

Key to Speaking Module 1

Aim: to practise the Present Simple and indirect questions

- Have Ss work in pairs. Explain to Ss that they should look at the brochures of the two places and they should discuss about where to spend their Saturday afternoon.

Example

A: *Where do you want to go this Saturday?*

B: *The Jungle Park is a good idea. It opens every day and it only costs 18 euros.*

A: *Oh, yes. We can climb up a tree and feel like we're in the jungle. I like that.*

B: *Yes, but could you tell what we're going to eat?*

A: *Right. There are no restaurants there. Well, we can eat afterwards. I don't mind.*

B: *OK, then.*

Key to Speaking Module 2

Aim: to practise the Past Simple and the Past Progressive, speculate about the missing parts of a comic strip and narrate a story.

- Divide Ss into pairs and explain to them that each pair should try to imagine what happened in the pictures with the question marks. Tell them that there are no right or wrong speculations.
- Then, using the words in the box, they should try and narrate the story with: 'It was a sunny day and Paul was in his car with his family. They wanted to spend a weekend in the countryside'. Remind Ss that they should be using the Past Simple/Past Progressive along with linking words.
- Choose a few pairs to tell their version of the story.

Suggested Answer

It was a sunny day and Paul was in his car with his family. They wanted to spend a weekend in the countryside. Suddenly, as he was driving, a truck blocked their way. Paul tried not to crash into it but, unfortunately, the car got out of the road. It fell into a lake. Paul's older son was hurt. There was blood all over his head and he was unconscious. Paul got out of the car, but the rest of the family couldn't. They were trapped. He used his mobile phone to call for help so that somebody can come and rescue them. His wife and his younger son were in a panic and they were crying. Fortunately, a man came from a nearby petrol station and he helped Paul pull his family out of the car. Half an hour later, the ambulance came and took them to hospital.

Key to Speaking Module 3

Traveller
intermediate B1

Aim: to practise the Present Perfect and *must, have to, need, would rather, had better, may, might, could*.

- Have Ss talk in pairs and ask each other the questions in the box.
- Explain to Ss that they can use some of the words and the phrases in the two boxes.

Example

A: *Have you ever had a job interview?*

B: *Yes, I have.*

A: *What do you think an applicant should do before an interview?*

B: *I believe that an applicant has to find a suitable outfit for the interview. What do you think?*

A: *In my opinion, an applicant needs to...*

Key to Speaking Module 4

Aim: to practise Future tenses and conditional sentences.

- Have Ss work in pairs. Explain to Ss that they should look at the advertisements and the profiles of the three people. Then, they should decide which volunteer work each person is suitable for.

Examples

A: *I think that Jeff would be a very good volunteer if he worked for the animal shelter because he has got two dogs and he knows how to take care of animals.*

B: *I agree. And he'll be able to work at weekends because that's the only time he's available.*

A: *I think that if Kelly becomes a volunteer at the library, she'll love it because she loves reading and she's very sociable and easy-going.*

B: *I agree. And she won't have a problem with the working hours.*

A: *I think that Shannon is going to be the perfect volunteer for the Neighbourhood Park because she is very active outdoors.*

B: *I agree. And if she starts working there, she'll be able to go hiking all the time.*

A: *In my opinion, an applicant needs to...*

Aim: to practice and discuss topics and ideas given in the module.

- Explain to Ss that they have to talk about a strange experience they have had.
- Draw Ss attention to the box and tell them that they can use some of the words in it or their own ideas.

Example

A: Well, I remember once, I was in the park, reading my book under a tree and relaxing. There was a strange man sitting near me. He was looking at me and smiling. I thought I knew him so I stood up to go and say hi. The moment I turned around he was gone. I asked the children who were playing nearby where the guy went, but they looked surprised. 'There wasn't anyone here', they said. I think it was just my imagination.

Key to Speaking Module 6

Aim: to compare means of transport and types of holiday and discuss advantages and disadvantages.

- Divide Ss into groups of four.
- Ask them to look at the pictures and identify the different means of transport (underground, bus) and the types of holiday (holidays in the mountains, holidays by the sea).
- Explain to Ss that they should take turns to ask and answer the questions.

Examples

A

Benefits and/or drawbacks of the respective means of transport:

Underground

Benefits

- Ideal for avoiding traffic
- Convenient for short/long distances in the city centre
- Comfortable means of transport
- No need to look for a parking spot
- Organised schedule

Drawbacks

- Costly means of transport in comparison with the bus
- Restricted places to go by the underground
- Crowded during rush hour

Bus

Benefits

- Economical
- No need to look for parking spot
- Safe

Drawbacks

- Not very comfortable
- Tiring if you have to wait at the bus stop for a long time
- Crowded during rush hour

B

Winter holiday

- Ideal for people who like winter sports and cold weather
- Variety of outdoor activities (hiking, skiing, snowboarding, climbing, etc.)
- Sit back and enjoy the wild scenery (close to nature)
- Relaxing especially if you sit close to a fireplace
- Exposed to weather if you choose to do various sports

Summer holiday

- Appealing to sea lovers
- Variety of water sports (swimming, diving, water skiing, paragliding, etc.)
- Sunbathing
- Sit back and enjoy the tropical scenery
- Refreshing

Key to Speaking Module 7

Traveller
intermediate B1

Aim: to practise and discuss topics and ideas given in the module.

- Have Ss work in groups. Explain to Ss that they should look at the pictures of the items the library should have. Then, they should discuss the questions in the box.

Example

A: *In my opinion, we need a Wi-fi connection for the library because it's useful for the students who want to do research for their projects.*

B: *I agree. And I think new computers will be helpful, too.*

C: *I don't agree. We can have the old ones upgraded.*

Key to Speaking Module 8

Aim: to practise how to ask for and give advice

- Tell the Ss that they should choose a situation and describe their problem to their partner and then their partner must tell them what they should do. Students should then change roles so that the other student can practise giving advice.

Suggested answers

Situation 1

A: *I have a big problem with my school and I'd like your help.*

B: *What's the problem?*

A: *I cheated on a test and I failed the class.*

B: *First of all, if I were you, I wouldn't have cheated. I'd feel guilty now.*

A: *I know. It was stupid of me. But what should I do now?*

B: *I think you should find your teacher and talk to him/her. You should apologise.*

Situation 2

A: *Can you help me with a problem I have?*

B: *What's the problem?*

A: *Well, I yelled at my brother/sister for something he/she didn't do.*

B: *If I were you, I would talk to him/her and ask him/her to forgive me.*

Situation 3

A: *I have a problem with my friend, (Tom).*

B: *What's the problem?*

A: *I lied to him about something.*

B: *Well, to begin with, you shouldn't have lied to your friend.*

A: *I know. What should I do, then?*

B: *It might be nice to tell him the truth and apologise for lying to him.*

Situation 4

A: *I'd like your advice on something.*

B: *Of course. What's wrong?*

A: *Well, I accidentally crashed my car into another one and drove away.*

B: *I think you should find the owner of the other car and explain what happened. Also, if I were you, I'd call my insurance company for some professional advice.*