

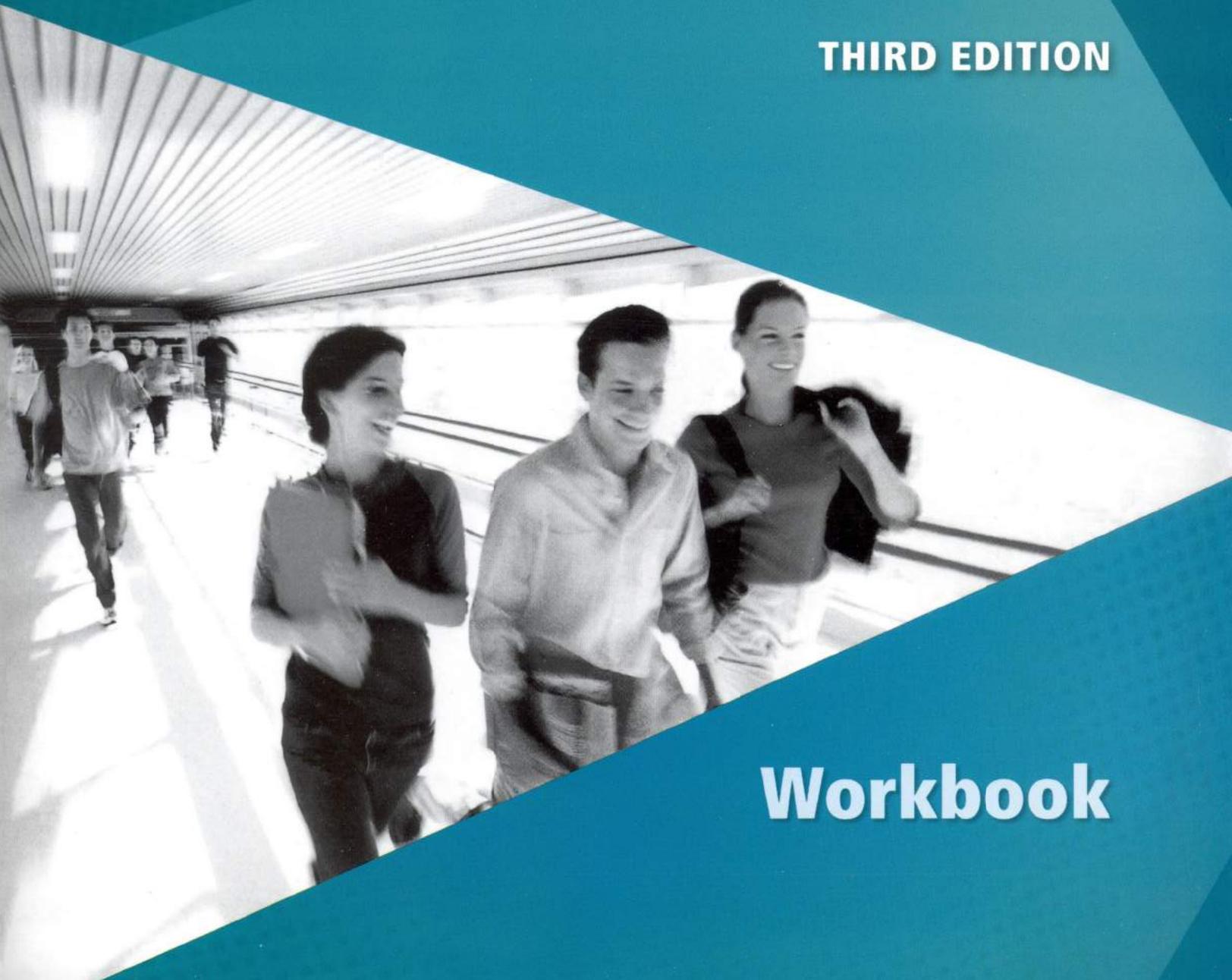
with iChecker Online Self-Assessment

5

AMERICAN
Headway

Proven success beyond the classroom

THIRD EDITION



Workbook

Liz and John Soars
Paul Hancock

OXFORD

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Liz and John Soars
Paul Hancock

with additional material from
Sylvia Wheeldon

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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1

What makes us human?

Tense review • Reflexive pronouns • Overview of phrasal verbs
• Describing people • Idioms • Word stress

Always remember that you are absolutely unique. Just like everyone else.

Margaret Mead (1901–1978)
Anthropologist

On the whole human beings want to be good, but not too good, and not quite all the time.

George Orwell (1903–1950)
Author

Tense review

1 Check your tenses

Complete each sentence with a correct form of the verb above, simple or continuous, active or passive, positive or negative.

think

- 1 What **are** you **thinking** about? You look depressed.
- 2 Sorry, I shouldn't have said that. I _____ it would upset you so much.
- 3 Tom, I _____ maybe we should move to a new house. What _____ you _____?
- 4 He told me he couldn't give me an answer now. He said he _____ about it.

see

- 5 Hi, Paula! How are you? I _____ you for months.
- 6 I can't make the meeting tomorrow. I _____ the doctor for a check-up.
- 7 _____ you _____ that? That guy almost knocked that girl off her bike!
- 8 The police said the suspect _____ trying to board a plane at the local airport.

feel

- 9 How _____ you _____ about going to live in Australia? Are you still excited about it?
- 10 I'm not sure what's wrong with me. I _____ like myself recently.
- 11 In the most serious cases, the pain _____ all over the body.
- 12 Jack's exam is about to start. I can just imagine how he _____.

spend

- 13 We _____ the whole vacation looking out at this rain. It's miserable.
- 14 How long _____ deciding which dress to wear? We have to leave in ten minutes.
- 15 Do you have any idea how much the government _____ so far on the new high-speed rail link?
- 16 I just wonder how much _____ by the time it's finally finished.

find

- 17 How _____ you _____ the movie? Was it as funny as the critics said?
- 18 She told me that she _____ it very difficult not to laugh in all the wrong places.
- 19 He _____ to have lied time and time again to the police.
- 20 I think you _____ that it's too hot for you in Dubai in August.

say

- 21 Well, as I _____ when I was so rudely interrupted, I think you're mistaken.
- 22 It _____ that no one will ever know the truth about what happened.
- 23 I _____ it again, just as I _____ it many times before, you're not going to an all-night party.
- 24 There's something _____ for answering your emails immediately.

2 Correcting mistakes

There is *one* mistake in each of the sentences below.
Find it and correct it.



- 1 Humans are unique among primates in that they are walking upright.
- 2 It's great to hear from you, Jill. What have you been doing since I've last seen you?
- 3 I hated school. Maybe I would have liked it if I was more popular.
- 4 Why haven't you told me that you don't like fruit cake?
- 5 I was going to go to the theater last night, but then I heard that the performance will be canceled.
- 6 The forecast said scattered showers, so take your umbrella in case it's raining.
- 7 His mother was putting him to bed early because he had been feeling sick.
- 8 I'm sorry I can't come to your party. I'll visit my grandmother in Arizona.
- 9 If you're hanging out with Jane this weekend, are you inviting her to my party, please?
- 10 He wasn't going to celebrate his retirement, but he's now deciding it's a good idea.

3 Active or passive? Which sounds better?

The **passive** is used when:

- the subject is unknown.
No one knows when music was invented.
My phone's been stolen!
- we want to focus on the object of the sentence rather than the subject.
Calls and songs are used by birds to communicate.
Hamlet was written by Shakespeare between 1599 and 1601.
- we want to sound more impersonal and distance ourselves from the facts.
Five hundred workers will have to be downsized this year.
(We'll have to downsize 500 workers this year.)

Most of the sentences below (but not all) would sound better in the passive. Decide which ones and rewrite them.

- 1 Someone built this bridge in 1897.

- 2 A secretary has invited my grandfather to the White House to meet the president.

- 3 The invention of fire gave humans the ability to cook.

- 4 Nobody must take reference books from the library.

- 5 Alexander Graham Bell was a scientist. He invented the telephone in 1876.

- 6 They say a Bulgarian scientist has discovered a drug which prevents aging.

- 7 Someone wants you in the lab immediately. They'll tell you what it's about.

- 8 An avalanche buried eight people in Colorado.

- 9 People know him to be a very good judge of character.

- 10 The police have finally recaptured the violent robber who has been on the run for a week.

4 Reflexive verbs

Complete the sentences with the correct verb from the box and a reflexive pronoun.

apply	behave	busy	content
help	injure	kick	dress



- 1 After the accident, he couldn't dress himself for a while.
- 2 Kids, you have to _____ when we go into the museum.
- 3 If you'd like another sandwich, please just _____.
- 4 She _____ to the task of reaching the top of the career ladder at her firm.
- 5 We thought we had a chance of winning the race, but unfortunately we had to _____ with second place.
- 6 They _____ in the kitchen with preparations for the party.
- 7 She _____ badly while skiing down a steep, icy trail.
- 8 I couldn't work up the courage to ask her out on a date. I could _____ !

Reading

5 Robots versus humans

- 1 Read and listen to the article about the latest robot experiments. Choose the best summary of the text.
 - a Robots will one day be superior to humans.
 - b Humans have started to create robots that are more like humans.
 - c Robots are now developing human emotions.
 - d Robots are particularly good at competing with humans in the arts.

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 According to the writer, why did humans invent robots?
- 2 Who or what is Emily Howell?
- 3 What does EMI stand for? Why did it anger composers?
- 4 How does the software program "The Painting Fool" choose its mood?
- 5 Who is Simon Colton? What does he want?
- 6 Has Adam won the Nobel Prize? Who is Eve?
- 7 Why does the writer say we are fascinated by robots?

3 Read these statements. There is one for each paragraph. Replace the words in *italics>* with how they are expressed in the text.

- 1 Humans *readily acknowledge* _____ that robots *function* _____ better in some areas than they do.
- 2 Emily Howell *launched herself onto* _____ the music scene. Her only *failing* _____ was that she was a computer.
- 3 Professor David Cope *supplied unprocessed facts and figures to* _____ the computer about composers in history.
- 4 Emily Howell's music is *modern* _____ and *causes arguments* _____ because she is competing against humans.
- 5 "The Painting Fool" software program *refuses to* _____ paint if it is *feeling fed up* _____.
- 6 Computer creativity is not just *limited* _____ to the arts. Scientists have *worked together* _____ and created Adam, the world's first computer scientist.
- 7 What will happen if the robot experiment gets *out of control* _____? Can scientists *close down* _____ these machines?



WHAT MAKES A ROBOT HUMAN?

1 What are the traits of a robot? Robots are tireless, reliable, unemotional, and unquestioning. That is, after all, how they are programmed.

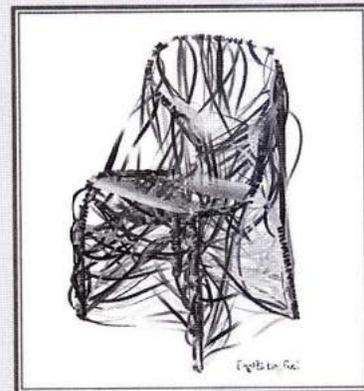
We invented robots and computers to be our faithful servants, to do the things that we couldn't or didn't want to do ourselves. In so many areas, robots perform better than humans, and we accept this with good grace because they are only robots and we are the superior ones. The one thing they can't do is be human. They can't feel, emote, create, or love.

2 However, our notion of what it is to be a human versus a robot is currently being challenged by the latest experiments in computer programming. Take, for instance, the area of creativity. A little while ago, a new and exciting composer named **Emily Howell** broke into the music scene. Her music was original, beautiful, and contemporary and two albums were released. Emily's only flaw? She was someone's computer.

3 The human responsible for Emily, American professor David Cope, has worked on robot creativity for many years. He had originally attempted to code a computer program that wrote music. The results were predictably terrible. So he gave up writing rules for the computer and instead just fed raw data into it for the computer to analyze itself. Cope eventually produced a computer that could analyze any composer in history and then write an entirely new work that sounded just like how that composer would have written it himself. He called it EMI – Experiments in Musical Intelligence.

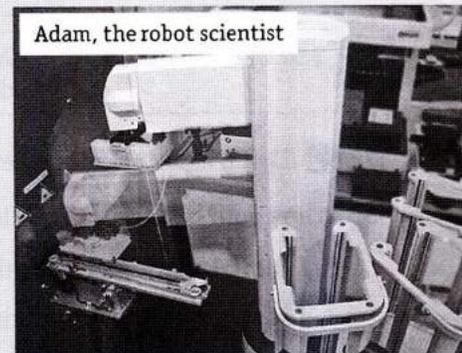
4 Composers were outraged, and musicians refused to perform EMI's works. Undaunted, Cope tried a less controversial approach. He formed a new database of only the new work that EMI had created. This he fed into his new computer program, Emily Howell, and from that point she began working on her own musical style. What is interesting is that her music is contemporary. Like other modern composers, she has learned from the past to create music for our time. Emily is unfortunately even more controversial because she is now competing with humans in their own creative field.

5 It is not only in the world of music that computers are making creative waves. Similarly, the art world is coming to terms with a program called "**The Painting Fool**" – a laptop software program that has learned how different artistic styles and colors can represent moods and emotions. Again, the program absorbed many years of art history and, like Emily Howell, came up with its own contemporary style. The computer first reads the newspaper in order to set its "mood" for the day. Then it chooses an adjective to reflect that mood, and does a portrait of a real person with that adjective in mind. After that, it looks at its own work to see if it has achieved the objectives it set out for itself, and if it thinks the work isn't good enough, it tries again. And sometimes, if it's in a very bad mood, it won't paint at all! Because the program operates in different "moods" and has the ability to analyze its own abilities as a human might, co-creator Simon Colton wants it to be recognized as an artist in its own right.



6 Computer creativity is not just confined to the arts, however. British scientists have collaborated on a big project to come up with a laboratory machine that can think for itself.

Adam is the world's first robot scientist. Adam acts in the same way as a human scientist: He comes up with a hypothesis, devises experiments to test this hypothesis, conducts his experiments, analyzes the findings, and then retests accordingly – all without the need for human intervention. Although not yet a Nobel Prize winner, Adam has already produced some original research in genetics. The same scientists are now developing another robot called Eve, and she will be twice as smart!



7 So are these robots becoming like us? Part of our fascination with robots is that it makes us actually question what it means to be human. And ultimately, we are their creators. If the whole experiment gets out of hand, we can just pull the plug on these machines, can't we? Unless – as in scary science-fiction movies – our robots decide that they no longer need us ...

Listening

6 Words of wisdom

1  Listen to people talking about good advice they have been given in their lives. Write in the table who the advice was from.



Name	Who did it come from?	The advice
1 Elaine		There are only three things in life that are important: _____.
2 Sue		Love many, trust a few, always _____.
3 Charlie		Always _____ especially with _____ and love.
4 Arianna		You should allow your friends _____.
5 Justin		Never _____ if you _____.
6 Fiona		This too _____.
7 Chris		The letters are _____, which stand for _____.
8 Richard		Shake it _____ essentially just means "don't _____; just get over it."

2  Listen again and complete the advice.
 3 Who could have said the following? Write in the name.

- I think I was about 22 at the time. Richard
- I say this to myself in both good times and bad times, but particularly when something's getting me down. _____
- I still get along really well with him, even though his new wife's kind of a pain. _____
- My family and home mean everything to me. _____
- I didn't understand what it meant until recently, but I think it means "trust your own judgement." _____
- My grandfather gets really irritated when she says it to him. _____
- I threw out a six-pack of yogurt the other day. _____
- There are pictures of her dancing in long, floaty garments. She looks so young and beautiful. _____

Phrasal verbs

7 An overview of phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a **verb + particle (an adverb or a preposition)**. They can be literal or idiomatic, separable or inseparable.

Type 1: Verb + adverb

There is no object (intransitive).

He walked in and sat down.

What time did John finally turn up?

Type 2: Verb + adverb + object (transitive)

The adverb can be separable but *not* if the object is a pronoun.

Please, hand out the books/hand the books out/hand them out.

We put off the meeting/put the meeting off/put it off.

Type 3: Verb + preposition + object (transitive)

The preposition is *inseparable*.

He ran after the dog/ran after it.

They came down with the flu/came down with it last week.

Type 4: Verb + adverb + preposition + object (transitive)

The adverb and preposition are *inseparable*.

Henry went out with Kate for six years.

Kate broke up with him last week.

Read these sentences and decide if the phrasal verbs are used correctly. Correct the mistakes.

- My brother loves going to the gym. He works daily out.
- I really liked Sue's sister. I took her to right away.
- We ended up putting his friends up for the whole weekend.
- I tried calling several times yesterday, but I couldn't get to you through.
- I don't speak Spanish well. I thought I'd easily pick up it living in Mexico City, but I didn't.
- He was lucky to get away with just a fine for such dangerous driving.
- They're not going on vacation. They fell through their plans.
- We contacted the company about the delay, and they are looking it into.
- I think she has a weak immune system. She's always coming down with something or other.
- Do you think they'll ever stop traveling and settle together down?

Vocabulary

8 Describing people

Choose the *two* adjectives that can best complete each sentence.

- snobby smug conceited*
He never shuts up about himself. He's smug/conceited and arrogant.
- supportive incompetent encouraging*
My coworkers were really _____ when I started my new job. I was so grateful for their help.
- bubbly determined energetic*
She's such a/an _____ character and great company. She cheers me up.
- patronizing condescending indifferent*
He's so _____. He always makes me feel silly and self-conscious.
- outraged undaunted indignant*
Rose was _____ about his comments on her work. She found him unnecessarily rude.
- offended distraught anxious*
I was really _____ when Sarah said that. She's forever hurting my feelings.

9 Idioms of extreme emotion

Replace the words in *italics* with an idiom from the box. Change the form where necessary.

totally lose it be beside yourself be completely blown away
be absolutely devastated be bored stiff be thrilled to pieces
make such a fuss

- I had the flu, and I couldn't make it to my best friend's birthday party! I was *terribly disappointed* _____.
- I was *overwhelmed* _____ by his performance. I never knew he could sing like that!
- They were *distraught* _____ with grief when their dog died.
- I tried to watch the documentary about ancient Greece but I *wasn't remotely interested in it* _____.
- Guess what? Remember that job I applied for? I got it! I'm *absolutely delighted* _____.
- Look, you only spilled a little bit on your suit. And it's only water. Stop *complaining – it's nothing* _____.
- He was so late that we missed the movie. And not for the first time! I *exploded with anger* _____.

Pronunciation

10 Word stress

- 🔊 Look at the pairs of words in phonetic script. Notice the stress marks and read them aloud. Transcribe them. Then listen and check.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 /'arədʒənz/
/ə'ridʒən/ | <u>origins</u>
_____ |
| 2 /kyuri'asəti/
/'kyuriəs/ | _____
_____ |
| 3 /'enərdʒi/
/enər'dʒetɪk/ | _____
_____ |
| 4 /kə'læbəreɪt/
/kəlæbə'reɪʃən/ | _____
_____ |
| 5 /'ɪnfluəns/
/ɪnflu'enʃl/ | _____
_____ |

- 🔊 Listen and write the words in the correct column according to the stress.

ancestors	distraught	controversial	embarrassment
evolution	generation	gratitude	incompetent
indignant	inhabit	interrupt	insomnia
naked	offended	outraged	patronizing
reproduce	success	ultimately	upright

●●	●●	●●●	●●●
		ancestors	
●●●	●●●●	●●●●	●●●●



2

In so many words

Adverbs and adjectives • Adjective order • Adding drama
• Adjective + preposition • Sounds and spelling

All the words I use in my stories can be found in the dictionary – it's just a matter of arranging them into the right sentences.

Somerset Maugham (1874–1965)
Novelist and short-story writer

The only end of writing is to enable the readers better to enjoy life or better to endure it.

Samuel Johnson (1709–1784)
Author of the first English dictionary

Adverbs and adjectives

1 Adverb collocations

1 Match the adverbs with the adjectives and verbs.

Adverbs	Adjectives
1 bitterly	a unlikely
2 highly	b clear
3 perfectly	c disappointed
4 sorely	d impossible
5 virtually	e tempted

Adverbs	Verbs
6 deeply	f hope
7 distinctly	g regret
8 eagerly	h await
9 fully	i remember
10 sincerely	j understand

2 Read the emails between a publisher and a prospective author. Complete them with suitable adverb collocations from exercise 1.

To: Mr. Madsen

Dear Mr. Madsen,
Please find attached the manuscript of my first novel entitled *Deep Space 17*.
I ¹ _____ that you find it as exciting to read as I found it to write. As you are the foremost fiction publishers in the country, I am anxious to hear your opinion as soon as possible, although I ² _____ that you may take up to six weeks to respond. However, I am so confident of my novel's appeal that I think you will find it ³ _____ to turn down!
I ⁴ _____ your speedy reply.

Sincerely yours,
N.R. Fielding

To: Mr. Fielding

Dear Mr. Fielding,
Thank you for your manuscript. I'm afraid it is ⁵ _____ that your novel would ever be considered for publication by any publisher. Unfortunately, your work is not remotely original. In fact, I ⁶ _____ watching a Hollywood blockbuster with exactly the same storyline.

Sincerely yours,
A. Madsen

MADSEN PUBLISHING

To: Mr. Madsen

Dear Mr. Madsen,
I must confess that I was ⁷ _____ at first when I received your reply. However, it is now ⁸ _____ to me that your company is unable to appreciate rare new talent such as mine. I am ⁹ _____ to complain about this poor treatment to anyone who will listen to me. I have no doubt that you will ¹⁰ _____ your decision when my novel is a great success.

Sincerely yours,
Neil Fielding

- 3 One adverb collocates with each verb. Choose the correct one.

www.irLanguage.com



Ladies and gentlemen, I am ¹*absolutely / strongly / fully* delighted to accept this prestigious award. To be honest, I ²*completely / distinctly / perfectly* forgot to plan an acceptance speech because I wasn't ³*deeply / sorely / entirely* convinced that I had any chance of winning. It's been a long road, and looking back, I can see it was ⁴*wildly / fully / fatally* optimistic of me to think that my first novel would be quick and easy to write. Five years later, I can ⁵*perfectly / eagerly / safely* say that it took a lot longer than I expected. However, I was ⁶*perfectly / virtually / blindly* happy spending day after day alone in my study writing, and I ⁷*strongly / severely / completely* recommend that everyone take the opportunity to write their own novel. I now ⁸*freely / fully / strongly* intend to write a sequel – but hopefully a bit more quickly! I ⁹*highly / greatly / firmly* believe that creative work is its own reward, but I must say that I ¹⁰*highly / greatly / entirely* appreciate being given an award as well. Thank you.

Listen and check.

2 Adverbs with two forms

Mike is a journalist. Complete the conversation between him and his wife, Jo, with the correct adverb from the box. Then listen and check.

sure/surely	easy/easily	right/rightly
hard/hardly	late/late	

Jo It's almost midnight! Why are you working so ¹ _____ again?

Mike Oh, no! Is that the time? It hasn't been ² _____ finishing this article. And the deadline for the paper is midnight.

Jo It's the same thing over and over. Work's completely taken over your life. You've ³ _____ spent any time with me or the kids ⁴ _____ !

Mike You're ⁵ _____. I'm really sorry. But you know our paper is under pressure right now. I'm grateful not to have been downsized like many of my coworkers.

Jo I know. But it means you have to work twice as ⁶ _____ these days. ⁷ _____ your newspaper bosses can see that it isn't good for any of its employees.

Mike The paper quite ⁸ _____ thinks that it will be much worse for its employees if more of us are out of work!

Jo Is it as bad as that? But Mike, you're such a good writer, I think you'll ⁹ _____ find another job.

Mike Well, I'm not so ¹⁰ _____ about that.



Reading

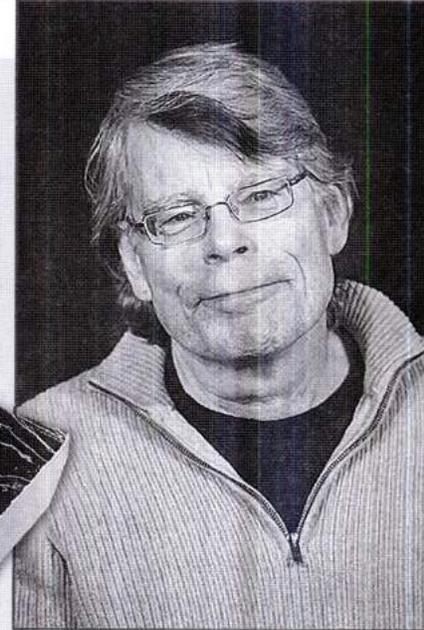
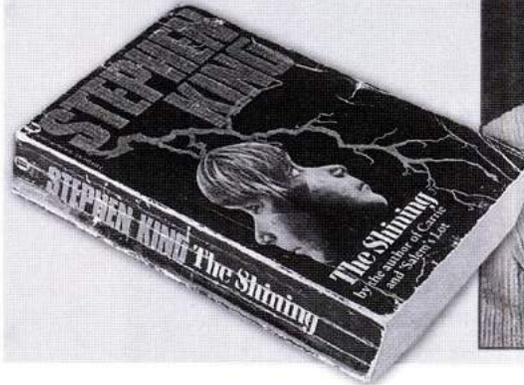
3 Writers talk about their writing

- 1  Read and listen to what some famous contemporary authors say about writing and what it means to them. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 **Stephen King** says his ideas for a new book often begin with a question.
 - 2 **Ian Rankin's** parents were proud when he decided to follow in his aunt's footsteps and become an accountant.
 - 3 **Penelope Lively** was never encouraged to be a writer as a child.
 - 4 **Michael Morpurgo** began his writing career by writing jokes for his school friends.
 - 5 **Wendy Cope** believes that to be a poet you have to experience life more deeply than other people.
 - 6 **Jodi Picoult** has trouble sitting down to write every day.
 - 7 **Michael Holroyd** tears up a day's writing if he thinks it isn't any good.
- 2 Which writer is being talked about? How do you know? Write the names.
 - 1 "_____ gets great enjoyment from researching famous lives."
 - 2 "_____ doesn't often miss her writing deadlines."
 - 3 "One of _____'s best just took a morning to write."
 - 4 "_____ loves seeing kids' faces when the books are read aloud."
 - 5 "_____ has had advice from many famous authors since then, but none have been a greater influence."
 - 6 "_____ has never regretted taking the risk and following his dream."
 - 7 "Anyone who knows _____'s work can see that he often writes about everyday people who have strange experiences."

Writers on writing

1 **Stephen King, 1947-**, writer of contemporary horror

"I get my ideas from everywhere. But what all of my ideas boil down to is seeing maybe one thing, but in a lot of cases it's seeing two things and having them come together in some new and interesting way, and then adding the question 'What if?' 'What if' is always the key question."



- 3 Who are these sentences about? Write the author's name. Replace the words in *italics>* with a word or phrase from the text.
 - 1 *He had a sudden realization* that he was studying totally the wrong subjects. _____
 - 2 *She* believes that you don't need a reason or an *underlying motive* to write. _____
 - 3 For years *he* failed to realize that creative writing is often *generated* by real life. _____
 - 4 *She* can't recall exactly when she first had the *ambition* to become a writer. _____
 - 5 *His* aunt's husband seemed to have a very good *quality of life*. _____
 - 6 *He* rereads his work and if the ideas don't *fall apart* it's been a good day's writing. _____
 - 7 *His* ideas are *reduced* to having things come together in new and interesting ways, and then he asks a "What if" question. _____
 - 8 *She* thinks some writers have too much time, which sometimes causes them to be *unable to write*. _____

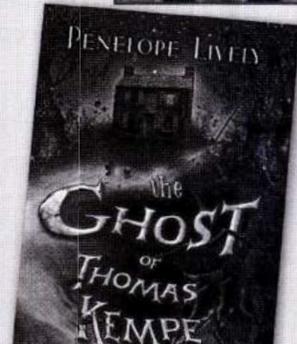
2 Ian Rankin, 1960–,
crime writer

"It wasn't the thing my parents wanted me to be good at, but if you're working class and your parents have never owned their own house and never owned a car and stuff, they think you go to university to get a trade, to get a profession. So, accountant, lawyer, dentist, doctor. There was one relative, an aunt of mine who had grown up with my mom in Bradford; she was married to an accountant, and he had a nice flashy car; they owned their own home, seemed to have a very good standard of living, so I thought, 'Well, I'll become an accountant.' So by the age of 15 or 16, that's what I thought I was going to do, and I was taking economics and accounting ... and then there was this sort of epiphany. I was 17, I'd just sat my highers and I'd scraped a C for economics – just passed economics – and I thought, 'Why am I going to university to do a subject I'm really not that interested in and obviously not that good at? The thing I really like is English; I like books.' I knew very few professional writers who made a living out of their writing, so there at university I was thinking, 'Oh, I'm going to have to become a teacher, or hopefully an English lecturer, and I will continue to write as a hobby part-time; in the margins of my life I'll be a writer.'"



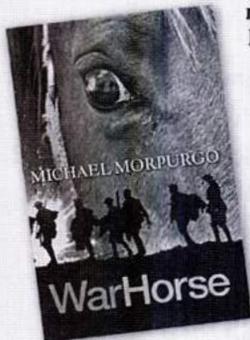
3 Penelope Lively, 1933–,
novelist and writer of children's fiction

"When I was about 11 or 12 I think I must have said something about how I wanted to be a writer; I don't remember having any such aspiration until much, much later. But I must have said something, because Lucy [my caregiver] wrote to Somerset Maugham and said that she was caregiver to a little girl who wanted to be a writer and what would Mr. Maugham suggest? Heaven knows how she managed to write to him – I suppose care of the publishers. He wrote a very nice letter back saying absolutely the right thing: 'If your little girl is interested in writing then the best thing she can do is read a lot.' Perfect answer; exactly what I'd sav myself."



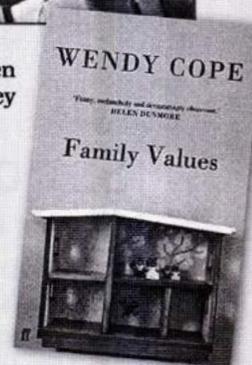
4 Michael Morpurgo, 1943–,
award-winning author of children's books

"One of the things that frightened me about writing when I was a small boy is that I had no ideas and no imagination. I was constantly being told this anyway, and I couldn't write very well. I could joke around like other boys, but on paper I had nothing really serious to add, no adventures I wanted to write down, because I didn't – I just didn't link the two up. I think I learned at some point that the imagination is not something that you either have or don't have. For me – and we're all different – it's triggered by real people, historical events, memories, by reality of some sort. I don't think in my life I've ever written a story that does not have some little root, some little seed of truth or observation."



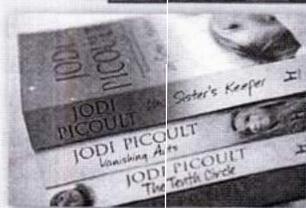
5 Wendy Cope, 1945–,
contemporary poet

"You've got to have something to say, but you don't always know what it is. It's often just some words in your head that you think could be a line of a poem, so you write them down and see where it goes. One of the major misconceptions about poetry is that the poet has some kind of agenda and intentions, not just that some words come into their head and then they start playing with them and seeing where they go. Because sometimes I will try to write a poem and it just comes out dead because there isn't really anything that's deeply felt or worth saying. One thing that makes poems work is strong emotion, and I remember hearing James Berry, I think it was, saying that one characteristic of a good poet is that they feel things intensely, and he said, 'Of course poets are not the only people who feel things intensely, but it is one of the qualities,' and I think that's true."



6 Jodi Picoult, 1966–,
writer of contemporary novels

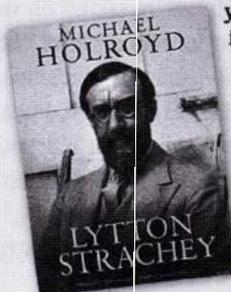
"I don't believe in writer's block. Think about it – when you were blocked in college and had to write a paper, didn't it *always* manage to fix itself the night before the paper was due? Writer's block is having too much time on your hands. If you have a limited amount of time to write, you just sit down and do it. You might not write *well* every day, but can always edit a bad page. You can't edit a blank page."



7 Michael Holroyd, 1935–,
biographer

"The only happiness one gets from writing is doing a good day's work, of suddenly discovering something on the page that works.

You pick up the page, you shake it, it's there, it doesn't come apart, and you didn't know it at the beginning of the day and now you know it. Now that's a real happiness, and unless there is some element of that, well why on earth is one writing? Because otherwise moving a pen across the page is not all that enjoyable."



Listening

4 Literature in the desert

- 1 You are going to hear a story from BBC news correspondent, Simon Winchester, about a strange meeting in the desert. Look at the illustration and read **Part One** of the story. Where does it take place? Who are the four people mentioned?



Simon's desert encounter

Part One

Yes, that was a wonderful story. There was a new railway line built across far western China, from a place called Urunchi, through a valley called the Zungarian Gate ... into what is now Kazakhstan ... and I thought it would be a *good idea* to ride on one of the first trains. Of course it's a *totally isolated* part of the world. So I go with a friend of mine named George Robertson, and the two of us go from Urunchi, crossing the desert and now we're about 150 miles west of Urunchi, and it's just *wilderness*. And then suddenly the train stops, and I look out and there's this 'halt.' I mean, it's not a station, there's no town, there's just a sort of *water tank*, and so I said to the conductor, 'Why have we stopped?' And he said, 'Oh, we're taking on water' or something like that, 'and we'll be stopped for half an hour.' So I get out and *take a walk* in the *baking* sun and sand dunes, camels, until I go and talk to the engine driver, and while I'm doing so, I hear a voice from behind me, saying in *practically perfect* English, 'Excuse me, do you speak English?' And I turn around and there is this vision of *beauty*, this *gorgeous* Chinese woman, and I said, 'Yes, I do actually,' and she said, 'Good!' in a very sort of matter-of-fact *rather serious* way. ”

- 2 Now listen carefully to Simon telling the story. Which words does he use instead of the words in *italics* in the text? Change them.
- 3 Listen to **Part Two**. Answer the questions.
- 1 Why did the lady check her watch?
 - 2 What is the first question she asks Simon? Why does it surprise him?
 - 3 How is Anthony Trollope's book *The Eustace Diamonds* involved in the story?
 - 4 Who "struggled" and "scribbled"? Why?
 - 5 Who "scrabbled"? Why?
 - 6 Why did the lady say, "Don't be silly"?
- 4 Listen to **Part Three**. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.
- 1 She and her husband had to move to Kwi Tun as a punishment.
 - 2 She regularly rides her bike 13 miles across the desert to meet the train.
 - 3 Her main motivation is to find someone to talk to in English.
 - 4 Until Simon, there had been no English speakers on that train trip.
 - 5 She and Simon have now lost touch with each other.

5 Adjectives with positive and negative meanings

1 These pairs of adjectives have similar meanings, but one is positive and the other is negative. Write them in the correct column. Use your dictionary to help you.

famous/notorious	self-confident/cocky	
firm/authoritarian	tactless/frank	frugal/stingy
aggressive/assertive	long-winded/eloquent	

Positive	Negative

2 Complete the conversations with the adjectives from exercise 1.

- 1 A Great Aunt Agnes may be a millionaire, but she's so _____ with her money.
B Well, she says that she's just being _____ and saving for her old age.
- 2 A Mike can be so _____ sometimes. He really hurt my feelings.
B I know, but he doesn't mean it. He just thinks he's being honest and _____.
- 3 A I wish I was as _____ as Gary. Look at him chatting with that woman next to the pool.
B Well, he's a little too _____ for my liking. I hope she doesn't fall for his pick-up lines.
- 4 A Professor Barnes is an amazing speaker, isn't he? He's always so clear and _____.
B Yes, his lectures are great – not like Professor Fox. He's so _____. He never gets to the point.
- 5 A Who's Al Capone? Why is he _____?
B You haven't heard of Al Capone? He was a _____ American gangster in the 1920s. He spent 11 years in Alcatraz.
- 6 A Dave becomes really _____ when he thinks he's losing an argument.
B He needs to learn not to lose his temper and just be more _____.
- 7 A It's difficult being a parent. You have to be _____ with your children but then ...
B Don't I know it. If you're too strict with them, you're accused of being an _____ father.

6 Adjective order

Read the travel blog of a visitor to Japan. Correct the order of the adjectives in any examples that don't sound natural.

Wednesday, August 10th

> Day 10 of my travels in Japan: KYOTO

Today was extremely hot and humid. This morning I left the hotel at ten and ventured into ¹ *downtown, crowded, noisy* Kyoto. I headed for Shisen-do, a temple that a friend of mine said I shouldn't miss. Although I was wearing ² *light cotton* clothing, I was already sweating after twenty minutes. So when I reached the temple and walked in, I was struck by the ³ *dark, cool, peaceful* interior.

Shisen-do is a ⁴ *wooden, beautiful, old* temple built with great simplicity and grace, surrounded by ⁵ *tall, ancient* maple trees and overlooking a ⁶ *deep, large* pond with moss-covered rocks. There is always the sound of running water in Japanese temples, and to the left of the pond was a fountain with a ⁷ *bamboo, black, long* tube which tipped backwards when it was full of water, making a ⁸ *soft knocking* sound on the stone beneath.

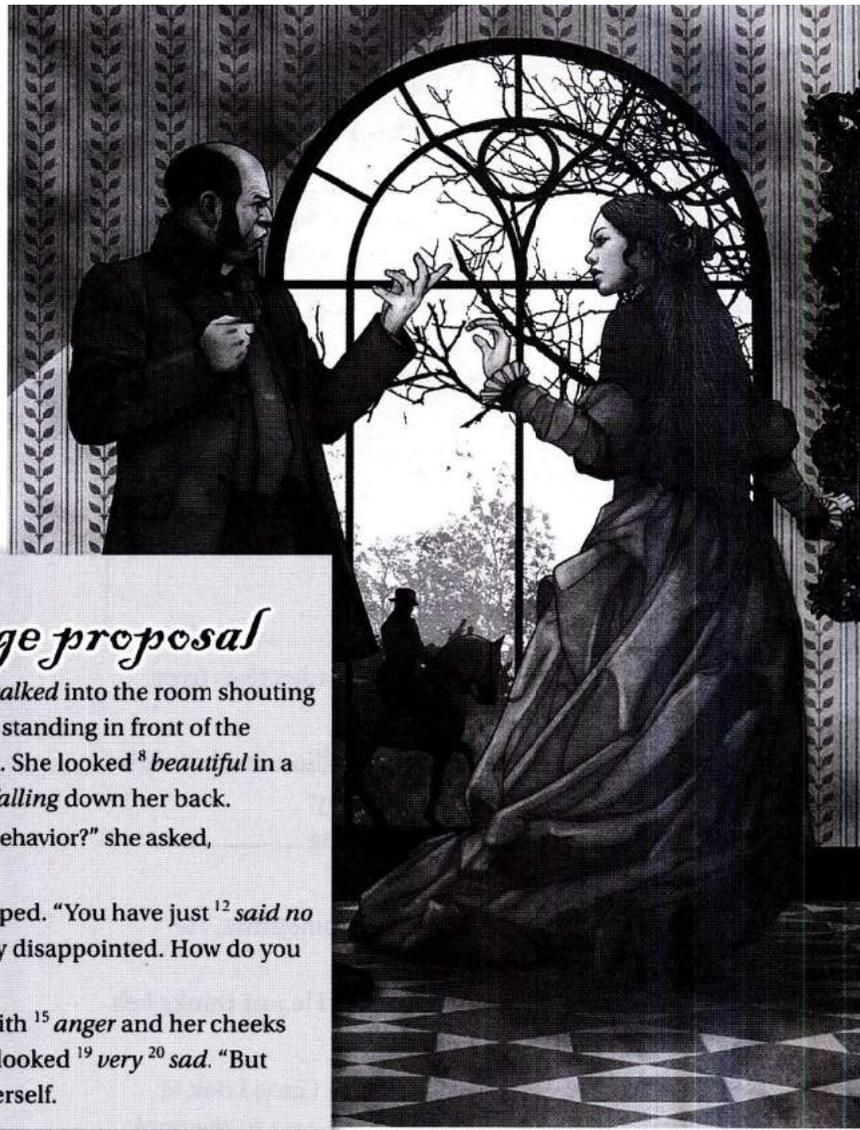
While I was sitting cross-legged on the tatami mat, looking out at the garden, I got into conversation with a(n) ⁹ *young interesting* man wearing a ¹⁰ *cotton pale blue* robe. He told me he came there to meditate every day. I could see why. When I left, I experienced an incredible sense of calm and well-being, and as I sat having a ¹¹ *cold, long* drink in a ¹² *pretty little* café not far away, I realized I hadn't felt like that in a very long time.



7 Adding drama

Read this romantic, historical drama. Replace the words in *italics> with a more dramatic word or phrase below. Put the verbs in the correct form.*

Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
catch sight of	turquoise	desperately
march	crimson	momentarily
demand to know	resplendent	all at once
droop	forlorn	Nouns
swing back	massive	
swing around	ornate	gown
cascade		fury
account for		
refuse		



Honoria and the marriage proposal

The ¹ *big* mahogany doors ² *opened* and the count ³ *walked* into the room shouting loudly and ⁴ *asking* where Honoria was. He ⁵ *saw* her standing in front of the ⁶ *decorative* gold mirror and was ⁷ *briefly* taken aback. She looked ⁸ *beautiful* in a ⁹ *greenish-blue* silk ¹⁰ *dress* with her chestnut curls ¹¹ *falling* down her back.

"My Lord, what is the meaning of this ungentlemanly behavior?" she asked, indignantly.

"Honoria, it is you who must answer to me!" he snapped. "You have just ¹² *said no* to Lord Ambrose's marriage proposal. I am extremely disappointed. How do you ¹³ *explain* your actions?"

She ¹⁴ *turned around* to face him, her eyes flashing with ¹⁵ *anger* and her cheeks ¹⁶ *red*. Then ¹⁷ *suddenly*, her shoulders ¹⁸ *fell* and she looked ¹⁹ *very* ²⁰ *sad*. "But Uncle, I do not love him," she mumbled, almost to herself.

Prepositions

8 Adjective + preposition

Match the phrases in **A** and **B**, and then join them with a preposition in the box.

about for (x2) from of (x2) on (x2) to (x2) with (x2)

A	B
1 The movie is based _____	a my brown leather jacket.
2 John has always been envious _____	b his beautiful singing voice.
3 It may be old and shabby, but I'm very attached _____	c the whole project. I think it'll fail.
4 He seems emotionally detached _____	d any damage incurred to vehicles on these premises.
5 Pavarotti was known _____	e any kind of criticism.
6 I'm really doubtful _____	f his brother's success.
7 The company isn't liable _____	g deeper psychological problems.
8 You can't tell her anything. She's impervious _____	h everyone around him. He lives in a world of his own.
9 The long hours in my last job were incompatible _____	i his parents for everything.
10 Ben's disruptive behavior in class is indicative _____	j family life.
11 Tom's 24 and he's still very dependent _____	k soccer. He thinks about it 24/7.
12 Mark is totally obsessed _____	l a novel by Michael Morpurgo.

Pronunciation

9 Sounds and spelling

1 The letters *ough* can be pronounced in many ways. Match a word in **A** with its phonetic transcription in **B**. Listen and check.

A	B
1 tough	a /θru/
2 thought	b /ðou/
3 though	c /θɔt/
4 through	d /'θərou/
5 thorough	e /tʌf/

2 Read the poem and decide on the pronunciation of the words in *italics>. Use a dictionary if necessary. Try reading it aloud to yourself.*

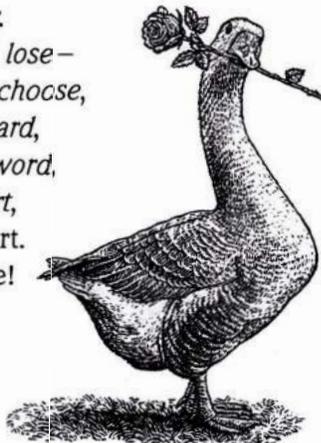
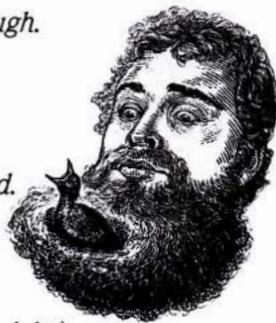
HINTS ON ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

I take it you already know
 Of *tough* and *bought* and *cough* and *dough*?
 Others may stumble, but not you
 On *thorough*, *plough*, *enough*, and *through*.
 Well done! And now you wish, perhaps,
 To learn of less familiar traps?

Beware of *heard* a dreadful word
 That looks like *beard* and sounds like *bird*.
 And *dead*; it's said like *bed*, not *bead*.
 For goodness sake, don't call it *deed*!
 Watch out for *meat* and *great* and *threat*.
 (They rhyme with *suite* and *straight* and *debt*.)

And *here* is not a match for *there*
 Nor *dear* and *fear* for *bear* and *pear*.
 And then there's *dose* and *rose* and *lose*—
 Just look them up — and *goose* and *choose*,
 And *cork* and *work* and *card* and *ward*,
 And *font* and *front* and *word* and *sword*,
 And *do* and *go*, then *thwart* and *cart*,
 Come, come! I've hardly made a start.
 A dreadful language? Why man alive!

I'd mastered it when I was five.
 And yet to write the more I tried,
 I hadn't learned at fifty-five.



3 Listen to the poem and check your pronunciation.

4 Write the words from the poem next to their phonetic transcription in column **A**.

	A	B
1 /θru/	through	threw
2 /hɪrd/		
3 /mɪt/		
4 /swɪt/		
5 /hɪr/		
6 /dɪr/		
7 /bɛr/		
8 /pɛr/		
9 /rouz/		
10 /ʃuz/		

Listen to ten sentences with words that sound like those in column **A**, but have a different meaning. Write them in column **B**.

5 All the words in exercise 4 are **homophones**. They have the same pronunciation but different spelling and meaning. Look at the table below. Say the words in phonetics, and then write their homophones.

	1	2
/houl/	whole	hole
/flaʊər/		
/wɪʃ/		
/wɛr/		
/flu/		
/sɔrz/		
/ɛɪt/		
/meɪl/		
/pɪs/		

3

Enough is enough?

Verb patterns • Verbs + gerund, infinitive, or base form • Describing trends
• Phrasal verbs: *up* and *down* • Losing a syllable

In spite of the cost of living, it's still popular.

Kathleen Norris (1947-)
Poet

We buy things we don't need with money we don't have to impress people we don't like.

Dave Ramsey (1960-)
Author and radio host

Verb patterns

1 Verbs + gerund, infinitive, or base form

Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive forms of the verbs in parentheses.

- I'm willing to have (have) less money if it means spending (spend) less time at work.
- Imagine _____ (be) a billionaire. It'd be hard to avoid _____ (spoil) your children.
- Dave insisted on _____ (help) me _____ (clean out) my dirty garage.
- Jim expects me _____ (play) nurse when he's sick. He adores _____ (take care of)!
- Let me _____ (know) what happens. I'd prefer _____ (keep) informed.
- If you kids continue _____ (be) noisy, I'll make you _____ (go) to bed early!
- I recommend _____ (see) this movie. No one could fail _____ (move) by it.
- Linda begged me _____ (not make) a scene in the restaurant when I threatened _____ (leave) without paying.
- I tried _____ (persuade) Bob _____ (change) his mind when he suggested _____ (get) married on his soccer team's field.
- We refused _____ (pay) the workers until they'd finished _____ (do) the work.

2 Verbs + gerund or infinitive with a change of meaning

Look at the pairs of sentences. In which sentence is the verb pattern correct? Correct the incorrect sentences.

try

- Paula has a new boyfriend now, Jack. I'd try forgetting her, if I were you.
- If your shirt's still not clean, try washing it on a higher temperature setting.

stop

- I had some trouble with the work I was doing, so I stopped to ask a colleague for help.
- I WISH BOB WOULD STOP TO WRITE EMAILS IN ALL CAPITALS!

remember

- I distinctly remember telling you to mail that letter.
- I never remember charging my phone before I go to bed.

go on

- Sophie fainted during the lecture. The professor just went on talking as if nothing had happened!
- Jackie won a prize at drama school and went on becoming one of the country's top actresses.

need

- Are you crazy? I think your head needs to examine.
- I won't be long. I just need to check my emails.

mean

- If I take the job, it will mean to have to commute.
- Did Tom actually mean to wear two different-colored socks?

3 Sentence transformation

Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses, followed by the *-ing* or infinitive form.

- 1 I had to laugh when Luke dropped his ice-cream cone! (couldn't help)
I couldn't help laughing when Luke dropped his ice-cream cone!
- 2 Sandra has given up eating meat. (stop)

- 3 I'm Edward, but I prefer to be called Ted. (would rather)

- 4 I regretted calling Maria in the middle of the night. (feel bad)

- 5 Donna told me not to forget to bring my swimsuit. (remind)

- 6 They can't make you work overtime. (force)

- 7 We'd be happy to share a taxi with you. (don't mind)

- 8 Why won't you confess to cheating on the exam? (admit)

- 9 Babis advised us to stay at Hotel Maistrali. (suggest)

- 10 The travel agent encouraged us to book early. (say/had better)

www.irLanguage.com

4 Neha Gupta, teenage philanthropist

Read the fact file and complete the text about Neha Gupta, using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Fact file

Charity: Empower Orphans
Founded: 2009
Founder: Neha Gupta
(Yardley, Pennsylvania, US)
Funds raised: over \$1 million
Children helped: 25,000



The power of one

“I feel as though it is our generation's duty to fight for the rights of vulnerable children.”

At 15, Neha Gupta may have appeared ¹ to be (be) a typical US high school student. She enjoyed ² _____ (play) tennis in her free time, but somewhat untypically, she spent most of it ³ _____ (help) thousands of orphans and underprivileged children in India and the US ⁴ _____ (have) a better life.

At the age of just nine, Neha decided ⁵ _____ (start) a charity, Empower Orphans, as a result of her visits to India. When staying with her grandparents there, her family often used ⁶ _____ (visit) an orphanage to give the children presents. Neha remembers ⁷ _____ (have) a conversation with a girl who offered ⁸ _____ (show) her around. Neha heard her ⁹ _____ (describe) the hardship she risked ¹⁰ _____ (face) without any education. The girl kept ¹¹ _____ (say) how much she would love to go to school, and it made Neha ¹² _____ (realize) how much she took education for granted. She promised ¹³ _____ (help) the children and try ¹⁴ _____ (get) them an education. At first people refused ¹⁵ _____ (take) her seriously, but she didn't let it ¹⁶ _____ (stop) her.

“People can't imagine one person ¹⁷ _____ (be able to) make an impact,” says Neha, “but I believe in the power of one.” Back home, she encouraged friends ¹⁸ _____ (donate) toys and books and organized garage sales. She then started ¹⁹ _____ (sell) goods made by the children in the orphanage. Today, Empower Orphans continues ²⁰ _____ (grow), with libraries, computer labs, and health clinics in India and the US.

For Neha, it all meant ²¹ _____ (miss) out on some social life, but she's never regretted ²² _____ (spend) so much time with the children. “I love ²³ _____ (see) them smile,” she says. A classmate wrote a profile of Neha for the school newspaper. “Here's this girl who's close to what I'm like, and she's already managed ²⁴ _____ (do) so much with her life and helped so many people. It's mind-boggling.”

Reading

5 A president for our times?

- 1 You are going to read about **José Mujica**, the president of Uruguay. Choose one option in *italics* in a, b, and c to complete the sentence.
- If I had to guess, I would imagine that he ...
- a *had a chauffeur-driven limousine / drove an old Volkswagen Beetle.*
 - b *lived in a huge presidential palace / a small farmhouse.*
 - c would like to see *more / less* economic growth in Uruguay.

Read the article and check.

- 2 Put the phrases a–g in the correct places 1–7 in the text.
- a I'm just sick of the way things are.
 - b much of it in dungeon-like conditions
 - c I'm the son of my history.
 - d Global politics should be moving in that direction
 - e set amid chrysanthemum fields outside Montevideo
 - f flies economy class
 - g I'm opposed to waste
- 3 These statements about José Mujica are *all true*. Find and underline evidence in the article to support them.
- 1 He earns a lot.
 - 2 He doesn't imagine that his lifestyle would be a popular one.
 - 3 He isn't the first liberal leader of Uruguay.
 - 4 He has lived in very difficult conditions.
 - 5 He doesn't care much about his appearance.
 - 6 He isn't encouraged by the direction the world is going in today.
 - 7 He believes that politics is based too much on economics.
 - 8 He thinks we are guilty of being a throwaway society.
- 4 Match the words highlighted in the article with the definitions below.
- 1 a fixed idea that you can't stop thinking about obsession
 - 2 a practical way of dealing with problems _____
 - 3 famous for something negative _____
 - 4 unwillingly _____
 - 5 stupidity _____
 - 6 the greatest part _____
 - 7 reduced public spending _____
 - 8 manageable in the long term _____
 - 9 label _____
 - 10 the soft part of a bed _____



A president FOR OUR times?



Glossary

- accumulation:** collection of more and more
adopt: choose to follow
cantankerousness: argumentativeness
contradiction: two opposing arguments
decrying: criticizing publicly
disgruntled: unhappy
dungeon: underground prison cell
exude: show openly
forsworn: decided to live without
plaudits: praise and congratulations
prudent: careful
railed against: criticized strongly
reaffirmed: made clear again
sober: simple and down-to-earth
ticking along: progressing satisfactorily
unpolished: rough and simple

If anyone could claim to be leading by example in an age of austerity, it is **José Mujica, Uruguay's president**, who has forsworn a state palace in favor of a farmhouse, donates the vast bulk of his salary to social projects, ¹ _____, and drives an old Volkswagen Beetle.

But the former guerrilla fighter is clearly disgruntled by those who tag him "the world's poorest president" and – much as he would like others to adopt a more sober lifestyle – the 78-year-old has been in politics long enough to recognize the folly of claiming to be a model for anyone. "If I asked people to live as I live, they would kill me," Mujica said during an interview in his small but cozy one-bedroom home ² _____.

The president is a former member of the Tupamaros guerrilla group, which was notorious in the early 1970s for bank robberies, kidnappings, and distributing stolen food and money among the poor. He was shot by the police six times and spent 14 years in a military prison, ³ _____.

Since becoming leader of Uruguay in 2010, however, he has won plaudits worldwide for living within his means, decrying excessive consumption, and pushing ahead with policies on same-sex marriage, abortion, and cannabis legalization that have reaffirmed Uruguay as the most socially liberal country in Latin America.



But the man who is best known as Pepe, says those who consider him poor fail to understand the meaning of wealth. "I'm not the poorest president. The poorest is the one who needs a lot to live," he said. "My lifestyle is the consequence of my wounds." ⁴ _____ There have been years when I would have been happy just to have a mattress."

He shares the home with his wife, Lucía Topolansky, a leading member of congress who has also served as acting president. As I near the home of Uruguay's first couple, the only security is two guards parked on the approach road, and Mujica's three-legged dog, Manuela.



Mujica cuts an impressively unpolished figure. In conversation, he exudes a mix of warmth and cantankerousness, idealism about humanity's potential, and a weariness about the modern world.

Uruguay's options to improve society are limited, he believes, by the power of global capital. ⁵ _____

"We're in an age in which we can't live without accepting the logic of the market," he said.

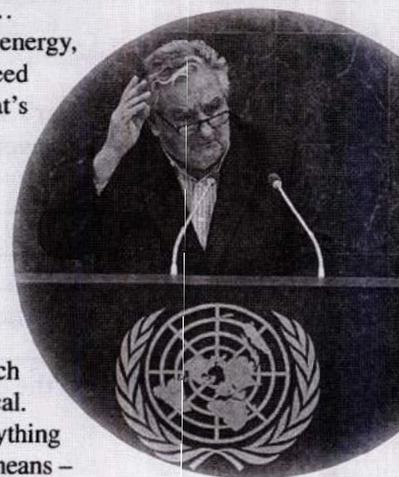
"Contemporary politics is all about short-term pragmatism. We have abandoned religion and philosophy ... What we have left is the automatization of doing what the market tells us."

At the United Nations Rio+20 conference on sustainable development, he railed against the "blind obsession," to achieve growth through greater consumption. But, with Uruguay's economy ticking

along at a growth rate of more than 3%, Mujica – somewhat grudgingly, it seems – accepts he must deliver material expansion. "I'm president. I'm fighting for more work and more investment because people ask for more and more," he said. "I'm trying to expand consumption but to diminish unnecessary consumption ...

⁶ _____ – of energy, or resources, or time. We need to build things that last. That's an ideal, but it may not be realistic because we live in an age of accumulation."

Asked for a solution to this contradiction, the president admits he doesn't have the answers, but the former Marxist said the search for a solution must be political. "We can almost recycle everything now. If we lived within our means – by being prudent – the seven billion people in the world could have everything they needed. ⁷ _____," he said. "But we think of people and countries, not as a species." He continued. "The world will always need revolution. That doesn't mean shooting and violence. A revolution is when you change your thinking."

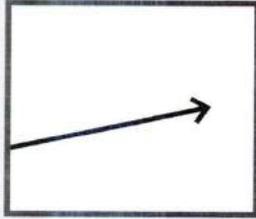


Vocabulary

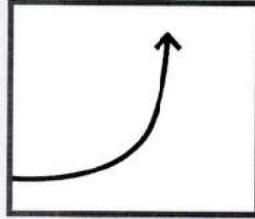
6 Describing trends

1 Write the phrases in the box under the correct graph.

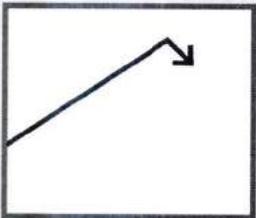
fluctuate	pick up	level off
rise steadily	peak	shoot up



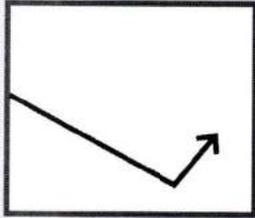
a _____



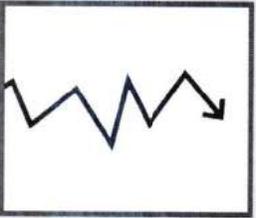
b _____



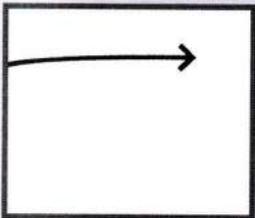
c _____



d _____



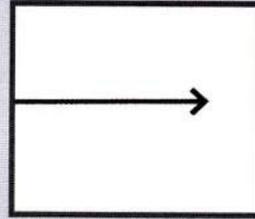
e _____



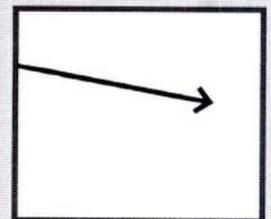
f _____

2 Now write these phrases under the correct graph.

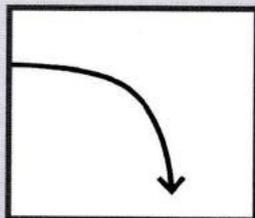
bottom out	plummet	decrease gradually
remain stable	fall slightly	



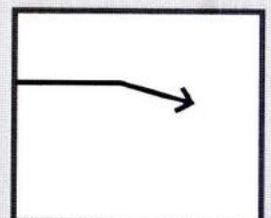
a _____



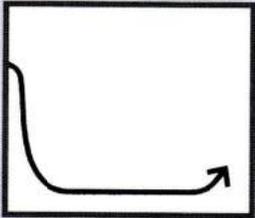
b _____



c _____



d _____



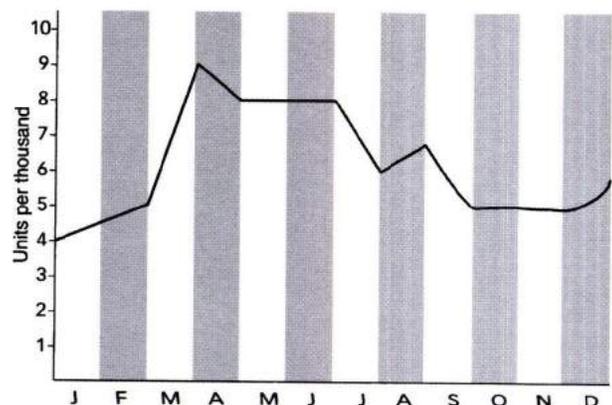
e _____

3 Look at the graph of last year's sales from Smartcom, Inc. Complete the text, using the correct form of the verbs from exercises 1 and 2. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Smartcom sales ¹ _____ in January and February and then ² _____ in March when the economic recovery began. They ³ _____ at 9,000 units in April and then ⁴ _____ before ⁵ _____ around the 8,000 unit mark during May and June.

July saw a ⁶ _____ as economic growth started to slow generally, but sales ⁷ _____ again in August. They ⁸ _____ for the third time in September, but ⁹ _____ throughout October and November. Finally, in the run-up to the holidays, sales were healthy, ¹⁰ _____ to 6,000 units by the end of the year.

Smartcom, Inc. Sales



Listening

7 A family business

1 Read the newspaper extract. Why are these two men in the news?

2  Read the statements. Then listen to **Part One** of Vijay and Bhikhu's story, and choose the correct answers.

1 Vijay's first business was
 a like a corner store.
 b a pharmaceutical company.

2 Bhikhu first worked
 a for an architectural firm.
 b in a pharmacy.

3 Vijay started his pharmacy business
 a with his brother.
 b on his own.

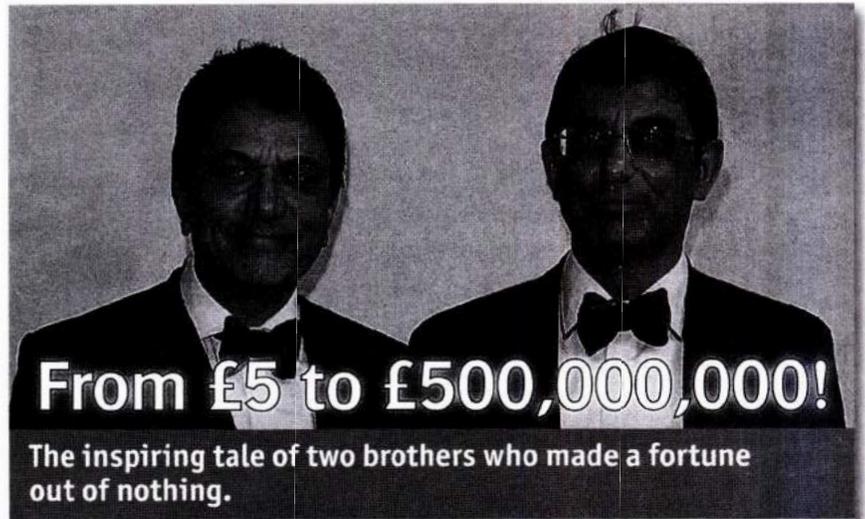
4 Bhikhu is good at
 a making money
 b taking care of money.

5 Vijay and Bhikhu are
 a ambitious for their family.
 b competitive with each other.

6 Their mother
 a still works full-time for them.
 b was the key figure in their lives.

3  Listen to **Part Two**. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 1 Vijay has received a business award.
- 2 Neither Vijay nor Bhikhu seek the usual trappings of wealth.
- 3 They had more friends when they were younger.
- 4 They do spoil themselves sometimes.
- 5 Bhikhu is happier spending money on other people rather than himself.
- 6 They believe that being realistic is all you need to do to succeed.



Over 40 years ago, at the age of 16, Vijay Patel and his brother Bhikhu left Kenya and arrived in Britain with £5 between them. They now own a pharmaceutical company worth £500 million (its value shot up from £400m recently) and appear on the latest list of the wealthiest Asians. They remain modest about their success and avoid the ostentatious lifestyle of other "Bollygarchs,"* so it's not because of the money that they're not thinking of retiring. Vijay says, "To be honest, I don't do it for the money any more, I like to see businesses flower."

* a humorous term combining the words "Bollywood" and "oligarch"

4  Listen to **Part Two** again. Complete the sentences with the exact words used.

- 1 We _____ for six hundred people directly.
- 2 _____ and my brother, I don't think it has.
- 3 I _____ we're approachable ...
- 4 I mean, clearly, _____ luxuries in life one tends to sort of _____ oneself a little ...
- 5 I would rather do some _____ work than _____ .
- 6 Do not let small _____ or calamities stop you. Chase your dreams and _____ .
- 7 ... if I can _____ one life, then my job in this world _____ .

5 Match the words and phrases in **A** with their meanings in **B**.

A	B
1 the equivalent of	a brothers/sisters competing
2 a recipe for disaster	b a quantity of medicine
3 power struggles	c terrible events
4 complement each other	d a similar type of thing to
5 sibling rivalry	e fights for control
6 leave the nest	f conditions leading to major problems
7 calamities	g provide what the other person lacks
8 a dose	h move out of the parental home

Phrasal verbs

8 up and down

- Choose the correct particle in the sentences.
 - We have dress-*up/-down* Fridays at my company. We can come to work in anything we want.
 - I'm sorry, it's very noisy. Can you speak *up/down*?
 - Remember to brush *up/down* on your Japanese before you visit Tokyo.
 - I used *up/down* all the milk making milkshakes.
 - We couldn't find where the concert was, so we ended *up/down* going to the movies.
 - My motorcycle broke *up/down* on the freeway.
 - Ted modestly plays *up/down* all the awards he's won.
 - Stop putting me *up/down* in front of other people!
 - Kay's so ambitious. She's always talking herself *up/down*.
- Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs, plus *up* or *down*.

Increase and decrease | speed save cut slow

- Drivers _____ for speed cameras but then _____ again once they've gone past.
- We're _____ on luxuries because we need to _____ for a new car.

Better and worse | lighten run dumb fix

- Stop complaining about TV being _____. I mean, _____ - this is only a romantic comedy!
- This area is a bit _____, but if we _____ this house _____, it could be really nice!

Beginning and ending | boot shut stand bring

- My laptop was taking so long to _____. I tried to restart it, but now it's taking an eternity to _____!
- If we don't _____ for consumer rights, how will we ever convince big corporations to _____ high food prices?

Completion | track live wind buy

- I thought all the candles in town _____ during the power outage, but I managed to _____ a store that still had some.
- We all _____ in a karaoke club after work last night. I think my rendition of "I Will Survive" might be hard to _____.



Pronunciation

9 Losing a syllable

- Some unstressed syllables are usually lost in speech. It is often the /ə/ sound that is lost.

Read and listen to these examples. The syllables that have been lost are underlined.

●●●	desperately /'dɛsprətli/	●●	business /'bɪznəs/
	reasonable /'rɪznəbl/		average /'ævərɪdʒ/

- Listen and circle the two words in each sentence that lose a syllable when spoken. Underline the syllable that is lost.
 - I'm desperately looking for a good business manager.
 - Interest rates have risen on average by one percentage point a year.
 - My preference would be to hire someone who's familiar with the audit process.
 - My favorite restaurant serves a delicious chilled soup in the summer.
 - You look awfully comfortable on the couch.
 - I might eat more vegetables if they were covered in chocolate.
 - It's reasonable to expect factories to reuse and recycle their industrial waste.
 - Many different corporate executives signed the new agreement.

4

Not all it seems

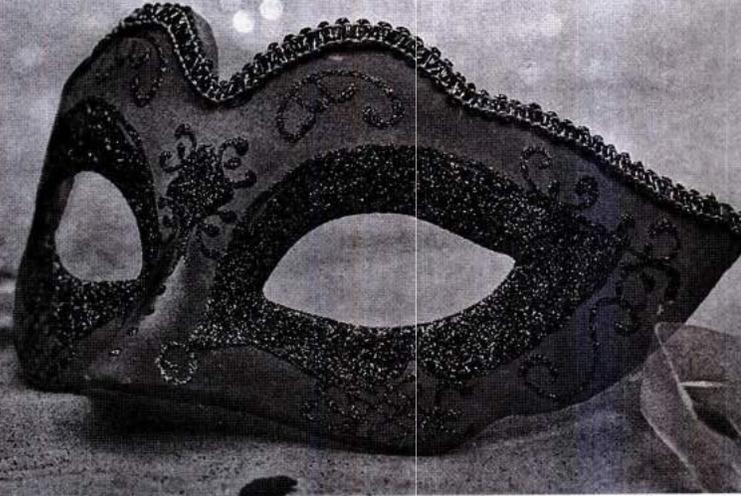
Modal auxiliary verbs • Speculating • Set expressions with modals
• Idiomatic collocations • Stress and intonation • Verb + preposition

Reality is merely an illusion,
albeit a very persistent one.

Albert Einstein (1879–1955)
Scientist

Very few of us are
what we seem.

Agatha Christie (1890–1976)
Crime writer



Modal auxiliary verbs

1 Speculating – present and future

Complete the sentences with one of the modal verbs. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

can't	will	must	won't	should
might	could	can	may	

- It _____ be San Francisco in the background of that photo. That's definitely the Golden Gate Bridge.
- David _____ be happy that the Cowboys won today. He's a big fan.
- It'll be a miracle if we get to the airport on time, but we _____ just make it.
- That _____ be Roberta's mother. She looks way too young!
- There _____ be huge traffic jams on this freeway some days, but it's usually fine.
- It _____ rain later. The forecast said there was a 50% chance.
- Janice _____ be upset that she's been downsized. She was going to leave anyway.
- You _____ make sure that painting's genuine before buying it. There are some very good fakes around.

2 Speculating – past

Match the sentences in A and B. Complete the ones in B with a modal verb and the perfect base form of the verb in parentheses. Sometimes more than one modal is possible.

can't	must	won't	should	might	could
-------	------	-------	--------	-------	-------

A

- I'm not sure about that charity email. f
- Pete's car is parked outside.
- Why are the boys still glued to the TV?
- I'm sure your secret's still safe with Vicky.
- I've looked everywhere for my glasses.
- Losing 7–1 wasn't so bad!
- I'm sorry, we're just about to go out.

B

- It _____ (be) worse!
- Where _____ I _____ (put) them?
- You _____ (call) before coming!
- He _____ (go) very far.
- She _____ (tell) anyone.
- I think it **might have been** (be) a trick to get my money.
- It's 10:30 p.m.! The soccer game _____ (finish) by now.

3 Modals – other meanings

Choose the correct ways to complete the sentences.

- 1 We shouldn't have paid to get into the museum as students. *We saved \$15./We wasted \$15.*
- 2 I could make myself understood in Spanish *when the waiter took our order/as a child.*
- 3 I have to stop having business lunches. *I'm gaining too much weight./The company is canceling my expense account.*
- 4 When I was small, my parents would *live in a houseboat/often take me camping.*
- 5 I've just seen the latest weather forecast. It could *not be very hot/be really hot* tomorrow.
- 6 You don't have to apologize. *It proves that you were in the wrong./But it would be nice if you did.*

4 Misleading ads

Read about false claims made by advertisers and choose the correct options in the text. Sometimes both are possible.

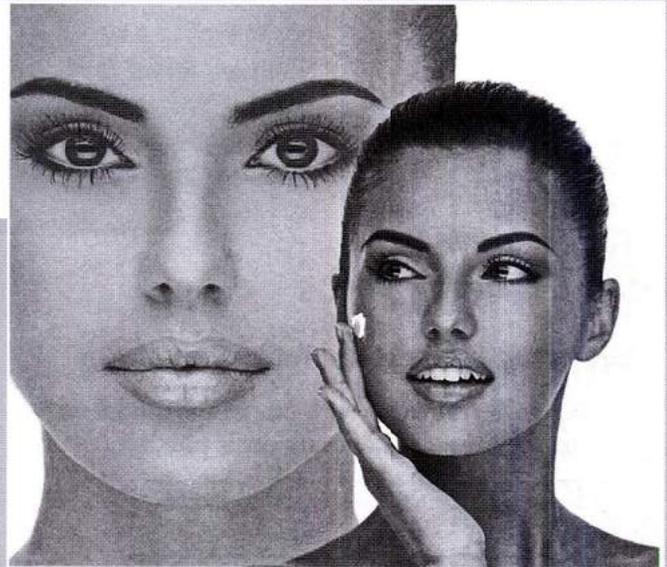
Too good to be true

In ads, you ¹would/will often see people staring open-mouthed at how wondrous a product is, clearly thinking that it ²can't/isn't able to be true. It's always worth bearing in mind that it ³can/might well not be.

Generally, advertisers ⁴will/may get away with a bit of exaggeration, but companies ⁵must not/don't have to push the boundaries too far, as it ⁶'s able to/can cost millions of dollars in damages if someone sues for making "false claims."

Ads for Dannon's Activia® yogurt said that it ⁷could/was able to provide various nutritional benefits, but in a legal challenge, the courts ⁸couldn't/wouldn't accept that these were "clinically" and "scientifically" proven. Dannon ⁹had to/ought to pay up to \$45 million to consumers who felt deceived and limit its health claims to strictly factual ones in future.

It ¹⁰must have/can have come as more of a surprise when Ferrero, the makers of the chocolate and hazelnut spread Nutella®, began promoting its nutritional benefits (though long-term addicts ¹¹can't have/will have been happy to learn that they ¹²didn't need to worry/ought not to have worried about it being unhealthy for all those years). However, it ¹³may have/will have been a step too far for Ferrero to maintain it was a healthy "good for you treat." After having to pay millions in compensation to the customers who sued over this false claim, the company accepted that it ¹⁴could/should change the ads and product labels.



Of course, images ¹⁵must not/don't have to mislead either. An Olay ad for Definity eye cream showed former model Twiggy looking impressively wrinkle-free. You ¹⁶didn't have to be/must not have been an expert to see that the image ¹⁷must have been/had to be digitally altered. In real life, Twiggy ¹⁸could have/may have been looking good for someone pushing 60, but in the ad she looked a lot younger than she ¹⁹should have/could have. After receiving complaints, the advertising authorities confirmed it was a case of image manipulation and banned the ad, saying that it ²⁰could/was able to give consumers a "misleading impression of the effect the product could achieve."



5 Set expressions with modals

- 1 Complete each group of expressions in **A** with *can, might, must, should, or will*, in the correct form, affirmative or negative. Then match them with the correct definitions in **B**.

A			B		
1	<input type="checkbox"/> You	_____	be joking!	a	This is something you shouldn't miss doing.
2	<input type="checkbox"/> I	_____	say ...	b	You can't be serious.
3	<input type="checkbox"/> It's a	_____	.	c	I have to admit that this is true.
4	<input type="checkbox"/> How	_____	I know?	d	That was the wrong thing to do.
5	<input type="checkbox"/> You	_____	know better!	e	I feel very strongly that something not happen.
6	<input type="checkbox"/> I	_____	hope not.	f	Why am I expected to have the answer?
7	<input type="checkbox"/> We	_____	see.	g	You will regret the consequences of your actions.
8	<input type="checkbox"/> You	_____	be sorry!	h	I'll be proved right.
9	<input type="checkbox"/> You	_____	see.	i	Let's wait and find out.
10	<input type="checkbox"/> I	_____	be bothered.	j	Nothing can be done about it.
11	<input type="checkbox"/> It	_____	be helped.	k	You're absolutely right.
12	<input type="checkbox"/> You	_____	say that again!	l	I don't have the energy or enthusiasm for it.
13	<input type="checkbox"/> You	_____	as well.	m	I'm not surprised.
14	<input type="checkbox"/> I	_____	have guessed.	n	There's no reason for you not to.
15	<input type="checkbox"/> You	_____	well ask!	o	That's a good question.

- 2 Read the conversation about "cold callers" – people who telephone you at home without your permission in order to sell you something. Choose the correct set expression from exercise 1 to complete it.



Cold callers

Beth Ugh! That was another cold caller!

Andy ¹ *I might have guessed./I might as well ask!* You were being incredibly rude.

Beth Well, what do you expect? ² *I can't be bothered/It can't be helped* to be polite to them. ³ *I shouldn't answer the phone. I might as well know./I should know better.* They always call when I'm trying to work.

Andy ⁴ *I must say./I shouldn't wonder if* that is one of the biggest problems of working from home. How on earth do they get our number?

Beth ⁵ *You must be joking!/You might as well ask!* But a lot of them are con artists. That was someone pretending to be a representative from Microsoft saying there was a virus on my computer. He wanted me to give him access to my files. I didn't, of course.

Andy ⁶ *You can say that again!/I should hope not!*

Beth Well, it's a scam I heard about from the IT guys at the office. These con artists mess up your computer and then charge a fortune to fix it. Mind you, there may well be a virus on my computer – ⁷ *how should I know?/you'll see.* I had to laugh when she said, "Your computer's working slowly, isn't it?" I did think, ⁸ *You must be joking!/You can say that again!*

Andy Maybe we should register with that organization that's supposed to stop cold calls?

Beth ⁹ *We might as well/It's a must* – it's free and it can't do any harm. But I think it only reduces the number of calls you get.

Andy Well, ¹⁰ *we'll see/you'll see.*

Now listen and check your answers.

Reading

6 Modern-day magic

1 Look at photos 1–3 of magicians. In which photos can you find the words in the box?

lapel	shiny dinner jacket	sneakers	sequins
bow tie	baggy jeans	top hat	bomber jacket
magic wand	baseball cap	make-up	

Which photo suggests a magic act that ...?

- a has “street cred” _____
- b is “old hat” _____
- c has “glitz and glamour” _____



2 Read and listen to the text about the magician **Dynamo**. Which photo in exercise 1 shows him? Choose the correct option in the sentences.

- 1 Before magicians like Dynamo, magic had become a *minority interest/too clever*.
- 2 After his tricks, he likes to leave *the stage quietly/his public completely confused*.
- 3 Dynamo appears to *read people’s minds/prefer doing large-scale illusions*.
- 4 He had a difficult childhood because *he developed a health problem/of his deprived background*.
- 5 He left school because he *was being bullied/didn’t fit in there*.
- 6 Dynamo’s career took off when he *was lent some money/borrowed equipment to film his tricks*.
- 7 He has gained a huge audience for his *TV show/Internet clips*.
- 8 Celebrities seem to be attracted by Dynamo’s *worldwide fame/modest nature*.
- 9 He is a *latecomer to/founding member* of the Magic Circle.
- 10 The Magic Circle didn’t accept him at first because he was too *different/clichéd*.

3 Match the words from the text in **A** and **B** that have similar meanings.

A	B
1 traditional	a worldwide
2 newcomer	b eager
3 stunt	c sickly
4 astounded	d old hat
5 globally	e trick
6 debilitated	f upstart
7 enthusiastic	g stunned

DYNAMO

A modern-day magician

When you hear the word “magician,” what springs to mind? Is it the variety-show magician with a magic wand, in a traditional outfit of shiny vest, bow tie, and top hat? Or perhaps it’s the glitz and glamour of a Vegas-style illusionist, complete with a wide lapelled sequined jacket, perm, and full make-up, that occurs to you first?



Magic seemed to go through a phase of being, quite literally, old hat. It had an old-fashioned feel to it, no matter how clever the acts were. But now there’s a new type of magician who is bringing magic back into the mainstream and giving it street cred as part of the bargain. Thanks to the street tricks of a young man called Dynamo, magic and illusion are once again supercool.

Dynamo has been celebrated for the modernity of his act. He doesn’t use a stage, a string of assistants, or any of the shiny accessories of traditional magic shows. Instead he walks the streets in a bomber jacket, a baseball cap, and sneakers, accompanied by a hand-held camera operator, sharing his magic with the astounded general public, and then strolling quietly away, before they can get their heads around what has just happened. He doesn’t have a specialty. He is as adept with cards and small hand tricks as he is with far bigger stunts of mystery and illusion. He can pull out the playing card you were thinking about, put cell phones in bottles, and change names on credit cards just as easily as he strolls down buildings or levitates – or once memorably walked on water across the Thames! When it comes to magic, it appears that he can do it all.

Dynamo, aka Steven Frayne, didn’t have the easiest start in life. He was born in a rundown city to a teenage mom. His father was in and out of prison, and Dynamo was partly raised by his great-grandfather, who was an enthusiastic amateur magician. Born with a digestive disorder (Crohn’s disease) which left him severely debilitated, the young Steven failed to gain any weight, and as a small, pale, and sickly child, he was an easy target for school bullies. His great-grandfather showed him how to use magic tricks to his advantage, and as he made a name for himself, the bullying ceased. However, he was always regarded as odd and an outsider, so school life wasn’t a success, and he left for London while still in his teens.

After having been granted a small business loan, Dynamo bought himself a DVD recorder and laptop and started filming some of the trick sequences that would make up his first DVD, *Underground Magic*. His current worldwide following gradually came about after some of his video clips appeared on YouTube™. A couple of thousand passersby in London watched him walk across the Thames in front of the Houses of Parliament on a Saturday afternoon, before he was picked up by a police speedboat. A couple of years later, 1.6 billion viewers globally had watched the illusion on YouTube™, which led to the offer of

his own TV show, *Magician Impossible*, on a small TV channel. On the show, he performs tricks that leave his audience stunned, including a variety of celebrities. Performing tricks on famous people makes it clear that his targets are not in on the act, and celebrities appear eager to work with this impressive but quiet and unassuming character. He walked through a store window in front of soccer player Rio Ferdinand; he removed the sunglasses from the album cover photo of rapper Tinie Tempah through the CD case; and even Prince Charles became a fan when Dynamo turned a pile of papers on his desk in the palace into real money.

The famous Magic Circle was slower to show their appreciation of this newcomer on their scene. This organization for the best of all magicians is shrouded in secrecy, even as to its location. As Dynamo said, “They regarded me as a bit of an upstart. I wear a hoodie and sneakers rather than a top hat and tails. I incorporate hip-hop into my act ... I’ve always tried to go against the clichés of whatever magic is or was.” However, they eventually opened their doors to him – wherever those doors are. But although he may have finally been accepted into mainstream magic, he hasn’t lost any of his creative drive. “It’s not enough for me to amaze people once or twice,” he says. “I need to keep doing it. That means doing more and more amazing stuff.”



Listening

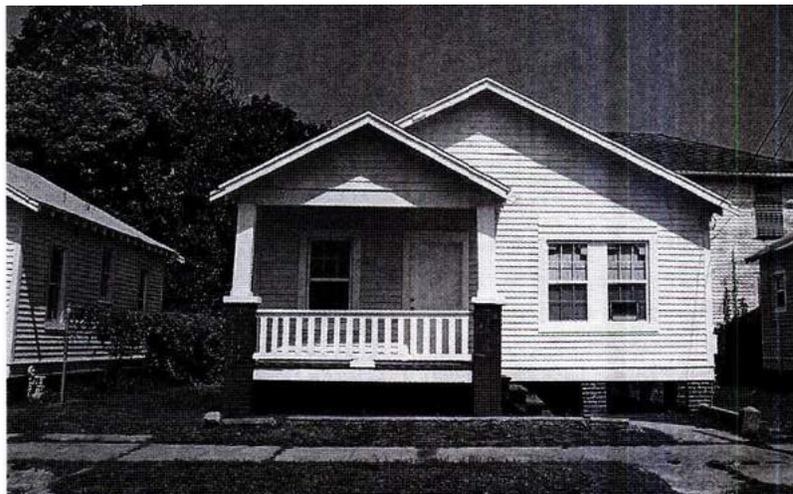
7 Euphemisms – in a real estate agent's office

- 1 Listen to a real estate agent describing the features of a house to a couple who is interested in buying it. Number the features in the order that they are described by the real estate agent.

Price	—	Living room	—
Location	—	Front yard	—
Condition of house	—	Backyard	—
Kitchen	—	Parking	—
Dining room	—		

- 2 Read the ten true defects about the house. Listen again and complete the euphemistic expressions that the real estate agent uses.

- Maple Street is in a noisy, busy area.
Maple Street is in a lively, popular area of town.
- The local stores are a 30-minute walk away.
The local stores _____.
- There are only two buses a day into town.
There's _____.
- The house needs extensive redecoration.
It's _____.
A dab _____.
- The roof needs replacing.
The roof _____.
- The kitchen appliances are old.
A little _____.
_____ modernizing!
- The kitchen is small.
It's _____, ...
- The dining room is dark.
It _____, ...
- The backyard is overgrown.
The yard is _____.
- The house is expensive.
Not _____.



- 3 Complete the euphemistic statements with the phrases in the box.

go without notice	the most exciting	the best curry
ample room	on the watery side	ideal for
exactly welcoming	World Cup level	

- The kitchen is ideal for someone who prefers to eat out a lot.
 - The soccer game wasn't exactly _____.
 - That movie wasn't _____ I've seen.
 - This soup is a little bit _____.
 - I'm not sure she was happy to see me. She wasn't _____.
 - A little bit of punctuation in your essay wouldn't _____.
 - What's Kevin's Spanish pronunciation like? I'd say there's _____ for improvement.
 - That's not exactly _____ I've eaten.
- 4 Now match the statements in 3 with what they were really thinking.

A It desperately needs some commas and periods!

B It was amateurish.

C I couldn't taste any spice in it.

D She was very unfriendly.

E It's not thick enough.

F It was really boring!

G It's impossible to understand him.

H It's not good for cooking in.

Vocabulary

8 Idiomatic collocations: adjective + noun

Choose the correct options to make the idiomatic collocations in the box. Then use them to complete the sentences.

<i>fine/thin line</i>	<i>wishful thoughts/thinking</i>
<i>sore/painful spot</i>	<i>last resort/option</i>
<i>long/difficult shot</i>	<i>itchy/restless feet</i>
<i>raw/nasty deal</i>	<i>saving grace/factor</i>
<i>slippery/slippy slope</i>	
<i>foregone/foreseeable conclusion</i>	

- It may seem like a _____, but we're hoping the new branch of our solar power company in Los Angeles will be a big success.
- Don't talk about cars with Jenny right now. Her's was just stolen, so it's a bit of a _____.
- The president talks as if his re-election is guaranteed, but it's by no means a _____.
- There are lots of treatments we can try before going ahead with an operation. Surgery will only be performed as a _____.
- I thought the conference was poor, but the _____ was making so many useful new contacts.
- It wasn't brave to start that fight. There's a _____ between bravery and stupidity sometimes, you know.
- Zoe's staying at the Hilton, and I'm in a cheap hotel outside town. I think I got a _____!
- Paula has no real chance of getting that job she's applied for. It's just _____ on her part.
- I never stay long in the same city. After a few months I get _____ again.
- I can see an argument for increasing college tuition, but you don't know where it might lead. It's a _____.

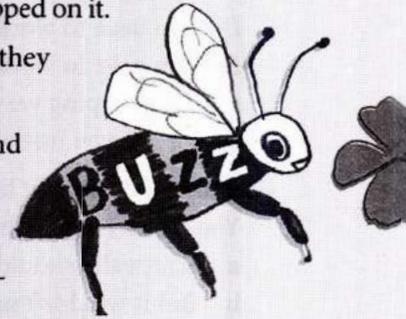
9 Onomatopoeic verbs

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use each one twice.

buzz crack roar rumble sizzle squeal yap whine

Literal meaning

- My neighbor has two little dogs that _____ all night. They drive me crazy!
- I woke up to the sound of sausages _____ in the pan. Bliss!
- The lion suddenly _____ and frightened all the children at the zoo.
- I could hear the thunder _____ in the distance.
- The ice on the pond _____ as I stepped on it.
- The piglets _____ with delight as they were let loose in the muddy field.
- I could hear the bees _____ around the flowers.
- I loathe mosquitoes. It's not just their bites, but that high-pitched _____ that keeps you guessing where they are!



Metaphorical meaning

- The engine of the giant truck _____ into life, and I climbed aboard.
- The audience waited for the star of the show to arrive. The theater was _____ with excitement!
- Oh, for goodness sake, will you kids stop _____! I'm tired of hearing what's wrong with everything today!
- Everyone was looking for shade in the _____ heat of the afternoon.
- With an aging population, the healthcare system for the elderly is _____ under the pressure.
- All of the gang went to prison after one of their members _____ to the police.
- The argument about politicians' expenses has _____ on for months, without coming to any definite conclusion.
- I saw someone driving along the freeway, _____ away on their phone!

Pronunciation

10 Stress and intonation with modal verbs

1  The meaning of modal verbs can change according to the stress and intonation patterns of the sentence. Read and listen to the pairs of sentences and underline the main stress. Then match each sentence with the follow-up sentence that reflects its meaning.

- 1 I could invite him to the party. **b**
I could invite him to the party. **a**
a Then I would get to see him again.
b But I really don't want to.
 - 2 He might have told me what was going on. _____
He might have told me what was going on. _____
a Then I could have done something about it.
b But I really can't remember.
 - 3 Do you have to work all evening? _____
Do you have to work all evening? _____
a I was hoping we could go out for dinner.
b Or are you just working for part of it?
 - 4 You could have hit him. _____
You could have hit him. _____
a You really should drive more carefully!
b But it wouldn't have been a good idea.
 - 5 I might go out this evening. _____
I might go out this evening. _____
a But I probably won't.
b I don't feel like staying at home.
 - 6 I could hardly walk home. _____
I could hardly walk home. _____
a It's over ten miles!
b My legs were so sore after the soccer game.
 - 7 Jason would keep singing. _____
Jason would keep singing. _____
a It really gets on my nerves.
b He loves it too much to stop.
 - 8 You could close the door. _____
You could close the door. _____
a Then the light won't keep her awake.
b Then I wouldn't have to sit in this cold draft.
- 2  Listen and check. Then practice repeating the sentences with the correct stress and intonation.

Prepositions

11 Verb + preposition

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 In times of difficulty, he always turns _____ his parents.
- 2 His many tickets and fines for cell phone use while driving counted _____ him when he renewed his car insurance.
- 3 The article said there was an increase in the number of babies worldwide born _____ poverty.
- 4 I told him he needed to work harder, but he didn't react _____ my suggestion very well.
- 5 The Hollywood star insisted _____ bringing her staff of 20 people with her wherever she went.
- 6 The money they've saved over the years amounts _____ a small fortune.
- 7 After qualifying _____ a doctor, she went to work in war-torn Africa for a year.
- 8 China now accounts _____ more than a quarter of global CO₂ emissions.
- 9 The interviewer questioned the politician _____ the government's education policy.
- 10 I don't mind a joke, but I hate being laughed _____ in public. Isn't that just normal?



5

Culture clashes

Avoiding repetition • Using auxiliaries • Reduced infinitives • Synonyms in context
• Phrasal verbs and synonyms • American and British English

No culture can live if it attempts to be exclusive.

Mahatma Gandhi (1869–1948)
Philosopher and pacifist

Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832)
Poet, novelist, and dramatist

Avoiding repetition

1 Using auxiliaries

🔊 Complete the conversation with an auxiliary or modal verb. Then listen and compare.

Welcome to Florence!

Eamon Hi! You must be our new American roommate, Ella.

Ella Hello. Yes, I ¹ am. And you are ... ?

Eamon Eamon. Welcome to Florence!

Ella Eamon. That's an Irish name.

Eamon It ² _____ indeed. I'm from Ballyliffin in County Donegal!

Ella I know that village ...

Eamon Really? Not many people ³ _____.

Ella My dad and my brother played golf there just a couple of years ago.

Eamon They ⁴ _____ ? That's amazing!

Ella Yeah. So, what about Florence? Have you been living here long?

Eamon I ⁵ _____ . I came for a year, and I'm still here three years later.

Ella You must like it then.

Eamon I ⁶ _____ . I can't imagine who ⁷ _____ . And you, you arrived yesterday?

Ella Well, I ⁸ _____ , but my suitcases ⁹ _____ ! They haven't arrived yet.

Eamon Oh, no. Are you going to contact the airline?

Ella I already ¹⁰ _____ . At first they said they'd be delivered today, but they just called to say they ¹¹ _____ be in until tomorrow morning.

Eamon Oh, that's too bad. If I can help in any way, I ¹² _____ . Just ask.

Ella Thank you. That's really nice. Are you studying here at the university?

Eamon I ¹³ _____ . I studied Italian for a year, but now I'm teaching English.

Ella You mean Irish!

Eamon Come on! My accent isn't that strong.

Ella I can't speak much Italian. I wish I ¹⁴ _____ . I'm here to work for an American company, but I'm hoping to pick up the language if I ¹⁵ _____ .

Eamon I'm sure you ¹⁶ _____ in no time. And I could give you lessons if you like.

Ella ¹⁷ _____ you? That'd be great!

Eamon No problem, I'd really like to. And I'll introduce you to the other two roommates. They're from Canada and Australia. We're quite a mixed bunch!

2 Reduced infinitives

- 1 Complete B's responses with the verbs in the box. Use the correct tense and a reduced infinitive.

persuade offer try used to not be able to not be allowed

- 1 A Who did you get to help you fix your computer?
B No one helped. Ben offered to, but in the end I did it myself.
- 2 A I thought you didn't want to go out this evening?
B I didn't, but Paula _____ me _____.
- 3 A Don't you usually spend the summer at the beach?
B Well, we _____, but not since the kids grew up.
- 4 A Don't you want some more ice cream?
B Yes, but we can't have more. Mommy says we _____.
- 5 A You'll have to be at the airport at 6 a.m. Why don't you get a later flight?
B We _____, but they were all fully booked.
- 6 A You're not going to the conference in Toronto, are you?
B No, I'm out of the country, so I _____.

- 2  Listen and read about the diplomat. Who has the "last laugh"?

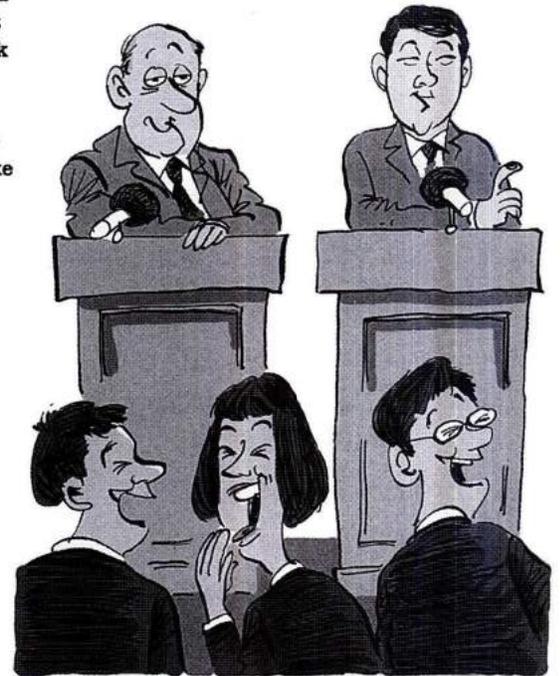
A DIPLOMAT TELLS A JOKE IN JAPAN

A diplomat was working in Japan and sometimes he had to give lectures as part of his job. He had given this lecture many times, and he always began it with a joke, but the audience never laughed. He didn't speak any Japanese (you don't have to speak a foreign language to be a diplomat), so he thought that the lack of laughter was because his translator didn't translate the joke very well. He decided that he ought to get a new translator.

He found an excellent one who was bilingual in Japanese and English, and he told him that he'd pay him a large fee as long as he translated the opening joke really well.

The diplomat gave his lecture, and to his delight, everyone in the audience laughed loudly at the joke. He congratulated his new translator profusely on doing such a good job and paid him well. Little did he know that this is what the translator actually said in Japanese:

“OK, the diplomat is beginning his lecture. As usual with lectures by English-speaking diplomats, he's beginning with a joke. I don't know why. The jokes are always really stupid, and usually say something ridiculous about Japanese people. Fortunately, you don't have to listen to this joke because I'm not going to translate it. But you can't look bored, so start smiling now ... and to be polite, you have to laugh when he's finished, so get ready to laugh when I tell you. 1, 2, 3 ... laugh NOW!”



- 3 Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct tense and a reduced infinitive.

have not have learn expect pretend tell try

- 1 A Why did the diplomat give a lecture?
B Because he _____. It was part of his job.
- 2 He didn't speak any Japanese because he'd never _____.
- 3 Diplomats don't always speak a foreign language; they _____.
- 4 A Didn't the first translator translate the joke well?
B Well, he _____, but the audience didn't get it.
- 5 A Was the diplomat surprised when the audience didn't laugh at his joke?
B Yes, he was. He _____ them _____, but they didn't.
- 6 A Did the new translator translate the joke better?
B He didn't translate it at all; he just _____.
- 7 A Why did the audience laugh in the end?
B Because the translator _____ them when _____.

Vocabulary

3 Synonyms in context

- 1 Synonyms are often used to avoid repetition. Which synonym was used to avoid this repetition in the story about the diplomat?

The jokes are always really **stupid** and usually say something **stupid** about Japanese people.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the synonyms, or near synonyms, in *italics*. Sometimes you need to change the form.

friend

buddy colleague companion

- 1 Tom and I have been best _____ ever since we were in elementary school.
- 2 We spent the year after graduating from college touring all around Europe together. He made an excellent traveling _____.
- 3 We now work for the same company, so we're _____ as well as friends.

love

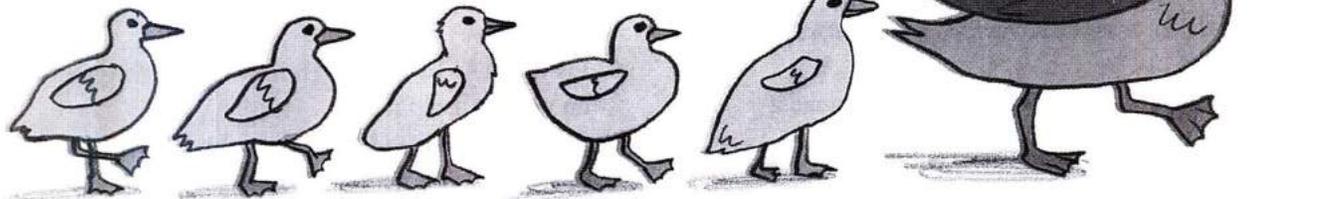
adore be into worship fall for

- 4 He absolutely _____ her. It was love at first sight. He just _____ the ground she walks on.
- 5 I can't believe it. Matt just asked me out. You know that I _____ him for a long time!
- 6 From the moment we met I just knew. I _____ him right away.

talk

chat gossip have a word let s.o. know

- 7 No, I'm not telling you how we broke up. You'll only _____ about it to all your friends. You always do.
- 8 I _____ with my boss about that pay raise, and it's a "maybe." I _____ you _____ as soon as I hear.
- 9 There's nothing like _____ with old friends. We can talk for hours about anything and everything.



laugh

chuckle giggle guffaw snicker

- 10 Why _____ you little girls _____? What's so funny about your big sister having a boyfriend?
- 11 He's a really awful person. He's mean to people, and then he _____ at their discomfort.
- 12 Uncle Robert's laugh is big, like the man. He _____. You can hear him from miles away.
- 13 Sue Townsend's books are really funny. I was reading one on the train and couldn't help _____ to myself.

travel

journey trip voyage cruise

- 14 Sorry we're late. The _____ took much longer than we expected.
- 15 My parents went on a two-week _____ through the Panama Canal. They said it was wonderful.
- 16 They're taking the whole class on a bus _____ to New York City for the day.
- 17 There were a great many _____ of discovery during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

walk

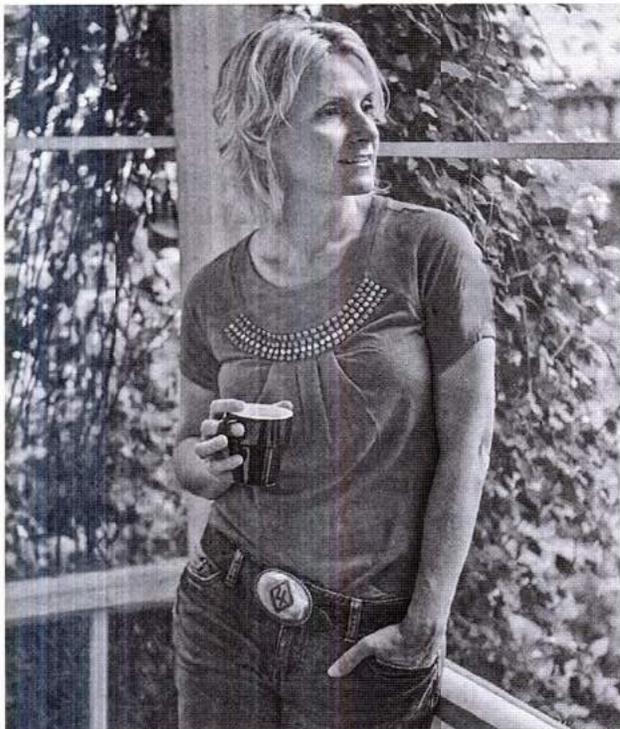
dawdle stagger stride waddle

- 18 Slow down! I can't keep up with you when you _____ along like that.
- 19 Look at that actor _____ around the stage during his death scene. He's a bit of a show-off!
- 20 Come on you two! Stop _____. We need to get a move on.
- 21 Ducks don't walk; they _____ from side to side.

Reading

4 Two ways of traveling

- 1 Read about the writer Elizabeth Gilbert. Is her book, *Committed*, fictitious or autobiographical?



Elizabeth M. Gilbert is an American journalist, novelist, and travel writer. In her fifth book, *Committed*, Liz describes her decision to marry a Brazilian man named Felipe whom she met in Indonesia. They go traveling together in southeast Asia while waiting for permission for Felipe to apply for immigration to the US. The traveling reveals differences between them.

- 2  Read and listen to the extract about Liz and Felipe's travels. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.
- 1 The first paragraph is mainly about Felipe's approach to traveling.
 - 2 Felipe and Liz didn't start traveling until late in life.
 - 3 They're incompatible because only one of them enjoys traveling.
 - 4 Felipe's "secret weapon" is his ability to fit in wherever he goes.
 - 5 He easily picks up foreign languages.
 - 6 Neither of them minds the various discomforts of travel.
 - 7 Felipe wanted to stay in northern Laos because it was cheap.
 - 8 Liz never wants to settle down and be a home bird.



- 3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Both Liz and Felipe might say "I'll happily spend the rest of my life right here." Where is "here" for each of them? _____

- 2 Who is "The best traveler and the worst"? In what ways? _____

- 3 Liz says "I'm not like that, though." What is she like as a traveler? _____

- 4 What does Liz mean by "Travel that wasn't even travel"? _____

- 5 Why is Felipe like a flying fish in a small bucket of water and Liz like a migratory bird? _____

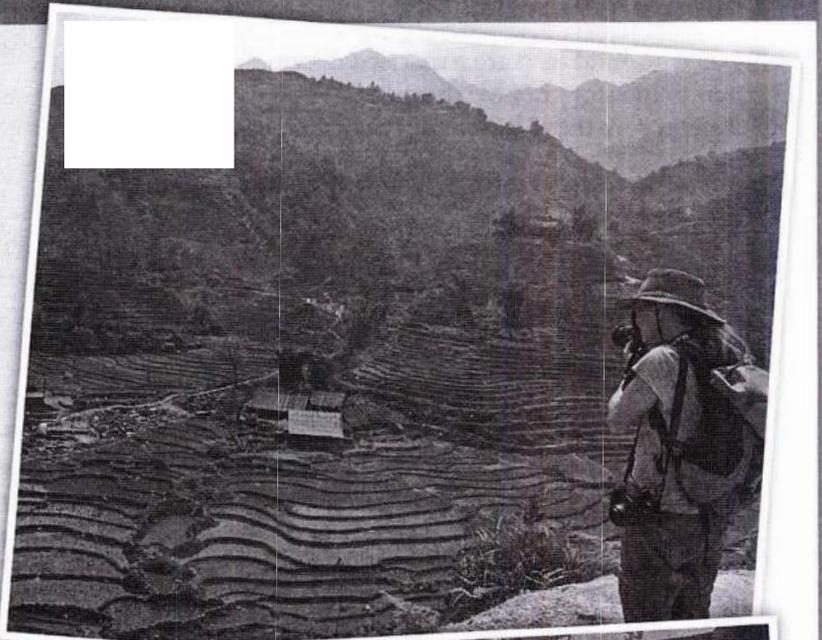
- 4 Find words in the text that are synonymous with the words in *italics*.

- 1 Felipe is able to *make a home* and establish a *comfortingly* familiar routine for himself wherever he goes.
- 2 He has a particular way of traveling that *makes him better than anybody else*.
- 3 Liz believes she is an *extremely tolerant* person who is *extremely interested in seeing new things* when she travels.
- 4 She's good at putting up with the *little difficulties that arise* along the way.
- 5 Felipe is able to adapt *right away* to somewhere *totally new* if he likes it.
- 6 Liz *turned white* at the thought of staying *forever* in an unfamiliar place.
- 7 She finally realized that her attitude toward travel was more *superficial* than Felipe's.

Incompatible Travelers

"The best traveler and the worst."

The last few months had brought to my attention an important incompatibility between us – one that I'd never noticed before. For a pair of lifelong travelers, Felipe and I actually travel very differently. The reality about Felipe is that he's both the best traveler I've ever met and by far the worst. He hates strange bathrooms and dirty restaurants and uncomfortable trains and foreign beds. Given a choice, he will always select a lifestyle of routine, familiarity, and reassuringly boring everyday practices. All of which might make you assume that the man is not fit to be a traveler at all. But you would be wrong to assume that, for here is Felipe's traveling gift, his superpower, the secret weapon that renders him peerless. He can create a familiar habitat of reassuringly boring everyday practices for himself *anyplace*, if you just let him stay in one spot. He can assimilate absolutely anywhere on the planet in the space of about three days, and then he's capable of staying put in that place for the next decade or so without complaint. This is why Felipe has been able to live all over the world. Not merely travel, but *live*. Over the years he has folded himself into societies from South America to Europe, from the Middle East to the South Pacific. He arrives somewhere utterly new, decides he likes the place, moves right in, learns the language, and instantly becomes a local.



"I'm not like that, though."

Whereas Felipe can find a corner anywhere in the world and settle down for good, I can't. I'm much more restless than he is. My restlessness makes me a far better day-to-day traveler than he will ever be. I am infinitely curious and almost infinitely patient with mishaps and minor disasters. So I can go anywhere on the planet – that's not a problem. The problem is I just can't live anywhere on the planet. I'd realized this only a few weeks earlier, back in northern Laos, when Felipe had woken up one lovely morning in Luang Prabang and said, "Darling, let's stay here."

"Sure," I'd said. "We can stay here for a few more days if you want."

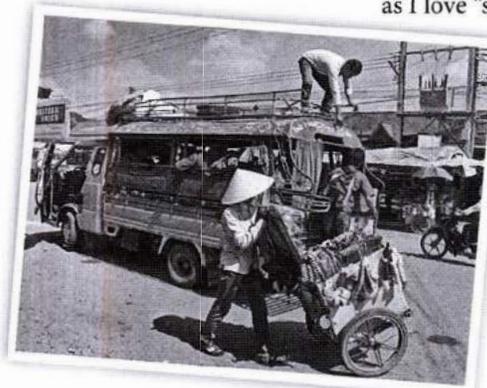
"No, I mean let's *move* here. Let's forget about me immigrating to America. It's too much trouble. This is a wonderful town. I like the feeling of it. It reminds me of Brazil thirty years ago. It wouldn't take much money or effort for us to run a little hotel or shop here, rent an apartment, settle in" In reaction, I had only blanched. He was serious. He would just do that. He would just up and move to northern Laos indefinitely and build a new life there. But I can't.



"Travel that wasn't even travel."

What Felipe was proposing was travel at a level I could not reach – travel that wasn't even travel anymore, but rather a willingness to be ingested indefinitely by an unfamiliar place. I wasn't up for it. My traveling, as I understood then for the first time, was far more dilettantish than I had ever realized. As much as I love "snacking" on the world, when it comes time to settle

down – to really settle down – I wanted to live at home, in my own country, in my own language, near my own family, and in the company of people who think and believe the same things that I think and believe. This basically limits me to a small region of Planet Earth consisting of southern New York State, the more rural sections of central New Jersey, northwestern Connecticut, and bits of eastern Pennsylvania. Quite a scanty habitat for a bird who claims to be migratory. Felipe, on the other hand – my flying fish – has no such domestic limitations. A small bucket of water anywhere in the world will do him just fine.



Listening

5 A marriage of two nationalities

- 1  Martine and Jaap are a married couple. Listen to the story of how they met. What nationality are they? Where did they meet?
- 2 Do these statements refer to Jaap or Martine? Write J or M.
 - 1 ___ was a physics teacher.
 - 2 ___ has a friend named Remi.
 - 3 ___ taught pottery techniques.
 - 4 ___'s pottery improved.
 - 5 ___ throws the pieces.
 - 6 ___ hand paints the pottery.



- 3 Choose the correct alternative to make true sentences about the text.
 - 1 Jaap was *working in/traveling around* Provence 22 years ago.
 - 2 He hiked up Mont Ventoux *alone/with a friend*.
 - 3 Martine likes to *wake up/walk up* to see the mountain view.
 - 4 She loves seeing the *seasonal changes/cascading springs*.
 - 5 Jaap fell in love with Martine *gradually/instantly*.
 - 6 Martine says Jaap easily went from physics to pottery because he is naturally *scientific/creative*.
- 4  Listen again. What do Martine and Jaap use these adjectives to describe?

1 irresistible	4 exhausted
2 wonderful	5 poor
3 entrancing	6 creative

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

Phrasal verbs

6 Phrasal verbs and their Latin-based synonyms

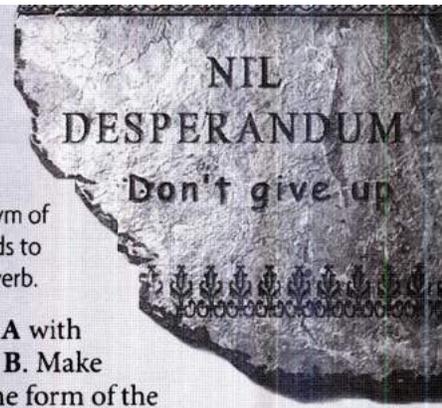
-  Many phrasal verbs have a synonym of Latin origin. The phrasal verb tends to be more informal than the Latin verb.

- 1 Match the phrasal verbs in A with the verbs of Latin origin in B. Make any necessary changes to the form of the verbs in B.

A	B
1 Liz can put up with mishaps when she travels.	
2 Felipe easily takes in local culture and learns the language.	
3 Sam put off meeting me for lunch today because he was busy, but he promised to meet me tomorrow.	a improve
4 The service was poor, but the quality of the food more than made up for it.	b compensate for
5 Business has been bad, but it's picking up now.	c postpone
6 He says he has a stomachache, but he's just putting on a show to avoid going to school.	d assimilate
7 The government has been criticized for doing away with some community services.	e tolerate
8 I had to have all my wisdom teeth taken out .	f abolish
	g extract
	h pretend

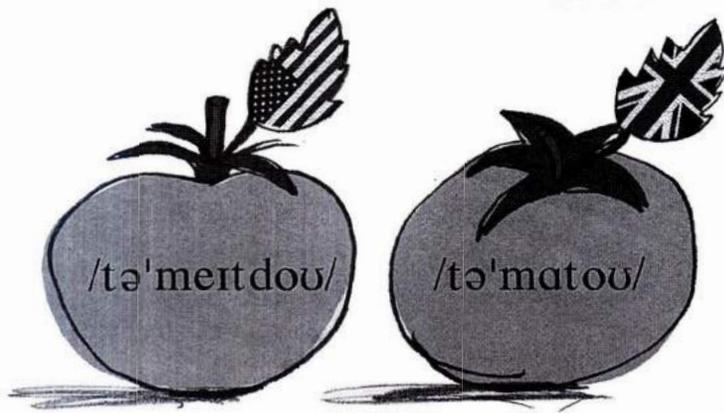
- 2 Read the sentences and decide whether they are more formal or informal. Underline the more appropriate verb.

- 1 Can you help me *inflate/blow up* these balloons for the party?
- 2 Little Johnny ate six slices of chocolate cake. No wonder he *vomited/threw up* all over the rug.
- 3 The defendant was charged with *assaulting/beating up* a police officer.
- 4 Our soldiers were totally outnumbered. They had no choice but to *surrender/give in* to the enemy.
- 5 Stop letting everyone bully you! It's time you *defended/stuck up* for yourself!
- 6 Mom, my teacher *reprimanded me/chewed me out* for talking in class.
- 7 This stately 17th-century home has been painstakingly *restored/fixd up* by its current owners.
- 8 Our neighbor's a real snob. *Maintaining/Keeping up* appearances is all that's important to her.



Pronunciation

7 American and British English



- 1 Listen to these words with first an American and then a British accent. What are the differences?
- a tomato c ham e agile g civilization
b stop d car f new h center
- 2 Look at 1–8 in the guide to different pronunciations in American English (AE) and British English (BE). Which of the words in exercise 1 do they refer to?

1 /r/ is weaker in BE, and is often dropped, especially in final position

2 In BE, the /t/ is not usually dropped after an "n" as it often is in AE

3 /t/ between vowels in AE can sometimes sound like /d/, however it remains a /t/ in BE

4 /ɑ/ in AE becomes /ɔ/ in BE

5 /ə/ in AE words ending in *-ization* changes to /aɪ/ in BE

6 Before /u/, the /y/ that comes after /n/, /t/, and /d/ in BE is not used in AE

7 /æ/ in AE is broader and from farther back in the throat than /æ/ in BE

8 /ə/ at the end of words in AE becomes /aɪ/ in BE

- 3 Listen to words from exercise 1. Are they pronounced with an American (AE) or a British (BE) accent?

1 AE 3 ___ 5 ___ 7 ___
2 ___ 4 ___ 6 ___ 8 ___

- 4 The word stress in British English pronunciation is sometimes different from American English. Listen and underline the syllable with the main stress in these words. Then listen again and repeat.

American English	British English
1 adult	adult
2 brochure	brochure
3 laboratory	laboratory
4 inquiry	inquiry
5 ballet	ballet
6 garage	garage
7 donate	donate
8 debut	debut

- 5 Say these words aloud with American English pronunciation. Then listen and check.

tissue	vase	leisure	vaccine
vitamin	patent	herb	clerk

- 6 Can you guess how to say the words in exercise 5 with British English pronunciation? Listen and check.
- 7 Read these sentences aloud, first as American and then as British English.
- I have an inquiry about the garage closest to the adult leisure park in the city center.
 - The clerk who works in this laboratory told me about a new vaccine that cures tuberculosis.
 - The brochure said herbs and tomatoes are full of vitamins, unlike coffee.
 - Our students donate to organizations that are hostile to globalization.

- Listen and check.

6

Fruits of war

Adding emphasis • Negative inversion • *-ever* for emphasis
 • Verbs to nouns • Phrasal nouns • Adding emphasis with stress

I dream of giving birth to a child who will ask, "Mother, what was war?"

Eve Merriam (1916–1992)
Poet and writer

That men do not learn very much from the lessons of history is the most important of all the lessons of history.

Aldous Huxley (1894–1963)
Writer

Ways of adding emphasis

1 Structures that add emphasis

- Base sentence:** History classes focus mainly on wars.
What _____
The thing _____ *history classes do is focus mainly on wars.*
Something _____
- Base sentence:** We learned mainly about wars in our history classes.
What we did in our history classes was learn mainly about wars.
It was mainly wars that we learned about in our history classes.
- Base sentences:** The war started in Ruritania. The Ruritarians started it.
Ruritania was where the war started.
It was the Ruritarians who started it.
- Emphatic do/does/did.**
I do love you, I really do.

1 Complete the sentences to emphasize the words in *italics*.

- We doubt the *president's sincerity*.
 What *we doubt is the president's sincerity.*
- He should *avoid antagonizing* the press.
 The thing _____.
- The ambassador* antagonizes the press.
 It _____.
- The media *exaggerated* his role in the coup.
 What _____.
- Nobody likes *being criticized*.
 Something _____.
- The lies she wrote* really annoyed me.
 It _____.
- She used to work in *Beirut*.
 Beirut _____.
- You're wrong. I *know* why she left Beirut.
 You're wrong. I _____.



- 2 Read conversations A and complete conversations B, adding emphasis as naturally as possible. There is often more than one possibility.

1 Conversation A

- A Ben's very happy that he made the move to Chicago.
 B That's good. He works for Amazon, doesn't he?
 A Well, he used to, but not any more. He works for IBM now.
 B I'd like to know why he left Amazon. He made good money there.
 A Yeah, he liked the pay, but the job was too stressful.

Conversation B

- A Ben's very happy that he made the move to Chicago.
 B That's good. ¹ It's Amazon he works for, isn't it?
 A Well, he used to, but not any more.
² _____ .
 B ³ _____ . He made good money there.
 A Yeah, ⁴ _____ , but the job was too stressful.

2 Conversation A

- A New York City's so crowded with tourists right now.
 B I know, I think they come to see the skyscrapers.
 A Yeah, there's that, but the theater is also very popular. Most shows are sold out.
 B You're right. The theater really boosts New York City's economy.
 A But a lot of tourists don't realize that the rest of New York State isn't like New York City.
 B Yes, they don't usually explore much outside the city. Personally, in the summer, I like to get out of the city.

Conversation B

- A New York City's so crowded with tourists right now.
 B I know, I think ⁵ _____ .
 A Yeah, there's that, but ⁶ _____ . Most shows are sold out.
 B You're right. ⁷ _____ .
 A But ⁸ _____ that the rest of New York State isn't like New York City.
 B Yes, they don't usually explore much outside the city. Personally, in the summer, ⁹ _____ .

 Listen and compare answers.

2 Negative inversion

Rewrite the sentences using a word or phrase from the box to make them more emphatic.

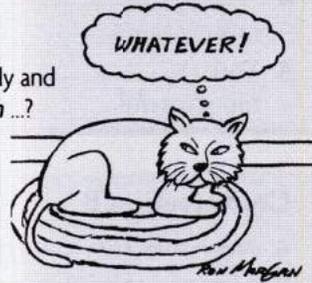
In no way	Little	Never before	Never again	No sooner ... than
Nothing	Not until	Nowhere	Seldom	Not only ... (but) also

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I won't ever allow myself to be deceived by him again.
_____ | 6 You won't find a nicer man anywhere.
_____ |
| 2 One rarely finds someone with such integrity as Harold.
_____ | 7 She was rude <i>and</i> she was really offensive.
_____ |
| 3 He loves counting all his money more than anything.
_____ | 8 Her reaction couldn't possibly be described as sympathetic.
_____ |
| 4 He little suspected what she was up to.
_____ | 9 As soon as one war ended, the Ruritians started another one.
_____ |
| 5 Nobody has ever spoken to me like that!
_____ | 10 He didn't realize the error of his ways until she threatened to leave him.
_____ |

3 The use of *-ever* for emphasis

❶ *What-, who-, which-, when-, where-, and how- + ever* can be used to express:

- a It doesn't matter *what/who/which*, etc.
We'll go whatever the weather.
- b Indifference or uncertainty
I'll call you later. whenever I get the time.
- c In questions, they can express surprise.
Whatever does it mean?
Whoever is that with your sister?
- d Surprise can be expressed informally and more emphatically with ... *on earth* ...?
How on earth did you do that?



1 Mark these sentences **a, b, c,** or **d** according to the rules above.

- 1 **However** did you get here so quickly? _____
- 2 Well, I love him **whatever** you might think! _____
- 3 Choose **whichever** dress you want, I don't care. _____
- 4 **Who on earth** told you that? _____
- 5 "Don't you ever talk to your mother like that!"
"Whatever!" _____

2 Complete these sentences.

- 1 _____ hard I try, I can never remember people's names.
- 2 _____ you go in life and _____ you do, never forget your roots.
- 3 _____ possible we've tried to comply with his wishes.
- 4 Could _____ goes to bed last turn all the lights off?
- 5 It could be tomorrow or the next day. I'm not sure, but _____ I can, I'll call.
- 6 I'm amazed. _____ would have thought she'd want to study engineering?
- 7 _____ much money I earn, it never seems enough to live on.
- 8 There are three cakes left. Take _____ you want.

Reading

4 Land Girls

1 During WWII there was an organization called the Women's Land Army (WLA). Read the lyrics of their song. Why was the WLA created?

2 Read the rest of the article quickly. Match each paragraph with its short summary.

- a The main requirements for the job. _____
- b The method of engaging WLA volunteers and the reasons for joining. _____
- c Some experiences of the volunteers. _____
- d The main purpose of the WLA and the initial reaction to it. _____
- e The outcome of the organization. _____
- f Reasons for the WLA. _____

3 🎧 Read and listen to the article again. What do these numbers and dates represent in the text?

1	June 1, 1939	5	48 and 50
2	17	6	100,000
3	26	7	1950
4	4		

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why wasn't there a sufficient workforce on British farms at the outbreak of WWII?

- 2 What was the initial reaction of farmers to the WLA?

- 3 How did they react when the WLA finally ended?

- 4 Why did many young women pretend to be older?

- 5 In what ways did the glamorous posters belie the truth?

- 6 How much training did they receive?

- 7 What injustices did they experience?

- 8 What were more positive experiences?

LAND GIRLS

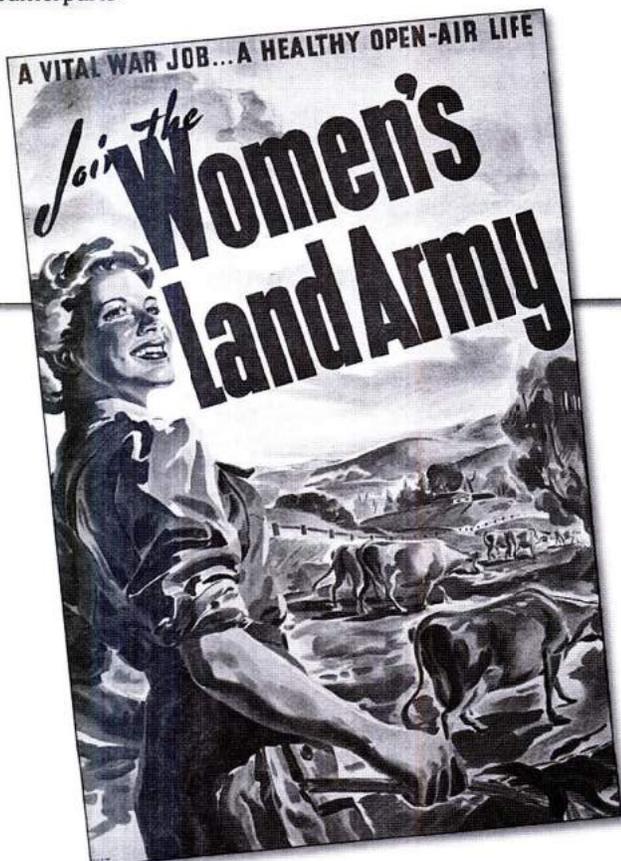
“Back to the land, we must all lend a hand,
To the farms and the fields we must go,
There’s a job to be done,
Though we can’t fire a gun,
We can still do our bit with the hoe.”



1 In 1939, when the Second World War was looming, the British government recognized that the country should grow its own food to avoid being reliant on imports. However, there was a shortage of agricultural workers on farms. For decades, young men had been leaving for more profitable work in factories. Then, with many men leaving to join the armed forces, there was a desperate need for labor.

2 Therefore on June 1, 1939, the Women’s Land Army was set up by the government. The WLA was expected to replace men in the fields, forests, and livestock farms for the duration of the war. Unfortunately, the farming community treated the whole idea with suspicion and scorn. Working on farms was considered no place for a decent young woman. Furthermore, city girls would simply not be up to the job.

3 Nonetheless, glamorous posters were issued advertising a wonderfully healthy way of life in the country, and the recruitment process got underway. Thousands of girls were interviewed to see if they were suitable, but in reality it wasn’t hard to get into the WLA. The minimum age was 17, but many young women lied about their age, desperate to escape city poverty. All “Land Girls” were given a cursory medical checkup before being issued work clothes for the fields. They were also given a heavy, uncomfortable brown “uniform” that they were to wear while “off-duty.” They were to earn just 26 shillings (approximately two dollars) a week, far less than their male counterparts.



4 Starting work in the country was a shock for the new recruits from the city, many of whom had never seen a field or a cow. Not only were there new skills to acquire with only rudimentary training, but the work was also very physical. Their tasks were endless: they learned to operate heavy farm machinery, they planted and harvested wheat and vegetables, cleared fields, picked fruit, milked and herded cows, felled trees, and caught rats. The day often started at 4 a.m. and the hours were long. Land Girls were expected to work a 48-hour week in the winter and 50 hours in the summer, but most worked much longer than this, especially at harvest time.

5 The girls’ circumstances differed, depending on where they were sent and what the conditions were like. Some stayed on individual farms and could be very lonely. Others stayed in large hostels in vacant country houses or schools, and traveled to different farms on bikes. But they were initially regarded with indifference or even hostility by the farming community. Some girls even complained that the Italian prisoners of war who were working the land were treated better than them and given more food! However, many came to love their new way of life in the country with its relative freedom, and made lifelong friends.

6 By the end of the war, the 100,000 WLA volunteers had carried out their duties with such dedication, skill, and enthusiasm, that the farmers were the first to complain when the organization was eventually disbanded in 1950. The role of women on farms and everywhere else was changed forever.

5 Match the highlighted words in the text with these definitions.

- 1 a farming or gardening tool hoe
- 2 farm animals
- 3 a feeling of contempt and ridicule
- 4 (an ominous event) was about to happen
- 5 superficial and short
- 6 lack of interest and concern
- 7 brought a group or organization to an end
- 8 equivalents
- 9 cut down
- 10 basic and incomplete

Listening

5 Pearl McGuigan – Land Girl

- 1  Listen to an interview with a woman who was a member of the WLA during WWII. Complete the fact file about her.

Name: Pearl McGuigan
Year joined the WLA: _____
Age upon joining the WLA: _____
Place of birth: _____
Place of work: _____ in Hertfordshire
Length of service: _____ years
Subsequent career: _____
Age at interview: _____

Women's Land Army



- 2  Listen again. Read the questions. *Three* answers are correct. Put a check next to them. Put an X next to the incorrect one.

- Why did Pearl volunteer?
 - She wanted to leave home.
 - She was desperate to earn some money.
 - She was encouraged by the WLA recruitment drive.
 - She wanted to play a useful role during the war.
- What were her first impressions of her new life?
 - She felt homesick.
 - She was thrilled to be on a farm.
 - She enjoyed being with so many other girls.
 - She didn't mind sharing.
- How did she find the work?
 - She found it easier than expected.
 - She found that it gave her a big appetite.
 - It was extremely tough physically.
 - She enjoyed the company of the others she was working with.
- What did she do for fun?
 - She harvested the fields.
 - She would hitch a ride into town with her girlfriends.
 - She would go to dance in town with the others.
 - They sometimes met and went out with the GIs.
- What effect did the WLA have on Pearl and her friends?
 - Pearl found that the experience gave her confidence.
 - Some girls wished they hadn't joined.
 - They made lifelong friendships.
 - Some remained in agriculture after the war.

- 3  Listen again carefully. Complete the sentences with the exact words you hear Pearl say.

- I had been a _____ (*often ill*) child, and I didn't think I would be accepted.
- The hostel was in the _____ _____ (*a very isolated place*), and the sight of all the empty green land around me made me feel _____ (*a bit nauseated*).
- All that fresh air and hard labor made you _____ (*extremely hungry*) – we were _____ (*always*) thinking of food, and there never seemed _____ (*quite enough*).
- There was a huge field covered with weeds and _____ (*prickly weeds*) almost as tall as ourselves, and we were told to _____ (*remove the weeds from*) it.
- One day we decided we'd _____ _____ (*we were extremely fed up with the situation*) and refused _____ _____ (*were completely unwilling*) to go.
- Harvest time was the _____ (*hardest*), and the most dangerous. You had to be really careful with all the big machinery, especially when you were already _____ - _____ (*totally exhausted*).
- My time in the WLA was a huge _____ to my _____ _____ (*really good for my self-confidence*).
- I actually joined the RAF at the _____ (*end*) of the war in 1945.

Vocabulary

6 Verbs to nouns

1 Complete the chart. Use a dictionary if necessary.

VERB	NOUN
1 <u>conquer</u>	conquest
2 destroy	_____
3 _____	threat
4 attack	_____
5 _____	assassination
6 revolt	_____
7 _____	wound
8 survive	_____
9 _____	invasion
10 demolish	_____
11 _____	pacifist
12 complain	_____
13 _____	terrorist
14 lose	_____
15 _____	injury

2 Complete the sentences with a **verb** (in the correct form) or a **noun** from the chart.

- The Roman _____ of Britain was about 43 AD under Emperor Claudius. However, prior to this, Julius Caesar _____ already _____ the country twice in 55 BC and 54 BC.
- The French _____ started in Paris in July 1789 when an angry mob _____ the Bastille.
- My great-grandfather _____ badly _____ in WWII. He finally died of his _____ in 1945.
- My great-grandma never got over the _____ of her husband, but she brought up her family alone without any _____.
- She can remember Hurricane Katrina. She saw the _____ of a number of houses on her street. Her house survived, but later had to _____ because it was unsafe.
- My mom can remember exactly what she was doing when President Kennedy _____ in 1963. Doctors fought hard for his _____ but failed.
- _____ belonging to extreme groups pose a major _____ to our world today.
- My dad says sometimes it's brave not to fight. Many _____ in WWI had to face the wrath of society.

Phrasal nouns

7 Compound nouns formed with prepositions

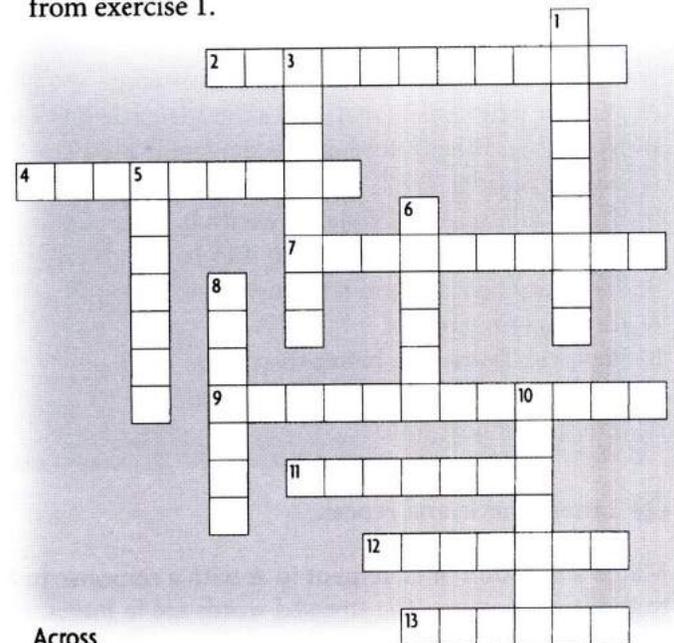
1 Match words in A and B to make **compound nouns**. Some words can be used more than once.

- A** under fall spin break
 out down set up
 pile hang off
- B** wear out spring shot
 come off through up
 back patient ground pour

underwear

 Listen and compare.

2 Complete the crossword with the compound nouns from exercise 1.



Across

- The Metro in London is called the ...
- Parents often have problems with their teenage ...
- I didn't stay overnight in the hospital. I was an ...
- There was a significant ... in the peace talks.
- After a nuclear explosion, the ... can last for many years.
- The coffee shop on Main Street is a favorite ... for local college students.
- There was a terrible ... on the freeway involving six cars.

Down

- My white ... turned gray in the wash.
- We got soaked in that sudden ...
- The movie is just a ... from the original TV show.
- The ... of the new law is that all citizens now have access to health care.
- There's been a ... in the negotiations. We don't know where we go from here.
- What was the ... of those talks?

Pronunciation

8 Adding emphasis with stress

- 1 Read the conversation aloud to yourself. Mark the *main* stressed words in **B**'s replies.

At the movies

- A That was a great movie, wasn't it?
 B You're kidding. I thought it was awful.
 A But the special effects were amazing.
 B It was all special effects and no story.
 A I guess the plot was a bit confusing.
 B You're telling me.
 A It wasn't that bad.
 B It was. I didn't understand a word.
 A I loved the car chases.
 B I didn't know who was chasing who or why.
 A Who or why doesn't matter. It's the spectacle that counts.
 B Not to me. What I need is a recognizable plot.
 A It was exciting.
 B If you call noise and violence exciting.
 A Well, I'm going to recommend it to James.
 B I wouldn't recommend it to anyone.
 A It's his kind of movie.
 B Well, you know him better than I do.
 A OK, next time you choose the movie.
 B If there is a next time.

 Listen, check, and repeat.

- 2 Match a question or statement in **A** with a response in **B**, according to the stress pattern. The stressed words are in *italics*.

A	B
1 What kind of movies do you like?	a I like <i>historical</i> movies.
2 Why do you watch this garbage?	b I like <i>historical</i> movies.
3 You like historical novels, don't you?	c I <i>like</i> historical movies.
4 What nationality is she?	d I <i>thought</i> she was Brazilian.
5 Tom said she was Mexican.	e I <i>thought</i> she was <i>Brazilian</i> .
6 Frank said she was Brazilian.	f I <i>thought</i> she was <i>Brazilian</i> .
7 I've been working in Vancouver.	g I'm going to work in <i>Vancouver</i> .
8 I hear you're going to work in Toronto!	h I'm <i>going</i> to work in Vancouver.
9 So, you've been working in Vancouver!	i <i>I'm</i> going to work in Vancouver.
10 Sue believed his every word.	j I could tell he was <i>lying</i> .
11 What do you think of what they said?	k I could tell he was <i>lying</i> .
12 What did you think of what he said?	l I could tell <i>he</i> was lying.

 Listen and check.

Fast and Furious



Starring *Vin Diesel*

7

Lighten up!

Real and unreal tense usage • *would* or *had*? • Mixed conditionals
• Synonyms: *happy* and *sad* • Phrasal verbs: *on* and *off* • Linking

Happiness is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting some on yourself.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882)
Poet

I do not think we have a “right” to happiness. If happiness happens, say thanks.

Marlene Dietrich (1901–1992)
Actress and singer

Real and unreal tense usage

1 Real or hypothetical?

Complete the second sentences so that they correspond to the real or hypothetical situations in the first ones. Sometimes more than one tense is possible.

- I'm not enjoying this book on how to be happy.
I wish I was enjoying this book on how to be happy.
- If only I hadn't worried so much when I was young.
I worried too much when I was young.
- You're stubborn and you never listen to my advice.
I wish _____.
- Imagine if this room had been painted yellow as Rob suggested!
Luckily this room _____.
- If only he'd admit he was wrong sometimes.
He _____.
- I wish we'd been working when the boss dropped by.
Unfortunately, _____.
- He's not really an expert and doesn't have a degree in linguistics.
He talks as if _____.
- She couldn't speak English and misunderstood me.
Suppose she _____?
- I didn't really want Sally to come, but she did.
I'd rather _____.
- It's a shame he didn't have to go to prison and pay for his crimes.
I wish _____.



2 *would* or *had*?

Decide whether the 'd contractions in the sentences are short forms of *would* or *had*. Then decide whether the examples of *would* express past habit, future in the past, or an unreal situation.

- She told me she'd be late. would - future in the past
- If only you'd told me! _____
- He'd often stare out of the window during meetings.

- She looked as if she'd run a marathon.

- I bet you'd have come if it'd been free!
_____, _____
- They'd often eat peanut butter and jelly sandwiches when money was tight. _____
- I'd love to have met Elon Musk. _____
- I knew he'd end up being famous!

3 Forming the correct tense

Complete the conversation between Steve and Tara about a photography exhibition. Use the correct form of the verb in parentheses to describe either real or unreal situations. Where there is no verb, use an auxiliary verb.

Steve What if I ¹ said (say) I ² wasn't coming (not come) to your brother's photography exhibition tonight?

Tara Then I'd tell you that you most definitely ³ are.

S Oh, I really wish we ⁴ _____ (not have to) go!

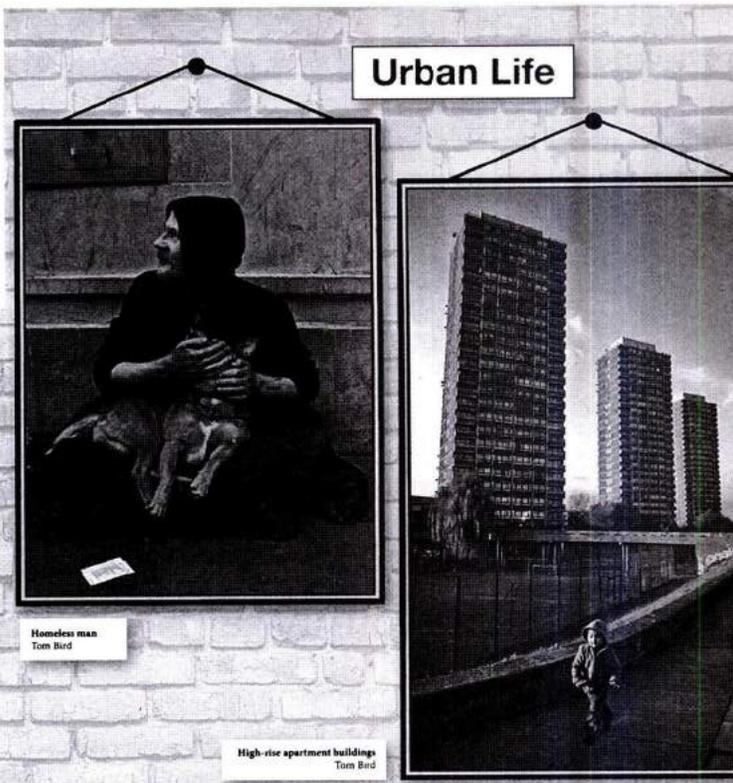
T Well, we ⁵ _____ (go). I promised we ⁶ _____.

S If only you ⁷ _____! And I wish you ⁸ _____ (never buy) him that fancy camera now! I mean, his photos are always so depressing! And they're black and white. It's as if he ⁹ _____ (not know) it ¹⁰ _____ (be) possible for photos to be in color!

T It's called social realism. Would you rather that he just ¹¹ _____ (take) photos of people grinning happily at the camera?

S Yes, I ¹² _____ (prefer) it if he ¹³ _____ actually. I mean, the occasional smile ¹⁴ _____ (not do) any harm. And I ¹⁵ _____ (not mind) looking at endless photos of people in grim urban situations if it actually ¹⁶ _____ (do) anyone any good. I can't see that it ¹⁷ _____ (do). It's just voyeurism.

T Oh, for goodness sake, I wish you ¹⁸ _____ (lighten up)!



S Well, I wish your brother ¹⁹ _____! And what I don't get is that, he acts as if he ²⁰ _____ (be) some kind of deep-thinking intellectual. No one ²¹ _____ (guess) he ²² _____ (live) in a swanky million-dollar apartment full of expensive gadgets.

T Oh, give it a rest, will you? And come on, it's time we ²³ _____ (get) ready to go.

S OK. Oh, well. The good thing is, I won't have to look as though I ²⁴ _____ (enjoy) myself. I can just scowl meaningfully at the horror of modern society!

Listen and compare.

4 Mixed conditionals

Match the sentences halves in **A** and **B**, and complete them with the verbs in parentheses.

A	B
1 Well, if you hadn't forgotten to bring the GPS,	a you _____ (not give) this story to cover.
2 Oh, too bad! I was _____ (suggest) going for a picnic	b if I _____ (not have) dinner with Jeff in an hour.
3 I obviously _____ (not play) in tomorrow's game	c if you'd been performing as well as you think you have.
4 If you weren't such a good journalist,	d if the weather forecast was good.
5 I _____ (not have) this conversation with you now	e we _____ (not drive around) in circles right now.
6 I'd have ordered the chocolate cake too	f I _____ (offer) to take them all to the airport yesterday.
7 If we _____ (not have) children,	g if my physical therapist had told me not to.
8 If I had a bigger car,	h I would have taken that job in Tokyo.

5 Expressions with *if*

Complete the sentences using the expressions with *if* in the box.

if so if not exactly if ever as if if not if ever I saw one if any

- That's a bargain _____ !
- The clothes on the website were relatively inexpensive, _____ stylish.
- Money itself seldom, _____, brings real happiness.
- You'd think there'd be little, _____, chance of me bumping into Ted again here, wouldn't you?
- Have you had an accident at work? _____, call this number now to discuss compensation!
- After all my problems with the company, they offered me a 10% discount if I used them again. _____ !
- Are you a member? _____, sign up now!

Vocabulary

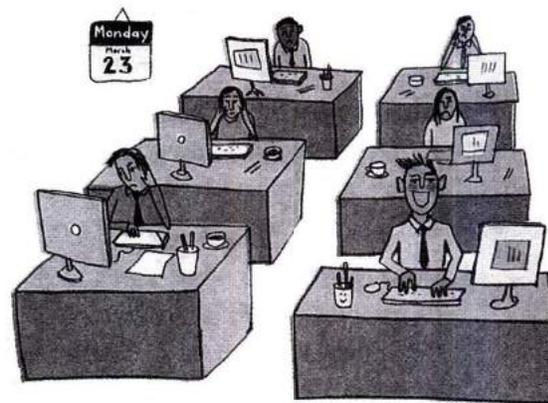
6 Synonyms: *happy* and *sad*

- 1  Listen to the sentences using the words and phrases 1–10 in **A**, and match them with definitions a–j in **B**.

A	B
1 wistful	a feeling unhappy and angry about being treated unfairly
2 elated	b feeling low, having lost all hope that things can improve
3 bitter	c feeling sad because you want something that belongs to the past
4 despondent	d in a happy, lively mood that makes you say a lot of positive things
5 chirpy	e on an incredible high after a very positive experience

A	B
6 gleeful	f very positive about how things are going and will continue to go
7 out of sorts	g satisfied and not wanting more than what you have
8 upbeat	h stuck in a period where you feel no enthusiasm or motivation
9 down in the dumps	i having an uncomfortable feeling of not being your usual self
10 content	j wildly happy at your own good fortune, and sometimes at other people's misfortune

- 2 Choose the correct option in the sentences.



- Jimmy is such a joy to have in the office! He's always so *chirpy/gleeful* – even on a Monday morning!
- Of course, I would be *content/elated* to win the Nobel Prize for this discovery.
- I often think of the wonderful time I had in college and feel a little *bitter/wistful*.
- Try not to feel *out of sorts/bitter* about not getting your novel published. Maybe you just weren't cut out to be a writer.
- You shouldn't be so *content/gleeful* when your opponent misses a shot. It's not good sportsmanship.
- The market analysts were in *an upbeat/a chirpy* mood about the prospects for the economy.
- I've been feeling *out of sorts/despondent* since my car accident. It was only a minor fender bender, but it seems to have unsettled me.
- Mike's been feeling *bitter/despondent* about getting a job since his last rejection. He thinks that was the best chance he was ever going to get.
- Sometimes I feel *down in the dumps/out of sorts* for weeks on end, and I need to go away somewhere to get a new perspective on things.
- It's not the job Shona would have chosen, but she seems *content/bitter* with it.

7 Look on the bright side!

Complete the expressions for looking on the bright side in the sentences.

- 1 My team's winning streak seems to have ended with an injury to the star player, but I must say, it was good while _____ !
- 2 I was really upset when I was transferred to a different branch of the company, but it turned out to be a blessing _____ .
- 3 You have to accept failure as part of the learning process and remember, nothing ventured, _____ .
- 4 I'm sorry you've had such a run of bad luck, but _____ there! One day you'll _____ on all this and laugh!
- 5 Stop dwelling on the fact that you didn't get the contract. What's done _____ . You can't _____ 'em all.
- 6 Everything has gone wrong on this project so far, but I'm sure it will turn _____ in the end.
- 7 **A** I got a huge bonus for making all my sales goals at work, and then I got a massive tax bill for about the same amount!
B Oh, well. Easy _____ , easy _____ as they say.
- 8 **A** I finally got a refund from the airline, ten months after I applied for it!
B Still, better _____ than _____ !
- 9 **A** I ruined this jacket in the washing machine. I didn't realize it was dry clean only.
B Oh, well. Live and _____ !
- 10 **A** I'm so disappointed that I failed my driver's test. I thought I was ready for it.
B Never _____ , better luck _____ !

Reading

8 Why we laugh

- 1  Read and listen to the joke at the beginning of the article. What caused the misunderstanding?
- 2 Read the rest of the article about laughter. Match paragraph endings a-i with spaces 1-9 in the text.
 - a what's funny in Australia may well not be in Austria.
 - b they will lose their sense of humor before anything else.
 - c which provokes exaggerated hilarity as a response to the buildup of anxiety.
 - d tell them it's far from the truth!
 - e the joke about the dog was one of the top-rated ones.
 - f So laughter is a way of discharging stress and anxiety.
 - g Or totally hilarious?
 - h We all know that laughter can be very infectious.
 - i And is it possible to pinpoint what we all find funny?
- 3 Are the statements true or false? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 Richard Wiseman chose the funniest joke from thousands sent in by readers.
 - 2 It's probable that people who live alone laugh less than others.
 - 3 Smiling and laughing have originated from different emotions.
 - 4 The effect of laughter can be seen in the front part of the brain.
 - 5 The joke about the dog is an example of how we laugh because of an unexpected outcome.
 - 6 Both children and teenagers enjoy humor that adults will usually disapprove of.
- 4 Complete each sentence with a highlighted word from the text.
 - 1 The meeting should go well. I don't _____ any problems because we've prepared for it so thoroughly.
 - 2 What's his name? I think he told me, but it didn't _____ .
 - 3 All men fall in love with Helen. No one seems _____ to her charms!
 - 4 It's _____ that it costs less to buy a round-trip train ticket than a one-way one!
 - 5 Mike took the boys to the soccer game. It's male _____ time today!
 - 6 Most of my coworkers follow the rules, but there are a few _____ ones who tend to disobey management.
 - 7 It doesn't matter that your remark was just a joke. I found it _____ and would like you to apologize.

It's no laughing matter!

A joke:

A man walking down the street comes upon another man with a very large dog. The first man asks, "Does your dog bite?" The second man replies, "No, my dog doesn't bite." The first man attempts to pat the dog, and it immediately bites his hand. The injured man screams, "I thought you said your dog didn't bite!" The second man replies, "That's not my dog."



Do you find this joke funny? Mildly amusing? 1...

A few years ago, psychologist Richard Wiseman set up a project called LaughLab to try and discover the world's funniest joke. The website received 40,000 jokes rated by 1.5 million readers from around the globe. The jokes that came out on top can't claim to be the funniest in the world, as the project only included jokes in English, but 2...

Much research has been conducted about why humans laugh and what they laugh at – not only by psychologists, but also by neuroscientists and philosophers, for the study of laughter crosses many disciplines. So, why do we laugh? 3...

The general consensus is that humans laugh as a social **bonding** mechanism. Studies have shown that humans are over 30 times more likely to laugh with others than alone. Even nitrous oxide or "laughing gas" works more effectively on a group of people than on a single person. 4...

Some researchers believe that laughter in humans was born out of the relief our ancestors felt after danger had passed. If smiling in humans is considered an extension of the "fear" face in primates, then laughter is a signal that the fear has gone. When we laugh, our primitive "fight or flight" reaction to danger is temporarily switched off, further indicating that we now feel relaxed. 5...

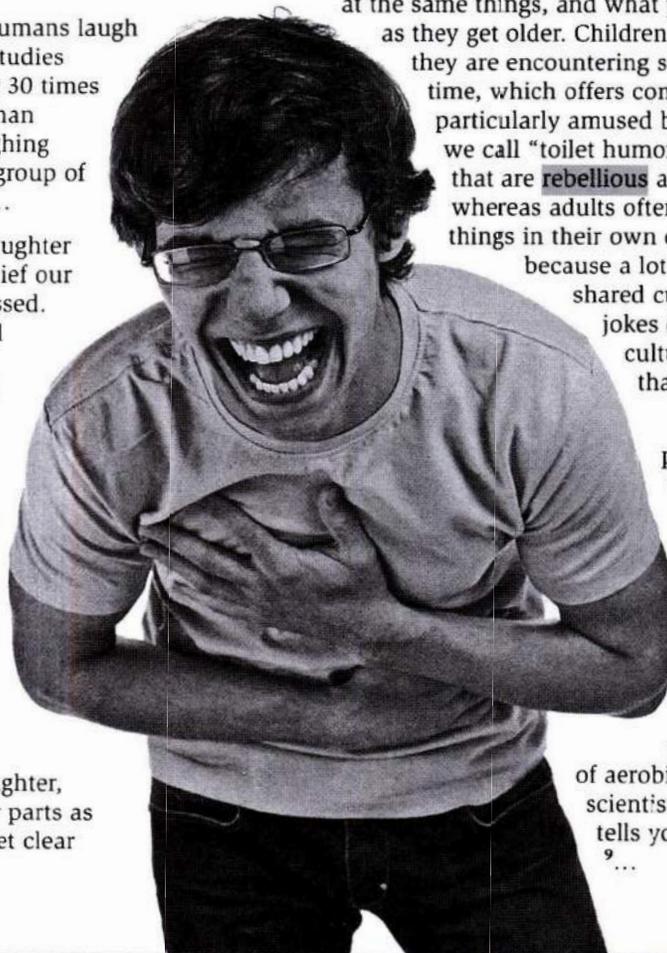
The physiological study of laughter has its own name – "gelotology." Scientists have found that most emotional responses, like fear and anger, **register** in the large front section of the brain – the frontal lobe. Laughter, however, registers in various other parts as well, in a type of circuit. It's not yet clear

why, but it means that if a person suffers from any kind of brain damage, it's likely that 6...

Laughter occurs in broadly one of three ways. Firstly, people laugh at the **unexpected** or the **absurd**; a joke often leads the listener to **anticipate** one outcome, but then offers another. Secondly, people laugh from a position of superiority, i.e., at someone else's mistake or stupidity. Thirdly, people laugh out of relief, as we have seen. This is a device that filmmakers use when they build up a situation of suspense or tension, and then put in a visual gag or a funny aside, 7...

Although laughter is universal, people don't always laugh at the same things, and what people find funny often changes as they get older. Children find a lot to laugh about, as they are encountering so many things for the first time, which offers constant surprises. They are also particularly amused by the taboo, leading to what we call "toilet humor." Teenagers often like jokes that are **rebellious** and which adults find **offensive**, whereas adults often laugh at jokes about annoying things in their own everyday lives. Furthermore, because a lot of our humor comes from a shared cultural background, countless jokes don't cross language and cultural barriers, with the result that 8...

Regardless of what different people find funny, people ought to laugh as much as they can. Laughter lowers blood pressure and cuts adrenalin production. While we're laughing, we increase the killer cells that destroy tumors and viruses, and become more **immune** to disease. Laughing 100 times is the same as doing 15 minutes of aerobic exercise, according to scientists. So, the next time someone tells you they nearly died laughing, 9...



Listening

9 Comedy club

- 1 Stand-up comedians perform alone in comedy clubs, walking around on stage as they tell jokes, and often interacting with the audience. Before you listen to a gig by a stand-up comedian named Mike Stein, match the words he uses in **A** with their definitions in **B**.

A	B
1 jammed	a taxi driver
2 pointless	b reach a conclusion using logic
3 sardine	c robe worn for academic ceremonies
4 highbrow	d not working because something is stuck
5 gown	e push someone with your elbow to get their attention
6 cabbie	f intellectual
7 nudge	g having no purpose
8 deduce	h small fish, often packed in square cans

Mike Stein
Stand-up comedian



- 2 Listen to Mike performing and see if you get all his jokes.
- 3 Listen again and answer the questions.
- Why is it considered pointless to run away from a bear?
 - Which job had no future in it?
 - What's the homophone of *so* that makes "so-so" funny for the job of tailor?
 - What does the physics professor do during the last lecture?
 - Dr. Watson uses the adverbs *Astronomically*, *Horologically*, and *Meteorologically*. Which refers to ...?
 - the time
 - the weather
 - planets and stars

- 4 Many of the jokes use homonyms. Write the letters (a-l) of the alternative meanings for each homonym.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 reservation | <u>h</u> ___ |
| 2 interest | ___ ___ |
| 3 shocking | ___ ___ |
| 4 drive | ___ ___ |
| 5 suit | ___ ___ |
| 6 make up | ___ ___ |
| a be appropriate for | |
| b awful | |
| c matching jacket and pants | |
| d doubt about something | |
| e invent | |
| f energy and motivation | |
| g constitute | |
| h booking | |
| i computer disc that stores data | |
| j feeling of wanting to know more | |
| k money earned on savings | |
| l producing an electric shock | |

- 5 Match the two halves of these one-line jokes. Then listen and check.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I used to think I was indecisive, | |
| 2 I intend to live forever. | |
| 3 You should laugh at your problems. | |
| 4 My computer can beat me at chess. | |
| 5 First the doctor told me the good news. | |
| 6 Live your dreams. | |
| 7 There are three kinds of people. | |
| 8 If at first you don't succeed, | |
| a Those who can count, and those who can't. | |
| b I was going to have a disease named after me. | |
| c then skydiving isn't the hobby for you. | |
| d So far, so good. | |
| e Everybody else does. | |
| f It's no match for me at kickboxing, though. | |
| g but now I'm not so sure. | |
| h Except for that one where you're naked at the bus stop. | |

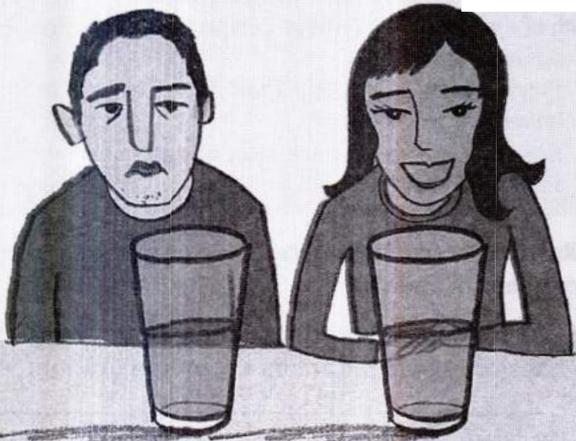
Phrasal verbs

10 on and off

Complete the text about pessimism using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

go	wear	cut	write	sneak up
bring	dream	verge	catch	keep

The glass *is*
sometimes half
empty



"Depression? ¹ **Bring** it **on**!" Maybe that's not a slogan you can imagine ² _____ **on**, but there is something to be said for allowing at least a measure of negativity into your life. Studies have shown that people with a slight depressive tendency do in fact have a more realistic view of the world and their ability to influence it than those who ³ _____ **on** and on about the need to think positively. So if you tell a pessimist your life plans and they reply with, "⁴ _____ **on**!," you shouldn't immediately ⁵ _____ them **off** as completely wrongheaded.

We all know that a relentlessly positive outlook sometimes ⁶ _____ **on** manic behavior, when people's negative feelings get ⁷ _____ **off** and buried. These feelings can then ⁸ _____ **on** them and take them by surprise. As their optimism begins to ⁹ _____ **off**, it becomes impossible to ¹⁰ _____ **on** being so totally upbeat about life.

Pronunciation

11 Linking in conditional sentences

1 Rewrite the sentences using a conditional. Listen and check.

- She didn't invite me so I didn't go.
If she'd invited me, I'd have gone.
- He insulted me so I avoided him.
If _____.
- They didn't offer me a discount so I won't upgrade.
I _____.
- He didn't impress me enough at the interview. I didn't employ him.
If _____.
- The school hasn't opened. I'm not going to enroll.
I _____.
- You overcooked the vegetables. I didn't eat them.
If _____.
- You haven't achieved as much as me. You don't earn the same salary.
If _____.
- She ignored you because you interrupted her.
She _____.
- She annoyed me a lot. I won't apologize.
If _____.
- It didn't occur to me. I didn't ask them for a ride.
If _____.

2 Listen again and repeat the sentences. Pay attention to the linking, especially with the verbs and auxiliaries.

If she'd invited me, I'd have gone.

8

Gender matters?

Relative clauses • Participles • Relative pronouns and participles
• Verbs + preposition • Opposite adjectives • Reading aloud

She cursed her gender. Nobody would have dared attack her if she had been a man.

Stieg Larsson (1954–2004)
Novelist and journalist

We've begun to raise daughters more like sons ... but few have the courage to raise our sons more like our daughters.

Gloria Steinem (1934–)
Journalist and activist

Relative clauses and participles

1 Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 Are these sentences more likely to be completed with defining (D) or non-defining (ND) relative clauses?

- 1 D Women ... can expect to live until they are 84.
- 2 ND I'd like you to meet someone ...
- 3 ND My brother, ... , is still at school.
- 4 ND She got the latest tablet for her birthday, ...
- 5 ND Children ... are often rude and bad-mannered.
- 6 ND I got a pay raise, ... , so we were able to take a vacation.
- 7 ND The guy ... is in my department.
- 8 ND Men, ... , are not more intelligent than women.
- 9 ND My grandma can remember a time ...
- 10 ND People ... shouldn't throw stones.

2 Which lines in a–j below complete sentences 1–10 in exercise 1? Write in a suitable relative pronoun.

- a which made her very happy **4**
- b _____ come from Japan
- c _____ I wasn't expecting
- d _____ I've been wanting to introduce you to for a while
- e _____ there were hardly any women politicians
- f _____ parents don't set behavioral boundaries
- g _____ you saw me talking to
- h _____ live in glass houses
- i _____ is ten years younger than me
- j _____ brains are a little bit bigger than women's

2 Expressions of quantity + of + a relative pronoun

Expressions of quantity, **some**, **many**, **all**, **none**, etc., can be used with **of + whom/which/whose**. Compare these sentences. Which sounds more formal?

They're an intelligent couple. Their children all went to Stanford University.

They're an intellegent couple, all of whose children went to Stanford University.

Rewrite these two sentences as one using an expression of quantity and *of*.

- 1 There were hundreds of people at the show. The majority gave the actors a standing ovation.

- 2 I watched the whole program. Parts were very boring.

- 3 He has over 500 friends on Facebook. He knows only a few of them well.

- 4 I've collected hundreds of recipes. My grandmother gave me most of them.

- 5 He owns three houses. He doesn't live in any them.

- 6 She entered two races. She didn't win either of them.

- 7 I have two brothers. I get along well with both of their wives.

- 8 I went to check on the tomato plants in the garden. Three of the plants were eaten by a deer.

3 Common phrases with relative pronouns

Complete these phrases with the correct relative pronoun.

- 1 He shouted at her again, **at** _____ **point** she left the room.
- 2 I liked the movie, especially **the part** _____ they discovered the truth.
- 3 You don't like babies? **In** _____ **case** you'd better not have any.
- 4 **The reasons** _____ I'm leaving my job are obvious to everyone.
- 5 She arrived 15 minutes late, **by** _____ **time** the play had started.
- 6 I'm looking forward to **the time** _____ I'm old enough to drive.
- 7 It's amazing the **extent to** _____ some people will go to find a good parking spot.
- 8 **In** _____ **name** was the account opened – yours or your wife's?

4 Participle clauses

Rewrite the sentences using a word below and a participle with *-ing*. Make any tense changes necessary.

after before by on since while

- 1 He fed the baby and talked to me on his phone.

- 2 We invested wisely and made a fortune.

- 3 When you arrive at the conference center, you need to register immediately.

- 4 She had twins. She has no time for herself.

- 5 They heard a storm was coming and decided not to go sailing.

- 6 Turn on the burglar alarm when you leave the building.

Relative pronouns and participles

5 Gender-neutral pronouns

He/she are pronouns that signal gender. Read the article about attempts to “neutralize” them. Complete it with the phrases below.

Relative clause	Present participle	Past participle
where other options that surprised her which of these new pronouns the extent to which	While dropping off when describing currently working being asked having been replaced a passing fad before pinning on	well-respected labeled to be addressed totally unfazed



He, she, or “ze”?

Journalist **Alexandra Frean**, ¹ _____ as a business correspondent, had a linguistic experience ² _____ enormously. ³ _____ her son for his first semester of college on the West Coast, she overheard him ⁴ _____ what gender pronoun he would like ⁵ _____ by during his college career. Did he want “he,” “she,” or a gender neutral alternative such as “ze”? Her son, ⁶ _____, immediately replied “he,” ⁷ _____ himself a name badge ⁸ _____ “he, his, him.”

Apparently, “preferred gender pronouns,” or PGPs, are spreading throughout US colleges, ⁹ _____ include “sie,” “e,” “ou,” “ve,” and also the singular “they.” It’s surprising to learn ¹⁰ _____ this trend is catching on. It stems from a desire to eliminate gender stereotypes ¹¹ _____ people. We’re all now familiar with *fireman*, *stewardess*, and *chairman* ¹² _____ by *firefighter*, *flight attendant*, and *chairperson* or *chair*.

However, ¹³ _____ experts in this linguistic field say that it’s impossible to predict ¹⁴ _____ will go into common usage and which will prove to be just ¹⁵ _____.

Reading

6 Meet the first female soccer players

1 Look at the pictures and the captions. Why would the outfits worn by the women “kick up a fuss” at the time?

2 Read the article quickly.

1 Who are these people?

Nellie Hudson, Helen Matthews, Nettie J. Honeyball, Mrs. Graham, Stuart Gibbs, Colin Yates

2 The women are wearing *bloomers* and *knickerbockers*. Which two adjectives, meaning “big and baggy,” are used to describe them? Why can't you see the bloomers?

3  Listen to and read the article again. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 1 In the 1880s, the negative public reaction to female soccer teams delayed female emancipation.
- 2 The games were very well-attended.
- 3 The players' outfits were made of silk.
- 4 Despite being shocked, some spectators went on to encourage their own female relatives to start playing.
- 5 Sports writers were scathing in their descriptions of the games.
- 6 Nellie Hudson created two soccer teams that only played against each other.
- 7 Female soccer players were banned in Scotland because their team lost twice to England.
- 8 Helen Matthews moved to England to help Nellie Hudson set up the teams.

4 Find words in the text that can replace the words in *italics*.

- 1 The teams' *battles* on the field during games *caused* riots.
- 2 Thousands of people *gathered* to see the *vulgar sight* of women playing soccer.
- 3 It was reported that the women looked pretty because of the *genteel manner* in which they presented themselves.
- 4 The British Ladies' Football Club caused *an uproar* in the press.
- 5 Nellie Hudson had a *firm determination* to prove that women were as worthwhile as men.
- 6 Stuart Gibbs and Colin Yates *put together* the photos for the exhibition.

5 Underline all examples of relative clauses and present and past participles in the text.



Knickerbocker Glory!!

They kicked up quite a fuss in their bloomers and knickerbockers!

In buttoned-up blouses and billowing bloomers, they may not look as though they are dressed for the soccer field. But these are the members of Britain's first official female soccer teams, whose clashes on the field in the 1880s sparked riots off it, and contributed to the greater empowerment for women.

The pictures, uncovered as part of an exhibition charting the history of women's soccer, reveal the characters who tackled a man's world for the first time.

However, while thousands flocked to see their games, by 1895, when these photographs were taken, they were still less fascinated by the players' silky skills than by what they might be wearing for the unladylike spectacle.

One newspaper report at the time said, "The young women presented a pretty appearance on the field, and this was in great measure due to the nice assortment of colors, as well as the dainty way in which the women set them off." Casting aside corsets in favor of voluminous knickerbockers and prim bonnets amounted to quite an eyeful back in Victorian times, and spectators frequently tried to get onto the field to get closer to the players.

Another newspaper of the day noted, "There will always be curiosity to see women do unwomanly things, and it is not surprising that the game was attended by a crowd numbering several thousands, very few of whom would like to have their own sisters or daughters exhibiting themselves on the soccer field." At the center of the furor was the British Ladies' Football Club, which played dozens of games that year.

Founded by the enigmatic Nellie Hudson, known as Nettie J. Honeyball, the club fielded teams called North and South, which played against each other. In a newspaper interview, she declared she had founded the club "with the fixed resolve of proving to the world that women are not the ornamental and useless creatures men have pictured."



Nellie Hudson



Helen Matthews

Sports writers of the day tended to disagree, though. According to a game report from *The Sketch*, "it would be idle to attempt any description of the play." It went on, "The first few minutes were sufficient to show that soccer by women is totally out of the question. For the most part, the ladies wandered aimlessly over the field at an ungraceful jog-trot. A smaller ball than usual was utilized, but the strongest among them could propel it no further than a few yards."

On the North team was Helen Matthews, a goalkeeper who played under the name of Mrs. Graham. She had founded the first female Scottish national team, Mrs. Graham's XI, in 1881. In May of that year, riots erupted after the team defeated an English club twice. As a result, women were banned from playing soccer in Scotland, so Matthews headed south and later joined forces with Nellie Hudson. But many believe her team deserves credit for helping women get the vote in Scottish local government elections.

Stuart Gibbs, 47, who helped compile the exhibition, said, "The players were all part of the rights for women movement, so maybe the game was seen as a sign of the times and had some influence." Historian and exhibition organizer Colin Yates, 54, added, "The games often caused anger from men who disliked women doing what, at the time, was a man's job."

Listening

7 Toy stories

- 1 You are going to listen to a radio interview with research scientist, Professor Joanne Malone, about children's toys. Read the sentences. The words in *italics* are from the interview. Match them with words from the box.

categorized	boring and nerdy	knowledgeable	tricked
persuaded	absurdly	was shared by millions online	

- It seems that the next generation is much more *savvy* than we are.
 - The video *went viral* and was watched by hundreds of thousands of viewers.
 - She felt *pigeonholed* as a girl because she was *duped* into buying pink stuff.
 - Perhaps her parents *put her up to* making the complaint.
 - Science toys are just the kind of thing I would have liked as a *geeky* child!
 - Marketing baking to girls only is a *ridiculously* old-fashioned attitude.
- 2  Listen to the interview. Match the children mentioned with the relevant issue. Fill in their ages.

NAME	AGE	ISSUE
Riley Barry	_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> petitioned Hasbro™ to make an oven that was gender neutral complained on YouTube™ about pink and blue packaging for toys wrote to Lego™ requesting more girl figures doing more exciting activities didn't want a Hasbro™ Easy-Bake Oven that was just marketed to girls
Emma Owen	_____	
Gavyn Boscio	_____	
McKenna Pope	_____	

- 3  Listen again. Underline the best option to complete the sentences.
- Parents for Change is *a research organization that looks into gender problems / an online forum where people can discuss parenting issues*.
 - Professor Joanne Malone says that *it's possible to change things if enough people join together to do so / it's unlikely that children will have their views taken seriously by adults*.
 - Riley Barry's main point was that *superheroes should be marketed in both pink and blue boxes / she didn't want to be told what she could play with*.
 - Scientist Dr. Kooijman *responded to the letter sent by Emma Owen to Lego™ / approached Lego™ with an idea for new characters*.
 - McKenna Pope thought that Hasbro™ *should make a blue toy oven just for boys / was being sexist in its advertising for its toy oven*.
 - Hamleys found that *its new gender neutral toy display was financially successful / girls bought more boys' toys after they removed the pink and blue sections*.



Prepositions

8 Verb + preposition

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- Women used to be banned _____ becoming soccer players.
- How did the newspapers react _____ female players?
- I stumbled _____ some old photographs of my great-great-grandparents while clearing the attic.
- The TV network was flooded _____ complaints about the sexist remarks in the interview.
- The judge was accused _____ being biased.
- His methods of child rearing did not always coincide _____ his wife's.
- The trail stretches _____ miles through the Catskill Mountains.
- My boss insists _____ traveling first class on business trips.
- Your flight to New York City connects _____ your flight from Miami.
- If you can't rely _____ your best friend, who can you rely _____ ?
- How are you settling _____ your new house?
- I was tricked _____ buying a watch that turned out to be a fake.

Vocabulary

9 Opposite adjectives

Some adjectives have more than one meaning and therefore more than one opposite. Choose the opposite adjectives from the words in the box.

guilty	unassuming	balanced	outdated
exorbitant	close	recent	rough
timid	high	excitable	awkward
mild	successful	irrational	overcast
pale	difficult	distant	careless

- hot topic outdated
hot curry mild
- close relative _____
close examination _____
- easy question _____
easy manner _____
- clear sky _____
clear conscience _____
- distant relation _____
distant memory _____
- poor diet _____
poor quality _____
- reasonable price _____
reasonable person _____
- vain attempt _____
vain person _____
- bold color _____
bold person _____
- calm person _____
calm water _____

Pronunciation

10 Reading aloud: punctuation and the sounds /ʃ/ /tʃ/ and /ʒ/ /dʒ/

- Read these sentences aloud. Which need pauses? Write in any necessary punctuation.
 - My mom whose cakes are the best in the world never taught me to bake.
 - I was shown to my room at which point I decided to look for another hotel.
 - The daughter who's expecting a baby lives nearby.
 - Her eldest daughter who's expecting a baby lives nearby.
 - My grandchildren don't play outdoors enough which worries me.
 - Anna is a friend who never lets you down.
 - This gold watch left to me by my grandfather is my most valuable possession.
 - What I hate about air travel are the endless lines.

Listen and check.

- The words below are all from Unit 8. They contain the consonant sounds /ʃ/ /tʃ/ and /ʒ/ /dʒ/. Read them aloud and write them in the correct box.

passengers	nurture	prejudice	delicious	measure
technician	usual	huge	patience	pressure
nature	encouraged	pleasure	chef	creatures
sufficient	energetic	option	session	research

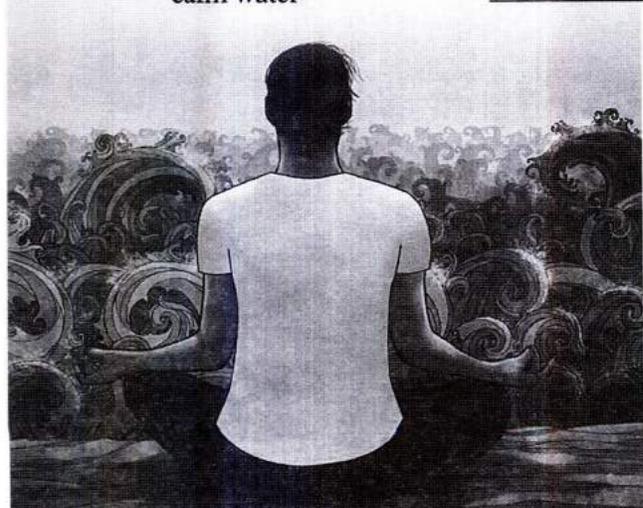
/ʃ/ social	/tʃ/ children	/ʒ/ Asia	/dʒ/ gender

Listen and check.

- Read aloud and transcribe these sentences from phonemic script.

- /peɪʃns ɪz ə vɔːtʃu/ _____
- /ðə ʃeɪs fud wəz dɪlɪʃəs əz juːʒuəl/ _____
- /ðæt fɪʃ ɪz hyudʒ/ _____
- /saɪəntɪsts hævnt dʌn səfɪʃnt rɪsɔːtʃ yet/ _____
- /preʃər ət wɜːk ɪznt ə pleʒər/ _____
- /wɪtʃ ɪz mɔːr ɪmpɔːtnt neɪtʃər ɔː nɔːtʃər/ _____

Listen and check.



9

The sound of music

Discourse markers • Music vocabulary • Rhyming words
 • Phrasal verbs with particle and preposition • Stress and intonation

I don't know anything about music. In my line, you don't have to.

Elvis Presley (1935–1977)
Singer and actor

A gentleman is someone who knows how to play the banjo, and doesn't.

Mark Twain (1835–1910)
Author

Discourse markers

1 Attitude markers

- 1 Match the sentences in **A** with the replies in **B**. Complete the replies in **B** with the discourse markers in the box.

No doubt	Surely
At least	Admittedly,
Given that	To be honest,
Surprisingly,	Predictably,

A	B
1 "Will you be going to the Rolling Stones concert?"	a "_____ there are a couple of decent songs."
2 "We'll need some cash because it's a private beach."	b "_____ we lost. 6–0 in fact."
3 "Do you like my shirt?"	c "_____ you won't be going back there again."
4 "I knew you'd never get far in a singing contest."	d "_____ I don't think that color suits you."
5 "How did your game against the all-star team go?"	e "_____ she didn't. She failed math."
6 "Honestly, it was the worst meal I've ever had."	f "_____ I tried, though, unlike you."
7 "Their new album isn't all bad, is it?"	g " Given that tickets are over \$150, I don't think so."
8 "I assume Jo passed her final exams with flying colors."	h "_____ they can't charge us for sitting on the sand?"

 Listen and check.

- 2 Choose the correct option to follow the discourse markers in **bold**.

1 **A** What was Rome like?

B As you'd expect in the middle of summer, it was very hot and full of tourists. / it wasn't that hot, and pretty much deserted.

2 You need to find a savings account with an interest rate above inflation, **otherwise** your money will be losing value. / you'll make a decent return on your money.

3 We had a great time in Seattle – amazing scenery and delicious food! **Mind you**, it would have been nice if it had rained a little bit less! / the weather was pretty good, too!

4 **A** You must be concerned about all the rumors going around about you.

B Frankly, I don't really care / it's very important to me what other people think.

5 You can't expect Dan to be friendly with us all the time at work. **After all**, he is our boss. / he jokes with us sometimes.

6 I don't agree with you that Claire's been manipulative. **Besides**, she's acted perfectly honestly. / it has nothing to do with you.

7 It's a shame the company's moving out of downtown New York City. I like the buzz of being in the city. **Still**, it means that commuting will be easier. / lunch breaks won't be as much fun.

8 **A** You must be dreading spending so much time on your own!

B As a matter of fact, I don't think I'll enjoy it at all. / I'm looking forward to it!

2 Zach Sobiech

1 Read the fact file about Zach Sobiech and answer the questions.

- 1 What nationality was Zach?
- 2 Did he perform solo?
- 3 How old was Zach when he died?
- 4 What do you think he died of?

Zachary Sobiech, singer/songwriter: 1995–2013

From: Stillwater, Minnesota

Band: A Firm Handshake

Biggest hit: *Clouds* (YouTube™ hits: 11 million)

Cover version featuring: Jason Mraz, Ashley Tisdale, Sara Bareilles

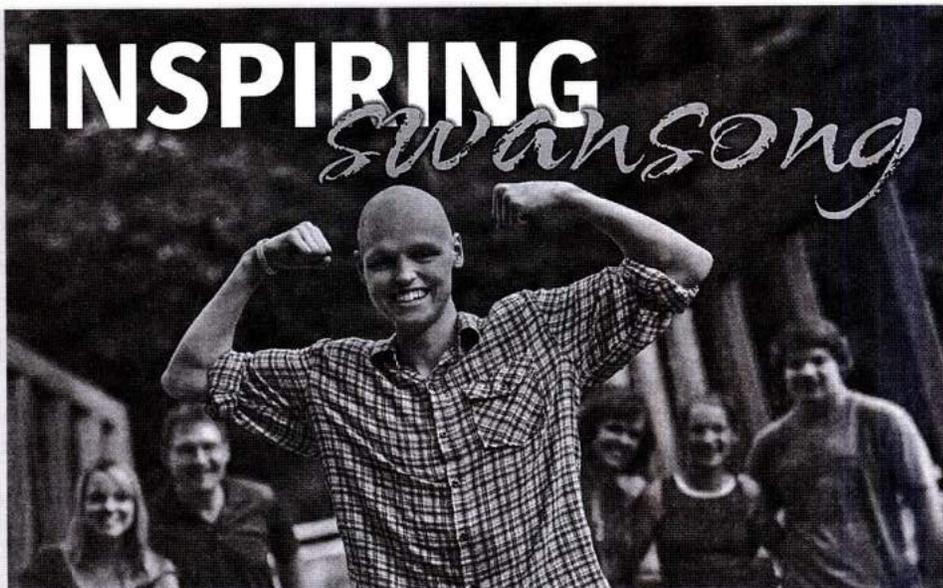
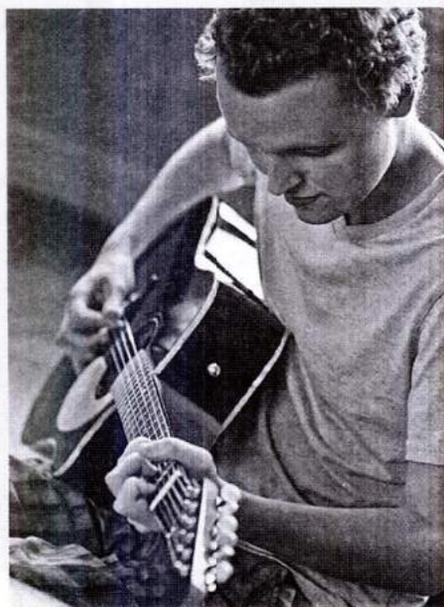
Profits to: Children's Cancer Research Fund

2 Choose the correct discourse markers in the text.

ZACH'S INSPIRING

After a run, teenager Zach Sobiech's hip remained sore, so he went for a medical scan.

¹ *Probably, / Naturally,* no one thought it would be anything serious. ² *Alarmingly, / Predictably,* the diagnosis was osteosarcoma, a rare form of bone cancer, which led to ten operations and 20 rounds of chemotherapy. ³ *Inevitably, / Tragically,* the cancer still spread, and Zach was given a year to live. He declined further treatment, knowing that he would ⁴ *otherwise / anyway* spend the rest of his life in hospital. He wanted to enjoy the time he had left with friends. ⁵ *Still, / Above all,* he wanted to be home with his family.



He also used the time to become the singer-songwriter he'd always wanted to be. ⁶ *Apparently, / Obviously,* it was a result of his mom suggesting he write letters to people to say goodbye; ⁷ *at least / otherwise* they would then have something to hold on to when he was gone. Zach said he thought he was better at writing songs than letters, and ⁸ *by the way, / besides,* songs are "more powerful than writing a letter because a song can get stuck in your head." His friend and co-writer, Samantha Brown, said it wasn't easy for Zach to talk openly about his feelings, ⁹ *as you'd expect / given that* he was a teenage boy, but that music was a way for him to "get it out there."

Zach remained incredibly positive about life, writing as many songs as he could, and many went viral.

¹⁰ *Unusually, / Frankly,* so did the moving and uplifting video about him,

My Last Days, it being rare for such a long clip (22 minutes) to get as many as 13 million views. He gave public concerts, but ¹¹ *inevitably, / surprisingly,* his health gradually deteriorated to the point where he was unable to. His single *Clouds* became the first by an independent artist to reach number 1 on iTunes, ¹² *aptly enough / presumably* on the day of his funeral ("We'll go up in the clouds because the view is a little nicer.").

So many people have been inspired by his message that "you don't have to find out you're dying to start living," and his approach to life. ¹³ *Admittedly, / Actually,* it's really simple. It's just, try and make people happy," he said. "You live right in front of you. You make small plans and focus on those. It's the little things, ¹⁴ *apparently / honestly.*"

3 A review

Complete each paragraph of the review of a classical concert with the discourse markers on the right.

Concert reviews

★☆☆☆☆

University Orchestra, with St. Martin's Choir,
St. Martin's, July 18th
Symphony no. 40 Mozart
The Flower Duet Delibes



I have to say, I was very disappointed with this concert. ¹ **Obviously**, one shouldn't demand the highest standards from college players – ² _____, they are amateurs – but ³ _____, I expected a lot more from a group of music students. ⁴ _____ that's not unreasonable?

quite honestly
surely
after all
obviously

⁵ _____, much of the Mozart symphony was played at half the usual speed, ⁶ _____ to give the struggling string players a chance to get the notes right, though ⁷ _____ this strategy was not successful. ⁸ _____, the less said about their performance of this piece, the better.

unfortunately
bizarrely
frankly
presumably

The opera work was Delibes's *The Flower Duet*. ⁹ _____, this is familiar to many these days as the commercial theme music for British Airways and Ford Motor Company. (I wouldn't know, ¹⁰ _____ I haven't watched TV since I stopped paying for overpriced cable service.) ¹¹ _____, both of the sopranos did sound like flowers swaying in a gentle breeze. ¹² _____, the standard of singing overall wasn't bad, but again the orchestra let things down.

given that
to be fair
apparently
funnily enough

¹³ _____, I can safely say I won't be going to any more of the College Players' concerts this summer, and ¹⁴ _____, I'm not going to recommend anyone else does either. ¹⁵ _____, the church setting was nice.

still
clearly
anyway

Vocabulary

4 Music vocabulary

1 Which of the words or phrases in the pairs with similar meanings are usually used for classical music, and which for rock music? Write C or R.

1	recital	C	gig	R
2	songwriter	___	composer	___
3	lead guitarist	___	first violinist	___
4	percussionist	___	drummer	___
5	pianist	___	keyboard player	___
6	band	___	ensemble	___
7	choir	___	backup singers	___
8	riff	___	motif	___
9	guitar legend	___	maestro	___
10	arrangement	___	cover version	___
11	quintet	___	five-piece band	___
12	session musician	___	accompanist	___

2 Complete the sentences with one of the words or phrases from exercise 1.

- My brother studied classical piano in college, but he's now a _____ in a rock band.
- Schubert was a _____ who wrote many songs as well as symphonies and chamber music.
- The Oscar-winning film *20 Feet from Stardom* is about the unknown _____ who sang on some of the greatest hits of all time.
- "The Edge" (David Evans) is the _____ in U2. His guitar technique is what gives the band its unique sound.
- Mozart is usually associated with string and piano music, but he also wrote pieces for wind _____.
- Everyone recognizes the guitar _____ at the beginning of "(I Can't Get No) Satisfaction" by the Rolling Stones.
- I'm going to a piano and cello _____ by Hélène Grimaud and Sol Gabetta next Saturday.
- "I Will Always Love You" was originally a Dolly Parton song, but it's the _____ by Whitney Houston that will always be remembered.
- I used to sing in my church _____ as a boy, but they didn't want me after my voice changed!
- Beethoven's "Minuet in G" was originally written for orchestra, but only an _____ for piano now exists.

Pronunciation (1)

5 Rhyming words: /ɛr/ /u/ /i/ /ou/

- 1 Write the words in the box under the correct heading to make four groups of rhyming words.

plea	view	dough	rare
taboo	flee	flow	blew
heir	key	sew	billionaire
debut	plateau	quay	through
prayer	debris	swear	foe

A there /ðɛr/	B zoo /zu/
C we /wi/	D owe /ou/

 Listen and check.

- 2 Which twelve of the words in exercise 1 are defined below?

- a the past tense of *blow* **blew**
- b an enemy
- c a flat area of high ground
- d pieces of something destroyed
- e a strong, heartfelt request
- f a first performance
- g bread before it's baked
- h to use a needle and thread
- i the platform ships leave from
- j to move like water
- k a person who inherits
- l to escape

6 A Poem

- 1 Read the poem. Complete each line with a word from the box. Use the rhyme scheme (ABCB) to help you.

Messy Room

by Shel Silverstein

chair ashamed lamp damp

¹Whosever room this is should be _____!
His underwear is hanging on the _____.
His raincoat is there in the overstuffed _____,
And the chair is becoming quite mucky and _____.

door window TV floor

²His workbook is wedged in the _____,
His sweater's been thrown on the _____.
His scarf and one ski are beneath the _____,
And his pants have been carelessly hung on the _____.

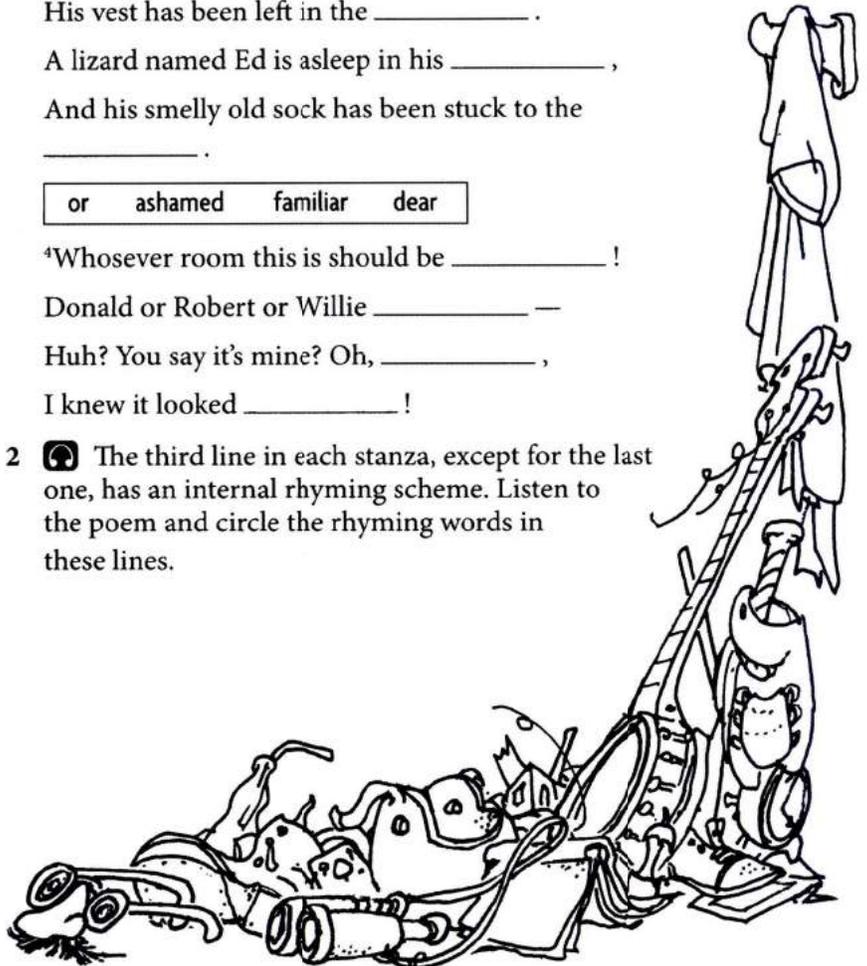
closet wall bed hall

³His books are all jammed in the _____,
His vest has been left in the _____.
A lizard named Ed is asleep in his _____,
And his smelly old sock has been stuck to the _____.

or ashamed familiar dear

⁴Whosever room this is should be _____!
Donald or Robert or Willie _____—
Huh? You say it's mine? Oh, _____,
I knew it looked _____!

- 2  The third line in each stanza, except for the last one, has an internal rhyming scheme. Listen to the poem and circle the rhyming words in these lines.



Reading

7 Mick Jagger

- 1  Read and listen to the biography of legendary rocker Mick Jagger and put these life events in the correct order.
- a _____ Became a full-time musician.
 - b _____ Started at the London School of Economics.
 - c _____ Joined the church choir.
 - d _____ Met Keith Richards for the second time.
 - e _____ Formed his first band.
 - f _____ Became Sir Michael Jagger.
 - g _____ Went to high school.
 - h _____ Married for the second time.
 - i _____ Bit the end of his tongue off.
- 2 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.
- 1 Mick Jagger's growling, gritty style is a result of his deprived background.
 - 2 He always wanted to be a teacher before he became a professional musician.
 - 3 He was a friend of Keith Richard's throughout his childhood.
 - 4 Mick's background had originally been a disadvantage to him as a rock singer.
 - 5 He graduated from college, while also performing in the band.
 - 6 His parents were not always supportive of his chosen career path.
 - 7 The Rolling Stones were much less popular than the Beatles.
 - 8 The Queen and Prince Charles took part in the ceremony for his knighthood.
- 3 Look at how the words and phrases are used in the text and match those with similar meanings.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 rebellious | a unique |
| 2 high-energy | b follow |
| 3 cute | c constant |
| 4 tough | d anti-establishment |
| 5 collect | e charming |
| 6 distinctive | f gritty |
| 7 undiminished | g intense |
| 8 pursue | h amass |

Mick Jagger

In the early days of rock music, people would have laughed at the idea of a rock singer in his seventies, but that hasn't stopped Mick Jagger from pursuing his career of rock legend for over half a century. He has been described as "one of the most popular and influential frontmen in the history of rock and roll."

He was born Michael Philip Jagger in 1943 to a middle-class family in Kent, England, his father a teacher and his mother a hair stylist. Although bright and studious – at one time the young Jagger also aimed to follow the teaching profession – he had an overriding passion. "I always sang as a child. I was one of those kids who just *liked* to sing." He sang in the church choir and copied all the singers he heard on the radio and TV.

In elementary school, Jagger had already come across the boy who would later be a fellow member of one of the greatest rock groups in history. He and Keith Richards were classmates until they went to different high schools. At his new school, Mick was lead singer in the blues band he formed with friends. The band worried whether he'd be able to continue singing after an accident playing basketball, when Mick bit off and swallowed the tip of his tongue. It turned out the injury had indeed changed his voice, but for the better, they thought – less polished and middle-class. "Mick now sounded grittier, tougher, more authentically street," said one band member. "Biting off the tip of his tongue might have been the best thing that ever happened to Mick Jagger."



The young Mick, top right

Grand Master of ROCK

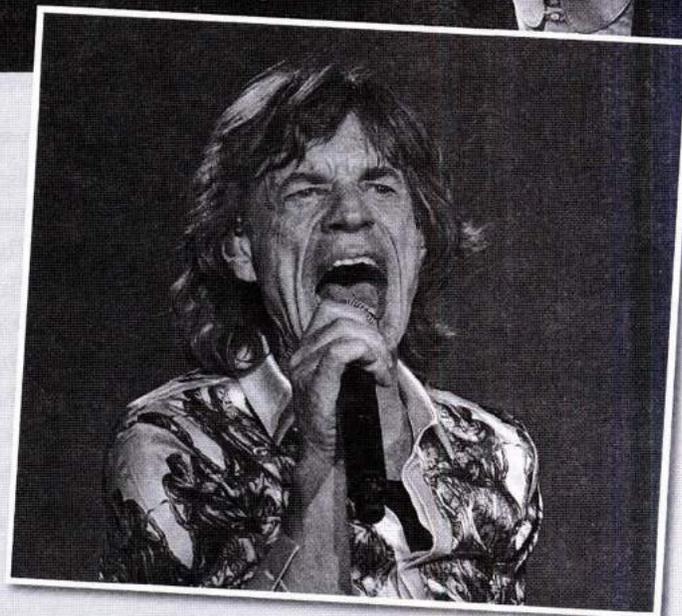


The Rolling Stones

After a chance meeting with Keith Richards again at 17, they developed a friendship based on their shared love of American blues music. Jagger entered the London School of Economics, with thoughts of becoming a journalist or politician, but his energies soon became focused on the new band he joined, along with Keith, which in 1962 became known as the "Rollin' Stones" – the "g" was added later.

Their unique sound quickly attracted attention, and their gigs soon became a popular part of the "swinging 60s" London scene. Jagger's parents were not enthusiastic. His strict father had never approved of the kind of music his son played, calling it "jungle music." ("That's a very good description," Mick once replied.) Mick decided to leave college nevertheless and devote himself to being a full-time rock and roller.

After initially performing cover versions of their favorite blues numbers, Jagger and Richards went on to become one of the most creative and prolific songwriting teams ever. Jagger's high-energy, wild performances and distinctive growling vocal delivery became a trademark of the group, along with Richards' guitar playing. They were seen as anti-establishment, whereas the members of the other major British group at the time, the Beatles, were seen as cute and charming. "I wasn't trying to be rebellious in those days," Jagger says. "I was just being me ... ordinary, the guy from suburbia who sings in this band."



His subsequent life has been anything but ordinary, however. He married twice – in 1971 and 1978 – and is a devoted father to seven children. He set up the band's own record label, has acted in movies, won awards, produced movies, met presidents, and at 60 collected a knighthood from Prince Charles. He has also amassed a considerable fortune, selling over 200 million albums.

Nonetheless, his constant first love remains performing. Despite being a great-grandfather, he still sings with the same raw energy and physicality he had decades earlier, and loves touring. "Each show is a new event ... It's a very exciting couple of hours, and it's a very intense relationship with the audience."

It is this undiminished passion for what he does that has made him a legend in his own lifetime.

Listening

8 Music at work

- 1 Do you think these statements about listening to music while working are true or false?
- 1 It's common for surgeons to listen to music while they are performing operations. ___
 - 2 If people listen to music at work, it's important that they can choose the music. ___
 - 3 People with attention deficit disorder are the ones who suffer most if music is played while they are working. ___
 - 4 People can always concentrate better when there is silence. ___
 - 5 Listening to music is unhelpful when learning new tasks. ___
 - 6 People who have developed a habit of listening to music at work perform better if the music is taken away. ___
 - 7 Listening to music at work makes the time go faster. ___
 - 8 It's easier to concentrate when listening to instrumental music rather than music with lyrics. ___



- 2 Listen to a meeting at an advertising agency between Stan, Vicky, and their boss, Martin. They are discussing whether staff members should be allowed to listen to music at work. Check your answers to exercise 1.
- 3 Answer the questions.
- 1 Was Martin surprised to hear protests about the decision to ban music?
 - 2 Who didn't want to listen to music during surgical operations?
 - 3 Why doesn't Martin want workers using headphones? What will they use?
 - 4 What kind of work is listening to music most helpful for?
 - 5 What does music "use up" with people who have attention deficit disorder?
 - 6 What kind of music is best for people to listen to while working?

Listen again and check.

4 Match the words and phrases from the listening with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 pushback | a taking your attention away from something |
| 2 taken aback | b the frequency with which people leave a company |
| 3 slackers | c resistance |
| 4 counterintuitive | d removal of doubts and fears |
| 5 deficit | e a refusal to allow something in all cases, with no exceptions |
| 6 disorder | f lazy workers |
| 7 distracting | g to accept something unpopular |
| 8 reassurance | h the opposite of what you'd expect |
| 9 to police | i not enough of something |
| 10 blanket ban | j very surprised |
| 11 staff turnover | k a health problem |
| 12 to stomach | l to make sure that a rule is being followed |

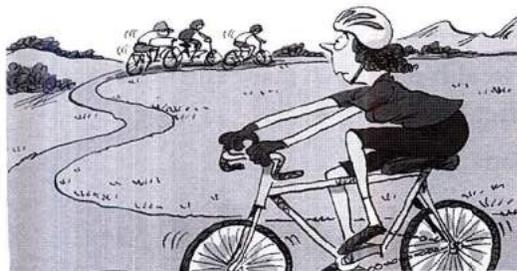
Phrasal verbs

9 Verbs with a particle and a preposition

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of a verb in **A** plus a particle and preposition in **B**. Use each verb *once*, and each pair in **B** three times.

A			B
be	fill	pull	in for (x3)
end	go	put	out of (x3)
face	keep	run	up to (x3)
feel	look	talk	up with (x3)

- Oh, no! We've run out of coffee! I'll go and get some from the convenience store.
- A** Are you going to Jack's party tonight?
B No, I don't really _____ it. I'm tired and I have the beginnings of a headache.
- Alan is off work today, so I'm _____ him at the meeting.
- You can't just do whatever you want now that you're a father. You have to _____ your responsibilities.
- I was going to resign from my job, but my boss managed to _____ me _____ it.
- I didn't have much luck investing in the stock market. I _____ less money than I started with!
- You should try the new Italian restaurant. I think you might _____ a pleasant surprise!
- I think teachers need to make it very clear that they won't _____ any bad behavior in class.
- I prefer individual sports like skiing and tennis. I don't really _____ team sports.
- Following problems with his car, Hamilton has had to _____ this weekend's Formula One™ race.
- Could you talk to Sarah? I know she really _____ you, so she'll listen to your advice.
- I enjoy going out with my bike-riding group, but they always go so fast! It's difficult to _____ them.



Pronunciation (2)

10 Stress and intonation

A "golden rule" about intonation:

Find the key word in a sentence or phrase that has the absolute main stress, and if it has more than one syllable, identify which one carries the stress. Generally, up until this key syllable, the intonation rises ... and then immediately falls away.

- 1 Listen and repeat.

I'm thinking of going to the theater on Saturday.

I'll give you a call when I'm done with my work.

- 2 Underline the word or syllable that you think has the main stress in these sentences, and draw an arrow for the rise and fall in the sentence. Practice saying the sentences out loud.

- You need patience to deal with children.
- I need to buy a new shirt to go with these pants.
- What time does the supermarket open?
- I think we should walk back to the hotel.
- Yes, I'd love to go out with you.
- I'd like a little more milk in my coffee.
- We've heard it's going to be fantastic!
- I wonder what the doctor said about Harry's shoulder?
- I think you need to be more open-minded.
- Would you like another piece of chocolate cake?

- Listen, compare, and repeat the sentences.

- 3 In exclamation words, too, the tone rises toward the stressed syllable and then falls. Underline the stressed syllable and practice saying them.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 Phenomenal! | 6 Inconceivable! |
| 2 Unbelievable! | 7 Astronomical! |
| 3 Ridiculous! | 8 Fascinating! |
| 4 Revolutionary! | 9 Unprecedented! |
| 5 Extraordinary! | 10 Sensational! |

- Listen to sentences 1–10 and reply using "That's ..." + the exclamations 1–10. Then listen and repeat.

- A** I got a 99 on my French test!
B That's phenomenal!

10

Body and mind

Distancing the facts • Reporting with passive verbs • *seem* and *appear*
 • Words to do with the body • Prepositions in passive sentences
 • Intonation in tag questions

I'm in good shape.
That shape is round.

Jarod Kintz (1982-)
Writer

You see what kills your
body, but you don't see what
kills your soul.

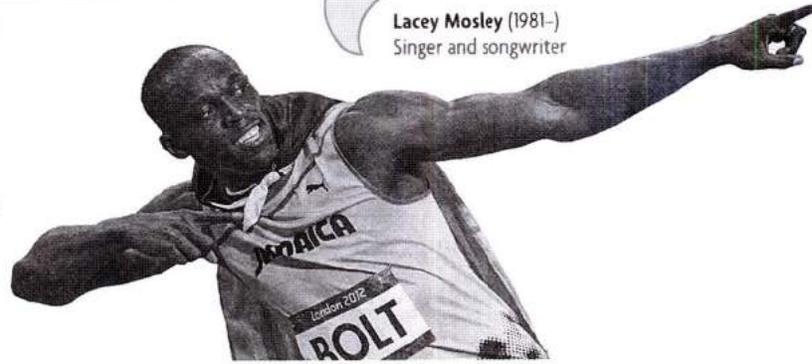
Lacey Mosley (1981-)
Singer and songwriter

Distancing the facts

1 Reporting with passive verbs

Rewrite the sentences using the verbs in parentheses in passive constructions.

- Usain Bolt is the fastest man in history. (consider)
Usain Bolt is considered to be the fastest man in history.
- He has reached speeds of 27 miles per hour. (report)
He _____.
- His speed results from an unusually long stride. (assume)
It _____.
- 90% of his energy is used combatting wind resistance. (estimate)
It _____.
- He is earning more than \$20 million a year from sponsorship deals. (think)
He _____.
- He eats chicken nuggets before a big race. (know)
He _____.
- He could end his career with a record number of Olympic gold medals. (expect)
He _____.
- He's a late riser, getting up at 10:00 a.m. most days. (say)
He _____.
- He once considered playing for Manchester United. (report)
He _____.
- He was also an enthusiastic cricket player before turning to track and field. (know)
He _____.



2 *seem* and *appear*

Rewrite the sentences with *seem* and *appear* using different structures. Some need an infinitive while others need a *that* clause.

- It seems that he died of a heart attack.
He seems to have died of a heart attack.
- She appears to be recovering from her stroke.
It appears that she's recovering from her stroke.
- The winning cyclist seemed to have been using performance-enhancing drugs.
It _____.
- It appeared that all of the patients had been given placebos.
All _____.
- Her knee would appear to have healed satisfactorily.
It _____.
- It seems that he's planning to retire soon.
He _____.
- It would appear that many antibiotics are losing their effectiveness.
Many _____.
- His hearing seems to be getting worse.
It _____.

3 Monique van der Vorst

Read the story of the Dutch cyclist, Monique van der Vorst. Use the first verb in parentheses (in the passive where appropriate), followed by the correct form of the second verb.

A wonder on two wheels



When Monique van der Vorst suffered an ankle strain as a 13 year old, it ¹ **was assumed she had been overdoing** (*assume/overdo*) her participation in sports – hockey, tennis, running, and cycling. Sadly, complications from an ankle operation resulted in paralysis in one leg. She ² _____ (*think/suffer*) from muscular dystrophy, and later lost movement in her right leg, too.

It ³ _____ (*seem/be*) impossible for Monique not to have a sports challenge, so she entered her first handcycle race in 2000. She ⁴ _____ (*not expect/do*) well as a newcomer, but amazingly, she came in first and went on to win many world titles.

In early 2008, she was involved in a serious car accident and had to be transported to the hospital by helicopter, where it ⁵ _____ (*conclude/suffer*) from paraplegia. She ⁶ _____ (*suppose/compete*) in the Paralympic Games in Beijing later that year, and incredibly, still made it there to win two silver medals.

While training in 2010 for the next Paralympics, Monique was hit by another cyclist and thrown off her handcycle, in what at first ⁷ _____ (*appear/be*) yet another tragic accident. Her legs went into spasm, and she was hospitalized with severe back pain. However, as she recovered, she began to feel sensation in her feet, and after gradually regaining full use of her legs, she ⁸ _____ (*judge/be*) ineligible for the London 2012 Paralympics. She ⁹ _____ (*say/have*) mixed feelings about losing her status as a top Paralympian, but she soon took to the challenge of racing for an able-bodied cycling team.

Unfortunately, while her story ¹⁰ _____ (*consider/be*) miraculous by some, she ¹¹ _____ (*also allege/exaggerate*) her previous disability. Experts have, however, confirmed that while it ¹² _____ (*appear/be*) extremely rare, it ¹³ _____ (*know/be*) possible for paralysis victims to regain use of their legs. Though very real, Monique's problems ¹⁴ _____ (*now believe/be*) not in her spinal cord, but in her brain connections, as a result of the severe traumas she suffered.

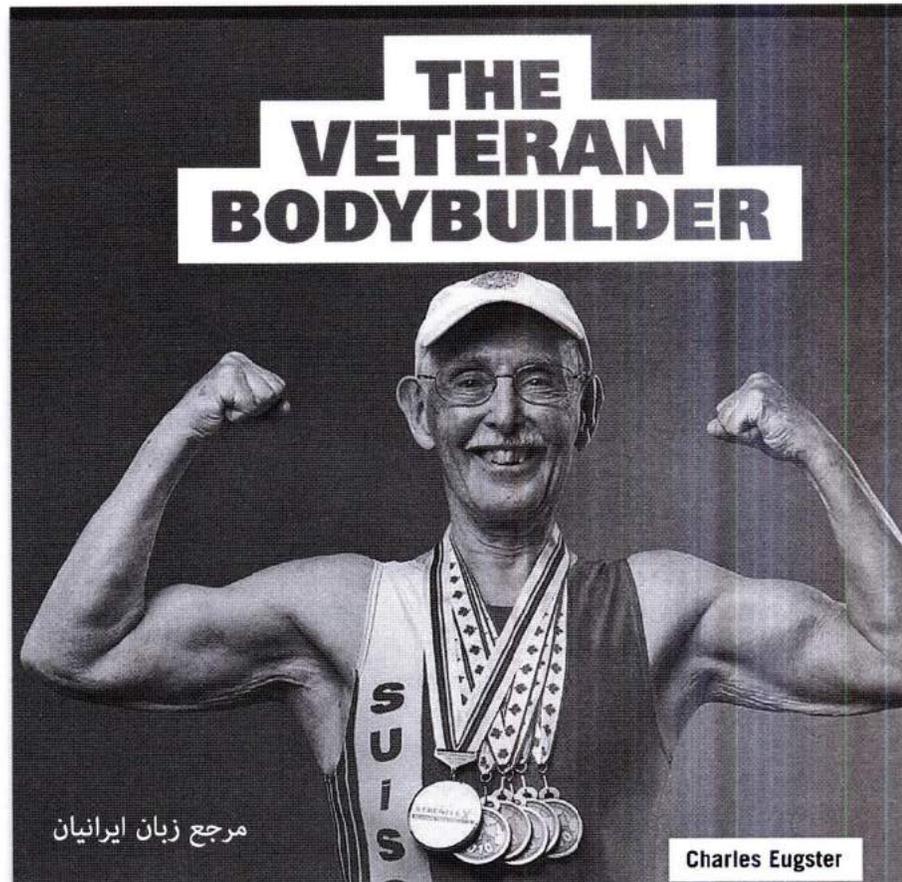


Reading

4 Charles Eugster

- 1 Look at the photo of Charles Eugster. Would you guess he was ...?
 a 68 b 76 c 84 d 93
- 2  Read and listen to the text and check. In which of these phases of his life has he been happy with his health? Put a check.
 6-12 13-39 40s
 60s 85 86-93
- 3 In which of the life phases in exercise 2 does Charles say that he ...?
 1 competed in a water sport
 2 first experienced being elderly
 3 had an operation
 4 started working out seriously
 5 made a promise to himself
 6 felt mortality approaching
 7 was jealous of someone else's physique
 8 sat down a lot
 9 got positive attention from females
 10 lacked color and wasn't very dynamic
- 4 All the words in **A** and **B** are from the text. Match words from **A** and **B** to make near synonyms.

A	B
1 older contestant	a bodybuilding
2 frail	b muscular
3 die	c let yourself go
4 old	d chronic
5 win	e over the hill
6 take up	f sickly
7 constant	g pass away
8 strong	h veteran
9 become overweight	i triumph
10 weightlifting	j sign up for



I was a very sickly child. From the age of six I had constant headaches and chronic tonsillitis*. I became pale and sluggish, and my growth was slow. I remember noticing one day that my best friend, who was a year younger than me, was slightly taller, and I was very upset about it.

At 13, I had my tonsils removed and as my health improved, everything changed. I shot up and suddenly I was full of energy. I thought back to myself as a frail, sickly boy and vowed never to be like that again. I took up boxing, rowing, and rugby. Staying in shape and strong became my priority.

After college, I studied to become a dentist, but sports remained an important hobby. I only once let myself go. As I crept into my 40s, I adopted my wife's sedentary lifestyle. We spent a lot of time doing nothing. Inevitably, my blood pressure rose to unhealthy readings, and one day I felt a sharp pain in my legs – only to discover the dark, earthworm-like patterns of varicose veins* across my calves. It was my first brush with old age, and I didn't like it. Immediately, I resumed rowing to stay in shape.

Life went on. At 60, I discovered veteran's rowing and started competing internationally, eventually winning 36 gold medals. I'm not a particularly talented sportsman, but I've always been a great trier. At 75, many of my friends began to pass away. People were getting older around me, but I was only just ready to retire.

Then at 85 I had a crisis. I looked at myself in the mirror one day and saw an old man. I was overweight, my posture was terrible, and there was skin hanging off me where muscle used to be. I looked like a wreck. I started to consider the fact that I was probably going to die soon. I knew I

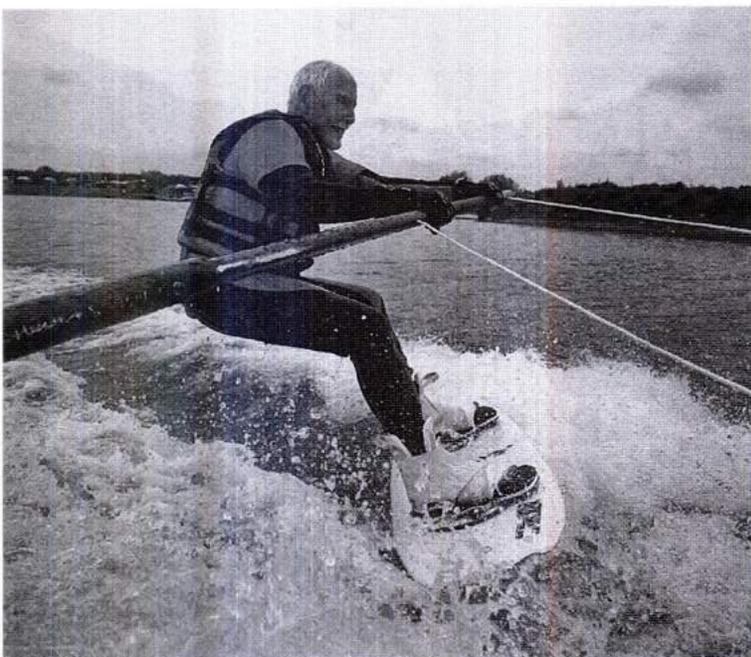
was supposed to slow down, but I'm vain. I missed my old body and wanted to be able to strut across the beach, turning heads. So, in my late 80s, I joined a bodybuilding club.

There's no research about bodybuilding for the over-80s, so it's been an experiment. With weightlifting and protein shakes, my body began to change. It became broader, more v-shaped, and my shoulders and biceps became more defined. People began to comment on how much younger I looked, and my new muscular frame drew a lot of admiring glances from women.

Everything I learned was tailored to help my body cope with old age. I took up judo to teach me how to fall properly. My circulation and posture improved, and I was told that there was a chance more muscle mass could protect my brain from Alzheimer's. I stopped thinking about dying. As I approached 90, my focus was on getting my body back.

In 2008, I signed up for my first competition. I was nervous, but although I was the oldest contestant by about 20 years, everyone was very welcoming. I got higher scores than all the women taking part, and a lot of the men. Then, at another event, I triumphed, scoring higher than any contestant in any age category for my 57 dips, 62 chin-ups, 50 push-ups, and 48 abdominal crunches, each in 45 seconds. Since I'm over 70, they did make allowances – I could do the push-ups on my knees, for example – but I proved I wasn't over the hill.

I'm not chasing youthfulness. I'm chasing health. To me, a 65 year old is young. Yes, one day something will happen and that will be it. But until that day comes, I'm going to continue working on my abs*. ”



*tonsillitis = swelling of the tonsils in the throat at the back of the tongue

*varicose veins = enlarged veins, often purple

*abs = abdominal muscles

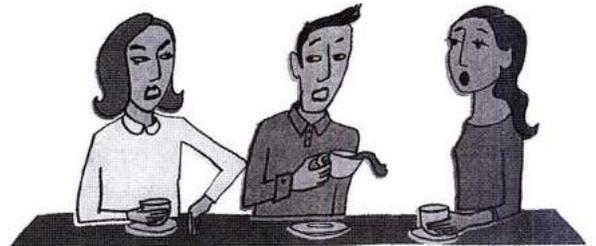
Vocabulary

5 Words to do with the body

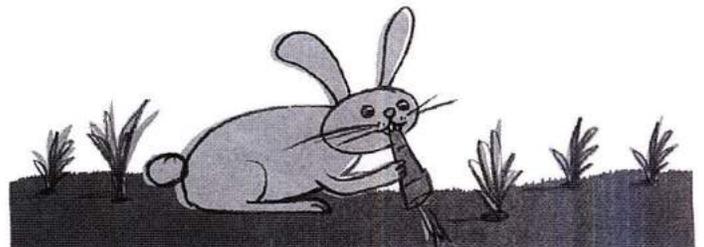
1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs in the box.

wink	squeeze	munch	slap	pat	rub	pinch
stroke	nudge	shove				

- I couldn't believe we got front-row seats for the Beyoncé concert. I had to _____ myself to make sure I wasn't dreaming!
- We knew that Phillip wasn't being serious because he _____ at us.
- I tried to stop the thief from escaping, but he was big and _____ me out of the way.
- I knew I had said something wrong because my wife _____ me with her elbow so hard that I spilled my coffee.



- Tom looked very thoughtful as he sat and _____ his beard.
- OK, maybe I was a little bit rude to her, but that's no excuse for _____ me in the face!
- _____ the juice from two lemons and add it to the mixture.
- I know your eyes are itching, but try not to _____ them. You'll just make them even redder.
- Dan _____ his grandson on the head and gave him a dollar for behaving so well.
- Yeah, I know little bunnies are cute, but not when they're _____ away on the carrots in my garden!



- 2  Listen to a radio interview with an expert on the human brain, and check your answers to the quiz.
- 3  Try to answer the questions. Then listen again and check or complete them.
- 1 What does the human brain weigh roughly the same as?
 - 2 What could you power with the electricity produced by the human brain?
 - 3 When does the brain get turned off?
 - 4 What is one of the functions that the right hemisphere of the brain specializes in?
 - 5 Who has the most even balance of brain hemispheres – right- or left-handed people?
 - 6 What percentage of people are left-handed?
 - 7 How much of the brain is fat?
 - 8 What kind of exercise is good for the brain?
- 4 Find pairs of antonyms in the words and phrases from the interview.

1 to leave someone in the dark about something	a sluggish
2 to generate	b a no-no
3 routine	c to break down
4 agile	d to shed light on
5 clear-cut	e extraordinary
6 a must	f to use up
7 to continue to develop	g rough



Prepositions

8 Prepositions in passive sentences

1 Match a verb in A with a phrase in B.

A	B
1 accuse someone	a against someone
2 warn someone	b to an unpleasant experience
3 congratulate someone	c at someone
4 deal	d in a project
5 force someone	e on a promotion
6 be involved	f for a service
7 hold something	g about a danger
8 shout	h of lying
9 subject someone	i with a problem
10 charge someone	j into doing something

2 Complete the sentences with one of the verb + preposition combinations from exercise 1, with the verb in the correct form of the passive.

- 1 I left my last job because the boss was such a bully. I was fed up with being shouted at.
- 2 All complaints will _____ promptly by our customer service department.
- 3 Luckily, we _____ how cold it can get in the mountains of Hawaii during winter, so we had lots of warm clothes with us.
- 4 I don't even have a mirror in my house, so vanity is not something I can _____.
- 5 Just say no! Don't allow yourself to _____ emotional blackmail.
- 6 I think children should *choose* to play sports. It's not something they should _____.
- 7 I don't want to be a part of this protest march if there's going to be criminal damage. It's not something I want to _____.
- 8 The first yoga class is free, but you will _____ all other classes after that.
- 9 The speed with which this company has been turned around is something you should all _____.
- 10 Just admit to the interviewers that you're relatively new to this field. It won't _____ you.

Pronunciation

9 Intonation in tag questions

The intonation on tag questions goes down ↘ if the speaker is checking information and up ↗ if the speaker is not sure.

1 Read these questions. Do you think the intonation on the tag will naturally rise ↗ or fall ↘? Write R for rise and F for fall.

- 1 Beautiful day, isn't it? _____
- 2 I'm so sorry. I'm late, aren't I? _____
- 3 You haven't seen my car keys anywhere, have you? _____
- 4 You're angry with me, aren't you? I can tell. _____
- 5 You couldn't give me a ride to the airport, could you? _____
- 6 It smells wonderful in here. You didn't make my favorite dessert, did you? _____
- 7 George Clooney didn't win the Oscar, did he? _____
- 8 I think it's time to call it a day, isn't it? _____
- 9 Maria's the twin wearing the pink dress, isn't she? _____
- 10 You didn't get another parking ticket, did you? _____



🔊 Now listen and check your ideas. Practice saying the sentences.

2 Read the conversations. Write the correct auxiliary or tag question. Will the intonation rise or fall? Write R or F.

- 1
- A We took a vacation in Seattle. It rained a lot.
B But you had a good time, ¹ didn't you? **R**
A Oh, yes. The scenery is stunning, ² _____?
B It certainly ³ _____. The coastline just takes your breath away.
A It ⁴ _____, ⁵ _____?
- 2
- A Phew! I'm exhausted, but it was an amazing party, ¹ _____ it?
B It certainly was. The kids had a great time.
A They ² _____, ³ _____?
B They're all in Miss Bennet's class, you know.
A Miss Bennet? She's a good teacher, ⁴ _____ she?
B I think so. The kids like her, anyway.
- 3
- A You haven't seen my red scarf, ¹ _____ you?
B I saw Jane wearing a red scarf.
A She borrowed it again, ² _____ she? She's always taking my stuff.
B Surely she asks you first, ³ _____ she?
A She ⁴ _____ not! I can't stand my sister.
- 4
- A I thought Oliver O'Dell was great in that play. He's a great actor, ¹ _____ he?
B He ² _____. But I've heard he's been having a lot of problems lately.
A Really? I didn't know he was having problems.
B Yes, his third wife walked out on him.
A Wow. I had no idea he'd been married three times.
B Yes, and he has a lot of health problems right now.
A Oh, he ³ _____, ⁴ _____ he?
B Yes. Didn't you see his hand shaking?
A It was? You don't miss anything, ⁵ _____ you?

🔊 Listen and check.

11

Our high-tech world

- Future forms • Shades of meaning • Future in the past
 • Phrasal verbs: literal and metaphorical • Technology idioms
 • Sounds and spelling–homophones

Technology can be our best friend, and technology can also be the biggest party pooper of our lives. It interrupts our own story, interrupts our ability to have a thought or a daydream, to imagine something wonderful, because we're too busy bridging the walk from the cafeteria back to the office on the cell phone.

Steven Spielberg (1946–)
 Movie director

Future forms

1 Names and uses

Match the names of the future forms in **A** with a sentence in **B** and their uses in **C**. Sometimes a form has more than one use.

A	B	C
Present Continuous	1 The lecture starts/will start at ten o'clock.	a an arrangement between people
Simple Present	2 I'm going to study engineering in college.	b a planned intention
will + base form	3 I feel dizzy. I think I'm going to faint .	c a spontaneous intention
going to + base form	4 I know you'll enjoy the party.	d a (scheduled) future fact
Future Continuous	5 I'm meeting Tom for coffee.	e a simple prediction
Future Perfect	6 Will you be meeting Ella for lunch as usual?	f a prediction based on strong present evidence
Future in the past	7 Don't call at 7:00. I'll be getting ready to go out.	g an action that will be completed before a definite time
	8 I'll call tomorrow morning if you like.	h the future seen from a point in the past
	9 We were going to have a picnic, but it rained.	i a future activity that will be in progress at a certain time
	10 They'll have decorated the whole house by May.	j an action that will happen in the normal course of events

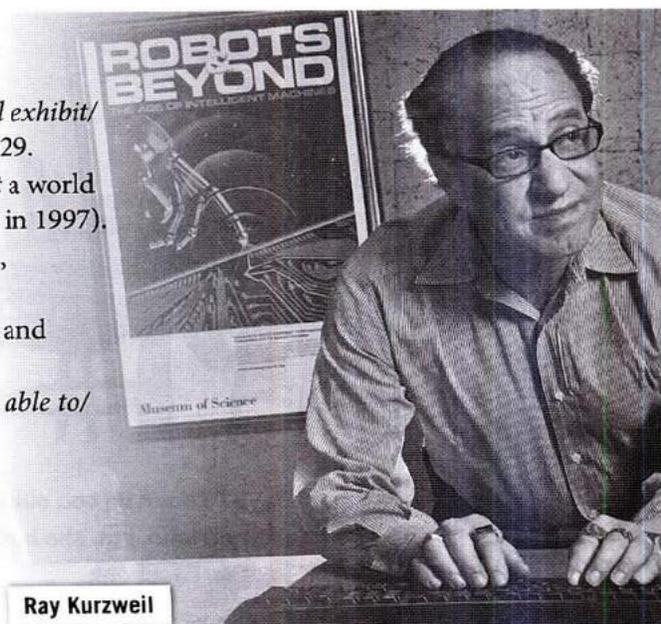
2 Shades of meaning

Underline the future form that is most appropriate.

- Scientist and futurologist Ray Kurzweil predicts that a computer *will exhibit/will have exhibited* intelligent behavior equal to that of a human by 2029.
- In 1990 he predicted that a computer *was going to defeat/would defeat* a world chess champion by 1998 (an IBM computer defeated Garry Kasparov in 1997).
- He believes that in 10 years computers *can/will be able to* make jokes, tell stories, and even flirt.
- In order to do this, computers *will have had to/will be having to* read and absorb everything on the Web.
- When they *have read/will have read* everything on the Web, they *are able to/will be able to* engage in intelligent dialogue.
- A I hear the professor *is giving/gives* a lecture on Friday evening.
Will you go/Will you be going?

B Yes, I'm *going/I'll go*. It *starts/will start* at seven o'clock. *I'll see/I'm going to see* you there.

A Great! I'll *give/I'm going to give* you a ride if you like.



Ray Kurzweil

3 Other future expressions

The expressions *be to*, *be due to*, *be about to* can also express the future. Look at these sentences.

- Which is a formal news report? Which means "very close in time"? Which means "expected"?
 - The taxi is **due (to arrive)** in 20 minutes.
 - The president **is to make** a state visit to Lima next March.
 - I'm **about to lose** patience with you.
- What other future forms could replace the expressions in a-c? Note the different shades of meaning.

- Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use *be to*, *be due to*, or *be about to* and one other possible future form.

begin land leave meet lose offer (passive)

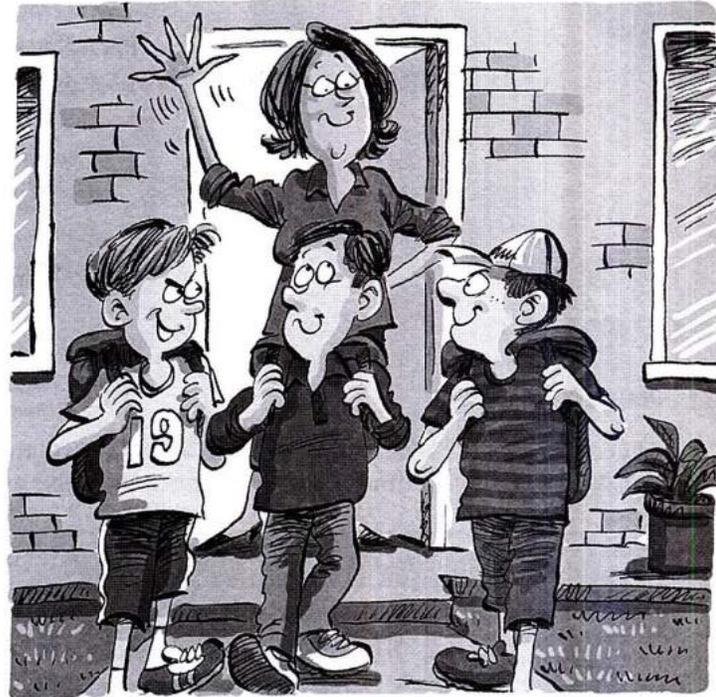
- The next train to Washington, DC, **is due to leave / leaves** from platform 8 in five minutes. We apologize for this service delay.
- So your plane _____ / _____ at 6:20? OK, John and I will be waiting for you next to the baggage carousel.
- World leaders _____ / _____ in Brussels next week to discuss the worldwide monetary crisis.
- Turn off your phone! The show _____ / _____.
- All patients over the age of 60 _____ / _____ additional flu vaccinations this winter.
- Not again! I _____ / _____ my temper with this computer. The screen keeps freezing.



My mom says I'll soon be too old for an imaginary friend, but she has lots on Facebook.

4 Future in the past

Use the verb in parentheses to complete the sentences in an appropriate form to express the future in the past.



- His mom didn't worry when Jack went on vacation with all his friends. She knew he **would behave** (behave) sensibly.
- The traffic officer _____ (give) me a ticket, but I persuaded him not to.
- The lecture began badly. I hoped it _____ (get) better, but it just got worse and worse.
- Hi! The last time I saw you, you _____ (move) to Canada? Did you?
- My brother's train _____ (arrive) at 6:05, but it was canceled.
- I _____ just _____ (complain) when our food finally arrived.
- Can you explain again how you did this on your computer? You _____ (show) me when we were rudely interrupted.
- Becky! Oh, dear! I forgot you _____ (come) for dinner. I don't have anything for us to eat. Oh, well. Come on in!

Listening

5 The future from the past



1 You are going to listen to the beginning of a plenary session at the Future Worlds Conference. The speakers talk about predictions for the future made by these people in the past.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| A | an engineer in 1900 |
| B | a feminist writer in 1929 |
| C | schoolchildren in 1968 |

Who (A, B, or C) said that in the future we would ... ?

- 1 be able to fly to work _____
- 2 fly to the moon for a picnic _____
- 3 have fresh fruits and vegetables all year round _____
- 4 swallow a pill instead of a meal _____
- 5 have no cars in cities _____
- 6 spend less time on cooking and housework _____
- 7 live in underwater bubble homes _____
- 8 grow giant strawberries _____
- 9 have more gender equality _____
- 10 send digital photos wirelessly worldwide _____
- 11 all walk about ten miles a day _____
- 12 be traveling in hover cars by 2068 _____

2 Listen and check your ideas. Correct any you got wrong.

3 Listen again. Mark these sentences true or false. Correct the false ones.

A John Elfreth Watkins ...

- 1 accurately predicted the changes in human lifespan and growth patterns.
- 2 believed that we would all have huge refrigerators in our homes.
- 3 thought that higher education would be free to everybody.
- 4 believed that more and more people would move to the cities.



B Josephine Daskam Bacon ...

- 5 was a science-fiction author, who wrote novels about women's lives 50 years in the future.
- 6 believed her granddaughters would be able to cope with both jobs and running the home.
- 7 doubted that technology would make future women happier with their lives.



C The Pennsylvanian schoolchildren ...

- 8 buried a time capsule that was dug up prematurely.
- 9 wrote stories about living on the moon.
- 10 predicted space tourism.



4 These lines are very similar to those in the audio. Listen again and replace the words in *italics* with the words used in the discussion.

- 1 We are taking a break from discussing technological *advances*.
- 2 We are going to use three topics as a *launch* to our discussion.
- 3 The article was *charmingly* called "What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years."
- 4 He couldn't possibly have had *an idea* about them.
- 5 I recently came across a *minor* author who wrote a similar article.
- 6 Many feminists *passionately* hoped for the invention of a "meal-in-a-pill."
- 7 Young women quickly *started to like* the radio, much to the *disappointment* of the male population.
- 8 She also *foresaw* women flying to their jobs in little planes.

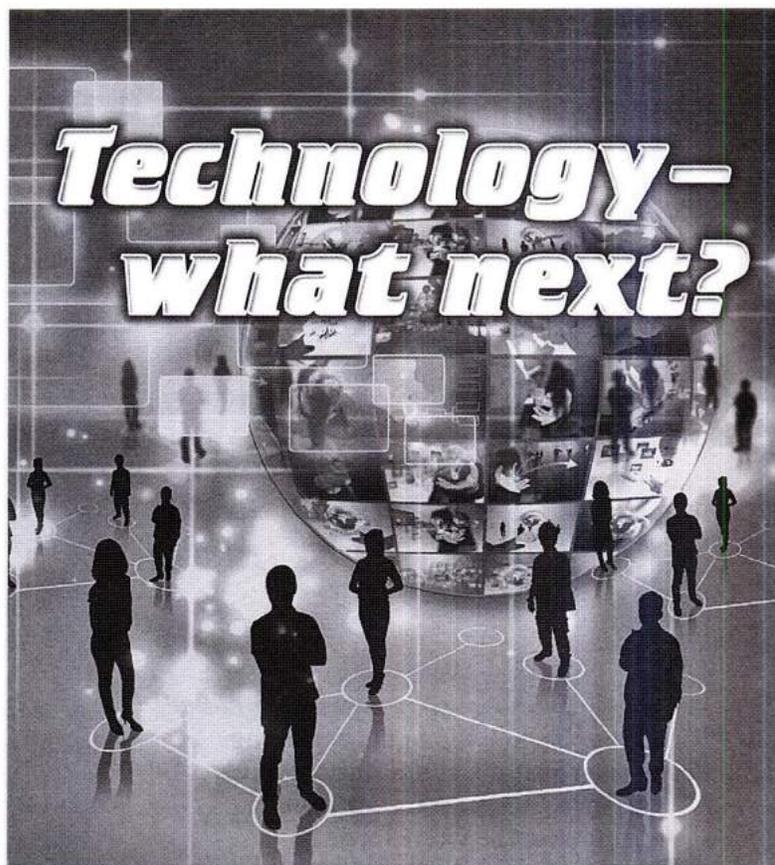
Reading

6 Future technology

- 1 Look at the titles of four short newspaper articles about potential technological advances.

Which do you think is about ... ?

- a new fail-safe way of connecting by phone
 - monitoring our health
 - learning how to program for ourselves
 - using our bodies as passwords
- 2  Read and listen to the articles and complete each one with a sentence from below.
- 1 And if they go down, your immediate means of communication go with it.
 - 2 Within a decade we could all become our own doctors.
 - 3 It seems we are delighted to be able to control our own technology, given the chance.
 - 4 Will we ever be able to simplify our complicated technological world?



A THERE'S AN AURA THAT'S ONLY YOU

How many passwords do you currently have for cards, gadgets, and online accounts? How many times have you forgotten a password and had to come up with a new one? Electronic security is now a major headache as we attempt to keep our devices and personal information safe from increasingly sophisticated hackers. ^a _____

Cambridge computer expert Frank Stajano believes so. He and his team are researching an "electronic aura" – an electronic field around our bodies that would activate our, and only our, gadgets. To create it, we would insert microchips in our clothes, glasses, jewelry, and even under our skin. Outside our personal "aura," our computer, tablet, smartphone, bank cards, car keys, etc., would simply cease to function. To someone else they would just be useless junk.

Stajano is also developing a tiny gadget that you hold, called a "pico" after the Italian philosopher Giovanni Pico, revered for his extraordinary memory. A pico would be capable of remembering thousands of passwords and login names. With it you could instantly interact with any number of devices and websites by holding it near you. Again, outside your aura field, your pico wouldn't operate. "The problem with computer passwords is only going to get worse," said Stajano. "With our pico project we are going for the long-term solution."

B "MESHING" BETTER TOGETHER

Whatever did we do without our cell phones? Countless lives have been saved since the advent of cell phones, due to the speed with which emergency services can now be contacted. But unfortunately, this is not always the case. As various incidents worldwide – terrorist attacks, hurricanes, tsunamis – have demonstrated, telecom services can be the first to collapse or be overloaded in a crisis. ^b _____

Professor Jonathan Zittrain of Harvard University thinks we have the capability to build a new type of system called a "mesh network" to solve this problem. Currently, if you want to get through to somebody, you connect to a data network via a nearby cell tower through your carrier, which then connects you to that person. But what if your phone could connect directly with another cell phone without an intermediary? Like passing a bucket of water along a chain of people to put out a fire, we could pass information along our phones in the same way.

This "mesh network" would allow phones to connect with each other if regular systems failed. Apps could be built into phones and networks, which would allow people to connect in a crisis, help each other, and potentially save more lives.

3 Answer the questions.

- A 1 Why would an “electronic aura” work as a password?
- 2 How did the “pico” get its name? When would it stop working?
- B 3 How is the “mesh network” like a bucket of water?
- 4 When would a “mesh network” start to operate?
- C 5 How might future devices differ from current ones?
- 6 How could implanting sensors into our bodies reduce healthcare costs?
- D 7 Why is Raspberry Pi so popular?
- 8 How might learning how to program computers make us happier?

4 Find words in the texts that can replace the words in *italics*.

- A 1 I wish scientists could *invent* a way to feed the world’s hungry.
- 2 That yard sale was a joke. It was full of *garbage*.
- B 3 Did you manage *to make that call* to the manufacturers and register your complaint?
- 4 That’s the third time they’ve used the excuse that their computers *have crashed*.
- C 5 My kids can’t remember a time when all these gadgets weren’t just *everyday* things.
- 6 The number of people suffering from diabetes has *increased dramatically* recently.
- D 7 My son has to *stay abreast of* all the latest technological developments in his job.
- 8 We met Matt’s new girlfriend, but I’m afraid we *didn’t warm to* her at all.

C GETTING UNDER YOUR SKIN

We are already used to gadgets that track our health. Already commonplace are wearable devices to monitor our movement, heart rate, and sleep patterns. So the potential next step in healthcare is to go one better than that. In the near future, people could be implanted with tiny electronic sensors beneath their skin and in their brains to collect detailed personal information about the state of their health.

Researchers in the US have already developed a hydrogel that can be applied under the skin like a tattoo. This gel monitors the nitric oxide in your body, low levels of which are an early indicator of heart or lung problems. Other sensors are already able to monitor transplants or activate prosthetic limbs. Although we are still some way off from being able to monitor general health, researchers believe that, with spiraling healthcare costs, this may be the only way forward.

Constant data about our bodies could detect the onset of diseases so they may be caught and dealt with early, thereby saving costs. And it could revolutionize our attitude to health. We would become very aware of how diet and lifestyle choices affected our physical well-being. ^c _____.

D DOING IT YOURSELF

Do you feel overwhelmed by technology these days? Are you struggling to keep up with technological advances? Over the last twenty years, many of us have become alienated by new technology – feeling frightened of it rather than enabled by it.

Twenty years ago, computers were still simple enough that people could learn to program them. It gave them a feeling of power over their devices. Now, our gadgets are non-programmable, or so complicated that it takes at least a college degree to understand how they work.

Eben Upton, though, wants us to return to a simpler time. His project, Raspberry Pi, has produced an inexpensive, credit-card-sized computer that he had hoped would encourage schools to teach children how to program. But in fact, not only children, but also adults have taken to the new computer with alacrity.

^d _____.

Upton hopes this will herald a new era of self-programming, where people can see their ideas become reality through their own efforts, without selling out to large, faceless corporations. If more people were able to operate technology sufficiently to work for themselves, then we would eventually become a smaller, more personal society again. Upton believes that regaining control over our destinies would lead to a huge increase in our happiness and well-being.

Phrasal verbs

7 Literal and metaphorical meanings

Some phrasal verbs have both literal and metaphorical meanings. Sometimes the literal can help the understanding of the metaphorical.

- He lost control of the car and **ran into** a tree.
- You **run into** trouble when you add too many extra functions and perplex the users.

Complete sentences 1–14 with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.

come up with	see through	go down	keep up with
stand up for	take to	get through	

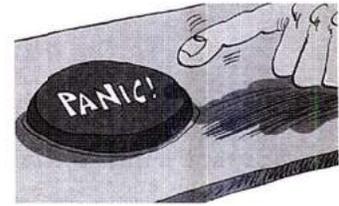
Literal meaning

- 1 You are not allowed to _____ the escalator with a shopping cart.
- 2 How did the thieves _____ the window without breaking it?
- 3 The whole audience _____ the final curtain call, cheering wildly.
- 4 Slow down! I can't _____ you. Your legs are longer than mine.
- 5 He went down to the basement and _____ two boxes of old papers and books.
- 6 It was an absolute downpour. I could barely _____ the windshield to drive.
- 7 I'm from Planet Zog. _____ me _____ your leader!

Metaphorical meaning

- 8 I finally _____ to an actual human being after two hours on the phone.
- 9 The computer system _____, causing chaos.
- 10 I've run out of ideas for passwords. I can't _____ any more.
- 11 He had a smooth, superficial charm, but she soon _____ this and ditched him.
- 12 Don't let your boss treat you like that. _____ your rights!
- 13 My grandfather got a tablet for his 80th birthday, and he's _____ it in a big way. He uses it all the time!
- 14 My husband's a real techno geek. He likes to _____ all the latest gadgets.

Vocabulary



8 Technology idioms

1 Match an idiom in A with a meaning in B.

A	B
1 push the panic button	a have similar views
2 not rocket science	b lose your temper
3 blow a fuse	c a smooth-running organization
4 get your wires crossed	d waste time devising something that already exists
5 be light years ahead	e work very productively
6 be on the same wavelength	f lose your nerve
7 a well-oiled machine	g spoil a plan
8 fire on all cylinders	h not difficult to understand
9 reinvent the wheel	i have a misunderstanding with someone
10 throw a wrench in the works	j be very advanced

2 Underline the most appropriate idiom.

- 1 Amazon.com is a hugely efficient and successful online store. It *fires on all cylinders/is a well-oiled machine*.
- 2 We got along really well from the start. We *got our wires crossed/are on the same wavelength*.
- 3 I'm *firing on all cylinders/blowing a fuse* today. I've already written 3,000 words of my dissertation.
- 4 Surely you know how to fix a fuse. It's *not rocket science/a well-oiled machine*.
- 5 The wedding reception is to be held in the backyard. If it rains, it will really *push the panic button/throw a wrench in the works*.
- 6 Our tablet is much more advanced than our competitors'. It's *light years ahead/not rocket science*.
- 7 Sorry, I thought we'd arranged to meet next Saturday, not this Saturday. We obviously *got our wires crossed/weren't on the same wavelength*.
- 8 His wife *blew a fuse/threw a wrench in the works* when Tom forgot their wedding anniversary.
- 9 Why not use the design we already have? There's no point in *reinventing the wheel/getting your wires crossed*.
- 10 Your shares have just lost a little bit of value. There's no need to *push the panic button/fire on all cylinders*.

12

Turning points

Linking devices • Review • Prepositions in set phrases • Expressions with light, weather, and food • Reading aloud: word linking and intrusive sounds

From a certain point onward there is no longer any turning back. That is the point that must be reached.

Franz Kafka (1883–1924)
Writer

The turning point in the process of growing up is when you discover the core of strength within you that survives all hurt.

Max Lerner (1902–1992)
Journalist and educator

Linking devices

1 Review of linkers

Circle the correct linkers in the text about a man whose life changed dramatically.

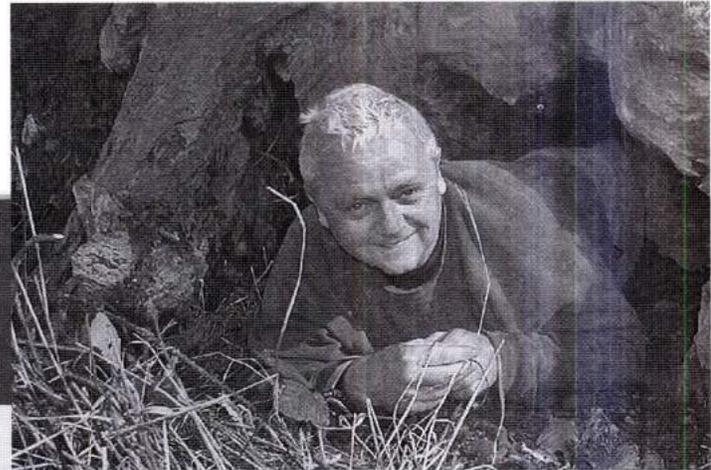
A life turned around by trees

Rob McBride was once a software engineer. He was under a lot of a pressure, and ¹ as a result / seeing as he pushed himself hard and worked very long hours – ² meanwhile / until the day he had to be carried out of the office.

“I had what my doctor called a classic case of burnout. In fact, I say that my head exploded ³ since / through modern-day living, stress, pressure from work, family, and grief all piled on top.” For months, Rob struggled with panic attacks ⁴ owing to / as a consequence massive anxiety, ⁵ as well as / what’s more depression.

⁶ Nevertheless, / As a consequence, he was unable to do any work for 18 months. The medication he was given helped, but ⁷ all the same, / even though he didn’t want to continue taking pills month after month. His doctor suggested getting out into the fresh air and exercising, ⁸ as a consequence / so he started volunteering for the Woodland Trust, a conservation charity.

⁹ Even though / Despite he was still far from well, ¹⁰ until / as soon as he entered the woods, he felt better and noticed that his pulse and blood pressure went down ¹¹ while / by the time he was there. The physical work helped, too. “We were absolutely built to be



physical and out in the greenery, and I noticed that ¹² when / meanwhile I was doing that, I didn’t need pills.” ¹³ However / Whereas being worn out from mental work had been stressful, being physically tired was a pleasure.

¹⁴ While / However Rob’s breakdown was an extreme case, he thinks most people nowadays should spend far less time on their computers, phones, and tablets, ¹⁵ in case / otherwise they never get to relax properly.

He also thinks we need to plant millions more trees ¹⁶ in order that / in order to give more people access to the woods. Forests are special places, and ¹⁷ once / by the time anyone enters one, they’re completely cut off from modern urban life, and back in a primeval world that feels both magical and utterly peaceful.

¹⁸ In the end, / Once Rob found his life had been transformed, and he now makes his living searching for and recording ancient trees, and giving talks about them. He says he’s no “tree-hugger,”

¹⁹ though / despite he’s often teased with that label.

²⁰ Although, / Nevertheless, he says it’s hard to sit under a 4,000-year-old tree and not find it a spiritual experience.

2 Using contrast linkers

- ❗ Some contrast linkers join two contrasting ideas in the same sentence, whereas others introduce the second idea in a separate sentence.

Although snow and heavy winds were forecast, the climbers decided to go on.

Snow and heavy winds were forecast. **Nevertheless**, the climbers decided to go on.

Linking in one sentence	Linking over two sentences
Although Despite (Even) though Much as Whereas	All the same, Even so, However, Nevertheless, On the other hand,

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Rewrite the sentences using the linkers in parentheses.

- 1 I went to bed early last night. *All the same*, I feel really tired today. (even though)

Even though I went to bed early last night, I feel really tired today.

- 2 Jeff went bankrupt in his 30s. However, he now runs a very successful online business. (despite)

- 3 I tend to be lazy. My sister Monika, on the other hand, is always busy – she can't keep still for a minute. (whereas)

- 4 My grandfather can describe in great detail events that took place 50 years ago, even though he often can't remember what he had for breakfast! (however)

- 5 Despite not being very well off, Sue gives generously to various charities. (even so)

- 6 I admire her, though I find her difficult to get along with. (much as)

- 7 I don't agree with some of her policies. Even so, I think she'd make a good president. (while)

- 8 Even though buying that house should be a good investment, Sergio has to remember that the housing market could collapse. (on the other hand)

- 9 I don't believe in miracles. Nevertheless, his recovery seems to defy medical explanation. (although)

- 10 Despite it being bittersweet for Gio and Liv to leave Boston, they are looking forward to living in San Diego. (all the same)

Review

3 Finding and correcting mistakes

Twelve of these sentences contain a mistake. Find and correct them. (The unit in which the particular grammar point was covered is given in parentheses.)

- 1 I'm frozen! I've worked outside. (U1)
- 2 The experiment went wrongly and had to be terminated. (U2)
- 3 The Jeep was very dirty after driving on dirt roads, so I took it to the car wash. (U2)
- 4 We saw Rodriguez perform at The Greek Theatre in Los Angeles. He was amazing! (U3)
- 5 I know the traffic noise makes it difficult, but please try paying attention. (U3)
- 6 We didn't need to rush to get to the airport, so we took the scenic route. (U4)
- 7 It could not be warm and sunny tomorrow, so bring something warm to wear. (U4)
- 8 Not everyone can access government services via the Internet, nor should they have to. (U5)
- 9 I'm not enjoying this work trip much. Then again, I wasn't expecting. (U5)
- 10 Rarely I have encountered such rude staff in a four-star hotel. (U6)
- 11 It's almost midnight! It's about time we left! (U7)
- 12 We'd rather you didn't bring Jo along last night. (U7)
- 13 The exercise that I found the hardest was the one on relative clauses. (U8)
- 14 Walking over the bridge, my camera fell in the river! (U8)
- 15 You should go to Ganema Beach when you visit Serifos. Mind you, it's easy to find! (U9)
- 16 Have you heard about Christine? To be honest, she's going to work in South Korea! (U9)
- 17 The new drug appears to have had remarkable effects. (U10)
- 18 He has been alleged that he took money in return for political favors. (U10)
- 19 I'm about to be getting really angry! (U11)
- 20

I was going to do something today, but I haven't finished doing nothing from yesterday. (U11)



Prepositions

4 Prepositions in set phrases

- 1 Write *in*, *at*, *by*, *with*, or *out of* above the correct list of phrases.

1 _____	2 _____	3 _____
sight	time	reach
chance	luck	place
design	regret	turn
4 _____	5 _____	
common	ease	
tears	a glance	
advance	a disadvantage	

- 2 Complete the sentences with the set phrases from exercise 1.

- 1 It is with _____ that I'm resigning as CEO. I spoke out of _____ about our recent financial scandals.
- 2 I doubt you were given this doomed project just by _____. It was all by _____, to make you look bad.
- 3 I'm sorry; I need to clean up before I can relax. I just don't feel at _____ when everything is out of _____.
- 4 If you don't do enough research in _____, you'll be at _____ compared to the other interviewees.
- 5 Don't worry. With _____ you'll find that the diet gets much easier. At a _____, you should be able to lose a couple of pounds in the first few weeks and enjoy some delicious meals.
- 6 Poor Deanna was in _____ after her date. She had such high hopes, but apparently they had absolutely nothing in _____.
- 7 I only know Damien by _____, so with _____, I'll recognize him when he arrives.
- 8 With housing prices continuously rising, owning a home will soon be out of _____ for many families.

Vocabulary

5 Expressions with light, weather, and food

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

flood	cook	spark	tighten	dawn
keep	foggy	bite	overshadow	boom

- I volunteered to be project leader on this, but I may have _____ off more than I can chew.
- Clare said she didn't have the _____ idea how much it would all cost.
- Glenn's success in his first major movie role was _____ by the death of his father that year.
- It was a TV show about family history that first _____ my interest in genealogy.
- When I heard Ana's voice on the phone and knew she was safe, the relief _____ through me.
- I'd been trying to get into the wrong car! It finally _____ on me when I saw a child seat in the back!
- It's been a tough couple of years, but business is finally _____ again.
- I hope you're all hungry! I've been _____ up a storm in the kitchen all afternoon.
- The government wants to reduce its spending, but we've _____ our belts so much already, there's nothing left to cut.
- We can't take on any more work. We're only just _____ our heads above water now.

- 2  Listen to the sentences and reply, using the words in 1–10 with their metaphorical meaning. Then listen and check/compare.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|
| 1 breeze | 5 grilling | 9 food |
| 2 snow | 6 sour | 10 whirlwind |
| 3 cloud | 7 hot | |
| 4 flash | 8 shady | |

6 Idioms with like

Choose the correct way to complete the idiomatic expressions.

- We did a lot of preparation for the webinar, and it all ran like a *clock / clockwork*.
- I knew right away that Jason wasn't telling the truth. I can read him like a *book / story*.
- Once a rumor starts in this office, it spreads like *wildfire / butter*.
- That jacket fits you like a *glove / slipper*. You really should buy it.
- Poor Alan! He was so nervous before the interview he was shaking like a *fish / leaf*.
- You forgot her birthday? Honestly, you have a memory like *water / a sieve*.
- Cook lots of spaghetti if Tim is coming. He eats like a *dog / horse*.
- That bed is so comfortable! I went out like a *light / candle* last night, and slept like a *log / rock*.
- I really enjoyed meeting Karen! We got along like *peas in a pod / a house on fire*.
- These T-shirts are very popular. They're selling like *hot cakes / warm bread!*
- Everyone will be wearing suits, so if you don't, you'll stick out like a *bent nail / sore thumb*.
- Thanks for that tip on retrieving lost documents. It worked like a *charm / trick*.

7 Idioms with as ... as

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

sheet	bone	mud	feather	pancake
gold	fiddle	shoe leather	clockwork	mule

- It's no use trying to persuade Ben to join us tomorrow. He won't go. He's as stubborn as a _____ .
- Are you feeling OK? You're as white as a _____ !
- It hasn't rained for weeks, and the ground is as dry as a _____ .
- Ever since Bob started training for a triathlon, he's been looking as fit as a _____ .
- This is a great area for riding your bike. It's as flat as a _____ .
- I've enjoyed taking care of little Maddie for you. She's been as good as _____ .
- The peas are tasty, but this steak is as tough as _____ .
- It rains every afternoon here. It's as regular as _____ .
- I can't understand this instruction manual. It's as clear as _____ .
- The battery in this phone is small, which means it should be as light as a _____ .

Reading

8 The midlife crisis

- 1 What do you think? Answer the questions.
 - 1 When was the term “midlife crisis” first used?
a 1940s b 1950s c 1960s
 - 2 What is the typical age for a midlife crisis?
a 35 b 45 c 55
 - 3 Which is a classic sign of a midlife crisis nowadays?
a wanting a tattoo b getting a pet
c going clubbing
- 🔊 Read and listen to the text and check your answers.
- 2 Are the sentences true or false according to the text? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 Many men start wearing their old clothes in their 40s.
 - 2 Before the 1960s, adults generally settled into their roles as “grown-ups.”
 - 3 Women and men tend to put equal effort into appearing younger.
 - 4 It’s become more common to look for a completely new occupation earlier in life.
 - 5 It’s not unusual for people to take a long period away from work in their 30s.
 - 6 People often make jokes about men who don’t take care of themselves later in life.
 - 7 People’s identities are always changing.
 - 8 Increasing numbers of adults seize opportunities to enjoy life to the fullest, without worrying about the health consequences.
- 3 Match the words and phrases in **A** and **B** (all from the text) to make synonyms.

A	B
1 to snicker at	a to trigger
2 an attraction to	b to criticize
3 common	c disparaging
4 conventional	d to bid farewell to
5 a major transformation	e to make fun of
6 to leave	f to shift
7 to start	g to accomplish
8 to attain	h abundant
9 to castigate	i a radical overhaul
10 insulting	j staid
11 to change	k a predilection for

Crisis?

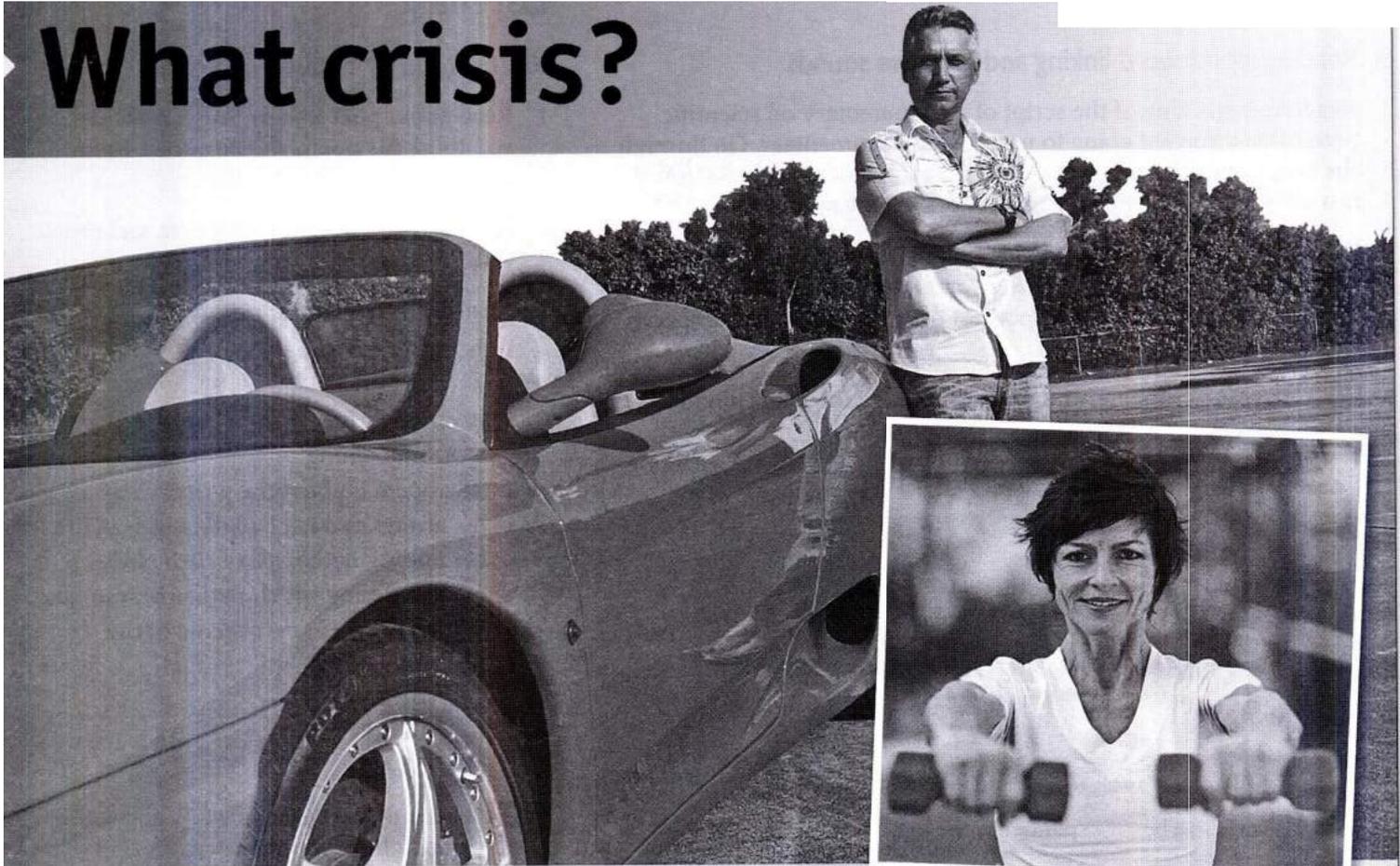
Jackie Stone reports on that most difficult time of life.

The syndrome has been common for decades; a man reaches his mid- to late 40s and suddenly appears to have rediscovered the clothes he was wearing in his 20s (albeit in a larger size). The leather pants are politely ignored by his friends, but there are snickers when the bright red or yellow sports car (or worse, a motorcycle) makes its appearance, and raised eyebrows when he starts turning up at parties with girlfriends young enough to be his daughter. And then the phrase is whispered among those watching, with a knowing nudge and a wink ... “Midlife crisis!”

The term “midlife crisis” was first coined in the 1960s, when remaining a conventionally staid adult lost its attraction for some, and the temptation to join in with the radical experimentations of the youth of the time became too strong to resist. It was thought to occur mostly with men between the ages of 40 and 60, and no matter how much of a cliché the syndrome became, there has always seemed to be an abundant supply of individuals who follow its predictable pattern, apparently unable to see that they have become a figure of fun.

According to recent studies, however, things have changed, and the midlife crisis itself has undergone a major transformation over the years. For a start, a desperate attempt to hang on to a more youthful appearance clearly passes the equal-opportunities test these days, with so many women going under the cosmetic surgeon’s knife that the men’s predilection for a little hair dye and moisturizer seems tame in comparison. And it all begins ever younger. One of the triggers for a major identity crisis appears to have been the accomplishment of long-held career goals, leading to an empty sense of “... so what now”? With younger people attaining senior management positions much sooner (the average age of CEOs has fallen from 59 to 48 in the last generation), these career plateaus can come much earlier in life. Even for those who aren’t as ambitious, severe work pressure often leads to a need to reevaluate career options in one’s 30s, bringing on a crossroads moment well before the big four-oh is reached. This applies to women too these days, and whether career-oriented or not, another factor for mothers is the bewildering freedom that hits them when the children have left home.

What crisis?



While 45 is still the most common tipping point, the typical signs of a midlife crisis appear to have shifted to reflect more recent trends. Gone is the tendency to join a golf club or go nightclubbing. Recent surveys suggest that men and women the wrong side of 40 are most likely to reveal their angst about bidding farewell to their younger selves by:

- looking up old boyfriends or girlfriends on Facebook
- considering a tattoo
- running a half marathon
- deciding it's time to go to music festivals again
- taking a sabbatical
- removing all details of age from their online presence
- using younger photos of themselves as online avatars.



Many of the people who responded to surveys on this topic complained about the term "midlife crisis" itself, however, and the disparaging way it is used. An overwhelming number of respondents thought it was an insulting stereotype, and men complained that while they are castigated for "letting themselves go" as they get older, any attempt to take care of their appearance after the age of 40 was often met with ridicule and the accusation of a midlife crisis.

Perhaps we need to remember that we get the word "crisis" from the Greek *krisis*, meaning "turning point." It's not difficult to see, as the psychologist Carl Jung explained in some detail, that while our personalities may alter somewhat throughout life, there should come a time when the ego identity we've grown up with undergoes a radical overhaul in preparation for the second half of life. And it's not as if exploring new activities and deciding to get in better shape is something to be criticized. As a spokesman for Jeep, one of the companies who carried out one of the surveys, said, "The traditional image of a midlife crisis is dead and buried. Nowadays it's more about living for the moment and making the most of things and leading an active and healthy lifestyle."

Pronunciation

9 Reading aloud: word linking and intrusive sounds

- 1 Read the beginning of the script of a documentary on scientific revolutions. You are going to narrate the documentary. Go through the script carefully and mark all the examples of word linking and intrusive sounds. The first line has been done for you.
- 2 Practice reading the script aloud, making sure you include all the linking to give your narration a natural flow. You don't need to read it quickly. Linking is more important than speed in making speech sound natural.
- 3  Listen and compare, and practice reading the script aloud again.

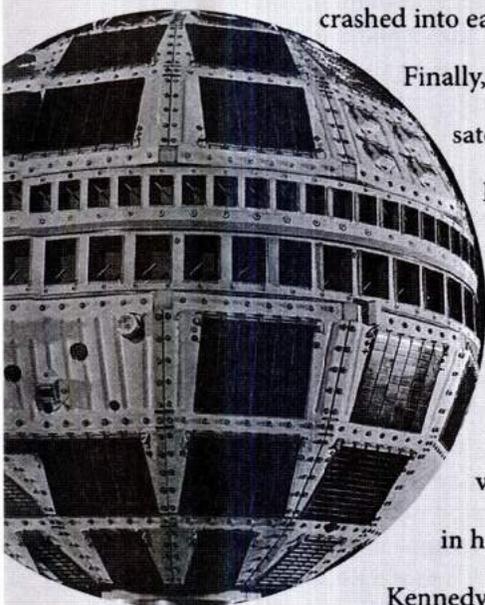
Technology in the 1960s

We think of our current era as the *apex* of outstanding advances in science, so it may come as a surprise that the decade in which the most revolutionary and far-reaching advances occurred was over fifty years ago – the 1960s.

Between 1960 and 1970, astronomers understood that the universe had a beginning, when it exploded in the Big Bang, so it was also true it could end one day. In the same decade, geologists found evidence for the theory of continental drift, which explained how the Earth's landmasses were shaped as they moved around and crashed into each other.

Finally, it was in 1962 that a communications satellite was first launched into space.

Before Telstar, images for TV had to be sent by plane across the globe before viewers could see them. The arrival of satellite communication changed everything. By 1963, viewers around the world could watch in horror the assassination of President Kennedy, almost as it happened, and the era of the global village had arrived.



Listening

10 *The Road Not Taken*, by Robert Frost

- 1 Read about poet Robert Frost. What do you think his poem *The Road Not Taken* is about?
- 2  Read and listen to the poem and check your ideas.
- 3 Answer the questions.
 - 1 Is the tone of the poem ... ?
 - a boastful
 - b thoughtful
 - c complaining
 - 2 The poem is about the writer
 - a always making bad decisions in life
 - b finding his choice of path obvious
 - c wondering which path is best to take
 - 3 Which is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
 - a ABABA
 - b ABAAB
 - c ABBAB
- 4  Listen to **Part One** of a talk about the poem and check your answers.
 - 1 What adjective did Frost use to describe this poem?
 - 2 What is the simplistic message that many people wrongly take from the poem?
 - 3 What do people often fantasize about when they look back at their lives?
 - 4 What did Frost's friend, Edward Thomas, do after receiving the poem?

Robert Frost

1874–1963, San Francisco, CA

By the 1920s, Robert Frost was the most celebrated poet in America, winning many awards, including four Pulitzer prizes in his lifetime. Although he used traditional rhyme and meter, his work was considered very modern in that he used simple language as it is actually spoken. The themes of his poetry are everyday and universal, and sometimes dark, with a knowing touch of irony or ambiguity. His most famous poem is *The Road Not Taken*, published in 1916.



The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I –
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

Audio Scripts

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UNIT 1

6, exercises 1 and 2

Words of wisdom

1 Elaine

This is something my father said to me the night before I got married, and I always keep coming back to it. Dad said, "You know, there are only three things in life of real importance – there's love, there's home, and there's work ... and as long as two out of the three are OK, you can deal with the third one." But lately I've been thinking that love and home are intertwined, so it's kind of tricky, right?

2 Sue

Well, something my mom used to say a lot when I was younger – it's a little proverb I think, and it goes, "Love many, trust a few, always paddle your own canoe." And that's something I've remembered all my life, and I suppose in a way I stick to it without really realizing that I am.

3 Charlie

Well, I think the words of wisdom I remember most are from my mother who was a hippy in the 1970s. She said, "Always follow your heart, especially with freedom and love." She did that, and in fact, she and my dad are still a great couple. I believe it. I've always done the same in love and in my work.

4 Arianna

Actually this is something my ex-husband always said – he was actually a pretty nice guy. Anyway, whenever we had a friend who irritated or annoyed us in some way ... someone who maybe was mean or who never listened and was always full of themselves and their own goings-on etcetera – he, my ex, always said that before you cast people off and out of your lives, you should allow them three strikes. That way you get to keep most of your friends. I don't know what that says about the relationship I had with him – obviously there were a lot more than three strikes on both sides!

5 Justin

This is an everyday piece of advice from me to me – something I've learned from bitter experience – never go shopping at the supermarket if you're hungry! Always go shopping on a full stomach. It's absolutely fatal if you don't. You spend a fortune, get fat, and end up with tons of food in your refrigerator and cabinets that ends up going bad.

6 Fiona

I remember my grandmother saying to me – I can't remember exactly what it was about, I was depressed about something, I was just a kid, and she said to me, "This too will pass." I don't

know ... something had happened at school, whatever, and she was just saying, "Don't worry too much about it, it'll be over soon, it'll be a memory, and this too will pass." And I thought that was a really good way of looking at things – you know, bad things – they do pass, but I think it's also true of good things. It's important to make the most of good things because they too will pass. It's a good piece of wisdom, right?

7 Chris

Well, these aren't really words of wisdom; they're more like letters of wisdom, I guess. The letters are WP, which stand for willpower, which is something my grandmother repeats at regular intervals, mainly, it has to be said, to my grandfather. Basically, she means that with willpower you can achieve pretty much anything, so if at first you don't succeed, try ... try again, and eventually you'll get there. WP, WP!

8 Richard

It comes from an actor friend of mine. He said this to me, I guess about 15 years ago, he just said, "Richie, shake it off!" And "shake it off" essentially just means "don't worry about it; just get over it."

UNIT 2

4, exercise 2

Literature in the desert

Part One

Yes, that was a wonderful story. There was a new railway line constructed across far western China, from a place called Urunchi, through a pass called the Zungarian Gate ... into what is now Kazakhstan ... and I thought it would be nifty to ride on one of the first trains. Of course it's an extremely remote part of the world. So I go with a friend of mine named George Robertson, and the two of us go from Urunchi, crossing the desert and now we're about 150 miles west of Urunchi, and it's just sand and dunes and nothing. And then suddenly the train stops, and I look out: and there's this "halt." I mean, it's not a station, there's no town, there's just a sort of water tower, and so I said to the conductor, "Why have we stopped?" And he said, "Oh, we're taking on water," or something like that, "and we'll be stopped for half an hour." So I get out and stretch my legs in the blazing sun and sand dunes, camels, until I go and talk to the engine driver, and while I'm doing so, I hear a voice from behind me, saying in pretty impeccable English, "Excuse me, do you speak English?" And I turn around and there is this vision of loveliness, this beautiful Chinese woman, and I said, "Yes, I do actually," and she said, "Good!" in a very sort of matter-of-fact slightly unsmiling way.

4, exercise 3

Part Two

She looked at her watch and said, "This train is stopping here for another 27 minutes. Have you ever read the works of Anthony Trollope?" And I'm thinking, wait a minute. This is really strange, but "Yes, I like Trollope a lot." "Good," she said. "Would you be willing to discuss with me *The Eustace Diamonds*, particularly the character of Lady Glencora?" I'm thinking, "This is not happening," but I do my best, struggling. I mean, I must have read *The Eustace Diamonds* twenty years before. I could just about remember odds and ends, so I struggle through a conversation with her, and then the guard waved his green flag and blew a whistle and she said, "Quick, quick, go back otherwise you'll miss your train." So I said, "You're beautiful. I love you. I want to live with you for the rest of my life." And she said, "Don't be so silly! Get on the train. Give me your business card." So I didn't have one, but George had one so I scribbled my name as the train was moving. And the last vision I have of her was her scrabbling on her hands and knees to pick up my card while we went around the corner, and I went back into the compartment and I said, "George, I've just had the strangest experience." So we then went traveling all over Siberia for the next couple of months, and I arrived back in Hong Kong and there was a letter ...

4, exercise 4

Part Three

... there was a letter, and she said: "Dear Mister Winchester, I just want you to know that meeting you that day was just one of the most extraordinary events of my life. I am married to an activist in the Chinese Communist Party, and he committed some infraction, and we were sent to this ghastly little town. It is called Kwi Tun. Nothing happens here. It's 30 miles away from the road and from the railway line. There's no one here that speaks English. I'm the only person, but I'm desperate not to lose my language, so the international train goes through every Tuesday and Thursday, and I ride my bike all the way across the desert, down to the train station, wait for it to come in, and knock on every compartment to see if there's anyone there that speaks English. Occasionally there's some sort of migrant worker, but one day I meet this man who not only can speak English, but *is* English and, my passion is Trollope. He knew all about Trollope. I was able to speak for 25 minutes about Trollope and it was like ... you were like an angel from heaven. It was wonderful."

Anyway, we're the very best of friends. We have been for years.

UNIT 3

7, exercise 2

A family business

I = Interviewer V = Vijay B = Bhikhu

Part One

- I So, Vijay, you started your business with the equivalent of a corner store except it was a pharmacy ...
- V Yes, it was a pharmacy, indeed, yes.
- I Now Bhikhu, what was it in you two that made you go from that one corner store to what we have now?
- B Well, what I did ... I mean, I studied to be an architect, worked in private practices and so on, and ultimately decided it was not for me. So, thereafter I went into business, which was a couple of corner stores, but then, after a couple of years, I left it and I came across to where my brother Vijay was and joined him, and by then he had started his pharmacy business, made a success of it, and by the time I joined him, I think he had about three or four, quite a few stores, and we decided to go in together ...
- I Two brothers working in the same business could be a recipe for disaster – you know power struggles and all the rest of it, but in your cases, what is it, what do you each bring that the other perhaps lacks?
- V Bhikhu is a trained architect, and, you know, Bhikhu has a tremendously disciplined mind and a very high IQ, so I was building up a very, very successful enterprise – that's something I do have in me, the vision, the go, even if I say so myself, but I do lack the discipline to look after it ... and hence Bhikhu's strength really enhances my weakness tremendously, so the deal was, I make the wealth – brother, you look after it. Today, twenty or twenty-two, twenty-three years on, that stays.
- B Yeah, so it works very well. I think basically we complement each other, and where we're different from other people perhaps ... there isn't a lot of sibling rivalry ... a lot of it is for the greater good of the family. A lot of Asian families are like that. They look after the family as a whole, and I think that comes across in our relationship as well, really. And that is important.
- I On the subject of family, you mentioned earlier how much of a role your mother had in your early life, especially after your father died. Is she with you now?
- V Indeed she is. And do you know, she is a very strong person. She lives with me. She's a very strong personality. I mean a truly great lady. She sacrificed her entire life. You know she just worked twelve hours a day, seven days a week for so many years until we were grown up enough to leave the nest, as it were.

7, exercises 3 and 4

Part Two

- I You've just been nominated or named as joint entrepreneurs of the year. What was it for, Vijay?
- V Well, coming from where we did ... to actually build a successful business and the other thing is to actually provide employment – we provide employment for 600 people directly.
- I Do you think success has spoiled the Patels?

- V Speaking for myself and my brother, I don't think it has. We are not the sort of helicopter or yacht people in any sense. I can truly say that we do not see ourselves any different to how we saw ourselves when we were younger. In fact, we have the same friends that we had when we were children, same high school and college friends, we still keep in touch with them, and I would like to think that we're approachable, so I would say it hasn't really spoiled or changed us. Yeah? I mean, clearly, in terms of luxuries in life one tends to sort of indulge oneself a little bit, but not extraordinarily, I hope. Isn't that right, Bhikhu?
- B No way extravagantly, because if I could go on the train somewhere rather than the car, then I would. That sums up our, you know, approach to life. We really ... I would rather do some philanthropic work than waste money.
- I One final question. Young people starting out ... what sort of advice would you give them?
- V Should I go first?
- B Yeah, do.
- V Live your dreams. If you have an ambition, go for it. Do not let little, small distractions or calamities stop you. Chase your dreams and go for it. That's exactly what I have done. That's where I would like to be a role model, for anybody who wants to be somebody tomorrow ... to see what we have done, and if I can touch one life, then my job in this world is done.
- I What about you, Bhikhu?
- B Well, what I would say is ... with dreams one needs a ... dose of reality, a lot of hard work, and as Vijay says, not to be set back by any temporary kind of difficulties.

UNIT 4

7, exercises 1 and 2

Euphemisms – in a real estate agent's office

REA = Real estate agent

Mrs. B = Mrs. Brown Mr. B = Mr. Brown

REA Mr. and Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. B That's right.

REA Gary Connelly from Sellit and Runn. How do you do?

Mr. and Mrs. B Hello.

REA I understand you're interested in 21 Maple Street.

Mr. B Yes, that's right.

REA Here are the details of the property ... Maple Street is in a lively, popular area of town.

Mrs. B Are there any stores nearby?

REA Yes, the local stores are within walking distance. And I believe there's regular bus service into the city.

Mrs. B Uh huh.

Mr. B Is there a driveway or a garage?

REA Well, the house benefits from ample parking space, um, directly in front of the house.

Mrs. B Oh, so no front yard?

REA Heh, heh, not as such, no.

Mrs. B What decorative condition is the house in?

REA It's ideal for the DIY enthusiast. A dab of paint certainly wouldn't go without notice.

Mr. B Is there any repair work that needs doing?

REA No. I think just the roof is in need of some attention. Here's a photo of the living room ... As you can see, it's been tastefully modernized. It was the previous owner I believe who got rid of the drafty old fireplace. And here's the kitchen ... Full of character, as you can see.

Mrs. B The appliances look really old.

REA A little on the old side perhaps. Ideal for modernizing.

Mr. B And it's rather small.

REA Well, yes, it's not exactly enormous, but then I like to have everything within easy reach of the stove or the sink, don't you?

Mrs. B (*doubtfully*) Mmm. And is this the dining room?

REA Yes. It's a bit on the small side, but very cozy.

Mr. B I don't think you could get a very large dining table in there.

Mrs. B And is it dark?

REA It isn't the brightest room in the house, certainly, but there's a nice view from the window, looking out over the backyard ... I think we have a photo of the yard ... Yes, here. As you can see, the yard is very mature and well established.

Mrs. B Those bushes need pruning.

Mr. B How much did you say the house was priced at?

REA \$300,000. Not exactly cheap, I grant you, but in view of the popularity of the area, a very reasonable price, I'm sure you agree.

UNIT 5

5, exercises 1 and 4

Martine and Jaap – A marriage of two nationalities

M = Martine J = Jaap

J Well, it was nearly 25 years ago now ...

M It was 22.

J Oh, yes, 22. And I was on vacation in Provence. A hiking vacation. I'm from Holland – it's so flat – so the mountains here, here in Provence were irresistible, especially Mont Ventoux just here. It has wonderful hiking trails.

M Yes, you see, I've lived in this village all my life. I was born here. Every day I've woken to the sight of the mountain rising up in front of the village. Every day it's the same, but a little bit different. It's so beautiful. The way the snowline ebbs in and flows in the winter, or how the flowers cover the mountainside in spring. It's, it's entrancing.

J So I was on vacation with a friend of mine, Remi, and we'd hiked to the summit of Mont Ventoux. It's a long climb, close to five hours. We could see a village below us, a beautiful medieval perched village cascading down the hillside. It took us hours to reach it ... and by the time we did we were exhausted and very thirsty. So, the first house we came to I knocked on the door to ask for a glass of water, and ...

M Oh, I remember ...

J ... and the most beautiful girl opened the door!

M Oh, Jaap!

J And I fell in love. On the spot. That was it! My friend returned to Holland on his own.

M It's true! Poor Remi.

J But lucky me.

M It was so unexpected. See, I'm an artist, a potter, so my friends always believed I would marry a

creative man, another artist or a poet. And in a way I have. You see Jaap was a physics teacher when I met him. But I have taught him how to work with the potter's wheel, to throw the clay, and work with the kiln. He learned so quickly and became an expert – perhaps his science background helped. Friends say my pottery improved the very day I met Jaap, and now we've worked together for over twenty years. He throws the pieces, and I hand paint them.

- J The studio where we work is attached to the house, and we have a small shop next to that. Whether we're working or not, we always have the view of Mont Ventoux to inspire us. We never grow bored of that, or each other.

UNIT 6

5, exercises 1, 2, and 3

An interview with Pearl McGuigan – Land Girl

I = Interviewer P = Pearl

- I Pearl, you were in the Women's Land Army for several years from 1942. Can you tell us why and how you volunteered in the first place?
- P Well, I was sixteen and a half and I wasn't very happy in my hometown of Liverpool. I wanted to get away and to do my bit for the war effort. So I went on a WLA recruitment day. It was marvelous, so enthusiastic, and I was desperate to join. I had been a sickly child, and I didn't think I would be accepted, but my doctor thought it would be good for me! I received a hat, a coat, a jumper, two shirts, one overall, and a pair of rubber boots, and that was that.
- I Wow! And where were you posted, Pearl? How did you feel when you went away?
- P Oh, I was sent to a hostel far away in Leominster, Hertfordshire, with about 30 other girls. But it was the first time I'd been away from home and I cried for at least a week. The hostel was in the middle of nowhere, and the sight of all the empty green land around me made me feel queasy. But the other girls were nice and I started to make friends. There were 100 of us in the hostel. We had bunk beds and one chest of drawers between four girls, but nobody had much to put in a drawer, anyway.
- I I guess not. How did you get along after that? I assume you got used to it?
- P Oh, yes. But it was a shock to the system. At the end of each day we were exhausted, and we ached in places we never knew we had muscles. All that fresh air and hard labor made you ravenous – we were forever thinking of food, and there never seemed sufficient. But we did get used to it. We were so fit after a while ... And all us girls got on well together and helped each other. You know, I don't remember one argument.
- I Really? That's amazing! What was the work like? What kind of things did you do?
- P Oh, well it depended. Some farmers thought you were there just to do the horrible, dirty jobs. I remember being sent to one place with another girl. There was a huge field covered with weeds and thistles almost as tall as ourselves, and we were told to clear it. We had no tools, no gloves, and you can imagine what our hands looked like at the end of each day. We worked in all weather with no shelter, no place to eat, and not even a cup of tea. One day we decided we'd had enough and refused

point blank to go. After that we were treated better. Some places were nicer, though, and the farmer's wife would make a cake and bring it out to us. That was always a good day!

- I I bet it was! Was it all like that? Just hard work?
- P Well, the work was hard. Harvest time was the trickiest, and the most dangerous. You had to be really careful with all the big machinery, especially when you were already dog-tired. But there were fun times, too. We would sometimes go into town on the back of a lorry to a tea dance or to the cinema. Now and then, American GIs were billeted at the army base nearby and that always caused excitement. The GIs were so handsome and so generous! The girls were always falling in love and one of my best friends, Edie, married her American soldier – Buck, his name was – and went to Florida after the war.
- I That's quite a change of pace – going to Florida. Do you regret your time in the WLA at all, Pearl?
- P Oh, no! It was life-changing for all of us, I think. My time in the WLA was a huge boost to my self-esteem, and I actually joined the RAF at the close of the war in 1945. Some girls stayed on in farming the countryside and got married. Others got jobs elsewhere. And a lot of us kept in touch for the rest of our lives. I still write to Edie in Florida. We're 89 now – and still fit!

UNIT 7

9, exercises 2 and 3

Comedy club

M = Mike, stand-up comedian H = Hecklers

A = Audience member

- M Anyway, there are these two friends out in the woods, ...
- H Heard it! That joke's older than I am!
- M Ah, I bet you think I'm gonna do the one about calling 911, don't you?
- H Yeah!
- M Ah, well no, these guys are definitely out in the woods, and there's this massive, very hungry grizzly bear, running towards them through the trees. One of the guys drops his backpack and starts to run away. The other guy runs after him and shouts, "Why are you running? It's pointless. Everyone knows humans can't run faster than a bear!" His buddy continues running and shouts, "I don't need to run faster than the bear. I only need to run faster than you!"
- Ah ... It's nice when people laugh. I never used to get that in my previous jobs. I worked as a hotel receptionist once, you know, but I don't know ... I always had reservations. Then I got a job in a bank, but ... I lost interest. So, anyway, I went to school to become a history teacher, but ... there was no future in it. I went back to school to be an electrician, but ... the pay was shocking. I did pretty well after that selling computer parts, but somehow ... I lost my drive. I tried being a tailor, but ... it didn't suit me. Oh, come on. I didn't even say that the work was "sew-sew."
- Alright ... I'll stop. You look like you have a good job, sir. Are you in finance?
- A No, I'm in oil.
- M You're in oil! What are you, a sardine? I thought you were sitting a little too close to that person next to you!

Some of my friends have amazing jobs. My buddy Carl, he's the smartest guy I know – he's a physics professor – a real one, you know, nuclear physics and stuff. I never know what he's talking about, but then, even he says, you can't trust atoms. Apparently they make up everything ...

Mmm, maybe that one was a bit highbrow, huh? Anyway, Carl was doing this big lecture tour last year, over a hundred universities he went to, all around Europe. He had a chauffeur driving him around, a real know-it-all ... used to drive taxis in London, you know what I mean, ... and as they were on their way to the last lecture, the chauffeur says to Carl, "You know, I've heard your lecture so many times, I think I could give it myself."

"That's interesting," says Carl. "Let's trade clothes and try it as an experiment." So the chauffeur puts on Carl's gown and walks into the lecture hall. Carl puts on the chauffeur's uniform and cap and sits at the back to see how it goes. The chauffeur gives the lecture perfectly – those London cabbies are good at memorizing stuff. But when he's finished, one of the students in the audience asks a really difficult question. The chauffeur thinks for a moment, and then says, "Ah, that's actually a really easy question to answer. In fact, it's so easy, I'm going to let my chauffeur answer it." I really do like smart people with a sense of humor. That Sherlock Holmes guy – he's great, isn't he? I heard he and Dr. Watson were on a camping trip. After a nice campfire meal, they lay down for the night and went to sleep. In the middle of the night, Sherlock wakes up. He nudges Watson and says, "Watson, look up and tell me what you see, and what you can deduce from it." Watson thinks for a while, and replies, "I see thousands of stars against a cloudy background. Astronomically, that tells me that we're looking out into the outer reaches of the Milky Way, our nearest galaxy. Horologically, I deduce that the time is approximately quarter after three. Meteorologically, I suspect that we will have a beautiful day tomorrow. Why, what does it tell you, Sherlock?" Sherlock is silent for a minute, and then says, "You idiot, Watson. Someone's stolen our tent."

Thanks. Thanks a lot everybody.

UNIT 8

7, exercises 2 and 3

Toy stories

I = Interviewer

M = Professor Joanne Malone

- I Good evening, and welcome to *Society At Large*. As regular listeners will know, we've been looking at issues of gender in school and the workplace. Today we're looking a little earlier than that – in the playroom, and toys in particular. Toys have long been a hot topic in the child-raising debate, with various factions of parents and child experts fiercely arguing about the merits and demerits of dolls versus trucks, and so on. But it seems we have another voice in the toy debate – that of the children themselves.
- Today we have with us in the studio someone who can tell us more about it, Professor Joanne Malone of the *Parents for Change* forum. Good evening, Professor Malone, and welcome.

M Good evening.

I Professor Malone, you are a research scientist and also a parent. What is the *Parents for Change* forum that you're involved with?

M Well, it's a website where people can discuss their various parenting concerns, and when appropriate, we can petition for change. It's a fact that there's power in numbers, and with the Internet, we can reach more people more quickly than ever before. And from any age ... In fact, I've recently been looking at what the children themselves have been saying about toys.

I So, tell us, what have you learned?

M Well, it's a fascinating area. After listening so long to adults accusing each other of ridiculously radical or scarily traditional attitudes toward child raising, who better to discuss toys than the recipients of those toys themselves? It seems that the next generation is much more savvy than we are in assessing what's offered to them to play with.

I Can you give us some examples of this?

M Certainly. There are some very telling examples to quote from the past few years. Firstly, have you seen the Internet video of a four-year-old girl named Riley Barry? It went viral and was watched by hundreds of thousands of viewers. There she is in a huge toy store in front of rows and rows of pink boxes of dolls, and she's not happy about it. "Why do all the girls have to buy pink stuff?" she complains. "It isn't fair for all the girls to buy princesses and all the boys to buy superheroes."

I So she was complaining about pink packaging?

M Well, when asked about it, she said it was because the "companies who make these want to trick the girls into buying the pink stuff instead of stuff that boys want to buy."

I So she felt she was being duped?

M Well, yes – she could see something was going on and was trying to figure out what it was. She felt pigeonholed. She also felt that boys should be able to have princesses if they wanted.

I Do you think her parents might have put her up to it? After all, they did video her?

M That's always a possibility, but she's not the only small child complaining about pink and blue packaging. Seven-year-old Emma Owen wrote to the Lego™ Company to say that "there are more Lego™ boy people and barely any girls." And she also pointed out that the little boy figures "went on adventures, worked, and had jobs" whereas the little girl figures went to the beach and shopped and had no jobs. She finished up by asking Lego™ for more girl figures and for them to have adventures, too. The letter appeared in national newspapers and on the Internet.

I Is that true? Such traditional roles in Lego™ form? Really? In this day and age?

M Well, pretty much – until recently. And this is something I'm delighted about ... Lego™ has now brought out some new girl figures – and they're scientists! There's an astronomer, a chemist, and a paleontologist, all with their own instruments and a lab. I love it. Just the kind of thing I would have liked as a geeky child myself.

I Was this due to Emma's letter?

M Well, yes, perhaps in part. But there was also a proposal submitted to the Lego™ ideas website by scientist Dr. Ellen Kooijman – who had to raise more than 10,000 votes for her idea to be considered. I voted myself. I think it's great.

I Obviously, but does it just work the one way? Are there any examples of little boys complaining about gender stereotyping of toys?

M Oh, yes. There was a four-year-old boy Gavyn Boscio who loved cooking and baking and wanted a Hasbro™ Easy-Bake Oven along with a dinosaur for Christmas. But because the toy stove was bright pink and purple and there were only girls on the packaging, he felt he wasn't allowed to have one.

I What happened?

M His 13-year-old sister McKenna Pope started a petition on *Change.org* to have the company make a more neutral design. She felt that just marketing baking to girls was a ridiculously old-fashioned attitude. National papers and TV channels ran the story and top chefs got involved and put their signatures on the petition. She got 45,000 signatures and was invited to the Hasbro™ offices along with her brother to see the new silver, black, and blue design.

I So, everybody's happy.

M Absolutely. After all, why limit your market and try to sell your toys to just half of the child population? Hamleys – you know, London's famous toy store? – well, it stopped dividing its stores into pink and blue sections for girls and boys a few years ago. Instead the toys were organized into categories and children could choose from anywhere in the store. The following year its profits rose by 70%. Coincidence? I don't think so.

I So the message is that children should be free to make their own choice as to what interests them.

M Absolutely. That's absolutely it. As toy companies – and as parents – why should you try and dictate things one way or the other? This younger generation is already figuring out for themselves what's fair and not fair in the toy world, so hopefully they will do the same in the adult world when they get there. In fact, I have high hopes for this new generation!

I And on that upbeat, positive note we will end. Many thanks for coming to the studio, Professor Malone.

UNIT 9

8, exercises 2 and 3

Music at work

M = Martin **S** = Stan **V** = Vicky

M Come in ... OK, so you want to talk about the new "no-music-at-work" rule?

S Yes. A lot of people are very unhappy about it, and they've asked Vicky and me to see if it can be reconsidered.

M Well, to be honest, I was expecting some pushback on this, but I have to tell you, I really did research this and thought about it carefully before coming to a decision.

V Well, we've been doing some research on it, too, so, maybe we can compare notes. Did you come across the fact that many surgeons listen to music while they work? They find it improves their focus when they're performing operations.

M Yes, I did actually. I was taken aback by that one!

S Me too! It shows you what a prejudice we have about listening to music at work, though – that it's for slackers and bound to reduce concentration.

M Mmm. Still, did you also read that a lot of the anesthesiologists complain about the music because they find it does interfere with their work, especially when things get tricky?

V Sure, but that's what happens when music is played for everyone to hear. No one's ever argued for that here. It's a bad idea – if people can't choose whether to listen to music, or what they want to listen to, they'll find the music annoying. We're talking about people listening to their own music on headphones.

M But I don't want an office full of people with headphones. It looks ... wrong.

V Well, in fact, people can use earphones that you can't really see.

M Fine, but look, I'm not actually convinced by this argument that music doesn't interfere with concentration.

S It's counterintuitive, I know. But I get it now. I read something by a guy who deals with people with attention deficit disorder, and he explained how music helps them concentrate on their work. If a job is fairly mechanical and doesn't use up all their attention, the spare attention has to go somewhere else, and so they get distracted. Music can use up your spare attention in a way that keeps you focused on what you're doing.

V It stops people from being distracted by background noise, too, and that's a big issue in open-plan offices.

M Well, if there's too much background noise in the office, surely we need to do something about that.

V Yeah, but the weird thing is, too much silence can make it hard for some people to concentrate. Some of the people I've spoken to here say they need music to fill the silence; otherwise they find the silence distracting!

M But look, the point I picked up on was that this may all be true for fairly mechanical, repetitive work, or work that's familiar to you, but when people are doing something new to them, or very complicated, it seems they do perform less well while listening to music. That worries me, frankly. And it would be depressing if someone told me that all the work we do here is mechanical and repetitive – we are a creative industry, after all.

S That's true for some workers, yeah, but not for everyone. There are plenty of very long spreadsheets to fill out with numbers. And no one's creative all of the time. That's why we think people should be allowed to listen to their own music if they want to, and when they want to.

M Mmm. I'd want some reassurance it wasn't just becoming a constant habit, though, and I don't know how you'd police that. I'm sorry, but it's just easier to have a blanket ban.

V But some people really will suffer from that. That's something the research shows, that if you take music away from people who are used to working with it, they do work less well.

M I think that's just habit, though. They'll get used to it.

V But it's very important to some people. We know it makes time go faster when you're doing something repetitive, and studies have shown how strong that effect is. It keeps people motivated ... it makes them like their work more. We know there's a fast turnover of staff members in this industry, and I think it really could make some people more likely to look for a job in another company.

- M** You really think so?
- S** Yes, I think there are some very strong feelings about this.
- M** OK, look, if you can impress on people that I don't want them listening to music all the time, then I'm willing to let it go – for now. But there has to be some consideration for when it's appropriate, and what kind of music. I'd ask that people choose instrumental music. It makes sense to me that that's supposed to be less distracting. I gather classical music's best, but I guess we can't expect everyone to stomach that.
- V** Oh, great. Thanks Martin. Everyone's going to really appreciate this.
- M** Well, everyone might if the volume's kept down enough.
- S** I don't think that's ever been a problem.
- M** Well, I've found it hard to get some people's attention sometimes. That's why I decided to do something about it. And there was Jeff in sales, not realizing everyone could hear him singing.
- V** His colleagues put a stop to that pretty quickly!
- M** Anyway, let's see how it goes. OK, go get some work done!
- S** OK, thanks again, Martin.

UNIT 10

7, exercises 2 and 3

The human brain

H = Host **R** = Dr. Rosenthal

- H** You're listening to *The Body Show*, and, after learning how the foot works, we're moving now right to the other end of the body, to the brain. Human brains are three times larger than those of mammals with the same body size, but these huge brains still leave us in the dark concerning many aspects of how they actually function. Fortunately, our next guest, Dr. Rosenthal, will shed some light on what we know for sure about this incredible organ. Welcome, Dr. Rosenthal.
- R** Thank you.
- H** Now, we've become used to thinking of the brain as a powerful computer, with memory storage and an operating system that keeps our bodies running. Is that a good comparison, Dr. Rosenthal?
- R** Well, it works as a rough analogy.
- H** And with the human brain, are we talking laptop or supercomputer?
- R** Well, our brains weigh around 3.3 pounds, which is about the same as one of the lighter laptops. That's only about 2% of our body weight, but the brain uses up at least 20% of our body's energy.
- H** Does that mean it's not very efficient?
- R** No, quite the opposite; the brain is remarkably efficient. It produces and works on the same amount of electricity you'd need to power a small light bulb. The world's most powerful supercomputer may be able to do routine computations four times faster than our brain, and store ten times as much data, but that's using enough electricity to power 10,000 homes!
- H** Oh! Quite a difference!
- R** Yes! And the human brain is capable of far more complex operations than microprocessors, so the analogy between brains and computers breaks down very quickly. Even a cat's brain has

- a thousand times more data storage than an iPad and is a million times quicker to act on it.
- H** Incredible! So it's not surprising we need to go to sleep and turn our brains off regularly then.
- R** Well, of course our brain never turns off completely, not while we're alive, and in fact, it's more active during the night than during the day.
- H** Really?
- R** Yes, it's very active during REM sleep, when we're dreaming. We don't really understand why, but there appears to be something very important going on there.
- H** Maybe cleaning up the hard disk, if we can go back to that analogy?
- R** Yes, it probably is something like that.
- H** I sometimes feel as if my hard disk is getting full and the operating system is becoming sluggish. Do our brains work less well as we get older?
- R** Well, not necessarily. The brain keeps growing in size until you're 18, but it continues to develop until you're in your late 40s. After that, it's "use it or lose it!"
- H** OK. We've heard a lot in recent years about right- and left-brain functions. Could you take us through that area briefly?
- R** Yes, of course. We're familiar with the brain having two hemispheres, and each side of the brain largely interacts with just one half of the body. The left side controls the right side of the body and vice versa. The left side of the brain is more responsible for language, math, and logic, whereas the right side deals with aspects of spatial awareness, face recognition, and visual imagery. It's not as clear-cut as many people think, though. For example, the right side of the brain is also important for language, helping us to recognize intonation and emphasis. Generally, both sides are needed for different aspects of all functions.
- H** Ah. The reason I'm interested is because I'm left-handed, like 10% of the population. Is there any truth in the notion that that means I use the right side of my brain more? Making me particularly creative and artistic, apparently – well, not, in my case!
- R** Actually, left-handed people tend to have more balanced brain hemispheres, while in right-handed people, the left hemisphere is larger and more developed.
- H** Mmm. I see. Anyway, is there anything we should do to take care of our brains?
- R** Well, the brain is 60% fat and constantly burns glucose for fuel, so it does need us to eat regularly. And the food needs to be good quality. Junk food is a no-no as far as brain function is concerned. And the same for sugary drinks with lots of additives.
- H** So, I imagine plain water is best for the brain?
- R** That's right. Good hydration is a must for brain function. We hear of how confused people get when they start to dehydrate. Studies have shown that children who were allowed to drink water during a two-hour exam had noticeably better results.
- H** Hmm. And exercise?
- R** Yes, aerobic exercise gets more oxygen to the brain, so it's great for brainpower. It can work the other way, too. In one experiment, volunteers were asked to spend fifteen minutes a day just thinking about exercising their arms and developing their arm muscles. After twelve weeks, their arms were 13% stronger – without actually exercising them.

- H** No! That's unbelievable!
- R** Well, it shows the power of mind over body! And exercise also promotes the growth of new brain cells. Scientists used to think that we were born with our full quota of brain cells, but now we know that we keep producing them throughout our lifetime, and exercise is one of the best ways to achieve this.
- H** Ah, the ability to generate new brain cells ... That's very reassuring, and a good note to end on! Thank you very much, Dr. Rosenthal.
- R** You're welcome.
- H** Now, we received a letter from ...

UNIT 11

5, exercises 2, 3, and 4

The future from the past

- J** = Jack Willet **E** = Eric Segal
B = Bob Martin **L** = Dr. Linda Gray
- J** Hello and welcome to this year's Future Worlds Society Conference and our first plenary discussion. I'm Jack Willet, your chairperson. Tonight, we're taking a break from discussing technological innovations and taking a step back in time to look at some people's predictions from long ago as to how we would be living today.
- We are going to use three topics as a springboard for our discussions. We have three Future Worlds Society panelists who will each introduce a topic and answer questions. So, let me introduce first Eric Segal. Eric has a special interest in the phenomenon of the "time capsule"; next, Dr. Linda Gray, a lecturer in English literature with a special interest in women's issues. And finally, Bob Martin, an engineer, who is fascinated by the predictions of one particular engineer at the turn of the last century. Bob, let's hear from you first.
- B** Thanks, Jack. Well, I would just like to introduce the audience to the ideas of civil engineer John Elfreth Watkins who wrote an article for – interestingly – the *Ladies' Home Journal*, at the beginning of the last century, in 1900. It was quaintly called "What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years."
- J** And was he accurate in his predictions?
- B** Well, yes, extraordinarily so, in some cases. For example, he expected us to be taller by about 2 inches, around 5 centimeters – which we are – have a much longer life expectancy – which we do – but he also expected everybody to walk at least ten miles a day – which we certainly don't!
- J** Well, I certainly don't! What else?
- B** He foresaw intensive year-round hothousing of vegetables and fruits, fresh food traveling around the planet in massive refrigerators, and ready-made meals off the shelf. All of these things happen now – but he foresaw them at a time when he couldn't possibly have had any inkling of them – when farming and cooking were still lengthy and labor-intensive processes. He appeared to welcome all of this, even saying we would have strawberries the size of apples! He was a little over-hopeful about strawberries, obviously.
- J** What about other technology?
- B** Watkins was even more accurate here, predicting wireless phone calls, digital photographs, and live TV pictures traveling

instantly across the globe – well before the first international phone call was made. He also predicted central heat and air conditioning, when people still generally had coal fires and electricity was in its infancy.

- J So Watkins's overall view of our lives was a good one?
- B Oh, yes, awesome! He envisaged car-free cities, cheap public transportation with most people living outside the city, and free college education for all. And this was the main aim of the 1950s and 60s with its open urban planning and house building in the suburbs. But we've actually moved past that model for living now. People are moving back into cities as the price of transportation goes up. And sadly, free college educations are not around, in the US at least.
- J Thank you, Bob. Now, Linda, you're going to introduce someone else with clear ideas on the future – with particular regard to women, is that right?
- L Yes. I specialize in women writers, and I recently came across a little-known author who wrote a similar article to Watkins, but from a woman's perspective.
- J Who was she?
- L She was Josephine Daskam Bacon, born in Connecticut in 1876. She wrote adventure stories in which, unusually for the time, women took lead roles. But in 1929 she took a break from writing fiction to publish an article called "In 1979" where she imagines women's lives fifty years into the future.
- J And what does she say?
- L Well, she said that her granddaughters would be able to "have it all" and that technology would aid them to do so. As with most feminists at the beginning of the twentieth century, she believed that technology would continue to free women from their traditionally restricted roles in society. Many feminists fervently hoped for the invention of a "meal-in-a-pill," and that it would provide a passport out of the kitchen for women. Already, young women who were growing up in the 1920s were used to huge technological developments and embraced them in a way that their mothers hadn't. Women of the previous generation feared technology and couldn't see the necessity of dangerous things like cars and electricity. However, for example, in the 20s, the new medium of radio was developing and young women rapidly took to it, much to the dismay of the male population who saw technology as exclusively theirs.
- J So how did Bacon see her granddaughters' lives? Happier?
- L Yes, much happier. Bacon quite rightly saw labor-saving gadgets and technology supporting a much freer society, where women could have a job, as well as children, and a husband. And be free to *choose* whether she wanted both or just the job, or just the family. Which, of course, is what we have today. She also envisaged women flying to their jobs in little planes, which hasn't happened yet, unfortunately!
- J And finally, let's hear from Eric about time capsules and some children's views on the future.

- E Thanks, Jack. Well, we have some wonderful ideas from children in 1968 predicting life in 2068. An elementary school in Pennsylvania was closing down, so the school's time capsule was recently located and dug up. They decided to open the capsule, and children's work from nearly 50 years ago came to light.
- J And what did it show?
- E Adorably cute and cheerful drawings of people traveling to the moon to live – or just for picnics – and this was obviously before the first person stepped on the moon. There were also houses in big bubbles under the ocean for people to live in. And the car of the future had no wheels and looked like a hovercraft traveling at high speeds along elevated highways. Great stuff! And since these were predictions for 2068, who's to say these children won't be correct? We already have space tourism. And I'm personally looking forward to my first hover car!
- J So am I! Now, ladies and gentlemen, you've heard some predictions for the future from the past. What are your thoughts on those that have happened and those that haven't yet. Will they happen? Secondly, it seems to me that these past views of our future were primarily optimistic and hopeful – two things that I feel we may have lost somewhat these days. Do you agree?
- Let me take the first question or comment from ... you, ma'am, in the blue sweater ...

UNIT 12

10, exercise 3

Part One

The Road Not Taken is one of Robert Frost's most famous poems. It displays some of the ambiguity and irony for which he is noted. The writer is thoughtfully mulling over a choice of paths to take through the woods. The fork in the road through the trees is obviously a metaphor for the path he is choosing to take in life. As he makes his decision about which road to take, he imagines how this decision might appear in the future.

The rhyming scheme is also regular and thoughtful. Each verse has five lines – the first, third, and fourth lines rhyme, and the second and fifth lines rhyme. So the rhyming scheme is ABAAB.

10, exercise 4

Part Two

When talking about this poem, Frost told his audiences, "You have to be careful of that one; it's a tricky poem – very tricky." It's often misunderstood by readers looking for a simplistic message. The misinterpretation happens when people focus only on the last two lines:

*I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.*

These lines are often taken on their own as an inspirational quote, to mean, "don't follow everyone else; be brave enough to take your own direction in life."

However, earlier in the poem the poet describes the two paths as looking pretty much the same and says that he can't really differentiate between them. In the last verse he says that when he's older, he will look back when telling people the story of his life and claim that he boldly took the road less traveled. Frost is actually poking fun at the way we all mythologize our own lives, and turn what were in truth fairly arbitrary decisions into momentous turning points in life.

This may be why he admits that he will tell this tale "with a sigh" – knowing that he is being economical with the truth. Then again, the sigh may be a genuine expression of regret. The poem is called *The Road Not Taken* not *The Road Less Traveled* – so Frost is also highlighting our tendency to look back and wonder about the other paths that we *didn't* choose in life. We hate the fact that we can't do everything we'd like to, and we're always in danger of fantasizing about how wonderful things might have been, if only ...

In fact, Frost said that the poem was a gentle teasing of his English friend, the writer Edward Thomas, with whom he went for long walks during his stay in England between 1912 and 1915. Apparently Thomas was very indecisive, and would often end the walks by regretting that they hadn't taken a different path, sighing over what he might have been able to show Frost if they'd taken a better direction. Frost's view that people took this poem too seriously may be due to the fact that after receiving it in 1916, Thomas finally made the decision to enlist as a soldier in World War One. He was killed two years later at the Battle of Arras.