



WELCOME ABOARD!

STUDENT'S BOOK

ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Yoshito Miyosawa is an English education consultant. Born and educated in Japan, he entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to become a diplomat. He was stationed at the Embassy of Japan in Rome, Italy. He then joined the British Book Development Council, run by the British Publishers Association, in London. Following that, he worked with two different London stockbrokers, during which time he ran a couple of international investment funds. While in London, he became the first ever Japanese citizen to be awarded the Blue Button on the London Stock Exchange. Then he was invited to start a Tokyo branch of Vickers, da Costa & Co., a leading European stock brokerage company.

After a few years, he left the company to start his own language school. Then, he was asked to teach English at one of the largest cram schools in Japan. He was offered to teach English by satellite so that students all over Japan could watch his lectures. He was also a lecturer at Matsumoto University. Having achieved a perfect score (990) on the TOEIC® test, he taught at such companies as Sony, Panasonic, Epson and Kodak. He now lives in Cebu.

Publications:

“A Handbook to the New TOEIC® Test” published by the Society for Testing English Proficiency (STEP) in 2006

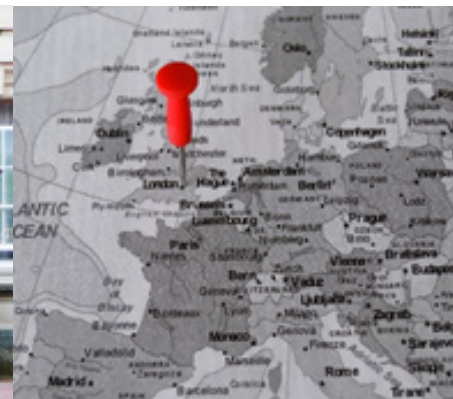
“TOEIC® Test First Step Seminar” published by the Society for Testing English Proficiency (STEP) in 2008

“QQ English On-line Course Books One-on-One” published by QQ English in 2011



James Webb is currently Linguistics Advisor at QQ English. He has been involved in language teaching and research for 13 years. Born in London, England, he studied linguistics at Oxford University and psycholinguistics at University College London. He has taught English as a foreign language in England, Japan, France and the Philippines, and taught Japanese syntax to students at Oxford University and the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Unit 1 Making Travel Arrangements



Listening for information

- Listen to the dialogue between Naomi and a travel agent and try to understand it without looking at the words in your book.
- Now you can look at the Key Words while the teacher explains them.

At a travel agency

Naomi: Good afternoon. I'd like a return air ticket from Narita to London, please.

Travel agent: Certainly. When would you like to go?

N: I'd like to take the flight on Sunday and come back next Friday.

Ta: Would you like to buy a first class air ticket?

N: No. Economy class.

Ta: And your name is . . . ?

N: My name is Naomi Abe.

Ta: How would you like to pay, Ms. Abe?

N: I'd like to pay by credit card.

Ta: Certainly. Here is your ticket.

N: Thank you.

Key Words

travel agency

shop where you buy travel tickets

'd like

would like (= a polite way to say 'want')

(UK) **return** (US: **round trip**)

going to a place and back again

cf. (UK) **single** (US: **one way**)

going to a place but not coming back

certainly

yes, of course

Ms (UK) Ms. (US)

/məz/ used before a woman's family name when you don't know whether she is married or not

flight *journey in a plane*

Using the language

- © Saying 'want' in a polite way

Exercise 1

Now look at the text. What expression do people use to say what they want in a polite way?

Grammar Spot
Contraction
'd like is a contraction of **would like**

Exercise 2

Use 'would like' to say the following in a polite way.

1. She wants to book a table for this evening.
2. Jane wants to have a shower.
3. He wants to buy a ticket to Amsterdam.
4. They want a room with seaview.
5. You want a business class ticket.

Grammar Reference

(ENGLISH VERB TENSES)

THE SIMPLE PRESENT

I	}	want
You		
We		
You (plural)		
They		

He/ She → **wants** We add '-s' to a verb to make it 3rd person singular Present Tense.

I	}	would like
You		
He/ She		
We		
You (plural)		
They		

'Would' (together with will, may, can, must, ect.) is called a modal auxiliary. Modal auxiliaries generally express a speaker's attitudes, or "moods". 'Would' in this case is used to say 'want' in a polite way. We don't add '-s' to modals, no matter what the subject is.

© How to make questions in English (Part 1)

Forming questions is one of the most important skills in learning English. There are two types of questions: Yes/No questions and WH questions.

(A) "Would you like to buy a first class air ticket?"

Does this question ask for a Yes or No answer? --- Yes. This is a Yes/ No question.

● Yes/ No questions with modal auxiliaries

First, you make a statement with the modal auxiliary, and then you simply put the modal in front.

Statement

You would like to buy a first class air ticket.

Would you like to buy a first class air ticket? (Yes / No question)

(B) "When would you like to go?"

Does this question ask for a Yes or No answer? --- No. This question asks for information by using a question word 'When'. So this is a WH question.

● WH questions with modal auxiliaries

First, you make a statement with the modal auxiliary and then make a Yes/ No question.

You would like to go to London.

Would you like to go to London? (Yes/ No question)

And finally, put a question word in front.

When would you like to go to London? (WH question)

Exercise 3

For each of the following, first make a yes/no question. Then make a WH question using 'Why'.

1. She would like to book a table for this evening.
2. Jane would like to have a shower.
3. He would like to buy a ticket to Amsterdam.
4. They would like a room with seaview.

Exercise 4

Write 'is', 'am', or 'are'.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. I | Naomi. | (I = Naomi) |
| 2. You | a travel agent. | (You = a travel agent) |
| 3. My name | Naomi Abe. | (My name = Naomi Abe) |

Grammar Spot

	the be verb
I	→ am
You/We/They	→ are
He/She/It	→ is

Exercise 5

Change the above statements into questions and give short answers.

-? Yes,
-? Yes,
-? Yes,
-?

Exercise 6

Complete the questions with the right question word.

- () do you live, in Tokyo or in Osaka?
- () is your best friend?
- () time do you start work?
- () old is your brother?
- () is the meeting, on Monday or on Tuesday?
- () are you looking at me like that?

Grammar Reference

<u>QUESTION WORD</u>	<u>USAGE</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
WHAT	To ask for information	What are you doing?
WHO	To ask about identity	Who is he?
WHERE	To ask about location	Where are you?
WHEN	To ask about time	When do you go home?
WHICH	To ask about a set of choices	Which one do you want?
WHOSE	To ask about the possession	Whose pen is this?
WHY	To ask about reason and purpose	Why are you happy?
HOW	To ask about process and method	How do you make coffee?

Exercise 7

Answer the following questions about the above dialogue without looking at the text.

- Where is Naomi going?
- How is she paying?
- When is she leaving?
- Would she like two single tickets?

Conversation Tips

Here is your ticket. / Here are your tickets.

It is not very polite to give something to someone without saying anything.

The expressions "Here is/ are something" also "Here it is/ Here they are" are used when you are giving something to someone. Other expressions include "Here you are/ Here you go."

◎ **Role-playing**

◎ **Let's review the numbers.**

Listen and practice.

9 2 8 10 6 4 0 3 5 7 1

19 12 18 20 16 14 13 15 17 11