English is the first or second language for more than 500 million people in the world.

English is an official language in more than 50 countries.

The language with the most speakers in the world is Mandarin Chinese.

Other languages with a lot of speakers are English and Spanish.

Many English words are not new to English students. There are three reasons for this:

• There are many international words in English. These words are the same in many different languages. Doctor and radio are international words.

• Many English words are similar in other languages. Policía (Spanish), polizei (German), police (French), polizia (Italian) and police (English) are cognates.

• People know a lot of English because they are connected to the world of music, travel, business, fashion or computers. For example, email, hotel.
Vocabulary

1. Look at the A to Z of global English. Match the words to a category in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>airport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>buses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>chocolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>golf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>kilometres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>pop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>sandwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>x-ray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>zoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Look at the alphabet again and find examples of ...
1. an + noun. 2. a + noun. 3. plural noun.

3. Add any new words from exercise 2 to the table in vocabulary exercise 1.

Grammar

1. An airport, airports
   A doctor, doctors
   A family, families
   A sandwich, sandwiches

   • use a / an with singular nouns
   • use a with a consonant sound and use an with a vowel sound
   • plural nouns are formed with s / es / ies

2. Write a or an.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alphabet</th>
<th>bus</th>
<th>director</th>
<th>hotel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>email</td>
<td>football</td>
<td>telephone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Pronunciation

1. Listen and repeat the letters and words in the alphabet.

2. Listen how English letters are pronounced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/eɪ/</th>
<th>/ɪː/</th>
<th>/e/</th>
<th>/aɪ/</th>
<th>/əʊ/</th>
<th>/u/</th>
<th>/ɑː/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Complete the chart with these letters.

T M K S E Y U

4. Listen and check your answers. Then repeat the letters.

5. Work in pairs. A: spell a word from the A to Z of global English. B: point to the word. Then swap roles.
Vocabulary and Speaking

1. Put the letters in the correct order to spell the numbers.
   - 0 eozr
   - 1 noe
   - 2 wot
   - 3 reeh
   - 4 rouf
   - 5 evif
   - 6 xis
   - 7 vesne
   - 8 theig
   - 9 einn
   - 10 net

2. Work in pairs and practise letters and numbers. Turn to page 130.

Listening

1. Work in pairs. Look at the number plates. Can you guess where they come from? Use the countries in the box below to help you.

   - Afghanistan
   - Austria
   - Canada
   - Ghana
   - Korea
   - Ireland
   - Italy
   - Mexico
   - Russia
   - USA

2. Listen to two conversations. Match the number plate to the conversation.

3. Do you have a car? What is the number plate? Tell a partner.

   - The number plate is ...
   - I don’t have a car.
Grammar

I'm Mr Forbes.
It isn't my car.
Is it the red car? No, it isn't.

• we use contractions in speaking and informal writing
• we don't use contractions in formal writing

1 Underline the correct form of the verb in the two conversations. Then listen and check your answers.

Conversation 1
A: Hi. I'm Mr Forbes – I am / is here for my car.
B: Mr John Forbes?
A: Yes, that's right.
B: Is / are your car the BMW?
A: Yes.
B: Is it / It's over here.
A: But, this isn't my car.
B: Sorry?
A: It not / It isn't my car. My car license plate is / am 259 HFY.
B: Oh...

Conversation 2
A: Hello, we is / are here for the car.
B: Your names please?
A: John and Lisa Thomson.
B: Ah yes, the Ford Focus.
A: That's right.
B: Is the car / The car is in the car park.
Number plate NT 83 JO.
A: Is it the red car?
B: No it isn't. It's / They're the blue Focus over there. Here's the key.
A: OK. Thanks.

2 Complete the World Number plates Facts with is or are.

Language note: a number plate is called a license plate in American English.
Vocabulary
1. Put these numbers in the correct order:
   - eleven
   - fifteen
   - twenty
   - eighteen
   - twelve
   - fourteen
   - seventeen
   - nineteen
   - thirteen
   - sixteen

2. Listen and check your answers.

3. Write the numbers for the words.
   1. twenty-one
   2. thirty
   3. forty-six
   4. fifty-five
   5. sixty-nine
   6. seventy-seven
   7. eighty
   8. ninety-three

4. Listen and circle the correct number.
   1. 13
   2. 15
   3. 17
   4. 19
   5. 14
   6. 16
   7. 18
   8. 20

Reading
1. You are going to read a text about numbers. Check you understand these words.
   - common
   - lucky
   - sequence
   - unlucky

2. Read the text The power of numbers on page 11 and find an example of...
   1. a common number in religion.
   2. a lucky number.
   3. an unlucky number.
   4. a number in a sequence.

3. Work in pairs. Ask each other these questions.
   - Are there special numbers in your culture? What are they?
   - Do you have a lucky/unlucky number? What is it?

Listening and Vocabulary
1. Read and listen to these ordinal numbers.
   1st first
   2nd second
   3rd third
   4th fourth
   5th fifth
   6th sixth
   7th seventh
   8th eighth
   9th ninth
   10th tenth

Language note: use ordinal numbers to say the order or sequence of things or to say the date.
   the first, the second, the third, etc
   9th February

2. Read Understanding Fibonacci numbers. What are the sixth, seventh and eighth numbers in the sequence?

Listening and Speaking
1. Listen and write the numbers.

2. Work in pairs. What are the next two numbers in the sequence? Listen and check your answers.

Useful phrases
- The next number is...
- I think it’s...
- Maybe it’s...

3. Create another sequence and tell your partner. Can they guess the next two numbers in the sequence?
The Power of Numbers

Eight
In China, the number eight is lucky. The word for eight is similar to the word for rich.

Three
Three is a very common number in mathematics, science, religion, education and politics.

Thirteen
For many people in America and Western Europe, 13 is an unlucky number. In many hotels there is no room 13. On Continental Airlines, Air France, KLM and Iberia there is no row 13.

One, two, three, five, eight...
This is a sequence of numbers, called Fibonacci numbers.
The first number in the sequence is 1, the second number is 2. 1, 2.
The third number is the first number plus the second number. 1, 2, 3.
The fourth number is the second number plus the third number. 1, 2, 3, 5.
Fibonacci numbers are common in nature.
Reading
1 Read the text *Telecommunication facts and figures* and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The word for portable phone in Britain and the US is different.
2. Britain has more fixed phones per 100 people than the US.
3. The emergency number in Britain and the US starts with the number nine.
4. The freephone numbers are the same.
5. The information number in Britain and the US is the same.

2 What important telephone numbers do you know in your country?

Vocabulary
1 Listen and repeat these email and website addresses.
   - jenny@britmail.co.uk
   - baxter21@phonemail.net
   - www.bbc.co.uk
   - www.independent.co.uk/sport

2 How do we pronounce:
   1. @
   2. .
   3. www
   4. /


Extend your vocabulary — about
Use about before a number when it is not exact.

In the US it is about 85 per 100 people.
My mobile phone is €59.99.
Look at the sentences and add about if it is possible.
1. Our teacher is 35.
2. The station is ten minutes from the school.
3. In China, eight is a lucky number.
4. The number before 12 is 11.

The UK and US ... telecommunication facts and figures

A portable phone is called different things. In the UK it is called a *mobile phone* and in the US it is called a *cell phone*.
The number of fixed telephone lines per 100 people in the UK is 55 out of 100. In the US it is 53 out of 100.

In the UK, the number of mobile / cell phones is about 118 per 100 people.
In the US it is about 85 per 100 people.

The emergency number for the police, ambulance and fire department is 999 in the UK.
In the US it is 911.

The international phone code for the UK is 44.
For the US it is 1.

In the UK, freephone numbers begin with 080. In the US they begin with 1-800 or 1-888.

The information number (the number to find other numbers) is 118 in the UK. In the US it is 411.
Listening

1. Listen to two conversations. Match the pictures to the correct conversation. There is one picture you do not need.

2. Listen again and complete the information.

| Name: Mr & Mrs Steinbeck |
| Nights: |
| Telephone: |
| Email: |
| Room: |

Name: |
Contact telephone: |
Address: |

Grammar

My name’s Steinbeck.
What’s your telephone number? Here’s their key.

- use possessive adjectives such as my and your before a noun
- use your for both singular and plural

1. Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same.
   1. I’m Lucy. My name’s Lucy.
   2. You’re Keyi.
   3. His name’s Paolo.
   4. She’s Brigitte.
   5. Our names are Bernard and Julie.
   6. They’re Pablo and Luis.

2. Read a dialogue between a student and a receptionist at a language school. Underline the correct form. Then listen and check your answers.

S = Student R = Receptionist
S: Good morning. I am Sergei Andropov and this is my wife Katya.
R: Hello – welcome to International English.
   My name’s Antonia. You teacher is Don Miller. He is from Australia.
   You are in classroom 6.
S: Thank you.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Ask each other questions to find out your partner’s…

- name
- address
- phone number
- email
Warm up

Work in pairs. Do you remember the names of other people in the class? Take it in turns to introduce them.

Useful phrases

- His name is …
- Her name is …
- This is …
- That is …

Listening

1. Listen to four conversations. Match each conversation to a photo. Which conversations are formal (F), and which ones are informal (I)?

2. Listen again and choose the correct answer.
   Conversation 1: The man and woman are / aren’t friends.
   Conversation 2: It is / isn’t her first day.
   Conversation 3: The man and the woman are / aren’t in the taxi together.
   Conversation 4: The second / third man is Mr Green.

3. Read the audioscript on page 000 and check your answers.

Language focus: meeting people

1. Put the words in the correct order to make phrases.
   1. meet you pleased to.
   2. OK, I’m thanks.
   3. going How’s it?

2. Complete the table with the phrases from exercise 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hello.</th>
<th>Nice to meet you.</th>
<th>I’m fine, thank you.</th>
<th>My name’s …</th>
<th>How are you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hi.</td>
<td>Good to see you.</td>
<td>Fine, thanks.</td>
<td>I’m …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language note: use Good to see you when you meet a friend, not when you meet someone for the first time.

3. Tick (✔) the more formal expressions in the table.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Choose one of the tasks below.

A. Look at the audioscript on page 000. Read the conversations together. Then choose one conversation and try to memorise it.

B. Look at the audioscript on page 000. Make a similar formal and informal conversation. Then practise them.
Global voices

Warm up

1 Think of five well-known people from different countries. Write their names and where they are from.

2 Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the people you wrote.

His name is... He's from...
Her name is... She's from...

Listening

1 Listen to ten people saying their names and where they are from. Tick (✔) the places you hear.

Austria China Germany Italy Mexico
Moscow Rome Russia Saudi Arabia
Switzerland Tokyo Ukraine

2 Listen again and complete the information about each speaker.

Speaker 1: Akimo from
Speaker 2: Menahi from
Speaker 3: Christina from
Speaker 4: Hani from, from
Speaker 5: Elody from, from
Speaker 6: Lilia from
Speaker 7: Sarah from
Speaker 8: Maxim from, from
Speaker 9: Elizabeth from
Speaker 10: Amy from

Language focus: talking about where you are from

1 Look at the different ways the speakers say where they are from. Make similar sentences about yourself.

• I'm from Tokyo.
  I'm from...
• I come from Russia.
  I come from...
• I am from Saudi Arabia, I am from Rhyhad. Rhyhad is the capital of Saudi Arabia.
  I am from...I am from...
• I come from Switzerland, from Geneva.
  I come from...from...
• I live in Rome.
  I live in...

Speaking

1 Stand up and introduce yourself to the person next to you. Say where you are from.

Hi, I'm Marc. I'm from Italy.

2 Move to another person in the class and say where you are from in a different way.

Hello, I'm Marc. I come from Italy, from Turin.

3 Repeat with three more people from the class.
Reading

1 Izaura is on holiday in the US. Read the form.
Is it...
a a travel booking form?
b a US immigration form?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family name:</th>
<th>OLIVEIRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First (Given) name:</td>
<td>IZAURA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth date (day/ mo/yr) :</td>
<td>14 / 11 /86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of citizenship:</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male or female) :</td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passport number:</td>
<td>CM 278193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airline and flight number:</td>
<td>AA 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country where you live:</td>
<td>ENGLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City where you boarded:</td>
<td>LONDON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address while in the United States (number and street):</td>
<td>16, HARTFIELD AVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City and state:</td>
<td>ALBANY, NEW YORK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the text with information from the form.

Hi! My name’s _________ . My date of birth is _________ and I’m _________ years old. My flight is from _________ and the flight number is _________ . My address in the US is _________ .

Writing Skills: using capital letters

1 Read the rules about capital letters in English.
Use capital letters...
• to fill in forms
• at the beginning of a sentence
• with the pronoun I
• with postcodes and the US, the UK
Start these words with a capital letter...
 a names (of people, buildings)
 b roads and streets
c days of the week
d months
e nationalities and languages
f cities and towns
g titles of books, films and newspapers

2 Match the words and phrases in the box to the rules a–g above.

Language Focus: personal information

Match the words on the left to the information about Andrea on the right.

| address | Hunziker |
| date of birth | Andrea |
| email address | 16.12.1972 |
| first name | married |
| marital status | 3, Station Rd, Nottingham |
| postcode | 0115 9691862 |
| surname | andreahun3@hotmail.com. |
| telephone number | NG3 6AE |

Preparing to write

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions using the personal information words in the Language focus section. Use the useful phrases to help you.

A: What’s your address?
B: My address is ….

A: What’s your date of birth?
B: My date of birth is …

Writing

Complete the form with information about you and your partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You</th>
<th>Your partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surname</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overmatter
Global review

Grammar

1. Write *a* or *an*.
   __ airport  __ email  __ hospital  __ key

2. Write the plural forms of the nouns.
   an address  ______  a bus  ______
   a family  ______  a name  ______

3. Complete the conversation with the words in the box.
   \*am  are  her  is  isn't  my  our  your\*

   A: Good morning. ______ you Mr Chen?
   B: No, I ______ Lingfei Jin and this is ______ daughter Xing Yan.

   A: Welcome to the Clifton Hotel, Mr Jin. ______ room is number 23. Here is the key.
   B: Thank you. And Xing Yan? ______ she in Room 24?
   A: No, she ______. She's in room 25. This is ______ key.
   B: Thank you. Here are ______ passports.
   A: Thank you very much. Enjoy your stay.

Vocabulary

1. Write the numbers as words.
   *five + seven = twelve*
   1. nine + six = ______
   2. thirteen + fourteen = ______
   3. eleven + thirty-seven = ______
   4. thirty-two + nineteen = ______
   5. sixty-three + thirty-six = ______

2. Complete the sentences about the sentence in the box.

   For many people in America and Western Europe, thirteen is an unlucky number.

   Western is the seventh word in the sentence.
   1. *Many* is ______ word in the sentence.
   2. *Thirteen* is ______ word in the sentence.
   3. *For* is ______ word in the sentence.
   4. *America* is ______ word in the sentence.
   5. *People* is ______ word in the sentence.

Speaking

1. Work in pairs. A: You are a guest at a hotel. B: You are the hotel receptionist. Ask the guest their name, address,
phone number, email and car number plate. Tell the guest their room number. Then swap roles and repeat.

2 Work with a partner. A: Say a letter. B: Say an English word starting with the letter and spell it. Swap roles and repeat. Continue with more letters.
A: \textit{T}
B: taxi \textit{T-A-X-I}

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