

WORLD**LINK**

Developing
English Fluency



Nancy Douglas ■ James R. Morgan

3

THIRD EDITION

WORLD**LINK**

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English Fluency

Level 3

Nancy Douglas

James R. Morgan



Australia • Brazil • Mexico • Singapore • United Kingdom • United States

**World Link Level 3: Developing English
Fluency, Third Edition**

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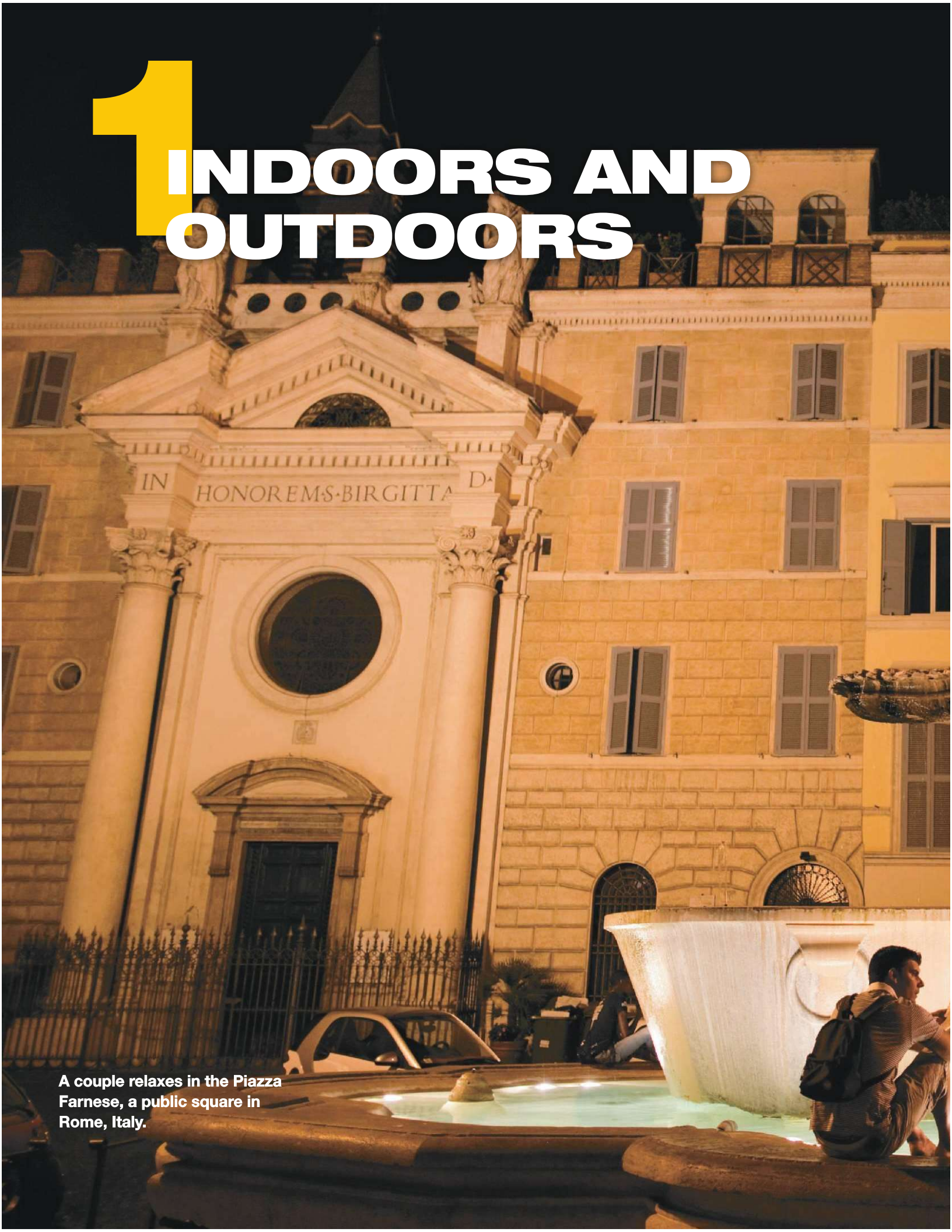
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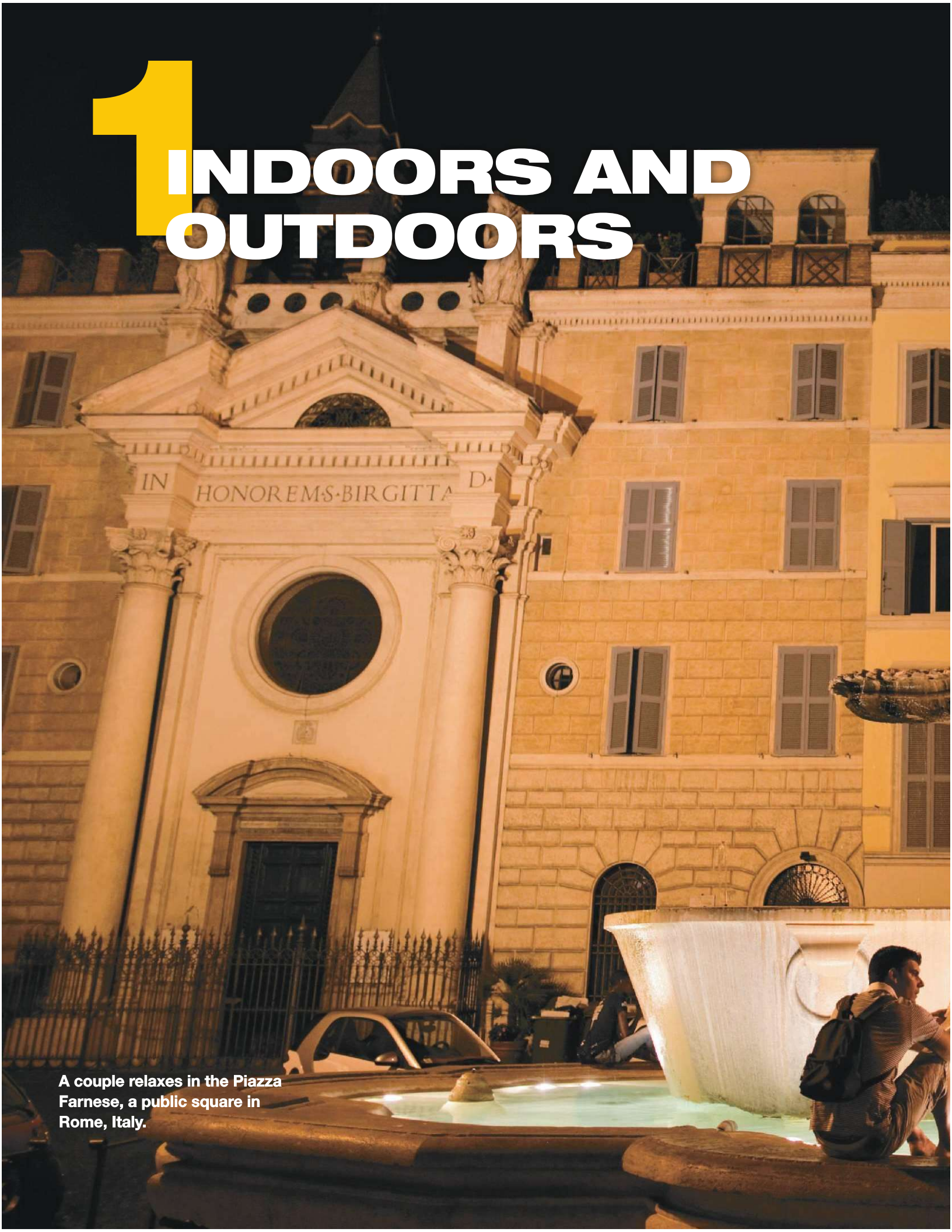
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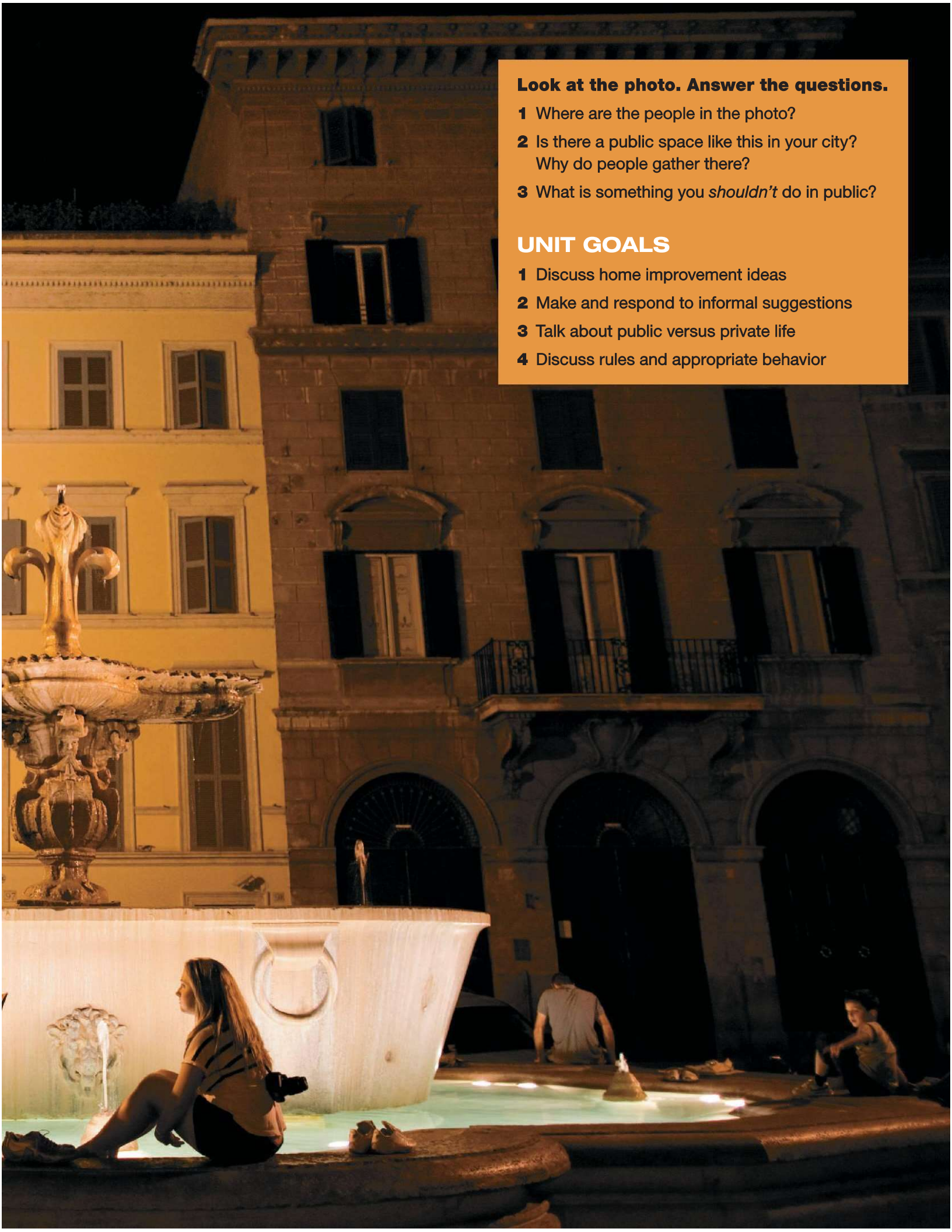
1 INDOORS AND OUTDOORS

A couple relaxes in the Piazza Farnese, a public square in Rome, Italy.



1 INDOORS AND OUTDOORS

A couple relaxes in the Piazza Farnese, a public square in Rome, Italy.



Look at the photo. Answer the questions.

- 1** Where are the people in the photo?
- 2** Is there a public space like this in your city?
Why do people gather there?
- 3** What is something you *shouldn't* do in public?

UNIT GOALS

- 1** Discuss home improvement ideas
- 2** Make and respond to informal suggestions
- 3** Talk about public versus private life
- 4** Discuss rules and appropriate behavior

LESSON **A** AT HOME



1 VIDEO The Rise of Open Streets

A  What do you see in the photo? What do you think the video is going to be about? Tell a partner.

B  Watch the beginning of the video. Check (✓) the things that are mentioned.

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> dancing | <input type="checkbox"/> getting a haircut | <input type="checkbox"/> driving | <input type="checkbox"/> walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> catching the bus | <input type="checkbox"/> practicing songs | <input type="checkbox"/> yoga | <input type="checkbox"/> playing soccer |

C  Watch the next part of the video and complete the sentences.

Open Streets are when you temporarily _____ a street to people _____ and then _____ it up for people _____, walking, skating, running—pretty much do anything but drive a car.

D  Watch the full video and complete the quotes.

1. “You get young and old, _____ and _____, fat and skinny—you get everybody!”
2. “All you need is two _____ and a _____.”
3. “Summer Streets celebrates the concept that streets are for _____.”
4. “It’s showing people that the streets can have different _____ according to the time of the _____, the day of the _____, the week of the _____...”
5. “It’s a great way to bring in new folks who are maybe interested in _____ more and _____ more and adding more physical activity to their lifestyle but aren’t sure how.”


E  What do you think of Open Streets and events like it? Where would you create an open street in your city? Discuss with a partner.

2 VOCABULARY

Word Bank

Words to describe a **color**

bright, dark, favorite, neutral, primary

- A**  Two people are asking the Home Helper, a **home improvement** expert, for advice. Follow the instructions below.

Student A: Ask your partner question ❶.

Student B: Don't read the answer below. Give your own advice. Then switch roles and repeat for question ❷.

❶ *Dear Home Helper, We want to **repaint** our bedroom. I want to paint it my **favorite color**: purple. My husband hates the idea. What do you think?*


Answer: **Dark colors** can make a room look smaller. Some colors, like orange and purple, can be **overwhelming** when used alone. **Combine** them with **neutral colors**, like beige and gray, when you **redo** your room.



Bright colors, when combined with neutral colors, create a wonderful look.

❷ *Dear Home Helper, My sofa is broken, and the rest of my furniture doesn't **work well** in my apartment: it's too large. Should I **get rid of** all my furniture and start over?*

Answer: **Repair** your sofa, but you don't have to **replace** everything else. Have you tried **rearranging** your furniture? You may find a new **option** that works better for you and your room.

- B**  Now read the responses from the Home Helper. What is the advice? Is it similar to what you said in **A**? Do you agree with it? Tell your partner.

*I agree with her husband.
Purple is a terrible choice.*

i The prefix **re-** can indicate that something is done in a second and, sometimes, different way.

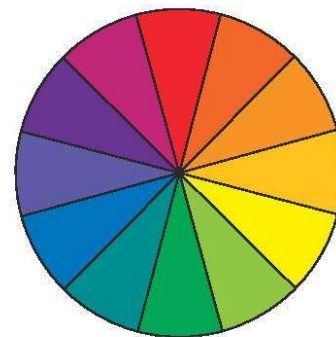
*rearrange recreate repaint
rebuild redo restart*

Other words, like *replace* and *repair*, do not fit into this category.

- C**  Discuss the questions with a partner.

1. What works well in your bedroom right now? What doesn't?
2. What is one thing you would rearrange in your home?
3. You can repaint your bedroom any color. What color do you choose and why?
4. What colors go well together? What colors should not be combined?

3 LISTENING



A Look at the color wheel. Answer the questions with a partner.

1. When do you use a color wheel?
2. Which colors do you think are *warm*? Which ones are *cool*?

B **Pronunciation: Saying a series of items.** Read and listen to these sentences. Then listen and repeat. **CD 1 Track 2**

1. The three primary colors on the color wheel are red, yellow, and blue.
2. White, black, and gray are neutral colors.
3. Our living room has a sofa, table, and two chairs.
4. You can enlarge a space by using mirrors, light colors, and small furniture.

C Complete the chart below. Read and explain your answers to a partner.

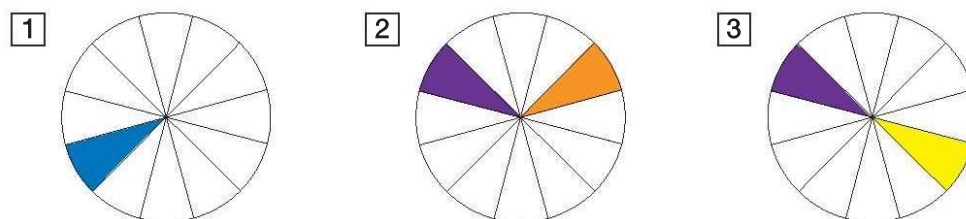
My three favorite colors	
The three hardest subjects in school	
My three favorite singers / actors	

I really like red, yellow, and orange. They're my favorites because I like bright colors.

D **Make and check predictions.** You are going to hear a lecture about the color wheel. Read the chart and predict the answers. Then listen and complete the notes. **CD 1 Track 3**


What the color wheel does	shows us how to (1.) _____ colors in an attractive way
People who use the color wheel	painters, decorators, and (2.) _____ designers
Primary colors	red, (3.) _____, and (4.) _____
Use of these colors	can (5.) _____ them together to create (6.) _____
Warm colors	yellow and (7.) _____
Their effect	They have a lot of (8.) _____. They come (9.) _____ the viewer.
Cool colors	blue and (10.) _____
Their effect	They are quiet and (11.) _____. They move (12.) _____ from the viewer.

E **Listen for details.** Listen to the information about combining colors. Which chart illustrates the speaker's point? **CD 1 Track 4**



F Look back at your answers in **D**. Explain the lecture in your own words. What is your favorite color combination? Why? Tell a partner.

4 SPEAKING

A  Emilia has just moved into a new apartment. Listen to and read the conversation and answer the questions. **CD 1 Track 5**

1. How does Emilia like the apartment? What's the problem?
2. How does Felipe make suggestions to solve the problem? Underline the sentences.
3. How does Emilia accept and refuse the advice? Circle the sentences.

EMILIA: Thanks for your help, Felipe.

FELIPE: No problem. How do you like your new apartment?

EMILIA: It's great. I love it. There's just one thing...

FELIPE: Yeah?

EMILIA: I found a small crack in the wall.

FELIPE: The wall is cracked? Really?

EMILIA: Yeah. It's not too big, but it's in the living room, and everyone can see it.

FELIPE: Why don't you fix it yourself?

EMILIA: Um... I don't think so. I'm not good at repairing things.


FELIPE: I know! Try calling my friend, Sam. He can help you. He's a nice guy, and he's very capable.

EMILIA: That sounds like a great idea. Do you have his phone number?


FELIPE: Sure. Hold on a second while I get it...



Habitat 67 in Montreal, Canada, is one of the most famous apartment buildings in the world.

B  Can you think of another way to solve Emilia's problem? What would you do? Tell your partner.

SPEAKING STRATEGY

C  Read the two situations. Choose one and role-play it with a partner. Then switch roles and role-play the other situation.

Student A: Tell your friend about your problem. Practice accepting and refusing suggestions.

Student B: Use the Useful Expressions to help you make suggestions.

Problem: It's 2:00 AM. You return home and can't find the key to your house. You're locked out! Your roommate is sleeping and will be angry if you wake him.

Problem: You have just moved into a new apartment. It has very few windows and is dark. You don't have a lot of money to spend on home improvement.

Useful Expressions: Making informal suggestions

With base form

Why don't you fix it yourself?
I think you should fix it yourself.

I know what you should do.
Call my friend.

With verb + -ing

Have you thought about fixing it yourself?

Try calling my friend.

Speaking tip

You can respond to an informal suggestion with a strong or weak **yes** or a **no**.

i **Responding:**
Strong yes: *Good idea! / That's a great idea. / Sounds good to me.*
Weak yes / maybe: *I guess it's worth a try. / Maybe I'll do that.*
No: *I don't think so. / No, I don't like that idea.*

5 GRAMMAR

A Turn to page 193. Complete the exercises. Then do **B–E** below.

Stative Passive Voice			
Subject	Verb	Object	
I	broke	the window.	This sentence describes an action.
Subject	be	Past participle	
The window	is	broken.	This sentence describes a state.

B Complete the chart with the correct forms of the verbs.

Base	Simple past	Past participle	Base	Simple past	Past participle
bend				flooded	
	broke		freeze		
clog			jam		
	cracked			stained	

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. This room needs a lot of work. The walls (crack) _____ and the floor (stain) _____.
2. It rained a lot and now the basement (flood) _____.
3. Someone (break) _____ the window last week. I can't believe it _____ still (break) _____.
4. He (throw) _____ something into the sink. Now the drain (clog) _____.
5. This key doesn't work because it (bend) _____.

D Think of something in your home, your classroom, and your school that is broken or not working properly. Write the problems in the chart below.

	Problem	Advice	Advice
Home			
Classroom			
School			

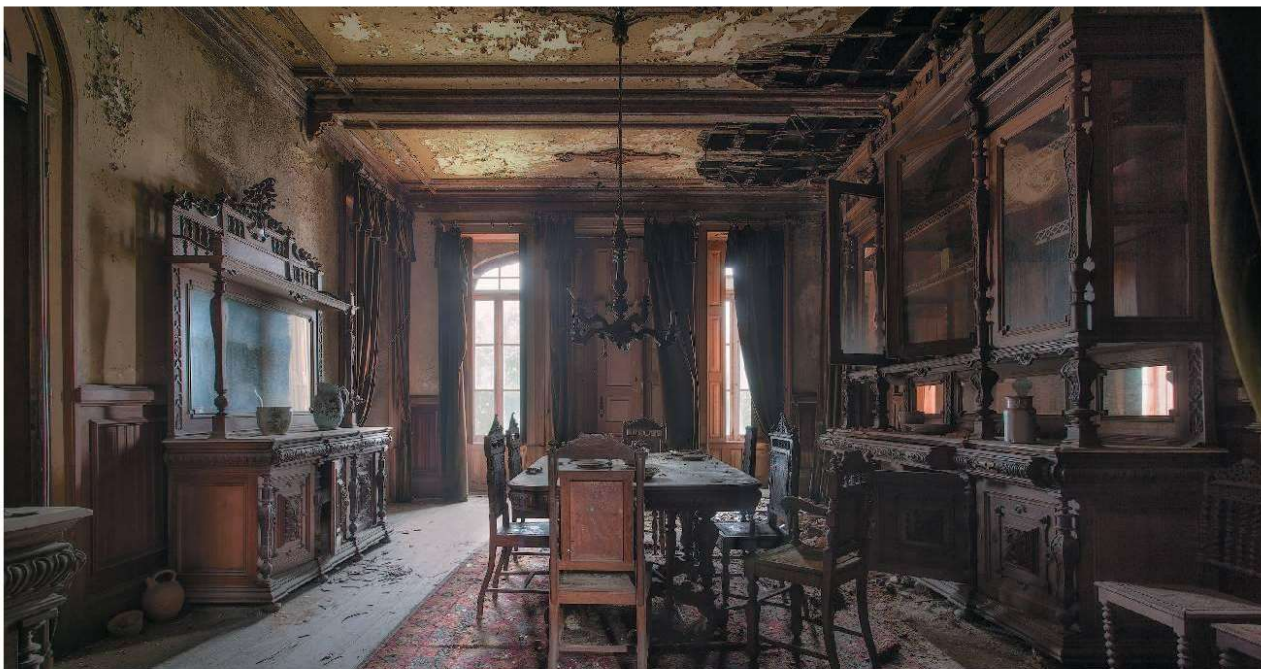
E  Tell two of your classmates about your three problems. Ask for their advice and write it in **D**. Which suggestions do you like? Why?

A light bulb is burned out in our bathroom at home.

Why don't you buy a new one and replace it?

6 COMMUNICATION


- A**  Look at the photo of a room in an old hotel. Answer the questions with a partner.




1. Would you like to stay in this hotel? Why or why not?
2. What are some of the problems with this room?

- B** Read about a contest.

- A local company wants to restore the old hotel. They plan to start with the room in **A**. They are sponsoring a design contest.
- You are going to enter the design contest. Using the photo in **A**, come up with at least five ideas for improving the room.
- Your goals are to make the room more welcoming and comfortable.
- The winning design team will receive \$25,000!

- C**  Work with a partner. On a separate piece of paper, make a chart with two columns: *Ideas to make the room more welcoming* and *Ideas to make the room more comfortable*. Think of ideas for the design contest. Write them in the chart.

- D**  Get together with another pair. Introduce yourselves and present your ideas to them. When you listen, take notes. Then explain what you like most about the other pair's design ideas.



Language for presentations	
Introducing yourself	Stating the purpose
Hello, everyone. I'd like to thank you for coming. My name is... and I'm from (school / company).	Today, we're going to talk to you about...

LESSON **B** PUBLIC SPACES



The paparazzi are photographers who follow famous people and take pictures of them. They then sell the photos to websites and magazines.

1 VOCABULARY

- A**  Look at the photo and read the information. Who are the paparazzi and what do they do? Why do they do it? Tell a partner.
- B**  Read the opinions below. Match a person to each statement. Explain your choices to a partner.


a. My **private life** is my own. What I do in my free time is **no one else's business**.

c. I like to know any news about famous people right away! But I feel sorry for them. When they go out **in public**, the paparazzi follow them. Celebrities never **have** any **privacy**. That's hard.

b. Singers and actors are **public figures**. **The general public** is interested in them. It's natural to have paparazzi following them. I work with the paparazzi all the time.


d. Movie stars, like all people, have certain **rights**. For example, you can't **disturb** (= bother) them in their own homes.

1. Clark, entertainment blogger ____
2. Desiree, lawyer ____
3. Cesar, actor ____
4. Hong-li, student ____


- C**  Complete the phrases in the chart with words in **blue** from **B**. Then tell a partner: How are the *public* and *private* phrases different?

Opposites	
Public	Private / Individual
1. a public <u>figure</u>	1. a private citizen
2. the _____	2. one person
3. (do something) _____	3. (do something) in private
4. your public life	4. your _____

A public figure is someone famous, like a movie star.
But a private citizen...

- D**  Which opinion(s) in **B** do you agree with? Why? Tell a partner.

2 LISTENING

- A**  **Listen for main ideas.** You are going to listen to three conversations. Which statement (a, b, or c) is true about each conversation? Listen and circle the correct answer. **CD 1 Track 6**

- a. The two friends are fighting.

b. The boy wants to talk to the girl.

c. The girl is talking to her boyfriend.
- a. Paula is studying.

b. Paula has met Carla Smith.

c. Carla Smith is a public figure.
- a. The woman is a singer.

b. They are talking in private.

c. They are meeting for the first time.




- B**  **Infer information.** Read the sentences below. Then listen again. What might the person say next? Choose the best ending for each conversation. Two sentences are extra. **CD 1 Track 6**

Conversation 1 _____

Conversation 2 _____

Conversation 3 _____

- a. She doesn't have any privacy. It's terrible!
- b. They shouldn't speak to her in private like that. It's rude!
- c. Sorry, but I don't talk about my private life on television.
- d. Celebrities shouldn't do that in public.
- e. Excuse me, but that's none of your business!

- C**  What information do you share with friends and family? with classmates or coworkers? online? Tell a partner. Then say one thing you don't share.

I like to post pictures online, but
I never talk about my private life.

3 READING

A Make and check predictions.

Look at the photo and title. Then choose the best definition to complete the sentence. Read the article to check your answer.

A *landscape architect* _____.

- a. designs parks and gardens
- b. builds schools
- c. gives tours

B Scan for information. What three public spaces are talked about in the reading? Where are they? What do they have in common? Tell a partner.

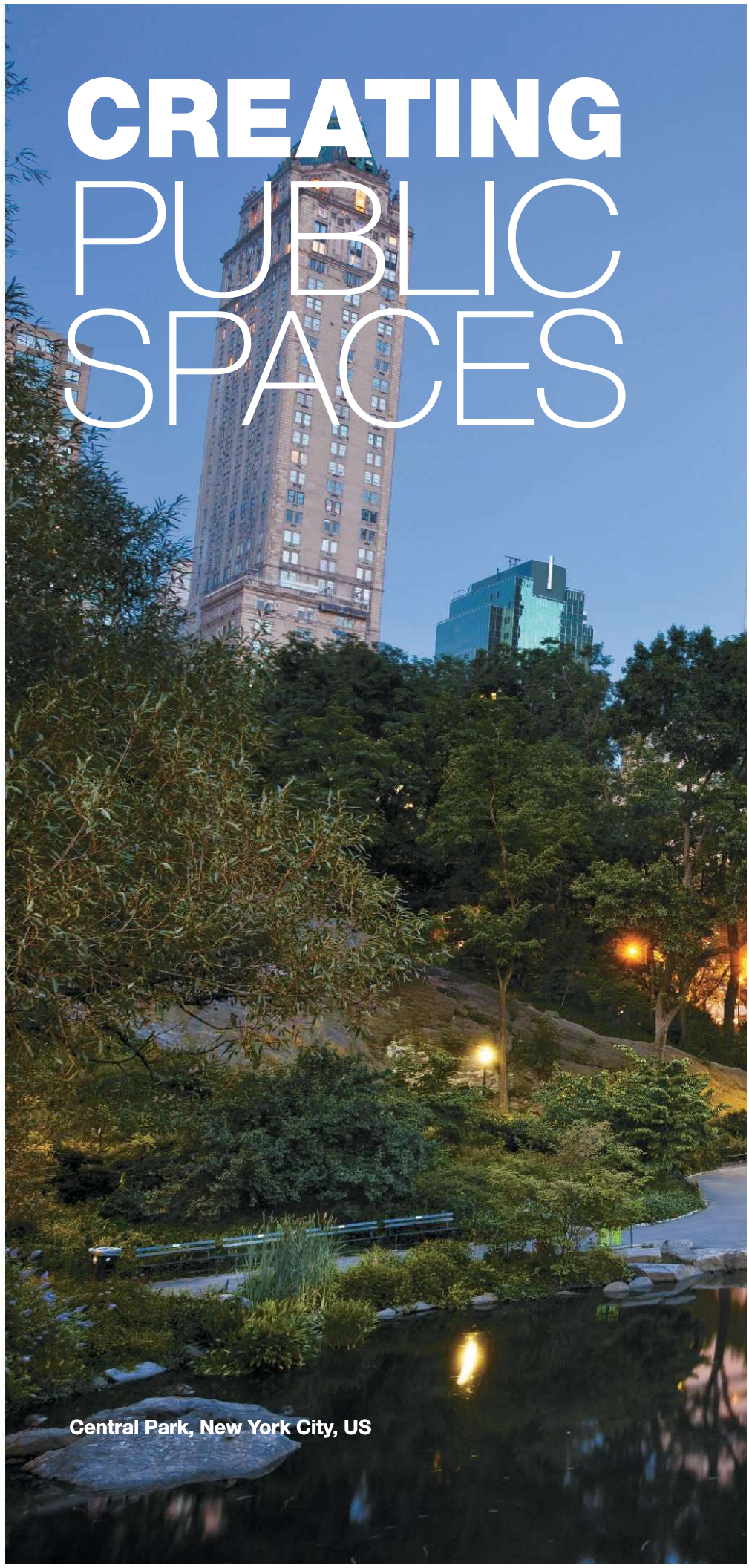
C Infer information. Read again. Would the people agree or disagree with these statements? Check (✓) your answers. Underline the information that supports your answers.

1. **Jin Hee Park:** I'm always studying. I don't have time to appreciate the campus.
☐ agree ☒ disagree
2. **Alejandro Vega:** Central Park is large, but it has a cozy feeling.
☐ agree ☐ disagree
3. **Ross Howard:** Niagara Falls is totally open to the public.
☐ agree ☐ disagree
4. **Olmsted:** We should keep the natural feeling of these places.
☐ agree ☐ disagree

D Read for details; Infer information. Reread the last paragraph. Discuss the questions with a partner.

1. What place is talked about?
2. What problems is this place having?
3. How would you answer the question at the end?

CREATING PUBLIC SPACES



Central Park, New York City, US



Jin Hee Park is a student at Stanford University in California. She studies hard. “Of course, I came here for the academics,” she says. “But it doesn’t hurt that the campus is so beautiful. I walk around
5 sometimes just to relax.”

Alejandro Vega, a banker in New York City, jogs almost every evening after work in Central Park. “I never get bored. The park is so big. It’s got gardens, ponds, bike and walking paths,
10 restaurants, and beautiful architecture. And yet, in some places, it can feel completely private.”

Niagara Falls was on Ross Howard’s list of places to visit in upstate New York. “There are these wonderful footpaths in the park that make the
15 waterfalls so accessible to the general public. You can get really close. The walking paths near the falls are also great for hiking and picnics.”

All of these people have one man to thank for these beautiful public spaces: Frederick Law
20 Olmsted. In 1858, a design contest was held for a new park in New York City. Olmsted and his partner, Calvert Vaux, won the contest. Central Park was the finished product—the first landscaped public park in the United States.
25 Today, no trip to New York is complete without a visit to this beautiful park.

Later in his life, Olmsted designed landscapes for college campuses, including Stanford University. He also designed footpaths at Niagara Falls to
30 give visitors better views of the falls. In all his work, Olmsted tried to preserve¹ the natural beauty of an area.

Today there are new pressures on Niagara Falls: some businesses want to develop the area. On
35 Goat Island, an island in Niagara Falls State Park, there are now souvenir shops. There may be signs that say *No Littering*,² but there is still a lot of trash on the island. And most of the animals have disappeared. If Olmsted could see these
40 changes, what would he think?

¹ To *preserve* is to save and protect

² To *litter* is to throw trash on the ground