

Unit 3: Questions

Lessons C/D



Today's Class:

Lesson Objective: To discuss studying abroad in Malta using vocabulary related to places in a city. / Talk about what's important to you using phrasal verbs.



We will cover:

Reading:

Studying abroad in
Malta

Vocabulary:

Facilities / Places in
a city

Grammar:

Phrasal Verbs

Speaking:

Describing places
and facilities in your
town or city.

Warm up: Facilities



1. Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

1. Have you ever worked or studied abroad. Would you like to? Why/why not?
2. Where did you go, or where would you choose to go? Why?

2A. Read the webpages about Malta. Complete it with words in the box.

campus employment office gym
halls of residence language schools library
sports centre study areas theatres



Have you considered work and study abroad in Malta?

It can be a great way to improve your skills and experience, and perhaps even study the language while you're there. We answer your top five questions.

1 Can I register for an English course?

Ninety percent of the population of Malta speak English, so this a wonderful study or work abroad option for students who want to improve their English. You can register for a course at one of the many **language schools** on the island.

2 What jobs can I do and do I need a work visa?

EU citizens can work and study in Malta, but people coming from outside the EU need to apply for a work permit from the **employment office**. Many people find jobs in finance or tourism.

3 Is there a university?

There are several private universities in Malta. The University of Malta is the only public university, and is one of the oldest and most respected universities in the world. The university **campus** offers all the facilities you need. Lecture **theatres** are located in beautiful historical buildings. There are outside **study areas** where students can study together, as well as the main **library** which has a huge selection of books.

4 How much does the accommodation cost?

You can stay in university **halls of residence** or with home-stay families, where you will learn about Maltese culture. Living in Malta is not too expensive. In fact, Malta is one of the cheapest places to study in Europe.

5 What about leisure activities?

Malta is a fantastic place to practise water sports, with beautiful beaches and warm weather for much of the year. If you are studying at the University of Malta, the campus also has a **sports center** with football pitches and a swimming pool, or you can join the university **gym**.

Vocabulary: Facilities

2B. Read the webpage again. Are the statements True (T) or F (False).

1. Most people in Malta speak English. **T**
2. If you live in the EU, you don't need a visa. **T**
3. There is only one university on the island. **F**
4. It's very expensive to study in Malta. **F**
5. The weather is not very good. **F**



2E. Make a list of useful places and facilities in a town or city.

Vocabulary: Places in a City



**Tourist Information
center**



**Taxi Rank / Taxi
Stand**



**Museum/ Art
Gallery**

Vocabulary: Places in a City



Stadium



Shopping Mall



Bus Station/Railway
Station



Vocabulary: Places in a City



Car Rental Office



Doctor's Surgery



Police Station

Vocabulary: Places in a City



Theater/ Theatre



Garage / Petrol
Station



Guesthouse

Vocabulary: Places in a City



Pharmacy (US) /
Chemist (UK)



Town Square



Cycle Lane

Vocabulary: Places in a city

SB: 138, ex 1A

1A. Match the places in a city (1-15) with the reasons for going there (a -o).

1. tourist information centre **j**
2. taxi rank **a**
3. museum or art gallery **n**
4. stadium **b**
5. shopping mall **c**
6. bus station/railway station **i**
7. car rental office **h**
8. doctor's surgery **g**
9. police station **m**
10. theatre **d**

- a. to find a taxi
- b. to watch a sports event

c. to visit lots of shops

d. to watch a play

e. to stay for a night

f. to buy medicines

g. to see a doctor

h. to hire a car

i. to catch a bus or train

j. to find information about the city

11. garage/petrol station

12. guesthouse

13. pharmacy (USA)/chemist (UK)

14. town square

15. cycle lane



Library



Fire Station

k. to buy fuel for your car

l. to ride your bike safely

m. to report a crime

n. to learn about the past, or about art

o. to meet friends in an open public space



Police Station

Vocabulary: Facilities

1. Complete the description with one word in each gap.

1. **campus**
2. **library**
3. **study**
4. **employment**
5. **halls**
6. **sports**
7. **gym**
- 8 **theatres**
- 9 **language**

wB: pg 22 ex 1

Our university ¹c..... sits on the south side of the city. It is over a hundred years old, with both old and modern buildings. There are classrooms with the best technology, as well as a large ²l..... with all the usual books and computers, and several ³s..... areas for students to work quietly. The staff in the ⁴e..... office are there to help our final year students find work after their course.

Our university has ⁵h..... of residence for all of its first-year students to live in. This accommodation comes with private bathrooms and a kitchen and living area that students share. There is also a ⁶s..... centre with exercise classes, and a ⁷g..... with running machines and weights.

The city centre is very near. There, you'll find shops, cinemas, ⁸t..... (if you like plays and concerts), and lots of places to eat. There are also several ⁹l..... schools where students from other countries can take extra English lessons.

Preview: What matter most?

1. Work in pairs. Talk about different people you know. Say which of the things in the box are important to them and why.



creative activities family food
free time friends music sport
travel trends

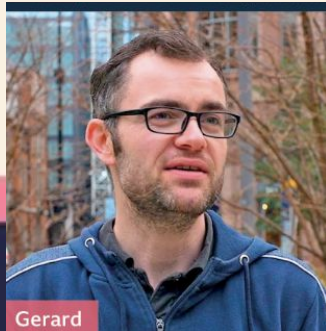
View: What Matters Most?

2A. Watch the video. Which of the idea in the box in Ex. 1 do the speakers mention?

All ideas are mentioned, except travel.

2B. Watch the first part of the video again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

1. Lily is probably artistic. **T**
2. Lotte and Saffi socialise with close friends. **T**
3. Natalia sings to change her mood. **F**
4. Gerard has a job. **T**

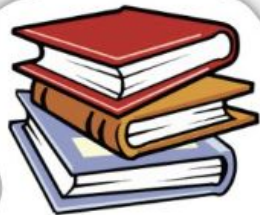


View: What Matters Most?

2C. Complete the things that the speakers say are or aren't important to them. Watch the second part of the video again and check.

1. Lily: Other people's opinions are not very important.
2. Lotte: I'm more interested in current events.
3. Mon Zer: I don't care about new trends that much.
4. Gerard: I'm not really into brands at all.





STOP GRAMMAR TIME



Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

- A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and a particle (a preposition/ adverb).
- When you combine the verb + particle, they have a different meaning from when the verb is alone.

Examples:

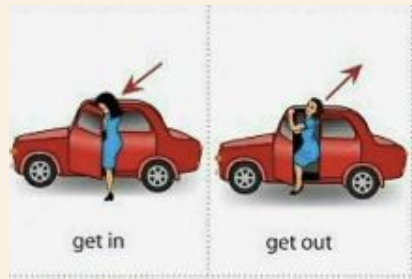
- I called Jen to see how she was. (call = to telephone)
- They called off the meeting. (call off = cancel)

- I get home at 5p.m every day. (get = arrive)
- I get up at every morning at 6.15. (get up = leave bed)



Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

Some phrasal verbs **don't** take an **object**.



Examples:

- I go out at night. (no object) → I go out. ✓
- My alarm goes off at 7am. (no object) → My alarm goes off. ✓

Other Phrasal Verbs **do** take an **object**.

- I put on my hat. → I put on... What are you putting on? ✗
- I look after my dog. → I look after... Who are you looking after? ✗

Grammar: Phrasal Verbs



With some Phrasal Verbs we **CAN'T** separate the **verb** + **particle**. The object has to come after.

Examples:

- I **look** **after** my children. ➡ I **look** my children **after**.
- We **got** **on** the bus. ➡ We **got** the bus **off**.



Other examples: *come across something (find), stick with something (continue), log on (a computer), break into (a house).*

Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

With some Phrasal Verbs we **CAN** separate the **verb** + **particle**. Can be separated by the object.

Examples:

- I **put on** my coat.



I **put** my coat **on**.



- **Put away** your toys.



Put your toys **away**.



- She picked up her phone.



She **picked** her phone **up**.



Other examples: *throw away (trash), switch on (lights), write down (answer), shut down (computer), look up (information), try on (clothes)*



Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

If the object is a pronoun (e.g it), the pronoun comes before the particle (preposition/adverb).

Example:

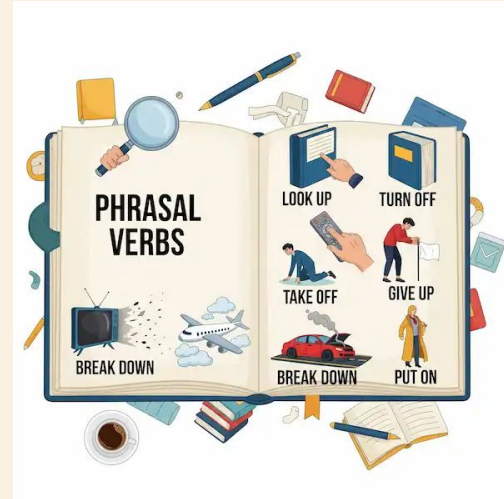
- I'll throw it away. → I'll throw away it. 
- She will try it on. → She will try on it. 
- You need to look it up. → You need to look up it. 



Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

1A. Choose the correct sentence. Sometimes both are correct.

- 1 a I've just put all the dishes away.
b I've just put away all the dishes.
- 2 a We should stick with what we're doing.
b We should stick what we're doing with.
- 3 a I'm looking my friend's son after today.
b I'm looking after my friend's son today.
- 4 a I need to log onto a computer.
b I need to log a computer onto.
- 5 a Don't forget to write it down.
b Don't forget to write down it.
- 6 a I saw Toni pick up his phone.
b I saw Toni pick his phone up.



Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

1B. Complete the conversations with the verbs in the box and *off*, *on* or *up*.

get got picked put switched went

A: How was your morning?

B: Interesting!

A: Why?

B: Well, my alarm clock ¹ **went off** at 6 a.m.

I lay in bed for ten minutes and after that, I
² **got up** I had a shower, and got
dressed.

A: OK.

B: Then, after breakfast, I ³ **put** my coat **on** ,
I went to the front door and I ⁴ **picked** my bag
..... **up** from the floor. I left the house, walked down
the road to the train station so that I could
⁵ **get on** a train for work.

A: And?

B: And then I ⁶ **switched** my phone **on** and
realised it was Saturday, and there was no work!

Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

1. Rewrite the sentences. Use the phrasal verb in brackets in the correct form.

1. He didn't put my number on paper. (**write down**)

He **didn't write down my number./ He didn't write my number down.**

2. Rosa lifted the pen. (**pick up**)

Rosa **picked up the pen. / Rosa picked the pen up.**

3. I'll tell him to leave. (**go away**)

I **'ll tell him to go away.**

4. My alarm didn't make any noise. (**go off**)

My alarm **didn't go off.**

Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

1. Rewrite the sentences. Use the phrasal verb in brackets in the correct form.

5. They are caring for that dog. (**look after**)

They **are looking after that dog.**

6. Juan Pablo turned off his computer. (**shut down**)

Juan Pablo **shut down his computer. JP shut his computer down.**

7. I'm finding the word in the dictionary. (**look up**)

I'm **looking up the word. / I'm looking the word up.**

8. We put the old clothes in the rubbish bin yesterday. (**throw away**)

We **threw away the old clothes yesterday. / We threw the old clothes away yesterday.**

Speaking/Writing (modified):

Look at the pictures below.

- Describe the purpose of each place.
- Do you have these places/facilities in your town or city?
- Mention 2 other places/facilities your city has and describe their importance.
- Mention 1 facility/place that your town or city should improve or install.



Do you remember?

Now let's test your understanding of the unit with a Kahoot!



WELL DONE



PENGU