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BERNARD SEAL

VOCABULARY BUILDER 1



428.81
SEA

SV

Longman 

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1 The human body

1.1 Age

'How **old** are you?' It's a simple question, and there is usually a simple answer: 'sixteen **years old**', 'twenty years old', 'fifty-five', etc. But if someone is described as '**young**' or '**middle-aged**' or 'old', then how old are they? It's difficult to know because these are words that have different meanings for different people!

Except for the word **teenager** which describes someone whose age ends in the syllable 'teen' (such as fourteen, fifteen or sixteen), words which describe age are not exact. When, for example, does a **baby** stop being called a baby and become a **young child**? When does a **boy** become a **young man** and a **little girl** become a **young woman**? At what age does **middle age** begin? When do you call someone **elderly** and not simply old? At what age does someone become an **adult**? In some countries, like Britain, France and the United States, it is when the government says a person is old enough to vote. Is that really the difference between a child and an adult?

The answers to these questions partly depend on how old you are. There is a saying that **old age** is always ten years older than yourself. If you are a **youth** of fifteen then you think someone of twenty-five is old. At thirty, forty seems old. If you are seventy, then you probably think someone of eighty is old. A recent survey showed that there was some truth in the old saying. People were asked, 'When is middle age?' Those **in their early twenties** usually answered, 'Between thirty-five and fifty', and people in their thirties answered, 'Between forty-five and sixty'.

Words in context

Read the following passage and do the exercises.



Exercise 1

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 1 ____ When people are asked their age, they usually answer with a number.
- 2 ____ If someone tells you that they are middle-aged, you know their exact age.
- 3 ____ It is possible to call someone who is twelve a teenager.
- 4 ____ There is an exact age when a baby becomes a young child.
- 5 ____ 'Elderly' is similar in meaning to 'old'.
- 6 ____ Some governments say that an adult is a person who can vote.
- 7 ____ According to the saying, if you are twenty-nine then you think someone of thirty is old.
- 8 ____ As you get older, your ideas change about when middle age begins.

Exercise 2

Match each sentence in column A with a sentence in column B which has almost the same meaning.

A	B
1 _____ He is a five-year-old boy.	a) He's still a baby.
2 _____ She is between the ages of thirty and forty.	b) He's in his twenties.
3 _____ He is a youth of fifteen.	c) She's a teenager.
4 _____ She is eight years old.	d) She's middle-aged.
5 _____ She is over seventy years old.	e) She's in her thirties.
6 _____ He is twelve months old.	f) He's a teenager.
7 _____ She is fifty-four years old.	g) He's a child.
8 _____ She is between the ages of thirteen and nineteen.	h) She's an elderly lady.
9 _____ He is either twenty-four or twenty-five	i) She's a little girl.

Just for fun

When does a baby become a child? When does a child become a young man or woman?
Fill in the chart and compare your answers with other people's.

	age
a baby	from <u>0</u> years to _____ years
a child	from _____ years to _____ years
a young man/woman	from _____ years to _____ years
a middle-aged man/woman	from _____ years to _____ years
an old man/woman	from _____ years to <u>the end of your life</u>

Think about

- 1 How would you describe yourself: young, old, middle-aged, a boy, a man, a girl, a woman?
- 2 When is someone considered to be an adult in your country?
- 3 What are the signs of aging?
- 4 How important is age? In marriage? In work?

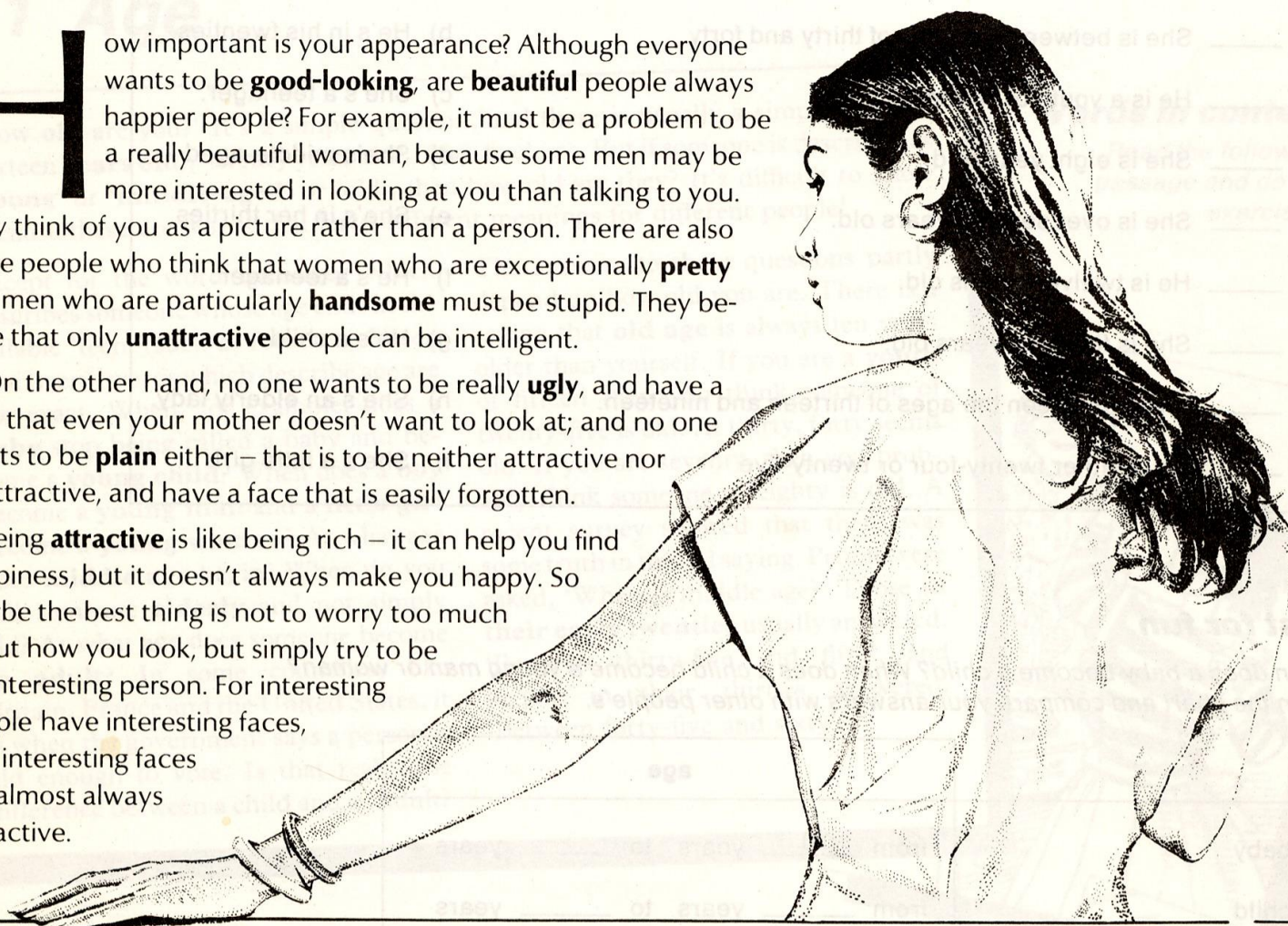
1.2 Beauty

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

How important is your appearance? Although everyone wants to be **good-looking**, are **beautiful** people always happier people? For example, it must be a problem to be a really beautiful woman, because some men may be more interested in looking at you than talking to you. They think of you as a picture rather than a person. There are also some people who think that women who are exceptionally **pretty** and men who are particularly **handsome** must be stupid. They believe that only **unattractive** people can be intelligent.

On the other hand, no one wants to be really **ugly**, and have a face that even your mother doesn't want to look at; and no one wants to be **plain** either – that is to be neither attractive nor unattractive, and have a face that is easily forgotten.

Being **attractive** is like being rich – it can help you find happiness, but it doesn't always make you happy. So maybe the best thing is not to worry too much about how you look, but simply try to be an interesting person. For interesting people have interesting faces, and interesting faces are almost always attractive.



Exercise 1

Decide whether these statements are true (T), false (F), or impossible to know (IK) according to the passage.

- 1 ____ Everyone wants to be attractive.
- 2 ____ Most beautiful people are unhappy.
- 3 ____ No one likes to talk to a very pretty woman.
- 4 ____ Some people think that handsome men are unintelligent.
- 5 ____ Attractive men and women are usually intelligent.
- 6 ____ Ugly people are not happy people.
- 7 ____ A plain face is easily forgotten.
- 8 ____ Not many interesting people are also attractive.

Exercise 2

Put these words in order from most negative (worst to look at) to most positive (best to look at).

a) very attractive b) very ugly c) very beautiful d) plain e) quite good-looking f) unattractive

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

Exercise 3

Some of the words which describe attractiveness are mostly used to describe males and others to describe females. Look at the examples next to the chart. Then fill in the chart by putting crosses (X) in the right boxes.

	male ♂	female ♀	either ♂ ♀
attractive			X
beautiful			
good-looking			
handsome			
pretty			
ugly			

a good-looking young man
an attractive girl
a handsome man
an ugly old woman
a beautiful lady
a pretty girl
a beautiful woman
an ugly chap
a pretty woman
an attractive young man
a good-looking woman
a handsome young man

Dictionary work

Put a (+) sign next to the 'attractive' positive words and a (-) sign next to the 'unattractive' negative words. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

1 _____ awful 2 _____ wonderful 3 _____ horrible 4 _____ lovely
5 _____ great 6 _____ nice 7 _____ pleasant 8 _____ revolting
9 _____ elegant 10 _____ nasty 11 _____ hideous 12 _____ gorgeous
13 _____ terrible 14 _____ ghastly 15 _____ marvellous 16 _____ ugly

Think about

- Who is the most beautiful woman and the best-looking man in the world?
(Think about famous people such as film stars and pop stars.)
- Do you think it's difficult to be very good-looking? Why? Why not?
- How important is it to look attractive? Why?
- Look at these common English expressions and then decide whether you agree with them.
 - Beauty is only skin-deep.
 - Your face is your fortune.
 - Beauty is in the eye of the beholder (i.e. the person who is looking).

1.3 Parts of the face

Words in context Read the following passages and do the exercises.

People who cannot hear often learn to understand a spoken language not with their **ears** but with their **eyes**. They watch the **mouth** of the person talking and follow the movement of their **lips**. This is called lip-reading. (Now answer question 1, Exercise 1.)

One of the most difficult sounds for a foreign student to make in English is the 'th' sound, as in the word '**tooth**'. To make this sound, you put the tip of the **tongue** under your top teeth. Then you push the tongue up a little and the air comes out at the sides of the mouth. (Now answer question 2.)

Some people think that the distance between your hair and your **eyebrows** is a sign of how intelligent you are. The bigger your **forehead** is, the more intelligent you are supposed to be. (Now answer question 3.)

Nowadays, a person who doesn't like their **nose** can have it changed with plastic surgery. Plastic surgeons can change your face in many other ways too. They can make your **cheeks** a little rounder or higher under the eyes. If you don't like

your **chin**, a plastic surgeon can break your **jaw** and re-make the whole lower half of your face. If you think your **skin** looks too old and full of **wrinkles**, they can take the wrinkles away and make you look twenty years younger. (Now answer question 4.)

Women often disagree about men having **beards** and **moustaches**. Some women think that hair on a man's chin makes him look friendly and attractive. Other women think beards *look* all right but they don't like to touch them. As for moustaches, there are some women who think they are very attractive, and others who think that a moustache makes a man look cold and mean. (Now answer question 5.)

Usually, only women wear make-up. They are lucky. They can put a little black mascara on their **eyelashes** and some eyeshadow on their **eyelids**, and look fresh and attractive, even when they are really tired. But the morning after a very late night, a man just has to look terrible! (Now answer question 6.)

Exercise 1

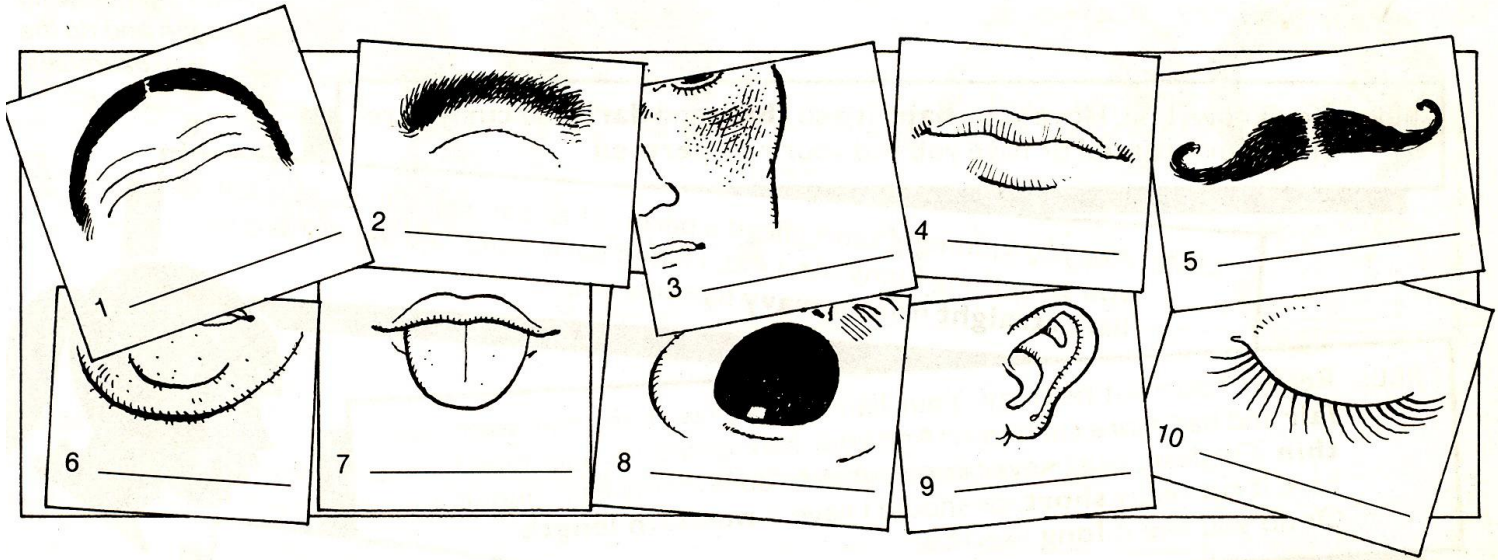
Choose the best answer according to the information in the passages.

- 1 People who cannot hear usually watch a speaker's
a) lips b) eyes c) ears
- 2 You make the 'th' sound in English by having
a) the top teeth under the tongue
b) the top teeth above the tongue
c) the tongue above the top teeth
- 3 Intelligent people are said to have big
a) eyebrows b) foreheads c) heads
- 4 A plastic surgeon may break the jawbone to change the shape of a person's
a) cheeks b) wrinkles c) chin
- 5 A moustache is hair on the
a) upper lip b) chin c) head
- 6 Nowadays most men don't
a) have eyelashes b) wear eyeshadow
c) have eyelids

Exercise 2

Name the parts of the face in the pictures.

forehead eyebrow cheek lips moustache chin tongue tooth ear eyelashes



Exercise 3

Answer these questions with the parts of the face given below.

a) nose b) teeth c) ears d) eyebrows e) eyelids f) beard

- 1 You hear with them. _____
- 2 You raise them when you are surprised. _____
- 3 A man grows it to cover his chin. _____
- 4 You close them when you go to sleep. _____
- 5 You can buy false ones to help you bite. _____
- 6 You smell with it. _____

Just for fun

Which part of the face is different from the other three in each group and why?
More than one answer may be possible. Compare your answers with other people's.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 eyes | teeth | tongue | lips |
| 2 moustache | nose | eyelash | eyebrow |
| 3 jaw | chin | eyelid | beard |
| 4 mouth | cheeks | ears | eyebrows |
| 5 ears | nose | forehead | eyes |
| 6 skin | wrinkle | tooth | cheek |

Think about

- 1 Describe the face of someone you know well.
- 2 Would you ever have plastic surgery? Why? Why not?
- 3 Do you like beards and moustaches? Why do you think men grow them?
- 4 The 'th' sound is a difficult sound in English. Which sounds are difficult for foreigners to make in your language? Can you explain how to make them?

1.4 Hair

Words in context

Read the following dialogue and do the exercises.

JILL: You know, Lisa, I love your **hair**. It's so **thick** and **dark** and **curly**. Are those curls natural or have you had your hair **permed**?

LISA: Are you kidding? I can't afford a perm. This is all natural. But I'll tell you something funny. As a kid, I hated curly hair. I always wanted to have **straight** hair, or **wavy** hair like yours.

JILL: Really? You must be crazy. Your hair's great. I wish my hair wasn't so **fair** and had more curls in it. And your hair is so thick and mine's so **thin**. Oh dear, I just never know what to do with my hair. Should I have it cut really **short**, or should I have it **medium length**? Or do you like it **long** like this?

LISA: How about a **punk** haircut? You could have it very short at the sides and long at the back and on top, and then you could put some red, blue and **blond** in it.

JILL: Very funny. But you're right about one thing, Lisa, I really should dye my hair. Do you know I have a few **grey** and white hairs already and I'm only twenty-six.

LISA: Well, at least we women don't have to worry about going **bald**. There's baldness in my family, you know. My father hasn't got a hair on his head and he went bald at thirty.

JILL: Hm, I don't know. Maybe I'd look nice bald . . . what do you think?

Exercise 1

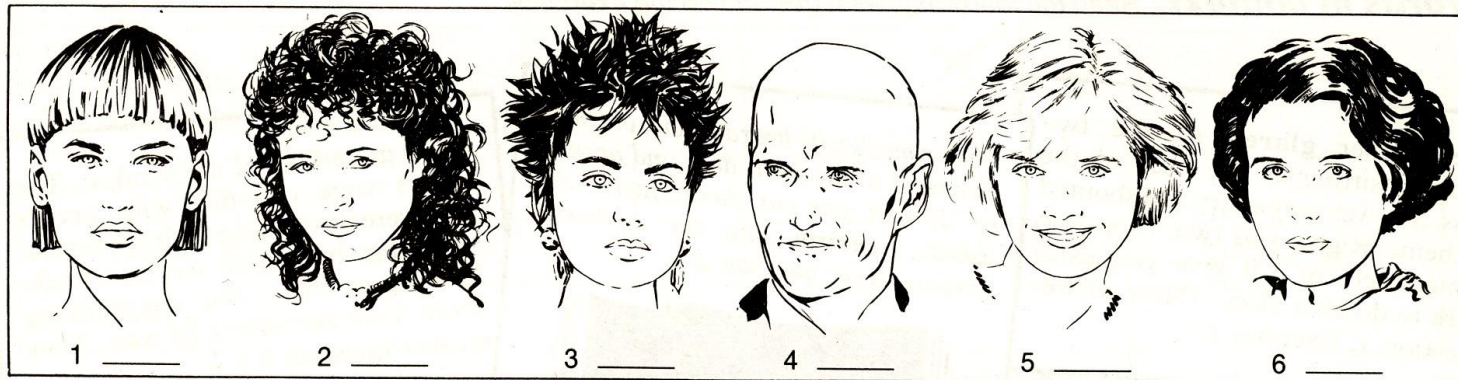
Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the dialogue.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 _____ Jill likes curly hair. | 6 _____ Jill has long hair. |
| 2 _____ Lisa's hair is curly. | 7 _____ Jill thinks she would look nice with a punk haircut. |
| 3 _____ Lisa has had a perm. | 8 _____ Jill has twenty-six grey hairs. |
| 4 _____ Jill has wavy hair. | 9 _____ Jill wants to change the colour of her hair. |
| 5 _____ Jill has thick hair. | 10 _____ Lisa's father is bald. |

Exercise 2

Match these different types of hair and hairstyle with the pictures.

- a) bald b) punk c) permed d) dark hair e) fair hair f) straight hair



Exercise 3

Decide whether these words describe hair colour, hair length, hair quantity or hair type. Then write them in the appropriate columns.

blond thick medium length curly short wavy grey thin

colour	length	quantity	type
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Dictionary work

The verbs in column A describe things we do to our hair. The words in column B are the things we use to do them. Match each verb in column A with a word in column B and then check your answers in a dictionary.

A		B
1 _____ cut it		a) a towel
2 _____ wash it		b) a razor
3 _____ shave it	with	c) shampoo
4 _____ dry it		d) scissors

Think about

- What kind of hairstyle do you have now? Can you describe the different hairstyles you have had in the past?
- Which hairstyles can you suggest for your classmates and friends?
- Which hairstyles are fashionable at the moment?
- 'Hairstyle is a very important way for people to say something about who they are and what they believe.' Do you agree with this statement? Why? Why not?



1.5 Seeing and sight

Words in context Read the following passages and do the exercises.

The teacher **glared at** the two students sitting at the back of the class. She was very angry and shouted at them, 'Right, you two. Stop that immediately or I'll give you extra work to do after class.' (Now answer question 1, Exercise 1.)

The farmer's wife heard a noise outside. She went to the front door and opened it. 'Is that you out there, Jack?' she asked, **peering** into the darkness. (Now answer question 4.)

Sarah **gazed** out of the window. The streets were crowded with people who were busy doing their Christmas shopping, but Sarah was not really **looking at** them. She was thinking about Tom and where he was. (Now answer question 6.)

The two spies talked on the telephone for the last time. 'Boris, you are not to speak to me at the embassy party, but you must watch my face carefully. I will **wink** at you. If I close my right eye you are to kill the man, but if I wink with my left eye you are to kill the woman. Understand?' (Now answer question 2.)



The camera flash went off and the girl **blinked**. 'I'm sorry. You'd better take another photograph. I think I blinked and I'm sure you don't want a picture of me with my eyes closed, do you?' (Now answer question 7.)

The bookseller picked up the book and **examined** it for several minutes. Finally he looked up at the woman and said, 'OK, I'll give you twenty pounds for it.' (Now answer question 3.)

'Johnnie, why are you **staring at** that lady?'
'I think she's a famous film star.'
'It doesn't matter who she is. It's not polite to stare like that.' (Now answer question 5.)

Detective Murdoch held a photograph in his hand. 'Well,' he said, 'was this the man you saw?'
'I'm not sure,' said the young man. 'I only **glanced at** him for a second.' (Now answer question 8.)

Exercise 1

Choose the best answer according to the passages.

- 1 The teacher looked at the students
a) for a long time b) quickly c) angrily
- 2 Boris will kill the man if the spy closes
a) his left eye b) his right eye c) both eyes
- 3 The bookseller looked at the book
a) very carefully b) very quickly c) with difficulty
- 4 The farmer's wife looked outside
a) nervously b) with difficulty c) quickly
- 5 Johnnie looked at the lady
a) for a long time b) quickly c) angrily
- 6 Sarah was looking carefully at
a) the people b) Tom c) no one
- 7 The girl blinked because
a) the light flashed b) her eyes were closed
c) she was thinking
- 8 The young man was not sure who the man in the photograph was because
a) it was dark when he saw him
b) the photograph was not clear
c) he had not looked at him carefully

Exercise 2

Match each of these verbs with its meaning. Put a cross (X) in the right box, as in the example.

	blink	glare	examine	glance	stare	peer	wink	gaze
to look quickly				X				
to close and open one eye quickly								
to look at closely								
to look steadily (often feeling thoughtful)								
to look hard and unpleasantly								
to look with difficulty								
to close and open both eyes quickly								
to look steadily for a long time								

Dictionary work

Match the first half of the sentence in column A with the second half in column B. More than one answer is sometimes possible, but there is always one best answer. Do as many as you can. Then check any words you don't know in a dictionary and finish the exercise.

A

- 1 ____ If you can't see anything at all,
- 2 ____ If you want to look at the moon,
- 3 ____ If strong light hurts your eyes,
- 4 ____ If you have perfect eyesight,
- 5 ____ If you have difficulty seeing things across a room,
- 6 ____ If you want to watch birds in the countryside,
- 7 ____ If you need glasses but don't like wearing them,

B

- a) you don't need glasses.
- b) you need a pair of binoculars.
- c) you should wear contact lenses.
- d) you are short-sighted.
- e) you need a telescope.
- f) you are blind.
- g) you should wear sunglasses.

Think about

- 1 When and why do people stare?
- 2 What does a wink mean in your country?
- 3 Do you have to wear glasses? What sort of eyesight do you have?
- 4 Are glasses and contact lenses expensive in your country?

Vocabulary review

1 The human body (Units 1.1–1.5)

1.1 Age

adult
baby
boy
child
elderly
girl
in one's twenties
little
little boy/girl
man
middle age
middle-aged
old
old age
teenager
woman
years old
young
young man/woman/child
youth

1.2 Beauty

attractive
awful
beautiful
elegant
ghastly
good-looking
gorgeous
great
handsome
hideous
horrible
lovely
marvellous
nasty
nice
plain
pleasant
pretty
revolting
terrible
ugly
unattractive
wonderful

1.3 Parts of the face

beard
cheek
chin
ear
eye
eyebrow
eyelash
eyelid
forehead
jaw
lip
moustache
mouth
nose
skin
tongue
tooth
wrinkle

1.4 Hair

bald
blond
curly
cut
dark
dry
fair
grey (*AmE* gray)
hair
long
medium length
permed
punk
razor
scissors
shampoo
shave
short
straight
thick
thin
towel
wash
wavy

1.5 Seeing and sight

binoculars
blind
blink
contact lenses
examine
eyesight
gaze
glance at
glare at
glasses
look at
peer
perfect eyesight
short-sighted (*AmE* near-sighted)
stare at
sunglasses
telescope
wink

Test yourself 1

Use the words from the **Vocabulary review** to help you fill the blanks in these sentences.
In some cases you have been given the last letter of the word. More than one answer may be possible, but there is usually one best answer.

- 1 It is true that my grandmother is an _____y lady, but she is still very
- 2 _____t. She always dresses beautifully.
- 3 'Why are you _____g at those people over there?'
- 4 'I'm just surprised to see a _____ couple dancing like that.'
- 5 My eyes are killing me. I think one of my _____ has fallen into my eye.
- 6 Is he naturally _____ or has he shaved his head?
- 7 My girlfriend has asked me to shave off my _____d. She says it feels funny against
- 8 her _____k when we kiss.
- 9 I always thought I looked _____y in glasses, so I decided to buy myself some
- 10 _____, even though they are much more expensive.
- 11 Of course she can't walk yet, she is still only a _____.
- 12 How often do you _____h your hair?
- 13 He's so tall he banged his _____ against the top of the door, and now he has a cut
- 14 above his left _____w.
- 15 All the girls think he's so _____e. They think he should become a film star.
- 16 Coming in from the rain, she went into the bathroom and _____ her long
- 17 _____t hair.
- 18 Pass me the _____, I want to get a better look at that football player.
- 19 Doctor, please _____e my son. I think he's broken his leg.
- 20 'How old is your daughter?'
- 21 'She's still a _____, but she'll be twenty next year.'
- 22 Could you quickly _____e at my homework and tell me how many I got right?
- 23 This is my favourite picture. I think it's really _____y.
- 24 The bus fare is eighty pence for _____ and forty pence for children.
- 25 I think his hair is _____s. It is so fantastically
- 26 _____y.

1.6 Body size and body parts

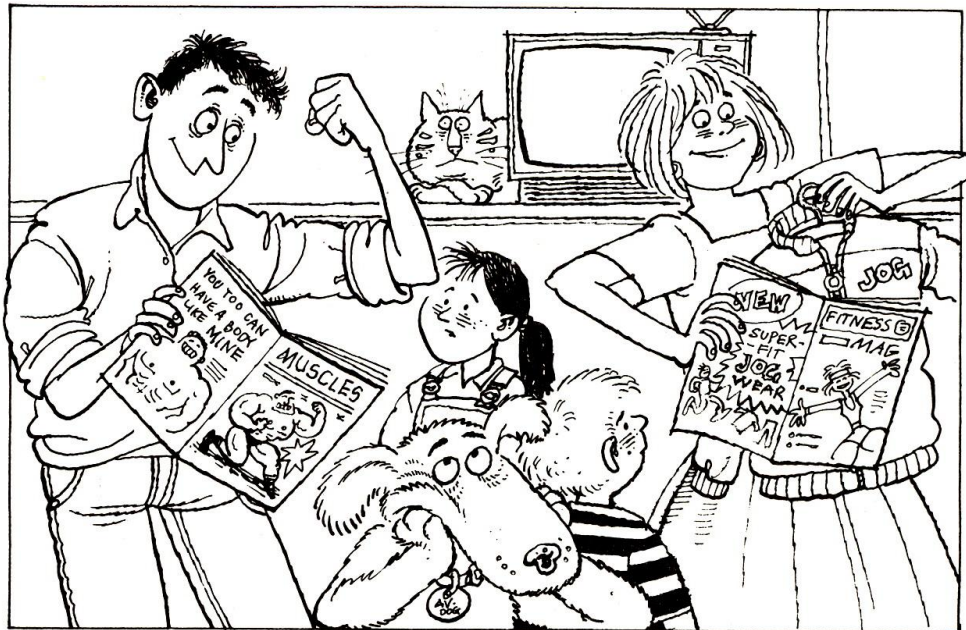
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Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Mr and Mrs Smith were a very **average** couple. His name was John. Her name was Mary. They lived in an average-sized house and had two average children – one boy and one girl.

Were they **tall**? Mr and Mrs Smith were neither tall nor **short**. They were both **average height**. He was average height for a man and she was average height for a woman.

Were they **fat**? Mr Smith was certainly not **weak** or **skinny**, but he was not **strong** or **well-built** either. He was just medium build and his **shoulders** and **chest** were neither very **broad** nor very **narrow**. His wife, too, could never be described as **thin** or **slim**, but then again, she was not **overweight** or fat either. Her **waist** was neither too **big** nor too narrow. It was just . . . average size.



It was very easy for Mr and Mrs Smith to buy clothes because every part of their bodies was average size too. Their **feet** were neither very big nor very **small**. Their **hips** were not too wide. And their legs were neither too short nor too long.

Yes, the Smiths were a very average couple. Except for one thing. They were the only couple in the country who were average in so many different ways at the same time. The Smiths were in fact . . . unique.

Exercise 1

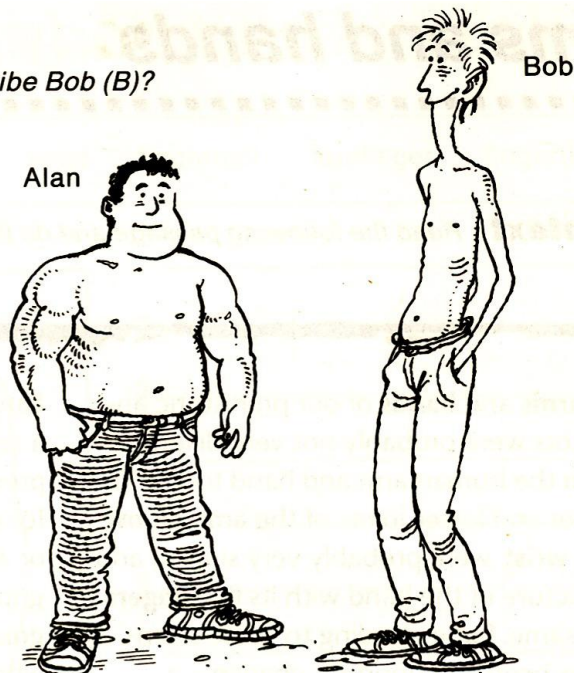
Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 1 ____ Mr and Mrs Smith had two children named John and Mary.
- 2 ____ Mr Smith was at least two metres tall.
- 3 ____ Mrs Smith was average height.
- 4 ☒ Mr Smith was a skinny man.
- 5 ____ Mrs Smith probably weighed between seventy and eighty kilos.
- 6 ____ Mrs Smith had a very small waist.
- 7 ____ Mr Smith had average-sized feet.
- 8 ____ The Smiths were completely average.

Exercise 2

Which sentences describe Alan (A) and which describe Bob (B)?

- 1 _____ He has broad shoulders.
- 2 _____ He looks very strong.
- 3 _____ He's very tall.
- 4 _____ He's rather short.
- 5 _____ He has a narrow waist.
- 6 _____ He's a little overweight.
- 7 _____ He looks very weak.



Exercise 3

Put these adjectives in order from smallest (1) to biggest (5).

a) skinny b) fat c) slim d) overweight e) well-built

- 1 _____ (unattractively thin) 2 _____ (just right) 3 _____ (good muscles)
- 4 _____ (needs to go on a diet) 5 _____ (unattractively big)

Dictionary work

Which of these parts are inside the body and which are outside? Write (I) next to those which are inside and (O) next to those which are outside. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 _____ heart | 2 _____ chest | 3 _____ neck | 4 _____ intestines |
| 5 _____ shoulders | 6 _____ skin | 7 _____ liver | 8 _____ blood |
| 9 _____ muscle | 10 _____ bone | 11 _____ bottom | 12 _____ hips |
| 13 _____ brain | 14 _____ lungs | 15 _____ back | 16 _____ feet |

Think about

- 1 What is the average height for men and women in your country? Is it changing?
- 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of being either very tall or very short?
- 3 Can you think of some good ways of keeping these parts of the body in good condition: heart, lungs, skin, bone, muscle?
- 4 Describe some ways of losing weight.

1.7 Arms and hands

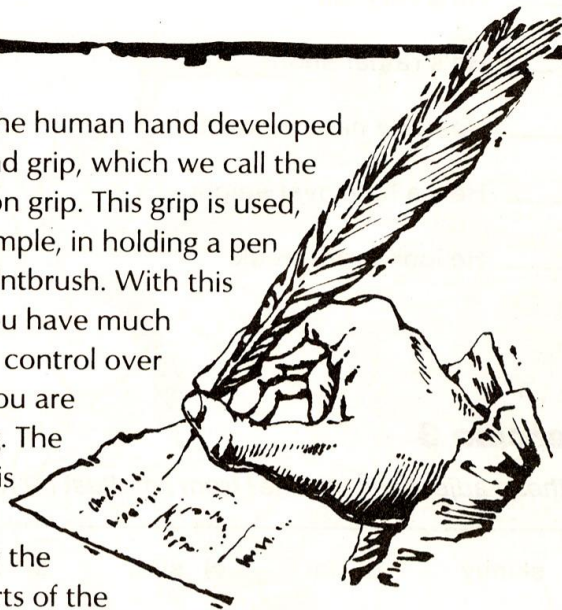
Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

The **arms** and **hands** of our prehistoric ancestors were probably not very different from the human arm and hand today. The upper and lower joints of the arm, **elbow** and **wrist**, were probably very similar, and the basic structure of the hand with its five **fingers** was also the same. But according to some scientists, there has been an important change – a change in the way we hold things.



Many hundreds of thousands of years ago, our ancestors could hold things in only one way. This is called the power grip. The power grip is used, for example, to hold a hammer or a piece of wood. With this grip, you hold the object in the **palm** of the hand with four fingers on one side and the **thumb** on the other.

Later, the human hand developed a second grip, which we call the precision grip. This grip is used, for example, in holding a pen or a paintbrush. With this grip, you have much greater control over what you are holding. The object is usually held by the soft parts of the **fingertips** (below the **fingernails**) of the first three fingers – the thumb, the **forefinger** and the **middle finger**. With this grip, the **little finger** and the **ring finger** do nothing.



The development of the precision grip was important. It made it possible for humans to become tool makers, and so humans became the first and only animals to create and use technology.

Exercise 1

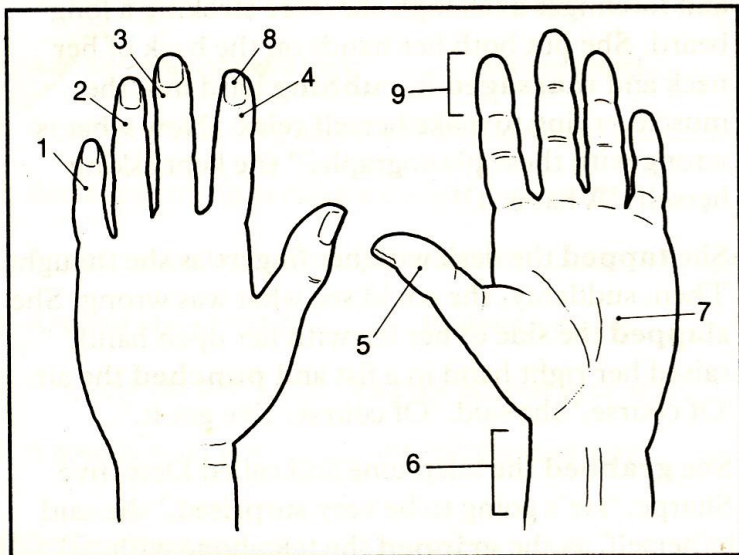
Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1 Millions of years ago, prehistoric people could hold things
a) in one way b) in two ways c) in more than two ways
- 2 How has the human hand changed?
a) the wrist moves differently b) there are now five fingers c) it can grip differently
- 3 When you use the power grip, you hold something with
a) all five fingers b) four fingers c) three fingers
- 4 When you use the precision grip, you hold something with
a) all five fingers b) four fingers c) three fingers
- 5 Why is the precision grip important in human history?
a) People could make tools. b) People could write and paint. c) People could hold things.

Exercise 2

Name the parts of the hand in these pictures.

thumb middle finger palm ring finger wrist fingernail forefinger fingertip little finger



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____

Exercise 3

Answer these questions with the parts of the hand and arm given below.

a) wrist b) elbows c) thumb d) nails

- 1 A baby may put it in its mouth and suck it. _____
- 2 Some people bite them, especially if they are nervous. _____
- 3 You wear your watch on it. _____
- 4 Some people think you should not put them on the table while eating. _____

Just for fun

See if you can do these things with your hands. Then compare your actions with other people's.

- 1 Touch your wrist with your thumb.
- 2 Hold all the fingers of your hand straight up. Bend the little finger down without moving the other fingers.
- 3 Bend the top part of your forefinger, keeping the rest of the finger straight.
- 4 Make a loud noise by pressing your middle finger against your thumb.

Think about

- 1 Do people wear special rings on special fingers in your country?
- 2 In England, if you put your thumb up in the air it means that everything is all right. Do you use hand gestures in your country? What do they mean?
- 3 What do you think these idioms mean?
 - a) To hold someone in the palm of your hand.
 - b) To have everything at your fingertips.
 - c) To keep your fingers crossed.
 - d) To be all fingers and thumbs.

1.8 Ways of touching and holding

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Detective Jones sat at her desk and studied the three photographs. In the first picture, a man was playing tennis. The second picture showed the same man eating in a restaurant. In the third picture, the man was lying on the floor, **holding** a gun in his hand. He was dead and it looked as if he had shot himself. But was it really suicide? There was something wrong with this picture and Detective Jones didn't know what it was.

You could always tell when Detective Jones was thinking hard because her hands never stopped moving. She was thinking now, as she studied the three photos carefully.

She **scratched** the top of her head with her long fingernails. She **stroked** her chin with her thumb

and forefinger as though she were stroking a long beard. She put both her hands on the back of her neck and **massaged** it, **rubbing** hard into the muscle, trying to make herself relax. 'Now what is wrong with these photographs?' she kept asking herself. 'What is it?'

She **tapped** the desk with her fingers as she thought. Then, suddenly, she could see what was wrong. She **slapped** the side of her leg with her open hand, raised her right hand in a fist and **punched** the air. 'Of course,' she said. 'Of course. I've got it.'

She **grabbed** the telephone and called Detective Sharpe. 'He's going to be very surprised,' she said to herself, as she **gripped** the telephone with excitement, waiting for him to answer.

'Detective Sharpe,' she said, 'Hello. It's me, Detective Jones. Listen. The man was murdered. Look at the hands in the three photographs. Can you see what's wrong?'

Exercise 1

Put these pictures of Detective Jones in the right order according to the passage.



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

How did Detective Jones know that the man had been murdered?

Exercise 2

Use these words to fill in the blanks.

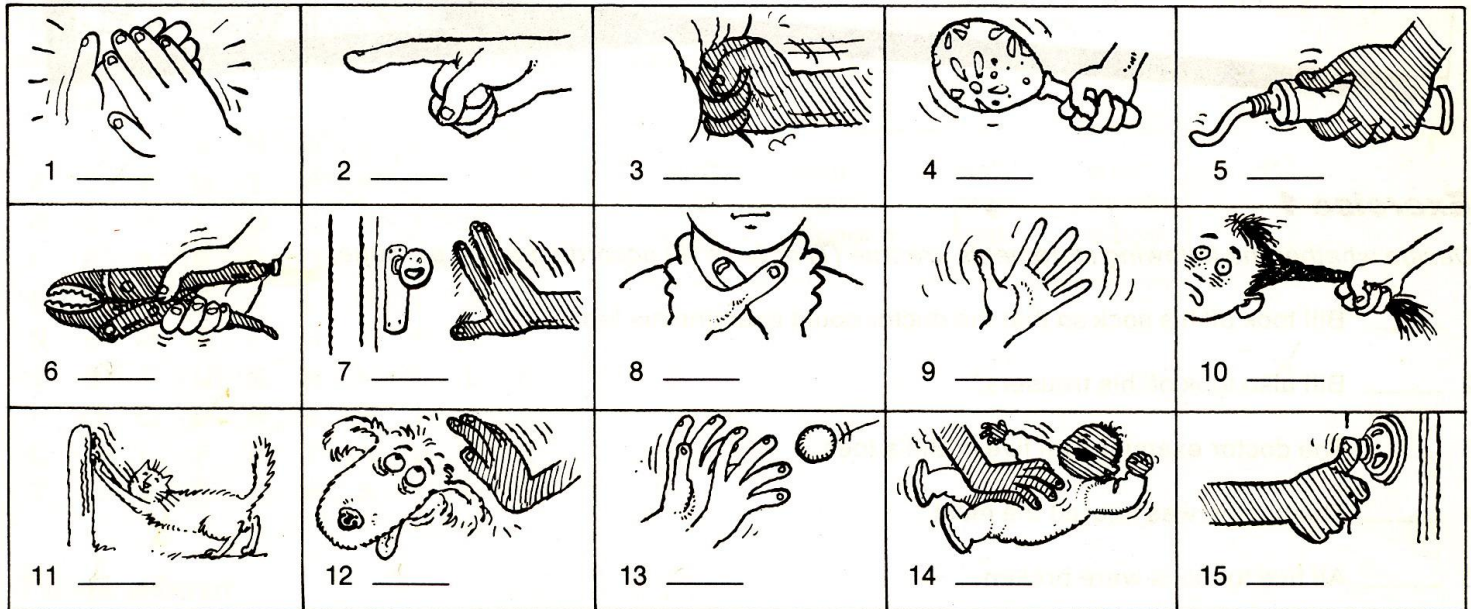
a) punch b) massage c) slap d) rub e) grip f) stroke g) grab h) tap

- 1 Somebody trying to get your attention might _____ you on the shoulder.
- 2 A boxer in a fight will try to _____ his opponent.
- 3 A parent who is very angry with a child might _____ him on the bottom.
- 4 Somebody trying to make a cat feel good might _____ its back.
- 5 A tired footballer may want someone to _____ his legs.
- 6 A tennis player has to _____ the tennis racket.
- 7 A hungry cat will _____ its back against your legs.
- 8 A greedy child will _____ the last piece of cake.

Dictionary work

These words all describe actions performed with the hands. Can you match the actions to the pictures? Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

a) push b) shake c) catch d) pull e) scratch f) press g) punch h) clap
i) pat j) point k) strangle l) tickle m) squeeze n) wave o) grip



Think about

- 1 Are there different types of hand-fighting in your country? Can you describe them?
- 2 How can you get someone's attention? Describe the different ways.
- 3 Can you guess the meaning of these idioms?
 - a) Try not to rub him up the wrong way.
 - b) This book is really gripping.
 - c) Her decision was a real slap in the face.

1.9 Legs and feet

Words in context

Read the following passage and do the exercises.

At the hospital, Bill took off his sock and pulled his trouser leg up over his **knee** onto his **thigh**. The doctor looked down at the injured **foot** which was already getting bigger and changing colour.

'Hm. Nasty accident,' he said. 'What happened?'

'A skier smashed into my foot,' explained Bill.

'Oh, dear. Very nasty. Well, let's see what's wrong, shall we?'

The doctor gently picked up Bill's foot, and taking the **heel** in the palm of his left hand, he slowly moved the **toes**, testing each one. The **big toe** looked the worst. The **toenail** was badly broken and it was bleeding a little. Then, putting his right hand under Bill's **calf** and still holding the heel in his left hand, he moved the foot gently from side to side.

'Does your **ankle** hurt when I do that?' the doctor asked.

'Not too much,' Bill answered.

The doctor looked up. 'Good. Well, Mr Harvey, you are very lucky. Nothing is broken and you should be fine again in a few days' time.'

'Will I be able to ski then?' asked Bill.

'Oh, yes. Of course you will,' answered the doctor.

'That's good,' said Bill, 'because I don't know how to ski now!'



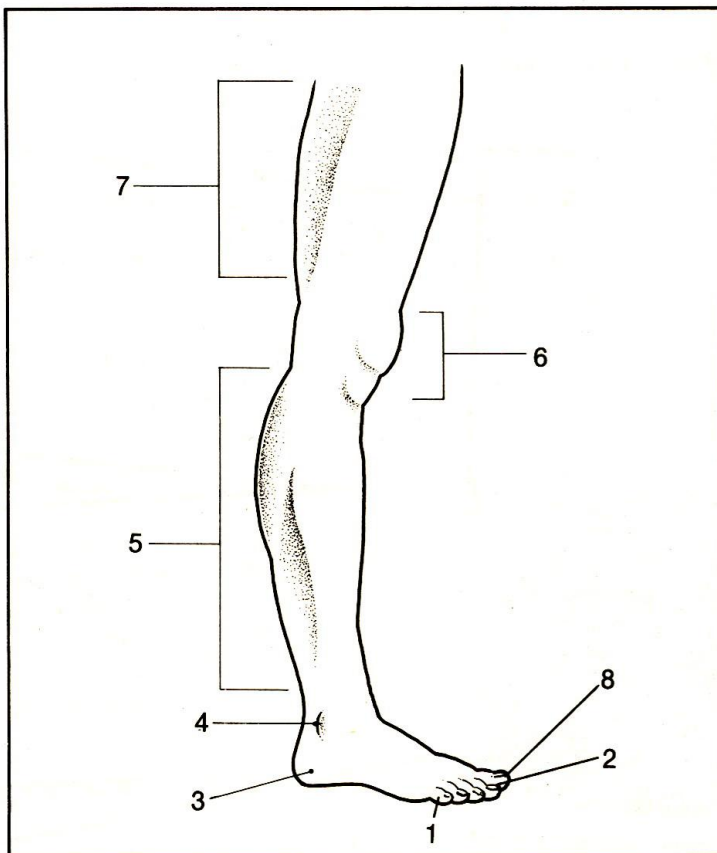
Exercise 1

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 1 _____ Bill took off his sock so that the doctor could examine his foot.
- 2 _____ Bill also took off his trousers.
- 3 _____ The doctor examined all five of Bill's toes.
- 4 _____ The big toe was injured the most.
- 5 _____ All five toenails were broken.
- 6 _____ The doctor supported Bill's heel with his left hand while he examined his foot.
- 7 _____ The doctor moved Bill's foot from side to side to see if his calf was all right.
- 8 _____ In a few days, Bill will know how to ski.

Exercise 2

Name the parts of the leg and foot in the picture.



knee	calf	ankle	heel
toenail	toe	thigh	big toe

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Just for fun

These twelve words are hidden in this word square. The words are written forwards, backwards, diagonally, up or down. How quickly can you find them?

F	E	L	A	H	W	I	W	Y	O
A	L	I	M	T	W	R	I	N	T
R	C	P	L	O	G	H	I	H	T
E	E	A	B	E	G	N	I	S	K
G	B	L	E	L	L	G	I	A	T
N	E	M	B	E	H	K	K	A	F
I	E	T	U	E	K	N	N	L	F
F	O	O	O	H	E	H	I	A	A
C	A	L	F	E	T	A	M	B	C
T	R	A	C	E	N	A	I	F	S

calf	nail	toe	wrist
ankle	palm	knee	thumb
thigh	finger	heel	elbow

Think about

- 1 In which sports are leg and foot injuries particularly common? Why?
Have you ever had a sports injury? What happened?
- 2 Which exercises are good for strengthening the legs?
- 3 What do you think these idioms mean?
 - a) To put your foot in your mouth.
 - b) To get cold feet.
 - c) To keep your feet on the ground.

1.10 Ways of moving

Words in context Read the following passages and do the exercises.

Robert couldn't get to sleep. He didn't know why. At two o'clock in the morning he decided to go downstairs and get some food from the fridge. Everyone in the house was asleep so he **tiptoed** down the stairs, making as little noise as possible. (Now answer question 1, Exercise 1.)

From the hotel window, you could see the green hills covered with tall trees, and in the distance was a little lake.

'Let's put on some strong shoes, take some sandwiches and spend the day **hiking** in the mountains,' their father said. (Now answer question 4.)



It was a dark day and it looked as if it might rain. From the hotel window, you could see the beach. No one was there.

'Let's **wander** round the town and get to know this place a little better,' their father suggested. (Now answer question 6.)

Jim and Sandy had met on holiday and were very much in love. This was their last day together. Now, as the sun went down over the sea, they **strolled** hand in hand along the beach, looking into each other's eyes, saying nothing. (Now answer question 2.)

The boxer took a hard punch on the chin. He stood still for a second and then his legs became weak. Almost falling, he started to **stagger** like a drunken man. One more punch and he was down . . . seven, eight, nine, ten. It was a knock-out. (Now answer question 7.)

'Oh no,' shouted Mike, 'my contact lens has fallen out.' Soon everyone was on their hands and knees, **crawling** around looking for it. 'You can all stand up now,' someone said. 'I've found it.' (Now answer question 3.)

The boys were sixteen years old and they were in the army. Every day they had to practise **marching** as the sergeant called out, 'Left, right. Left, right. Left.' (Now answer question 5.)

In the village, most people were happily getting ready to go skiing. There were only a few people who looked unhappy. They could not go skiing. They had each injured a leg, a knee or an ankle, and were now **limping** around the village with nothing to do. (Now answer question 8.)

Exercise 1

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passages.

- 1 _____ Robert walked on the tips of his toes to make no noise.
- 2 _____ Jim and Sandy walked very fast along the beach.
- 3 _____ The contact lens fell on the floor.
- 4 _____ Their father suggested a long walk in the countryside.
- 5 _____ Every time the sergeant said 'Left', the boys had to put down their left foot.
- 6 _____ Their father suggested going to a special place in the town.
- 7 _____ The boxer was staggering because he had been drinking before the fight.
- 8 _____ The people who looked unhappy did not like skiing.

Exercise 2

Match each of these verbs with its meaning. Put a cross (X) in the right box, as in the example.

	stroll	wander	march	limp	hike	tiptoe	stagger	crawl
with each step equal			X					
quietly, on your toes								
pressing more on one foot than the other								
in a slow, relaxed way								
in an unsteady way								
in the countryside								
on your hands and knees								
in no particular direction								

Exercise 3

How do these people walk? (Choose from the words in **Exercise 2**.)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 A soldier _____ | 4 Someone who is lost _____ |
| 2 A thief _____ | 5 A six-month-old baby _____ |
| 3 Someone who is drunk _____ | 6 An old couple in a park _____ |

Dictionary work

Some of these words describe leg movements and some describe actions that are performed with the hands and arms. Write (L) next to the leg movements and (H) next to hand actions. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 _____ kick | 2 _____ hug | 3 _____ clap |
| 4 _____ draw | 5 _____ dash | 6 _____ box |
| 7 _____ skate | 8 _____ point | 9 _____ jump |
| 10 _____ throw | 11 _____ trip over | 12 _____ stamp |
| 13 _____ type | 14 _____ dance | 15 _____ cycle |

Think about

- Do you like hiking? Where have you been?
- How old are most babies when they start crawling? When do they usually start walking?
- Walking is good exercise. How much walking do you do every day?

Vocabulary review

1 The human body (Units 1.6–1.10)

1.6 Body size and body parts

average
back
big
blood
bone
bottom
brain
broad
chest
fat
feet
heart
height
hip
intestines
liver
lungs
muscle
narrow
neck
overweight
short
shoulder
skin
skinny
slim
small
strong
tall
thin
waist
weak
well-built

1.7 Arms and hands

arm
elbow
finger
fingernail
fingertip
forefinger
hand
little finger
middle finger
palm
ring finger
thumb
wrist

1.8 Ways of touching and holding

catch
clap
grab
grip
hold
massage
pat
point
press
pull
punch
push
rub
scratch
shake
slap
squeeze
strangle
stroke
tap
tickle
wave

1.9 Legs and feet

ankle
big toe
calf
foot
heel
knee
leg
thigh
toe
toenail

1.10 Ways of moving

box
clap
crawl
cycle
dance
dash
draw
hike
hug
jump
kick
limp
march
point
skate
stagger
stamp
stroll
throw
tiptoe
trip over
type
wander

Use the words from the **Vocabulary review** to help you fill the blanks in these sentences.
In some cases you have been given the last letter of the word. More than one answer may be possible, but there is usually one best answer.

- 1 It takes a long time for a ballet dancer to learn to dance on the tips of her _____.
- 2 'Oh, there's some _____d on the kitchen table.'
- 3 'Yes, I cut my _____r with a sharp knife while I was cutting vegetables.'
- 4 My doctor told me I was _____, so I'm only going to eat fruit for the next month.
- 5 It is not unusual to injure your _____w if you play too much tennis.
- 6 Before I buy Christmas presents, I like to _____r around the shops and get some ideas first.
- 7 The man in front of me in the theatre kept talking, so I _____ him on the
- 8 _____r and asked him to be quiet.
- 9 When Mr Jones looked at his _____, he saw that his watch was not there.
He realized he must have left it on the beach.
- 10 The little boy _____d his mother's hand the whole time they were in the aeroplane,
- 11 while she _____ his head and told him not to worry.
- 12 I can't stop _____ myself. I was almost eaten to death by mosquitoes last night in my bedroom.
- 13 I didn't see the cat as I entered the house. I _____ it and
- 14 fell down and cut my _____ e.
- 15 She's so _____m. She has a beautiful
- 16 _____ waist and a very flat stomach. She must do a lot of exercise.
- 17 As the train left the station, Helena leaned out of the window and _____.
'Goodbye,' she said. 'Goodbye.'
- 18 Tommy, your grandfather has dropped his glasses under the table. Can you _____
under there and get them for him?
- 19 'How did you break the _____ on your little finger?'
- 20 'I broke it trying to _____h a baseball.'
- 21 I can't go _____ with you in the mountains tomorrow, because yesterday
- 22 I hurt my _____e while I was climbing.
- 23 The footballer had very big _____h muscles.
- 24 Take a deep breath and fill your _____ with the clean mountain air.
- 25 Come on everybody, I want you to _____p your hands in time to the music.

2 The inner self

2.1 Happiness and sadness

Words in context

Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Mr Simms never smiled. He lived in a small town where everyone was always **in a good mood** – everyone except him. He always seemed to be **miserable** and liked to make other people miserable too.

One day, while Mr Simms was on his way to the bank, he met Mrs Toogood. It was a beautiful sunny day and Mrs Toogood felt great. 'Well, good morning Mr Simms. What's the matter? You look so **depressed**. Have you had some bad news?' she asked him.

'No, I'm fine thank you Mrs Toogood,' he said.

'Well, you shouldn't look so miserable, Mr Simms, on such a lovely sunny day.'

'It's sunny now,' said Mr Simms, 'but it will probably rain later.'

'Nonsense,' said Mrs Toogood and she walked on. (Now answer questions 1, 2 and 3 in Exercise 1.)

Next, Mr Simms walked past the flower shop where Miss Lightheart was putting out some lovely fresh flowers. 'Good morning, Mr Simms. Is everything all right? You look so **sad**. No deaths in the family, I hope.'

'No. Everything's fine thank you, Miss Lightheart.'

'Well then you shouldn't be looking so **unhappy** on such a beautiful day, Mr Simms.'

'It could rain later, you know,' said Mr Simms.

'It could rain.'

'I don't think so Mr Simms. Good day to you.' (Now answer questions 4 and 5.)

Mr Simms went to the bank where the bank manager, Mr Freebody, gave him a large friendly smile. 'Have you lost some money, Mr Simms? You look so **upset**.'

'There's nothing wrong with me,' said Mr Simms, 'but tell me, why are you in such a good mood? You look very **cheerful** and **pleased** with life.'

'Look outside,' said Mr Freebody. 'It's such a fine day today.'

'Hm. I wouldn't be surprised if it rained later,' said Mr Simms. 'I wouldn't be surprised at all.'

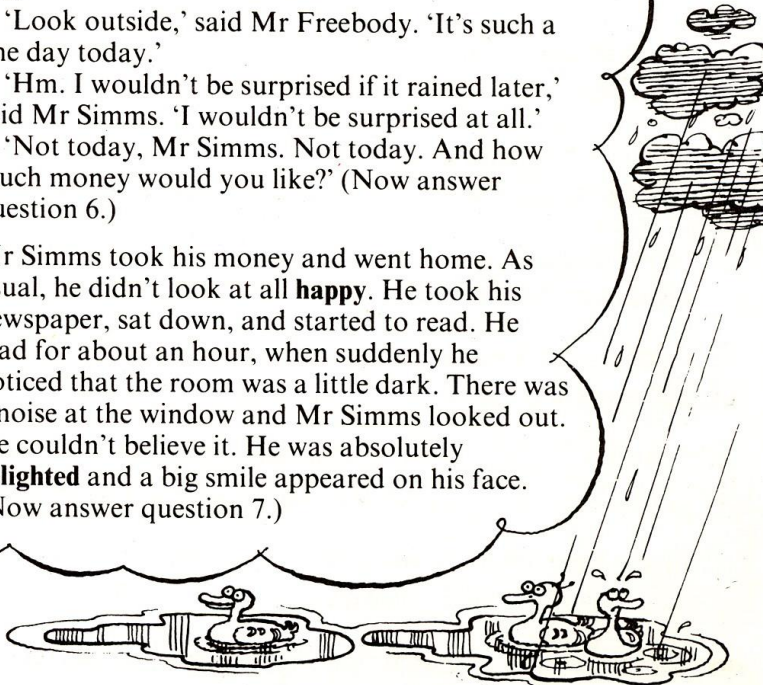
'Not today, Mr Simms. Not today. And how much money would you like?' (Now answer question 6.)

Mr Simms took his money and went home. As usual, he didn't look at all **happy**. He took his newspaper, sat down, and started to read. He read for about an hour, when suddenly he noticed that the room was a little dark. There was a noise at the window and Mr Simms looked out. He couldn't believe it. He was absolutely **delighted** and a big smile appeared on his face. (Now answer question 7.)

Exercise 1

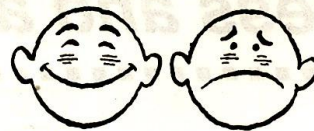
Give short answers to these questions

- 1 Where was Mr Simms going? _____
- 2 Why was Mrs Toogood in such a good mood? _____
- 3 Why did Mrs Toogood ask Mr Simms if he had had any bad news? _____
- 4 Where did Miss Lightheart work? _____
- 5 What sort of weather did Mr Simms expect later in the day? _____
- 6 Why did Mr Freebody think Mr Simms was upset? _____
- 7 Why did Mr Simms finally smile? _____



Exercise 2

Divide these sentences into two groups. Put all the 'happy' sentences in the first column and all the 'unhappy' sentences in the second column.



- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) I feel miserable. | e) I'm really pleased. |
| b) I feel cheerful. | f) I'm absolutely delighted. |
| c) I'm really depressed. | g) I'm upset. |
| d) I'm in a good mood. | h) I feel sad. |

Exercise 3

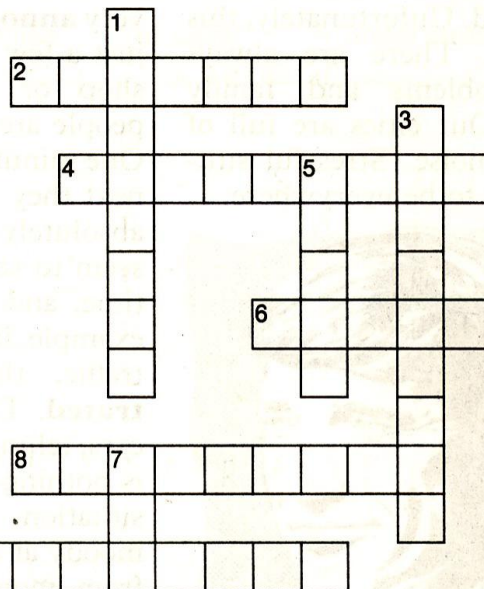
Complete the crossword. Each answer describes how you might feel in these situations.

Across

- 2 Your boy/girlfriend leaves you. (7)
 4 You have a really nice surprise. (9)
 6 Someone says they don't like you. (5)
 8 You are feeling very ill. (9)
 9 You have had some great news. (2, 1, 4, 4)

Down

- 1 Everything is going well. (8)
 3 Everything is going wrong. (9)
 5 Your boy/girlfriend says he/she loves you. (5)
 7 Your dog dies. (3)



Dictionary work

Here is a list of things you might do if you were feeling cheerful or depressed.

Write (C) next to the cheerful actions and (D) next to depressed actions.

Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 _____ cry | 2 _____ smile | 3 _____ sulk |
| 4 _____ frown | 5 _____ sing | 6 _____ burst into tears |
| 7 _____ sigh | 8 _____ commit suicide | 9 _____ dance |
| 10 _____ tell a joke | 11 _____ grin | 12 _____ whistle |
| 13 _____ laugh | 14 _____ complain | 15 _____ groan |

Think about

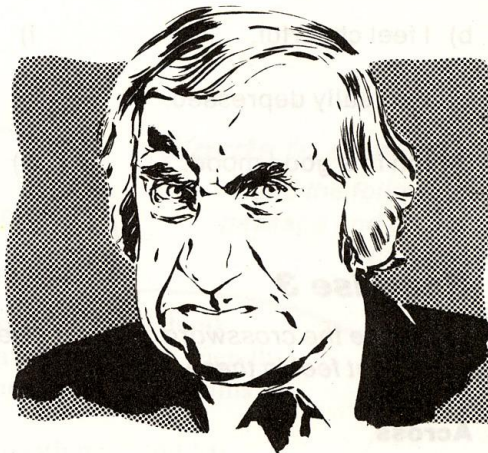
- What puts you in a good mood?
- What makes you cry?
- What makes people laugh? Can you tell a joke in English?
- Do you sometimes feel depressed? What do you do to make yourself feel better?

2.2 Stress and anger

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Every day you read in newspapers, books and magazines that it is important to avoid stress. Stress can kill, they say. Stay **calm**. Be **relaxed**. Slow down. Don't worry so much and don't work so hard. Unfortunately, this is difficult. There are always money problems and family problems. Our cities are full of traffic and noise. Stressful situations seem to be everywhere.

When people are **under stress** they react in different ways. Some people find it difficult to stay calm and often become **tense**. Little things, like a baby crying, can make them **irritated**. They get very **annoyed** if they have to wait just a few minutes too long in a shop or a restaurant. These people are usually very **moody**. One minute they are fine and the next they can be really **angry** – absolutely **furious**. Other people seem to stay calm almost all the time, and rarely get angry. For example, if they are caught in bad traffic, they don't get **frustrated**. They sit calmly in their cars, telling themselves that there is nothing they can do about the situation. These people are not moody at all. They don't change from moment to moment, but always seem to be in control of their emotions.



Some doctors give names to these two personality types: Type A people and Type B people. Type As work very hard, worry a lot, and are often **bad-tempered**. Type Bs are the opposite. They don't worry. Work is not so important to them and they don't get angry easily. They like to relax a lot and have fun. These doctors say it is better for your health and your heart if you are a Type B person. So what are you? Type A or Type B?



Exercise 1

Decide whether these characteristics belong to a Type A or a Type B person according to the information in the passage. Then write the letters in the blanks below.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) is moody | h) overworks |
| b) seldom relaxes | i) lives longer |
| c) stays calm | j) doesn't get tense |
| d) is not annoyed by a baby crying | k) worries a lot |
| e) gets frustrated in traffic | l) doesn't like waiting |
| f) enjoys life and work | m) is relaxed |
| g) is usually in a good mood | n) is often bad-tempered |

Type A

Type B

Exercise 2

Put these words in order from least angry (1) to most angry (5).

a) annoyed b) calm c) furious d) irritated e) angry



1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____



Exercise 3

Use one of these words or phrases to describe each person.

a) frustrated b) bad-tempered c) moody d) tense e) calm f) under stress

- 1 Someone who can be happy one moment and unhappy the next. _____
- 2 Someone who finds it difficult to relax. _____
- 3 Someone who does not get excited when there are problems. _____
- 4 Someone who cannot do what they want to do. _____
- 5 Someone who often gets angry. _____
- 6 Someone who is always busy and has a lot of problems. _____

Just for fun

How would you feel in these situations? Compare your answers with other people's.

- 1 You have just missed a bus or a train.
- 2 You cannot find something, but you know it's somewhere in your house.
- 3 You cannot sleep because your neighbour is playing very loud music.
- 4 Your friend arrives forty minutes late for dinner.
- 5 You have to work or study on a beautiful sunny day.
- 6 You have to wait in a traffic jam.
- 7 You are sitting near someone who is smoking while you are eating.
- 8 You have nothing at all to do.

irritated
furious
frustrated
tense
angry
annoyed
calm

Think about

- 1 What makes you angry?
- 2 Do you think you have a Type A personality or a Type B personality? Why?
- 3 Do you agree with the doctors who say that it is bad to have a Type A personality? Why? Why not?
- 4 What can you do to become a more relaxed person?

2.3 Fear

Are you a man or a mouse?' When people ask this question they want to know if you think you are a **brave** person or a **coward**. But you will never really know the answer to that question until you are tested in real life. Some people think they are brave, but when they come face to face with real danger, they act like cowards. Other people think of themselves as **cowardly**, but when they meet danger, act like **heroes**. (Now answer questions 1, 2 and 3 in Exercise 1.)

Lenny Skutnik had always thought of himself as a **nervous** person. He got **worried** before examinations. He worried about his job and his health. All he wanted in life was to be **safe** and healthy. Then, on 15th January 1982, a plane crashed into the Potomac River in Washington. Lenny went to the river to see what was happening. Then he saw a woman in the ice-cold water. Suddenly Lenny did not feel **afraid**. He kept very **calm** and did a very **courageous** thing. He jumped into the Potomac, swam to the woman, and kept her head above the water. Seventy-eight people died that day. Thanks to Lenny Skutnik, it was not seventy-nine. (Now answer questions 4, 5 and 6.)

When you are in a very **dangerous** situation and feel afraid, the body automatically produces a chemical in the blood. This chemical is called adrenalin. With adrenalin in the blood system, you actually feel stronger and are ready to fight or run away. However, when you are absolutely **terrified**, the body can produce too much adrenalin. When this happens, the muscles become very hard and you find that you cannot move at all. You are then paralysed with fear. That is why, when we are very **frightened**, we sometimes say that we are '**petrified**'. This word comes from the Greek word 'petros' which means 'stone'. We are so frightened we have become like stone. (Now answer questions 7, 8 and 9.)

Words in context

Read the following passages and do the exercises.



Exercise 1

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 1 ____ If people think you are a 'mouse', they think you are a coward.
- 2 ____ Some people like to think of themselves as brave people.
- 3 ____ If you think of yourself as cowardly, you will never act like a hero.
- 4 ____ Lenny Skutnik was often nervous and worried.
- 5 ____ Lenny did not feel afraid when he swam to the woman in the water.
- 6 ____ Lenny was the most courageous passenger on that plane.
- 7 ____ People who feel afraid take a drug called adrenalin.
- 8 ____ A certain amount of adrenalin makes us feel strong.
- 9 ____ The Greek word 'petros' means 'terrified'.

Exercise 2

Find four pairs of words which are similar in meaning and use them to fill in the chart.

	and
	and
	and
	and

nervous	brave
afraid	terrified
petrified	courageous
worried	frightened

Find four pairs of words which are almost opposite in meaning and use them to fill in the chart.

	and
	and
	and
	and

cowardly	dangerous
safe	calm
coward	nervous
hero	brave

Just for fun

Think about these situations. How afraid would you be in each case?
Add up your scores and find out how brave you are.

	calm		nervous		afraid		terrified	
Walking past an angry dog	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Being alone at night in a house	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Seeing a mouse in the kitchen	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Seeing a spider in the bathroom	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Flying in an aeroplane	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Watching a horror movie	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Holding a snake in your hand	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Going 150 kmph on a motorbike	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Talking to a group of a hundred people	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



What is your total? If you score 0–20 you are a very brave person; if you score 20–40 you are quite normal; if you score 40–60 don't be such a coward!

Think about

- 1 What frightens you most? Do you know people who have strange fears?
- 2 What are the differences between adult fears and children's fears?
- 3 Can fear be enjoyable? What do people do to make themselves afraid?
- 4 What methods are there for helping people who have strong fears?

2.4 Love and loving

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Sally Jones is fifteen years old and has never **been in love**. She likes boys. She **goes out with** them and sometimes she even **kisses** them. There are several boys she **is fond of**, and there are several boys who **care about** her. But she has never felt true love for anyone. And, oh, how she wants to **adore** someone and be adored, the way it is in the movies. She is very worried. Maybe, she thinks, there is something wrong with her. Maybe she will never **fall in love**. Maybe, and this is the



worst possibility of all, there is no such thing as true love.

Her friend, Darcy, is very different. She is always **falling in and out of love** and goes out with a different boy each week. Last week she **was madly**, passionately, **in love with** Micky. This week she has decided to stop seeing Micky and is **dating** Jim, who she is **crazy about**. Next week she probably won't be interested in Jim any more, but will be **going out with** Dave. She **fancies** Dave and **is very attracted to** him.

Exercise 1

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1 Sally Jones is worried because

- a) she doesn't like boys
- b) boys don't like her
- c) she can't fall in love

2 Sally thinks

- a) her life is like a romantic movie
- b) she may be different from other girls
- c) true love comes only once in your life

3 This week Darcy is in love with

- a) Micky
- b) Jim
- c) Dave

4 How does Darcy feel about Dave?

- a) She is in love with him.
- b) She would like to go out with him.
- c) She is not attracted to him.

Exercise 2

Match each phrase in the first column with a phrase in the second column which has almost the same meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 _____ to date | a) to adore |
| 2 _____ to be fond of | b) to go out with |
| 3 _____ to be crazy about | c) to care about |
| 4 _____ to fall out of love with | d) to be attracted to |
| 5 _____ to fancy | e) to stop loving |

Exercise 3

What are some of the things that lovers do to show their love? Match each verb in the first column with the most likely phrase in the second column.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 _____ hold | a) into each other's eyes |
| 2 _____ look | b) their arms around each other |
| 3 _____ kiss | c) hands |
| 4 _____ walk | d) passionately |
| 5 _____ put | e) arm in arm |

Dictionary work

Look at these items and put them in the right columns. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

roses
beaches
moonlight
champagne

candlelight
jewellery
forests
diamonds

soft music
gardens
firelight
chocolates

cocktails
parks
perfume
wine

**romantic
places**

**romantic
gifts**

**romantic food
and drink**

**romantic light
and music**

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Can you add to these lists?

Think about

- What advice would you give Sally Jones?
- Do you believe in true love? Are there different types of love?
- What do you think these English expressions mean?
 - Love is blind.
 - Love me, love my dog.
 - All is fair in love and war.

2.5 Marriage

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Dolores Valentine knows all about love. She is sixty-five years old and has **been married** six times. The first time she was a **bride**, her **wedding** day was on her seventeenth birthday. The last time she got married, she was sixty-two. Her **bridegroom** that day was seventy-five and he died two weeks later.

Dolores Valentine has been married six times, but the remarkable thing is that she has never **been divorced**. All six of her **husbands** died while they were married to her. Six times she has been a loving **wife** and six times she has been left a **widow**.

Now she is **engaged** again and is going to be married in six weeks' time. But this time she is going to marry a man much younger than herself. Her **fiancé** is a thirty-nine-year-old farmer – strong and healthy. This time Dolores feels pretty sure that she is going to be the one to die first and leave her husband a **widower**. But Dolores isn't worried. Until then, she is going to have a good time and enjoy life, because Dolores knows that you are only as old as you feel.



Exercise 1

Fill the blanks in these sentences with the correct information according to the passage.

- 1 Dolores was a _____ on the day she turned seventeen.
- 2 Dolores' last husband died at the age of _____.
- 3 Dolores has been married, but never _____.
- 4 Dolores has been a widow _____ times.
- 5 Dolores is now _____ to a farmer.
- 6 Dolores' _____ is thirty-nine years old.
- 7 Dolores' next _____ day will be in six weeks.
- 8 Dolores will become the _____ of a younger man.
- 9 The farmer will be Dolores' seventh _____.
- 10 Dolores expects that the farmer will one day be a _____.

Exercise 2

Put these words in the right boxes in the chart.

widower	boyfriend	bride	husband	fiancé
fiancée	girlfriend	wife	bridegroom	widow

	male	female
The person you are going out with		
The person you are engaged to		
The person on the day of their wedding		
The person you are married to		
The person left after the death of the husband/wife		

Exercise 3

Can you put these events into the right order?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 First, Jim and Olga _____ | a) got married |
| 2 Then, they _____ | b) fell in love |
| 3 So, they _____ | c) met |
| 4 Not long after that, they _____ | d) got divorced |
| 5 A few years later, they _____ | e) got engaged |
| 6 So, finally they _____ | f) fell out of love |

Just for fun

What makes a successful marriage? Put this list in order from most important (1) to least important (5) and compare your answers with other people's.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| _____ coming from the same money/class background | _____ having the same nationality |
| _____ having the same hobbies and leisure interests | _____ having the same religion |
| _____ having the same educational background | |

What else is important for a successful marriage?

Think about

- 1 What do you think is the best age to get married?
At what age do people usually get married in your country?
- 2 Do you think it is better to marry someone older or younger than yourself? Why?
- 3 In your country, who usually keeps the children if the parents get a divorce?

Vocabulary review

2 The inner self (Units 2.1–2.5)

2.1 Happiness and sadness

burst into tears
cheerful
commit suicide
complain
cry
dance
delighted
depressed
frown
grin
groan
happy
in a good mood
joke
laugh
miserable
pleased
sad
sigh
sing
smile
sulk
unhappy
upset
whistle

2.2 Stress and anger

angry
annoyed
bad-tempered
calm
frustrated
furious
irritated
moody
relaxed
tense
under stress

2.3 Fear

afraid
brave
calm
courageous
coward
cowardly
dangerous
frightened
hero
nervous
petrified
safe
terrified
worried

2.4 Love and loving

adore
beach
be attracted to
be crazy about
be fond of
be (madly) in love with
candelight
care about
champagne
chocolate
cocktail
date (*esp. AmE*)
diamond
fall in/out of love with
fancy (*esp. BrE*)
firelight
forest
garden
go out with
jewellery
kiss
moonlight
music
park
perfume
rose
soft
wine

2.5 Marriage

be/get divorced
be/get engaged
be/get married
bride
bridegroom
fiancé(e)
husband
wedding
widow
widower
wife

Use the words from the **Vocabulary review** to help you fill the blanks in these sentences. In some cases you have been given the last letter of the word. More than one answer may be possible, but there is usually one best answer.

- 1 'How old were you when you first _____ in love?'
- 2 'Well, I don't know if it was love, but when I was seventeen I was absolutely _____ about a French man who was ten years older than me.'
- 3 The day after her husband died, the sixty-year-old _____ told her family that she had
- 4 been _____ of her husband but never really loved him.
- 5 I have had a lot of problems recently and have felt under a lot of _____
- 6 On the day of the _____g there was a full moon. The young
- 7 _____ and her bridegroom were married in the evening, outside in the
- 8 _____t in the garden. It was so romantic.
- 9 I had to wait thirty minutes in the shop. When I was finally served I was so _____d, I told the shopkeeper that I no longer wanted anything.
- 10 When I get _____d, I don't talk, I don't smile, I don't laugh. I just like to sleep a lot.
- 11 At the end of the summer holiday, when they had to say goodbye, they both burst into _____.
- 12 'We shouldn't be so _____y,' he said. 'We'll see each other again, I'm sure.'
- 13 I think I'm a _____d. If I saw people fighting in the street, I wouldn't try to stop them because I might get hurt.
- 14 They were _____ for four months. Then one day he told his fiancée that he didn't want to get married.
- 15 She was so _____d of her husband that it took her six years to get up the
- 16 courage to tell him that she wanted to get _____d because she did not love him any more.
- 17 'You look very _____d. What's the problem?'
- 18 'I'm about to give a speech to a hundred people and I'm so _____s.'
- 19 I am in a very good _____ today. You see there is a girl that I am very
- 20 _____ to, and I heard that she likes me too.
- 21 People who are very _____y are very difficult to live with. They can be happy and
- 22 smiling one minute, and miserable and _____ the next.
- 23 I am not a very _____ person. I get nervous flying in aeroplanes, even though people
- 24 keep telling me that it's _____r to travel in an aeroplane than in a car.
- 25 People get very _____ when they find that they can't speak English perfectly after studying it for years.

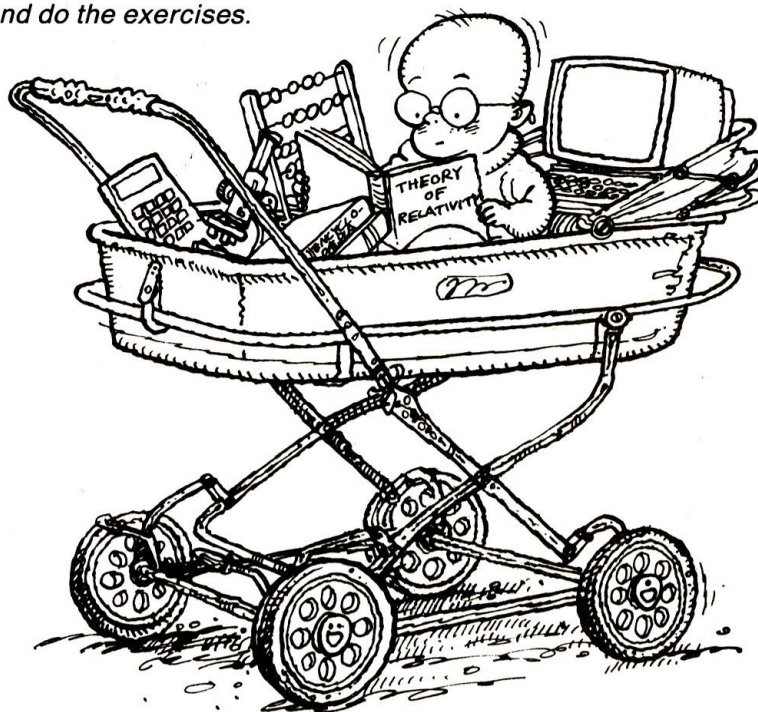
2.6 Intelligence

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

What makes one person more **intelligent** than another? What makes one person a **genius**, like the **brilliant** Albert Einstein, and another person a **fool**? Are people born intelligent or **stupid**, or is intelligence the result of where and how you live? These are very old questions and the answers to them are still not clear.

We know, however, that just being born with a good mind is not enough. In some ways, the mind is like a leg or an arm muscle. It needs exercise. Mental exercise is particularly important for young children. Many child psychologists think that parents should play with their children more often and give them problems to think about. The children are then more likely to grow up **bright** and intelligent. If, on the other hand, children are left alone a great deal with nothing to do, they are more likely to become **dull** and **unintelligent**.

Parents should also be careful what they say to young children. According to some psychologists, if parents are always telling a child that he or she is a fool or an **idiot**, then the child is more likely to keep doing **silly** and **foolish** things. So it is



probably better for parents to say very positive things to their children, such as 'That was a very **clever** thing you did' or 'You are such a **smart** child.'

What do you think? Are people born intelligent or do they become intelligent with the help of good parents and teachers?

Exercise 1

Change the words in dark print to make the sentences true, according to the passage.

- 1 Einstein was very **stupid**. _____
- 2 The more you **rest** your mind, the more intelligent you should become. _____
- 3 Parents should **never** play with their children. _____
- 4 Children who are always left alone are more likely to be **bright**. _____
- 5 It is bad for parents to tell children that they are **clever**. _____
- 6 Parents should say very **negative** things to their children. _____

Exercise 2

Put each word in one of the four columns, depending on whether it is an adjective or a noun meaning 'intelligent' or 'unintelligent'.

idiot	clever	bright	foolish	fool	genius	dull	brilliant	silly
-------	--------	--------	---------	------	--------	------	-----------	-------

intelligent (adj)	unintelligent (adj)	intelligent person (n)	unintelligent person (n)
1	4	7	8
2	5		9
3	6		

Exercise 3

Mr and Mrs Einstein have very bright children because they always talk to them in a very positive way. Mr and Mrs Potatohead's children are not so bright, perhaps because they criticize their children a lot. Which parents are talking to their children in these sentences?

- a) 'You little genius.'

b) 'That wasn't a very smart thing to do.'

c) 'I can't believe you could be so unintelligent.'

d) 'That was brilliant.'

e) 'What a bright child you are.'
- f) 'What a clever little boy.'

g) 'You little idiot.'

h) 'You're such an intelligent little girl.'

i) 'You stupid fool.'

j) 'How could you do such a foolish thing?'

1 The Einsteins

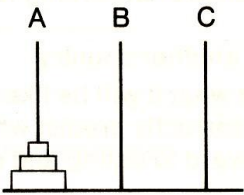
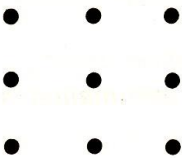
2 The Potatoheads

Just for fun

Can you solve these intelligence problems?

- 1 Try to join the nine dots by drawing only four straight lines and never taking your pencil off the paper.

2 Move the three circles from the first tower to the last tower so that the circles are in the same order. You can only move one circle at a time, and you can never place a larger circle on top of a smaller one.



- 3 If four days before tomorrow is Thursday, what is three days after yesterday?

Think about

- 1 Do you know any intelligence problems?

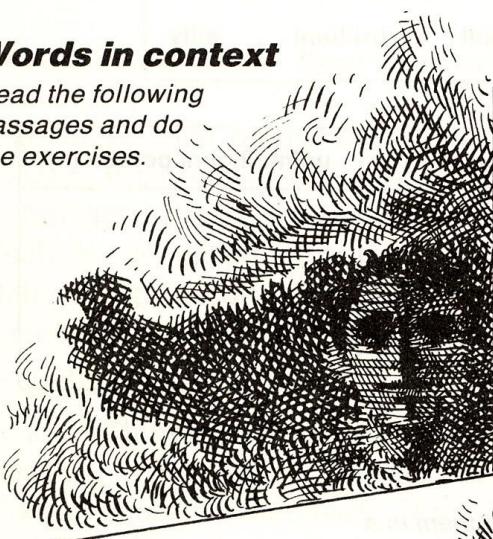
2 Do intelligent people always do well at school? Why? Why not?

3 What is psychology and what do psychologists study?

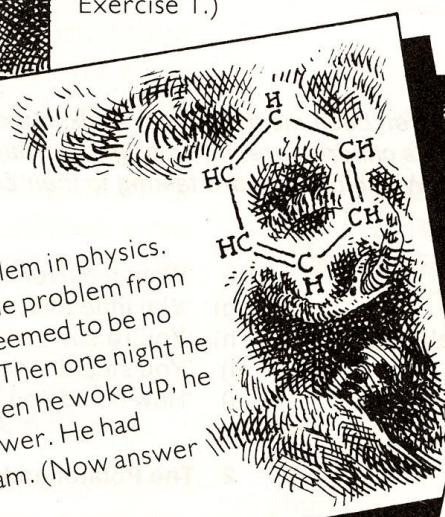
2.7 Ways the mind works

Words in context

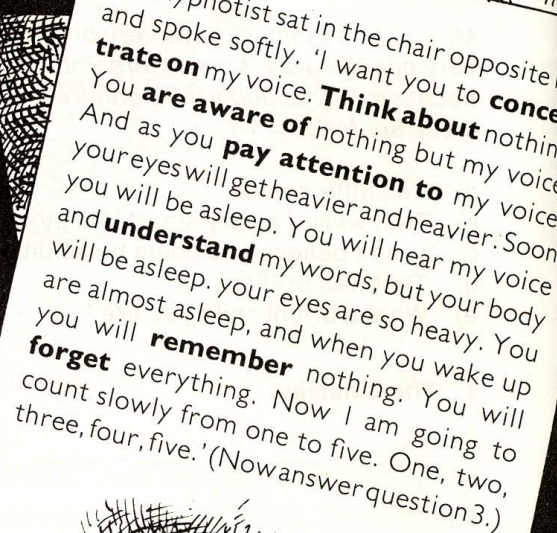
Read the following passages and do the exercises.



One of the most remarkable things about the human mind is our ability to **imagine** the future. In our minds, we can see what has not yet happened. For example, while we are **looking forward to** visiting a new place or country, we imagine what it will be like. We **predict** the way people will eat, dress and act. Of course, we do not always predict things correctly. Things are often very different from the way we expected them to be. (Now answer question 1, Exercise 1.)



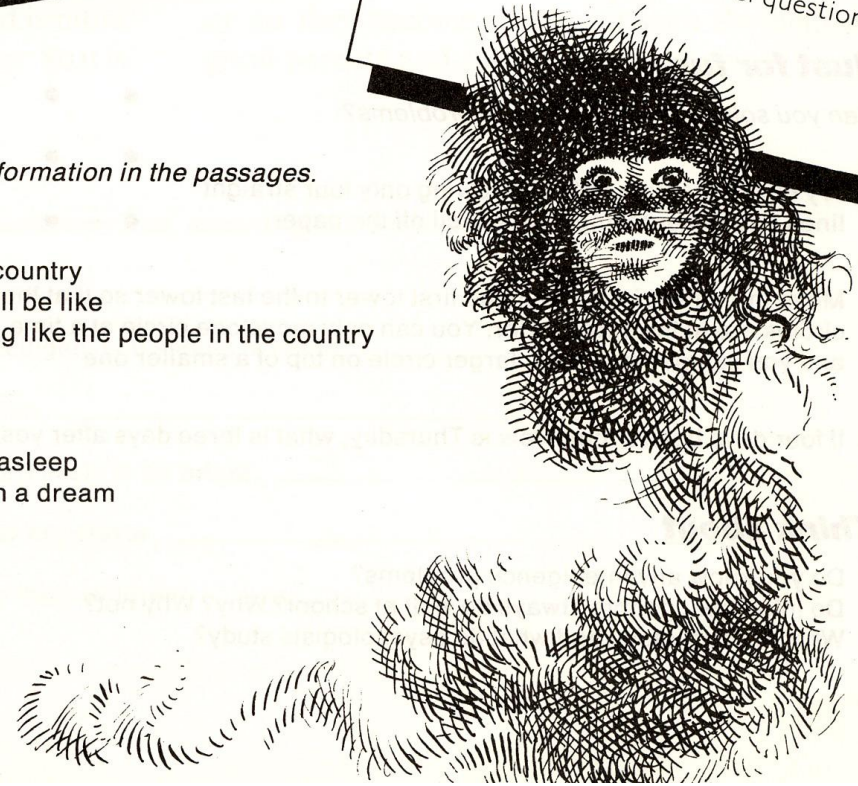
One of the most famous dreams in history is the dream of the German scientist, Kekule, who had been trying to **work out** a very difficult problem in physics. He had **studied** and **analysed** the problem from every angle for days, but there seemed to be no way of **finding out** the answer. Then one night he went to bed and **dreamed**. When he woke up, he **realized** that he **knew** the answer. He had **solved** the problem in his dream. (Now answer question 2.)



The hypnotist sat in the chair opposite and spoke softly. 'I want you to **concentrate on** my voice. **Think about** nothing and as you **pay attention to** my voice your eyes will get heavier and heavier. Soon you will be asleep. You will hear my voice and **understand** my words, but your body are almost asleep, and when you wake up you will **remember** nothing. You will **forget** everything. Now I am going to count slowly from one to five. One, two, three, four, five.' (Now answer question 3.)

Exercise 1

Choose the best answer according to the information in the passages.

- 
- 1 Before visiting another country
 - a) we imagine what it will be like in the country
 - b) we always correctly predict what it will be like
 - c) we look forward to eating and dressing like the people in the country
 - 2 The scientist
 - a) never managed to solve the problem
 - b) worked out the problem and then fell asleep
 - c) found out the answer to his problem in a dream
 - 3 The hypnotist told the woman to
 - a) concentrate on nothing
 - b) think about nothing
 - c) forget nothing

Exercise 2

Use prepositions to fill the blanks in these sentences.

- 1 Pay attention _____ me. You don't look as if you are listening to
- 2 one word I'm saying. What are you dreaming _____?
- 3 My sister is really looking forward _____ her next birthday. She
- 4 has found _____ that she is getting a new bicycle.
- 5 Are you aware _____ how much work I have to do?
- 6 Its very difficult to concentrate _____ it while you are singing.
- 7 He had been thinking _____ the problem for ages. Now, at last, he
- 8 had worked _____ the answer.
- 9 It happened so long ago. I'd forgotten _____ it.

Dictionary work

Change these verbs into nouns and use them to fill the blanks in the sentences, as in the example.
Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

Example: to decide He made a good decision.

- 1 to analyse – She gave an interesting _____ of the problem.
- 2 to study – I've made a _____ of the local customs.
- 3 to solve – Who is going to find a _____ to this problem?
- 4 to imagine – The child had a very strong _____.
- 5 to remember – She had no _____ of what had happened.
- 6 to know – I have no _____ of the matter.
- 7 to concentrate – He needed all his powers of _____.
- 8 to realize – She was suddenly struck by the _____.
- 9 to predict – His _____ was wrong. The other team won.
- 10 to understand – He has no _____ of the problem.

Think about

- 1 Do you think hypnosis works? Do you think you could be hypnotized?
- 2 Do you find it easy to: a) remember things clearly b) study for hours
c) work out mathematical problems?
- 3 Have you ever visited a place and then found it very different from what you expected?
In what ways?

2.8 Unusual states of mind

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Several hundred years ago, in the small town of Pisa in Italy, there lived an unusual man. His name was Galileo. Galileo was a professor of mathematics. He always dressed in **strange** clothes and used to walk around the town talking to himself. The people of Pisa were never quite sure whether Galileo was totally **crazy** or an amazing genius. He certainly had some very **peculiar** ideas.

One day Galileo gathered together some people from the town and asked them, 'What do you think will happen if I take one heavy ball and one much lighter ball and drop them at the same time from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa? Which ball do you think will hit the ground first?' Everyone thought this was a very **odd** question. The answer was obvious. Every **sensible** person knew that the heavy ball would land first. When Galileo said that they would arrive at the same time, the people were sure that he was

out of his mind. He dropped the two balls and they came down exactly together.

Next, Galileo made a powerful telescope and started to study the sky. It was then that he came up with the craziest idea of all. He told the people that the earth was moving very fast and that it was going around the sun. Now they were sure he was **insane**. No sensible, **rational** person could believe such **weird** and absurd things. If the earth were moving, people would not be able to stand up. And how could the earth be going around the sun? The sun was in the east every morning and in the west every evening. Every **reasonable** man knew that the sun must therefore be going round the earth.

This time everyone knew he could not possibly be **sane**. Galileo was put in prison for a long time because of his dangerous ideas, and he was only set free when he was ready to say that he had made a mistake.



Exercise 1

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 1 _____ Galileo was a mathematics student.
- 2 _____ Galileo wore unusual clothes.
- 3 _____ Sometimes the people of Pisa thought that Galileo was mad.
- 4 _____ Galileo dropped two very similar balls from the Tower of Pisa.
- 5 _____ Most people thought the balls would hit the ground at different times.
- 6 _____ The balls hit the ground at different times.
- 7 _____ Galileo bought a telescope to study the stars.
- 8 _____ When Galileo said the earth was moving, people thought he was insane.
- 9 _____ When Galileo said the earth was going round the sun, people thought he was a very sane person.

Exercise 2

Which of these words can be used to describe the types of people below?

a) sensible b) reasonable c) peculiar d) mad e) rational f) strange g) out of their mind h) odd i) insane

- 1 A person who has serious mental problems may be described as _____
- 2 A person who makes good decisions after thinking carefully may be described as _____
- 3 A person who acts a little differently from most other people may be described as. _____

Exercise 3

Match each statement on the left with a response on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 _____ We'll get married when we've saved enough money. | a) What strange weather! |
| 2 _____ She lost her job yesterday, and won a lot of money today. | b) That's a very peculiar idea. |
| 3 _____ He has green hair. | c) That's a very sensible suggestion. |
| 4 _____ It's sunny and raining at the same time. | d) That seems like a very rational decision. |
| 5 _____ Take an umbrella. It may rain. | e) That's insane! |
| 6 _____ She keeps talking to herself. | f) What a weird-looking person! |
| 7 _____ Let's wear our pyjamas to the party. | g) What a crazy life! |
| 8 _____ They went swimming in 0 degree weather. | h) What an odd woman! |

Dictionary work

Put these adjectives describing states of mind in the right columns.
Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

giddy	drunk	puzzled	amazed	intoxicated	astonished	dizzy	confused
-------	-------	---------	--------	-------------	------------	-------	----------

after too much
alcohol

when you can't
understand

when you are
very surprised

after turning round
and round

Think about

- 1 What are common examples of mental problems?
- 2 What are some of the causes of mental illness?
- 3 What are the most common forms of treatment for mental problems?

2.9 Good guys and bad guys

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.



Mean Scarface Billy rode into Dodge City late one night. He was the most **ruthless** cowboy in the wild, wild West and many a man, woman and child had met their death from his smoking gun. He was a **cruel** man, who enjoyed hurting people. He was a **selfish** and **greedy** man, who would take the money from a blind man's plate. He was a **dishonest** man, who would lie to his own mother.

Billy rode up to the Lucky Horse Saloon and went in. The room went quiet as he walked up to the bar where Goodtime Lil was serving the drinks. 'Hi, Lil. Give me a whisky,' he said. 'Make it a bottle of whisky.'

Goodtime Lil was Billy's girl. She was a **vain** girl, always looking at herself in mirrors and thinking how fine she looked. Because she was Billy's girl, she was a little **proud**, and thought she was more important than other people. But she was basically **good** and **kind**. She was always **sympathetic** when the customers told her their problems. And sometimes she was even **generous** and bought them a drink or two.

Meanwhile back at the Sheriff's office, a little boy came running in. 'Come quick,' he said to the Sheriff. 'Mean

Scarface Billy is back in town. He's over in the saloon right now.'

Sheriff Parker was the new Sheriff. He was young, brave and **honest**. He was also **sincere** in his wish to be **helpful** to the people of Dodge City, so he took his gun and went off to the saloon.

The Sheriff walked into the saloon holding his gun. 'Mean Scarface Billy,' he called. 'I'm the new Sheriff around here. Put down your gun. You're coming with me.'

Billy laughed. 'You young fool,' he said. And as he spoke he grabbed a young girl who was near him and held her in front of him. 'You'd better be careful, Sheriff. If you try to kill me, you may kill this **nice** innocent young girl.'

Then Mean Billy felt a piece of cold metal in the back of his neck. It was the gun of Goodtime Lil. 'I'm sorry, honey,' she said, 'but this is the end for you and me. I've found a good man. I've found an **unselfish** man who thinks about other people before himself. As for you and me, we're finished.'

Sheriff Parker looked across at Lil. 'Thanks baby,' he said. 'I guess I'm your man now ...'

Exercise 1

Put these pictures in the right order according to the passage.



Exercise 2

Which of these words are positive and which are negative?

Put a (+) sign next to the positive words and a (-) sign next to the negative words.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 nice () | 2 sympathetic () | 3 cruel () | 4 ruthless () |
| 5 selfish () | 6 kind () | 7 mean () | 8 honest () |
| 9 generous () | 10 helpful () | 11 vain () | 12 sincere () |

Exercise 3

Use these words to fill the blanks in the passage.

a) sincere b) honest c) cruel d) nice e) selfish f) sympathetic g) helpful h) generous

Bob Twoface is a very successful businessman. The people he works with don't like him very much because he is very (1 ____). He only does what he wants to do and never thinks about anyone else.

They also think that he is not an (2 ____) man. They think he doesn't always tell the truth.

At home, he is a very different person. He is (3 ____) in the house and the garden. He has a very (4 ____) ear and will listen carefully to your problems. He is (5 ____) to his dogs and cats and has certainly never been (6 ____) to them. He is also very (7 ____) and last year he gave ten thousand pounds to the poor.

People who know Bob both at home and at work often ask themselves: 'Which is the real Bob Twoface?

How (8 ____) is he?'

Dictionary work

Find the phrase in the first column that best completes the sentence in the second column.

You may have to look up the words in dark print in a dictionary, but answer as many as you can first.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 ____ People who are honest | a) share things with others. |
| 2 ____ People who are cruel | b) lie . |
| 3 ____ People who are proud | c) never cheat . |
| 4 ____ People who are generous | d) care about others. |
| 5 ____ People who are sympathetic | e) grab more than others. |
| 6 ____ People who are dishonest | f) admire themselves. |
| 7 ____ People who are greedy | g) hurt other people. |

Think about

- How would you describe a 'good' person?
- Are there times when it is right to be dishonest and tell a lie?
- How generous are you? Do you give money if a person asks you for money in the street?
- Which are more helpful and unselfish: a) city people or country people b) young or old c) rich or poor?

2.10 National characteristics

Dear Frank,

Hi! How are you getting on in the States? I am having a wonderful time here in England with your family and friends. Everyone is so friendly and hospitable. They all welcome me into their homes and treat me as one of the family.

I have been very surprised by English people. I thought they would all be very conservative and traditional. Instead I have found them very open to new ideas. I also thought English people would be rather shy. But most people seem very self-confident and sure of themselves, almost as much as Americans. I find the English very tolerant too. Nobody here seems to mind very much how you dress or what you say. Of course, there are some narrow-minded people too. But I don't think there are as many as there are back home in the States.

I often think of you in my home and what you must be thinking about Americans. I expect you think we are too hard-working and too materialistic. I never realized how much Americans talk about money, until I came to Britain. And you probably also think that Americans are very rude compared with the British. I don't think we're really so rude, it's just that we don't use all those polite British phrases like 'do you mind' and 'could I' and 'may I'.

One difference I have noticed is that the British don't seem as optimistic as Americans. In America we always think we can change things and make them better. But I get the feeling that the British have a rather pessimistic view of life.

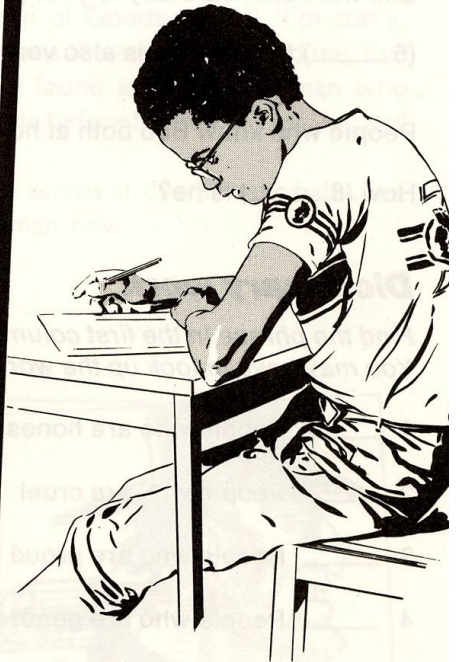
I'm feeling lazy so that's all I'm going to write now. I look forward to hearing your impressions of America.

Yours,
Dave

Words in context

Read the following letter and do the exercises.

This is a letter from Dave. Dave is an American exchange student in Britain, who is living in Frank's home, while Frank stays in America with Dave's family.



Exercise 1

According to Dave, do these words best describe British people (B) or American people (A)?

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 rude _____ | 2 materialistic _____ | 3 hard-working _____ |
| 4 tolerant _____ | 5 self-confident _____ | 6 optimistic _____ |

Exercise 2

Find the words in Dave's letter which mean the following:

- a) treating someone as one of the family _____
- b) not minding how other people dress and talk _____
- c) not open to new ideas _____
- d) sure of yourself _____
- e) using words like 'please' and 'may I' _____
- f) thinking you can make things better _____

Exercise 3

Find five pairs of words which are opposite in meaning and use them to fill in the chart.

_____	and	_____
_____	and	_____
_____	and	_____
_____	and	_____
_____	and	_____

tolerant	polite
optimistic	shy
lazy	narrow-minded
rude	self-confident
pessimistic	hard-working

Just for fun

Think of a nationality (for example English, American, or your own nationality).

Put these characteristics in order from most typical (1) to least typical (8) of that nationality.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| polite | _____ | friendly | _____ |
| shy | _____ | tolerant | _____ |
| traditional | _____ | hard-working | _____ |
| hospitable | _____ | materialistic | _____ |

Now compare your answers with other people's and see whether they agree with you.

Think about

- 1 What characteristics do people from other countries think people from your country have?
Do you think they are right or wrong?
- 2 Do you sometimes feel shy? In what situations?
- 3 In what ways do you think your parents' generation is different from your generation?
- 4 Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future? Why?

Vocabulary review

2 The inner self (Units 2.6–2.10)

2.6 Intelligence

bright
brilliant
clever
dull
fool
foolish
genius
idiot
intelligent
silly
smart
stupid
unintelligent

2.7 Ways the mind works

analyse
be aware of
concentrate on
decide
dream
find out
forget
imagine
know
look forward to
pay attention to
predict
realize
remember
solve
study
think about
understand
work out

2.8 Unusual states of mind

amazed
astonished
confused
crazy
dizzy
drunk
giddy
insane
intoxicated
mad
odd
out of one's mind
peculiar
puzzled
rational
reasonable
sane
sensible
strange
weird

2.9 Good guys and bad guys

admire
care about
cheat
cruel
dishonest
generous
good
grab
greedy
helpful
honest
hurt

kind
lie
mean
nice
proud
ruthless
selfish
share
sincere
sympathetic
unselfish
vain

2.10 National characteristics

friendly
hard-working
hospitable
lazy
materialistic
narrow-minded
optimistic
pessimistic
polite
rude
self-confident
shy
tolerant
traditional

Test yourself 4

Use the words from the **Vocabulary review** to help you fill the blanks in these sentences. In some cases you have been given the last letter of the word. More than one answer may be possible, but there is usually one best answer.

- 1 She's so _____, she never says 'please' or 'thank you.'
- 2 'Do you _____ how old I am?'
'I think you're about twenty-two years old.'
- 3 The music is so loud I can't _____ e on my homework.
- 4 Do you think it is really _____ t to lie about your age?
- 5 The young man who killed his parents went _____ afterwards and had to go into a mental hospital.
- 6 At first, I didn't know why his hand looked _____ e, but then I
- 7 _____ d that he had six fingers.
- 8 'I think people who don't wear seat belts in a car are very _____ h.'
- 9 'I agree. Wearing a seat belt is a very _____ e thing to do.'
- 10 I must be an _____ t. I'm sure this problem is very simple, but I just can't work out the answer.
- 11 During the examination the teacher saw that one of the students was _____. She was looking at another student's answers.
- 12 'This mathematics problem is so difficult, I don't think I'll ever _____ it.'
- 13 'Oh, that's why you have such a _____ d look on your face.'
- 14 I'm extremely _____ c. I don't think there will ever be another world war.
- 15 'My little brother is very _____. He has eaten all the ice cream.'
- 16 'What a _____ h boy! He could have left some for us.'
- 17 In many countries it is _____ l for a woman to wear white clothes on her wedding day.
- 18 Often the people who have the most money are the least _____ s.
- 19 'You're so _____. You get up late, go to bed early, and never do any work in the house.'
- 20 'That's because, in my opinion, it's _____ d to work too hard.'
- 21 Don't you agree that Mozart was a _____ s? He was writing music by the age of four!
- 22 'Can you _____ what is going to happen tomorrow?'
- 23 'I'm _____ r but I'm not a genius. Nobody can be sure about the future.'
- 24 Some people who don't like to talk very much may not be _____, they may just be quiet people.
- 25 I had a very _____ r dream last night.

3 The world about us

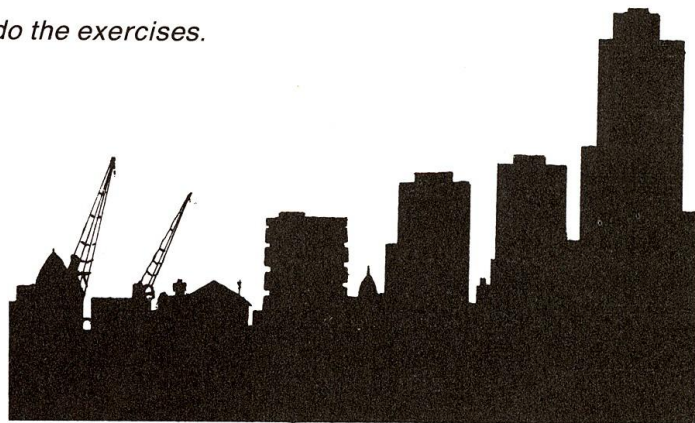
3.1 Town and country

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Today, people all over the world are moving out of small **villages** in the **country** to go and live in big, noisy **cities**. They are moving from the peaceful **hills**, **mountains**, **fields**, **rivers** and **streams** of the **country-side** to the busy world of streets, buildings, traffic and crowds. This movement from **rural areas** to **urban areas** has been going on for over two hundred years.

In many countries, the main reason people come to live in **towns** and cities is work. After one or two large **factories** have been built in or near a town, people come to find work, and soon an **industrial area** begins to grow. There is usually a **residential area** nearby, where the factory workers can live. The families of these workers need **schools**, hospitals and **shops**, so more people come to live in the area to provide these services – and so a city grows.

In every major city in the world, there is a **business district** where the big companies have their main offices. In the United States, this area is usually in the **city centre** downtown. It is here that you can see the huge **skyscraper** office blocks. The people who



work here often travel a long way to work each day. Many of them live in the **suburbs** of the city, far away from the industrial area and the city centre. Some suburbs are very pleasant, with nice houses and big **gardens**. There are usually **parks** for children to play in and large **department stores** where you can buy all you need.

But what is the future of the big cities? Will they continue to get bigger and bigger? Perhaps not. Some major cities have actually become smaller in the last ten years, and it is quite possible that one day we will see people moving out of the major cities and back into smaller towns and villages.

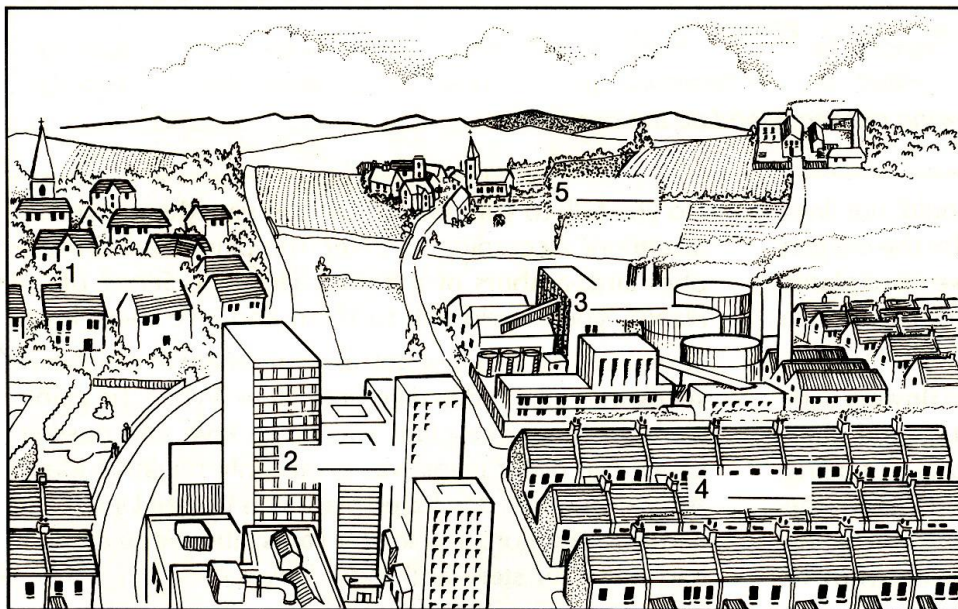
Exercise 1

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 1 _____ Many people from small villages go to live in big cities.
- 2 _____ Urban areas contain mainly hills, mountains, rivers and streams.
- 3 _____ Many people go to live in urban areas to find work.
- 4 _____ Factories are built inside residential areas.
- 5 _____ Business districts are usually in the city centres.
- 6 _____ Workers in the city centres often live in skyscrapers in the suburbs.
- 7 _____ The suburbs of a city usually contain more trees, parks and gardens than the city centres.
- 8 _____ The movement from country to city will definitely continue in the future.

Exercise 2

Look at the picture and find these areas.



- a) the industrial area
- b) the suburbs
- c) the residential area
- d) the business district
- e) the rural area

Exercise 3

Look at these pairs of items. Decide which is larger in size and put a cross (x) next to it.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 _____ hill | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mountain | 7 _____ river | _____ stream |
| 2 _____ village | _____ town | 8 _____ park | _____ garden |
| 3 _____ city | _____ business district | 9 _____ shop | _____ department store |
| 4 _____ field | _____ countryside | 10 _____ factory | _____ industrial area |
| 5 _____ urban area | _____ city centre | 11 _____ rural area | _____ farm |
| 6 _____ skyscraper | _____ house | 12 _____ house | _____ residential area |

Dictionary work

Look at this list of buildings. Write (H) next to those buildings which can be people's homes. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 _____ schools | 2 _____ farms | 3 _____ mansions |
| 4 _____ castles | 5 _____ banks | 6 _____ flats |
| 7 _____ museums | 8 _____ palaces | 9 _____ hotels |
| 10 _____ theatres | 11 _____ cottages | 12 _____ churches |
| 13 _____ cathedrals | 14 _____ bungalows | 15 _____ garages |

Think about

- 1 Do you live in a village, a town, or a big city?
- 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city?
- 3 Where would you like to live and why?

3.2 The world of plants

Words in context Read the following passages and do the exercises.

Without **plants**, people could not live. We eat plants. We breathe the oxygen that plants produce. And we need plants for another, very different reason: we need them for their beauty.

Imagine a world with no plants. Imagine no **flowers** with their sweet smells, their beautiful colours and their lovely shapes. Imagine, when the wind blows, not being able to hear the **leaves** in the **trees** or watch the **branches** swing from side to side. Imagine not being able to see the **buds** on the trees open and turn to colourful **blossom**.

Everywhere people need the beauty of plants. That is why even in big modern cities, we have parks full of trees, **bushes** and flowers. That is why architects always try to design houses with room for some **grass** and a garden. That is why in every city apartment you are sure to find some green houseplants growing in **pots**, or freshly cut flowers in a **vase** of water. (Now answer questions 1, 2 and 3 in Exercise 1.)

Exercise 1

Choose the best answer according to the passages.

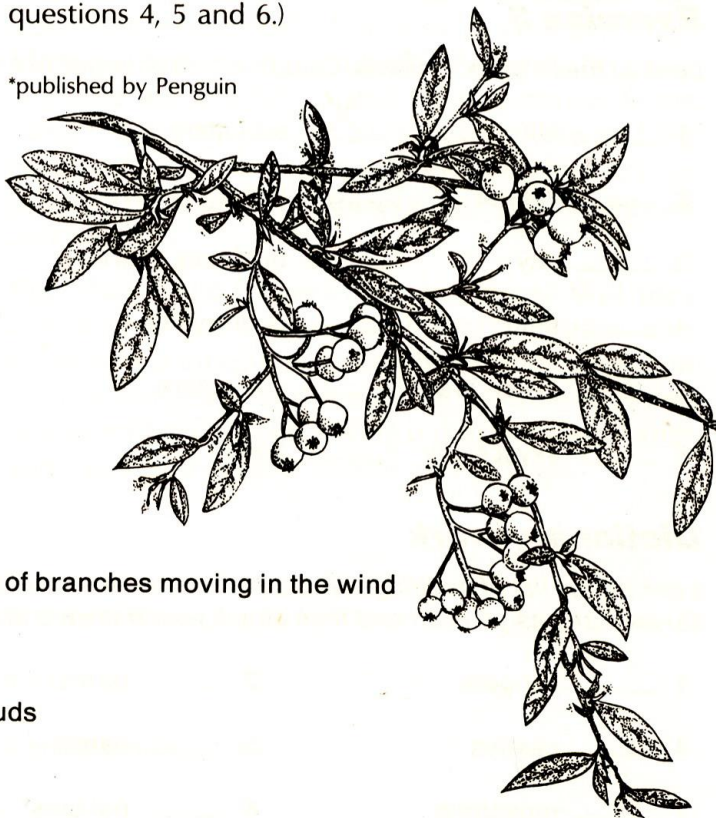
- 1 According to the first passage, we need plants for
a) two reasons b) three reasons c) four reasons
- 2 If there were no plants, the writer would miss
a) the smells, colours and shapes of trees b) the sight of branches moving in the wind
c) the sound of flowers blowing in the wind
- 3 Just before it blossoms, a tree
a) loses its leaves b) closes its buds c) opens its buds
- 4 According to Tompkins and Bird, plants
a) love to talk b) love to be loved c) love to love
- 5 In the experiment, the two plants were
a) talked to in two different ways b) planted in the same place c) both given love and attention
- 6 At the end of six months
a) the plants were the same size b) one plant had longer roots than the other
c) one plant had longer roots, the other plant had a thicker stem

Do you talk to your plants? Do you give them love and attention? According to Peter Tompkins and Christopher Bird, authors of a book called *The Secret Life of Plants**, you should talk to them and give them love.

Tompkins and Bird describe an experiment in which two **seeds** were planted in different places. While the plants were growing, one plant was given love and positive ideas. The other plant was given only negative ideas. After six months, the loved plant was bigger. Under the earth, it had more and longer **roots**; above the earth, it had a thicker **stem** and more leaves.

So be careful when you are talking in front of your plants. They may be listening to you! (Now answer questions 4, 5 and 6.)

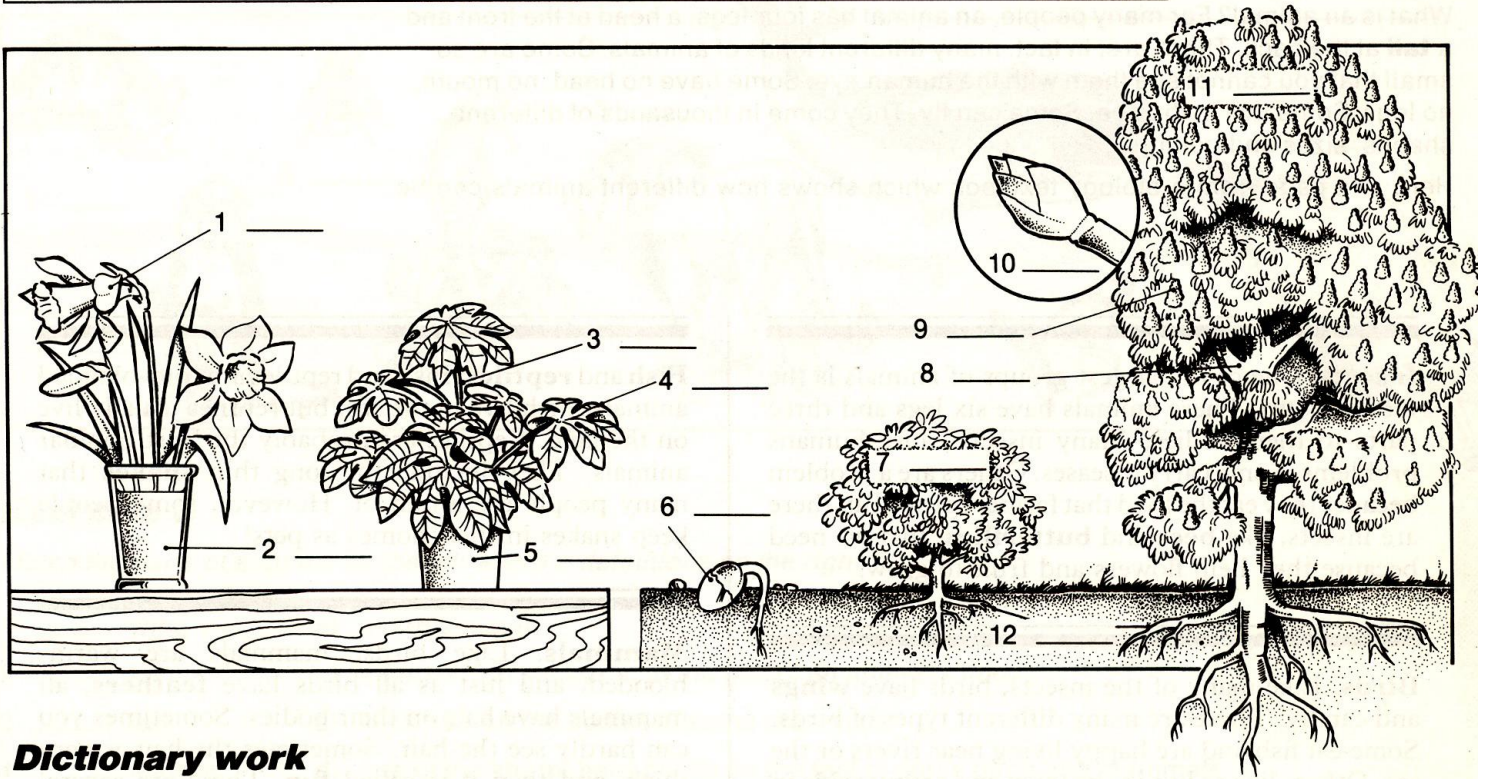
*published by Penguin



Exercise 2

Match these words with the pictures.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| a) tree | b) vase | c) seed | d) stem | e) flower | f) branch |
| g) bud | h) roots | i) leaf | j) blossom | k) bush | l) pot |



Dictionary work

Match the definitions with the words. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 _____ dried grass which is used to feed cows and horses | a) weed |
| 2 _____ a type of grass grown to make bread | b) seaweed |
| 3 _____ a thick forest in a hot country | c) palm |
| 4 _____ a plant that is often used in cooking or medicine | d) wheat |
| 5 _____ a tree that grows a lot in hot countries | e) rose |
| 6 _____ an unwanted wild plant | f) herb |
| 7 _____ a tree whose wood is often used for furniture | g) hay |
| 8 _____ a plant that grows near or in the sea | h) jungle |
| 9 _____ a beautiful flower | i) oak |

Think about

- What do you think of the idea that you should talk to your plants and give them love?
- In English, we say someone has 'green fingers' if plants grow well for them.
Do you enjoy gardening and looking after plants? Do you have green fingers?
- When do people give each other flowers in your country?

3.3 The animal kingdom

Words in context Read the following passages and do the exercises.

What is an animal? For many people, an animal has four legs, a head at the front and a **tail** at the back. There are, in fact, many different kinds of animals. Some are so small that you cannot see them with the human eye. Some have no head, no mouth, no legs. Some live in the sea. Some can fly. They come in thousands of different shapes, sizes and colours.

Here is a page from a biology textbook which shows how different animals can be.

Insects. One of the largest groups of animals is the insect group. These animals have six legs and three parts to their bodies. Many insects cause humans problems. Some carry diseases. Others are a problem because they eat the food that farmers grow. But there are insects, like **bees** and **butterflies**, that we need because they help flowers and fruit to grow.

Birds. Like many of the insects, birds have **wings** and can fly. There are many different types of birds. Some eat fish and are happy living near rivers or the sea. Others like to live in the town and countryside in flocks of many hundreds and eat mostly insects, and there are birds which like to live alone high in the mountains. These birds, like the mountain **eagle**, eat meat with their strong sharp **beaks**. They also have sharp **claws** on their feet, which are perfect for hunting and killing.

Fish and reptiles. Fish and reptiles are cold-blooded animals. Fish live in the sea, but reptiles usually live on the land. Reptiles are probably the least popular animals. They include the long thin **snakes** that many people are afraid of. However, some people keep snakes in their homes as pets!

Mammals. Like birds, mammals are warm-blooded, and just as all birds have **feathers**, all mammals have hair on their bodies. Sometimes you can hardly see the hair. Sometimes the hair is very thick, and then it is called **fur**. There are several different groups of mammals. There are the cats, which include **lions** and **tigers**; there are animals with large front teeth, which include **mice** and **rats**; there are the sea mammals, which include the **whale**, the largest animal in the world. Then there are animals which have two arms and can walk on two legs like **monkeys** and, of course, humans.

Now, how would you answer the question: what is an animal?

Exercise 1

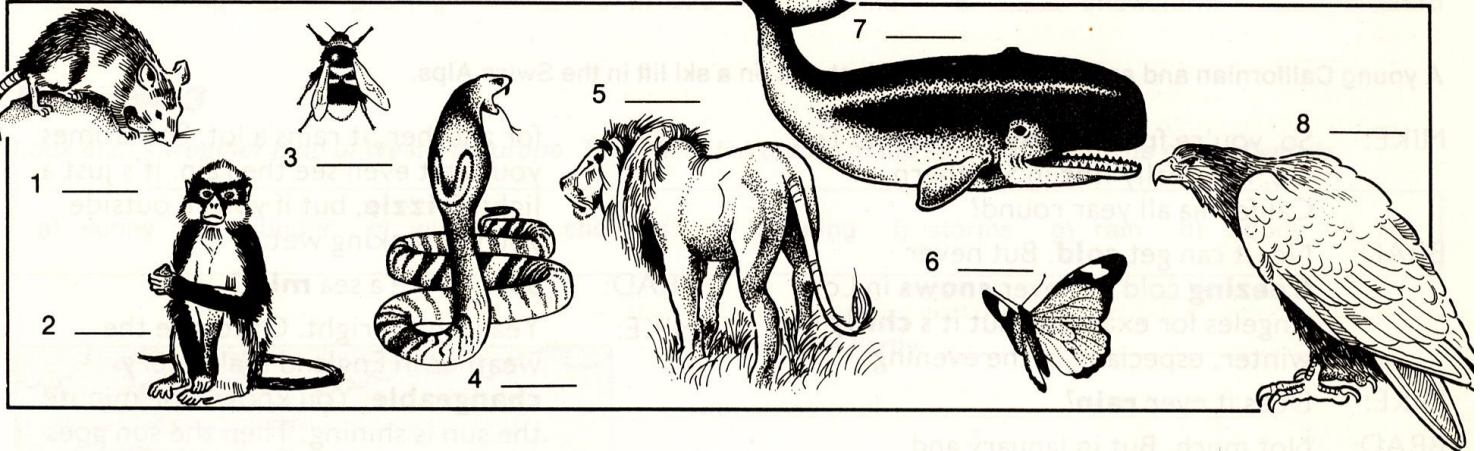
Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passages.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 _____ All animals have four legs. | 6 _____ Some fish live on the land. |
| 2 _____ All insects have three parts to their bodies. | 7 _____ All reptiles live on the land. |
| 3 _____ All insects cause people problems. | 8 _____ All mammals live on the land. |
| 4 _____ All birds and insects have wings. | 9 _____ All mammals have hair on their skin. |
| 5 _____ Some birds eat fish. | 10 _____ A whale is a mammal. |

Exercise 2

Match the names of the animals with the pictures.

a) a bee b) a butterfly c) a rat d) a whale e) a lion f) an eagle g) a snake h) a monkey



Exercise 3

Match the parts of animals on the left with the definitions on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 _____ wing | a) a bird's mouth |
| 2 _____ fur | b) a part which sticks out at the end of an animal's body |
| 3 _____ tail | c) thick hair on the bodies of some mammals |
| 4 _____ feather | d) one of the sharp, hard points on the feet of some birds and mammals |
| 5 _____ beak | e) part of an animal which is used for flying |
| 6 _____ claw | g) one of many parts of the covering that grows on a bird's body |

Dictionary work

Put each animal in one of the four columns. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

shark	crocodile	parrot	owl	wasp	mouse
goat	seagull	fly	lizard	beetle	tiger

insects	birds	fish and reptiles	mammals

Think about

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Do people in your country keep pets? If so, which are the most common? | 3 What dangerous animals do you have in your country? |
| 2 What unusual pets do some people keep? | 4 Some people think it is wrong to keep animals in zoos. Do you agree? |

3.4 Weather

Words in context Read the following dialogue and do the exercises.

A young Californian and an Englishman have just met on a ski lift in the Swiss Alps.

- MIKE: So, you're from **sunny** California. Tell me, is it really **hot** in Southern California all year round?
- BRAD: No, it can get **cold**. But never **freezing** cold. It never **snows** in Los Angeles for example. But it's **chilly** in winter, especially in the evenings.
- MIKE: Does it ever **rain**?
- BRAD: Not much. But in January and February we sometimes get really heavy **rainstorms** that last all day.
- MIKE: And what's the summer like?
- BRAD: It can be **boiling hot** in the summer. Too warm for me. In Los Angeles, it gets **smoggy** too. Your eyes hurt and you can't see the sun in the sky.
- MIKE: How awful!
- BRAD: Yes, it is. But what about English weather? Is it true that London is very foggy?
- MIKE: No. People always think that. You see it all the time in the movies, but actually London hasn't had any thick **fogs** since the 1950s. The weather in England is bad though.
- BRAD: Yes, I've heard that, but how bad is it?
- MIKE: Well, for one thing, it never gets really hot, even in the summer. And for another, it rains a lot. Sometimes you can't even see the rain. It's just a light **drizzle**, but if you're outside you get soaking wet.
- BRAD: Sort of like a sea **mist**?
- MIKE: Yeah, that's right. Of course the weather in England is also very **changeable**. You know, one minute the sun is shining. Then the sun goes behind a cloud and it gets all dark and **cloudy**. Then there'll be a terrible **storm** with loud **thunder** and flashes of **lightning**. Then suddenly the sun is out again and it's lovely and bright. But just when you think it's safe to go out, along comes a quick **shower** and it's **pouring** with rain again.
- BRAD: Sounds terrible. What do you think of the weather here?
- MIKE: It's great. I love the snow. As long as there's no **wind** it's all right. Even a light **breeze** is unpleasant in the snow, don't you think?
- BRAD: Yeah, I guess you're right. But every now and then we need a heavy **snowstorm** like that **blizzard** last night, so we can get some nice fresh snow to ski on. Well, here we are. Nice talking to you. Enjoy the skiing.

Exercise 1

Look at the descriptions of weather and decide whether they are true of Los Angeles and/or London weather, according to the dialogue. Put crosses (x) in the right boxes.

	rains often	only chilly in winter	changeable	drizzles	sudden showers	smoggy	never snows	can be boiling
London								
Los Angeles								

Exercise 2

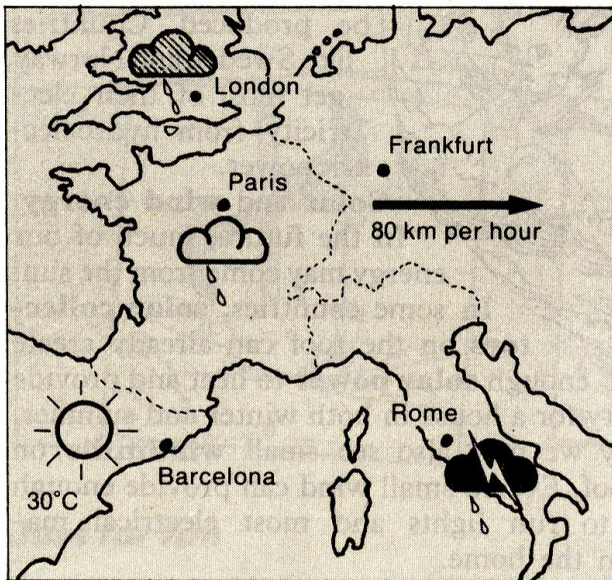
Each of these pairs of words has a similar meaning, but one word in each pair is stronger. Put a cross (x) against the word with the stronger meaning, as in the example.

- 1 ☒ fog ☐ mist 2 ☐ cold ☐ freezing 3 ☐ chilly ☐ cold
4 ☐ raining ☐ pouring 5 ☐ breeze ☐ wind 6 ☐ snowstorm ☐ blizzard

Exercise 3

Look at this weather map of Western Europe. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences with the correct words.

- a) sunny b) thunder c) windy d) showers e) lightning f) storms g) rain h) cloudy i) hot



- 1 Paris will be partly _____ with occasional _____
2 In London you can expect _____ throughout the day.
3 Barcelona should be very _____ and _____ all day.
4 It will be very _____ in Frankfurt.
5 You can expect to find _____ and _____ in Rome during some heavy summer _____

Just for fun

R A D M E E G O P T
T H D R C H I L L Y
H I A R I A N G A R
U S S E A Z E N A C
N O W S P Z Z I O L
D W O N E E N L L O
E L I E Z K D I E U
R E R E E C H O L D
T B W O N S O B O B
O R L P O U R I N G

There are nine words that describe weather hidden in this square.

The words may be written forwards, backwards, diagonally, up or down. Can you find them?

Think about

- 1 What is the weather like in your country?
- 2 Do you have seasons in your country? When are they? Which is your favourite and why?
- 3 What is the weather like right now? What has it been like for the last couple of days?
- 4 What sort of climate would you like to live in?

3.5 Energy sources

Words in context Read the following passages and do the exercises.

Coal. It was coal that produced the **energy** to run the factories of the first big industrial countries, such as Britain and Germany. Coalminers worked long hard hours in cold dark **coalmines** to bring this black rock above ground. They called it black gold.

Oil and gas. Texas, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela:

these are only a few of the places where oil has been found. Today, big oil companies still spend millions of dollars looking for oil, and when they find it, a new **oil well** is started and the company makes even more millions. Sometimes they don't find oil underneath the earth. They find gas. But gas, too, can be used for energy. It is a good energy source for heating and cooking.

Nuclear or atomic energy. It is incredible to think that from the nucleus of the atom – one of the smallest things in the world – can come enormous amounts of energy. This energy, which is called

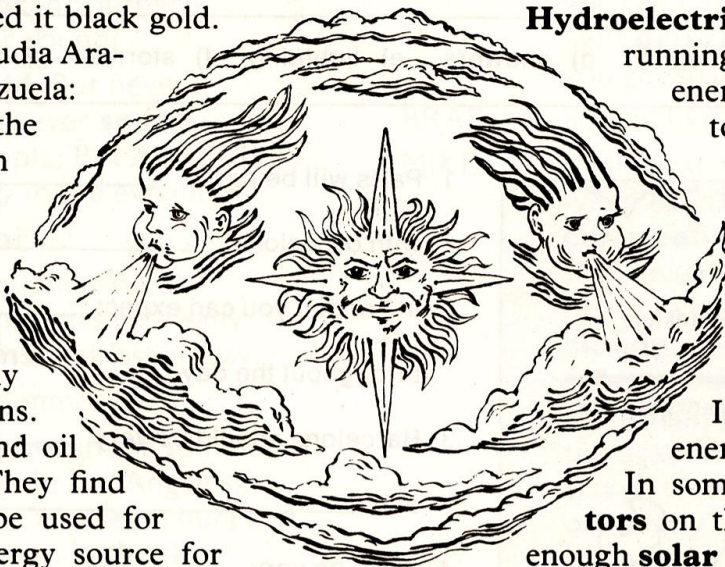
nuclear or atomic energy, can either be controlled in **nuclear power stations** to create electricity for millions of homes, or it can be used in war to destroy millions of homes.

Hydroelectric power. Water from fast-running rivers is another source of energy. By building large **dams** to control the water, millions of kilowatts of power can be produced. Countries like Sweden and Norway, get most of their electricity from hydroelectric power.

Solar and wind energy.

In the future, much of our energy may come from the sun.

In some countries, **solar collectors** on the roof can already create enough **solar power** to heat and provide electricity for a house in both winter and summer. One day we may also see small **windmills** on every roof. Even a small wind can provide enough **power** to run lights and most electrical machines in the home.



Exercise 1

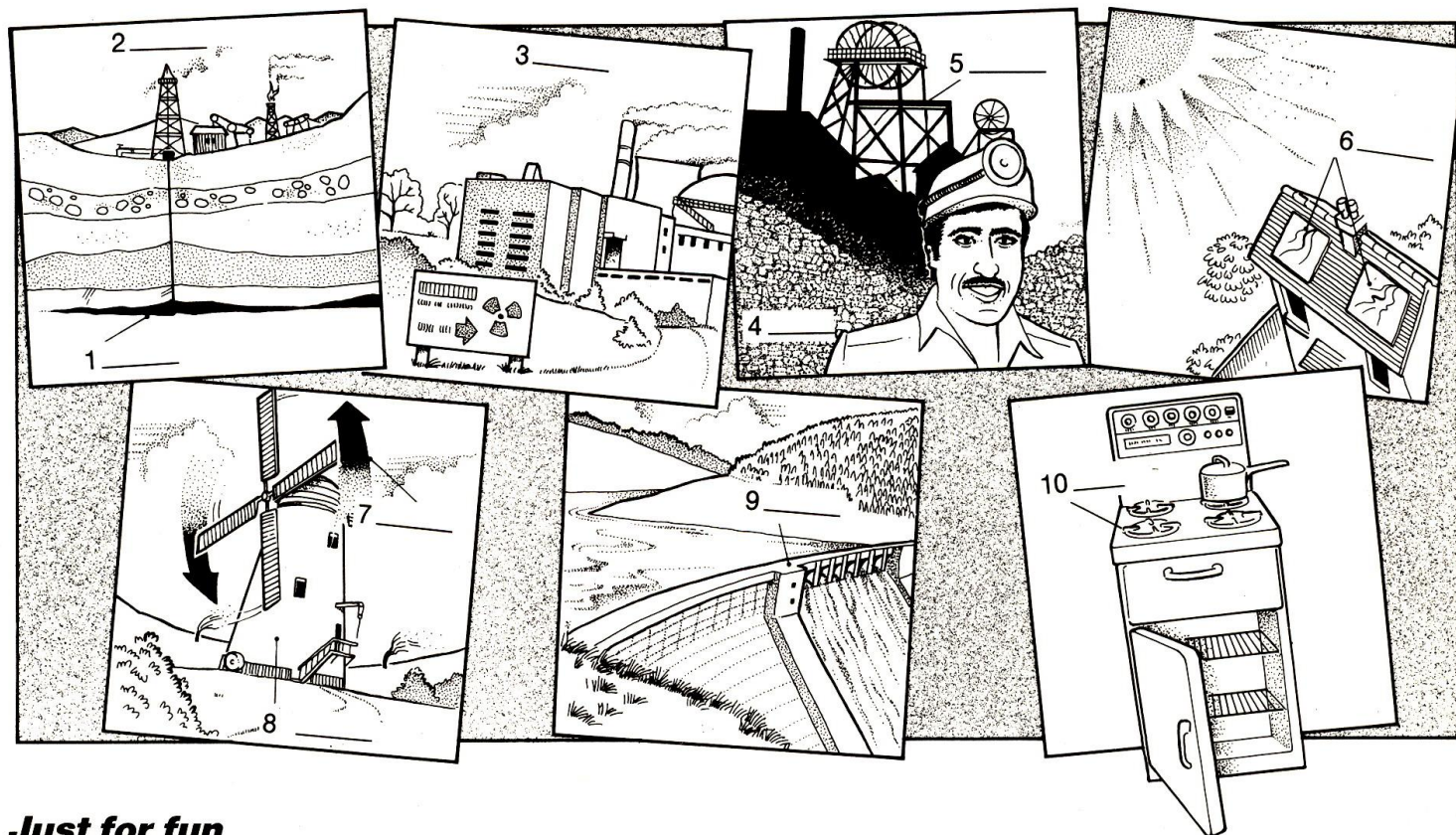
Change the words in dark print to make the sentences true, according to the information in the passages.

- 1 The colour of a piece of coal is **gold**.
- 2 Sweden and Norway produce a great deal of **solar energy**.
- 3 There are many **water** wells in Saudi Arabia.
- 4 Another word for atomic energy is **hydroelectric** energy.
- 5 When oil companies look for oil they sometimes find **coal** instead.
- 6 **Solar collectors** can be used to catch the power of the wind.
- 7 A **nuclear power station** is used to stop water in fast-running rivers.
- 8 **Hydroelectric** power can be used in war to kill millions of people.

Exercise 2

Match the words with the pictures.

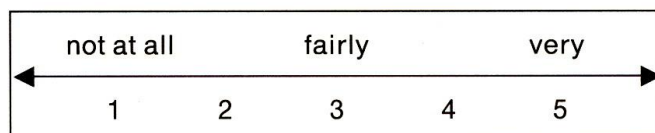
- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| a) oil | b) nuclear power station | c) coal | d) windmill | e) solar collectors |
| f) coalmine | g) dam | h) wind power | i) gas | j) oil well |



Just for fun

Use the scale next to the chart, and decide how far you think each energy source is cheap, clean, safe, and abundant (i.e. there is a lot of it in the world).

	cheap	clean	safe	abundant
coal				
oil				
solar				
nuclear				



Think about

- Which sources of energy are used in your country?
- Are you for or against nuclear energy? Why?
- Can you think of some ways of saving energy?
- What other sources of energy do you know of? Make a list.

Vocabulary review

3 The world about us (Units 3.1–3.5)

3.1 Town and country

area
bank
bungalow
business district
castle
cathedral
church
city
city centre (*AmE* city center)
cottage
country
countryside
department store
factory
farm
field
flat (*AmE* apartment)
garage
garden
hill
hotel
industrial
mansion
mountain
museum
palace
park
residential
river
rural
school
shop (*AmE* store)
skyscraper
stream
suburb
theatre (*AmE* theater)
town
urban
village

3.2 The world of plants

blossom
branch
bud
bush

flower
grass
hay
herb
jungle
leaf
oak
palm
plant
pot
root
rose
seaweed
seed
stem
tree
vase
weed
wheat

3.3 The animal kingdom

beak
bee
beetle
bird
butterfly
cat
claw
crocodile
eagle
feather
fish
fly
fur
goat
insect
lion
lizard
mammal
monkey
mouse
owl
parrot
rat
reptile
seagull
shark
snake

tail
tiger
wasp
whale
wing

3.4 Weather

blizzard
boiling
breeze
changeable
chilly
cloudy
cold
drizzle
fog
freezing
hot
lightning
mist
pouring
rain
rainstorm
shower
smoggy
snow
snowstorm
storm
sunny
thunder
wind

3.5 Energy sources

atomic energy
coal
coalmine
dam
energy
gas
hydroelectric power
nuclear energy
nuclear power station
oil
oil well
power
solar collector
solar power
windmill
wind power

Test yourself 5

Use the words from the **Vocabulary review** to help you fill the blanks in these sentences. In some cases you have been given the last letter of the word. More than one answer may be possible, but there is usually one best answer.

- 1 The largest animal is the _____. It lives in the sea, but it is not a fish.
- 2 It's a _____l.
- 3 Can you see the _____y in that tree? Look it's on the third
- 4 _____h on the right.
- 5 I work in the city centre, but I live in the _____. It takes me over an hour to get to work every day.
- 6 Some people don't like gardening because you have to pull up all the _____
- 7 around the flower beds, and of course you have to keep cutting the _____s. It's a lot of work.
- 8 I have been staying with my uncle in a nice little _____e in the country.
- 9 Many people think that _____r energy is too dangerous. They think
- 10 that we should continue to use _____l and also try to find other new sources of energy.
- 'What kind of tree is this?'
- 11 'It's a lemon tree. Doesn't the _____m smell wonderful?'
- 12 New York is famous for its _____s.
- 13 These trees do not lose their _____ in winter.
- 14 Cats like to chase birds, mice and _____s.
- 15 One day while I was walking in the _____e near my village,
- 16 there was a big storm. I went under a tree which was struck by _____g.
- 17 It is dangerous to walk in the jungle. They say there are poisonous _____.
- 18 The _____ is terrible. I can't see anything. I'll have to stop driving.
- 19 Some people don't like living in cities and prefer to live in small _____ where life is quieter.
- 'Why is the ground wet?'
- 20 'While you were sleeping there was a quick _____r.
- 21 I don't think there is enough _____r in this wind to turn this old
- 22 _____l.
- 23 It's _____g today. I'm going to have to wear my warmest clothes when
- 24 I go out. Later, when I come home, we'll have a nice _____l fire.
- 25 The weatherman on television said it was going to be _____y in the morning, but that the sun would come out in the afternoon.

3.6 Travelling by air

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

I knew it was going to be a bad day when, on the way to the airport, the taxi driver told me he was lost.

I had **booked** my **flight** over the telephone, so when we finally arrived, I had to rush to the **reservations desk** to pay for my **ticket**. The woman at the desk told me that my name was not on the **passenger** list. It took fifteen minutes for her to realize that she had spelled my name incorrectly. She gave me my ticket and told me I'd better **check** in my **luggage** quickly or I'd **miss** my flight.

I was the last person to **get on** the plane.

I found my seat and discovered that I was sitting next to a four-year-old boy who had a cold. I sat down and wondered if anything else could go wrong.

I hate flying, especially take-off, but the plane **took off** and everything seemed to be all right. Then, a few minutes later, there was a funny noise and everything started



to shake. I looked out of the window and – oh my God – there was smoke coming out of the wing. All I could think was 'The **engine** is on fire. We're going to crash. I'm too young to die.'

Almost immediately, the captain spoke to us in a very calm voice, 'Ladies and gentlemen. This is your captain speaking. We are having a slight technical problem with one of our engines. There is absolutely no need to panic. We will have to return to the airport. Please remain seated and keep your **seat belts** fastened.'

Well you can imagine how frightened I was, but the **crew** were fantastic. The **flight attendants** were really calm and told us not to worry. One of them told me to relax and said that everything would be all right.

A few minutes later, we were coming in to **land**. The **pilot** made a perfect landing on the **runway**. It was over. We were safe.

That day, I decided not to fly again. I **caught** another taxi and went home. But as I closed the front door, I looked down at my case. Somehow I had picked up the wrong **suitcase**.

Exercise 1

Put these events in the right order, according to the passage.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) She paid for her ticket. | g) The taxi driver got lost. |
| b) The engine caught fire. | h) She went home. |
| c) The plane landed. | i) The flight attendants told people to be calm. |
| d) The plane took off. | j) She booked the flight. |
| e) She picked up the wrong suitcase. | k) She left home. |
| f) The reservations clerk couldn't find her name. | l) She checked in her luggage. |

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____
7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____ 11 _____ 12 _____

Exercise 2

Find the words in the story which mean the following and write them in the blanks.

- 1 The desk where you can collect your ticket if you have made a reservation _____
- 2 The part of an airport where a plane takes off and lands _____
- 3 A group of people who work on a plane _____
- 4 A person who flies a plane _____
- 5 A person who is travelling on a plane _____
- 6 A person who looks after the people who are travelling on a plane _____

Exercise 3

Match the beginning of the sentence with the end.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 _____ I checked in | a) their flight. |
| 2 _____ She got on | b) my ticket. |
| 3 _____ The travel agent made | c) their seat belts. |
| 4 _____ The pilot landed on | d) the plane. |
| 5 _____ She caught | e) my luggage. |
| 6 _____ They almost missed | f) a taxi. |
| 7 _____ The passengers fastened | g) the runway. |
| 8 _____ I booked | h) my reservation. |
| 9 _____ The crew were | i) her suitcase. |
| 10 _____ She picked up | j) very calm. |

Just for fun

Imagine you are travelling 1500 kilometres. You can go by car, train, plane, bus or ship.

Fill in the chart with the form of transport you think would be cheapest, most uncomfortable, slowest, etc., when travelling alone and with a friend. Compare and discuss your answers with a friend.

	cheapest	slowest	most uncomfortable	most interesting
alone				
with a friend				

Think about

- 1 Are you afraid of flying? Which form of transport do you believe is safest and which most dangerous?
- 2 Have you ever had a bad experience while travelling? What happened?
- 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling alone?

3.7 Driving a car

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Here is a list of good driving habits.

1 It is dangerous to **drive** too close to the car in front of you. If it stops suddenly, you may not be able to **brake** in time and then you will **crash** into it.

2 **Overtake** the car in front of you with great care. When you are absolutely sure that the road ahead is clear, change lanes, **accelerate** and overtake quickly.

3 The speed limit is for normal conditions. If the weather is bad, you should drive **under the speed limit**. Never drive **over the speed limit**.

4 Children get **run over** because they run out into the street without looking. When you see children playing, you should **slow down** and drive very carefully.

5 If you have to **park** on a hill, put the **handbrake** on. Also, put the car in **gear** (not neutral) and turn the front **wheels** towards the side of the road.

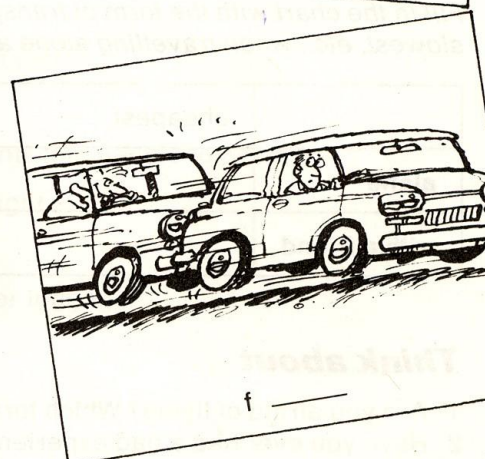
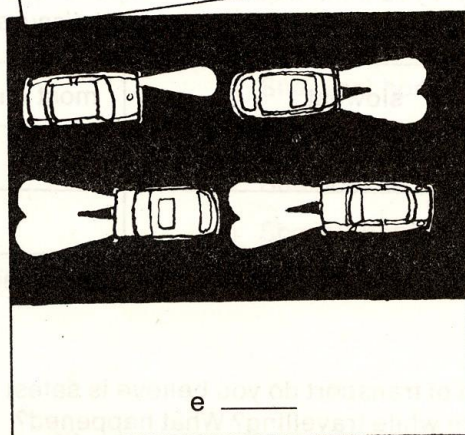
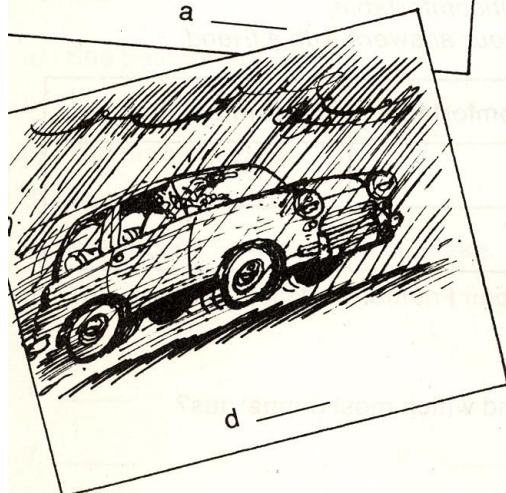
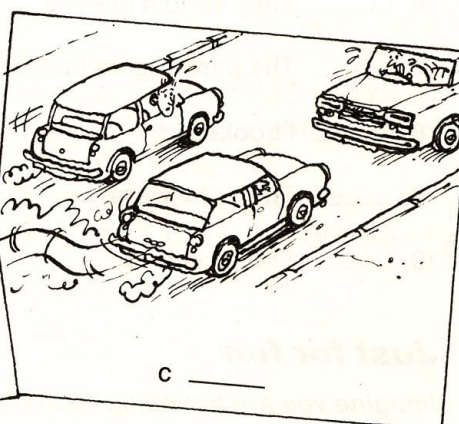
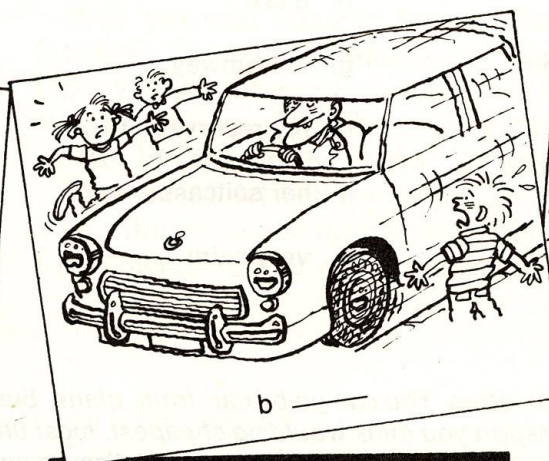
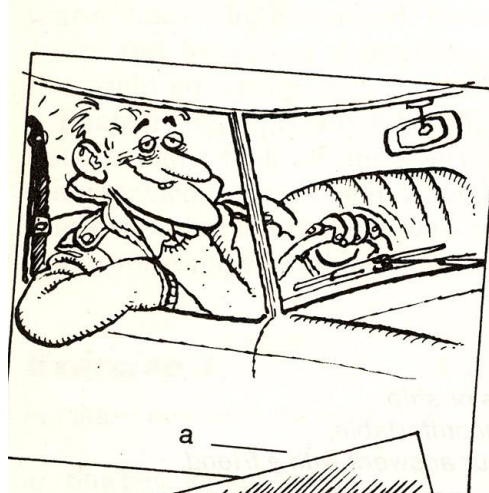
6 Use your **rear-view mirror** frequently to see what the traffic is doing on the road behind you. Good drivers look in their rear-view mirrors at least once every five seconds.

7 Keep your car in good condition. Check often to see whether you have enough oil in your engine, enough air in your **tyres** and enough water in your radiator. Make sure all your lights (**headlights**, sidelights and **indicators**) are working. Only drive with brakes that are in good condition.

8 Always wear your **seat belt**. You do not want to go through the **windscreen** if the car stops suddenly.

Exercise 1

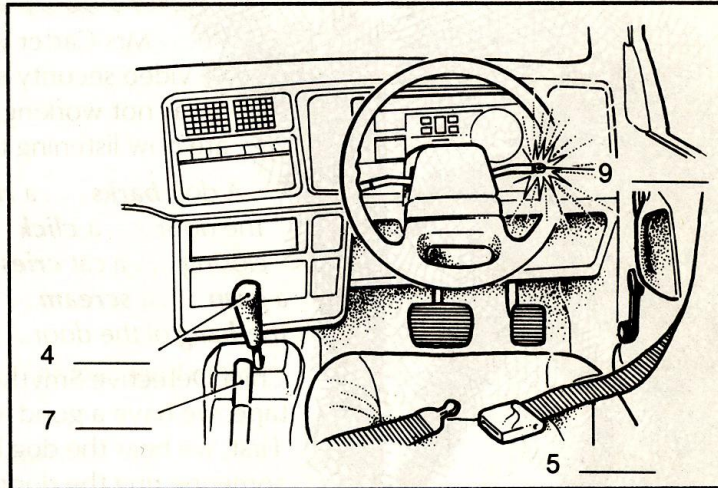
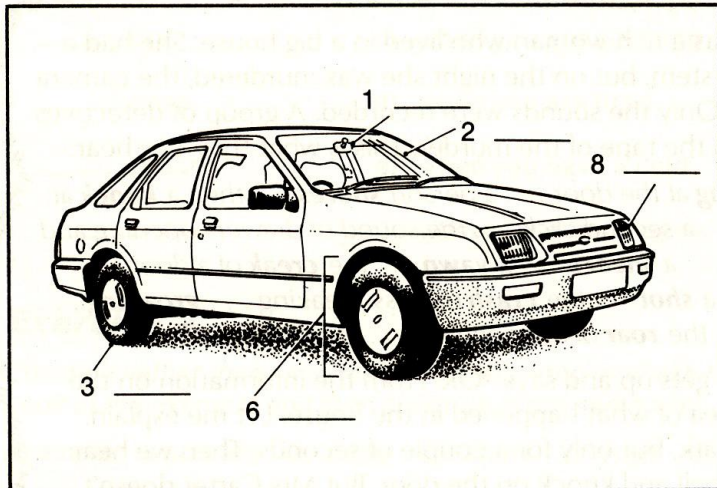
Look at these pictures and write down the number of the safe driving rule that has been broken.



Exercise 2

Name the parts of the car in these two pictures.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) windscreen | b) wheel | c) tyre | d) headlight | e) handbrake |
| f) gear | g) rear-view mirror | h) seat belt | i) indicator | |



Dictionary work

Match the driving action with its definition. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

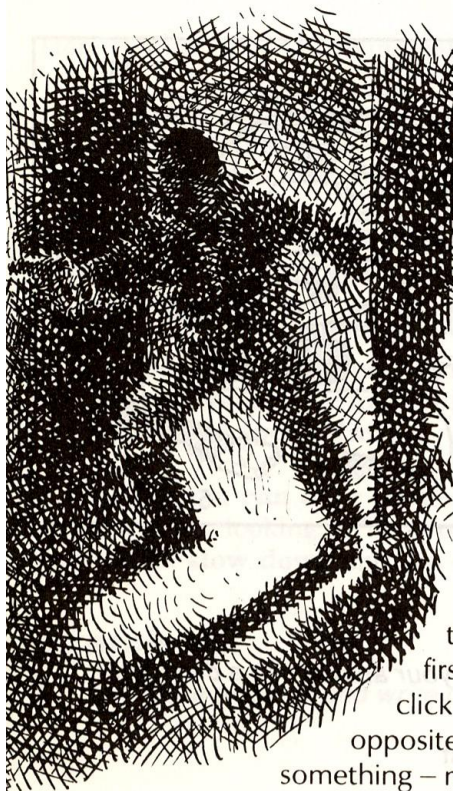
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 _____ accelerate | a) make your car go less fast |
| 2 _____ overtake | b) make your car go faster |
| 3 _____ drive over the speed limit | c) make your car go too fast |
| 4 _____ park | d) knock a person down |
| 5 _____ crash | e) go past the car in front |
| 6 _____ look in your rear-view mirror | f) stop your car by the side of the road |
| 7 _____ slow down | g) hit another car, wall, tree, etc. |
| 8 _____ run someone over | h) make your car stop |
| 9 _____ brake | i) watch the traffic behind you |

Think about

- At what age can people drive in your country? Can you drive?
- What sort of car would you like to drive and why?
- Do you have to wear seat belts in your country? Do you think this is a good law?
- What happens to drivers who break the law in your country?

3.8 Noises

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.



Mrs Carter was a rich woman who lived in a big house. She had a video security system, but on the night she was murdered, the camera was not working. Only the sounds were recorded. A group of detectives are now listening to the tape of the murder. This is what they can hear.

A dog **barks** . . . a **ring** at the door . . . a person **snore**s . . . then a **knock** at the door . . . a **click** . . . a second click . . . the sound of drawers opening and closing . . . a cat **cries** . . . a **sneeze** . . . a **yawn** . . . the **creak** of a door . . . a **gasp** . . . a **scream** . . . a **shot** . . . the **crash** of glass breaking . . . **groaning** . . . the **bang** of the door . . . the **roar** of a car engine . . . the dog **growls**.

Chief Detective Smythe gets up and says. 'OK. From the information on the tape, we have a good idea of what happened in the house. Let me explain.

First, we hear the dog bark, but only for a couple of seconds. Then we hear someone ring the door bell and knock on the door. But Mrs Carter doesn't wake up. We can hear her snoring in the bedroom.

The person at the door (who we are almost certain is a man) probably thinks the house is empty. There is one click as he unlocks the front door. That's the first click. Then, almost immediately, he turns on the lights, and that's the second click on the tape. The man then walks straight over to Mrs Carter's study, which is opposite her bedroom, and starts opening and closing drawers. He is looking for something – maybe money.

At this point the cat starts crying and the man sneezes. Maybe he is allergic to cats. I think the sneeze must have woken Mrs Carter up because you can hear her yawn sleepily. The next thing you hear is a creak, which is almost certainly Mrs Carter slowly opening her bedroom door. She then sees the man in her study and gasps with surprise. He realizes that she has seen him and pulls out a gun. She screams in terror and he shoots her. There is a crash as Mrs Carter falls to the ground, knocking over a vase of flowers. She does not die immediately, but groans in pain.

The man leaves the house quickly. He bangs the front door, gets into his car and drives away with a loud roar. The dog growls angrily.

Well, what do you think? Was Mrs Carter killed by a man she knew or a stranger? I think we can tell from the tape, don't you?

Exercise 1

Look at these pieces of information taken from the passage. Put a cross (x) against the ones that make you think that the man knew Mrs Carter.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 The dog barks for only a couple of seconds. _____ | 6 He walks straight to the study and starts opening and closing drawers. _____ |
| 2 The man rings the doorbell and knocks on the door. _____ | 7 The cat starts crying. _____ |
| 3 The man thinks the house is empty. _____ | 8 Mrs Carter gasps with surprise. _____ |
| 4 The man unlocks the door with one click. _____ | 9 The dog growls when the man leaves. _____ |
| 5 Almost immediately the man turns on the lights. _____ | |

Exercise 2

Match the word in the first column (the sound) with the phrase in the second column (the situation when you might make the sound)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 _____ sneeze | a) when you are in pain |
| 2 _____ yawn | b) when you are surprised |
| 3 _____ cry | c) when you are sleeping |
| 4 _____ gasp | d) when you are tired |
| 5 _____ groan | e) when you have a cold |
| 6 _____ snore | f) when you are unhappy |

Exercise 3

Decide whether these sounds are usually long or short, high or low, loud or soft. Look at the example and then continue in the same way.

Example: a scream a) long b) short c) high d) low

Answer: a, c A scream is usually long and high.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 a click _____ | a) long | b) short | c) high | d) low |
| 2 a groan _____ | a) long | b) short | c) high | d) low |
| 3 a growl _____ | a) long | b) short | c) high | d) low |
| 4 a ring _____ | a) long | b) short | c) high | d) low |
| 5 a snore _____ | a) long | b) short | c) high | d) low |
| 6 a shot _____ | a) long | b) short | c) loud | d) soft |
| 7 a roar _____ | a) long | b) short | c) loud | d) soft |

Dictionary work

Decide whether these sounds are usually human, animal, or mechanical, and put a cross (x) in the right box. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

	bark	sneeze	bang	yawn	gasp	creak	crash	cry	whisper	laugh	crack	groan
human												
animal	X											
mechanical												

Think about

- Can you make all the different sounds in the above exercises?
- How many noises can you hear at the moment?
- Why is there so much noise in modern living? What can be done to make our lives quieter?

3.9 Materials

Words in context

Read the following passage and do the exercises.

In Britain, the waste material that people throw out of their houses is called **rubbish** or **refuse**. In the United States, it is called **trash** or **garbage**. The words may be different but the dictionary definitions are the same: stuff that is useless and not wanted. But is household waste really useless, or is there money to be made from it?

In 1971, Max Spendlove, an American, came up with the idea that 'there is **gold** in garbage'. Spendlove was particularly interested in the amount of useful **metal** we throw away. Every day we throw away bits of metal that could be saved and used again. We throw away the **tin** from food cans. We throw away the **aluminium** from soft drink beer cans. We get rid of old machines and household products that contain iron and **steel**, such as old coat hangers and cooking pots. Since Spendlove came up with his idea, many companies have found ways to remove the metals from our rubbish.

Today, many people think more carefully about what they throw away, and many things are saved and used again. Each year, for example, forty-six billion **glass** bottles or jars are produced. One in fifteen of these bottles will be used again. Almost fifty per cent of all aluminium cans come from recycled aluminium. Much of the **cardboard** used in supermarkets for packing food and goods comes from recycled **paper** (thirty per cent of all household waste is paper). So next time you pick up a cardboard box, look inside. If the cardboard is grey, it is probably made from recycled newspaper. Who knows – maybe the one you threw out last year!

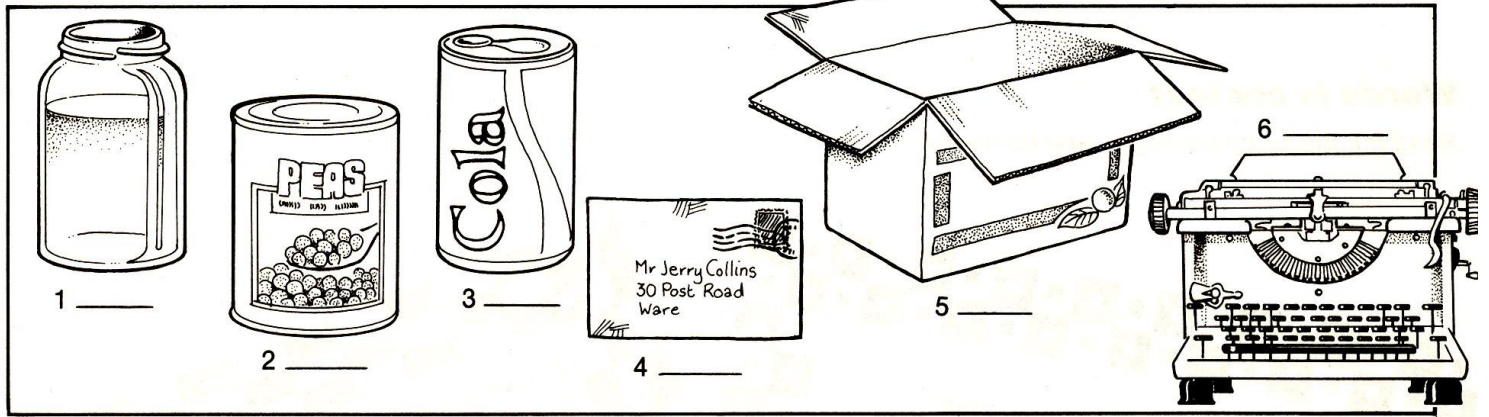
Exercise 1

Choose the best answer, according to the passage.

- In the first paragraph, how many words mean waste material?
a) three b) four c) five
- Spendlove thought that
a) we should get gold out of garbage
b) we should recycle old machines and household products
c) we should save the metals in our rubbish
- Approximately how many bottles are recycled each year?
a) three billion b) fifteen billion c) forty-five billion
- Grey cardboard boxes are made from
a) recycled cardboard
b) recycled newspaper
c) recycled household waste

Exercise 2

Which materials are these things probably made of?



- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 2 _____ | 3 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 5 _____ | 6 _____ |

Exercise 3

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 _____ Aluminium is a very light metal. | 4 _____ Iron is very strong. |
| 2 _____ Cardboard burns very easily. | 5 _____ Gold is very hard. |
| 3 _____ Metal things contain some animal and vegetable material. | 6 _____ Rubbish is never worth any money. |

Dictionary work

Which characteristics on the right can be used to describe the materials on the left? Each material may have one or two characteristics and the number of characteristics is shown. Write the appropriate letter(s) next to the materials, as in the example. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 wool _____ | 8 wood _____ |
| 2 cotton _____ | 9 fur _____ |
| 3 silver _____ | 10 plastic _____ |
| 4 silk _____ | 11 steel _____ |
| 5 rubber _____ | 12 brick _____ |
| 6 concrete _____ | 13 tin _____ |
| 7 nylon _____ | 14 leather _____ |

- a) used a lot in making clothes
 - b) used a lot in building
 - c) comes from a plant
 - d) comes from an animal
 - e) is a metal
 - f) is a product from petroleum

Think about

- 1 What is done in your country to save material for recycling? What more could be done?
- 2 Are there people in your country who make money from things that people throw away? What sorts of things?
- 3 Which basic materials does your country export?
- 4 Which building materials did people use in the past in your country? Which materials do they use today?

3.10 Size and shape

Words in context

Read the following passages and do the exercises.

Object One:
It is **square**. It is 31 centimetres **long** and 31 centimetres **high**. It is made of cardboard and is about 15 millimetres **thick**. There are pictures and words on both sides of the cardboard. At one end there is an opening. You put a **thin, round**, black plastic disc into this opening. The **diameter** of the disc is 30 centimetres (almost the same **width** as the cardboard). There is a small hole in the centre of the black plastic disc. (Now answer question 1, Exercise 1.)

Object Two:
It is often an **oblong**, box-shaped object. It is usually 1 metre 70 centimetres long, 70 centimetres **wide** and about 50 centimetres in **height**. It can be any colour, but it is very often white. When used, the object contains water, which is about 25 centimetres **deep**. (Now answer question 2.)

Object Three:
It is shaped like a **triangle**. The **length** of the bottom of the triangle is usually about 40 centimetres. The other two sides are both about 25 centimetres long. These two sides make an **angle** of about 30° . All three sides are made of **straight**, thin pieces of metal, wood or plastic. On the top of the triangle there is a small curved piece that looks like a question mark. (Now answer question 3.)

Exercise 1

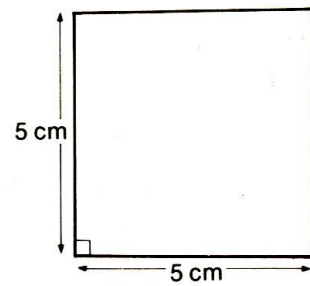
Write in the names of each of the objects described above.

- 1 Object One is a _____
- 2 Object Two is a _____
- 3 Object Three is a _____

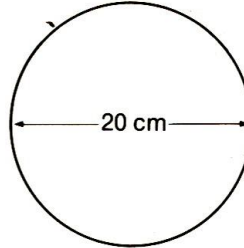
Exercise 2

Fill the blanks with the right words or numbers.

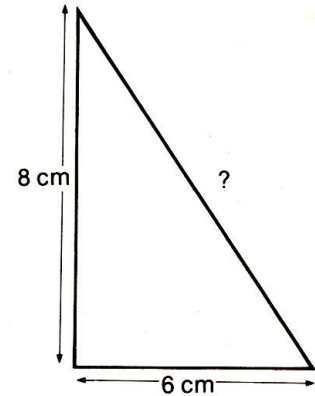
- 1 a) This is a _____. It has four _____ sides.
b) It is _____ centimetres _____.
c) It is also _____ centimetres in _____.
d) Its area is _____ square centimetres.



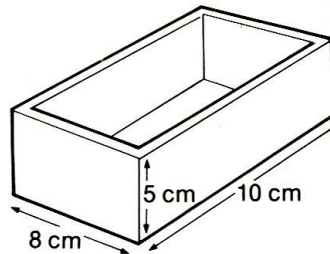
- 2 a) This is a circle. It is _____.
b) It is 20 centimetres in _____.



- 3 a) This is a _____ with an _____ of 90° .
b) It is 8 centimetres in _____.
c) The base is 6 centimetres _____.
d) Its area is _____ square centimetres.
e) The _____ of the other side is _____ centimetres.



- 4 a) This is an _____ box.
b) It is 5 centimetres _____.
c) It is 10 centimetres _____.
d) It is 8 centimetres _____.



Just for fun

Write a description of an object but do not say what it is used for.
Remember to describe the following:

- a) Its shape (e.g. 'It is round. It is box-shaped etc.')
- b) Its size (e.g. 'It is usually about 7 centimetres high/long/wide/deep etc.')
- c) The material it is usually made of (e.g. 'It is usually made of wood/plastic etc.')
- d) Its colour (e.g. 'It is usually black/white/green etc.')

Read your description to another person and see if they can guess what it is.

Think about

- 1 How high is the highest mountain? How long is the longest river? How deep is the deepest ocean?
- 2 Are you good at guessing sizes? Can you guess the size of the room you are in, and the tables, chairs, and people that are near you now?
- 3 Can you describe a simple mathematical theorem or principle of geometry in English?

Vocabulary review

3 The world about us (Units 3.6–3.10)

3.6 Travelling by air

book
captain
catch
check in
crew
engine
fasten
flight
flight attendant
get on
land
landing
luggage
miss
passenger
pilot
reservations desk
runway
seat belt
suitcase
take off
ticket

3.7 Driving a car

accelerate
brake
crash
drive
gear
handbrake (*AmE* emergency brake)
headlight
indicator (*AmE* turn signal)
overtake
over/under the speed limit
park
rear-view mirror
run over
seat belt
slow down
tyre (*AmE* tire)
wheel
windscreen (*AmE* windshield)

3.8 Noises

bang
bark
click
crack
crash
creak
cry
gasp
groan
growl
knock
laugh
ring
roar
scream
shot
sneeze
snore
whisper
yawn

3.9 Materials

aluminium (*AmE* aluminum)
brick
cardboard
concrete
cotton
fur
glass
gold
iron
leather
metal
nylon
paper
plastic
rubber
silk
silver
steel
tin
wood
wool

3.10 Size and shape

angle
deep
diameter
height
high
length
long
oblong
round
square
straight
thick
thin
triangle
wide
width

Test yourself 6

Use the words from the **Vocabulary review** to help you fill the blanks in these sentences. In some cases you have been given the last letter of the word. More than one answer may be possible, but there is usually one best answer.

- 1 I think I must have a cold. I just can't stop _____g.
- 2 Some people take hours to pack their _____ but it only takes me a few minutes.
I never take many clothes on holiday.
I looked in my rear-view mirror and saw that the car behind was about to
- 3 _____e. Then I saw the bus coming the other way. The road was
- 4 just not _____ enough. There was going to be an accident.
- 5 The engines _____d as the plane started down the runway.
- 6 It went faster and faster, then it _____ and sailed into the clouds.
- 7 Many people have fought and killed for _____d.
- 8 On the way to the airport the taxi driver tried to _____e and nothing happened.
The taxi crashed into the car in front. Although the passenger was not hurt, she knew she
- 9 was going to _____ her flight.
- 10 This kitchen knife is made of the finest _____.
- 11 The three _____ of a triangle always add up to a hundred and eighty degrees.
- 12 'Why are you _____g, little girl?'
- 13 'I'm so unhappy. My dog was running across the street and it was _____
by a car and killed.'
- 14 'What's your shirt made of? Is it polyester?'
- 15 'No, it's a hundred per cent _____n.'
- 16 Good morning. I'd like to _____ a flight to Cairo, please.
- 17 The classroom was hot and Billy was so tired that he couldn't help _____g.
- 18 Try and guess my _____t and weight.
- 19 We're moving house, so we need some good strong _____d boxes.
- 20 They should be about a metre long, half a metre wide, and half a metre _____p.
- 21 I need to buy four new _____ for my car. Mine are no longer safe.
- 22 His wife complained because every night he _____ and she couldn't sleep.
- 23 Please call one week before your flight to confirm your _____n.
- 24 They were driving on a very long, empty, _____t road, when
- 25 suddenly for no reason the _____ed and the car wouldn't start.
- 26 These are special scissors that can cut through thin sheets of _____l.

British English and American English differences



The words in the left-hand column are British English (*BrE*) words which are used in the Vocabulary Builders. These words are different in American English. Some of the differences are in spelling only. The words in the right-hand column show the usual American English (*AmE*) equivalent.

BrE

aluminium
angry
centimetre
centre
colour
colourful
fancy/be attracted to
favourite
flat
grey
handbrake
indicator
on holiday
practise (v)
pyjamas
shop
short-sighted
theatre
tin/can
tyre
windscreen

AmE

aluminum
mad/angry
centimeter
center
color
colorful
be attracted to
favorite
apartment
gray
emergency brake
turn signal
on vacation
practice
pajamas
store
near-sighted
theater
can
tire
windshield

British English and American English differences are also shown on the **Vocabulary review** pages.

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attractive/ə'træktɪv/	1.2	catch (a taxi)/kætʃ/	3.6	dash/dæʃ/	1.10
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plain/pleɪn/	1.2	sensible/'sensəbəl/	2.8	sunglasses/'sʌn.ɡlɑ:sɪz/	1.5
plant/plɑ:nt/	3.2	shake/ʃeɪk/	1.8	sunny/'sʌni/	3.4
plastic/'plæstɪk/	3.9	shampoo/ʃæm 'pu:/	1.4	sympathetic/.'sɪmpə'θetɪk/	2.9
pleasant/'plezənt/	1.2	share/ʃeə/	2.9	tail/teɪl/	3.3
pleased/'pli:zd/	2.1	shark/ʃɑ:k/	3.3	take off/v/teɪk ɒf/	3.6
point/pɔɪnt/	1.8, 1.10	shave/ʃeɪv/	1.4	tall/tɔ:l/	1.6
polite/pə'laɪt/	2.10	shop/ʃɒp/	3.1	tap v/tæp/	1.8
pot/pɒt/	3.2	short/ʃɔ:t/	1.4, 1.6	tears/tɪəz/	2.1
pouring/'pɔ:ɪŋ/	3.4	short-sighted/.'ʃɔ:t'saɪtɪd/	1.5	teenager/'ti:neɪdʒə/	1.1
power/'paʊə/	3.5	shot/ʃɒt/	3.8	telescope/'telɪ'skəʊp/	1.5
predict/'prɪ'dɪkt/	2.7	shoulder/'ʃəʊldə/	1.6	tell/tel/	2.1
press/pres/	1.8	shower/'ʃaʊə/	3.4	tense/tens/	2.2
pretty/'prɪti/	1.2	shy/ʃaɪ/	2.10	terrible/'terəbəl/	1.2
proud/praʊd/	2.9	sigh/saɪ/	2.1	terrified/'terɪfaɪd/	2.3
pull/pʊl/	1.8	silk/sɪlk/	3.9	theatre/'θɪətə/	3.1
punch/pʌntʃ/	1.8	silly/'sɪli/	2.6	thick (of hair)/θɪk/	1.4
punk/pʌŋk/	1.4	silver/'sɪlvə/	3.9	thick (of shape)/θɪk/	3.10
push/pʊʃ/	1.8	sincere/'sɪn'sɪə/	2.9	thigh/θaɪ/	1.9
puzzled/'pʌzəld/	2.8	sing/sɪŋ/	2.1	thin (of hair)/θɪn/	1.4
rain/reɪn/	3.4	skate/skeɪt/	1.10	thin (of shape)/θɪn/	1.6, 3.10
rainstorm/'reɪnstɔ:m/	3.4	skin/skɪn/	1.3, 1.6	think about/'θɪŋk ə.baʊt/	2.7
rat/ræt/	3.3	skinny/'skɪni/	1.6	throw/θrəʊ/	1.10
rational/'ræʃənəl/	2.8	skyscraper/'skaɪ.skreɪpə/	3.1	thumb/θʌm/	1.7
razor/'reɪzə/	1.4	slap/sləp/	1.8	thunder/'θʌndə/	3.4
realize/'riəlaɪz/	2.7	slim/slɪm/	1.6	ticket/'tɪkɪt/	3.6
rear-view mirror/rɪə vju:		slow down/.'sləʊ'daʊn/	3.7	tickle/'tɪkəl/	1.8
'mɪrə/	3.7	small/smɔ:l/	1.6	tiger/'taɪɡə/	3.3
reasonable/'ri:zənəbəl/	2.8	smart/smə:t/	2.6	tin/tɪn/	3.9
relaxed/'rɪ'læksɪd/	2.2	smile/smaɪl/	2.1	tiptoe/'tɪptəʊ/	1.10

toe/təʊ/	1.9	unselfish/ʌn'selfɪʃ/	2.9	widow/'wɪdəʊ/	2.5
toenail/'təʊneɪl/	1.9	upset/ʌp'set/	2.1	widower/'wɪdəʊə/	2.5
tolerant/'tɒləərənt/	2.10	urban/'ɜ:bən/	3.1	width/wɪðθ/	3.10
tongue/tʌŋ/	1.3	vain/veɪn/	2.9	wife/waɪf/	2.5
tooth/tu:θ/	1.3	vase/vɑ:z/	3.2	wind/wɪnd/	3.4, 3.5
towel/'taʊəl/	1.4	village/'vɪlɪdʒ/	3.1	windmill/'wɪnd,mɪl/	3.5
town/taʊn/	3.1	waist/weɪst/	1.6	windscreen/'wɪndskri:n/	3.7
traditional/trə'dɪʃənəl/	2.10	wander/'wɒndə/	1.10	wine/waɪn/	2.4
tree/tri:/	3.2	wash/wɒʃ/	1.4	wing/wɪŋ/	3.3
triangle/'traɪæŋɡəl/	3.10	wasp/wɒsp/	3.3	wink/wɪŋk/	1.5
trip over/trɪp 'əʊvə/	1.10	wave/weɪv/	1.8	woman/'wʊmən/	1.1
twenties/'twentɪz/	1.1	wavy/'weɪvi/	1.4	wonderful/'wʌndəfəl/	1.2
type ɪ/taɪp/	1.10	weak/wi:k/	1.6	wood/wʊd/	3.9
tyre/'taɪə/	3.7	wedding/'wedɪŋ/	2.5	wool/wʊl/	3.9
ugly/'ʌɡli/	1.2	weed/wi:d/	3.2	work out/,'wɜ:k'au/	2.7
unattractive/ʌnə'træktɪv/	1.2	weird/wɪəd/	2.8	worried/'wʌrɪd/	2.3
understand/ʌndə'stænd/	2.7	well-built/,wel'bɪlt/	1.6	wrinkle/'rɪŋkəl/	1.3
under stress/ʌndə'stres/	2.2	whale/weɪl/	3.3	wrist/rɪst/	1.7
under the speed limit/ʌndə ðə 'spi:d ,lɪmɪt/	3.7	wheat/wi:t/	3.2	yawn/jɔ:n/	3.8
unhappy/ʌn'hæpi/	2.1	wheel/wi:l/	3.7	years old/jɪəz əʊld/	1.1
unintelligent/ʌnɪn'telɪdʒənt/	2.6	whisper/'wɪspə/	3.8	young/jʌŋ/	1.1
		whistle/'wɪsəl	2.1	youth/ju:θ/	1.1
		wide/waɪd/	3.10		

Key

Unit 1.1

Exercise 1

- 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) F 5) T 6) T 7) F 8) T

Exercise 2

- 1) g 2) e 3) f 4) i 5) h 6) a 7) d 8) c 9) b

Just for fun

There are various possible answers to this exercise. Each student may have a different answer, depending on his or her opinion.

Unit 1.2

Exercise 1

- 1) T 2) IK 3) F 4) T 5) IK 6) IK 7) T 8) F

Exercise 2

- 1) b 2) f 3) d 4) e 5) a 6) c

Exercise 3

	male ♂	female ♀	either ♂
attractive			X
beautiful		X	
good-looking			X
handsome	X		
pretty		X	
ugly			X

Dictionary work

- 1) - 2) + 3) - 4) + 5) + 6) + 7) + 8) -
9) + 10) - 11) - 12) + 13) - 14) - 15) + 16) -

Unit 1.3

Exercise 1

- 1) a 2) b 3) b 4) c 5) a 6) b

Exercise 2

- 1) forehead 2) eyebrow 3) cheek 4) lips 5) moustache 6) chin 7) tongue
8) tooth 9) ear 10) eyelashes

Exercise 3

- 1) c 2) d 3) f 4) e 5) b 6) a

Just for fun

There are various possible answers to this exercise. Here is one possible set of answers.

- 1) eyes: the other three are all parts of the face around the mouth.
2) nose: the other three are all hairy parts of the face.
3) eyelid: this is the only part of the face which is not in the chin area.

- 4) mouth: the other parts of the face come in pairs (two cheeks, two ears, and two eyebrows).
- 5) forehead: the other three have sense functions (the nose smells, the ears hear, and the eyes see).
- 6) tooth: this is not made of skin and it is on the inside of the face, not the outside.

Unit 1.4

Exercise 1

- 1) T 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) F 6) T 7) F 8) F 9) T 10) T

Exercise 2

- 1) f 2) c 3) b 4) a 5) e 6) d

Exercise 3

| colour | length | quantity | type |
|--------|---------------|----------|-------|
| blond | short | thick | wavy |
| grey | medium length | thin | curly |

Dictionary work

- 1) d 2) c 3) b 4) a

Unit 1.5

Exercise 1

- 1) c 2) b 3) a 4) b 5) a 6) c 7) a 8) c

Exercise 2

| | blink | glare | examine | glance | stare | peer | wink | gaze |
|---|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|------|------|------|
| to look quickly | | | | X | | | | |
| to close and open one eye quickly | | | | | | | X | |
| to look at closely | | | X | | | | | |
| to look steadily (often feeling thoughtful) | | | | | | | | X |
| to look hard and unpleasantly | | X | | | | | | |
| to look with difficulty | | | | | | X | | |
| to close and open both eyes quickly | X | | | | | | | |
| to look steadily for a long time | | | | | X | | | |

Dictionary work

- 1) f 2) e 3) g 4) a 5) d 6) b 7) c

Test yourself 1

- 1) elderly 2) elegant 3) staring 4) middle-aged 5) eyelashes 6) bald
 7) beard 8) cheek 9) ugly 10) contact lenses 11) baby 12) wash
 13) forehead 14) eyebrow 15) handsome/attractive 16) dried 17) straight
 18) binoculars 19) examine 20) teenager 21) glance 22) pretty 23) adults
 24) gorgeous 25) curly/wavy

Unit 1.6

Exercise 1

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) F 6) F 7) T 8) F

Exercise 2

- 1) A 2) A 3) B 4) A 5) B 6) A 7) B

Exercise 3

- 1) a 2) c 3) e 4) d 5) b

Dictionary work

- 1) I 2) O 3) O 4) I 5) O 6) O 7) I 8) I
9) I 10) I 11) O 12) O 13) I 14) I 15) O 16) O

Unit 1.7

Exercise 1

- 1) a 2) c 3) a 4) c 5) a

Exercise 2

- 1) little finger 2) ring finger 3) middle finger 4) forefinger 5) thumb 6) wrist
7) palm 8) fingernail 9) fingertip

Exercise 3

- 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) b

Just for fun

How many can you do?

Unit 1.8

Exercise 1

- 1) e 2) c 3) b 4) a 5) g 6) d 7) h 8) f

Exercise 2

- 1) h 2) a 3) c 4) f 5) b 6) e 7) d 8) g

Dictionary work

- 1) h 2) j 3) g 4) b 5) m 6) o 7) a 8) k
9) n 10) d 11) e 12) i 13) c 14) l 15) f

Unit 1.9

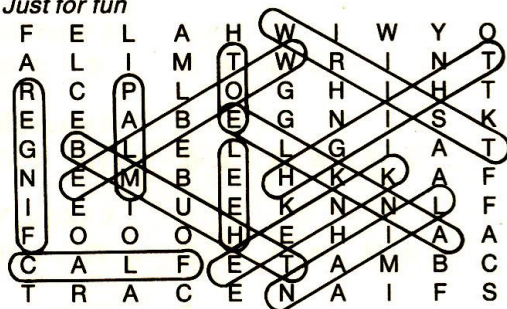
Exercise 1

- 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) T 7) F 8) F

Exercise 2

- 1) toe 2) toenail 3) heel 4) ankle 5) calf 6) knee 7) thigh 8) big toe

Just for fun



Unit 1.10

Exercise 1

1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) T 6) F 7) F 8) F

Exercise 2

| | stroll | wander | march | limp | hike | tiptoe | stagger | crawl |
|--|--------|--------|-------|------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| with each step equal | | | X | | | | | |
| quietly, on your toes | | | | | | X | | |
| pressing more on one foot than the other | | | | X | | | | |
| in a slow, relaxed way | X | | | | | | | |
| in an unsteady way | | | | | | | X | |
| in the countryside | | | | | X | | | |
| on your hands and knees | | | | | | | | X |
| in no particular direction | | X | | | | | | |

Exercise 3

1) marches 2) tiptoes 3) staggers 4) wanders 5) crawls 6) strolls

Dictionary work

1) L 2) H 3) H 4) H 5) L 6) H 7) L 8) H
9) L 10) H 11) L 12) L 13) H 14) L 15) L

Test yourself 2

1) toes 2) blood 3) finger 4) overweight 5) elbow 6) wander 7) tapped
8) shoulder 9) wrist 10) gripped/held 11) stroked 12) scratching
13) tripped over 14) knee 15) slim 16) narrow 17) waved 18) crawl
19) nail 20) catch 21) hiking 22) ankle 23) thigh 24) lungs 25) clap

Unit 2.1

Exercise 1

1) to the bank 2) because it was a beautiful sunny day 3) because he looked miserable
4) in a flower shop 5) rain 6) he thought he had lost some money
7) because it started to rain

Exercise 2

Happy: b, d, e, f Unhappy: a, c, g, h

Exercise 3

Across:

2) unhappy 4) delighted 6) upset 8) miserable 9) in a good mood

Down:

1) cheerful 3) depressed 5) happy 7) sad

Dictionary work

1) D 2) C 3) D 4) D 5) C 6) D 7) D 8) D
9) C 10) C 11) C 12) C 13) C 14) D 15) D

Unit 2.2

Exercise 1

Type A: a, b, e, h, k, l, n

Type B: c, d, f, g, i, j, m

Exercise 2

1) b 2) d 3) a 4) e 5) c

Exercise 3

1) c 2) d 3) e 4) a 5) b 6) f

Just for fun

There are various possible answers to this exercise.

Unit 2.3

Exercise 1

1) T 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T 6) F 7) F 8) T 9) F

Exercise 2

These words are similar in meaning:

| | | |
|-----------|-----|------------|
| nervous | and | worried |
| afraid | and | frightened |
| petrified | and | terrified |
| brave | and | courageous |

These words are opposite in meaning:

| | | |
|----------|-----|-----------|
| cowardly | and | brave |
| safe | and | dangerous |
| coward | and | hero |
| nervous | and | calm |

Just for fun

There are various possible answers to this exercise.

Unit 2.4

Exercise 1

1) c 2) b 3) b 4) b

Exercise 2

1) b 2) c 3) a 4) e 5) d

Exercise 3

1) c 2) a 3) d 4) e 5) b

Dictionary work

romantic places

beaches
forests
gardens
parks

romantic gifts

roses
jewellery
diamonds
perfume

romantic food and drink

champagne
chocolates
cocktails
wine

romantic light and music

moonlight
candlelight
soft music
firelight

Unit 2.5

Exercise 1

- 1) bride 2) seventy-five 3) divorced 4) six 5) engaged
6) fiancé 7) wedding 8) wife 9) husband 10) widower

Exercise 2

| | male | female |
|---|------------|------------|
| The person you are going out with | boyfriend | girlfriend |
| The person you are engaged to | fiancé | fiancée |
| The person on the day of their wedding | bridegroom | bride |
| The person you are married to | husband | wife |
| The person left after the death of the husband/wife | widower | widow |

Exercise 3

- 1) c 2) b 3) e 4) a 5) f 6) d

Just for fun

There are various possible answers to this exercise.

Test yourself 3

- 1) fell 2) crazy 3) widow 4) fond 5) stress 6) wedding 7) bride
8) moonlight 9) annoyed 10) depressed 11) tears 12) unhappy 13) coward
14) engaged 15) terrified/afraid/frightened 16) divorced 17) worried 18) nervous
19) mood 20) attracted 21) moody 22) bad-tempered 23) brave 24) safer
25) frustrated

Unit 2.6

Exercise 1

- 1) brilliant/intelligent 2) exercise/use 3) often 4) unintelligent/dull 5) stupid/foolish/silly 6) positive

Exercise 2

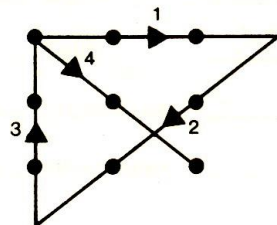
| intelligent (adj) | unintelligent (adj) | intelligent person (n) | unintelligent person (n) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 clever | 4 foolish | 7 genius | 8 idiot |
| 2 bright | 5 dull | | 9 fool |
| 3 brilliant | 6 silly | | |

Exercise 3

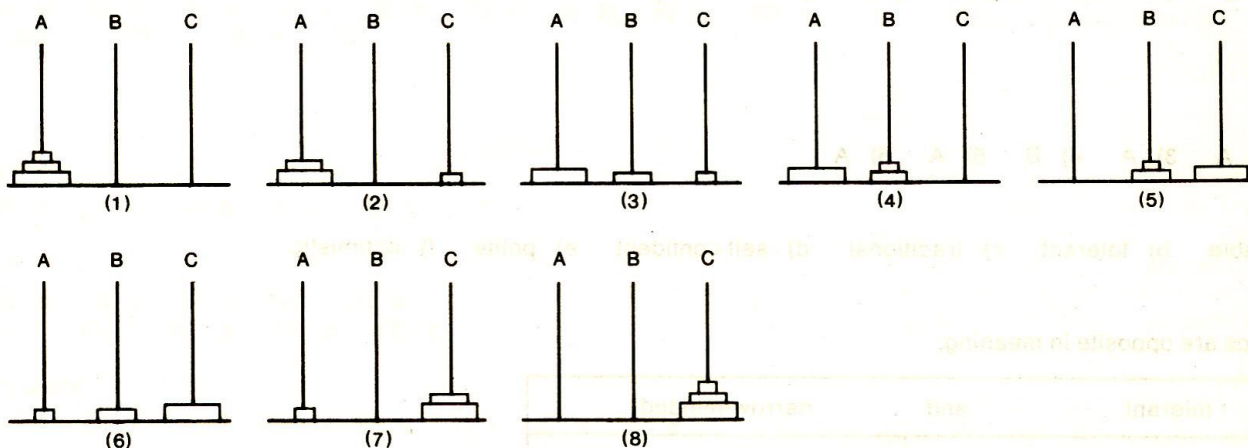
- 1) **The Einsteins:** a, d, e, f, h
- 2) **The Potatoheads:** b, c, g, i, j

Just for fun

1)



2)



3) Tuesday

Unit 2.7

Exercise 1

- 1) a
- 2) c
- 3) b

Exercise 2

- 1) to
- 2) about
- 3) to
- 4) out
- 5) of
- 6) on
- 7) about
- 8) out
- 9) about

Dictionary work

- 1) analysis
- 2) study
- 3) solution
- 4) imagination
- 5) memory
- 6) knowledge
- 7) concentration
- 8) realization
- 9) prediction
- 10) understanding

Unit 2.8

Exercise 1

- 1) F
- 2) T
- 3) T
- 4) F
- 5) T
- 6) F
- 7) F
- 8) T
- 9) F

Exercise 2

- 1) d, g, i
- 2) a, b, e
- 3) c, f, h

Exercise 3

- 1) d
- 2) g
- 3) f
- 4) a
- 5) c
- 6) h
- 7) b
- 8) e

Dictionary work

| after too much alcohol | when you can't understand | when you are very surprised | after turning round and round |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| intoxicated | puzzled | astonished | giddy |
| drunk | confused | amazed | dizzy |

Unit 2.9

Exercise 1

a) 4 b) 1 c) 6 d) 5 e) 3 f) 2

Exercise 2

1) + 2) + 3) - 4) - 5) - 6) + 7) - 8) +
9) + 10) + 11) - 12) +

Exercise 3

1) e 2) b 3) g 4) f 5) d 6) c 7) h 8) a

Dictionary work

1) c 2) g 3) f 4) a 5) d 6) b 7) e

Unit 2.10

Exercise 1

1) A 2) A 3) A 4) B 5) A 6) A

Exercise 2

a) hospitable b) tolerant c) traditional d) self-confident e) polite f) optimistic

Exercise 3

These words are opposite in meaning:

| | | |
|-------------|-----|----------------|
| tolerant | and | narrow-minded |
| shy | and | self-confident |
| rude | and | polite |
| pessimistic | and | optimistic |
| lazy | and | hard-working |

Just for fun

There are various possible answers to this exercise.

Test yourself 4

1) rude 2) know 3) concentrate 4) dishonest 5) mad 6) strange
7) realized 8) foolish 9) sensible 10) idiot 11) cheating 12) solve
13) puzzled 14) optimistic 15) greedy 16) selfish 17) traditional
18) generous 19) lazy 20) stupid 21) genius 22) predict 23) clever
24) shy 25) peculiar

Unit 3.1

Exercise 1

1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) F 7) T 8) F

Exercise 2

1) b 2) d 3) a 4) c 5) e

Exercise 3

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> hill | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mountain | 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> river | <input type="checkbox"/> stream |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> village | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> town | 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park | <input type="checkbox"/> garden |
| 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> city | <input type="checkbox"/> business district | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> shop | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> department store |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> field | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> countryside | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> factory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial area |
| 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> urban area | <input type="checkbox"/> city centre | 11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rural area | <input type="checkbox"/> farm |
| 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> skyscraper | <input type="checkbox"/> house | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> house | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential area |

Dictionary work

- 1) - 2) H 3) H 4) H 5) - 6) H 7) - 8) H 9) - 10) -
 11) H 12) - 13) - 14) H 15) -

Unit 3.2

Exercise 1

- 1) b 2) b 3) c 4) b 5) a 6) b

Exercise 2

- 1) e 2) b 3) d 4) i 5) l 6) c
 7) k 8) f 9) j 10) g 11) a 12) h

Dictionary work

- 1) g 2) d 3) h 4) f 5) c 6) a 7) i 8) b 9) e

Unit 3.3

Exercise 1

- 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) T 6) F 7) F 8) F 9) T 10) T

Exercise 2

- 1) c 2) h 3) a 4) g 5) e 6) b 7) d 8) f

Exercise 3

- 1) e 2) c 3) b 4) g 5) a 6) d

Dictionary work

| Insects | birds | fish and reptiles | mammals |
|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| wasp | parrot | shark | mouse |
| fly | owl | crocodile | goat |
| beetle | seagull | lizard | tiger |

Unit 3.4

Exercise 1

| | rains often | only chilly in winter | changeable | drizzles | sudden showers | smoggy | never snows | can be boiling |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|----------------|--------|-------------|----------------|
| London | X | | X | X | X | | | |
| Los Angeles | | X | | | | X | X | X |

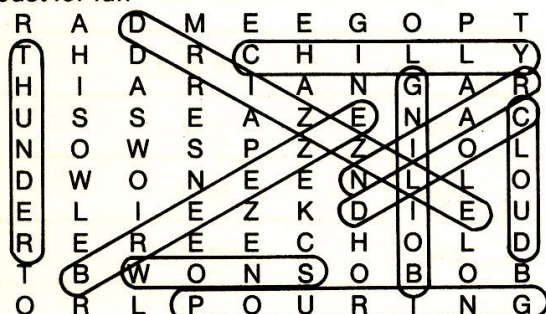
Exercise 2

- 1 ~~X~~ fog _____ mist 4 _____ raining ~~X~~ pouring
 2 _____ cold ~~X~~ freezing 5 _____ breeze ~~X~~ wind
 3 _____ chilly ~~X~~ cold 6 _____ snowstorm ~~X~~ blizzard

Exercise 3

- cloudy, showers
- rain
- hot, sunny
- windy
- thunder, lightning, storms

Just for fun



Unit 3.5

Exercise 1

- 1) black 2) hydroelectric power 3) oil 4) nuclear 5) gas 6) windmills
 7) dam 8) nuclear

Exercise 2

- 1) a 2) j 3) b 4) c 5) f 6) e 7) h 8) d 9) g 10) i

Just for fun

There are various possible answers to this exercise.

Test yourself 5

- 1) whale 2) mammal 3) monkey 4) branch 5) suburbs 6) weeds
 7) grass 8) cottage 9) nuclear 10) oil/coal 11) blossom
 12) skyscrapers 13) leaves 14) rats 15) countryside 16) lightning 17) snakes
 18) fog 19) villages 20) shower 21) power 22) windmill 23) freezing
 24) coal 25) cloudy

Unit 3.6

Exercise 1

1) j 2) k 3) g 4) f 5) a 6) l 7) d 8) b 9) i 10) c 11) e 12) h

Exercise 2

1) reservations desk 2) runway 3) crew 4) pilot 5) passenger 6) flight attendant

Exercise 3

1) e 2) d 3) h 4) g 5) f 6) a 7) c 8) b 9) j 10) i

Just for fun

There are various possible answers to this exercise.

Unit 3.7

Exercise 1

a) 8 b) 4 c) 2 d) 3 e) 7 f) 1

Exercise 2

1) g 2) a 3) c 4) f 5) h 6) b 7) e 8) d 9) i

Dictionary work

1) b 2) e 3) c 4) f 5) g 6) i 7) a 8) d 9) h

Unit 3.8

Exercise 1

- 1) The dog only barks for a couple of seconds so it must know the man.
- 2) The man unlocks the door with one click so he probably has a key to the door.
- 3) The man turns on the lights almost immediately so he knows where the light switch is, even in the dark.
- 4) He walks straight to the study and starts opening and closing drawers so he knows where the study is.

Exercise 2

1) e 2) d 3) f 4) b 5) a 6) c

Exercise 3

1) b, c 2) a, d 3) a, d 4) a, c 5) a, d 6) b, c 7) a, c

Dictionary work

| | bark | sneeze | bang | yawn | gasp | creak | crash | cry | whisper | laugh | crack | groan |
|------------|------|--------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| human | | × | | × | × | | | × | × | × | | × |
| animal | × | × | | × | | | | × | | | | |
| mechanical | | | × | | | × | × | | | | × | |

Unit 3.9

Exercise 1

1) b 2) c 3) a 4) b

Exercise 2

1) glass 2) tin 3) aluminium 4) paper 5) cardboard 6) metal

Exercise 3

- 1) T 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) F 6) F

Dictionary work

- 1) a, d 2) a, c 3) e 4) a, d 5) c 6) b 7) a, f
8) b, c 9) a, d 10) f 11) b, e 12) b 13) e 14) a, d

Unit 3.10

Exercise 1

- 1) record album/record sleeve 2) bath 3) clothes hanger

Exercise 2

- 1) a) square, straight b) 5, high c) 5, width d) 25
2) a) round b) diameter
3) a) triangle, angle b) height c) long d) 24 2) length, 10
4) a) oblong b) deep c) long d) wide

Just for fun

There are various possible answers to this exercise.

Test yourself 6

- 1) sneezing 2) suitcase 3) overtake 4) wide 5) roared
6) took off 7) gold 8) brake 9) miss 10) steel 11) angles 12) crying
13) run over 14) cotton 15) book 16) yawning 17) height
18) cardboard 19) deep 20) tyres 21) snored 22) reservation
23) straight 24) engine 25) metal



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FULL KEY
FOR SELF-STUDY

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Vocabulary Builder 1 is the first of two books which students can study either at home or in the classroom to help them expand their vocabulary. Aimed at students approaching the intermediate level, this book contains:

- useful up-to-date vocabulary arranged in lexical sets
- 30 units on a variety of topics, such as Beauty, Relationships, National Characteristics, Town and Country
- interesting reading passages which present key words in context
- challenging exercises which can be used for self-study or in the classroom
- opportunities for discussion and group activities
- material which can be used in sequence or selectively
- 6 **Vocabulary reviews** and **Test yourself** sections to check your progress
- a full index including a phonetic guide to pronunciation

Bernard Seal is an experienced author and English language teacher with a long-standing interest in the teaching of vocabulary. The material in **Vocabulary Builder 1** has been extensively piloted in the classroom.

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