



ROADMAP™

STUDENTS' BOOK








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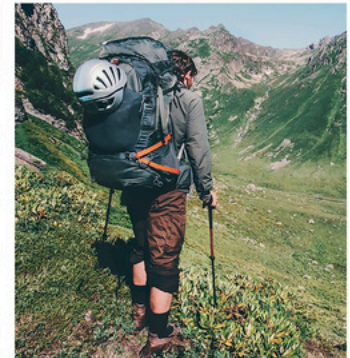
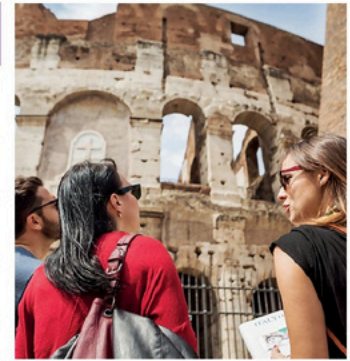
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EXTENDED ROUTE

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4A

The internet generation

- **Goal:** discuss and compare lifestyles
- **Grammar:** comparatives
- **Vocabulary:** lifestyles



A



B

Vocabulary

1 a Look at the photos. What kind of lifestyles do they show? Use the adjectives in the box to help you.

active busy easy-going energetic fun
 healthy inactive quiet sensible simple
 sociable stressful unhealthy

b Which of the adjectives describe your lifestyle? Why?

2 a Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 Leading a *healthy/stressful* lifestyle can help you live longer.
- 2 Many office workers have an *inactive/active* lifestyle sitting at a desk all day.
- 3 It's important to eat a *quiet/an unhealthy* diet and get plenty of exercise.
- 4 When people retire, they often prefer an *energetic/a quiet* lifestyle.
- 5 Many people prefer life in the city because it's *fun/simple*.
- 6 Small towns often have a relaxed, *easy-going/stressful* atmosphere.
- 7 Life in the city can seem *busy/quiet* after living in the country.
- 8 After a long tiring day at work, I don't always want to go out and be *sensible/sociable*.

b Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 A stressful day is when ...
- 2 I don't think it's sensible to ...
- 3 The problem with a busy lifestyle is ...
- 4 Sociable people ...
- 5 If you want a healthy lifestyle, don't ...
- 6 Many people prefer a simple lifestyle because ...

c Work in pairs and compare your sentences.

Go to your app for more practice.

Reading

3 a Read the title and introduction of the article. How old are millennials?

WHO ARE THE MILLENNIALS?

The term *millennials* describes people born between the 1980s and the mid-2000s. They're also known as the *internet generation*. What's special about them?



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Millennials are more interested in health and fitness than previous generations. They exercise more regularly than any other generation. They eat better than older generations, too. Instead of buying fast food, they cook their own food – it's healthier and less fattening.



THE ENVIRONMENT

Millennials are more worried about the environment than older age groups. More millennials are happy to pay a higher price for products that are good for the environment.



SOCIAL MEDIA

Millennials are the first generation born after the internet revolution. They're more connected than any generation before them and they start to use new digital and mobile tools faster. They're also more likely to use social media.



LESS IS MORE

Millennials aren't buying as much as older generations. They're not as interested in owning things as their parents. They care about interesting experiences more than cars, phones and expensive clothes.



HOUSE AND HOME

Fewer adults in this age group own their own home. Many still live with their parents or share a rented flat. Millennials are just as hard-working as their parents, but they earn less money.



b Read the article. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 A healthy lifestyle is very important to millennials.
- 2 They don't want to pay more for healthy products.
- 3 They are good with technology.
- 4 Owning things is important to them.
- 5 Many millennials don't have enough money to buy their own home.

4 Work in pairs. Are the sentences in Exercise 3b true for millennials in your country?

Grammar

5 Read the grammar box and choose the correct alternatives.

Comparatives

Form the comparative of most short adjectives and adverbs like *tall*, *long* or *fast*, by adding ¹-er/-ier.

*Millennials are happy to pay a **higher** price for products that are good for the environment.*

When an adjective ends in -y, change -y to ²-ier/-iest.

*Millennials cook their own food - it's **healthier**.*

Form the comparative of adverbs ending in -ly and longer adjectives, by adding ³more/much or *less*. Use *than* to make a comparison with something else.

*Millennials exercise **more regularly than** any other generation.*

*Fresh food is **less fattening**.*

Some adjectives and adverbs are irregular, e.g.

- *good/well* → *better*
- *bad/badly* → ⁴ *worst/worse*

*Their diet is **worse than** younger generations'.*

Use (*not*) *as* + adjective/adverb + ⁵*as/than* to make comparisons.

*Millennials are **as hard-working as** their parents.*

We can also compare nouns.

***More millennials** are happy to pay a higher price ...*

***Fewer adults** in this age group own their own home.*

*Millennials earn **less money**.*

6 a **4.1 Listen and notice the pronunciation of *than* and *as*. Are they stressed?**

- 1 Millennials eat better *than* older generations.
- 2 They're not *as* interested in things as their parents are.
- 3 They're just *as* hard-working as their parents.

b Listen again and repeat.

7 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets so they mean the same.

- 1 Other generations aren't as interested in the environment as millennials. (more)
Millennials are more interested in the environment than other generations.
- 2 Older generations aren't as healthy as millennials. (less)
- 3 They go to the gym less often than millennials. (as)
- 4 They don't buy as much fresh food as millennials. (less)
- 5 Millennials don't own as many things as their parents. (fewer)
- 6 They earn less money than their parents. (as)
- 7 Older generations don't work harder than millennials. (as)

8 a Write sentences to compare two things.

- 1 young people / older generations
Young people work as hard as older generations.
- 2 home-cooked food / fast food
- 3 living with family / renting a flat
- 4 cycling / driving
- 5 the weather in my country / the weather in the UK
- 6 life in the country / life in the city
- 7 going out in the evening / staying at home

b Work in pairs and compare your sentences.

Go to page 122 or your app for more information and practice.

Speaking

PREPARE

9 a **4.2 You're going to discuss and compare lifestyles with a partner. First, listen to two people comparing their lifestyles. What topics in the article in Exercise 3a do they mention?**

b Listen again. How are their lifestyles similar? How are they different?

10 Look at the words in the box and make notes about your lifestyle.

exercise food free time home technology work

SPEAK

11 a Work in pairs. Tell your partner about your lifestyle.

b How are your lifestyles similar? How are they different? Tell the class.

Develop
your
listening
page 95

4B

Popular brands

- › **Goal:** express preferences about brands
- › **Grammar:** superlatives
- › **Vocabulary:** products and services



Reading and vocabulary

1 a Read the definition and discuss the questions.

A **brand** is a type of product made by a particular company that has a particular name or design.

- 1 Are brands important to you? Why/Why not?
- 2 What are your favourite brands? Why do you like them?

b Look at the photos. What brands can you think of for these types of products?

2 a Read the article. What makes a strong brand?

What is brand loyalty?

Many of us have *brand loyalty* to certain products and services. Two pairs of sports shoes might be made of exactly the same material and be made in similar factories by people with similar skills, but because we like the brand we will always choose pair A over pair B. That's why it's so important to have a good brand and that's why companies spend millions of pounds on it. Today, people have more choice than ever before. That's why it's important for companies to have a clear and easy-to-recognise brand to attract the most customers. So, what makes a strong brand? Here are some of the most important things that companies need to think about.

- 1 Brand identity – a logo or a phrase that everyone knows
- 2 Brand personality – what people think the product is like, e.g. fun, cool, healthy
- 3 Brand values – what the people making the product believe in, e.g. they take care of the environment, they give money to charity, etc.

b Do comments 1–3 refer to brand identity, personality or values?

- 1 'We want our toys to help children learn and to do the best they can.'
- 2 'We're the country's friendliest restaurant with the greatest customer service. Think of us and you think of fun and good times.'
- 3 'We make the strongest, loudest bikes for the strongest, loudest guys.'

3 Read the sentences. Are the words in bold positive or negative when used to describe brands?

- 1 Electric cars are more **environmentally friendly** than cars that use petrol.
- 2 This digital camera takes **high quality** photos and it's very **easy to use**. It's also **good value** at under £200.
- 3 The company's new family car model is **poorly designed** and **poor value** for money. It uses a lot of petrol and is **not environmentally friendly**.
- 4 This company offers **excellent service** to all its customers. That's why it's so **popular**.
- 5 Their products look beautiful, are **well designed** and very **reliable**. You can be sure they will last for years.
- 6 It's not a good idea to buy second-hand electrical goods like washing machines because they are **unreliable** and break down more often.

4 Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 They are so *reliable/easy to use*, they never break down.
- 2 They're very *good value/high quality* for money; similar brands are twice the price.
- 3 They have excellent *quality/customer service* - they're really helpful when you have a problem.
- 4 The website is *easy to use/environmentally friendly* - you can find everything you need really quickly.
- 5 These products are *good value/unpopular* because they are so *hard to use/easy to use*.
- 6 The company has excellent brand values. Their products are *environmentally friendly/not environmentally friendly* and *poor/high quality*.

5 a 4.6 Listen and underline the stressed syllables.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 reliable | 4 high quality |
| 2 well designed | 5 good value |
| 3 environmentally friendly | |

b Listen again and repeat.

Go to page 139 or your app for more vocabulary and practice.



Grammar

- 6 Read the grammar box and choose the correct alternatives.

Superlatives

Use the + adjective + ¹-er or -ier / -est or -iest to form the superlative of most short adjectives and adverbs.

*They're **the strongest, loudest** bikes ...*

*We're **the country's friendliest** restaurant.*

Use the + ²most/more + adjective to form the superlative of longer adjectives and adverbs ending in -ly.

*Here are some of **the most important** things.*

Use *the least* to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs. It is the opposite of *the most*.

*What are **the least popular** brands?*

Some adjectives and adverbs have irregular superlatives.

- good/well → ³the best/the better
- bad/badly → ⁴the worse/the worst

*We want our children to do **the best** they can.*

Use a superlative adjective with the present perfect tense.

*It was **the worst** customer service we've ever had.*

- 7 a 4.7 Listen and notice the pronunciation of *most*. How is the pronunciation of *most* different in sentences 1 and 2?

- 1 Here are some of the most important things to think about.
- 2 It's one of the world's most popular brands.

- b Listen again and repeat.

- 8 a Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the words in brackets.

- 1 It's _____ (popular) brand in my country.
- 2 They're _____ (bad) value for money.
- 3 I think it's _____ (good) brand of sunglasses I have ever worn.
- 4 I think design is _____ (important) thing a company has to think about.
- 5 It's not the cheapest, but it is _____ (easy) to use.
- 6 Yes, they're the cheapest, but they're not _____ (environmentally friendly)

- b Make questions using the prompts. Use the superlative.

- 1 What / popular / car / in your country?
What's the most popular car in your country?
- 2 What / good / item of clothing / ever / bought?
- 3 Which / phone company / reliable / customer service?
- 4 What / funny / advert / see / recently?
- 5 Who / do the food shopping / often / in your family?
- 6 What / bad / shopping experience / ever / have?

- c Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

Go to page 122 or your app for more information and practice.

Speaking

PREPARE

- 9 a 4.8 You're going to compare some brands. First, listen to two people comparing brands and answer the questions.

- 1 What product do they talk about?
- 2 How many brands do they mention?

- b Listen again. What does Charlie think about each brand? Which brand does he recommend? Why?

SPEAK

- 10 a Work in groups. Choose a product or service. Think of some popular brands for that product or service.

- b Compare the brands you have chosen. Put them in order from best to worst (1 = the best). Use the Useful phrases to help you. Think about the following:

- brand identity/values
- quality
- cost
- customer service

Useful phrases

What do you think about (this brand)?

I think ... is good because (it's reliable/good value).

I'm not sure about that.

- c Which product or service was top of your list?

Develop
your
writing
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4C

Favourite films



- ▶ **Goal:** describe the plot of a film
- ▶ **Grammar:** defining relative clauses
- ▶ **Vocabulary:** types of film



Vocabulary and listening

1 Read the comments. Which do you agree with? Which do you disagree with? Why?

- 1 I love watching old films. They're really interesting!
- 2 I like films that make me laugh. I don't like anything sad.
- 3 I guess I go to the cinema about once a week. I like to see all the latest films.

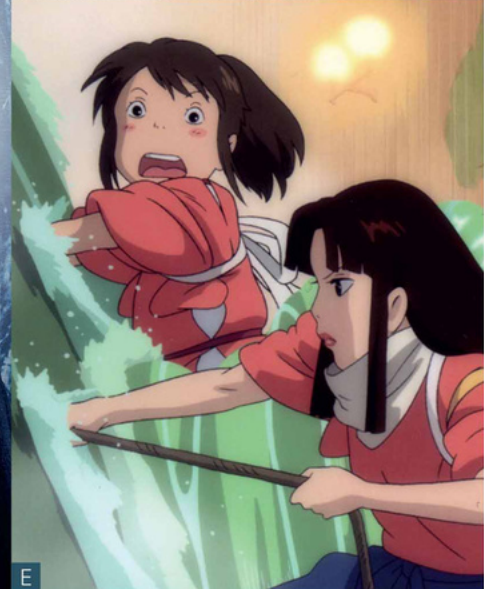
2 a Work in pairs. Match photos A–F with the types of film in the box.

action animation biopic
 comedy documentary fantasy
 historical drama horror musical
 romantic comedy science fiction
 thriller war film

b Match the types of film in Exercise 2a with descriptions 1–6.

- 1 It's a film which has exciting car chases, good guys, bad guys and explosions.
- 2 It tells the story of someone's life.
- 3 It's a film about love, it's funny and it usually has a happy ending.
- 4 It's a type of film that often has robots, space ships and aliens.
- 5 It's a scary film, which you should never watch alone.
- 6 It's a film which is set in the past, often during an important event.

c Work in pairs. Which is your favourite type of film? Are there any types of films you don't like? Why?



3 a 4.9 Listen and underline the stressed syllables.

- 1 fantasy
- 2 science fiction
- 3 horror
- 4 documentary
- 5 animation

b Listen again and repeat.

4 a 4.10 Listen to Taylor talking about her favourite film. What does she like about it?

b Listen again and make notes about:

- the type of film.
- where the film is set.
- the actors.
- the story of the film.

c Work in pairs and compare your notes. Listen again to check your answers.

Go to page 139 or your app for more vocabulary and practice.



Grammar

- 5 Read the grammar box and choose the correct alternatives.


Defining relative clauses

Use defining relative clauses to give information about a person, place, thing or moment in time.

- Use *who* or *that* for ¹people/times.
*It shows people **who** feel really lost.*
- Use *that* or *which* for ²things/reasons.
*I think it's a film **which** is funny and also says something about life.*
- Use *whose* to show possession.
*She plays a woman **whose** husband is a photographer.*
- Use *when* for time and *where* for ³places/amounts.
*My favourite scene is the one **when** they meet ...*
*It's a city **where** they both feel a bit lost.*

The relative pronouns *who*, *which* and *that* can be omitted when they come before a noun or a pronoun.

*It's one of the first films (**which/that**) Scarlett Johansson appeared in.*

- 6 a  4.11 Listen to the sentences. Are the words *who*, *which* and *that* stressed?

- 1 It's about a man who wins the lottery.
- 2 It's a film which I really enjoyed.
- 3 She plays the scientist that discovers the cure.

- b Listen again and repeat.

- 7 a Join the sentences with a relative pronoun in the box. Sometimes more than one pronoun is possible.

that when where which who whose

- 1 It's a film. I saw it when I was young.
*It's a film **which** I saw **when** I was young.*
- 2 It's a film. It always makes me cry.
- 3 It's about a man. The man's brother has disappeared.
- 4 He lives in a town. Strange things happen in the town.
- 5 She's a student. She wants to escape from her small town.
- 6 They find a robot. The robot can tell them what will happen in the future.
- 7 The robot comes from a different time. Only robots live on Earth then.
- 8 It's a film. I'd recommend the film to anyone.

- b In which two sentences can you leave out the relative pronoun? Why?

- 8 a Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 I like films that ...
- 2 I don't enjoy films which ...
- 3 Good actors are people who ...
- 4 I saw a great film set in a place where ...
- 5 It's a story about two people whose ...
- 6 I saw the film on a day when ...

- b Work in pairs and compare your sentences.



Go to page 122 or your app for more information and practice.



Speaking

PREPARE

- 9 You're going to describe one of your favourite films. First, read the questions and make notes.

- What kind of film is it?
- Who is the director?
- Who are the actors?
- Where is it set?
- What is it about?
- What happens?
- How does it end?
- Why do you like it?

SPEAK

- 10 a Work in groups. Tell your group about your film. Use the Useful phrases to help you.

Useful phrases

OK, so tell us about your film.
So, one of my favourite films is ...
It's a very special film for me because ...

- b Which film would you most like to see? Why?

Develop
your
reading
page 97

4D

English in action



▶ Goal: ask for and give opinions



1 Look at the photos and discuss the questions.

- 1 What activities can you see?
- 2 Do you enjoy doing these activities in your free time? Why/Why not?

2 a **4.12 Listen to some people discussing things they have done recently. Which activities do they mention?**

b Listen again. How did the speakers feel about the book, film or event they mentioned?

c Works in pairs and compare your answers.

3 a **4.13 Try to complete the sentences from the conversations. Then listen and check your answers.**

- 1 Oh, I want to read that! How _____ it?
- 2 Um, it was OK, _____ guess.
- 3 I mean, it's good, just not his _____.
- 4 No, was _____ good?
- 5 Amazing! I really _____ it. Best film I've seen in ages.
- 6 Did you _____ it?
- 7 Yeah, to be _____, I found it a bit boring.

b Listen to the sentences again. In which sentences do the speakers show that they are excited or interested?

c Listen again and repeat.

4 Look at the Useful phrases. Can you think of any other expressions to add to each section?

Useful phrases

Asking for opinions

- What did you think of it?
- Did you like/enjoy it?
- How was it?
- Was it good?

Expressing opinions

Negative

- I thought it was awful/terrible, to be honest.
- It's not my kind of thing.
- I found it a bit boring.
- I was a bit disappointed.

Positive

- I really enjoyed it.
- It was amazing!
- Best film/book I've seen/watched in ages.
- I thought he was really good.

Neutral

- It was OK, I guess.
- It's good, but/just not her best.

5 a Choose two categories below and make lists.

- TV programmes I've watched recently
Game of Thrones, Humans, The Vikings...
- books I've read
- films I've watched
- cultural events I've been to

b Work in pairs. Tell each other about your lists.

A: I saw *Brubaker* last week.

B: Oh, how was it?

c Which of your partner's programmes/books/films/events would you like to see/read/go to? Why?



Check and reflect

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

active busy fun healthy inactive sociable
stressful unhealthy

- 1 She has a very _____ and _____ lifestyle. She always eats well and gets lots of physical exercise.
- 2 He sits at home all day, eats lots of fast food and never does any exercise. He has a really _____ and _____ lifestyle.
- 3 I have a very _____ and _____ lifestyle. I have a lot of pressure at work and I never have enough time to relax.
- 4 They have a _____ and _____ lifestyle, always meeting friends and going to parties.

2 a Complete the conversations with the correct form of the words in brackets and any other words needed.

- 1 **A:** Which is _____ (big), China or the US?
B: I don't think China is _____ (big) the US.
- 2 **A:** Do you think people today are _____ (healthy) they used to be?
B: Well, people certainly live _____ (long) they used to. So, I'd say yes, I guess people must be _____ (healthy) these days.
- 3 **A:** Which do you prefer, football or rugby?
B: I think rugby is much _____ (interesting) football. It's much _____ (exciting) to watch.
- 4 **A:** Do you think people spend _____ or _____ (money) they used to on socialising?
B: That's a good question. I think today, young people especially, spend _____ (time) at home using social media, so maybe they spend _____ (money) as they are not going out.

b Work in pairs. Do you agree with the ideas and opinions in Exercise 2a?

3 a Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

brand designed popular quality reliable
use

- 1 My mobile phone is well _____.
- 2 My running shoes are high _____.
- 3 Our television is a top _____.
- 4 Coffee shops are very _____.
- 5 My camera is easy to _____.
- 6 The internet at home is really good. It's very _____.

b Write sentences about things that you own or services or companies that you have used.

4 Complete the quiz questions with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Then choose the correct answer.

- 1 _____ (expensive) car ever sold is (a) Italian (b) British (c) German.
- 2 _____ (big) selling English-language book of all time is by (a) JRR Tolkien (b) Charles Dickens (c) JK Rowling.

- 3 _____ (old) shopping mall in the world is (a) Galleria Vittorio in Milan (b) GUM in Moscow (c) Houston Galleria in Texas.

- 4 After water, _____ (popular) drink in the world is (a) fruit juice (b) coffee (c) tea.

- 5 _____ (happy) countries, according to the World Happiness Report, are (a) Finland and Norway. (b) Spain and Italy (b) Australia and New Zealand.

- 6 According to research, _____ (good) time of day to study is in the (a) morning (b) afternoon (c) evening.

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

biopic fantasy horror musical science fiction
thriller

- 1 My favourite _____ is *The Theory of Everything* about the life of Stephen Hawking.
- 2 I really like the singing and dancing in *La La Land*. It's probably my favourite _____.
- 3 I love _____ films, especially ones which are about space. I think *Interstellar* is probably my favourite.
- 4 My favourite _____ films are all the classic old 1970s ones about Dracula and Frankenstein.
- 5 My favourite _____ is *No way out*. It's about looking for a spy in the Pentagon in the US. It's very exciting.
- 6 The Lord of the Rings films are my favourite _____ films. I just love all the magic and the special effects.

6 Join the sentence halves with a relative pronoun.

- 1 I prefer books
 - 2 I get on best with people
 - 3 I really love days
 - 4 I like visiting places
- a I have nothing to do.
b like the same music as me.
c are about real events and people.
d there is a lot of history and culture.

Reflect

How confident do you feel about the statements below? Write 1–5 (1 = not very confident, 5 = very confident).

- I can discuss and compare lifestyles.
- I can express preferences about brands.
- I can describe the plot of a film.
- I can ask for and give opinions.

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