without my books!

DALIA: I guess we will just have to give some things away. This is really hard!

HASSAN: We are not good at living small!

2 ▶ Listen to the conversation and check your answers. Compare your answers with a partner and then read the conversation out loud.

3 **APPLY** Work with a partner. Role-play your own conversation about the disadvantages of living in a tiny house. Make sure to stress *not*.

Asking for More Information

Sometimes, in a conversation, we want to know more information. There could be many reasons: We might be curious; we might need to understand somebody's idea better; or maybe we didn't hear the speaker clearly the first time. There are some common phrases and questions to ask the speaker to tell us more. Read the boldfaced examples below.

Example

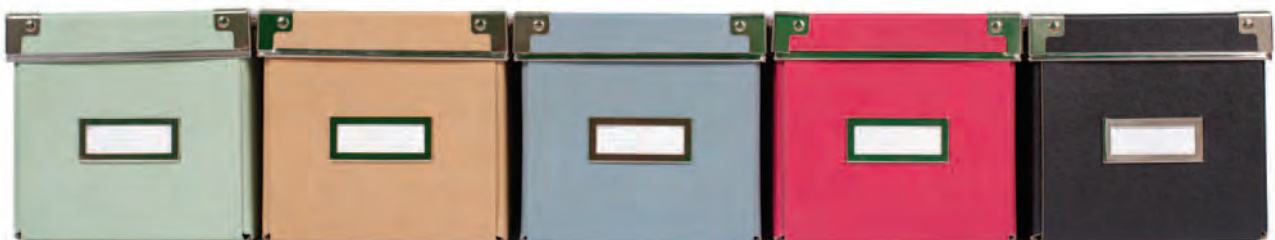
REPORTER: So, this is an old school bus!
 ADAM: Yes, and now it's our tiny house.
 REPORTER: What an unusual idea! **Can you tell me more about** how you decided to live in a bus?
 REPORTER: Yeah . . . ummm . . . actually, I don't see a bed - where is it?
 JENNY: OK—look up.
 REPORTER: That's great! **I'd love to know more about** how it works!
 JENNY: And the best thing is now we're not worried about money all the time.
 REPORTER: **Why is that?**

Here are some useful phrases to ask for more information:

- *I have a question / some questions*
- *Can you tell (me / us) more about (it / that / how / why)?*
- *What do you mean?*
- *I'd love / like to know more about (that / how / why).*
- *Can I ask you a question?*
- *Why do you think so?*
- *Why is that?*

- 1 **Work alone.** Imagine you are moving to a tiny house. You cannot keep all your things. Choose the five most important things you need in your new home. Make a list. Think about why you chose those five things.
- 2 **Work with a partner.** Compare your lists. Ask your partner to explain why he or she chose those five important things. Use the phrases above to ask for more information.

👉 Go to **MyEnglishLab** for more skill practice and to check what you learned.



A role-play is a short performance. Students take roles in a situation. You are going to role-play a discussion between two friends who are looking for a place to live near their university. You are talking about what kind of house you will move into.

STEP 1

Form two groups: Group A and Group B. Follow the instructions for your group.

Group A

- You want to move to a tiny house. Your roommate wants to live in a large apartment. You need to change your roommate's mind.
- Look at the pictures of the tiny house in Option 1. As a group, take notes on the advantages of living in this house.
- Look at the pictures of the large apartment in Option 2 on the next page. As a group, take notes on the disadvantages of living in this apartment.

Option 1: Tiny House

RENT OUR TINY HOUSE

Beautiful and simple tiny house available to rent to responsible tenants. Features: modern kitchen, garden, washer and dryer, plenty of storage cabinets throughout the unit. Make your dreams of small living come true with this lovely house!











Group B

- You want to move to a large apartment. Your roommate wants to live in a tiny house. You need to change your roommate's mind.
- Look at the pictures of the large apartment. As a group, take notes on the advantages of living in this apartment.
- Look at the pictures of the tiny house on page 22. As a group, take notes on the disadvantages of living in a tiny house.

Option 2: Large Apartment



LUXURY APARTMENTS AVAILABLE NOW!

Enjoy the benefits of luxury living with our gorgeous apartments.

Features: roof deck with pool, gym, windows with lovely views in every room, updated and modern appliances throughout the apartment.

Treat yourself to the luxury you deserve. Contact us now to set up a showing!

STEP 2

- 1 **Work with your group. Practice your role-play. What will you say? What reasons will you give? Use your notes to help you.**
- 2 **APPLY** Use the vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and speaking skills from the unit. Use the checklist to help you.
 - ☐ **Vocabulary:** Read through the list of vocabulary on page 25. Which words can you include in your role-play to make it clearer and more interesting? Choose at least six words or phrases and add them to your notes.
 - ☐ **Grammar:** Scan your notes for the verb *be*. Are you using the correct present and past form of the verb?
 - ☐ **Pronunciation:** Look at your notes. Find examples with the word *not*. Practice saying your sentences out loud with stress to show your negative opinion.
 - ☐ **Speaking Skill:** What phrases for asking for more information can you use in your role-play? Add them to your notes.
- 3 **Listen to your partners and give feedback.**
 - ☐ Did they use the new language correctly?
 - ☐ Did they explain their ideas clearly?
 - ☐ Do they need to change anything?

STEP 3

Form pairs, one person from Group A and one person from Group B. Perform your role-play. At the end, decide where you will move: to a tiny house or to a large apartment. Share your results with the class.



ALTERNATIVE SPEAKING TOPIC

APPLY Discuss one of these quotes in small groups. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to your group and ask for more information after they give their reasons. Use the vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and speaking skills you learned in the unit.

“Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.”

WILLIAM MORRIS

“Live simply so that others may simply live.”

ELIZABETH ANN SETON

“Life is really simple, but we insist on making it really complicated.”

CONFUCIUS

CHECK WHAT YOU'VE LEARNED

Check (✓) the outcomes you've met and vocabulary you've learned. Put an X next to the skills and vocabulary you still need to practice.

Learning Outcomes

- ☐ Infer both sides of a story
- ☐ Take notes with + and /
- ☐ Identify and understand advantages and disadvantages
- ☐ Use the present and past of *be*
- ☐ Stress *not*
- ☐ Ask for more information


Vocabulary

- ☐ comfortable
- ☐ connection
- ☐ nature
- ☐ rent (*n.*)
- ☐ save
- ☐ simple

- ☐ space (*n.*)
- ☐ spend
- ☐ technology **AWL**
- ☐ tiny
- ☐ uncomfortable
- ☐ unusual

Multi-word Units

- ☐ be worried about

 Go to **MyEnglishLab** to watch a video about tiny homes, access the Unit Project, and take the Unit 1 Achievement Test.