



LESSON 8. COMMUNITIES &
NEIGHBORHOODS

What is a Community?

A **community** is a group of people living or working together in the same area. People in communities might go to the same schools, shop in the same stores and do the same things. They also help each other and solve problems together. If it's a bigger community, the people in it might not always go to the same places, but they might like or believe in the same things.

What kind of communities are you in? Let us start with your family. They are a type of community because they usually live together and do a lot of the same things. Then there are your friends. They share your ideas and probably go to the same school. Your neighborhood is a community. Your town or city is a community in your state. Your state is a community that is part of the United States. What is the biggest community? Probably the universe. We are all part of it.



Matching Activity

1. **Billionaire**
 2. **Cherish**
 3. **Idiot**
 4. **Invade**
 5. **Jetliner**
 6. **Realtor**
 7. **Occasional**
 8. **Sue**
 9. **Majestic**
 10. **Residential**
- a) not happening often or regularly
 - b) of something) having the quality of causing you to feel great admiration and respect for it because of its size, power, or beauty
 - c) to hold dear : feel or show affection for
 - d) a foolish or stupid person
 - e) a large jet aircraft that can carry a lot of passengers
 - f) of or relating to houses where people live rather than to places where they work
 - g) to enter a place by force, often in large number
 - h) one whose wealth is estimated at a billion or more (as of dollars or pounds)
 - i) a real estate agent (= a person sells or rents houses, land, offices, or buildings)
 - j) to take legal action against a person or organization, esp. by making a legal claim for money because of some harm that the person or organization has caused you



Listening 8.1

Comprehension Questions:

1. Carbon Street is quiet except for ____.

- a. the sound made by birds and jet planes.
- b. the noise made by leaf blowers or lawn movers.
- c. the noise made by people at weekend parties.
- d. dogs barking occasionally.

2. Why did Mr. Bing want to build a big house?

- a. He wanted to do something big to make himself known.
- b. He had to build a house that big on this street.
- c. He had a big family.
- d. He wanted to have more space for his children.

3. Why didn't the neighbours sue Mr. Bing?

- a. Because he was a powerful government official.

- b. Because they would move away soon.
- c. Because it would increase the value
 - of their own houses.
- d. Because he had too much money.

4. What does the word "nightmare" in

• the last paragraph mean?

- a. A wonderful dream.
- b. A terrible situation.
- c. A beautiful view.
- d. A mare that goes out only at night.

5. The big house is _____.

- a. under construction
- b. making much noise now
- c. still a plan
- d. only partially completed

Discussion points

1. How is the carbon street different from your neighborhood?
2. Why do most people cherish quiet communities?
3. What does Mr. Bing mean when he said “I like to make a statement.”
4. Why do you think one neighbor said that the construction is going to be a nightmare?
5. Do you think most rich people are like Mr. Bing? Why or why not?
6. What would you do if you were living in carbon street?

Common Community Problems

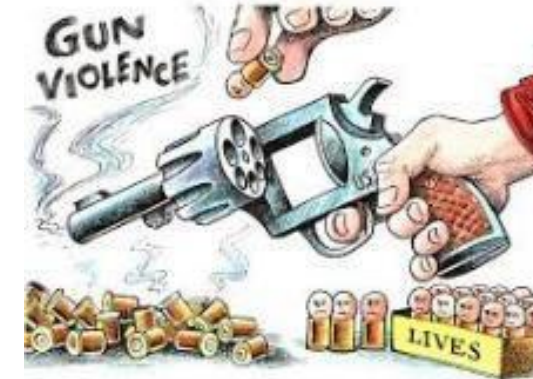
Discuss the following and suggest a solution



drug use



environmental contamination



violence



inadequate emergency services



lack of transport

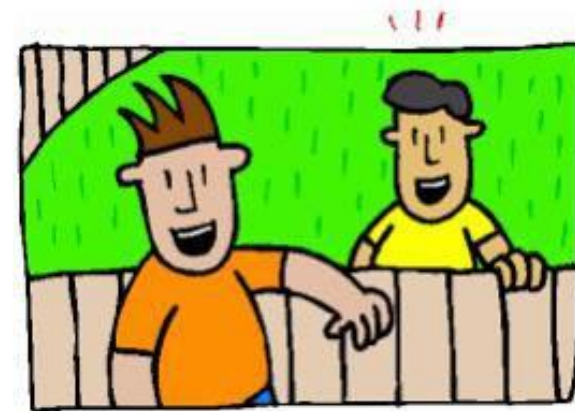


poverty

What are Neighbors?

Which best fits their your experience with neighbors and discuss the reasons for this with your teacher.

1. A neighbour is a person who helps you in times of need
2. A neighbour is a person who lives next door to you
3. A neighbour is a person who watches you from across the street
4. A neighbour is a person who knows everything about you, but you don't know how
5. A neighbour is a person who feeds your cat when you are on holiday
6. A neighbour is a person you want to know is there, but never want to see
7. A neighbour is a person who interests you more than your own family
8. A neighbour is a person who keeps you awake at night



Which one describes your neighbors?

1. Do you get on well with your neighbours?
2. Do you often visit them, or do they visit you?
3. Are they similar people to you, for example are they the same age, or do they have the same interests?
4. Could you go on holiday with your neighbours? Why (not)?
5. Do you depend on them for anything, for example to look after your plants and cat while you are away?
6. Do you know any stories of bad neighbours, either from your friends or from the media?
7. What is your idea of terrible neighbours?
8. What would you do if your neighbours were causing you problems?
9. What would you do if you thought your neighbours were involved in organised crime?

Vocabulary Activity - Landmarks



Matching Activity

1. a road under (or through) mountains
 2. where two roads cross each other
 3. a place where taxis queue for passengers
 4. a big road where there is lots of traffic
 5. a place in the road where pedestrians can cross. Often there are traffic lights.
 6. where one road meets another, and you can either go left or right
 7. a road off to your left or right
 8. where the road and railway meet. There are barriers that go up and down to signal when a train is coming
 9. a small road, or a part of a road (the left-hand lane / the right-hand lane; the bus lane)
 10. a walkway that goes under a busy road so pedestrians can get to the other side safely
 11. a road that goes over another road (or railway)
 12. black and white markings in the road for pedestrians to cross the road (the markings look like a zebra's stripes)
 13. where the road divides, and you decide to go left or right
- a. Taxi rank
 - b. Level crossing
 - c. Underpass
 - d. Overpass/flyover
 - e. Zebra crossing
 - f. Pedestrian crossing
 - g. Tunnel
 - h. Crossroads
 - i. Junction
 - j. Fork in the road
 - k. Turning
 - l. Main road
 - m. Lane

Asking for directions to go somewhere.

1. Where is the chemist?
2. Can you give me directions to the nearest bus stop
3. How do you get to the train station?
4. Where can I find the nearest bakery?
5. How do I get to park?
6. Is there a supermarket near here?
7. Is there a sports shop around here?
8. Can you tell me how to get to library from here?
9. What's the best way to get to the computer store from here?
10. What's the quickest way to get to the musicstore from here?
11. What's the easiest way to get to the nearest Mc donalds from here?



Complete the sentences

- A. Excuse me sir. Is there a bank ___ here?
B. Yes, there is one right ___ the street ___ to Library.
- Can you give me ___ to the petrol station?
B. Ofcourse I will. Just follow this road until your come to the ___ road. ___ right and the continue for about 100 metres. You will see the petrol station _____ the left.
- A. Can you tell me how to ___ to the London bridge?
B. Am sorry I cant help as am not from here.
- A. Where's the ___ bus station?
B. It's ___ corner of Oxford Street and Mayfair Lane. _____ to the train station.
- A. How do you get to the mall?
B. You have to go ___ along this road for about 200 metres. Turn _____ when you _____ Apple street. Carry on straight ___ till you see a Tesco supermarket. The mall is _____ the supermarket.
- A. Is there a bank ___ here?
B. Yes, there is one in Orange __. Orange Street is the third road on your __.
- A. Excuse me sir. Could you please tell me where I can find the nearest chemist?
B. Yes, there is one next to the Bakery. Go back the way you came. Turn right after you go ___ the bank and there is one on your __ next to the hospital.



Listening 8.2

Giving Directions

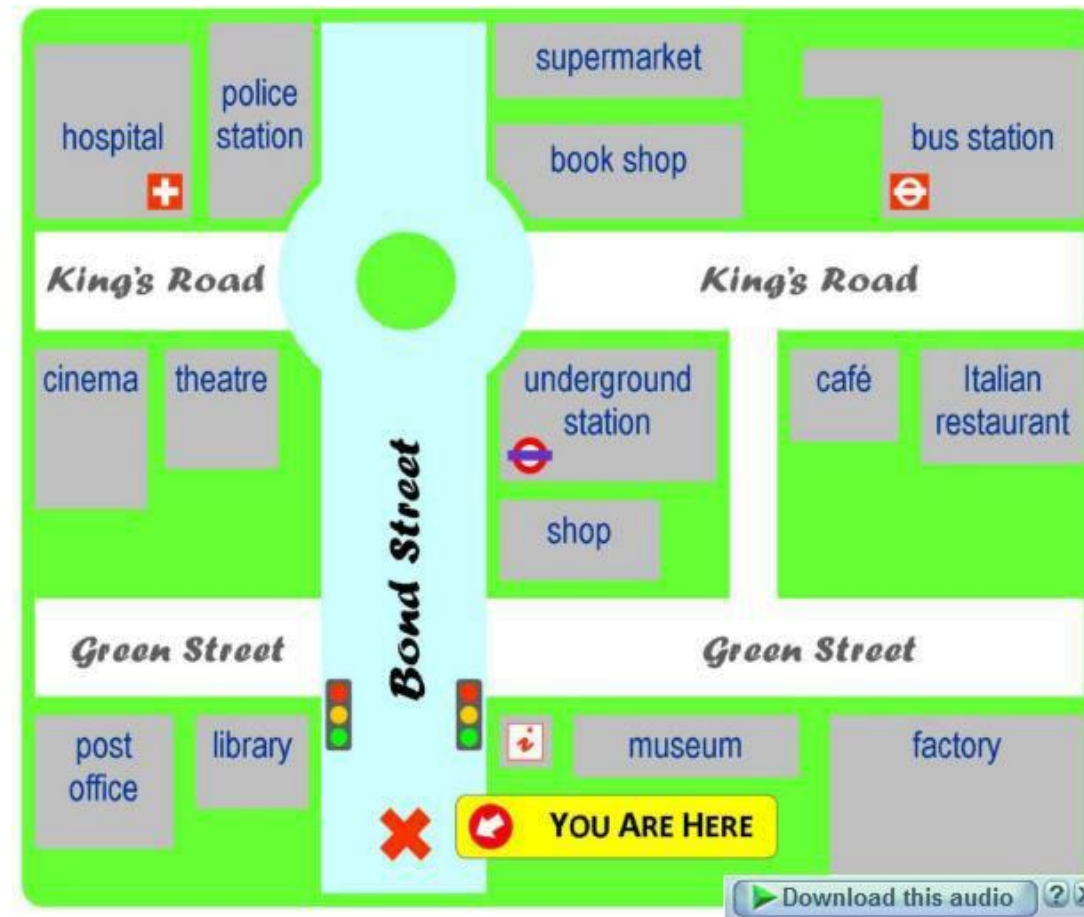
Do this exercise while you listen.

A: The speaker gives directions to the hospital
B: The speaker gives directions to the police station
C: The speaker gives directions to the cinema
D: The speaker gives directions to the theatre

Fill the gaps with the correct word to complete the directions.

At take past straight go on second

1. Go _____ on.
2. _____ past the traffic lights.
3. It's the building next to the library _____ the left
4. _____
5. Then _____ the first left on to Green Street.
6. Go _____ the traffic lights and take the _____ right on to Kings Road.



Vocabulary Activity

Explain their roles in a community

Fire Station	Courthouse	Theatre	Church
Hospital	Post Office	Newsagent	Health Club
School	Parks	Bus Stop	Bank
Restaurant	Supermarket	Library	Bus Stop
Police Station	Convenience Store	Town Hall	Shopping Centre
Hospitals	Salon	Train Station	Museum

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS VS. PRESENT PERFECT

Both tenses are used to express that an action began in the past and is still going on or has just finished. In many cases, both forms are correct, but there is often a difference in meaning: We use the *Present Perfect Simple* mainly to express that an action is completed or to emphasise the result. We use the *Present Perfect Progressive* to emphasise the duration or continuous course of an action.

Result or duration?

Do you want to express what has happened so far or how long an action has been going on yet?

Present Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Progressive
Result (what / how much / how often) I have written 5 letters. / I have been to London twice.	Duration (how long) I have been writing for an hour.

Emphasis on completion or duration?

Do you want to emphasise the completion of an action or its continuous course (how has somebody spent his time)?

Present Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Progressive
Emphasis on completion I have done my homework. (Meaning: My homework is completed now.)	Emphasis on duration I have been doing my homework. (Meaning: That's how I have spent my time. It does not matter whether the homework is completed now.)

Certain verbs

The following verbs are usually only used in Present Perfect Simple (not in the progressive form).

state: be, have (for possession only)

Example: We have been on holiday for two weeks.

senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touch Example: He has touched the painting. **brain work:** believe, know, think, understand

Example: I have known him for 3 years.

Present Perfect Continuous vs. Present Perfect

Result or side effect?

Do you want to express that a completed action led to a desired result or that the action had an unwanted side effect?

Present Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Progressive
desired result I have washed the car. <i>(Result: The car is clean now.)</i>	unwanted side effect Why are you so wet? - I have been washing the car. <i>(side effect: I became wet when I was washing the car. It does not matter whether the car is clean now.)</i>

Time + negation: last time or beginning of an action?

In negative sentences: Do you want to express how much time has past since the last time the action took place or since the beginning of the action?

Present Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Progressive
since the last time I haven't played that game for years. <i>(Meaning: It's years ago that I last played that game.)</i>	since the beginning I haven't been playing that game for an hour, only for 10 minutes. <i>(Meaning: It's not even an hour ago that I started to play that game.)</i>

Permanent or temporary?

If an action is still going on and we want to express that it is a permanent situation, we would usually use the Present Perfect Simple. For temporary situations, we would prefer the Present Perfect Progressive. This is not a rule, however, only a tendency.

Present Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Progressive
permanent James has lived in this town for 10 years. <i>(Meaning: He is a permanent resident of this town.)</i>	temporary James has been living here for a year. <i>(Meaning: This situation is only temporary. Maybe he is an exchange student and only here for one or two years.)</i>

Signal words

Present Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Progressive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •how often •... times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •how long •since •for

Put the verbs into the correct tense (Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive)

1. I (play)_____football for five years.
2. My team (win / only) __ two matches so far.
3. The others (be / always)____better.
4. Are we not there yet? We (walk) _ for hours.
5. But we (cover / only) __an area of five miles so far.
6. I (finish/just) ___my homework.
7. I (work) _____on this essay since two o'clock.
8. Jane (go out) _____with Bob for seven years.
9. Martin (date) ___three girls this week.
10. How long (wait / you)___for us?

A: (you / play / ever)____tennis?

B: I (play / only) ___tennis once or twice.

And you?

A: I (learn) _____tennis for two years.

B: (you / take) ___part in any competitions yet?

A: I (participate) ___in four contests this year.

B: (you / win) ___any prizes so far?

A: No, I (win / not) __anything yet. I'm not that good yet. (you / enter / ever)_a contest?

B: I (swim) for seven years and I (receive / already) _____some trophies.



Which form is correct (Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive)?

1. We want to tell how we have spent our time:

- a. We have played football.
- b. We have been playing football.

2. The action is completed now:

- a. Charly has sent the letter.
- b. Charly has been sending the letter.

3. I want to tell how I have spent my time:

- a. I have watched TV.
- b. I have been watching TV.

4. I want to emphasise that the door is open now:

- a. Elizabeth has opened the door.
- b. Elizabeth has been opening the door.

5. I want to emphasise that the house is ready now:

- a. My friends have built a house.
- B. My friends have been building a house.

Put the verbs into the correct tense (Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive).

1. Why are you out of breath? - I (run)_____.
2. The toaster is okay again. Dad (repair) _____ it.
3. I am so tired, I (work)_____all day.
4. Your shirt is clean now. Maggie (wash)_____it.
5. I'm afraid, I'm getting a cold.
I (walk) _____ home in the rain.
6. Your clothes smell awful! (you / smoke)_____?
- 7 Peggy is ready for her exam now. I (help) her preparing for it.
8. It is dark in here because we (close) _____ the curtains. We want to watch a film and that's better in the dark.
9. His voice is gone now because he (shout) _____ all morning.

Vocabulary Exercise

Standard address abbreviations



- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. ALY | a. Orchard | 11. DEPT | a. Corner |
| 2. APT | b. Road | 12. FLT | b. Crossing |
| 3. BLVD | c. Alley | 13. XING | c. Flat |
| 4. BLDG | d. Boulevard | 14. BRG | d. Bridge |
| 5. DR | e. Apartment | 15. AVE | e. Avenue |
| 6. PRKY | f. Parkway | 16. BYP | f. Bypass |
| 7. STA | g. Building | 17. CTR | g. Center |
| 8. VLG | h. Station | 18. COR | h. Extension |
| 9. RD | i. Drive | 19. EXT | i. Department |
| 10. ORCH | j. Village | 20. EXPY | j. Expressway |

What do you think is the importance of knowing common address abbreviation?

Speaking Activity



1. Did you like the neighborhood where you grew up?
2. Where is the best place to eat in your city?
3. Where is there a lot of crime in your city?
4. What is the worst thing a neighborhood can have?
5. Where is the best place to shop in your city?
6. What did you think about your neighbors when you were growing up?
Did you have any weird or odd neighbors?
7. What did you like most about the neighborhood you grew up in?
8. What kind of neighborhood do you want to raise your children in?
9. Do you think it should be the government's responsibility to clean up neighborhoods or are the people in the neighborhood responsible for cleaning it up?
10. Do you think neighborhoods are more, or less, friendly these days?
11. What will neighborhoods be like in the future?

The End