

REAL ENGLISH

Meet people


1 What things do you say when meeting a person for the first time?

2  1 Read and listen to the conversation between Aida and Molly. Who do they both know? When will they meet again?


Molly: Hi. *You're Aida, aren't you?*
 Aida: Yes, that's right. And you?
 Molly: I'm Molly. I'm Dave's girlfriend.
 Aida: Hi. *Nice to meet you.*
 Molly: Are you enjoying your stay in Manchester?
 Aida: Yes, it's great. *It's a bit different to my home town though.*
 Molly: *You're from Spain, aren't you?*
 Aida: Yes, I am.
 Molly: Oh I love Spain! *I've been there loads of times.* Where are you from?
 Aida: Oviedo. It's in the north.
 Molly: *I bet it's warmer than here.*
 Aida: *Actually, it's about the same at this time of year.*
 Molly: I hope you're coming to Dave's birthday party.
 Aida: Yes, he said he would send me an invitation.
 Molly: It's not formal; *it's just fish and chips* with a few friends. *You like fish and chips, don't you?*
 Aida: I don't know. I've never tried it.
 Molly: *You'll love it! Anyway, I've got to go.*
 Aida: Nice to meet you.
 Molly: And you too. See you on Friday.

- Say words more slowly to show interest.
- Use short expressions to show empathy:
Really!, That sounds great!, What a pity! ...

Watch OUT!

3  1 Read the Watch Out! box. Listen to the conversation again for examples.

4 Look at the phrases in blue. How do you say them in your language?

5  1 In pairs, practise the conversation in Exercise 2. Play, pause and repeat each line.



Ask for and check information

6  **2** Read and listen to Aida's information wall. Do you have this structure in your language?

Hi there!  It's Aida again ...

1 Did you know spoken English is sometimes different to written English?

For example, people use **question tags**.

People use question tags, don't they?
You're Spanish, aren't you?



2 So, what are they?

Question tags are short questions at the end of sentences, aren't they?

You were at Dave's party, weren't you?
He wasn't sixteen, was he?



3 How do you construct them?

If the sentence is affirmative, the tag is negative, and vice versa.

He's American, isn't he?
She isn't English, is she?



4 What's in the tag?

The auxiliary verb of the sentence and the subject.

They weren't here, were they?
She went home, didn't she?



5 When do you use them?

To ask a question we don't know the answer to. In this case, the intonation on the tag is rising.

He was from Seville, wasn't he? ↗




6 We also use them to check information.

The intonation of tag is falling when we are checking and we already know the answer.

She won the competition, didn't she? ↘



7  **3** Complete the question tags. Then listen, check and repeat. Are they a) questioning or b) checking?

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 You are from Malaga, (...) | a | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b |
| 2 She speaks English, (...) | a | b |
| 3 Jack is here, (...) | a | b |
| 4 You don't know Betty, (...) | a | b |
| 5 You weren't here last year, (...) | a | b |
| 6 You're staying with the Wilsons, (...) | a | b |

PRACTICE TIME



In pairs, choose one of these situations. Use as many expressions from Exercises 2, 6 and 7 as possible.

SITUATION 1

Student A: is staying in a UK town to study English (*you decide where*).

Student B: introduce yourself to Student A and invite her/him to a party.

SITUATION 2

Do some online research on different American and British English words. Create an information wall to show the information.