VOCABULARY

This section teaches students to recognise collocations formed from an adjective and a noun or an adverb and an adjective.

Remind students to use the *Outlook 1 Interactive Student (IS)* to prepare for this lesson at home. Alternatively, you may want to use the *Outlook 1 Interactive Classroom (IC)* material to present the vocabulary in class or to test your students' familiarity with the vocabulary.

Remind students that there is a full glossary at the back of the Student's Book on pages 135-147.

COLLOCATIONS

Point out that some words commonly appear together with other words or expressions to form a collocation. Read through the information and the example sentences in the box with your students. You may want to ask how they say the two collocations in colour in their language.

1 Tell students to read the sentences and choose the correct word to complete each collocation. You may want to check students' understanding of *vast* (sentence 3), *steady* (sentence 5) and *deadly* (sentence 6).

ANSWERS

1 **perfect** match
2 **heavy** rain
3 **vast** majority
4 **pleasantly** surprised
5 **steady** jobs
6 **deadly** serious
7 **deep** trouble

You may also want to ask students how they say these collocations in their language.

2 Tell students to complete the collocations with the words provided. Also remind them to use the glossary to help them.

ANSWERS

1 **highly** unlikely
2 **slight** difference
3 **conveniently** located
4 **rapid** increase
5 **widely** accepted
6 **strongly** opposed to

You may also wish to ask your students how they say these collocations in their language.

[ ] **Workbook:** page 18

[ ] **Teacher's All-in-One Pack:**
More Practice, page 188
Extension, page 204

For Optional Activity: More Collocations, see page T27.

LISTENING A Museum Tour

In this section students are going to listen to a museum tour of an exhibition.

3 Point out to your students that a robotic vacuum cleaner is an example of artificial intelligence (AI) in our lives. Ask them if they can think of two other examples of AI and which one is the most useful.
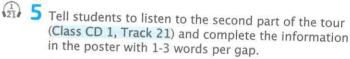
POSSIBLE ANSWERS

self-driving and parking car, digital assistants such as Siri or Alexa, the robotic / Roomba vacuum

4 Tell students that they are going to hear a museum tour of an exhibition called *Welcome to the Future: Life under AI*. Tell them to listen to the first part of the tour (Class CD 1, Track 20) and decide if the sentences are true or false. You may also want to encourage students to correct the false sentences.

ANSWERS

1 False – The tour last two hours.
2 False – Right now, robots only know what we teach them.
3 True
4 False – The woman thinks this is terrible as the vast majority of people will be unemployed or won't have steady jobs.
5 False – By 2065, governments will be paying people not to work.
6 True

5 Tell students to listen to the second part of the tour (Class CD 1, Track 21) and complete the information in the poster with 1-3 words per gap.

ANSWERS

1 interactive
2 personal AI assistant
3 cloud
4 meeting
5 creates
6 characters

See Listening Script on page T182.

For Optional Listening Activity: Vocabulary, see page T27.

LOOKING AT PRONUNCIATION

Tell students to listen to the sentences (Class CD 1, Track 22) and repeat them, paying attention to connected words as shown in the sentences. You may want to point out that when a word ends in a consonant sound, it is often connected to the next word if it begins in a vowel sound.

Refer students to Pronunciation Practice on page 132 for more practice of linking.