



third
edition

ENGLISH FILE

Upper-intermediate Workbook with key



vk.com/englishlibrary

Christina Latham-Koenig
Clive Oxenden
with Jane Hudson

OXFORD

Christina Latham-Koenig
Clive Oxenden
with Jane Hudson

ENGLISH FILE

Upper-intermediate Workbook with key

Paul Seligson and Clive Oxenden are the original co-authors of
English File 1 and *English File 2*

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Contents

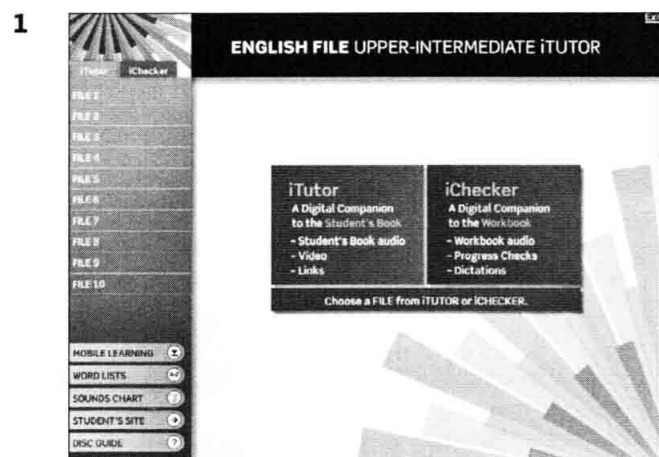
	1
4	A Questions and answers
7	B Do you believe in it?
10	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH <i>Talking about... interviews</i>
	2
11	A Call the doctor?
14	B Older and wiser?
	3
17	A The truth about air travel
20	B Incredibly short stories
23	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH <i>Talking about... children's books</i>
	4
24	A Eco-guilt
27	B Are you a risk taker?
	5
30	A The survivors' club
33	B It drives me mad!
36	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH <i>Talking about... waste</i>
	6
37	A Music and emotion
40	B Sleeping Beauty

	7
43	A Don't argue!
46	B Actors acting
49	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH <i>Talking about... acting</i>
	8
50	A Beat the robbers... and the burglars
53	B Breaking news
	9
56	A Truth and lies
59	B Megacities
62	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH <i>Talking about... advertising</i>
	10
63	A The dark side of the moon
66	B The power of words
69	LISTENING
78	KEY

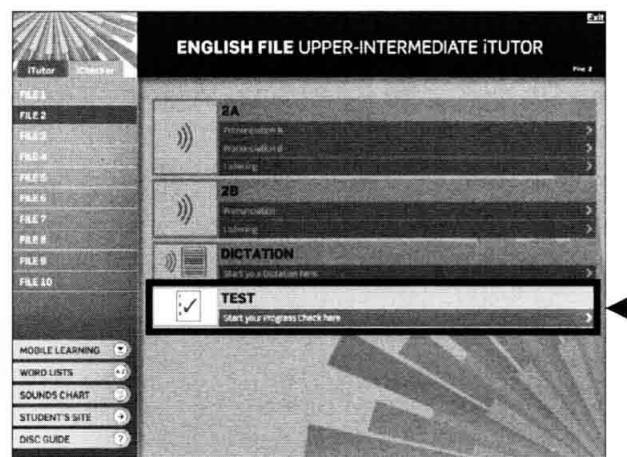
STUDY LINK iChecker

Audio: when you see this symbol , go to the iTutor disc in the back of your Student's Book. Load the disc in your computer.

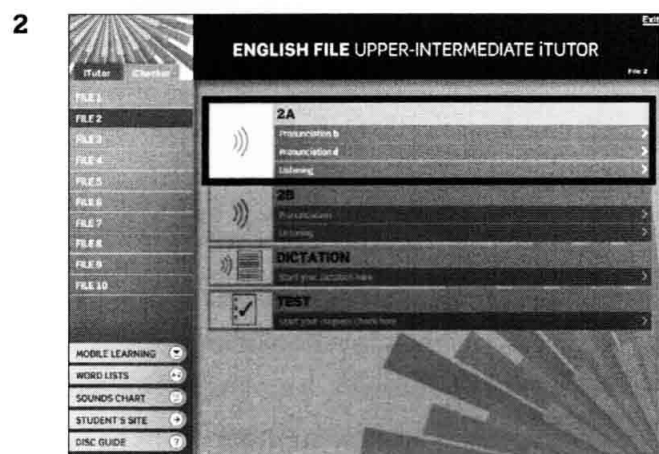
File test: At the end of every File, there is a test. To do the test, select 'Test' from the 'File' menu.



Choose the 'iChecker' tab at the top left of the screen.

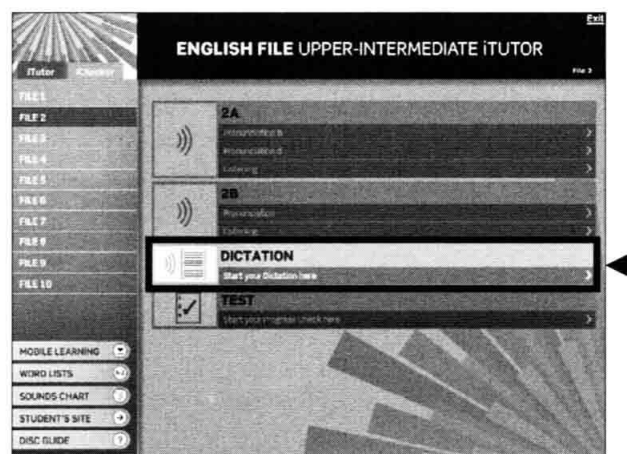


Dictation: At the end of every File, there is a dictation exercise. To do the dictation, select 'Dictation' from the 'File' menu.



Choose the File. Then select the audio track from lesson A or B.

You can transfer audio to a mobile device, e.g. your iPod, from the 'mobile learning' folder on the disc.



There is also more practice available on the English File website: www.oup.com/elt/englishfile

No copying or file sharing

This digital resource is protected by international copyright laws. You must not modify, adapt, copy, store, transfer or circulate the contents of this resource under any other branding or as part of any other product. You may not print out material for any commercial purpose or resale.

1A Questions and answers

1 GRAMMAR question formation

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- 1 A You have ever been to Greece? ✗ Have you ever been
 B Yes, a couple of times.
- 2 A Why didn't you tell me the truth? ✓
 B Because I thought you'd be angry.
- 3 A Where you usually go on holiday?

 B We usually go to Portugal.
- 4 A Haven't you done the homework?

 B No, I haven't, I'm sorry.
- 5 A What did happen at the meeting yesterday?

 B We discussed the sales figures, all very boring really.
- 6 A Who is Jack going out with?

 B He's going out with his best friend's sister.
- 7 A How long time have you been learning English?

 B For about three years.
- 8 A Whose jacket did you borrow for the wedding?

 B My dad's. It was a bit big for me.
- 9 A Excuse me. Can you tell me where are the toilets?

 B They're down the stairs on the right.
- 10 A For who are you waiting?

 B I'm waiting for my brother.

b Write indirect questions.

- 1 'Where does Natalie live?'
 I wonder where Natalie lives _____.
- 2 'Where is the lift?'
 Could you tell me _____?
- 3 'Where did we park the car?'
 I can't remember _____.
- 4 'Are there any tickets left for the concert tonight?'
 Do you know _____?
- 5 'What time does the match start?'
 Can you tell me _____?
- 6 'When's Sally's birthday?'
 Can you remember _____?

c Write the questions.



- 1 when / your brother / pass / his driving test
When did your brother pass his driving test _____?



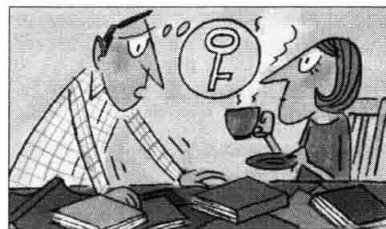
- 2 who / cook / in your family
 _____?



- 3 how long / you / spend / in Brazil last summer
 _____?



- 4 you know / who / go / to the party tonight
 _____?



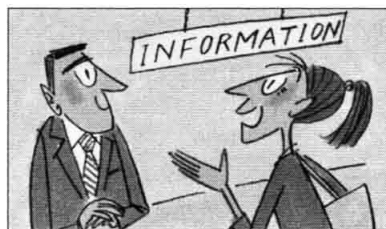
- 5 you remember / where / I / leave / my keys
 _____?



- 6 what / make / you angry
 _____?



- 7 who / drink / the milk / I / leave / in the fridge
 _____?



- 8 how long / it / take / to get to London from here
 _____?

2 READING & VOCABULARY

- a Read the article quickly and match the titles to the paragraphs.
- A Criticizing past employers
B Talking too much
C Doubts about your CV
D Bringing a drink with you
E Ignorance of the company
- b Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to definitions 1–10.
- 1 that cannot be forgiven _____
 - 2 connected with what is being discussed _____
 - 3 making you very nervous or worried _____ - _____
 - 4 stupid mistakes _____
 - 5 be unable to answer a question _____
 - 6 from memory _____
 - 7 start talking about something less important _____ - _____
 - 8 drinking a very small amount of liquid at a time _____
 - 9 dislike very much _____
 - 10 play with something because you are nervous _____

Most common interview mistakes

A job interview is a nerve-racking experience at the best of times, so it's important to prepare for it well. Arriving late is sure to ruin your chances, as is dressing inappropriately. And do not dream of answering your phone during the interview. Read on for five more common blunders and how to avoid making them.

1 ____ This is a highly unprofessional habit, as it suggests a serious inability to manage your time. Surely you could have planned your schedule better to include a coffee stop beforehand? Having a cup in your hand creates the opportunity for distraction: you might fiddle with it or miss a question while taking a sip of coffee. Worse still, its contents may end up on the desk, which will result in the interviewer remembering you for all the wrong reasons.

2 ____ In this age of technology, it is inexcusable not to know anything about your prospective employer. Most company websites these days have an 'About Us' section giving company history, locations, divisions and a mission statement. Do some research before the Big Day and you won't be stumped if the interviewer asks you a question about the place where you, theoretically, want to work.

3 ____ An interview is a professional situation, not a personal one, so the interviewer will not want to hear your life story. While you need to answer all the questions you are asked, your responses should be focused and to the point. Don't get -side-tracked and talk about your home life, your partner and any children you may have – save this for the first day in your new job when you are getting to know your colleagues.



4 ____ It is important to maintain a positive attitude throughout the interview, even when discussing things that have gone wrong. Don't let the interviewer know that you want to leave your current job because you can't stand your boss. Saying unpleasant things about your colleagues is not a good idea, because the interviewer might know them. Also, you will be showing him how you will speak about his company if you leave on bad terms in the future.

5 ____ Not being familiar with your past history of employment creates a very bad impression. It suggests that either you have a very bad memory, or you made up some of the facts. Make sure you know the basic information by heart because the interviewer is sure to ask you about it. If you really do have a bad memory, take a copy to refer to, but do not appear to be reading it out loud.

3 PRONUNCIATION friendly intonation

a **iChecker** Listen and complete the questions.

- 1 What kind of music do you like listening to?
- 2 _____ did you go to?
- 3 _____ work experience?
- 4 _____ for the future?
- 5 _____ abroad?
- 6 _____ do you speak?

b Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

4 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Read the job advert and listen to an interview for the job. Is the applicant successful or unsuccessful?

CompleteJobs

CURRENT VACANCIES

Employer: Park Hotel, London
Post: Receptionist
Contract: Temporary
Hours: Full-Time
Salary: £1,000 per month



b Listen again and look at the list of common interview mistakes. Circle the mistake that the applicant makes.

- 1 bringing a drink
- 2 talking too much
- 3 criticizing past employers
- 4 ignorance of the company
- 5 doubts about his CV

c Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 Stephen Bridges went to the interview by _____ and _____.
- 2 He wants a temporary job because he's going abroad in _____.
- 3 Stephen has a degree in _____.
- 4 He worked in a _____ for _____.
- 5 He can speak _____ foreign languages.
- 6 Most of the Asian guests come from _____.
- 7 In his previous job, Stephen didn't have to _____.
- 8 Stephen thinks he has the _____ for the job.

d Listen again with the audio script on p.69 and try to guess the meaning of any words you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- approach (n) /ə'prəʊtʃ/
 bizarre /bɪ'zɑː/
 job candidate /dʒɒb 'kændɪdət/
 crush (sb or sth) /krʌʃ/
 demanding /dɪ'mɑːndɪŋ/
 flustered (adj) /'flʌstəd/
 job-seekers /dʒɒb 'siːkəz/
 rather than /'rɑːðə ðæn/
 recruitment agency /rɪ'krʉːtmənt 'eɪdʒənsi/
 think on your feet /θɪŋk ɒn jɔː fiːt/

1B Do you believe in it?

1 READING

a Read the text. Which topic is not mentioned?

politics relationships business food sport

INDIA

The dream destination for astrology addicts

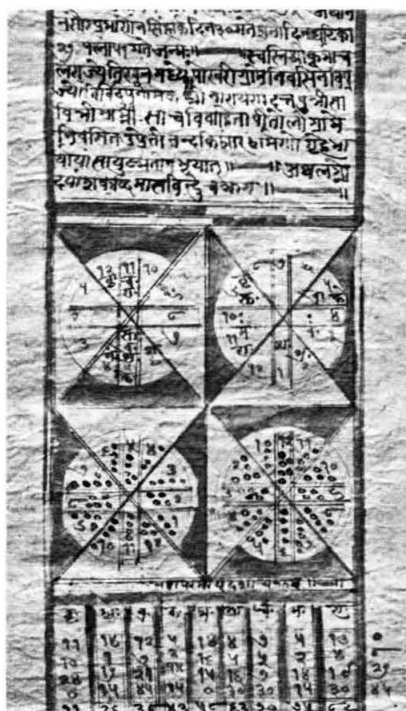
While in Britain the general belief in astrology is limited to glancing at horoscopes in newspapers and magazines, in India people take their star signs very seriously indeed.

Astrology programmes are shown on many of India's 320 television channels, and at least a dozen stations are devoted entirely to astrology 24 hours a day. Kolkata housewife Lata Banerji always starts her day by turning on the astrology channel, Shristi, to find out what the day holds for her and whether she will have to face any kind of domestic crisis. She also receives information on what food she should eat to avoid illness. 'It gives me the confidence I need to face the day,' she says. 'Americans go to a therapist every week to cope with life. I get my sense of wellbeing from the advice I get from astrologers.'

Astrology is important in India in all walks of life, but especially when it comes to choosing a marriage partner. Some astrological combinations are considered unfavourable, for example when the planet Mars is in a certain position on a person's

birth chart. In this case, people believe that the couple will not get on and that their marriage will end badly. The only way around this is for the person with the unlucky combination to 'marry' something symbolic before their real wedding. This is exactly what Bollywood actress and former Miss World, Aishwarya Rai did some years ago when she 'married' a banana tree in the hope of avoiding problems in her marriage with the actor Abhishek Bachchan.

Yet, it is not only in the field of love that Indians seek astrological advice. There are



b Read the text again and choose the right answer.

- 1 ...radio stations are only about astrology.
a 320 b 12 c 24
- 2 Lata Banerji watches an astrology channel...
a to help her in her daily life.
b because she is very worried about getting ill.
c because she can't afford a therapist.
- 3 The actress Aishwarya Rai married a tree...
a to make sure it produced a lot of bananas.
b to bring her luck in the search for a husband.
c to ensure her marriage was successful.
- 4 According to the text, Indians ask astrologers...
a how they should vote in the election.
b where they can get a good job.
c for advice about many things.
- 5 Sunita Menon works as...
a an adviser for a well-known company.
b a tarot card reader.
c a flight attendant.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

some programmes on TV that specialize in medical astrology, with callers asking about health issues. Others provide investment and business advice. Astrology is even important in politics with prime ministers asking their astrologers for a 'promising' date before announcing a general election.

Nowadays it is almost obligatory for Indian parents to have a horoscope drawn up when a baby is born. Two people taking advantage of the boom in business are Kalidas Sriram and Vishi Babu, who have put up their tents complete with laptop computer and printer, right outside Kolkata's main hospital. They either visit the maternity wards or wait outside until new parents leave to offer their services. For the equivalent of €3 they use the baby's time and date of birth to print out a horoscope for the delighted parents.

Many Indians have no doubt that astrology can change people's lives for the better. The glamorous Sunita Menon, India's most famous fortune-teller, was an air hostess until a tarot reader predicted that she would change jobs. Now she is the presenter of a hugely popular television programme and was recently hired by India's most famous music company to advise on investment and business decisions.



Sunita Menon

2 VOCABULARY compound adjectives

Complete the sentences with compound adjectives formed from the words in brackets.



- 1 My grandmother is always forgetting her keys. She's very absent-minded. (mind)
- 2 Oliver's new girlfriend isn't as mad as he is. She seems quite _____. (balance)
- 3 Our English teacher doesn't get angry easily. She's extremely _____. (temper)
- 4 My parents are quite _____. They won't listen to other people's opinions. (mind)
- 5 Grace never thinks of anyone else because she's so _____. (centre)
- 6 My sister-in-law is very _____. She says one thing and does another. (face)
- 7 Since he went abroad, Jack has become more _____ about other cultures. (mind)
- 8 You won't be able to change her mind – she's very _____. (will)
- 9 When we go out my friend Jack never offers to buy the drinks. I wish he wasn't so _____. (fist)
- 10 The new manager thinks a lot of himself. He's very _____. (head)

3 MINI GRAMMAR the... the... + comparatives

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 The more you worry about it, the worse you'll feel. (worry a lot, bad)
- 2 The _____ you own, the _____ you become. (a lot of gadgets, lazy)
- 3 The _____ you are, the _____ he'll be. (late, angry)
- 4 The _____ my English, the _____ I'll speak. (practise a lot, good)
- 5 The _____ it gets, the _____ you have to wear. (cold, a lot of clothes)
- 6 The _____ you do, the _____ you'll get. (a lot of exercise, fit)

4 GRAMMAR auxiliary verbs

Complete the dialogues with a question tag or an auxiliary and the subject if necessary.

- 1 A I texted you last night, but you didn't reply.
B Yes, I did reply. I texted you straight away.
- 2 A I don't feel like cooking tonight.
B Neither _____. Shall we go out for dinner? I'd love a curry.
A So _____. Come on. Let's go.
- 3 A I've seen this film before.
B Well, I _____.
A Do you mind if I change channels?
B Yes, I _____ mind! I want to see the end.
- 4 A You are going to Sam's party, _____?
B No, I'm not.
A Why not? You haven't argued with him again, _____?
B Yes. And we aren't going out together any more.
- 5 A I'll be back a bit late tonight.
B _____ you? Where are you going?
A To a concert with some friends.
B Oh, OK. You'll be back before 12 _____?
A Of course.
- 6 A Pete, you couldn't lend me some money _____?
B No, sorry. Why?
A I've spent all my salary this month.
B So _____. That's why I can't lend you any!
- 7 A I didn't go out last night.
B Neither _____. I was too tired.
A So _____.
- 8 A You aren't from round here, _____?
B No, I'm from Australia. I haven't been here long.
A I don't suppose you like the British weather.
B Actually, I _____ like it. I prefer cool weather to hot weather.


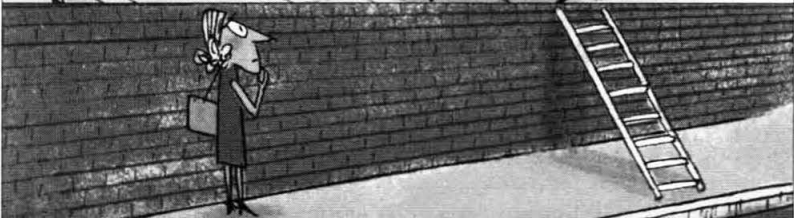

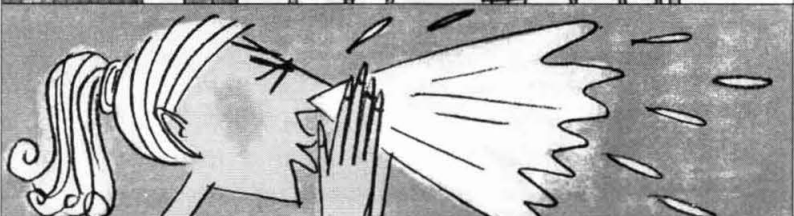
5 PRONUNCIATION intonation and sentence rhythm

iChecker Listen and repeat the conversations. Copy the rhythm, stressing the **bold** auxiliaries.

- 1 **A** You **don't** like the soup, **do** you?
B I **do** like it. It's just that it's very hot.
- 2 **A** You **haven't** bought me a present, **have** you?
B I **have** bought you one. It's just that I've left it at home.
- 3 **A** You **aren't** enjoying this film, **are** you?
B I **am** enjoying it. It's just that I've seen it before.
- 4 **A** You **didn't** bring any money, **did** you?
B I **did** bring some money. It's just that I've spent it all.
- 5 **A** You **won't** ever wear those trousers I gave you, **will** you?
B I **will** wear them. It's just that I prefer wearing jeans.
- 6 **A** You **can't** play tennis, **can** you?
B I **can** play tennis. It's just that I'm not very good at it.

6 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about superstitions and complete the chart.

Superstition	When or where?	Why?
	Originated in the Middle ¹ _____	People thought black cats possessed evil ² _____
	Originated in ancient ³ _____	People thought it broke the ⁴ _____ of the triangle
	Originated in the ⁵ _____	People knocked on ⁶ _____ to call the good spirits
	Originated at the time of the ⁷ _____	The Pope passed a law obliging people to bless the person who was ⁸ _____

b Listen again with the audio script on p.69 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

binoculars /bɪ'nɒkjələz/

breeze /bri:z/

carry on (doing sth) /'kæri ɒn/

curtains /'kɜ:tɪnz/

dome /dəʊm/

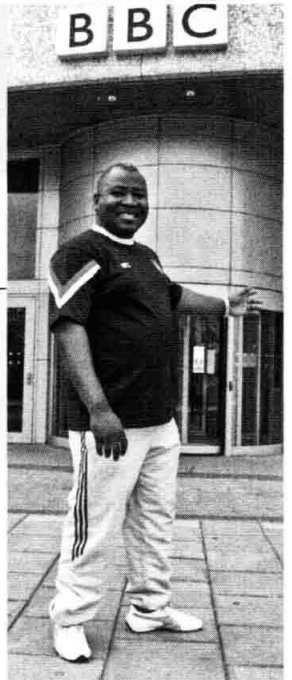
drag (sth across the floor) /dræg/

estate agent /ɪs'teɪt ,eɪdʒənt/

glide /ɡlaɪd/

hallucinate /hə'lu:ʒɪneɪt/

terraced houses /'terəst 'haʊzɪz/



1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

Match the formal words in sentences 1–10 with the informal words in the box.

answer begin buy check fill in finish follow say see show

- 1 My colleague was dismissed because she didn't **adhere to** the terms of her contract. follow
- 2 Please **state** your preference for a telephone or face-to-face interview. _____
- 3 The next training course will **commence** on 1st June. _____
- 4 The receptionist asked me to **complete** an application form. _____
- 5 These figures **demonstrate** the problems facing the company. _____
- 6 Customers are advised to retain their receipt when they **purchase** an item. _____
- 7 The candidate made no **response** when he was asked about his experience. _____
- 8 My contract will **terminate** at the end of the year. _____
- 9 They called the candidate's referee to **verify** his story. _____
- 10 We **view** your prospects of promotion as very high. _____

2 READING

a Read the article. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Guy Goma was invited to the BBC because he had applied for a job. _____
- 2 Mr Goma was hoping to be taken on as a cleaner. _____
- 3 Mr Goma was interviewed as soon as he arrived. _____
- 4 IT expert, Guy Kewney, was at the BBC at the same time as Guy Goma. _____
- 5 Guy Kewney had been invited to appear on a news programme. _____
- 6 Both men were waiting at the same reception area. _____
- 7 The producer collected the wrong man for the news programme. _____
- 8 Mr Goma became aware of the mistake while he was being prepared for the interview. _____
- 9 Mr Goma admitted that he wasn't Mr Kewney on live television. _____
- 10 In the end, Mr Goma was not offered a job at the BBC. _____

b Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

The wrong man for the job!

Mix up at BBC leads to job applicant appearing on live TV.

All sorts of things can go wrong in a job interview, ranging from **spilling a drink** to your mobile phone ringing – the list is endless. Few applicants, however, turn up for their interview and end up appearing live on British television. This is exactly what happened to 43-year-old graduate Guy Goma when he went along to a job interview at the BBC.

Mr Goma, from the Republic of the Congo, had applied for the position of Data Support Cleanser, a job which involves **updating records** on a database. On the day of the interview, he arrived at BBC Television Centre in good time and was told to wait in the main reception area until he was called.

At the same time, News 24 presenter Karen Bowerman was preparing to interview British technology expert Guy Kewney about the verdict of the Apple versus Apple court case. This was a **high-profile case** between Apple Computer and The Beatles' record label Apple Corps over the rights to use the name 'Apple'. Mr Kewney was waiting to be collected for his TV appearance in another reception area. The **mix-up** occurred when a producer went to get the technology expert from the wrong reception area.

The producer **approached** Mr Goma and asked him if he was Guy. Hearing his first name, Mr Goma said that he was and he was taken to the News 24 studio. After having **make-up** put on, he was seated in front of the cameras and wired with a microphone. Although Mr Goma thought all the preparations very unusual, he prepared to do his best for what he believed would be his job interview.

A few moments later, Ms Bowerman introduced Mr Goma on live television as technology expert Guy Kewney. At first, Mr Goma became visibly shocked, but then he simply **played along** because he did not want to make a scene. He did his best to answer three questions about the verdict of the court case and its implications for the music industry. **Meanwhile**, Mr Kewney, still in the waiting area and looking up at a TV screen, was astonished to see Mr Goma being interviewed in his place.

As soon as the mistake was realized, the BBC recorded an interview with Mr Kewney for later broadcast, but it was never shown. Twenty minutes after appearing live on TV, Mr Goma attended his real job interview, which lasted for just ten minutes, but he did not get the job. A **spokesperson** for the BBC said that they were looking carefully at their guest procedures and that they would take every measure to **ensure** that the misunderstanding didn't happen again. Mr Goma became a minor celebrity for a while, and he appeared on several TV shows.

2A Call the doctor?

1 READING

a Read the article. Complete it with the missing sentences. There is one sentence you don't need to use.

- A Making an effort to focus on the page means that we blink less often.
- B Each of its functions happens in a particular area, and different regions are used for different tasks.
- C This is because the flow of blood to the brain decreases while the body digests it.
- D Furthermore, existing studies suggest that adequate fluid intake is usually met through our daily consumption of juice, milk and caffeinated drinks.
- E When the dead part above the surface of the skin is removed the living section underneath is not affected.

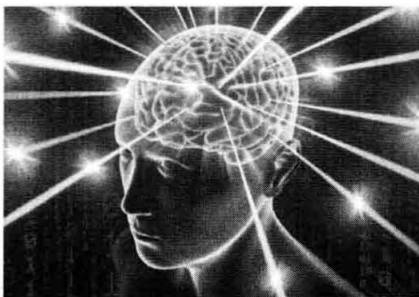
b Read the text again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false)

- 1 Doctors spend a lot of time investigating myths. F
- 2 At the beginning of the 1900s, people believed that we only used a small part of our brains. —
- 3 Unshaven hair is exactly the same colour as hair under the surface of the skin. —
- 4 In the past, people's eyesight was worse because they read by candlelight. —
- 5 Turkey contains less tryptophan than cheese. —

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

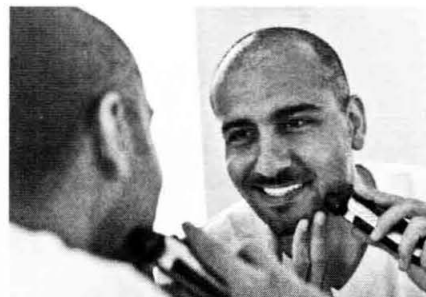
Medical myths

Good doctors are always learning new things, but very few of them question existing medical myths. The British Medical Journal recently examined the most common of these to see if there is any evidence that they are true. This is what they discovered.



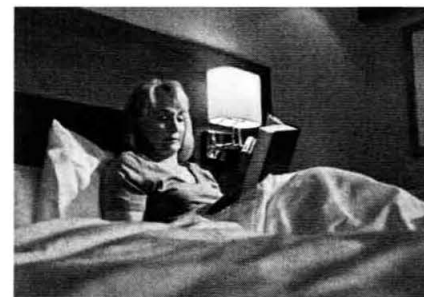
Myth: We only use about 10% of our brains

This myth appeared in the early twentieth century, when the concept of self-improvement was born. The idea was that there are many abilities built into our brains, but if we do not develop them, we never learn how to do them. This led to the belief that there are parts of our brains that we do not use. However, scientific evidence shows that this is not the case. **Brain scans** have revealed that there is no area of the brain that is silent or inactive. ¹ ___ Nobody who has examined the brain has been able to identify the 90% that we, supposedly, do not use.



Myth: Shaving hair causes it to grow back thicker

This belief is often reinforced by the media, despite the fact that a clinical trial in 1928 showed that shaving has no effect on hair growth. ² ___ This makes it unlikely for the hair to grow back any different than it was before. The reason it appears thicker is that recently shaved hair **lacks** the finer point seen at the ends of unshaven hair. In addition to this, the new hair has not been lightened by the sun, which makes it look darker than the hair that has already grown.



Myth: Reading in insufficient light ruins your eyesight

People tend to believe this because of the discomfort they experience when they have been reading for a while in **dim light**. ³ ___ This causes our eyes to dry out and feel uncomfortable. Fortunately, the effect is only temporary and most ophthalmologists* agree that it doesn't damage our eyes permanently. Something else that disproves the myth is that there are more short-sighted people today than in the past, when reading conditions were worse. Before the invention of electricity, people relied on candles or lanterns to read, yet fewer people needed glasses.

* ophthalmologists – Doctors who specialise in eyes



Myth: Eating turkey makes people feel especially tired

Some foods contain a natural chemical called tryptophan, which is known to cause **drowsiness**. The myth is the idea that consuming turkey (and the tryptophan it contains) might make someone more likely to fall asleep. Actually, both chicken and minced beef have nearly the same amount of tryptophan as turkey; other foods, such as pork or cheese, contain even more. The truth is that any large, solid meal can make you feel sleepy, whether it contains turkey or not. ⁴ ___ It isn't the turkey in your roast dinner that sends you to sleep; it is the quantity of food that you have eaten.

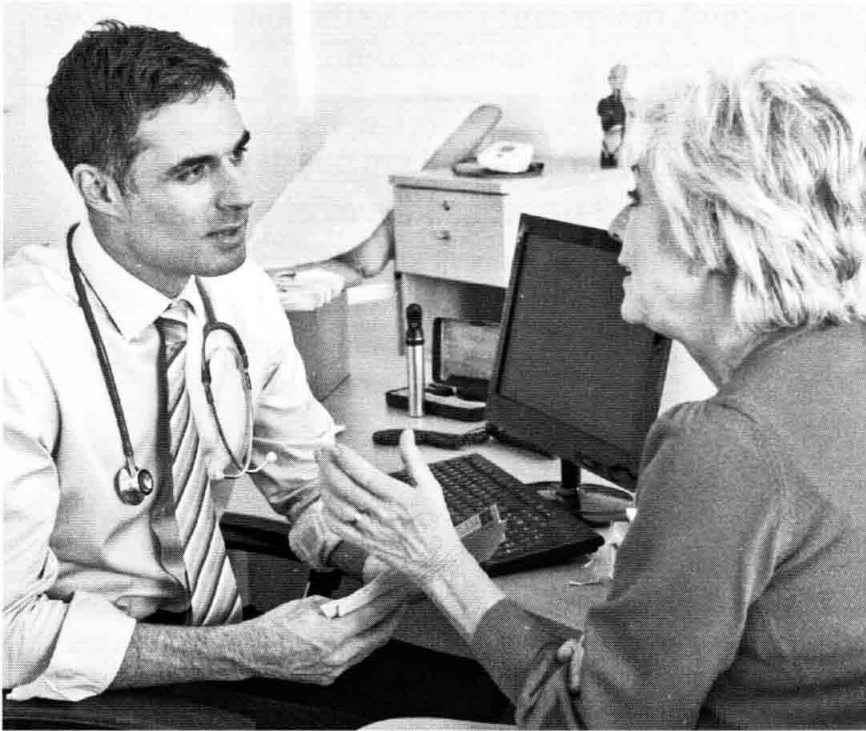
2 VOCABULARY illness and treatment

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

be sick burn choke cough cut faint hurt sneeze

- The smoke from the fire made everybody cough.
- I'm feeling a bit dizzy. I think I'm going to _____.
- I'm allergic to cats. They make me _____.
- Be careful! You'll _____ your back if you try to lift up that wardrobe.
- That knife is very sharp. Please don't _____ yourself.
- I'm not feeling well. I think I'm going to _____.
- Be careful! You might _____ yourself. The oven's really hot.
- Some people don't like eating fish because they're worried that they'll _____ on the fish bones.

b Complete the dialogues between the patients and the doctor.



- P I've got a temperature and my body aches.
 D I think you've got flu.
- P I'm tired and I've got no energy.
 D It sounds like you have low bl_____ pr_____.
- P There's a rash all over my body.
 D You've probably had an a_____ r_____ to something.
- P I hurt my wrist playing tennis and it's very swollen.
 D You might have spr_____ it.
- P It hurts when I talk and when I eat.
 D You've got a s_____ thr_____.
- P I've been sick and I've got diarrhoea.
 D I think you have f_____ p_____.

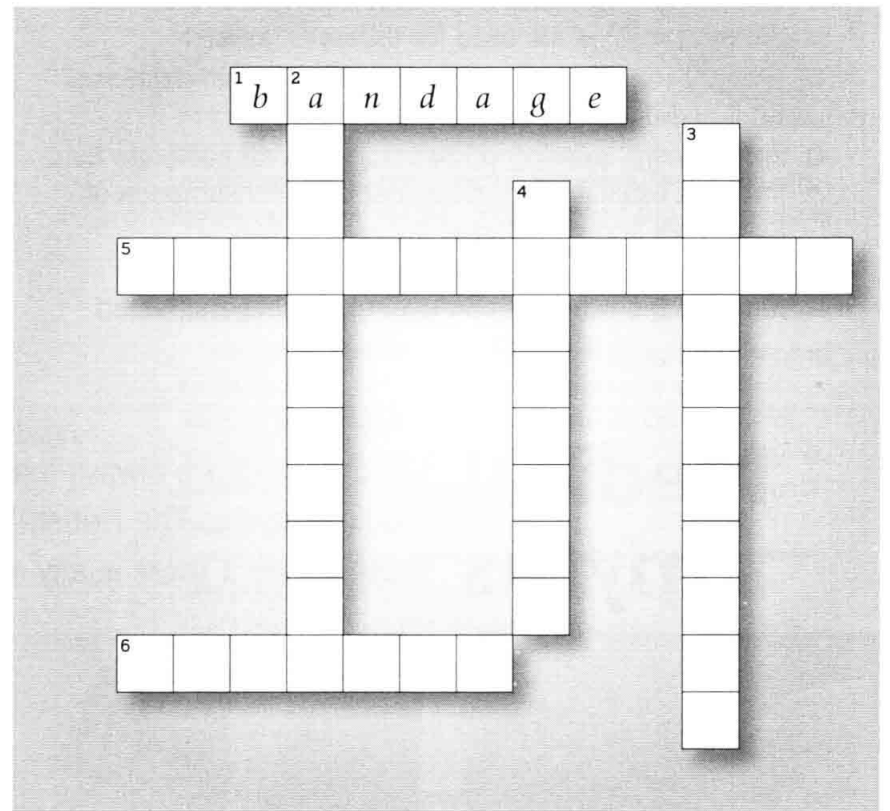
c Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

- If you sprain your ankle, the best thing is to put one of these on it.
- You can take these tablets for an allergy.
- You can put this on a small cut on your finger.

Clues down ↓

- The doctor will give you these if you have an infection.
- You can take these when you have a headache.
- If you have a deep cut, you will probably need these to close the wound.



3 GRAMMAR

present perfect simple and continuous

a Underline the correct form.

- How long *are your parents* / *have your parents been* married?
- Nathan got the job, but he *hasn't yet started* / *hasn't started yet*.
- Have you had ever* / *Have you ever had* an operation?
- I can't go out now because *I've just washed* / *I've washed just my hair*.
- Kate has had a cold *for* / *since* last weekend.
- We've had this computer *for* / *since* two months.
- My son *is* / *has been* late for school three times so far this week.
- They *only know* / *have only known* each other for a week but they're already great friends.

- b Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect simple or continuous.

Dear Sabine,

Sorry I ¹ *haven't written* (not write) for ages, but I ² _____ (have) a lot of work recently and I ³ _____ (be) too exhausted to do anything in the evenings once I get home. Today is a bank holiday though, so I ⁴ _____ (write) emails all day to try to catch up with all my friends.

Guess what! I ⁵ _____ (move out) of my parents' house! I ⁶ _____ (live) in my new flat for a week now, and I love it! I ⁷ _____ (already / unpack) all my things and it's beginning to feel like home. You must come and visit!







The bad news is that I ⁸ _____ (split up) with Sebastian. He ⁹ _____ (travel) so much recently that we ¹⁰ _____ (not manage) to see each other much and I ¹¹ _____ (meet) someone else. He's called Carl and he's a colleague from work. We ¹² _____ (see) each other since the beginning of the summer. We ¹³ _____ (have) three dates so far and I really like him!

Anyway, must go. Please write soon and tell me all your news.
Love
Sophie

4 PRONUNCIATION

/ʃ/, /k/, /dʒ/ and /tʃ/; word stress

- a Circle the word with a different sound.

1  shower	pressure rash infection chest
2  keys	ache sick specialist cholesterol
3  jazz	allergic finger emergency injury
4  chess	choke temperature stitches stomach
5  shower	couch consciousness operation shock
6  jazz	bandage injection negative surgery

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

- c Underline the stress in the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 an tib io tic | 6 me di cine |
| 2 al ler gic | 7 swol len |
| 3 di arr hoe a | 8 tem per a ture |
| 4 di zzy | 9 vo mit |
| 5 head ache | 10 un con scious |

- d **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen and complete the **Emergency** column of the table.

	What was the emergency?	What was the treatment?
Speaker 1	<i>a serious cut on the head</i>	_____
Speaker 2	_____	_____
Speaker 3	_____	_____
Speaker 4	_____	_____
Speaker 5	_____	_____

- b Listen again and complete the **Treatment** column of the table.

- c Listen again with the tapescript on p.70 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

alternative remedies /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətiv 'remədi:z/

brain (tumour) /breɪn/

chest infection /tʃest ɪn'fekʃn/

heart rate /hɑ:t reɪt/

hypochondriac /haɪpə'kɒndriæk/

life-threatening illness /laɪf 'θretnɪŋ 'ɪlnəs/

open heart surgery /əʊpən hɑ:t 'sɜ:dʒəri/

pulse /pʌls/

(mouth) ulcer /'ʌlsə/

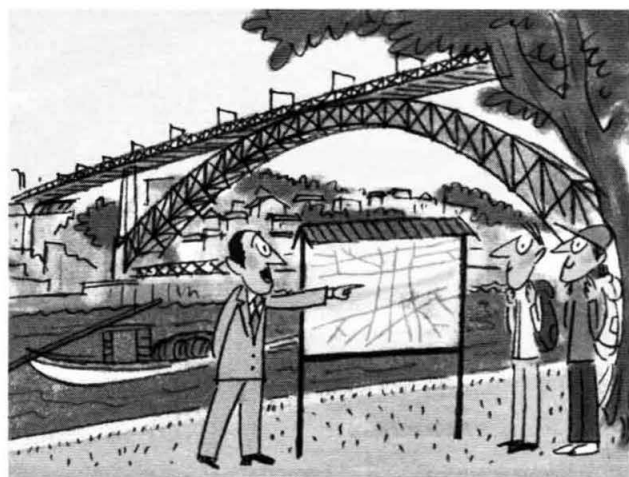
under the weather /'ʌndə ðə 'weðə/

2B Older and wiser?

1 GRAMMAR adjectives as nouns, adjective order

a Complete the sentences with *the* + adjective.

- 1 **China** *The Chinese* won the most gold medals at the 2012 Olympics.
- 2 **Japan** _____ eat a lot of fish.
- 3 **Ireland** _____ celebrate St Patrick's Day on 17th March.
- 4 **Switzerland** _____ have a good standard of living.



- 5 **Portugal** _____ are very kind and friendly to visitors.
- 6 **England** _____ have a reputation for being polite.
- 7 **Scotland** _____ enjoy spending time outdoors.



- 8 **France** _____ are extremely fond of cycling.

b Complete the sentences with the noun form of an adjective from the box.

blind deaf disabled injured elderly rich unemployed young

- 1 *The deaf* usually communicate with each other using sign language.
- 2 The government is offering courses to help _____ to find jobs.
- 3 After the accident, _____ were taken to hospital.
- 4 The building has easy access for _____.
- 5 Do you think _____ should pay higher taxes than the poor?
- 6 In some countries, _____ use special dogs to help them find their way around.
- 7 _____ always think that they know better than their parents.
- 8 Should the family or the state look after _____?

c Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- 1 Sarah's wearing a denim short skirt.
✗ a short denim skirt
- 2 I'm looking for a sleeveless cotton T-shirt.

- 3 I want to buy some leather white trousers.

- 4 My sister's bought some purple trendy glasses.

- 5 He gave his mother a patterned silk scarf for her birthday.

- 6 He looks very smart in his grey new Armani suit.

- 7 She was wearing a bright red woollen scarf.

- 8 You can't wear those old scruffy jeans to the wedding.

2 READING

a Read the article quickly. Tick (✓) the sentences that are right and cross (✗) the ones that are wrong.

Hipsters...

- 1 always look smart. _____
- 2 go shopping as often as they can. _____
- 3 care a lot about current affairs. _____
- 4 love listening to music. _____
- 5 eat in fast food restaurants. _____



How to be a **Hipster**

Today, hipsters can be seen more frequently than ever before. They are part of a subculture that rejects everything mainstream in favour of expressing their own uniqueness. If this sort of thing appeals to you, you might like to consider becoming a hipster yourself. Read on to find out more.

1 Dress like a hipster

Hipsters would never wear designer clothes because they prefer to create their own image. Indispensable items in a hipster's wardrobe include skinny jeans or leggings and T-shirts with ironic messages printed on them. Check and flower patterns are also popular, and it doesn't matter if the garments don't match. They wear cowboy boots or Converse trainers on their feet, and as far as accessories are concerned, they wear sunglasses, bright belts and they generally have a couple of piercings.

2 Shopping

Consumerism is something that hipsters can't stand, so they don't go shopping very often. Instead they prefer to make use of old things, and they love vintage clothing. Female hipsters raid their grandmothers' cupboards looking for old dresses, while the men go in search of Grandad's old shirts – the ones without a collar. Of course, the clothes generally need to be altered to make them fit, but a hipster is a genius with a needle and thread, so this isn't a problem. The only shops a hipster will enter are charity shops, craft shops, or their local vintage boutique.

3 Lifestyle

Hipsters tend to be very bothered and upset about the way the world works – or doesn't work, in their view. They are usually well-informed because they spend hours every day sitting in cafés surfing the internet on their smartphones or tablets – the only exceptions to their aversion to consumerism. Hipsters are usually quite young – the age ranges from late teens to mid-30s. Most go to university, and many of them base their career choices around music, art, or fashion.

4 Entertainment

Hipsters love all things independent and Indie music is a big part of what they represent. They are always the first to hear about new bands, but once a band becomes popular, they stop listening to them. A typical hipster line is: 'I liked them before they were cool.' When it comes to cinema, they watch independent and foreign films, and they attend independent productions at the theatre. Hipsters also love reading, especially books about political science, anthropology and sociology.

5 Food

Eating meat isn't popular with hipsters, and most of them tend to be vegetarians or vegans. Many grow their own food in their gardens or on a balcony; if not, they go to natural food markets instead. Fruit, coffee and Asian food are very popular with hipsters, and they love making meals for their foodie friends.

So if you want to be a hipster, forget everything you know about being 'cool' and find your own unique way to fit in with this trend.



b Read the article again and choose the right answer.

- 1 The hipster subculture is made up of people who want...
 - a to look cool.
 - b to be different.
 - c to fit in.
- 2 Hipsters don't tend to wear...
 - a sports shoes.
 - b colourful patterns.
 - c baggy trousers.
- 3 Hipsters sometimes go shopping in...
 - a shops that support a good cause.
 - b stores that sell the latest fashions.
 - c places that everyone knows.
- 4 Many hipsters...
 - a like to read about politics.
 - b are involved in politics.
 - c know very little about politics.
- 5 Hipsters like new music...
 - a after it has become well known.
 - b until it becomes well known.
 - c when others stop liking it.
- 6 Hipsters enjoy food...
 - a from supermarkets.
 - b they produce themselves.
 - c in restaurants.

c Find the words or phrases in the text to match definitions 1–10:

- 1 adjective referring to ideas and opinions thought to be normal because they are shared by most people (*introduction*) _____
- 2 the general impression that a person gives (*paragraph 1*) _____
- 3 things that you wear or carry to match your clothes, e.g. bag, scarf (*paragraph 1*) _____
- 4 garments from a certain period in the past (*paragraph 2*) _____
- 5 things you use for sewing (*paragraph 2*) _____
- 6 worried about something (*paragraph 3*) _____
- 7 a strong feeling of not liking something (*paragraph 3*) _____
- 8 not influenced by anything else (*paragraph 4*) _____
- 9 people who don't eat any animal products at all (*paragraph 5*) _____
- 10 a person who is very interested in trying different dishes (*paragraph 5*) _____

3 VOCABULARY clothes and fashion

- a Order the letters in brackets to make a material. Then complete the sentences.
- Jack was wearing a blue denim jacket. (NEDIM)
 - I prefer to wear light _____ shirts in the summer. (TCONTO)
 - I gave my mum a blouse with a _____ collar for her birthday. (ALCE)
 - Are you sure those boots are made of _____? (EHATELR)
 - I never buy _____ clothes because they take so long to iron. (ENNIL)
 - They gave me a very expensive _____ tie as a leaving present. (LIKS)
 - Don't wear your _____ jacket out – it's raining. (DESEU)
 - I really like your new _____ jacket. Where did you get it? (ETLEVV)

b Circle the odd one out.

- hooded sleeveless tight V-neck
- long-sleeved old-fashioned smart trendy
- checked silk spotted striped
- denim fur loose suede
- fashionable patterned scruffy stylish







c Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

dress up fit get changed get undressed
go with hang up ~~match~~ suits

- That shirt doesn't match your jacket. It doesn't look right.
- The party's going to be quite formal, so I suppose we'd better _____.
- Can you _____ your shirts in the wardrobe, please? I've just ironed them.
- I think I must have put on a bit of weight. These trousers don't _____ me anymore.
- You look great in that new dress! It really _____ you.
- I've been working in the garden, so I'll have to _____ before we go out.
- Ruth is looking for a top to _____ her new trousers.
- Can you tell the children to _____ and jump into the bath, please?

4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1  boot	2  bull	3  fish	4  bird	5  bike	6  train
loose <u>scruffy</u> shoes suit	cotton hooded put wool	linen slippers silk striped	fur shirt shorts skirt	fit lycra stylish tight	lace leather plain suede

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 LISTENING



- a **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about ageing. Is Laura, the guest on the programme, optimistic or pessimistic about getting old?
- b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- The elderly tend to be miserable. _____
 - Our future health is programmed entirely by our genes. _____
 - Some people lead busy lives when they reach old age. _____
 - The increase in the number of old people contributes to overpopulation. _____
 - The elderly will be lonely in the future. _____
- c Listen again with the audioscript on p.70 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

break down (and cry) /breɪk daʊn/
deal with /di:l wɪð/
elderly /'eldəli/
make up (n) /'meɪk ʌp/
treat (v) /tri:t/
trick (sb) /trɪk/
vulnerable /'vʌlnərəbl/
wig /wɪɡ/
wise /waɪz/
wrinkles /'rɪŋklz/

iChecker TESTS FILE 2

3A The truth about air travel

1 READING

- a Read the text once. What did the four incidents have in common?
- A They all happened before the plane took off.
 - B They all happened during the flight.
 - C They all happened during the summer.
 - D None of the above.
- b Read the text again and complete it with the missing sentences. There is one sentence you do not have to use.
- A Unfortunately, they did this incredibly slowly, and no planes could take off until they had completed their journey.
 - B Somehow, the animals managed to open the box and jump out of the hold of the plane onto the runway.
 - C The pilot spoke to the passengers, who were very angry, to try to calm them down.
 - D The cancellation announcement was made when the 169 passengers were waiting to board at the gate.
 - E However, there was thick fog at the time, and so the flight was diverted to Liege in Belgium, about 300 km away.
- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to definitions 1–7.
- 1 arrive _____
 - 2 the part of an aircraft where goods are stored _____
 - 3 something that you can choose to do _____
 - 4 incidents that make it difficult for something to continue in the normal way _____
 - 5 arranged to be done at a particular time _____
 - 6 a period of time worked by a group of workers who start work as another group finishes _____
 - 7 get off an aircraft _____

Why are we waiting?

The normal excuses for flight delays are bad weather, strikes, or technical faults, but sometimes problems are caused by more unexpected events. Below are some of the most unusual reasons for flight **disruptions** at the world's airports.

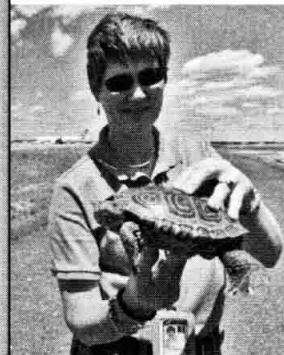
Where's the pilot?

In November 2011, an Air India flight had to be cancelled in southern India because there was no one to fly the plane. ¹ _____ The pilot who was supposed to fly the plane refused to do so because he had already completed his **shift**. The airline called someone to substitute for him, but the second pilot did not turn up. In the end, half of the passengers took a different Air India flight and the rest had to travel on a different airline.



Love is in the air

Last year, services were disrupted at New York's JFK Airport by a group of lovesick turtles. It seems that the turtles wanted to get from the area where they had been feeding to their breeding grounds, so they had no other **option** but to cross the runway. ² _____ Airport authorities say that this is not the first time that flights have been delayed by the turtles, but they can never predict exactly when the crossing will take place.



Passenger protest

In November 2010, Ryanair's flight schedule was interrupted by a protest by the people on board. Most of them were French tourists who had been on holiday in Morocco. The flight had already been delayed for three hours before it left Fez, Morocco, and so everyone was looking forward to arriving at Paris, Beauvais Airport. ³ _____ When the plane landed, about 100 passengers demanded to be flown to Paris and refused to **disembark**. About four hours later, they were finally persuaded to leave the plane and board the coaches that would take them to Paris.



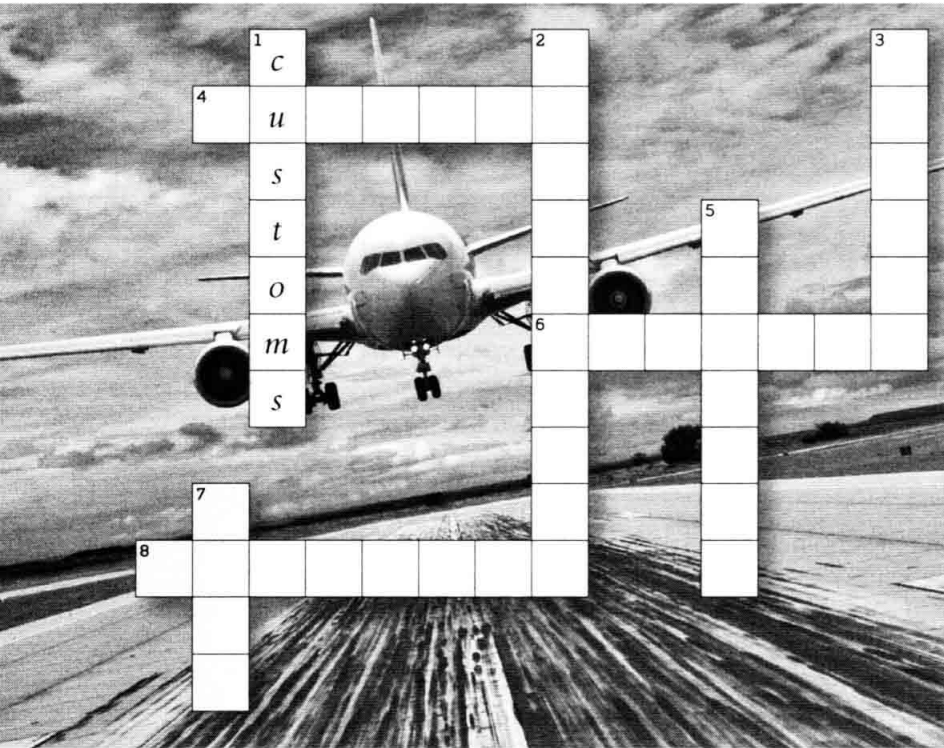
The great escape

In December 2009, a Continental Airlines flight was delayed in Houston, USA, because two animals had got out of their box in the hold. The animals were sea otters, a marine mammal with dense fur that lives in the North and East Pacific ocean. ⁴ _____ Passengers had to wait 80 minutes for the sea otters to be caught before their plane could take off. Their flight was **scheduled** to leave for Columbus, Ohio, at 7.55 pm, but they did not take off until 9.15 pm.



2 VOCABULARY air travel

a Complete the crossword.



- All of the passengers on our flight were stopped at... for their bags to be checked.
- After we'd checked in, we went through to...to find the right gate.
- We could see our plane on the...while we were waiting to board.
- When I went to pick up my..., I found that one bag hadn't arrived.
- My first flight was...for two hours so I missed my connecting flight.
- Our suitcases were really heavy, so we went to find a... to put them on.
- The cabin...were very efficient when we had to make an emergency landing.
- When I got to the airport, I went straight to...to see if my mother's flight had landed yet.

b Complete the text with suitable words.

The worst journey I ever had was when I flew to New York last year. I arrived at the ¹terminal _____ in plenty of time, but when I got to the ²ch_____ - _____ desk, there was an enormous queue. By the time it was my turn, there were no ³a_____ seats left, so I had to sit in the middle of a row. I showed my ID card to the man at passport control and then I went to ⁴s_____ where I had my scissors confiscated. My ⁵fl_____ was already boarding as soon as I arrived at the departure lounge, and I had to run to reach the gate in time. I sat next to a small child who screamed loudly when we ⁶t_____ _____, and didn't stop screaming for the next two hours. The weather over the Atlantic was terrible and we experienced a lot of ⁷t_____. I was so relieved when we finally landed in New York. The worst thing was that when I went to baggage reclaim to ⁸p_____ _____ my luggage, I was told that my suitcase hadn't arrived. I spent my first two days in New York with no clothes!

3 MINI GRAMMAR so / such...that

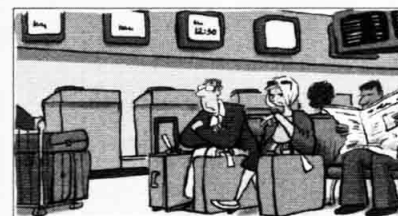
Circle the correct answer.



- Her suitcase was so / such heavy that she couldn't pick it up.



- I've never had such / such a bumpy flight – there was a lot of turbulence.



- This is the first time we've had a so long / such a long delay at the airport.



- The terminal was so / such crowded that we couldn't find a trolley for our cases.



- There was so much / so many traffic that we nearly missed our flight.



- There were so / such a lot of people at the airport because it was the first day of the summer holidays.

4 GRAMMAR past perfect continuous, narrative tenses

a Circle the correct verb form. Tick (✓) if both are correct.

- Tim's suitcase was really heavy because he had packed / had been packing all of his camera equipment.
- Jess was fed up because she had waited / had been waiting for three hours for her flight to board.
- I had been sitting / had sat in departures for 20 minutes when I realized my flight was already boarding.
- After I had picked up / had been picking up my luggage, I took a taxi to my hotel.
- The kids were bored because we had stood / had been standing in line at check-in for over an hour.
- My flight arrived late because it hadn't taken off / hadn't been taking off on time.

- b** Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

My parents ¹ *had never flown* (never fly) before, and so they were very nervous when we ² _____ (arrive) at Heathrow Airport to take our flight to Rome. I ³ _____ (leave) them at the terminal building with instructions to get in the queue at the check-in desk while I ⁴ _____ (go) to park my car in the long-term car park. However, when I ⁵ _____ (get) to the check-in desk myself, they were nowhere in sight. I ⁶ _____ (look) for them everywhere until it suddenly occurred to me that they ⁷ _____ (already / check in) and they ⁸ _____ (wait) for me in the departure lounge. This was a real problem because I ⁹ _____ (give) my passport to my mother, so I couldn't check in.

I immediately ¹⁰ _____ (call) my parents on their mobile. I was right; they ¹¹ _____ (already / go) through to the departure lounge. They ¹² _____ (wait) for me for nearly half an hour at the gate. Luckily, my mum managed to find an understanding member of staff who met me at the information desk with my passport!

5 PRONUNCIATION irregular past forms

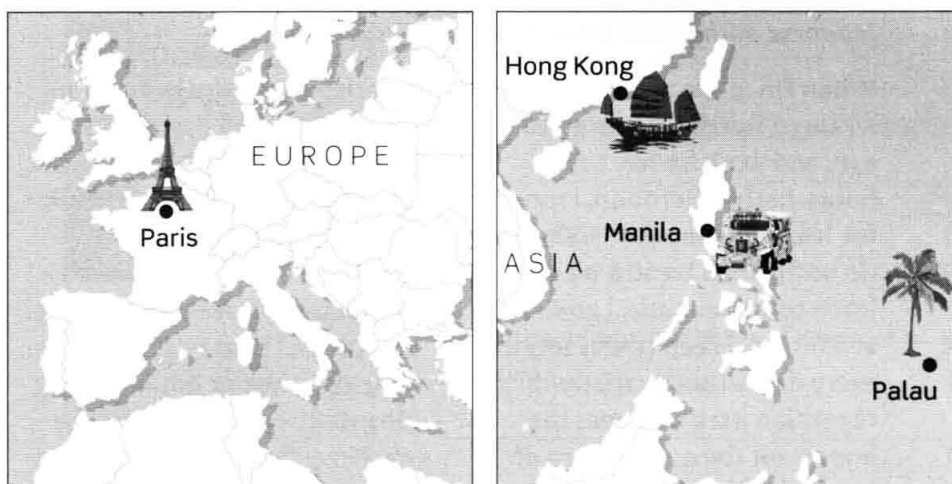
- a** Put the irregular verbs in the box into the past simple. Then write them next to the past simple verbs 1–10 which have the same sound.

catch fly meet pay say sing stand tell wake wear

1 bought	<u>caught</u>	6 spoke	_____
2 rang	_____	7 sold	_____
3 made	_____	8 knew	_____
4 let	_____	9 could	_____
5 saw	_____	10 read	_____

- b** **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the past simple forms.

6 LISTENING



- a** **iChecker** You are going to listen to an interview with a woman called Debbie who went on an exciting trip. Number the places on the map in the order she went to them.

1 Paris ___ Palau ___ Manila ___ Hong Kong

- b** Listen again and choose the right answers.

- The Republic of Palau is...
 - to the east of the Philippines.
 - an island of the Philippines.
 - to the west of the Philippines.
- The travel agent couldn't book all of Debbie's flights because...
 - the computer wasn't working.
 - she couldn't contact all the airlines.
 - one of the airlines was on strike.
- When Debbie landed in Hong Kong, she...
 - went to a travel agent's.
 - booked a flight to Manila.
 - bought the rest of her airline tickets.
- The problem with the flight from Manila to Palau was...
 - the plane didn't carry any passengers.
 - there weren't any tickets left.
 - passengers weren't allowed to board at that airport.
- Both Debbie and the pilot...
 - spoke the same language.
 - came from the same city.
 - had met before.
- Debbie's friend met her at the airport in Palau because...
 - he had looked at the flight times.
 - she had called him.
 - he happened to be there.

- c** Listen again with the audio script on p.71 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

air traffic controller /eə 'træfɪk kən'trəʊlə/
 lifejacket /'laɪf dʒækɪt/
 safety demonstration /'seɪfti demən'streɪʃn/
 damage (n and v) /'dæmɪdʒ/
 emergency /i'mɜ:dʒənsi/
 engine /'endʒɪn/
 flight announcement /flaɪt ə'naʊnsmənt/
 smuggle /'smʌɡl/
 wheelchair /'wi:l'tʃeə/
 whistle /'wɪsl/

3B Incredibly short stories

1 READING

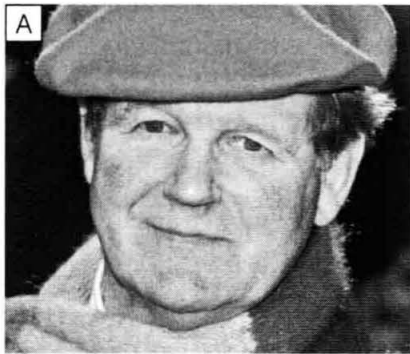
- a Read the article about different writers and their writing styles. Which one of them only works in the morning?
- b Read the article again and match each writer (A–D) to a sentence. Who says / said that...
- 1 he / she does some sport after writing? _____
 - 2 he / she has days when they do not write anything? _____
 - 3 he / she writes a minimum number of pages every day? _____
 - 4 he / she finds they can concentrate better when they are in bed? _____

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 My sewing machine wasn't working, so I had to mend my skirt _____.
- 2 I gave my son the jug and told him to _____ with water.
- 3 I was so late I only had time to _____ my coat and rush out of the door.
- 4 The psychologist gave her some _____ advice on how to deal with her teenage son.
- 5 He finds it difficult to study at home because there are too many _____.
- 6 She's in a very confused _____ so she doesn't know whether to stay or go.

How do writers write?

All writers have their own particular ways of getting words down – a favourite pen, a special place, even a certain time of day. Four famous writers reveal their secrets.



Michael Morpurgo

British children's author

I had problems some years ago sitting at a desk because I got pains in my wrist and shoulder, so I decided to copy my writing hero Robert Louis Stevenson instead and found his way worked. Now, when I have a story in my head I go to bed with a small notebook, like the one children are given in primary school, and fill it up. I keep my manuscripts in the fridge just in case the house burns down.

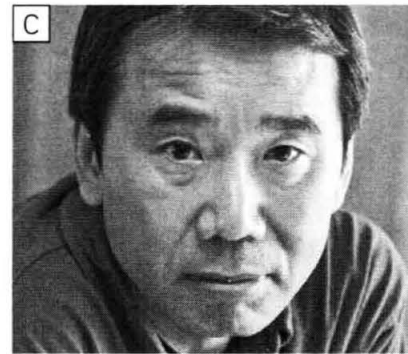


Suzanne Collins

American screenwriter and novelist

I grab some cereal and sit down to work as soon as possible. The more distractions I have to deal with before I actually begin writing, the harder focusing on the story becomes. Then I work until I'm tapped out*, usually sometime in the early afternoon. If I actually write three to five hours, that's a productive day. Some days all I do is stare at the wall. That can be productive too, if you're working out character and plot problems. The rest of the time, I walk around with the story slipping in and out of my thoughts.

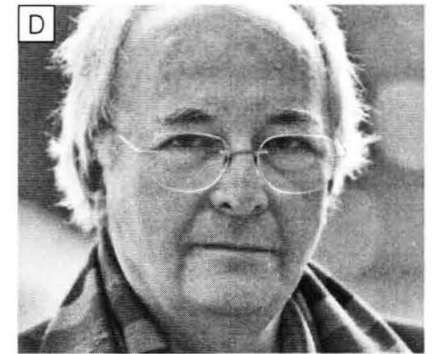
* *tapped out* – tired, exhausted



Haruki Murakami

Japanese author and translator

When I'm in the process of writing a novel, I get up at 4.00 a.m. and work for five to six hours. In the afternoon, I run for 10km or swim for 1500m (or do both), then I read a bit and listen to some music. I go to bed at 9.00 pm. I keep to this routine every day without variation. The repetition itself becomes the important thing; it's a form of hypnotism and it helps me reach a deeper state of mind.



Philip Pullman

British author

I sit down to write by hand, in ballpoint, on A4 narrow lined paper, after breakfast, and work through till lunch with a break for coffee and reading mail. Then I have lunch and watch *Neighbours** (invaluable). In the afternoon I read or take the dog for a walk or do something physically constructive. In the evening I finish the three pages which is my daily task, or if I finished them in the morning, I do whatever journalism or reviewing or lecture-planning I have in hand.

* *Neighbours* – an Australian soap opera

2 GRAMMAR adverbs and adverbial phrases

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong words.

- Jack played brilliant, so he won the tennis final.
brilliantly
- Flying is a very safe way to travel. _____
- My brother had an accident because he was driving too fast. _____
- I speak French really bad. Nobody can understand me when I speak it. _____
- She works hardly and she's very ambitious as well.

- Is this word spelt correctly here? _____
- His parents have been happy married for nearly forty years. _____
- My friend sings quite good, but she'll never be a professional.

b Order the words to make sentences. Put the adverb in its usual position.



- 1 I / umbrella / an / had / luckily / taken
Luckily I had taken an umbrella



- 2 ill / hardly / daughter / is / my / ever



- 3 parents / next / are / his / retiring / year



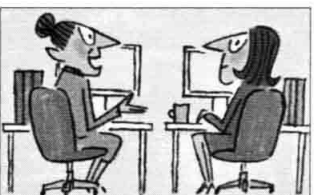
- 4 boy / rude / teacher / was / to / the / extremely / his



- 5 eats / my / unhealthily / very / brother



- 6 is / James / apparently / divorced / getting



- 7 were / would / you / never / thought / I / have / thirty

c Put the adverbs / adverbial phrases in the correct place in each sentence.

- usually immediately*
- He ~~gets up~~ when his alarm clock rings.
(usually / immediately)
 - Although she studies, she goes to the library.
(a lot / hardly ever)
 - I crashed my new car. (unfortunately / last week)
 - We should leave tomorrow. (ideally / early)
 - I can understand a word when people speak English. (hardly / quickly)
 - My brother forgot his girlfriend's birthday.
(nearly / yesterday)
 - It didn't rain while we were in London.
(surprisingly / at all)
 - We're tired because we went to bed late.
(incredibly / last night)

3 VOCABULARY

adverbs and adverbial phrases

Circle the correct answer.

- My father worked very hard / hardly all his life.
- I haven't seen Harry late / lately, have you?
- I can't stand most TV programmes, specially / especially reality shows.
- Dave near / nearly broke his leg skiing in the Alps.
- Please don't tell me what happens because I haven't read the book still / yet.
- I'm not going to Sam's party. I hard / hardly know him! He's your friend, not mine.
- Do you ever / even wear jeans to work?
- A Do your parents live near / nearly here?
B No, they live about 30 miles away.
- Ellie ate all her lunch, ever / even the vegetables!
- Alan's feet are so big that his shoes are especially / specially made for him.
- My cousin is a doctor and at the moment / actually she's working in Africa.
- I can't wait to find out what happens at the end / in the end of this book.

4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a Underline the stressed syllable and then write the adverb in the correct column.

absolutely apparently definitely eventually
 fortunately immediately incredibly insecurely
 obviously successfully surprisingly

stress on 1st syllable	stress on 2nd syllable	stress on 3rd syllable
		<i>absolutely</i>

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the adverbs.

5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to five speakers talk about reading. Which two read the most? Speakers ___ and ___.
- b Listen again and complete the table.

	What do they read?	Where do they read it?
Speaker 1	<i>best-sellers</i>	
Speaker 2		
Speaker 3		
Speaker 4		
Speaker 5		

- c Listen again with the audio script on p.71 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

aggressively /ə'gresɪvli/
 bushes /'bʊʃɪz/
 cliff /klɪf/
 gang /gæŋ/
 grab (sb or sth) /græb/
 stab (sb) /stæb/
 frantic /'fræntɪk/
 slightly /'slɑɪtli/
 target /'tɑ:ɡɪt/
 tough /tʌf/

iChecker TESTS FILE 3



1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

Complete the 'fillers' in the mini dialogues.

- 1 **A** Which book have you enjoyed reading recently?
B *The Hunger Games*. *Alright*, it was written for teenagers, but I really liked it.
- 2 **A** How are you getting on with that e-reader I gave you?
B I was a bit worried I wouldn't use it but, a _____, it's very handy.
- 3 **A** Do you know anything about Ken Follett's books?
B I think they're s_____ o_____ thrillers, aren't they?
- 4 **A** Have you ever read a Charles Dickens novel in English?
B No way! I m_____, it would be too hard, wouldn't it?
- 5 **A** Did you enjoy *Crime and Punishment*?
B Yes, although it was a bit, y_____ kn_____, depressing in places.
- 6 **A** What do you think of the writer Dan Brown?
B W_____, he's not a great writer, but I quite enjoy his books.

2 READING

a Read the article and **circle** the correct answers.

- 1 The article is about e-books in the *over* / **under** 18s e-book market.
- 2 *Fewer* / *More* seven- to 12-year-olds have an e-reader than a computer.
- 3 The findings suggest that *fewer* / *more* children are likely to read e-books in the future.
- 4 Most children's books are bought *online* / *on the high street*.
- 5 Older children are *more* / *less* attracted to e-books than their parents.
- 6 E-books are *more* / *less* popular with teenagers than other age groups.
- 7 Teenagers regard reading e-books as *an individual* / *a social* activity.
- 8 The research shows that children and teenagers still prefer *e-books* / *printed books*.

b Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Kids, teens, and e-books

Are young people embracing the new technology?

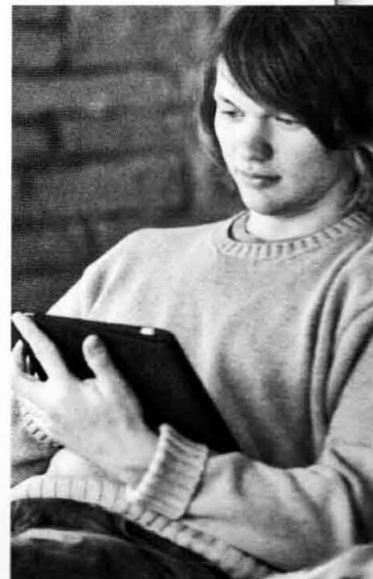
Publishers are closely monitoring the sales of printed books and e-books these days in order to adapt to an ever-changing market. **Bearing in mind** that today's children will be the consumers of the future, it is the under-18s that interest them most. Market research is carried out in this age group on a regular basis and new data suggests that this segment faces some very special challenges.

The first survey was conducted online among a thousand parents of children aged 0 to 12. Disappointingly for digital booksellers, e-books still make up only 11% of children's books. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, a child needs to own a digital device to be able to read an e-book. The survey found that while 27% of the kids of parents in the survey had their own computer and 25% owned a smartphone, only 7% currently possessed an e-reader. These figures are likely to increase in the future, however, as more children **have access** to a reading device. The parents in the survey said that they often share their digital devices with their kids and they are starting to hand them down when they **upgrade to a newer model**.

Another obstacle facing e-books in the children's market is the popularity of traditional bookstores. These are still the number one source of discovery for children's books and more than 85% of books are bought **on impulse**. Parents often prefer shopping in a bookstore because printed books are usually graded by age or level. They also make colourful presents for young children, while e-books lack the visual and tactile appeal. On the other hand, the research showed that the look and feel of a book becomes less important as children grow older. Seven- to 12-year-olds say that e-books are 'fun and cool' and they encourage them to read more, despite the fact that their parents would prefer them to read printed books.

The other segment which interests publishers is the young adult market. Teenagers today do most of their reading on smartphones and tablets, but this does not mean that they are in favour of e-books. A second online survey of a thousand 13- to 17-year-olds showed that teens are **way behind** all other age groups in e-book adoption. Sixty-six per cent of young adults in the survey said that they prefer printed books to e-books, and only 8% preferred e-books. The main reason for this resistance is that teenagers enjoy using technology as a social medium. Every day they read hundreds of short pieces about all sorts of different subjects and they share the most interesting with their friends. At this point e-books cannot be shared or commented on and so they are not a social technology.

Surveys like these are of vital importance to publishers because they tell them about the latest **trends in the market**. In the case of the children's and young adult market, the two surveys have shown that printed books are still winning the race against e-books.



4A Eco-guilt

1 READING

a Read the article and choose the right answer.

How is the EU trying to protect the environment from carbon emissions?

- A By reducing the number of flights into and out of European airports.
- B By obliging airlines to increase their fares.
- C By discouraging passengers from travelling by plane.
- D By charging airlines for using European airports.

b Read the article again and choose a, b, or c.

1 The average person contributes to his or her carbon footprint...

- a only when travelling by coach, train or car.
- b every day of the year.
- c only when travelling by plane.

2 A rail passenger produces more carbon dioxide than...

- a a coach passenger.
- b a car passenger.
- c an air passenger.

3 The EU programme is aimed at...

- a European factories that produce a lot of pollution.
- b industrial areas located near European airports.
- c all companies that emit carbon emissions within the EU.

4 Some non-European airlines oppose the EU scheme because...

- a they do not want to put up their air fares.
- b they would prefer to remain independent.
- c they do not believe in climate change.

5 The writer's conclusion is that...

- a international airlines are incapable of working together.
- b stopping climate change is more important than anything else.
- c passengers will not be prepared to pay the cost of carbon emissions fees.

The carbon crime of our century



Our carbon footprint is the estimated amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) given off as we go about our daily lives. In Britain, the carbon footprint of the average person is 9.5t (tonnes) per year. Every time that person takes a return flight to New York, he or she produces about 1.2t of CO₂. This means that someone who flies across the Atlantic and back twice a year will use up more than a quarter of their footprint.

Short-haul air travel is not much better. A domestic flight emits 150g of CO₂ per passenger kilometre. Which means that a 300-km flight, for example a one-way trip from London to Manchester, produces around 63.9kg per passenger, depending on how full the flight is. Compare that to the 19.8kg per passenger produced by a car, the 5.2kg by a train and the 4.3kg by a coach, and it is clear which of the four methods of transport is the least environmentally friendly.

Now that everybody is aware that carbon emissions contribute to climate change, it is hard to understand why air travel is still so common. In response to the problem, the European Union has introduced a programme to try to limit the damage. It is called the European Union Emissions Trading System. The programme requires not only European power plants and manufacturers to pay fees to the European Union if they produce excess emissions, but also airlines. These have to pay for the carbon emissions generated by every plane that flies into or out of an EU airport. That includes flights whose origin or destination is outside of Europe.

While countries like Australia have accepted the scheme, others refuse to cooperate. A spokesperson from the American airline association said that the programme would cost United States airlines about \$3.1 billion over a period of eight years. Analysts estimate it would add about \$5 to the price of a typical trans-Atlantic flight, which may not seem excessive. However, the airlines say that this amount could be the difference between making a profit or a loss. The EU has given the International Civil Aviation Organization one year to come up with an alternative plan to reduce the industry's carbon footprint. If it fails, the EU will begin collecting emissions fees for all flights in and out of its airports, including those that arrive and depart from non-European airports.

The money airlines have to spend under this scheme will obviously be transferred to passengers at some point, but the extra cost is probably worth it. The price we may ultimately have to pay for climate change is much higher than the amount companies or passengers will ever have to pay for a flight.



c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match to definitions 1–8.

- 1 transporting people or goods over small distances

- 2 an official plan for doing something

- 3 the amount you pay for doing a certain thing

- 4 sent into the air _____
- 5 not harming the world around us

- 6 keep the harmful effects of something below a certain amount _____
- 7 gain money by selling something for more than it cost you _____
- 8 knowing about something

2 VOCABULARY the weather

a **Circle** the odd one out.

- 1 below zero chilly freezing **pouring**
- 2 settled pouring drizzling showers
- 3 boiling damp mild warm
- 4 fog mist smog thunder
- 5 blizzard hailstorm breeze monsoon

b Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 We're having a **heatwave** . It's not usually so hot at this time of year.
- 2 The weather is very ch_____ at the moment. One minute it's raining and the next the sun comes out.
- 3 People say that there may be a fl_____ if the river continues rising.
- 4 In some areas it was raining and in others there was h_____. The balls of ice were enormous!
- 5 There will be h_____ rain this morning, so drive carefully.
- 6 The government wants us to save water because of the dr_____.
- 7 In India, the m_____ usually lasts until October.
- 8 The l_____ lit up the sky during the thunderstorm.
- 9 I've only just had a shower and I'm sweating already – it's so h_____!

c Match each adjective to a noun.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 strong | a skies |
| 2 cool | b fog |
| 3 clear | c rain |
| 4 sunny | d periods |
| 5 heavy | e breeze |
| 6 thick | f sunshine |
| 7 icy | g roads |
| 8 bright | h winds |

3 GRAMMAR

future perfect and future continuous

a Circle the correct form.

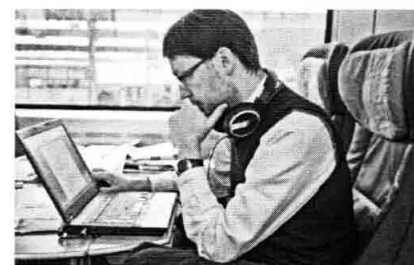
- 1 If this hot weather continues, forecasters say we **will have** / *will have had* / *will be having* a drought.



- 2 We *will have* / *will have had* / *will be having* six meetings by the end of today.



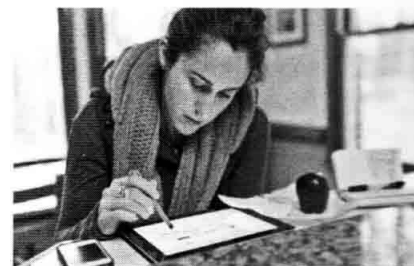
- 3 I've decided that in the future I *will take* / *will have taken* / *will be taking* the train to work.



- 4 Please don't phone between one and two o'clock because we *will have* / *will have had* / *will be having* lunch.



- 5 Anna *will study* / *will have studied* / *will be studying* at college the next time we see her.



- 6 We *will buy* / *will have bought* / *will be buying* a country cottage if we can sell the flat.









- b** Complete the sentences with the future perfect or future continuous form of the verb in brackets.
- By the end of this month, we'll *have moved* (move) to our new house so you can come and stay after that.
 - This time tomorrow my parents _____ (fly) over the Atlantic on their way to Boston.
 - Rob's exams are in May, so he _____ (do) them all by the 1st June.
 - Hopefully you _____ (read) the book I lent you by the next time we see each other.
 - If the match starts at 7.00 p.m., we _____ (play) until 8.45 at least.
 - In a year's time, they _____ (build) the new road and we'll be able to get to work much quicker.
 - When do you think you _____ (finish) paying your mortgage?
 - Don't call me tomorrow morning because I _____ (drive) to Barcelona.
 - It's been raining all day, but hopefully it _____ (stop) by tomorrow. We were planning to have a picnic.
 - _____ (you go) to the supermarket later?

4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

- a** Which words have the same vowel sound? Complete the chart with the words from the box.

drizzling drought heatwave
hurricane lightning pouring

 fish	 tree	 owl
chilly <u>drizzling</u>	breeze _____	showers _____

 horse	 up	 bike
warm _____	flood _____	bright _____

- b** **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.



5 LISTENING

- a** **iChecker** Listen to a news report about paraglider Ewa Wisnierska. What kind of difficult weather did she experience? _____
- b** Listen again and answer the questions.
- In which country did the incident take place?
 - Why couldn't Ewa Wisnierska avoid the problem?
 - What temperature did Ewa experience during her ascent?
 - What did she see during her ascent?
 - What could she hear?
 - How long was she unconscious?
 - Where did she land?
 - How long did she spend in hospital?
 - Where was the other paraglider from?
 - Did he survive?
- c** Listen again with the audio script on p.71 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

banned /bænd/
cut down (trees) /kʌt daʊn/
environmentally friendly /ɪnvəɪrənməntəli 'frendli/
heatwave /'hi:tweɪv/
install /ɪn'stɔ:l/
reusable /ri:'ju:zəbl/
recyclable /ri:'saɪkləbl/
run out (of petrol) /rʌn aʊt/
solar panels /'səʊlə 'pænlz/
weather forecast /'weðə fɔ:kəɪst/

4B Are you a risk taker?

1 READING

a Read the article and number the paragraphs in the correct order.

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Most people think that boys take more risks than girls.
- 2 In the past, men had to pay more than women to insure their cars.
- 3 A third of the girls in the survey said that they replied to text messages while driving.
- 4 In general, girls use mobile phones when they are driving more than boys.
- 5 The second survey involved both men and women.
- 6 New mothers are the safest drivers of all.
- 7 Women now have to pay higher insurance rates than men.

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 Some people have different personalities when they're _____ of a car.
- 2 I didn't _____ to your text message because my phone had no battery.
- 3 The police arrested everyone who had been _____ in the fight.
- 4 The banks are putting interest _____ up again.
- 5 The cuts are _____ education. There will also be less money for health.
- 6 An example of his _____ is when he drove along the motorway at 200 km/h.
- 7 My parents _____ me in my choice of career.
- 8 Harry wears shorts all the time _____ how bad the weather is.

T

—

—

—

—

—

—



A What is more, mobile phone use while driving is not confined to young women. A child protection group in the USA recently did a survey into the habits of new mothers in the car. The results of this survey are similarly shocking. Of the 2,396 mothers who took part, 78% admitted talking on the phone when they were driving with their babies in the car. 26% said that they regularly texted or checked their emails. Not surprisingly, nearly 10% of the mothers interviewed had been involved in a car crash. These results show that new mothers behave almost as badly on the road as teenagers.

B It is widely accepted that boys are bigger risk takers than girls. More men than women take part in risky sports and men are more likely to be responsible for reckless driving. Until now, this factor has been reflected in car insurance policies, which have always required men to pay higher rates than women. However, recent research has shown that this belief may no longer be correct.

C With statistics like these, it is hardly surprising that insurance companies are reconsidering the policies they offer. And they are being backed by the EU. The European Court of Justice has recently passed a measure that prohibits insurance companies from taking gender into account when calculating the cost of an insurance policy. The change serves to make one thing very clear: a distracted driver is a dangerous driver, no matter what sex they are.

D A survey of two thousand young drivers into the risks they take on the road revealed some surprising figures. More than a third of the girls who took part admitted that they regularly read text messages from friends and families while driving. More than a quarter of these girls admitted answering the texts while they were behind the wheel. In contrast, the boys did not seem so concerned about who was trying to contact them. A much smaller number admitted to reading texts on the road, and only ten per cent said that they would try to respond to the message before stopping the car.



2 VOCABULARY expressions with take



Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 My mother takes good *care* _____ of herself and still looks great for her age.
- 2 Katie believes in women's rights. She takes gender equality very s_____.
- 3 My son loves drama so he always takes p_____ in the school play.
- 4 My husband takes a _____ his father – they're both passionate about football.
- 5 My girlfriend is very sensible. She doesn't like taking r_____.
- 6 You don't have to finish this today. There's no hurry. You can take your t_____.
- 7 I'm taking u_____ yoga because I need to learn to relax.
- 8 Let's take ad _____ of the lovely weather and have a barbecue.
- 9 We didn't take the rush hour traffic into acc _____, so we nearly missed our flight.
- 10 The Glastonbury Festival usually takes p _____ on the last weekend in June.

3 GRAMMAR zero and first conditionals and future time clauses

- a Complete the sentences with the present or the future (*will / won't*) form of the verbs in the box.

not answer be cook eat
not get go not move not rain

- 1 If you *eat* _____ too many calories, you put on weight.
- 2 Plants die if they _____ enough water.
- 3 I _____ and see the doctor if I don't feel better tomorrow.
- 4 If it _____ soon, there will be a drought.
- 5 Some dogs bite if they _____ scared.
- 6 If we don't sell our house, we _____.
- 7 If Justin _____ tonight, Karen will be delighted.
- 8 My sister _____ the phone if she's watching a film on TV.

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 *Bring* _____ your swimsuit if you want to use the pool. (bring)
- 2 Don't call them now. They _____ lunch. (have)
- 3 I _____ if those people don't stop talking. (complain)
- 4 If you tell me what's wrong, I _____ anything. (not say)
- 5 If everything goes to plan, we _____ work early today. (finish)
- 6 I won't be able to talk to you if I _____ when you call. (drive)
- 7 If you _____ Dan Brown's new book yet, I'll buy you a copy for your birthday. (not read)
- 8 You'll get wet if you _____ an umbrella with you. (not take)

- c Complete the gapped sentence so that it means the same as the sentence (or sentences) before. Use a time expression from the box and no more than two other words.

after as soon as before
incase unless until when

- 1 I'll go to New York and I'll stay with some friends. I'll stay with some friends *when I go* to New York.
- 2 My boyfriend will arrive at his hotel. He'll call me immediately. My boyfriend will call me _____ at his hotel.
- 3 We'll arrive in time for lunch if the traffic isn't bad. We'll arrive in time for lunch _____ is bad.
- 4 I'm going to call my husband. He might forget his doctor's appointment. I'm going to call my husband _____ his doctor's appointment.
- 5 She's going to pack her suitcase. Then she'll go to bed. She's going to pack her suitcase _____ to bed.
- 6 They'll get married and then they'll live together. They won't live together _____ married.
- 7 I'll do my Pilates and then I'll have a shower. I'll have a shower _____ my Pilates.

4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stress in the words.

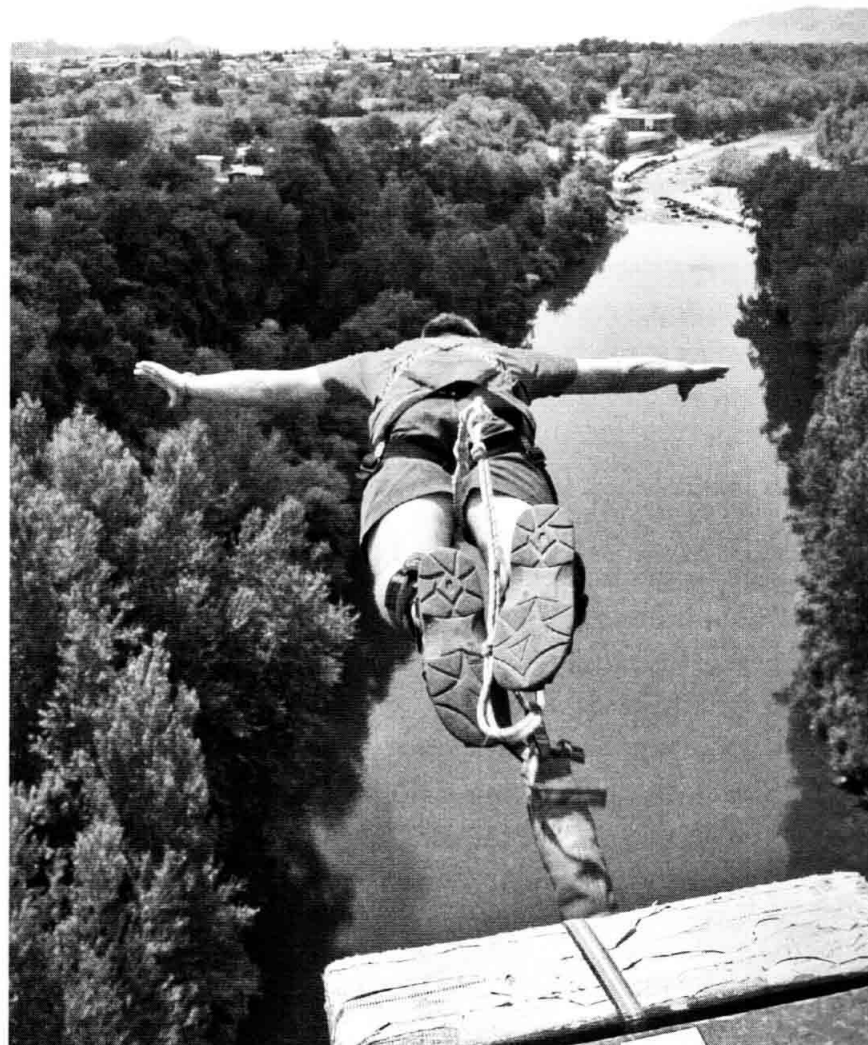
- 1 accident 3 advantage 5 control 7 insurance 9 risky
2 account 4 attitude 6 decision 8 nightmare 10 safety

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words. Copy the rhythm.

5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to part of a radio programme where Andy Evans talks about bungee jumping and complete the sentences. You sometimes have to write more than one word.

- 1 The first bungee jumps originated on the island of Vanuatu, which is in the _____.
- 2 Young men called 'land divers' used to jump off platforms with vines tied to _____.
- 3 In 1979 Chris Baker and three friends jumped off the Clifton Suspension Bridge in the city of _____, using a rope called a 'bungee'.
- 4 Immediately after the team had jumped, they _____ by police.
- 5 However, people carried on doing bungee jumps, especially in _____.
- 6 Many people did jumps from the _____ in San Francisco.
- 7 Some of the jumps were sponsored by _____.
- 8 Fatalities sometimes occur when people use a bungee which is _____.
- 9 Calculations and fittings should be _____-checked before each jump.



b Listen again with the audio script on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

addicted to /ə'dɪktɪd tə/

a sense of /ə sens əv/

at the last minute /æt ðə lɑːst 'mɪnɪt/

break the speed limit /breɪk ðə spiːd 'lɪmɪt/

fatal (accident) /'feɪtl/

for charity /fɔː 'tʃærəti/

get caught (by the police) /get kɔːt/

get straight to the point /get streɪt tə ðə pɔɪnt/

in advance /ɪn əd'vɑːns/

potentially /pə'tenʃəli/

risky /'rɪski/

take a risk /teɪk ə rɪsk/

5A The survivors' club

1 READING

a Read the story quickly. How did Nicholas Joy survive the freezing conditions of Sugarloaf Mountain?

b Read the story again and choose the right answer.

- 1 Sugarloaf Mountain is popular with skiers because...
 - a it is easy to get to.
 - b it is free at the weekend.
 - c it is in a beautiful area.
- 2 Nicholas and his father separated because Nicholas wanted to...
 - a go a different way.
 - b sit down and have a rest.
 - c meet some friends at the car park.
- 3 Nicholas knew how to make a snow cave because...
 - a his father had taught him.
 - b he had seen someone do it on TV.
 - c he had been on a survival course.
- 4 The first thing Joseph Paul did when he found Nicholas was to...
 - a call his parents.
 - b give him some food.
 - c take him back to the resort.
- 5 Skiers who go missing at Sugarloaf...
 - a have usually left the official trail.
 - b usually make their own snow caves.
 - c usually have good survival skills.

c Find the words and phrases in the text to match definitions 1–8.

- 1 people who are very interested in an activity (*paragraph 1*) _____
- 2 a more direct way to get somewhere (*paragraph 2*) _____
- 3 told everybody there was an emergency (*paragraph 2*) _____
- 4 a small river (*paragraph 3*) _____
- 5 a path through the country (*paragraph 4*) _____
- 6 in a position where the arms, legs and head are close to the body (*paragraph 4*) _____
- 7 a phrase meaning you aren't allowed to go there (*paragraph 5*) _____
- 8 survive (*paragraph 5*) _____

Night on a bare mountain

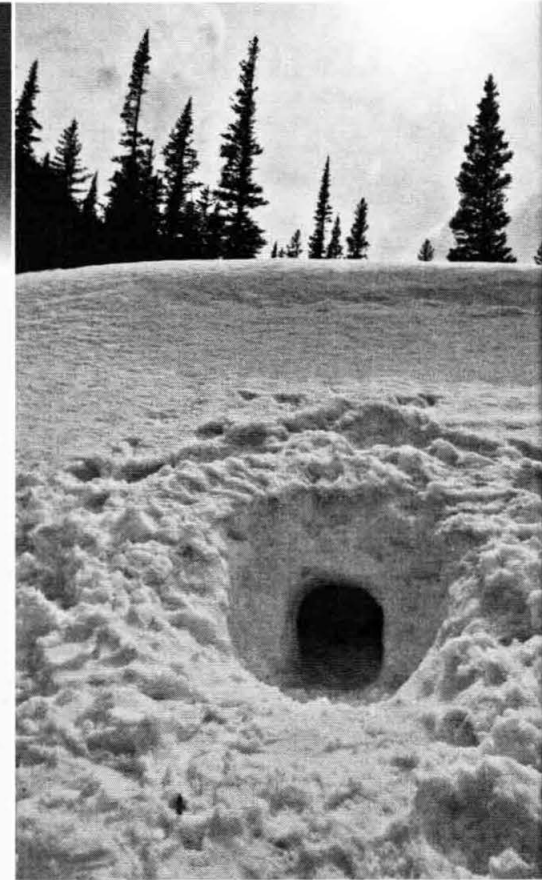
1 Sugarloaf Mountain in Maine, USA, is one of the best ski resorts in the country. Thousands of winter sports enthusiasts head for the area during weekends and holidays to enjoy the breathtaking scenery. Most of them go home exhausted but happy at the end of a great day's skiing. But not in the case of 17-year-old Nicholas Joy from Massachusetts.

2 Nicholas had gone skiing with his father in Sugarloaf. It was a Sunday, and they were on their way back down the mountain when Nicholas saw a shortcut. He decided to take the shortcut while his father continued on the official path. They arranged to meet back at the car park for the drive home. And that was the last his father saw of him that day because Nicholas didn't turn up at the car park. After waiting for what he considered to be a reasonable time, Nicholas's worried father raised the alarm. A massive search party was launched but it soon began to snow heavily. Eventually, the search was called off.

3 Meanwhile, Nicholas was desperate. He had got hopelessly lost, and he realized that he was going to have to spend the night on the mountain. Fortunately, he is a big fan of survival shows and so he knew how to make a snow cave. He found a safe place to build his cave and made a huge pile of snow with his skis. Then, he made a tunnel into the snow and dug out a hole to sit in. He covered the bottom with fallen pine branches and lay down inside. Whenever he was thirsty, he left the cave and drank water from a nearby stream. Then he returned to his cave and waited to be found.

4 Rescue came two days later in the form of snowmobiler Joseph Paul. Mr Paul was riding along a trail about six kilometres from the resort when he spotted Nicholas's snow cave. He got off his snowmobile, inspected the cave and found Nicholas curled up inside. After giving the hungry teenager some cheese crackers and peanuts, he took Nicholas back to the resort to be reunited with his relieved parents.

5 A warden at Sugarloaf confirmed that two or three groups of skiers go missing on the mountain each year. Like Nicholas, they are usually found in areas that are out of bounds. However, few of the rescued skiers are in such good shape because they lack his knowledge of survival skills. Tragically, some of them do not make it through the night.



2 VOCABULARY feelings

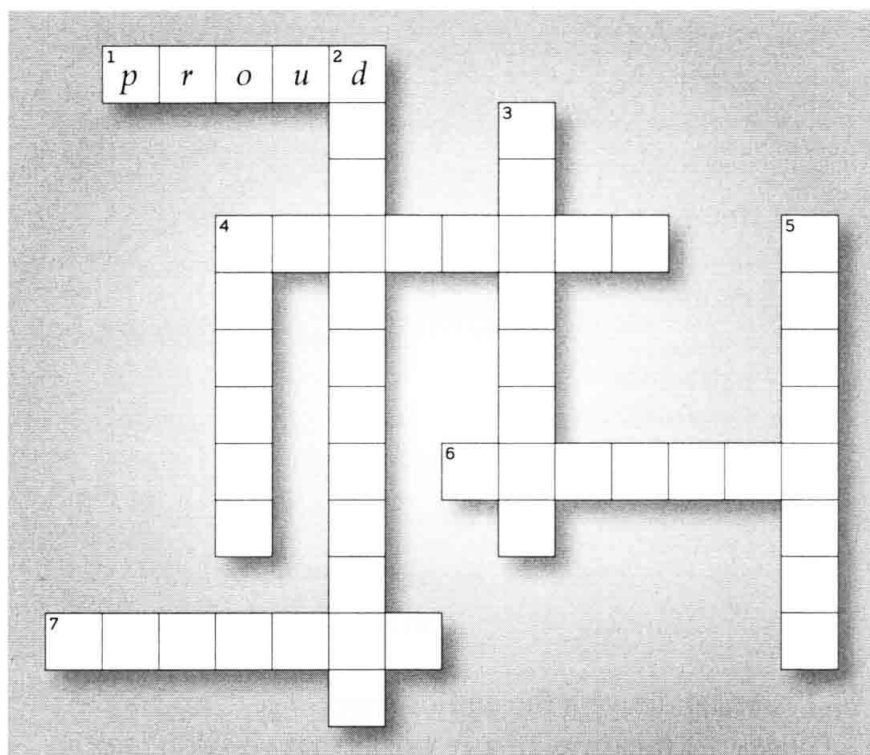
a How would you feel in these situations? Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

- Your daughter has just won a painting competition.
- It's pouring with rain and a friend offers to drive you to your home.
- You have an exam tomorrow.
- You've just told your parents that you didn't do well in an exam.

Clues down ↓

- You weren't offered the job after you went for an interview.
- Someone told you that your new hairstyle makes you look old.
- You forgot your best friend's birthday yesterday.
- You're studying abroad and you're missing your family.



b Replace the underlined words with a suitable adjective from the box.

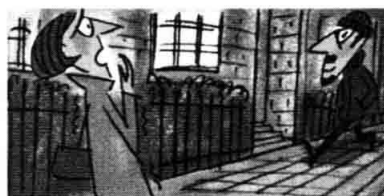
astonished bewildered delighted
devastated horrified stunned thrilled

- We are very excited to be going on a world cruise.
thrilled
- My mum was very confused by the touch screen on her new phone. _____
- People were extremely shocked and disgusted when they heard about the terrorist attack. _____
- Andy was amazed when his parents gave him a car for his birthday. _____
- She was so surprised she couldn't react when she saw the fire damage. _____
- Olivia was incredibly pleased when she got promoted.

- My brother was extremely upset when his wife left him. _____

c Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

down gobsmacked gutted
~~scared stiff~~ shattered sick of



1 Harriet was scared stiff when she saw a mugger coming towards her.



2 I'm _____ always having to tell my husband to tidy up.



3 My sister was a bit _____ after her interview went badly.



4 He was absolutely _____ after running nearly 20 kilometres.



5 He was _____ when he read her message.



6 I was _____ when I didn't get a place at university. I cried for weeks.

3 GRAMMAR unreal conditionals

a Circle the correct form.

- Our boss was would be more popular if he didn't take himself so seriously.
- I would have got cold if I didn't take / hadn't taken a jacket.
- You hadn't have / wouldn't have sprained your ankle if you'd been looking where you were going.
- I'd really miss you if you went / would go away.
- Matt had / would have more friends if he didn't complain all the time.
- I had been / would have been really disappointed if I hadn't got the job.
- You didn't get / wouldn't get blisters if you were wearing walking boots.
- We wouldn't have come to Bangkok if we knew / had known it was the monsoon season.
- Emma wouldn't be so stressed if she didn't have / wouldn't have so much work.
- We wouldn't have got lost if we had stayed / would have stayed on the path.

b Write second and third conditional sentences.

- 1 We don't go walking because we don't have much free time.
If we had more free time, we'd go walking more often.
- 2 There wasn't much snow so we didn't make a snowman.
We _____ a snowman if there _____ more snow
- 3 I didn't know the water was so cold so I jumped in.
I _____ into the water if I _____ it was so cold.
- 4 He doesn't pass his driving test because he gets so nervous.
If he _____ so nervous, he _____ his driving test.
- 5 We got lost because we didn't follow the path.
If we _____ the path, we _____.
- 6 You get sunburnt because you don't use enough suncream.
If you _____ more suncream, you _____ sunburnt.
- 7 They hadn't read the book so they didn't understand the film.
They _____ the film if they _____ the book.
- 8 I don't earn a lot of money, so I can't buy my own flat.
I _____ my own flat if I _____ more money.

4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a** Complete the table with the words according to the stressed syllable. Then underline the words where 'ed' adds another syllable to the word.

astonished bewildered delighted devastated
disappointed horrified offended overwhelmed

stress on 1st syllable	stress on 2nd syllable	stress on 3rd syllable
_____	<u>astonished</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- b** **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

- c** **iChecker** Listen and circle the word where -ed is pronounced differently.

- 1 thrilled confused excited (-ed = /ɪd/ not /d/)
- 2 depressed exhausted gutted
- 3 shocked gobsmacked surprised
- 4 relieved frustrated terrified
- 5 disgusted irritated shattered

- d** Listen and repeat the words.

5 LISTENING

- a** **iChecker** Listen to a firefighter giving a talk on house fires at a community centre and complete the notes.



House fires

- Fires usually break out when people are ¹ _____.

Precautions

- Install a ² _____ and make an escape plan.
- Don't smoke in the ³ _____.
- Put ⁴ _____ and _____ where children can't get them.
- Don't leave cooking food unattended, especially ⁵ _____.

If there is a fire

- If you get trapped in your home, ⁶ _____ all the doors.
- Put ⁷ _____ or clothing under the doors to keep smoke out.
- Hold a damp cloth over your ⁸ _____ and _____ to protect your lungs.
- If you try to escape, it is best to crawl because the nearer you are to the floor the ⁹ _____ the air is.
- Get out as soon as possible, don't try to save ¹⁰ _____ or _____.

- b** Listen again with the audioscript on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/
- keep calm /ki:p kɑ:m/
- life or death situation /laɪf ɔ: deθ sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/
- overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/
- panic /'pænik/
- remote /rɪ'məʊt/
- rescue /'reskjʊ:/
- set off (on a journey) /set ɒf/
- survival /sə'vaɪvl/
- task /tɑ:sk/

5B It drives me mad!

1 GRAMMAR *wish + would*

a Use the words to write sentences with *wish + would*.

- 1 I / that man / stop coughing
I wish that man would stop coughing.
- 2 I / you / do the washing up

- 3 I / my sister / not borrow / my clothes

- 4 I / our neighbours / not park / outside our house

- 5 I / my granny / get a hearing aid

- 6 I / the bus / come

b Write sentences with *wish + would*.

- 1 My boss really annoys me. She shouts all the time.
I wish *my boss wouldn't shout all the time*
- 2 I'm fed up with my brother using my computer.
I wish _____
- 3 I'm really angry. You never help with the housework.
I wish _____ sometimes.
- 4 I can't stand it when my son stays in bed all day.
I wish _____
- 5 My ex-boyfriend is driving me mad! He calls me every day.
I wish _____
- 6 I hate it when you leave the bathroom in a mess.
I wish _____



2 VOCABULARY

-ed / -ing adjectives and related verbs

Complete the sentences with an adjective or a verb made from the word in **bold**.



- 1 These dark, winter days are very *depressing*.
depress
- 2 Looking after my sister's three small children is _____ for my parents. **exhaust**
- 3 She's a bit _____ at the moment because she's got too much work. **stress**
- 4 It really _____ me when people talk loudly on their mobile phones. **infuriate**
- 5 Ethan was so _____ when he failed his driving test. **disappoint**
- 6 I can't find my passport, which is a bit _____. **worry**
- 7 My girlfriend is scared of flying. The idea of getting on a plane _____ her. **terrify**
- 8 We were _____ when we received a surprise visit from some old friends. **delight**
- 9 My son is a terrible loser. Not winning something really _____ him. **frustrate**
- 10 I was so _____ when I called your boyfriend by the wrong name. **embarrass**
- 11 It _____ me when my husband asks me where his clothes are. **annoy**
- 12 His first visit to the theatre _____ him to take up acting. **inspire**

3 READING

a Read the article. Complete it with the missing sentences.

- A When American journalist Kathryn Schulz was 29, she decided to get a tattoo
- B Since then, Ms Schulz has found two ways of dealing with her regret
- C Apart from these four components, Ms Schulz also felt pain
- D Despite not having the effect that she had intended, Ms Schulz's tattoo has served to remind her of something else
- E Ms Schulz experienced all four components of regret that night
- F Ms Schulz's tattoo is a compass

b Read the whole text again and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Kathryn Schulz had had no regrets until she got a tattoo. T
- 2 The first emotion Ms Schulz felt that night was a kind of confusion. ___
- 3 By the time she got home, her wrist had stopped hurting. ___
- 4 Ms Schulz isn't the only American who regrets having a tattoo. ___
- 5 In Ms Schulz's opinion, regret usually disappears over time. ___
- 6 When Ms Schulz shows people her tattoo, they are usually horrified. ___
- 7 Ms Schultz wanted a tattoo that reminded her of the places she travelled to. ___
- 8 She thinks regrets teach us to accept our mistakes. ___

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to definitions 1–10.

- 1 happening many times _____
- 2 a refusal to accept that something unpleasant has happened _____
- 3 with a mistake which means that it is not perfect _____
- 4 happening at exactly the same time as something else _____
- 5 purposes or aims _____
- 6 thinking too much about one particular thing _____
- 7 the importance of something _____
- 8 accept something unpleasant or difficult _____
- 9 confusion and surprise _____
- 10 a basic general idea _____



Don't regret

regrets

¹ **A**. Unfortunately, she regretted getting it as soon as she left the tattoo shop. Until then, she had been proud of leading a life without regrets. She had gone through life working on the principle that you should always look forward and never look back. But that night, she remembers feeling regret for the very first time.

² _____. The first one was **denial** and she spent the first few hours saying to herself, 'Make it go away!' The second was a feeling of **bewilderment** in which she kept on asking herself, 'How could I have done that?' The third was a desire to punish herself, something along the lines of 'I could kick myself'. The fourth is something that psychologists call **perseveration**. This is the habit of focussing **obsessively** and **repeatedly** on the exact same thing. A person who is feeling regret has the first three components going around in their head again and again.

³ _____; not only the physical pain of her tattooed wrist, but the emotional pain of knowing that she had done something incredibly stupid.

⁴ _____. The first is to take comfort in the fact that she is not alone. Figures show that around 17% of Americans regret getting tattoos at some point in their lives. The second is to learn to laugh at herself. Humour and black humour play a fundamental role in helping us **come to terms with** our regret. Apart from that, Ms Schulz recognizes the **value** of sitting back and waiting for the pain of regret to go away. *Time heals all wounds* as the saying goes, and in the case of regret this is most certainly true.

⁵ _____. Most people who see it are disappointed, because they don't think it is that bad; the problem is that she doesn't like it. She got the tattoo when she was off travelling and she was worried that she would forget some of the lessons that she had learnt during that time. It is a lesson that she wants to share with other people. For her, the compass represented the two ideas in one image.

⁶ _____. It reminds her how important it is to keep on exploring, and **simultaneously** how important it is to know where you're heading in life. Ms Schulz believes that if we have **goals** and dreams and if we love people, we should feel pain when things go wrong. In her view, we need to learn to love the **flawed** things that we create and to be able to forgive ourselves for creating them. Ms Schulz says that her experience has taught her that regret doesn't exist to remind us that we did badly; instead it is there to remind us that we know that we can do better.

4 GRAMMAR

wish + past simple or past perfect

Complete the sentences with the past simple or past perfect form of a verb from the box.



not be can not eat get up have
live offer not spent not work wear

- Public transport is terrible around here. I wish I had a car.
- I miss my parents. I wish they _____ nearer.
- I'm going to be late. I wish I _____ earlier.
- I hardly ever see my boyfriend. I wish he _____ at weekends.
- I'm really disappointed. I wish they _____ me the job.
- I'd love to live in Paris. I wish I _____ speak French.
- I'm broke. I wish I _____ all my money.
- The weekend has flown by. I wish it _____ Monday tomorrow.
- I feel sick. I wish I _____ that seafood last night.
- I'm cold. I wish I _____ a jumper.

5 PRONUNCIATION -ed adjective endings

- a **iChecker** Listen and write the adjectives in the correct column according to the pronunciation of -ed.

amazed astonished confused disappointed
embarrassed frustrated infuriated inspired
offended shocked stressed terrified

 d dog	 t tie	/ɪd/
<i>amazed</i>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- b Listen and repeat the adjectives paying attention to the pronunciation of the -ed endings.

6 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a couple, Max and Ella, discussing the characteristics of different members of their families. Write **M** (Max's mum) or **D** (Max's dad). There are two adjectives which you don't need to use.

Who is...?

unwell
 helpful

stubborn
 selfish

critical
 insincere



- b Listen again. What examples does Ella give of Max's parents' behaviour?

- c Listen again with the audio script on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

career /kə'riə/

fall out (with sb) /fɔ:l aʊt/

learn from (a mistake) /lɜ:n frɒm/

make up (after an argument) /meɪk ʌp/

It drives me mad /ɪt draɪvz mi məd/

love life /lʌv laɪf/

on average /ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/

regret (doing sth) /rɪ'gret/

regrets (n) /rɪ'grets/

take up (an activity e.g. yoga) /teɪk ʌp/

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

Circle the right adverbs in the mini dialogues.

- 1 A How do you recycle your organic waste?
B We don't. *Ideally / Obviously / Unfortunately*, it's impossible to do that where we live.
- 2 A Who's in charge of emptying the bins in your house?
B *Amazingly / Gradually / Sadly*, my teenage son always takes the rubbish out.
- 3 A How do you dispose of old electrical devices?
B *Actually / Eventually / Unfortunately*, it's not usually a problem because I rarely buy new ones.
- 4 A What sort of things do you recycle?
B *Amazingly / Apparently / Basically*, we try to recycle as much as we can.
- 5 A Can you see any problems with recycling?
B *Actually / Anyway / Obviously*, you need four different bins in the kitchen, but apart from that, it's easy.
- 6 A What happened to that beautiful old vase you had?
B *Generally / Sadly / Strangely* it broke, so we had to throw it away.
- 7 A Have they come to empty the recycling bins yet?
B No, they haven't. They always come on Mondays, but *basically / in fact / strangely* they haven't been today.

2 READING

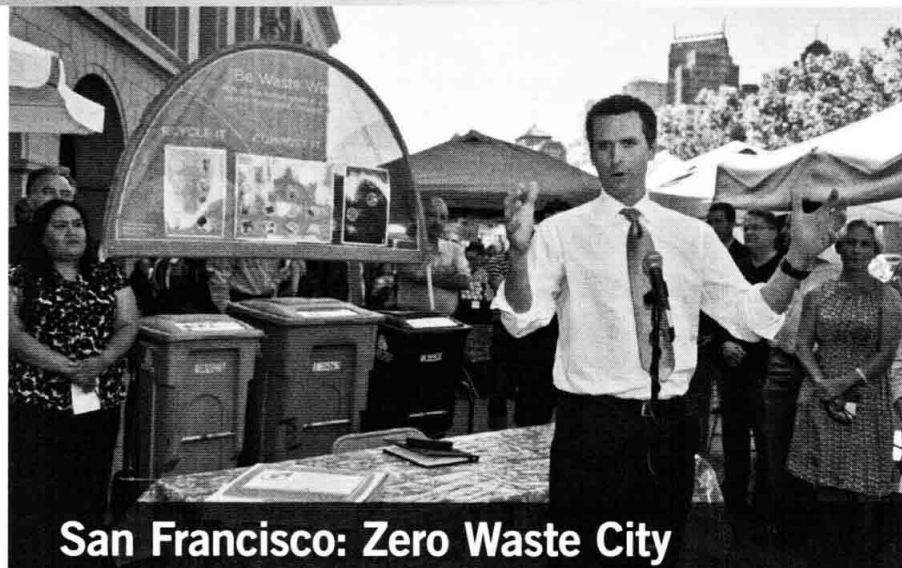
a Read the article about the zero waste policy in San Francisco. Complete it with the missing sentences. There is one sentence you do not need to use.

- A Then there is the question of penalties.
- B When recycling was first introduced, it was discovered that the largest remaining kind of trash was leftover food.
- C All kinds of trash can be found in these places from broken toys to unwanted CDs, and a lot of items that could have been recycled.
- D One of the few things that people are warned against putting here are plastic bags, which are not biodegradable at all.
- E He wants the city to achieve 100% zero waste.
- F The most commonly recycled items are glass bottles.

Glossary

garbage, trash *AmE* for rubbish

b Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.



San Francisco: Zero Waste City

Each year, Americans throw away about 250 million tons of garbage. That's roughly two kilos per person per day, most of which ends up in a landfill site. ¹ ___ As well as being an eyesore, landfills create environmental damage and emit harmful **greenhouse gases**, which have been shown to contribute to climate change. These concerns have prompted San Francisco and a handful of other cities to aim for a once-unthinkable goal: zero waste.

In 2009, San Francisco became the first city in the country to require that residents and businesses alike separate from their trash biodegradable items, like food scraps, and recyclable goods, like paper, metals, and plastic, into separate bins. And that has led to a big reduction in the amount of garbage headed to the landfill. The city's new laws have helped to keep 80% of its waste away from landfills, when the national average is 35%. However, the city mayor, Ed Lee, wants to go even further. ² ___

San Francisco's 80-year-old private garbage company has recently invented a new name for itself: Recology. ³ ___ This can be used to make a substance called compost, which can be added to soil to help plants grow. So, Recology set about building a new composting facility on an enormous complex to the northeast of San Francisco. Here they turn all of the city's **organic waste** into rich compost that is used by some of the nation's best vineyards. In the rest of the country, where composting is a rarity, 97% of food waste is disposed of in landfills.

Surprisingly, it isn't only food that residents are told to put into their compost bins; they are encouraged to put in all sorts of other garbage as well. This includes **packaging** where meat has been sold, food wrappings, paper napkins, tissues, used paper plates, and even milk cartons. In the right conditions, paper will biodegrade in two to four weeks. Compost bins provide these conditions because they are warm and moist. ⁴ ___ However, Ed Lee has found a solution to this problem, too: he has banned them from the city.

Not all San Franciscans are enthusiastic about Ed Lee's recycling policy because they say it is costing them more. Since last year, residents have had to pay for their recycling and compost bins, as well as their trash bins. ⁵ ___ Those who refuse to sort their garbage can face fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. Teams of workers from the city go round knocking on doors of residents who, without realizing it, have had their garbage cans inspected by auditors early in the morning. The idea is to educate people on composting and recycling and answer any questions they may have. So far, no fines have been imposed and only warnings have been given out. And city officials say that the more people know about zero waste, the keener they are to support the policy.

6A Music and emotion

1 READING

a Read the article quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 What danger does the article refer to?
- 2 Who is affected by the problem?

b Read the article again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The writer's mother didn't want her to go to the concert. T
- 2 The music at the concert was louder than the sound of a jet plane taking off. —
- 3 After the concert, the writer had no symptoms of hearing damage. —
- 4 The writer had problems with her hearing at work, but not at home. —
- 5 The writer pretended that she could hear what a person at the party was saying. —
- 6 Despite her problems, the writer can still hear sounds at the bottom range of the scale. —
- 7 The doctors told her that her hearing would eventually recover. —
- 8 Now the writer wears a device in one ear to help her hear better. —
- 9 According to the writer, most people don't take the dangers of hearing loss seriously. —

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match to definitions 1–8.

- 1 obviously _____
- 2 showed annoyance at something that was said _____
- 3 not fashionable _____
- 4 affect your senses in a way that is very unpleasant or uncomfortable _____
- 5 very annoying _____
- 6 in the end we discover _____
- 7 sounds that you can hear, but you are not listening to _____
- 8 become worse _____

The hidden dangers of rock music



Twenty-two years ago as I left the house to go to see Motörhead – known at the time as 'the loudest band in the world' – my mother's words followed me out of the door: 'You'll ruin your hearing one day!' At the time, I rolled my eyes dramatically, and proceeded to assault my ears with 140 decibels of noise, which I now know is ten decibels above the sound of a jet plane taking off. That night, I left the venue with my ears ringing and it took more than a week for the ringing to diminish. But after that, I thought no more of it.

That is, until I was in my mid-20s. I was working in a busy store with background noise from shoppers and music, and I started finding it difficult to hear what customers were saying. At home, my husband began to notice that I was either mishearing or not hearing things at all. On one occasion when we were at a noisy party I had no idea what someone was saying to me, but I was nodding and smiling as if I understood. Afterwards, my husband informed me that the person had been telling me that her dog had just died. Needless to say, I was extremely embarrassed. The result of this episode was that I went to see my GP to have my hearing checked.

The news was not good. I had hearing loss of 50 per cent. It affected the top range of my hearing, which meant that any high-pitched noises, speech, phones, and day-to-day sounds were gone. I also had tinnitus, which was causing an infuriating ringing in my ears. The doctors explained that years of listening to loud music had caused the tiny sensory hair cells in the inner ear to become irreversibly flattened – meaning I would never hear properly again. And unless I protected my ears, my hearing would deteriorate even more.

So it turns out that my mother was right and I have, indeed, ruined my hearing. Today, I wear a pair of hearing aids that are quite discreet but still definitely very uncool. But according to the World Health Organization, I am not alone. They say that around four million Britons risk serious damage to their ears by exposure to loud music. Hours spent listening to music on MP3 players and at concerts are to blame.

There are so many things that can be done to protect our hearing and it is often a case of 'it'll never happen to me' or thinking that 'only old people go deaf'. However, in our modern life, where most people spend half their time plugged into a music device, it is very likely that it may, indeed, happen to you.



2 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

a Circle the correct form.

- We would like *paying* / **(to pay)** / *pay* our bill now as we're leaving early tomorrow.
- My husband doesn't mind *doing* / *to do* / *do* housework.
- I must *listening* / *to listen* / *listen* to some of their songs before I go to the concert.
- Our teacher makes us *checking* / *to check* / *check* our homework.
- Tom's doctor suggested *seeing* / *to see* / *see* a specialist about his back.
- Mark learned *playing* / *to play* / *play* the guitar when he was a teenager.
- My girlfriend's very possessive. She doesn't let me *going out* / *to go out* / *go out* with my friends any more.
- The man denied *stealing* / *to steal* / *steal* the laptop from my bag.
- Kim expects *getting* / *to get* / *get* her exam results on Friday.
- I've given up *buying* / *to buy* / *buy* CDs because it's cheaper to download the tracks I like.
- I can't imagine *having to* / *to have to* / *have to* get up at 6.00 every morning.
- He managed *passing* / *to pass* / *pass* his driving test although he was really nervous.

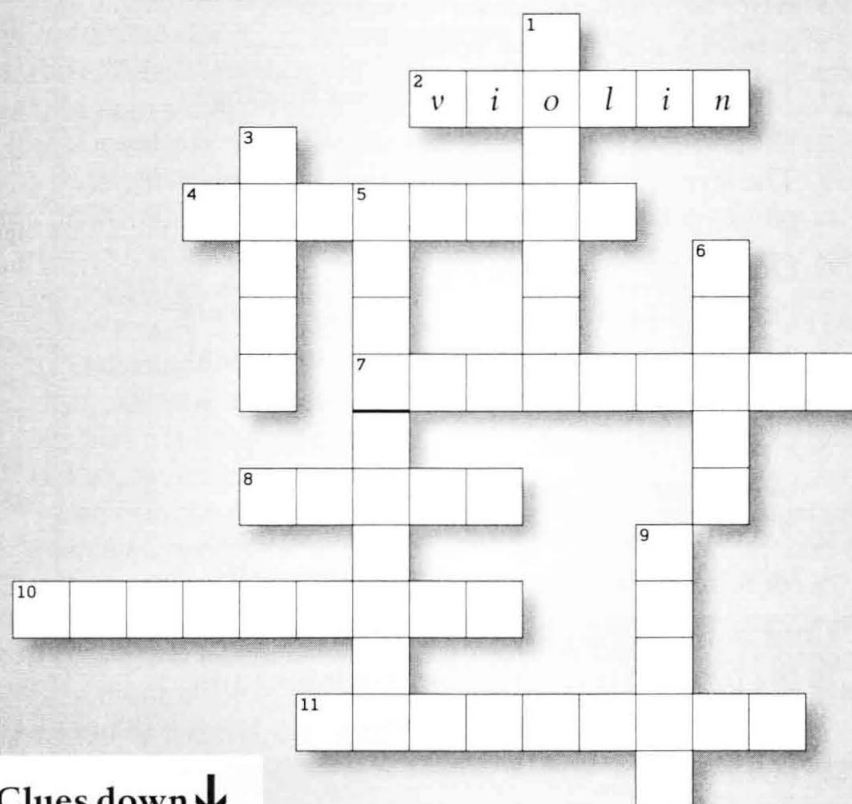
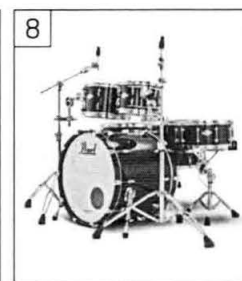
b Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from the box.

buy call climb find
iron read send spend

- My sister is trying to find a new job. She doesn't get on with her boss.
- Do you remember _____ the apple tree in our parents' garden when we were children?
- We need _____ a plumber because the shower's broken.
- Laura forgot _____ her mother a birthday card.
- I remembered _____ the milk, but I forgot to buy any bread!
- If you can't sleep at night, try _____ a book in bed. It will help you relax.
- That shirt needs _____ if you want to wear it tonight.
- I'll never forget _____ a romantic weekend in Paris with my first boyfriend.

3 VOCABULARY music

Clues across →







Clues down ↓



4 PRONUNCIATION

words from other languages

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1  keys	choir church orchestra psychology
2  chess	cappuccino cello concerto macchiato
3  shower	chauffeur chef chic chorus
4  keys	bouquet encore fiancé hypochondriac

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

c **iChecker** Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 A lot of paparazzi took _____ of the film star.
- 2 The _____ is ruined by the _____.
- 3 The _____ brought me my _____.
- 4 The technician gave the _____ a new _____.
- 5 The dancers in that _____ had a natural sense of _____.

d Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the sentences.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

be moved to tears /bi mu:vɪd tə tiəz/

cacophony /kə'kɒfəni/

deaf /def/

make a fool of yourself /meɪk ə fu:l ɒv jɔ:'self/

musical genre /'mju:zɪkl 'ʒɒnrə/

nostalgia /nɒ'stældʒə/

piece of music /pi:s ɒv 'mju:zɪk/

profoundly /prə'faʊndli/

solo artist /'səʊləs 'ɑ:tɪst/

weep /wi:p/

5 LISTENING



- a **iChecker** Listen to a critic talking about a documentary film. What is the film mainly about?
- A It tells the story of a man who suffers from Alzheimer's disease.
 - B It explains the different phases an Alzheimer's patient experiences.
 - C It describes a new treatment for Alzheimer's patients.
- b Listen again and choose the right answer.
- 1 In his job, Dan Cohen is...
 - a a film maker.
 - b a musician.
 - c a social worker.
 - 2 Cohen creates the playlists for Alzheimer's patients to help them...
 - a feel happier.
 - b communicate better with their families.
 - c recover some of their memories.
 - 3 The first time Henry listens to his playlist, he...
 - a is transformed.
 - b starts crying.
 - c starts dancing.
 - 4 When the patients are wearing their headphones, they...
 - a don't talk to anybody else.
 - b are much more sociable.
 - c don't take any notice of the staff.
 - 5 Dan Cohen wants other people to help him by...
 - a creating playlists for old people.
 - b giving money to the city's care homes.
 - c giving the project devices that they no longer use.
- c Listen again with the audio script on p.73 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

6B Sleeping Beauty

1 GRAMMAR

used to, be used to, get used to

a Circle the correct answer.

- Before my sister had children she used to sleep / sleeping for eight hours every night.
- When we moved to Britain from Poland we weren't used to *drive* / *driving* on the left.
- Chris got divorced last year but he soon got used to *live* / *living* on his own.
- I *used to* / *use to* know her, but we lost touch years ago.
- My parents are slowly getting used to *be* / *being* retired.
- My new job is exhausting. I'm not used to *work* / *working* so hard.
- Did you use to *play* / *playing* a musical instrument at school?
- When Bill was a student, he *used to* / *was used to* eat pizza every day.

b Rewrite the sentences using a form of *used to*, *get used to*, or *be used to* and a verb.

- Stephen wasn't so assertive in the past.
Stephen didn't use to be so assertive.
- Has working at night become less of a problem now?
Have you _____ at night?
- I don't normally have breakfast so early.
I'm _____ breakfast so early.
- Chloe wore her sister's clothes when she was a child.
Chloe _____ her sister's clothes when she was a child.
- We have adapted to living in the country very quickly.
We have _____ in the country very quickly.
- She often looks after people so she will make an excellent nurse.
She is _____ people, so she will make an excellent nurse.
- They still don't know how to use the new system – they keep making mistakes.
They haven't _____ the new system yet.
- I couldn't sleep because I don't normally sleep on a sofa.
I couldn't sleep because I _____ on a sofa.

2 READING

- a Read the article quickly. Do the couple feel the same way about Adam's sleep talking?
- b Read the text again and complete it with the missing sentences. There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.
- A Ironically, Adam has never eaten them in his life.
B Karen's blog, Sleep Talkin' Man, has become an internet hit in more than fifty countries.
C Instead of investing in earplugs, she records her husband's comments.
D He went there once as a child, but he doesn't remember it.
E He thinks that his sleep-talking might be some sort of therapeutic process, because he always wakes up fully refreshed and relaxed.
F Karen says that Adam doesn't talk every night, but when he does, it happens every thirty seconds or few minutes.

How to deal with a sleep-talking husband

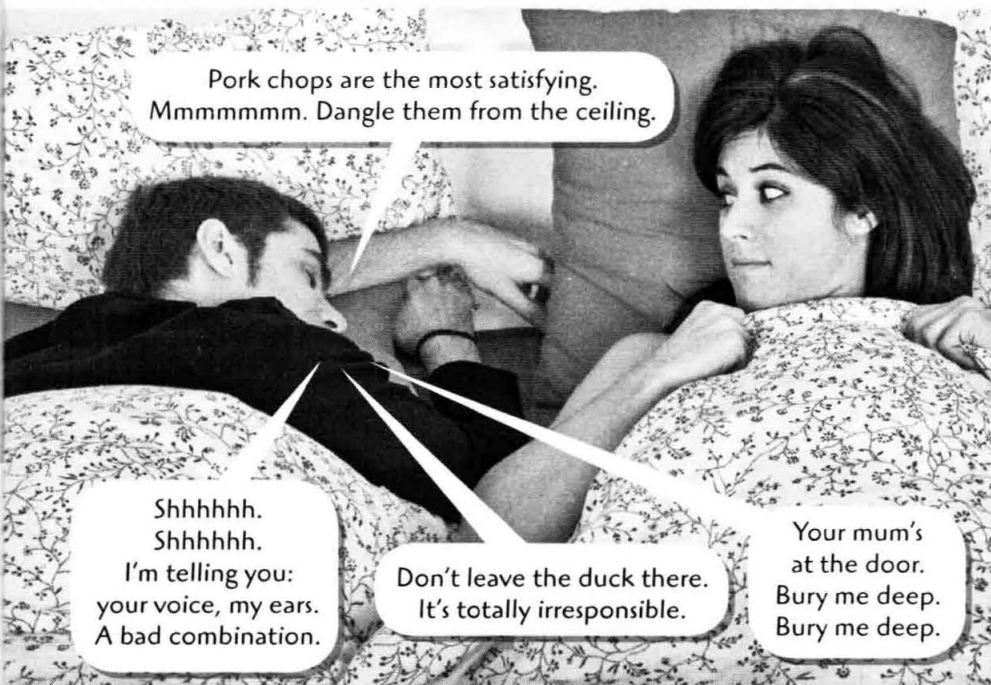
Most women would find it infuriating to be woken up night after night by their husband talking in his sleep. But one woman in the UK has found an interesting way of dealing with the problem. ¹ ____ And then she posts them on the internet.

36-year-old Karen Slavick Lennard is a web-products manager, and she's married to Adam, an advertising account director, also 36. They live together in Richmond, in south-west London. Karen first entered Adam's lines onto her laptop by hand, but now she uses a voice-activated recorder. 'I find every single thing Adam says hilarious,' she says, 'I cannot believe what he comes out with, and neither can he. We laugh like crazy every morning.' ² ____ Then he suddenly stops.

Adam talks about everything and anything in his sleep; from vampire penguins to zombie guinea pigs. Examples of the things he has said in a typical week include, from Tuesday night: 'Pork chops are the most satisfying. Mmmmmmm. Dangle them from the ceiling.' ³ ____ And then on Sunday at 5 a.m., he mumbled:

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to definitions 1–10.

- 1 sudden expressions of strong feeling _____
- 2 made upset _____
- 3 said quietly without opening the mouth properly _____
- 4 put a dead body in the ground _____
- 5 says something unexpectedly _____
- 6 hang freely _____
- 7 taking action to solve _____
- 8 behaving in a wild way, without any control _____
- 9 the ability to remember _____
- 10 completely ridiculous _____



'Your mum's at the door. Bury me deep. Bury me deep.' Another of his most memorable comments is: 'Shhhhhh. Shhhhhh. I'm telling you: your voice, my ears. A bad combination.'

Adam was gobsmacked when he first heard the strange statements recorded by his wife. 'I have no recollection of the absurd things I say,' he explains. 'They are not things that I would ever say or that any normal person would ever say.' At first, Adam was put out by the recordings and he refused to listen to them, but later he realized that they were quite fun. 'It was just my subconscious fully uninhibited and running riot,' he says. ⁴ _____ And both he and his wife look forward to listening to the tapes in the morning.

In fact, Karen and Adam are not the only ones who find Adam's outbursts entertaining. ⁵ _____ The couple have now started selling T-shirts and bags printed with Adam's comments on the site. The most popular among them are products featuring this one: 'Don't leave the duck there. It's totally irresponsible.'

3 VOCABULARY sleep



a Complete the sentences with a word connected to sleep.

- 1 We were cold in bed, so we opened the wardrobe to look for a blanket.
- 2 I never ov _____, because I always set my alarm clock before I go to bed.
- 3 She has to wear earplugs at night because her husband sn_____.
- 4 I was feeling sl_____ so I went to bed.
- 5 My grandmother takes sl_____ p_____ to help her to sleep.
- 6 It's impossible to wake Matt up. He sleeps like a l_____.
- 7 Alex never drinks coffee after dinner, because it k_____ him a_____.
- 8 I was so tired that I fell asleep as soon as my head hit the p_____.

b Match the words in the box to the definitions.

duvet fast asleep insomnia jet-lagged
nap nightmare set yawn

- 1 a thick cover filled with feathers that you sleep under duvet
- 2 a short sleep during the day _____
- 3 the condition of being unable to sleep _____
- 4 you do this to an alarm _____ (it)
- 5 a very bad dream _____
- 6 you feel like this when you fly, for example, from London to New York _____
- 7 you sometimes do this when you're tired or bored _____
- 8 you're in this state when you're unlikely to wake up soon _____






4 PRONUNCIATION

sentence stress and linking

- a iChecker** Listen and repeat the sentences. Try to link the words and copy the rhythm.
- We used to use blankets, but now we have a duvet.
 - I'm not used to having a nap after lunch.
 - We soon got used to living in our new house.
 - I never used to have problems sleeping.
 - Terry is used to working at night.
 - She couldn't get used to living on her own.

- b** Write the words in the correct column.

alarm asleep fall fast insomnia
jet-lagged nap nightmare siesta yawn

1  horse	2  car	3  cat
_____	alarm	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
4  computer	5  chair	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	

- c iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

century /'sentʃəri/
deep sleep /di:p sli:p/
nightfall /'naɪt fɔ:l/
loyal /'lɔ:əl/
pray /preɪ/
sleepwalk /'sli:p wɔ:k/
syndrome /'sɪndrəʊm/
video gamer /'vɪdiəʊ 'geɪmə/
virtual reality /vɜ:tʃuəl ri:'æləti/

5 LISTENING



- a iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about how diet affects sleep and choose the best answer.

The dietician gives advice about...in order to sleep well.

- what we should eat and drink
- what we shouldn't eat and drink
- what we should and shouldn't eat and drink

- b** Listen again and complete the notes.

1 Avoid _____ in the afternoon and evening.

2 Don't eat a lot of _____ at dinnertime.

3 Don't have dinner _____ so as not to lie down with a full stomach.

4 Have a _____ in the evening instead of a heavy meal.

5 Don't drink too much _____ so as not to have to go to the _____ during the night.

6 Have a hot _____ before you go to bed.

7 If necessary, take valerian in _____ or tablet form to fall asleep more _____.

- c** Listen again with the audio script on p.73 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

7A Don't argue!

1 GRAMMAR past modals: *must have*, etc.

a Complete the sentences with *must have*, *might have* or *can't have* and the verbs in brackets.

- You must have been delighted when you passed your driving test – it was your first time wasn't it? (be)
- I'm not sure where Mark is, but he _____ home. He wasn't feeling well earlier on. (go)
- You _____ my parents at the supermarket. They're away on holiday. (see)
- I don't know why Ruth hasn't arrived yet, but she _____ the wrong bus. (take)
- The 'For Sale' sign is still up outside their house. They _____ yet. (move)
- Those boys look really guilty. They _____ something wrong. (do)



b Complete the sentences using *should* | *shouldn't* | *ought to* | *oughtn't to have* + a verb from the box.

buy dress up fill up go off
leave shout stay up take

- My brother isn't talking to me. I shouldn't have shouted at him.
- We're running out of petrol. We _____ at the last garage.
- Someone has taken Ben's smartphone. He _____ it on his desk.
- You won't be able to walk in those shoes. You _____ such high heels.
- Jessie missed her train. She _____ a taxi to the station.
- Your cousins look really scruffy. They _____ for the wedding.
- My alarm clock isn't working. It _____ at half past seven.
- I had a nightmare last night. I _____ to watch that horror film.

c Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use the past form of the modal verbs.

must / tell	might / leave	can't / be
may / fall	can't / see	must / forget
might / not / hear	may / not / have	

- I wonder where my gloves are. I might have left them in the car or maybe in the hall.
- My father knew about the surprise party. Someone _____ him about it.
- I don't understand how the accident happened. The driver _____ asleep.
- Adam passed the exam without studying. It _____ very difficult.
- I'm sure my grandmother was in, but she didn't answer the door. She _____ the bell.
- When I got up this morning, the TV was still on in the living room. You _____ to turn it off.
- The children didn't make their beds this morning. They _____ time.
- A Your boyfriend walked past me without saying hello.
B He _____ you.



2 READING

a Read the text quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the problem with online arguments?
- 2 What does Professor Markman think is the solution?

Internet rage: a new trend?

Until now, people have usually carried out their arguments face-to-face. A disagreement occurs and each side wants to make his or her views known. But the internet has changed all this. Today, more and more people are **getting involved** in arguments online.

Many of these take place in the comments section following on from articles on news websites. The tone of some of the posts on these **threads** can be extremely aggressive. So why is everyone so angry on the internet?

Art Markman, a professor of psychology at the University of Texas, has an explanation for this. Firstly, he points out that the people who post these comments are anonymous. Nobody knows their real name or who they are, which means that they do not have to explain their actions. Secondly, the commenter and the person who is the **target** of their anger are not actually in the same room. The distance between them makes the commenter lose his inhibitions and so he becomes more **offensive**. Thirdly, it is much easier to be **nasty** in writing than in speech, according to Professor Markman.

Although Professor Markman believes in self-expression, he regards online arguments as a complete waste of time. He says that the whole point of an argument is to try to persuade someone else to agree with you. In order to do this, the people involved have to listen to each other. This sort of interaction is **lacking** on the internet, says Professor Markman. Exchanges on comment threads do not happen in real time and so people have longer to focus on their opinion and write lengthy monologues to justify themselves. In the process, they become even more convinced that they are right, and they stop listening to other people. In the end, there is a complete absence of communication and the only thing they have achieved is to work themselves up into a **rage**.

So, what is the solution? Professor Markman does not think that comment threads should be banned, but he does think that controls should be stricter. In his view, it is the news outlets themselves who should be responsible for the content of the thread. 'If, on a website, comments are left up that are making personal attacks in the nastiest way, you're sending the message that this is acceptable human behaviour', he says. Professor Markman would like site administrators to **remove** the offending remarks from the comment thread. 'Having a conversation with someone you don't agree with is a skill,' he says. Unfortunately, it seems to be a skill that some commenters are not familiar with.



b Read the text again and choose the right answers.

- 1 Arguments on the internet occur most frequently when someone...
 - a expresses an opinion in the wrong way.
 - b has a negative opinion about a website.
 - c disagrees with a comment about an article.
- 2 According to Professor Markman, arguments online are more aggressive than face-to-face arguments because the commenter...
 - a lives in a different town or country.
 - b doesn't disclose their identity.
 - c is experienced in commenting on articles.
- 3 Professor Markman thinks that online arguments have no value because people tend to...
 - a spend too long reading other people's views.
 - b make too many mistakes in their comments.
 - c ignore other people's opinions.
- 4 In Professor Markman's view, an online argument usually results in the participants...
 - a feeling angry.
 - b avoiding a particular website.
 - c writing fewer comments in the future.
- 5 Professor Markman believes that news websites should...
 - a stop allowing people to comment on their articles.
 - b monitor comment threads more carefully.
 - c prohibit certain people from posting comments.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 She had a particularly nasty customer last week, who made her cry.
- 2 I was the _____ of a lot of criticism after the article I wrote last week.
- 3 Since he retired, he has been _____ local politics.
- 4 When he was a child he used to get into a _____ when he didn't get what he wanted.
- 5 I found your comment about my friend's appearance extremely _____.
- 6 The police will _____ any vehicles which are illegally parked.
- 7 I feel there is something _____ in my life.
- 8 Internet _____ are often dominated by a small number of angry people.

3 VOCABULARY verbs often confused

a Choose the correct verbs.

- 1 I wish / hope they'll accept my credit card as I don't have enough cash.
- 2 I don't *mind* / *matter* where we go. The important thing is to have a holiday.
- 3 My daughter will do anything to *avoid* / *prevent* doing housework. She's really lazy.
- 4 *Remember* / *Remind* me to send my dad a card. It's his birthday next week.
- 5 My boyfriend and I often *argue* / *discuss* about his friends. I really don't like them.
- 6 Susan *looks* / *seems* really unhappy in her new job. She was telling me about it on the phone today.
- 7 I didn't *notice* / *realize* what the thief was wearing. It was too dark to see anything.

b Complete the sentences with the correct verb from each pair in the past simple.

advise / warn beat / win deny / refuse
expect / wait lay / lie raise / rise rob / steal

- 1 The tour guide warned us that the area was dangerous at night.
- 2 I _____ our team to lose, but in the end they won.
- 3 Scotland _____ Ireland 3–2.
- 4 Somebody _____ me while I was asleep. They took my credit cards and all my money.
- 5 My colleague _____ taking the file, but I saw it later on his desk.
- 6 Last year we just _____ on the beach all day when we were on holiday.
- 7 House prices _____ last month for the first time this year.

4 MINI GRAMMAR would rather

Rewrite the sentences using *would rather*.

- 1 I'd prefer to sit by the window than next to the aisle.
I'd rather sit by the window than next to the aisle.
- 2 What do you want to do, stay in or go out?

- 3 I don't really want to cook tonight if you don't mind.

- 4 Where do you want to go, Greece or Italy?

- 5 I'd prefer to walk than take the car.

- 6 I don't really want to go to the cinema if you don't mind.

5 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a **iChecker** Listen and repeat the second sentences. Copy the rhythm.

- 1 They're taking Steve to hospital. He **might** have **broken** a **bone**.
- 2 Diana isn't here yet. She **can't** have **got** my **message**.
- 3 It was only a joke. She **shouldn't** have got so angry.
- 4 This restaurant is packed. We **should** have **booked** a table.
- 5 I didn't hear the phone. I **must** have **been** asleep.
- 6 Becky and Ian haven't come to the party. They **may** have **forgotten** about it.

6 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to five speakers talking about a time when they had an argument with someone. Where did the arguments start?

- 1 In the _____.
- 2 In the _____.
- 3 In the _____.
- 4 In the _____.
- 5 At _____.

b Listen again and write the number of the speaker in each box.

The argument finished when somebody...

- A confirmed who was right.
B realized they had forgotten something.
C said something unrelated to the conversation.
D made a terrible mess.
E physically removed one of the people involved.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- avoid confrontation /ə'vɔɪd kɒnfrən'teɪʃn/
back up (an argument) /bæk ʌp/
bother (v) /'bɒðə/
bring up (a topic of conversation) /brɪŋ ʌp/
blame (sb for doing sth) /bleɪm/
change the subject /tʃeɪndʒ ðə 'sʌbdʒɪkt/
insult (sb) /ɪn'sʌlt/
insult (n) /'ɪnsʌlt/
threaten /'θreɪn/
swear word /'swɛə wɜ:d/

7B Actors acting

1 GRAMMAR

verbs of the senses

a Circle the correct form.

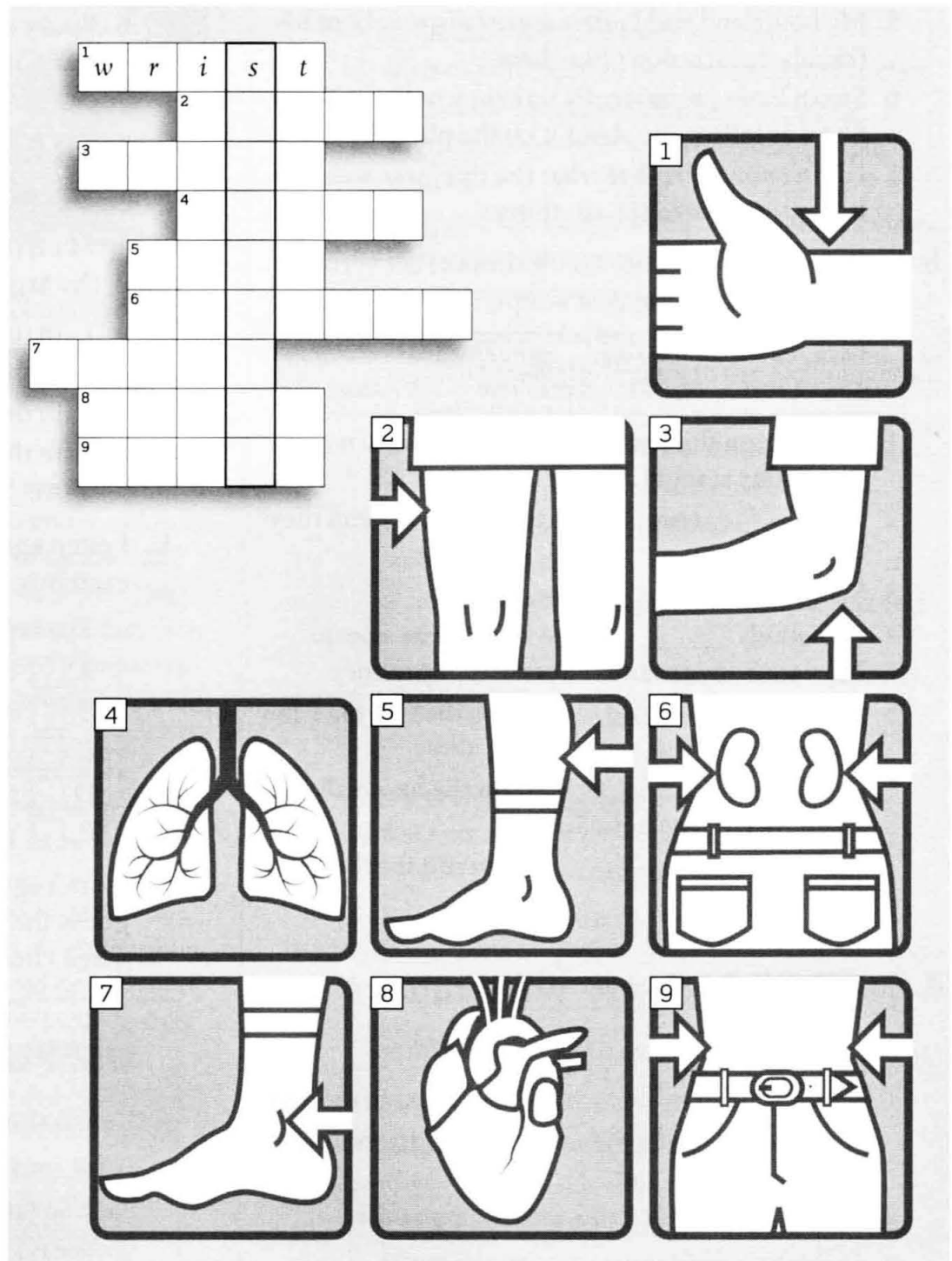
- Your skin feels / feels like dry.
You need to use some cream.
- Ken's sweating. He looks / looks as if he's been running.
- We need to take out the rubbish.
The kitchen smells / smells like terrible.
- I'm not sure what's in this curry but it tastes like / tastes as if chicken.
- I think this bag is real leather. It feels like / feels as if leather anyway.
- It sounds / sounds as if Becky has finally got up. I can hear her moving around.
- This soup tastes / tastes as if you used sugar instead of salt.

b Complete the sentences with a verb of the senses + like or as if where necessary.

- A lot of singers today sound exactly the same.
- This salad _____ horrible – it's really salty.
- Your boyfriend _____ a policeman – he's tall and well built.
- Have you turned off the cooker? It _____ something is burning.
- What's that noise? It _____ thunder.
- My skin _____ much softer since I've been using a new face cream.
- Martha's hair is in a mess. She _____ she's just got out of bed.

2 VOCABULARY the body

a Complete the puzzle to find the hidden body part.



b Circle the correct answer.

- My boyfriend eats / bites his nails when he's nervous.
- You must be tired because you can't stop *scratching* / yawning.
- John went into the room and *shook* / winked hands with the interviewer.
- She *waved* / frowned at me from the other side of the street to get my attention.
- Jessie *clapped* / combed her hair and put on her jacket to go out.
- I hate it when people *stare* / raise at me when I am on a bus or on the underground.

3 READING

- a Read the article quickly and choose the right answer.

What kind of clues does the article say can enable us to spot a liar?

- a verbal clues
 - b non-verbal clues
 - c both verbal and non-verbal clues
- b Read the article again and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
- 1 White lies are less serious than other lies. ___
 - 2 Ordinary people are conscious of just over half of the lies they are told. ___
 - 3 People who are lying cannot keep still. ___
 - 4 Liars are incapable of maintaining eye contact. ___
 - 5 It is easy to smile, even when you don't feel like it. ___
 - 6 You can detect a real smile because of the lines around the mouth. ___
 - 7 People will know that you are lying if you shake your head when you say yes. ___
 - 8 Liars never shrug their shoulders when they are telling you a story. ___
 - 9 People only use one side of their face to show contempt. ___
 - 10 As soon as you spot a person making one of the signs, you know that they are lying. ___

- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

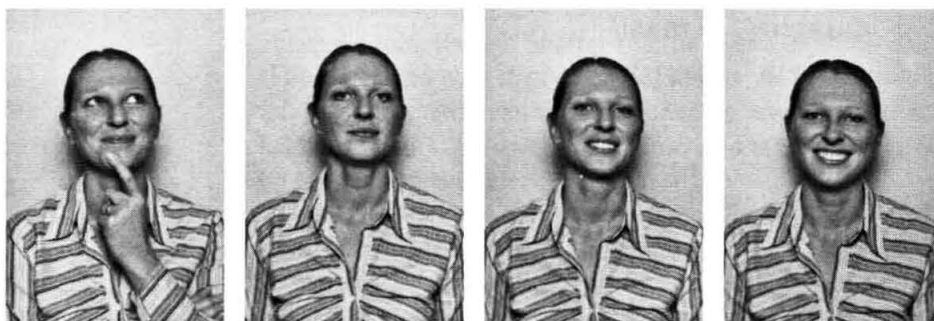
- 1 It is a popular _____ that we only use 10% of our brains.
- 2 I _____ you won't be going to the party now that you know your ex-wife will be there.
- 3 She lit a candle to try to _____ the smell of smoke in the room.
- 4 That watch must be a _____. You can't get a Rolex for that price!
- 5 I sometimes tell my wife _____ to avoid arguments.
- 6 Little children tend to _____. Sometimes, they just can't keep still.
- 7 We'll soon know if those boys broke the window or not. Their guilty faces will _____.
- 8 They are examining the document to see if it is _____.

How to spot a liar

People tell us lies every single day. Some of these lies are **white lies**, told to protect our social dignity or to keep a secret which needs to be kept. But others are more dangerous and can cause serious problems. According to Pamela Meyer in her best-selling book *Liespotters*, most of us only realize that someone is lying to us 54% of the time. In her book, Ms Meyer explains the patterns used to recognize deception by liespotters like herself.

Ms Meyer starts by disproving some of the myths about liars and their body language. For example, most people believe that liars tend to move around and **idget** a lot when they are not telling the truth. In fact, people tend to freeze their upper bodies when they are lying, she says. Another **misconception** is that liars will not look a person in the eye. According to Ms Meyer, they maintain eye contact a little too much because they have already heard about the myth. In general, liars are very good actors but one thing that can **give them away** is their smile.

In her book, Ms Meyer explains how it is possible to detect a **fake** smile. Smiling is a conscious action, she says, and anybody can do it just by contracting the muscles in their cheeks. The secret to a real smile lies in the eyes. We have some lines at the outer corner of our eyes called crow's feet, which appear when we give a **genuine** smile. It is impossible to consciously contract the muscles around the eyes to produce these lines. This means that a smile which doesn't reach the eyes is not real.



Further signs that give liars away, according to Ms Meyer, are differences between their words and their actions. Someone who shakes their head when they are saying 'yes' is lying, as is a person who shrugs their shoulders when they are trying to tell a convincing story. Facial expressions are another clue. Liars are experts at faking expressions for long periods of time in order to **mask** what they really feel. Often, the emotion they are trying to hide suddenly appears on their face for a second. Ms Meyer identifies the worst of these emotions as contempt: a feeling that a person is without value. Contempt is shown by pulling one corner of the lips up and in.

Ms Meyer warns us, however, that we shouldn't **presume** that somebody is lying just because we have seen *one* of the signs. But we should be suspicious when we see many of the signs together. When we spot that we're being lied to, our next job is to find out the truth, and that requires completely different skills.

4 MINI GRAMMAR as

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 As I hadn't set my alarm | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I'm not as assertive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 My brother works as | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 As we were boarding the plane | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 As the reviews were bad | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Today is just as hot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 On the picnic we used a sheet as | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 As the actors came back on stage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a the audience started to clap.
b as yesterday.
c a tablecloth.
d we didn't go and see the film.
e as my sister.
f I overslept this morning.
g an educational psychologist.
h I dropped my passport.

5 PRONUNCIATION silent letters

Cross out the silent consonants in these words.
Use the phonetics to help you.

- 1 ~~x~~rist /rist/
2 thumb /θʌm/
3 kneel /ni:l/
4 palm /pɑ:m/
5 muscle /'mʌsl/
6 whistle /'wɪsl/

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

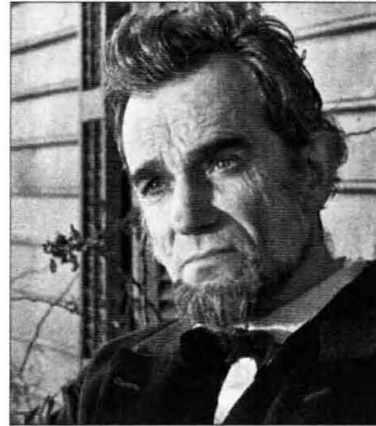
Learn these words and phrases.

- achieve (sth) /ə'tʃi:v/
body language /'bɒdi læŋgwɪdʒ/
confess (to a crime) /kən'fes/
credible / believable /'kredəbl/ /bɪ'li:vəbl/
decipher /dɪ'saɪfə/
enable (sb to do something) /ɪ'neɪbl/
observe /əb'zɜ:v/
significance / meaning /sɪg'nɪfɪkəns/ /'mi:nɪŋ/
sincere /sɪn'sɪə/
spot (sth) /spɒt/

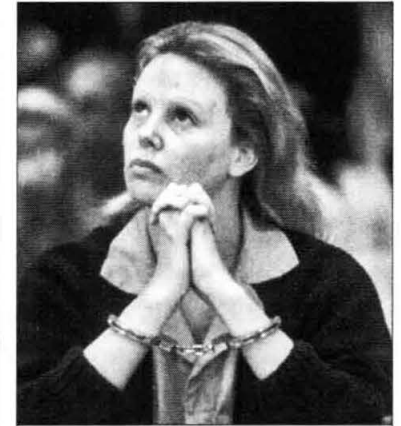
6 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about acting. According to the programme, what two things do the actors below have in common?

- 1 _____
2 _____



Daniel Day-Lewis



Charlize Theron

- b Listen again and choose the right answer.

- 1 Method actors are able to reproduce the...of their characters.
a appearance b emotions c voices
- 2 A sense memory is the recollection of...from the past.
a events b feelings c experiences
- 3 Actors do sense memory exercises...
a for short periods.
b for long periods on several days.
c for one long period.
- 4 Unlike method actors, ordinary actors use their... when they perform.
a minds b minds and bodies c bodies
- 5 Actor Daniel Day-Lewis...before filming starts.
a lives like his character
b meets his character
c writes about his character
- 6 People were so impressed by Charlize Theron in *Monster* because...
a she lost a lot of weight for the part.
b she looked incredibly attractive on the screen.
c she was capable of playing a completely different role.
- c Listen again with the audioscript on p.74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Colloquial English Talking about... acting

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

Complete the modifiers in the sentences.

- 1 The actors were utterly exhausted when the play was over.
- 2 The plot left the audience feeling com_____ bewildered.
- 3 As far as I'm concerned, the film was tre_____ overrated.
- 4 So far, reviews of the play have been over_____ positive.
- 5 Mozart was an extra_____ talented musician.
- 6 The director was ab_____ delighted to receive the award.
- 7 All of the characters were wearing fan_____ original costumes.

2 READING

- a Read the biographical information about Peter Shaffer. Then read the article about how *Amadeus* was made and choose the correct answers.

- 1 What was it about Mozart that appealed to Peter Shaffer?
 - a The opposing sides of his character.
 - b His outstanding talent as a musician.
 - c His lack of maturity.
 - d His relationship with his family and friends.
- 2 Why did Peter Shaffer ask Peter Hall to direct *Amadeus*?
 - a Because he was one of Shaffer's best friends.
 - b Because he was the director of a prestigious theatre.
 - c Because he had more directing experience than Dexter.
 - d Because he knew a lot about the operas of the main character in the play.
- 3 Who had doubts about Simon Callow's ability to play the leading role?
 - a Peter Shaffer
 - b John Dexter
 - c Simon Callow
 - d Peter Hall
- 4 What did Peter Shaffer do while the cast was rehearsing?
 - a He made sure that the actors didn't laugh.
 - b He adapted some of his original ideas.
 - c He checked that the actors were following the script.
 - d He made a note of any problems that came up.
- 5 What was the initial reaction to the play?
 - a Everybody loved it.
 - b Its reception was mixed.
 - c Most people were very angry about it.
 - d Nobody liked it.

- b Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

THE MAKING OF *Amadeus*



The play *Amadeus* was written by the English playwright Peter Shaffer. He came up with the idea after reading extensively about the composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. In the course of his reading, he was struck by the contrast between the quality of Mozart's music, which was obviously the work of a genius, and the silliness of his letters written to his family and friends, which could have been written by an eight-year-old. The tone of the letters was often rather vulgar.

Once his play was complete, Shaffer had to decide on a director. The experienced director John Dexter had previously directed three of Shaffer's plays and so he was the obvious choice. However, the two fell out over financial issues, so Shaffer had to find an alternative. During a conversation with Peter Hall, the director of the Royal National Theatre, Hall told Shaffer how much he longed to direct *Amadeus*. Having directed productions of most of Mozart's operas, Shaffer decided that he was the ideal person for the job.

Before his quarrel with Shaffer, Dexter had already cast Simon Callow, then a young unknown actor, as Mozart. In the period between directors, Callow had started having doubts about his role. He told Shaffer that he didn't think he was the right person to play the composer. Shaffer, however, trusted Dexter's judgment even though he had no idea then about Callow's talents. He reassured Callow, who eventually agreed to go ahead with the role.

Rehearsals for the play started badly. At first, when Callow said his lines, the cast got the giggles because the language was so childish and vulgar. But then, playwright and director got the actors together to discuss the childishness behind Mozart's genius, and they began to understand what the play was trying to say. From then on, the actors were impatient for rehearsals to start each day. While they were rehearsing, Shaffer sat in the stalls, rewriting some of the scenes. According to the playwright, rehearsals were a joy to watch and both director and actors now felt confident that the play would become a theatre classic.

On the opening night, Peter Shaffer was criticized by some members of the audience for portraying Mozart as an imbecile. Others, however, praised the way in which the playwright had chosen to show both sides of the composer's personality. They realized that the vulgarity was meant to highlight Mozart's humanity in contrast to his genius. Despite the controversy, *Amadeus* was a great success, and it won the 1981 Tony Award for Best Play. The play was later adapted by Shaffer for the 1984 Academy Award-winning film of the same name.

Glossary

John Dexter a leading English director of opera and theatre (1925–1990)

Peter Hall an English theatre and film director, director of the Royal National Theatre from 1973 to 1988 (1930–)

8A Beat the robbers...and the burglars

1 VOCABULARY crime and punishment

a Order the letters to make words for crimes.



- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 gbrryual | <u>burglary</u> |
| 2 jkihigcan | _____ |
| 3 gsunimlgg | _____ |
| 4 mtriserero | _____ |
| 5 lsivdnaam | _____ |
| 6 rudaf | _____ |
| 7 bbrriey | _____ |
| 8 drmeur | _____ |

b Complete the chart.

Crime	Criminal	Verb
kidnapping	<i>kidnapper</i>	<i>to kidnap</i>
	blackmailer	
		to sell drugs
mugging		
	rapist	
		to steal
robbery		
	stalker	
		to hack

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of a word from a or b.

- The kidnapper took the child while she was playing outside her house.
- Fortunately there were no customers in the bank when the _____ happened.
- The _____ followed the actress everywhere she went.
- They were trying to _____ electronic goods into the country, but they were caught at customs.
- The Mayor accepted a _____ in exchange for allowing the company to build on that land.
- Two men _____ my friend at knifepoint yesterday. They took all her money.
- Someone managed to _____ into her computer and find her personal details.
- A _____ broke into my house while I was away and stole my laptop.

d Circle the correct word.

- A man has been *caught* / arrested in connection with the robbery at the bank yesterday.
- It took the jury two weeks to reach their *punishment* / *verdict* of 'Not guilty'.
- The victim's husband has been *charged* / *committed* with the murder of his wife.
- The criminal will appear in *court* / *judge* next week.
- Police are *investigating* / *questioning* the kidnapping of a millionaire's son in Los Angeles.
- The judge *acquitted* / *sentenced* the accused man because there was no evidence.
- The *jury* / *witnesses* who had seen the burglary reported it to the police.
- He got a €300 *fine* / *sentence* for parking illegally.

2 READING

a Read the article and answer the questions with the paragraph letter.

In which technique...

- does the victim put himself in danger by downloading files from the internet? _____
- is the victim tricked into replying to an email? _____
- does the thief look through the victim's things with his own hands? _____
- is the victim tricked into making a phone call? _____
- is the thief in control of the victim's electronic device? _____
- does the thief speak to the victim personally? _____

b Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- Please _____ your name and email address.
- I have your mobile number, but I don't have your _____.
- You can _____ any of these items at our online store.
- If you _____ room service, please press 1.
- Remember to use a shredder when you _____ any envelopes or letters that contain your personal information.
- With digital TV, you _____ hundreds of different channels.
- The police have asked for more time to _____ evidence.
- Tomorrow I'm going to _____ my wardrobe and throw away all my old clothes.

Top techniques in identity theft

Identity theft is the illegal use of somebody else's personal information in order to obtain money or credit. Victims of identity theft can face financial and even legal problems in the future because an impostor has used their personal details to purchase something or give false information to the authorities. The best way of preventing thieves from stealing your identity is to know how they operate. Here are some of the most common identity theft techniques.



A Phishing

You get an email that claims to be from a financial institution or other business asking for some personal information from you. It contains a link to a web page where you have to key in your bank username and password. The new page may look real but it is, in fact, a fake. Identity thieves will take all of the information you give on the page and use it to steal money from your accounts.

B Smishing

You get a text message which seems to require your immediate attention, for example: '[Name of bank] confirms that you have bought a computer from [Name of retailer]. Call [Phone Number] if you have not made this purchase.' When you call the number, an automated voice response system asks you to confirm your credit card details. The text message is actually from a group of identity thieves who can create and use a duplicate bank card within 30 minutes of obtaining the necessary information.

C Vishing

This occurs when you receive a phone call on your landline from someone who seems to be trying to help you. The person claims to have detected fraudulent activity on your credit card and asks you to confirm your credit card details. The call is actually from an identity thief who wants to use your card to purchase things for himself.

D Spoofing

Hackers break into your computer and transfer communication from a legitimate website to a fake one. For example, when you try to log into Facebook, your computer will take you to the hacker's site, where they will steal your login information. From there, they will have access to plenty of details, such as your date of birth and the names of the members of your family. Later, they can use this information to steal your identity.

E Spyware

Spyware is a type of software used on the internet to gather information about a person or organization without their consent. Identity thieves often attach it to downloadable files, such as online games. When you install the game, a hacker records all your keystrokes, including things like credit card numbers or bank account logins.

F Digging through your dustbin

The dustbin can be a great source of personal information and in some cases, identity thieves actually go through the rubbish to see what they can find. Make sure you completely destroy your old credit cards when it is time to dispose of them. As far as official documents are concerned, you should put them all through a shredder or burn them before you throw them out.

3 GRAMMAR passive (all forms); it is said that..., he is thought to..., etc

a Complete the text with the correct active or passive form of the verb in brackets.

As a police officer, I was very upset when my motorbike ¹ was taken (take) from outside my house last month. When I found out that over 20 motorbikes ² _____ (steal) in my area in the previous six months, I promised myself that the thief would ³ _____ (catch) and ⁴ _____ (punish). First my colleagues and I ⁵ _____ (question) all the victims of the thefts and ⁶ _____ (visit) all the motorbike dealers in the area. Our investigations came to an end late last night when we identified the criminal... as my next-door neighbour!

He ⁷ _____ (just arrest) and at the moment he ⁸ _____ (hold) at the local police station. His case ⁹ _____ (hear) in the Magistrate's Court next week and we all ¹⁰ _____ (expect) him to be found guilty. He might ¹¹ _____ (give) a short prison sentence, but the best thing is that no more motorbikes ¹² _____ (steal) in my area in the near future.

b Rewrite the sentences.

1 It is known that the rapist is a local man.

The rapist is known to be a local man.

2 The blackmailer is understood to be a colleague of the victim.

It is understood that the blackmailer is a colleague of the victim.

3 It is expected that the man will be acquitted.

The man _____.

4 It is reported that kidnappers have taken the president's wife.

Kidnappers _____.

5 The terrorists are thought to be in hiding somewhere in France.

It is _____.

6 The suspect is known to be dangerous.

It is _____.

7 It is reported that vandals have damaged the art gallery.

Vandals _____.

8 The police are said to have arrested three men.

It is _____.





4 MINI GRAMMAR *have something done*

Rewrite the sentences with *have something done*.

- Someone is going to change the lock on my front door.
I'm going to have the lock on my front door changed.
- Someone tests our burglar alarm twice a year.
We _____ twice a year.
- A mechanic has repaired my car.
I _____.
- Someone painted my brother's house.
My brother _____.
- Someone will clean my carpets in the spring.
I _____ in the spring.
- Some men are building a wall around my neighbour's garden.
My neighbours _____ around their garden.
- Someone cleans Oliver's flat once a week.
Oliver _____ once a week.
- A company is redesigning our garden.
We _____.

5 PRONUNCIATION the letter u

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1	 bird	burglar murderer <u>secure</u> verdict
2	 up	judge jury drugs punishment
3	 horse	court guilty stalker fraud
4	 bike	trial bribery blackmail hijack

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

6 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to five people talking about different crimes and write speaker 1–5 next to each sentence. There is one sentence you do not need to use.

- The victim was congratulated by local people. _____
- The victim was hurt during the incident. _____
- The victim was lucky because the police saw the incident. _____
- The victim and other people were too surprised to react. _____
- The victim recovered one of the stolen belongings. _____
- The victim has experienced the same crime more than once. _____

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

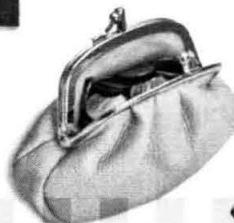
- Speaker 1 was walking to work when the incident happened. _____
- Speaker 2 takes precautions to avoid having things stolen. _____
- Speaker 3 was robbed because he / she was not paying attention. _____
- Speaker 4 was alone when the incident happened. _____
- Speaker 5 was shopping when he / she witnessed a crime. _____

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- against the law /ə'geɪnst ðə lɔː/
- cab (= taxi) /kæb/
- download music (from the internet) /'daʊnləʊd 'mju:zɪk/
- false identity /fɔːls aɪ'dentəti/
- hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/
- ignore /ɪg'nɔː/
- illegal /ɪ'li:gl/
- make eye contact /meɪk aɪ 'kɒntækt/
- overprotective /əʊvəprə'tektɪv/
- suspicious /sə'spɪʃəs/
- Watch out! /wɒtʃ aʊt/



8B Breaking news

1 GRAMMAR reporting verbs

a Complete with the gerund or the infinitive of the verb in brackets.

- 1 The girl refused to dance with my friend. (dance)
- 2 My husband denied _____ the last cream cake. (eat)
- 3 My parents told me _____ late. (not be)
- 4 The tour guide recommended _____ the Picasso Museum. (visit)
- 5 I agreed _____ in front of my neighbour's garage. (not park)
- 6 The police accused him of _____ them the truth. (not tell)
- 7 My boyfriend asked me _____ him to the station. (take)
- 8 The teacher threatened _____ them extra homework if they didn't stop talking. (give)
- 9 Jane promised _____ my book the next day. (return)
- 10 The woman admitted _____ the man's watch. (steal)

b Report the direct speech using one of the reporting verbs from the box.

advise apologize insist invite
offer remind suggest warn

- 1 'Don't forget to sign the documents,' my boss told me.
My boss reminded me to sign the documents.
- 2 'I really don't think you should leave your job,' Jack's friend told him.
Jack's friend _____ his job.
- 3 'Why don't we go for a walk?' said Katie.
Katie _____ for a walk.
- 4 'Shall I make the lunch?' her husband said.
Her husband _____ the lunch.
- 5 'Don't park in this street,' the man said to us.
The man _____ there.
- 6 'I'm sorry I was so rude,' I said.
I _____ so rude.
- 7 'Would you like to have dinner with me?' Andy asked Sarah.
Andy _____ with him.
- 8 'I'm going with you to the doctor's,' Alice said to me.
Alice _____ to the doctor's with me.

2 VOCABULARY the media

a Complete the sentences with jobs in the media.



- 1 The paparazzi were waiting outside the restaurant to photograph the princess.
- 2 I'm surprised none of the cr_ _ _ _ _ liked the film; I thought it was great!
- 3 The n_ _ _ _ _ was very embarrassed when he couldn't pronounce the politician's name.
- 4 The c_ _ _ _ _ got very excited when the first goal was scored.
- 5 My brother is a r_ _ _ _ _ for The Sunday Times.
- 6 The newspaper e_ _ _ _ _ decided not to print the reporter's story because it was too politically sensitive.
- 7 I've stopped watching that show because I can't stand the pr_ _ _ _ _.
- 8 Laura works from home as a fr_ _ _ _ _ j_ _ _ _ _.
- 9 Have you ever written an email to an a_ _ _ _ a_ _ _ asking for advice?

b Complete the headlines with a word from the box.

back bids clash hit quit quiz row split tipped wed

- 1 **TV presenter axed by BBC in row over dress code.**
- 2 **Singer to _____ Brazilian model.**
- 3 **Minister to _____ after revelations about personal life.**
- 4 **Police _____ wife after man disappears.**
- 5 **Hollywood stars _____ presidential candidate.**
- 6 **US stock market _____ by new company scandal.**
- 7 **Ex-footballer _____ to win reality show.**
- 8 **Supermarket _____ to attract customers by slashing prices.**
- 9 **Players _____ over referee's decision.**
- 10 **Celebrity couple _____ after five years.**

3 READING

a Read the article and complete it with the missing headings.

- A Visit different places
- B You are paid to read
- C No two days are ever the same
- D You can see your name in print
- E You're always finding out new things
- F You can be an opinion-maker
- G You meet all kinds of people
- H Every minute counts

b Find the words or phrases in the text to match definitions 1–9.

- 1 deal with something (*introduction*) _____
- 2 about twelve (*paragraph 1*) _____
- 3 more intelligent (*paragraph 2*) _____
- 4 sometimes (*paragraph 3*) _____
- 5 an increase in your salary (*paragraph 4*) _____
- 6 remain in control of (*paragraph 5*) _____
- 7 a time or date before which something must be finished (*paragraph 6*) _____
- 8 repeated exactly as it was written (*paragraph 7*) _____
- 9 a strong need or desire (*paragraph 8*) _____

Journalism: *the best job ever*

Not everyone can handle a career in journalism – it can be stressful and the hours are long – but it's a fantastic, and popular, career choice. Here are eight reasons why.

1 _____

The first thing you do in your working day is sit down and find out what's been happening in the world since you went to sleep the night before. Reading a dozen or so news outlets and blogs with your morning coffee is a better way to start the day than sitting in traffic in the rush hour!

2 _____

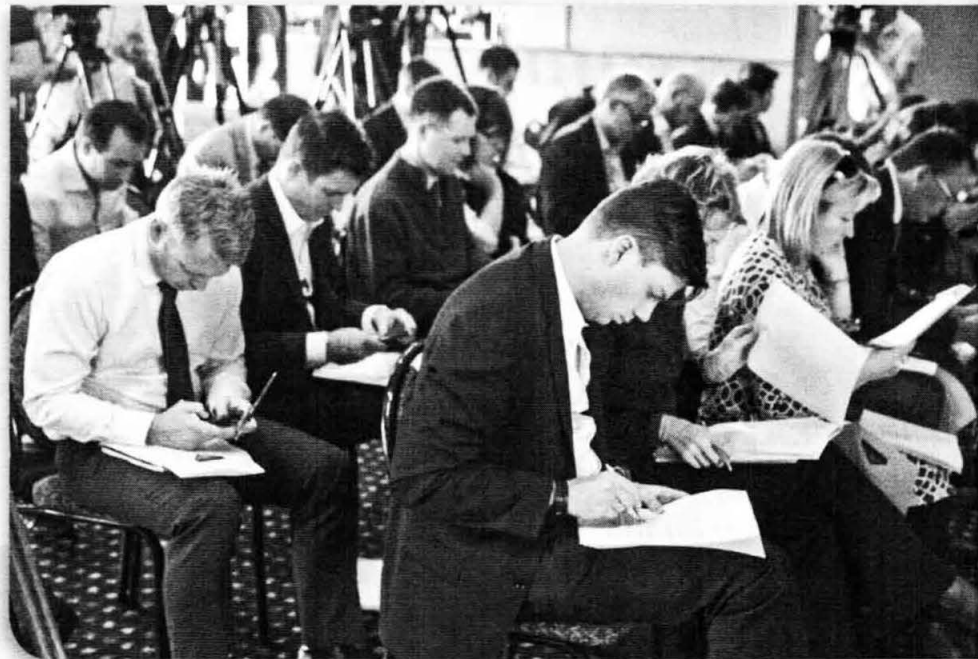
When you start writing a new story, you know nothing, or very little, about it. But by the time you hand your finished article to the editor, you're an expert in that story. You're constantly learning and getting smarter when you're a journalist.

3 _____

On a single day, you could be at your desk researching some new story. Or you might cover a press event with a photographer, or interview a contact for a developing story. From time to time you might even be asked to review a restaurant or cultural event. You never know what the day is going to bring.

4 _____

One of the highlights of the job is interviewing really interesting people you wouldn't normally have the chance to talk to: from 'ordinary' people who have done something extraordinary, to sportspeople, artists, and musicians. And you don't have to worry about what you say to everyone you meet, either – if you ask a politician a question they don't like, you could get a pay rise.



5 _____

It's a big, fast world, and it's important to be where the news is happening, particularly with events that have a global significance like conflicts or protests. Not all journalists travel a lot, but many do. Situations change quickly these days and it's important to stay on top of the story.

6 _____

A newsroom is a fast-paced environment and a journalist works to a tight deadline, so there's always a certain adrenaline rush. If you are the type of person who works best under pressure, it's the best job ever.

7 _____

It's a great feeling to have your name in a published article, or to have something you've written quoted in another article. And when someone tells you that they've read your article and they like what you've written, that's even better.

8 _____

If you have an urge to write and you are curious about the world around you, a career in journalism is the obvious choice. The best journalists are the ones who really try to understand every aspect of a story, and then explain that story well. A good, well-written article can influence the way people think.

4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Write the reporting verbs in the correct column.

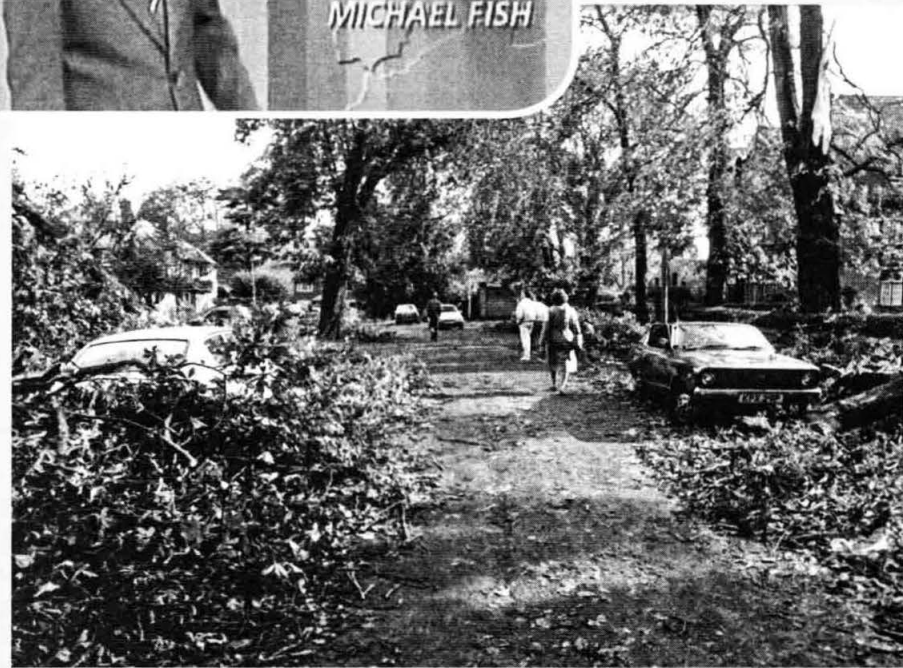
accuse admit advise agree
convince deny insist invite
offer persuade promise refuse
remind suggest threaten

stress on 1st syllable		stress on 2nd syllable	
_____	_____	<i>accuse</i>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the reporting verbs.

5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to an extract from a programme about a famous mistake on TV. Answer the questions.



1 During which programme did the mistake occur?

2 In which year did the mistake occur? _____

3 Who is Michael Fish? _____

4 What did the woman ask about when she called?

5 What was Michael's answer?

6 How strong were the worst winds?

7 How many people died in the storm?

8 How many trees fell down? _____

9 Where did Michael Fish appear in 2012?

10 Where can you see the original weather broadcast made by Michael Fish? _____

b Listen again with the audioscript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

celebrity gossip /sə'lebrəti 'gɒsɪp/

editorial /'ɛdɪtəriəl/

skip (a section of the newspaper) /skɪp/

sports results /spɔ:ts rɪ'zʌltz/

the latest news /ðə 'leɪtɪst nju:z/

the media /ðə 'mi:diə/

print newspaper /prɪnt 'nju:zpeɪpə/

online newspaper /ɒn'laɪn 'nju:zpeɪpə/

private life /'praɪvət laɪf/

9A Truth and lies

1 READING

a Read the article about Ponzi schemes quickly and match the years to the people.

2009	Charles Ponzi
2008	Early Ponzi schemers
1920s	Lou Pearlman
1880s	Bernard Madoff

b Read the text again and complete it with the missing sentences. There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

- A He continued to happily take money from excited new investors on a daily basis, many of whom gave him their life savings.
- B If you don't believe him, just ask your friends.
- C He was able to convince them because he was a highly respected and well-established financial expert.
- D Among the fake companies he created was an airline, which existed solely on paper.
- E The whole thing collapsed and the authorities caught him.
- F However, the scheme doesn't work for long because of the constant need to find new investors.

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to definitions 1–7.

- 1 can be relied on to be good, honest and responsible _____
- 2 coming in great numbers _____
- 3 pay for _____
- 4 collapses, stops working _____
- 5 a voucher which can be exchanged for cash _____
- 6 another word for an American dollar _____
- 7 allowed and acceptable according to the law _____

Ponzi schemes

Want to know an easy route onto the world's rich list? You may think it's an impossible dream, but as Charles Ponzi reveals, all you really need is a persuasive smile and the ability to lie very, very well.

The man behind the name

Charles Ponzi was an Italian immigrant living in the United States who cheated countless innocent people out of money in the 1920s. At that time, when a person wanted to send a letter to another country, he or she (if they were feeling generous) could also send the recipient an international reply coupon. The coupon could then be used to pay for the postage of the reply. Ponzi's idea was to buy cheap reply coupons in another country and sell them in the United States, where they were worth more. He then planned to share the profits with his investors. However, transporting and paying for the coupons caused delays and incurred extra costs, which meant he couldn't pay back his investors as quickly as he had promised. But he didn't tell them that. ¹ _____ Ponzi paid the early investors their profit with the new money that was pouring in, and kept some of it for himself. At the height of his success, he was buying and selling around 160 million reply coupons, despite only 27,000 existing worldwide. When people realised this, it was all over. ² _____

How does it work?

The Ponzi scheme is based on a simple principle revolving around paying old investors with money that comes in from new investors. What exactly they invest in doesn't matter. With the money from the first investors you rent a fancy office and buy a new car, which helps you to attract new investors. ³ _____. One person can only do so much, and sooner or later the scheme flops because there aren't enough new investors to pay all of the old ones.

Other big schemers

Examples of the Ponzi scheme date back as far as the 1880s, and are still happening now. One of the longest-running operations was headed by Lou Pearlman, former manager of

the famous American boy bands Backstreet Boys and N*Sync. To fund promotional activity for his band roster, he convinced businesspeople to invest in other non-existent side projects. ⁴ _____ Pearlman was eventually convicted of cheating investors of over \$300 million and, in 2008, was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

But that was nothing compared to Bernard Madoff's \$65 billion Ponzi scheme. In 2009 Madoff was sentenced to 150 years in prison after having cheated billionaires, celebrities, and even banks and charities. ⁵ _____ He was also helped by the fact that he was running a legitimate business at the same time. He didn't promise ridiculously high returns, and he always gave his investors their money when they asked for it. Madoff's business propositions seemed perfectly trustworthy, but a lot of people lost all their money.

So for Charles Ponzi, Lou Pearlman, Bernard Madoff, and countless other Ponzi schemers, their lies eventually caught up with them. Their riches were only temporary and the price they eventually had to pay much more. Our advice? Never try to make an honest buck based on a lie. The truth always wins... eventually.



CHARLES PONZI

2 VOCABULARY business

- a Complete the text with the correct form of a verb from the box.

become expand export import
launch market ~~set up~~ take over

A friend of mine, Anne, was lucky enough to inherit a farm when she left university and so she decided to ¹ set up her own organic food business. The company ² _____ its products under the name of Bioplus and one of the most successful products it makes is muesli. Not all of the ingredients come from the farm, as Anne ³ _____ the nuts and dried fruit from South America. These she mixes with her own cereal products to make the muesli. Nationally, her muesli sells well, but she also ⁴ _____ to Northern European countries like Norway and Sweden.

The company is ⁵ _____ rapidly and Anne is always looking for new employees. Right now she's preparing to ⁶ _____ a new cereal bar the company has been testing. Anne is very realistic as she knows she will never ⁷ _____ the market leader in the field, but neither does she want one of the big cereal giants like Kelloggs or Nestlé to ⁸ _____ her company.

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make* or *do*.

- 1 A company always does extensive market research before it launches a new product.
- 2 If a company _____ a loss, the staff often face job cuts.
- 3 Many countries started _____ business with China when the trade sanctions were lifted.
- 4 The Managing Director _____ the decision to close the factory yesterday.
- 5 My company is going to _____ 30 people redundant after Christmas.
- 6 The factory was _____ badly, so in the end it closed down.
- 7 Companies always _____ market research before they launch a new product.
- 8 If we _____ a profit again next year, the manager may think of opening another office.

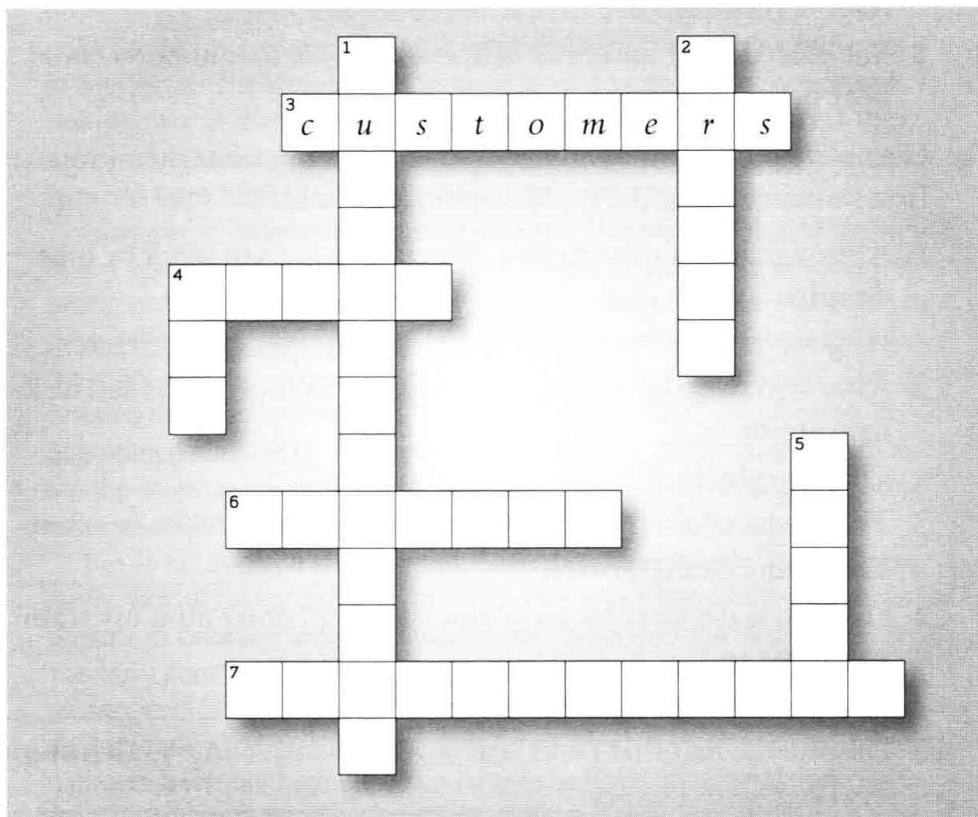
- c Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

- 3 The average McDonald's restaurant serves 1,584...per day.
- 4 TGI Friday's is an American restaurant...with over 920 restaurants.
- 6 The law firm Clifford Chance gives legal advice to...in 25 countries.
- 7 The...of Royal Dutch Shell plc is in The Hague in The Netherlands.

Clues down ↓

- 1 Google Inc. is a...company which operates all over the world.
- 2 There is a...of Barclays plc on many high streets of the UK.
- 4 Steve Jobs was the...of Apple Inc. from 2000 to 2011.
- 5 Amancio Ortega is the...of the Spanish clothing chain Zara.



3 MINI GRAMMAR whatever, whenever, etc.

Complete the dialogues using *whatever*, *whichever*, *whoever*, *whenever*, *however*, or *wherever*.

- 1 A Where do you fancy going for dinner tonight?
B Wherever you want. I don't mind.
- 2 A Do you want tea or coffee?
B I don't mind. _____ is easiest.
- 3 A What shall I buy you for your birthday?
B I don't mind. I'll be happy with _____ you give me.
- 4 A How often does your boyfriend go to the gym?
B He goes _____ he can.
- 5 A Can I bring my new boyfriend to your party?
B Sure. Bring _____ you want.
- 6 A I'm not sure how we should decorate the living room.
B Decorate it _____ you want. You have great taste.

4 GRAMMAR clauses of contrast and purpose

a Circle the correct answer.

- Although** / **Despite** she's the head of the department, she often goes out with her colleagues.
- The account manager called his client *for* / *to* arrange a meeting.
- The company is expanding *even though* / *in spite of* there is a recession.
- The firm made several people redundant *in order to* / *so that* cut costs.
- His secretary stayed at her desk *to not* / *so as not to* miss an important phone call.
- Everybody seemed to enjoy Mike's speech at the wedding *in spite of* / *even though* his terrible jokes.
- The restaurant staff are happy *despite* / *although* working long hours every day.
- She closed the door of her office *so as to* / *so that* nobody could hear her conversation.

b Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word or phrase in bold.

- Although he's the managing director, he goes to work by bike. **despite**
He goes to work by bike despite being the managing director.
- Although they don't do any marketing, their products sell well. **in spite of**
Their products sell well _____.
- They reduced their prices so as to sell more products. **so that**
They reduced their prices _____.
- I have to leave work by six o'clock so that I don't miss my train. **so as not to**
I have to leave work by six o'clock _____.
- Despite the fact that I was late, my boss wasn't angry. **although**
My boss wasn't angry _____.

5 PRONUNCIATION

changing stress on nouns and verbs

a **iChecker** Listen and complete the sentences.

- China exports more goods than any other country.
- Vinyl _____ are becoming popular again.
- There's been a huge _____ in petrol prices recently.
- You can only lose weight if you _____ the fat in your diet.
- Scientists are making _____ on finding a cure for AIDS.
- The visa _____ you to stay for three months.
- Brazil _____ about a third of the world's coffee.
- We do not give _____ without a valid receipt.

b Underline the stressed syllable on the words you wrote in a.

c Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the sentences.

6 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio phone-in programme about Mr and Mrs Stacey, who found a lottery ticket and cashed it. How many of the callers think that the couple did the right thing?

b Listen again and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- The Staceys found the lottery ticket last ~~February~~ ^{April}.
 - The owner of the ticket was a 71-year-old woman.
 - If the Staceys don't pay the money back, they'll spend 12 months in prison.
 - Caller 1 says that the Staceys used the money to pay off their mortgage.
 - Caller 2 compares finding the lottery ticket to finding some house keys.
 - Caller 3 thinks that the couple should have given the ticket to the police.
 - Caller 4 says that the couple had a moral obligation to return the ticket.
 - Caller 5 feels some anger towards the couple.
- c Listen again with the audioscript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

ad / advert / advertisement
/æd/ / 'ædvɜ:t/ /æd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/
advertising campaign /'ædvətəɪzɪŋ kæm'peɪn/
airbrush (a photo) /'eəbrʌʃ/
brand /brænd/
claim (v and noun) /kleɪm/
commercial /kə'mɜ:ʃl/
consumers /kən'sju:məz/
harmful /'hɑ:mfl/
jingle /'dʒɪŋɡl/
misleading (statements) /mɪs'li:dɪŋ/
slogan /'sləʊɡən/
sue (sb) /su:/

9B Megacities

1 READING

a Read the article quickly and choose the word that best describes Shanghai, according to the writer.

a dangerous b stimulating c modern d polluted

b Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

1 Puxi and Pudong are...

- a two cities near Shanghai.
- b two districts of Shanghai.
- c two rivers crossing Shanghai.
- d two people from Shanghai.

2 The residents of Shanghai often go outside because...

- a they don't have enough space at home.
- b the weather is always fine.
- c the food stalls sell good food.
- d they need fresh air to do their hobbies.

3 The roads of Shanghai are dangerous because...

- a there are no traffic lights.
- b drivers do not obey the rules.
- c there is too much traffic.
- d pedestrians do not use the crossings.

4 Tourists visiting Shanghai should always...

- a use public transport.
- b travel with a guide.
- c avoid talking to strangers.
- d be careful when they arrive.

5 According to the writer, Shanghai is special because it has...

- a a lot of historical monuments.
- b an excellent public transport system.
- c a mixture of different things to see and do.
- d the best hotels in the country.

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Shanghai, with a population of around 23.5 million, is currently the fifth of the world's megacities. Its location on the mouth of the Yangtze River Delta in eastern China makes it one of the busiest ports in the world. The Huang Pu River, a tributary of the Yangtze, separates the historic centre of the city, the Puxi area, from the newly-developed financial and commercial area called Pudong.

On their arrival in Shanghai, visitors are hit by an explosion of sights, sounds and smells. Rents are high, and apartments tiny, so most residents prefer to **hang out** outside. The street is a place to eat, play, read and relax and it is not unusual to see people **strolling around** in their nightdresses and pyjamas. The street serves as an extension of the workplace as well. Hairdressers sit their customers on chairs outside their salons to cut their hair, and there are food stalls on every street corner piled high with delicious steamed buns filled with meat, vegetables or mushrooms.

However, it is not only the pavement that is crowded. Despite the extensive metro system – Shanghai has the third longest network in the world – the traffic in the city is terrible. During the rush hour, it can take two hours to drive a 30-minute route. In general, drivers do not like to follow the rules of the road, and they regularly ignore speed limits and traffic lights. This makes crossing the road extremely **hazardous** for pedestrians, whose safety is not guaranteed even when the green man is showing. In China, road accidents are the major cause of death for people aged between 15 and 45, with an estimated 600 traffic deaths per day.

But as far as crime is concerned, Shanghai is a relatively safe city. You rarely hear of crimes being committed, although pickpockets are known to operate in crowded areas and tourists are sometimes the target for scams. The most common of these consist of unofficial taxi drivers **overcharging** passengers for the ride to their hotel from the airport, or bar owners getting an accomplice to bring an **unsuspecting** tourist to their bar only to present him with a terribly high bill when he tries to leave. In general, however, the Chinese are very friendly to foreigners and they treat them with a lot of respect. Non-native residents usually become good friends with their Chinese neighbours, once they have got used to each other.

The city of Shanghai offers a fusion of East and West; old and new. Visitors staying at the brand new five-star Ritz Carlton Hotel can explore the ancient Buddhist temples when they go sightseeing. Passengers travel on the Shanghai Maglev, the fastest train in the world, while messengers transport impossible loads on their bicycles. Sometimes, the contrasts can be exhausting, but one thing is certain: Shanghai is a city where nobody ever feels bored.



2 VOCABULARY prefixes and suffixes

a Complete the sentences with the prefixes from the box.

anti auto bi mega mis mono
multi over post sub under

- 1 The doctor prescribed antibiotics for my brother's chest infection.
- 2 There was a food shortage in many countries during the _____-war period, between 1946 and 1960.
- 3 Some of the residents of megacities live in _____ standard housing.
- 4 My English teacher recommends us to use a _____lingual dictionary, one that is only in English.
- 5 My colleagues are always complaining that they are _____worked and _____paid.
- 6 The leader of the protest used a _____phone to make himself heard.
- 7 You couldn't miss Sandra – she was the one in the _____ coloured coat.
- 8 The town has just celebrated its _____centenary.
- 9 Hundreds of fans were waiting for the singer hoping to get an _____graph.
- 10 It's a popular _____conception that cold weather can make you ill. This is simply not true.

b Complete the sentences with nouns formed from the words in brackets.

- 1 I borrowed the money with the intention of giving it back to you. (intend)
- 2 His greatest _____ is his inability to express his feelings. (weak)
- 3 There is a general _____ that house prices will rise before the end of the year. (believe)
- 4 You need to have _____ and stamina to become a professional athlete. (strong)
- 5 He wasn't chosen for the basketball team because of his _____. (high)
- 6 Teachers are trying to fight _____ in schools throughout the country. (race)
- 7 The _____ of online shopping means that fewer people are shopping on the high street. (convenient)
- 8 Gandhi was a humanist who believed in the _____ of man. (brother)
- 9 There's been a great _____ in public transport recently. (improve)
- 10 I didn't have much _____ finding work in the city, so I moved back to the country. (succeed)

3 GRAMMAR uncountable and plural nouns

a Circle the correct answer. Tick (✓) if both are possible.



- 1 Can I have a piece of bread / some bread, please? ✓
 - 2 My grandmother suffers from bad health / a bad health.
 - 3 I've bought a new piece of furniture / some new furniture for my living room.
 - 4 Please can you give me a piece of advice / some advice?
 - 5 I'm looking for a cheap accommodation / some cheap accommodation.
 - 6 Jackie's upset because she's had a bad news / some bad news.
 - 7 Be careful with that vase – it's made of glass / a glass.
 - 8 My girlfriend gave me a pair of pyjamas / some pyjamas for my birthday.
 - 9 The teacher gave the boy extra marks for a good behaviour / good behaviour.
 - 10 Can you lend me a paper / some paper? I've left my notebook at home.
- b Complete the sentences with *is* or *are*. Sometimes both are possible.
- 1 My clothes are really wet. I got caught in a thunderstorm.
 - 2 The traffic _____ terrible in the rush hour in the city centre.
 - 3 The hotel staff _____ always really polite and helpful.
 - 4 The new research into sleep patterns _____ fascinating.
 - 5 The outskirts of the town _____ quite run down and a bit depressing.
 - 6 The good news _____ that we're getting married in the spring!
 - 7 The flight crew on this plane _____ very young.
 - 8 Politics _____ really fascinating – particularly for politicians!
 - 9 Do you think my belongings _____ safe in the hotel room?
 - 10 Police _____ investigating the murder of an elderly woman in her home.

4 PRONUNCIATION

word stress with prefixes and suffixes

- a **Underline** the main (primary) stress in the words in the box. Then write them in the correct place in the chart.

an|ti|so|cial bi|lin|gual con|ve|ni|ence en|ter|tain|ment
ex|cite|ment friend|li|ness gov|ern|ment ig|no|rance
over|crow|ded po|ver|ty re|duc|tion un|em|ploy|ment

Stress on 1st syllable	Stress on 2nd syllable	Stress on 3rd syllable
		<i>antisocial</i>

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to five people talking about their favourite big cities. Match five of the cities in the box to the speakers.

Auckland Berlin Buenos Aires Hong Kong Melbourne
New York Prague Rio de Janeiro Seoul Vancouver

Speaker 1 _____ Speaker 4 _____
Speaker 2 _____ Speaker 5 _____
Speaker 3 _____

- b Listen again and match the speakers with the sentences. There is one sentence which you do not need to use.

Speaker number

- ↓
- A You can go sightseeing here, but you can also relax by the sea.
- B It's the perfect place to go if you want to see a particular dance.
- C The city is surrounded by areas of stunning natural beauty.
- D It has a reputation for having the best nightlife in the world.
- E It's a city where two different ways of life exist side by side.
- F It's a great place to visit if you're interested in old buildings.

- c Listen again with the audioscript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

alienation /eɪliə'neɪʃn/
automated subway /'ɔ:təmeɪtɪd 'sʌbweɪ/
commuters /kə'mju:təz/
inhabitants /ɪn'hæbɪtənts/
loneliness /'ləʊnlɪnəs/
population /pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn/
poverty /'pɒvəti/
traffic fumes /'træfɪk fju:mz/
unthinkable /ʌn'θɪŋkəbl/
wealthy /'welθi/

iChecker TESTS FILE 9



1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

Complete the sentences with a phrase from the box.

an ear worm	a captive audience	get into your head
had their day	hit a false note	their ears perk up
word for word		

- The best way to get rid of *an ear worm* is to replace it with another tune.
- Some people say that libraries have _____ and they will soon disappear.
- The song has a catchy chorus which can easily _____ and you find yourself singing it all day.
- I repeated her instructions _____ to avoid any confusion.
- My dogs love biscuits – _____ as soon as they hear me open the packet.
- Musicians often play on trains and ask for money because they know they have _____.
- The mayoress _____ with her speech and caused a lot of controversy.

2 READING

a Read the article and match headings A–D to paragraphs 1–4.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A Leaving it Late | C One-Man Show |
| B Gender Gap | D All Play, No Work |

b Read the article. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- Mad Men* is a comedy drama series. _____
- Don Draper is portrayed as a hero in the series. _____
- A modern advertising campaign involves many people working together. _____
- A lot of planning goes into Don Draper's pitches. _____
- The executives at *Sterling, Cooper, Draper, Pryce* work extremely hard. _____
- In a real ad agency there is never time to relax. _____
- Most of the women at *Sterling, Cooper, Draper, Pryce* are secretaries. _____
- A large proportion of creative directors in advertising agencies today are women. _____

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Mad Men: fact or fiction in the world of advertising today?



Many people have been introduced to the world of advertising through the American drama series *Mad Men*, which follows the lives of people working for an important advertising agency on Madison Avenue in New York in the 1960s (hence the name 'Mad Men'). However, the advertising industry has progressed and developed in many ways since then. Here are some examples of how things are different today.

1 _____
Sterling, Cooper, Draper, Pryce is the fictional name of *Mad Men's* advertising agency and the action revolves around its creative director, Don Draper. All of the agency's work is heavily dependent upon Draper's creative talent and he is constantly called upon to save the day. However, his ability to instantly solve advertising problems **single-handedly** does not reflect what happens nowadays. In fact, advertising agencies are made up of different teams that work together and most projects are part of one **massive** and co-ordinated campaign. The fate of a real-life campaign rarely lies in the hands of one individual.

2 _____
Mad Men is well-known for its improvised 'pitches' (presentations to potential clients) that seem to come out of nowhere. Often it is Don Draper himself who suddenly manages to effortlessly transform a **vague idea** he has had into advertising gold. This portrayal gives the impression that the most successful approach for pitching a new idea to a potential client is to put off the work for as long as possible. This could not be further from the truth, however, and in real life it takes a lot of hard work and creative genius to make a successful pitch.

3 _____
The atmosphere at *Sterling, Cooper, Draper, Pryce* is one where **anything goes**. From long lunches to midday naps at in the office, it seems as if there is never anything to be done. In the real world, an agency's workload can vary from one extreme to another depending on the client's demands and the corresponding **deadlines**. One week, the team may have more time to play while the next they have no time to sleep. This is the nature of the job and a great deal of work goes into every single project, even though there are times when the employees are able to take a break.

4 _____
In *Mad Men*, the female characters have been carefully researched so that they coincide with the views of American society at the time. In the 1960s, few women went on to further education, and those who did often became secretaries or nurses. This situation is reflected at the agency, where sexism is **rife** and all but one of the executives is male. The exception, Peggy Olson, is regarded as an **oddball** by her colleagues. Fortunately, the situation nowadays has greatly improved regarding sexism in the work place. However, still only a tiny percentage of today's creative directors are women.

Mad Men is one of the most popular period drama series ever shown on American television. It has been widely praised for its historical **authenticity**, visual style, costume design, acting, writing, and directing and it has won many awards.

10A The dark side of the moon

1 GRAMMAR quantifiers: *all, every*, etc.

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- 1 I've taken **all luggage** up to our room, OK? ✗ all the luggage
- 2 Everybody **were** bad-tempered because it was late. _____
- 3 **All went wrong** at my last job interview. _____
- 4 On Wednesday I spent **all day** revising for my biology exam.

- 5 **All the men** love buying new electronic gadgets. _____
- 6 My mum works as a volunteer **at the hospital** every morning.

- 7 **The most people** are against eating genetically modified food.

- 8 **Every classroom** in that school has an interactive whiteboard.

b Complete the dialogues with *no, any, or none*.

- 1 A Can I have a biscuit?
B Sorry, we don't have any.
- 2 A How much homework have you done?
B _____. I don't feel like it right now.
- 3 A How are we going to get home?
B By taxi. There aren't _____ buses at this time of night.
- 4 A Did any of your friends pass the exam?
B No, _____ of them. It was too difficult.
- 5 A Shall we have dinner in our hotel room?
B We can't. There's _____ room service after 9 p.m.
- 6 A When can you come?
B _____ day you like. I'm free all week.

c Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

both either neither nor

- 1 Both my brother and my sister have children.
- 2 Dave has two computers, but _____ of them is working.
- 3 We'd like to go to _____ Greece or Portugal for our holiday this year.
- 4 Neither my boyfriend _____ I eat meat.
- 5 _____ of their children are at the same university.
- 6 I can't decide between these two shirts. I like _____ of them.
- 7 _____ of my parents have ever been abroad.

2 VOCABULARY science

a Complete the sentences with a word from the same family as the words in **bold**.

- 1 I always knew, right from the start, that I wanted to be a scientist. **science**
- 2 Factories manufacturing plastics produce a lot of _____ waste. **chemistry**
- 3 My daughter's best subject at school is _____ . **biologist**
- 4 One of the most controversial issues of our time is _____ engineering. **gene**
- 5 _____ is a mystery to me. I failed every exam I ever took. **physicist**

b Match each verb to a suitable noun.

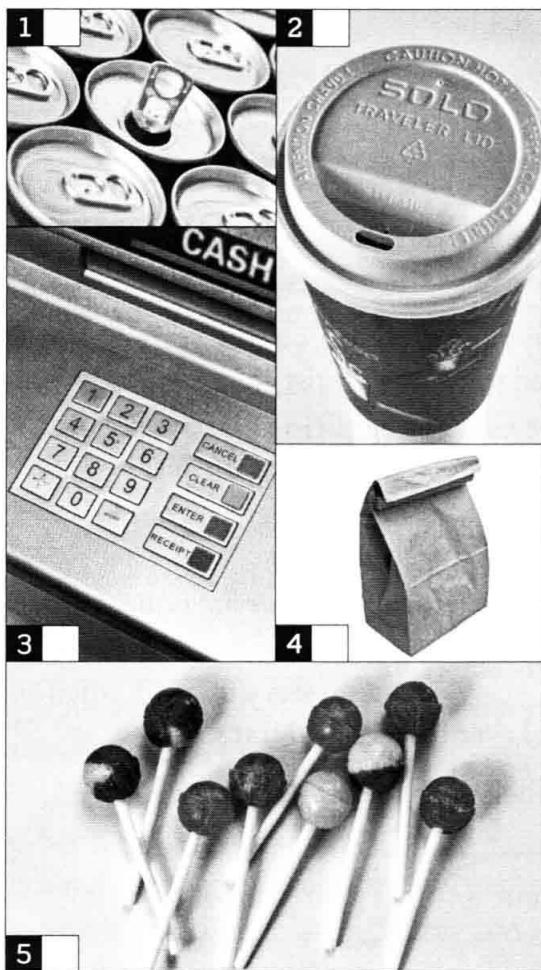
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 be | a a discovery |
| 2 carry out | b a theory |
| 3 make | c a guinea pig |
| 4 prove | d new drugs |
| 5 test | e an experiment |

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb phrase from **b**.

- 1 We carried out an experiment in our chemistry class, but it went horribly wrong!
- 2 The student volunteered to _____ because he needed the money.
- 3 Researchers _____ an important _____ completely by accident last month.
- 4 Companies need to _____ to make sure they are safe.
- 5 It took a long time for Newton to _____ his _____ of gravity.

3 READING

- a Look at the pictures and read the article. Match each picture to a paragraph.



- b Read the article again and answer the questions. Write the letter of the paragraph.

Which inventor...

- 1 thought of something that made an extra tool unnecessary? _____
- 2 made it safer to carry something? _____
- 3 found the answer to a security problem? _____
- 4 came from outside the country where he created his invention? _____
- 5 invented something which was an improvement on the existing design? _____
- 6 was British? _____
- 7 invented something that speeded up the manufacturing process? _____
- 8 had to take legal action against a colleague? _____
- 9 designed something that can be fitted onto something else? _____
- 10 had an idea outside work? _____

Unknown inventors

For most of us, the word "inventor" makes us think of names like Alexander Graham Bell or Guglielmo Marconi, the men behind the telephone and the radio. But what about the people whose inventions we use so often that we forget someone had to think them up in the first place? Read on to find out about five of the unknown inventors of our times.

A An American woman called Margaret Knight was working in a paper bag factory when she noticed how difficult it was to put things into the bags. So, she decided to invent a machine that folded and glued paper to make a flat-bottomed bag. She made a lot of sketches of her machine, but before she could actually make it, another employee called Charles Annan stole her idea. Knight took Annan to court and eventually won the case. In 1858 Knight set up her own paper bag company and received large sums of royalties for her invention when other companies made her bags under licence.

B In 1910, a Russian-born sweet manufacturer called Sam Born emigrated to the USA and set up a business there. One day, when he was wondering how to make the sweet making process more efficient, he thought up an idea for a new machine. It was called the Born Sucker Machine and its job was to quickly and mechanically insert the sticks into lollipops. The new machine helped make the sweets and Sam's company into a huge success and in 1916, he was awarded 'the key to San Francisco'. In 1923, he founded the Just Born company, which is still going strong in the USA today.

C In 1959, Ernie Frazee, the owner of a successful American engineering company, was at a picnic when he went to fetch the drinks. In those days, drinks were in sealed cans which were opened with a can opener. Unfortunately, Ernie had forgotten to bring the opener. This started him thinking, and one night, when he was having trouble sleeping, he solved the can dilemma. His idea was a new can that could be easily opened with a ring pull. Ernie's company began manufacturing a system of mass producing these cans and by 1980, he was making over \$500 million dollars a year from his invention.

D Once the banks had decided they wanted to install cash machines, the next problem was how to confirm a customer's identity to allow money to be withdrawn. It was a Scottish man by the name of James Goodfellow who came up with the solution. In 1966, Goodfellow realized he could link a set of numbers, known only to the account owner, to an encoded card. If the two numbers matched, the person would receive their cash. This number became known as a Personal Identification Number or PIN. Goodfellow didn't get a penny for his idea, but he did receive an OBE* from the Queen in 2006.

E When takeaway cups of coffee became popular, the Solo Cup Company, a leading producer of disposable cups, saw a gap in the market for a new container. Jack Clements was the man they asked to design it. In 1985, Clements designed a new lid for the cup in the shape of a dome. The lid rested comfortably between the mouth and nose when the user took a sip and it also helped prevent spilling. Since then, the Solo Traveller Lid has been adopted by many of America's coffeehouses and it has helped Clements' company earn \$2 billion of annual income.

*OBE – An award given in Britain for a special achievement.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 After brainstorming solutions to the problem, researchers _____ a new idea.
- 2 When companies see _____, there is a lot of competition to fill it.
- 3 I couldn't get any more cash out of the machine because I had already _____ €250.
- 4 The designers made a lot of _____ before they decided on the final version.
- 5 You shouldn't put a drink on your desk because you run the risk of _____ it on your computer.
- 6 They have started _____ the gadgets to meet the increased demand.
- 7 My grandfather is _____ although he is 94 years old.
- 8 Musicians earn _____ every time their song is played on the radio.

4 PRONUNCIATION changing stress

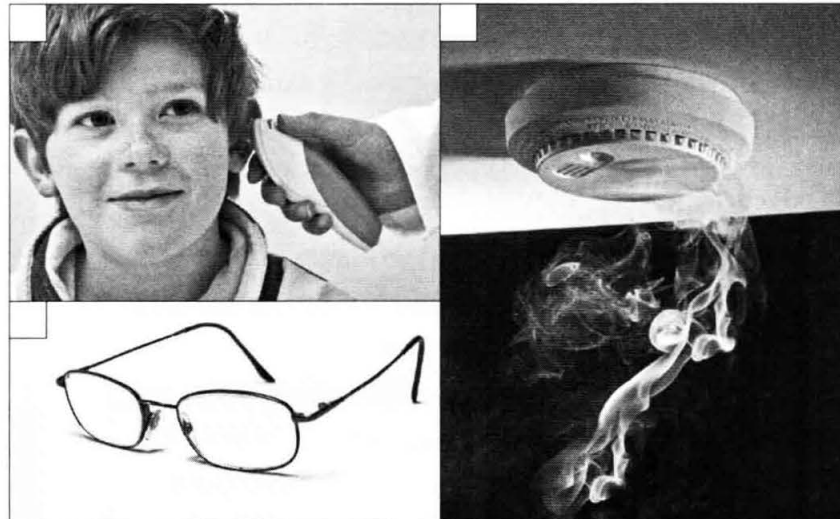
a Look at the words. Is the stress on the same syllable? Tick (✓) the correct column. Use your dictionary to help you.

	same syllable	different syllable
1 bi o logy / bi o lo gical	___	✓
2 che mist / che mi stry	___	___
3 dis co ver / dis co ve ry	___	___
4 ex pe ri ment / ex pe ri men tal	___	___
5 ge ne tic / ge ne ti cist	___	___
6 phy sics / phy si cist	___	___
7 sci en tist / sci en ti fic	___	___
8 theo ry / theo re ti cal	___	___

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Mark the stressed syllables. Then listen and repeat the words.

5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to the radio programme about NASA inventions and number the pictures in the order they are mentioned.



b Listen again and complete the sentences with between one and three words.

- 1 The first smoke detectors were invented in order to detect a fire or if there were _____ on the US space station Skylab.
 - 2 NASA's smoke detector had a new feature which allowed astronauts to adjust the _____ to prevent false alarms.
 - 3 The disadvantage of plastic glasses is that they _____ easily.
 - 4 NASA developed a _____ to protect astronauts' helmets.
 - 5 NASA uses infrared technology to _____ of stars.
 - 6 Diatek wanted to _____ of time that it took for nurses to take patients' temperatures.
- c Listen again with the audioscript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- anaesthetic /ænəs'tetɪk/
- blood transfusion /'blʌd trænsfju:ʒn/
- blood donor /blʌd dɔ:nə/
- inhale (a gas) /ɪn'heɪl/
- lead (poisoning) /led/
- lethal dose /'li:θl dəʊs/
- nuclear bomb /'nju:kliə bɒm/
- radiation /reɪdi'eɪʃn/

10B The power of words

1 READING

- a Read the article once. Why didn't Marlon Brando collect his Oscar?
- b Read the article again and choose the correct answer.
- For the writer, the most interesting part of the Oscars ceremony is when...
 - we find out who has won each category.
 - the celebrities pose for photographs.
 - the winners speak.
 - we see excerpts from the nominated films.
 - When Sacheen Littlefeather went up on stage, she...
 - refused to accept the Oscar statuette.
 - greeted the two presenters.
 - announced the winning actor.
 - turned off the microphone.
 - Marlon Brando was protesting because he thought that the film industry should...
 - employ more Native Americans in their films.
 - apologize to Native Americans.
 - return the Pine Ridge reservation to Native Americans.
 - stop contributing to a negative stereotype of Native Americans.
 - While Ms Littlefeather was speaking, the people in the audience...
 - sat in silence.
 - were divided in their opinion.
 - showed their support.
 - wanted her to stop.
 - After Marlon Brando's boycott, the organizers of the ceremony...
 - declared their support for Native Americans.
 - reduced the length of acceptance speeches.
 - changed the rules for who could pick up Oscars.
 - gave an award to Sacheen Littlefeather.
- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

CONFUSION AND CONTROVERSY AT THE OSCARS

Every year, cinema-goers all over the world eagerly await the annual Academy Awards ceremony, better known as the Oscars. The red carpet is rolled out, the actors are photographed in their elegant gowns and dinner suits and the winners are announced. And then comes the moment of truth: the acceptance speeches. Some of these are more memorable than others, but none will be remembered more than one that was made at the 45th Academy Awards ceremony of 1973. This is what happened.

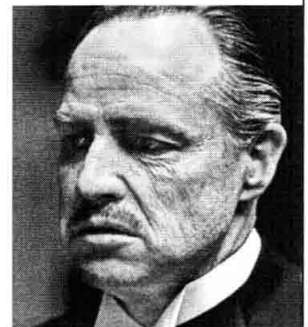
The moment had arrived for the announcement of the winner of the Oscar for Best Actor. The award was to be presented by Roger Moore, who was the current James Bond, and Norwegian actress Liv Ullman. The two opened the envelope and announced the name of the winner: Marlon Brando for his role as Vito Corleone in the film *The Godfather*. To everyone's surprise, it was not Mr Brando who came on stage, but a young woman in Native American dress. The woman was a Native American activist called Sacheen Littlefeather.

She proceeded to brush aside Roger Moore when he tried to give her the statuette and made her way towards the microphone. Here she gave a 60-second speech introducing herself, explaining why she was there instead of the famous actor and apologizing for interrupting the ceremony. The audience – and the presenters – were gobsmacked!

The reason for Mr Brando's absence was that he was boycotting the ceremony. In previous years, he had become increasingly upset by the treatment of American Indians on television and in films, where they were always portrayed as savage and evil. He was also very concerned about an ongoing incident on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Tired of their corrupt leader, who was backed by the US government, a group of armed Native Americans had taken over the town of Wounded Knee. At the time of the Oscar ceremony, the Native Americans were still holding the town against US officials, including the FBI.

Mr Brando had put down the reasons for his boycott in a 15-page speech which he had given Ms Littlefeather to read at the ceremony. The organizers, however, had prohibited her from making this speech, so she had gone ahead and improvised with her own much shorter version, which caused quite a stir. Halfway through, some of the audience started booing and others began to cheer. Yet she continued bravely to the end and then allowed the two presenters to escort her backstage, where she shared Mr Brando's original speech with the press. The next day it was printed in its entirety in the New York Times.

Ms Littlefeather received several death threats after her intervention at the Oscar ceremony, but she continued fighting for the cause and still works with the Native American community today. The Wounded Knee incident finished after 73 days and succeeded in making Americans more aware of the injustice suffered by American Indians in their country. And as far as the Oscar ceremony is concerned, it was the last time that an actor was allowed to nominate someone else to collect an award on his or her behalf.



2 GRAMMAR articles

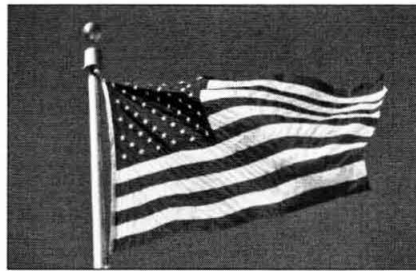
a Complete the sayings with *a*, *an*, *the* or no article (—).

- All you need is ___ love.
- He's ___ man of his word.
- ___ women are from Venus, ___ men are from Mars.
- ___ time waits for no man.
- Don't worry! It's not ___ end of ___ world!
- That's ___ life!
- It's ___ small world.
- ___ actions speak louder than ___ words.

b Complete the sentences with *the* where necessary.



- 1 The toy industry in ___ China is the biggest in the world.



- 2 There are 50 states in ___ USA.



- 3 ___ M1 motorway was closed yesterday because of the floods.



- 4 ___ Hyde Park is one of ___ largest green spaces in London.



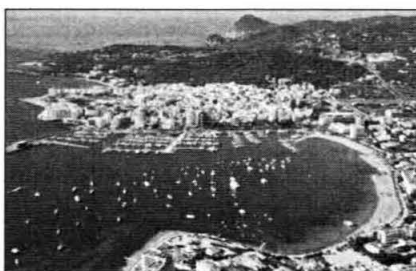
- 5 Edmund Hillary was ___ first man to climb ___ Mount Everest.



- 6 ___ Lake Victoria is ___ largest lake in ___ Africa.



- 7 ___ Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean to ___ Pacific Ocean.



- 8 ___ Balearic Islands are situated in ___ Mediterranean Sea.

c Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- The university** in my town has a very good reputation. ✓
- My grandfather's **in the hospital** having an operation. ✗ *in hospital*
- The man has **gone to the prison** for the crimes he committed when he was younger. _____
- Daisy takes advantage of the time her children are **at the school** to do an online course. _____
- The prison** is on the outskirts of the city. _____
- Somebody broke into my parents' house while they were **at the church**. _____
- We caught the bus from the stop near the hospital. _____
- My boyfriend's **at the university**. He's studying architecture. _____
- My brother teaches **in the primary school** that we both attended. _____
- The church** in my village dates back to the fifteenth century. _____

3 VOCABULARY collocation: word pairs

a Find the word pairs in the box and link them with *and* or *or*. Then complete the sentences.

all bed breakfast fork ice knife later
lemon less more never nothing now once
peace pepper quiet salt sooner twice

- Would you like ice and lemon with your mineral water?
- I enjoy the _____ of the countryside when we go for a walk.
- I've got a new wisdom tooth. I suppose I'll have to go to the dentist _____.
- It takes ages for children to learn to eat with a _____ properly.
- We stayed in a fairly cheap _____ when we visited London.
- Nathan has _____ finished his homework – all he has to do now is to print it out.
- It's _____ with Sue; either she calls every day or you don't hear from her for weeks.
- This soup doesn't taste of anything. Can you pass the _____ please?
- Patricia's about to leave, so it's _____ – I may not get another chance to ask her out.
- I've been skiing _____, but I'm not very good at it.

b Complete the word pair idioms.

- 1 We only take a few *bits* and p_____ with us when we go on holiday.
- 2 I'm s_____ and t_____ of having to tidy up after my children.
- 3 She left her husband because there wasn't any g_____ and t_____ in their marriage.
- 4 My life has its u_____ and d_____, but in general I'm quite happy.
- 5 The streets were very dangerous because of the lack of l_____ and o_____ in the city.
- 6 We arrived s_____ and s_____ after a three-day journey through the mountains.
- 7 I've no idea what we're having for lunch because my wife told me to w_____ and s_____.
- 8 We go to the cinema n_____ and a_____, but more often than not we just watch a film on TV.

4 PRONUNCIATION /ðə/ or /ði:/

a Tick (✓) the correct pronunciation of *the*.

- | | /ðə/ | /ði:/ |
|---|------|-------|
| 1 She bought a new coat in the sales. | ✓ | — |
| 2 The accident happened last night. | — | — |
| 3 The clocks go back next weekend. | — | — |
| 4 The uniform my sister wears to school is awful. | — | — |
| 5 Have you ever been to the USA? | — | — |
| 6 The end of that film was really sad. | — | — |

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the sentences.

5 LISTENING



a **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about an English king with a stammer. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The king with the stammer was...
 - a George V.
 - b Edward VIII.
 - c George VI.
- 2 The man who helped him overcome his stammer was...
 - a his wife's therapist.
 - b an actor.
 - c his father's doctor.
- 3 The King had to give his most important speech...
 - a at the end of the British Empire Exhibition.
 - b when his brother abdicated as King.
 - c at the beginning of an international conflict.

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What was the King's name when he was a child?
- 2 What did his father make him do?
- 3 Who was unkind to him when he was little?
- 4 In which year did he make his first disastrous speech?
- 5 How did his father's doctors try to treat him?
- 6 Where did his new therapist treat him?
- 7 How long was it before the treatment showed results?
- 8 Why did his brother abdicate?
- 9 Who was with the King when he made his important speech?
- 10 What did the therapist say after the speech that was unusual?

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- apartheid /ə'pɑ:tait/
- battle /'bætl/
- go on (to the end) /gəʊ ɒn/
- hunger strike /'hʌŋgə straɪk/
- invasion /ɪn'veɪʒn/
- make a speech /meɪk ə spi:tʃ/
- quote /kwəʊt/
- sacred /'seɪkrɪd/
- sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/
- surrender /sə'rendə/

Listening

1 A))

Interviewer Hello, Mr Bridges?

Applicant Yes, hello. I'm Stephen Bridges.

Interviewer Good morning. My name's Jenny Howarth.

Applicant Nice to meet you, Ms Howarth.

Interviewer Would you like to get a coffee from the machine before we start?

Applicant Oh, no thank you.

Interviewer All right, please come in and take a seat.

Applicant Thank you.

Interviewer You found us all right this morning, then?

Applicant Yes, it was easy. I got the bus to Leicester Square, and then I walked. It's a lovely morning.

Interviewer Yes, it is. So you've come about the position of hotel receptionist, is that right?

Applicant Yes, that's right. I saw your advert on the Complete Jobs website and I decided to apply.

Interviewer You know that this is only a temporary position, don't you Mr Bridges?

Applicant Yes, I do. And that's ideal for me. I'm going abroad in three months' time, so it fits in perfectly with my plans.

Interviewer Really? Where are you going to go?

Applicant Well, I've just finished my degree in Modern Languages, and I'm taking up a place on a Master's course in Paris in September to study Applied Linguistics. My cousin lives there so I'm going to stay with him, which I'm really looking forward to. We get on really well and he knows all the best restaurants to visit. He's been living in Paris for a couple of years now, and I've been to see him a few times...

Interviewer Yes, well, back to you, Mr Bridges, have you had any experience of working in a hotel reception?

Applicant Yes, I have. Last summer, I spent a month at the Berg Hotel in Vienna. My German improved a lot while I was there, and I also learned a lot about customer care. Some of my colleagues were a bit difficult sometimes, but in general, we worked well as a team.

Interviewer I see. You've mentioned German, Mr Bridges. Which other languages do you speak?

Applicant I speak German, French, and a little Spanish. From my research, I believe most of your guests are from Europe and North America, is that right?

Interviewer Yes, but we also have some customers from Asia, mainly Japan. Do you think this would cause you any difficulties?

Applicant Not at all, I'm a good communicator, so we would be able to understand each other.

Interviewer Tell me how you would deal with a difficult guest, for example someone who thinks there is a mistake with the bill.

Applicant I don't think I would have much of a problem. I would speak English with them – very slowly if necessary – and I would use a lot of actions to explain what I wanted to say. If there was a problem with a room number or a price, I would write it down for them. I'm sure I'd be able to make myself understood. I'm very friendly and professional, so I'd have no problem making customers happy.

Interviewer Right. Can you tell me a little more about your experience in Vienna? What were your duties there?

Applicant Well, I was Assistant Receptionist there, which meant that I had to deal with the guests who were checking into and checking out of the hotel. I didn't have to make phone reservations – the Head Receptionist dealt with that. I read on your website that you only have one receptionist on the desk at any one time. Is that right?

Interviewer Yes, we're only a small hotel, so you would have to deal with guests in person and on the phone. Would that be a problem for you?

Applicant No, not at all. I mean, I haven't used a reservations programme before, but I'm sure I'd pick it up really quickly. I'm quite good with computers.

Interviewer Yes, the programme is very easy. So, Mr Bridges. Why do you think I should employ you and not somebody else?

Applicant Well, I think I have the right skills for the job. I'm a very reliable and efficient person, and I've had some experience in the field. I can also use my language skills to communicate with the foreign guests. The position is for a limited amount of time, which suits us

both. Basically, I think that I'm perfect for the job and the job is perfect for me.

Interviewer That's fine, Mr Bridges. One last question: When can you start?

1 B))

Presenter On today's programme we're going to talk about superstitions. Harriet, where do superstitions come from?

Harriet Well, the definition of a superstition is 'an irrational belief' and we have to go back hundreds of years to find an explanation of their existence. Sometimes the reason behind a superstition is even more bizarre than the superstition it tries to explain. Take the case of the black cat for example. Most people know that it's supposed to be a sign of bad luck if a black cat walks in front of you, but they probably can't tell you why. Well, the reason is that in the Middle Ages black cats became associated with witches and they were said to possess evil spirits, so obviously people thought that if a black cat crossed your path that this was not very good news at all.

Presenter So the black cat superstition has been with us for a long time?

Harriet Yes, but not as long as the idea that we shouldn't walk under ladders. Apart from the practical reasons for not doing this – obviously somebody might drop some paint on your head while you are walking underneath – there is a more mysterious explanation which goes right back to Ancient Egypt. The shape of a triangle was sacred to the Egyptians and it was considered very bad luck to, as it were, break the 'power' of this shape. People believed that if you walked under a ladder, the power of the triangle would break and you would lose your protection against bad luck.

Presenter Are there any superstitions about good luck?

Harriet Yes, there are. You know how people often touch wood or knock on wood when they're talking about something they hope will or won't happen in the future?

Presenter Yes, in fact I quite often do it myself.

Harriet Well, in the Middle Ages people used to knock on trees to call the good spirits to protect them against

misfortune. So that's where that superstition comes from.

Presenter We've just got time for one more.

Harriet Well, in fact I'd say that the most common superstition concerning good luck is the habit we have of saying 'Bless you' when someone sneezes. Again, this dates back to the Middle Ages when the Great Plague – which was a terrible infectious illness – was sweeping through Europe. Most people who caught the plague died and one of the first symptoms was sneezing. When sufferers began sneezing violently, it was considered a sign that they might be going to die and so the Pope passed a law in Rome requiring people to bless the person who was sneezing.

Presenter I never knew that. Harriet, thank you so much for coming on the show. Coming up next time we have ...

2 A)))

Speaker 1 Last summer, I was sitting in my garden enjoying the sun, when I heard my next door neighbour suddenly cry out. Mrs Thomas is 93 years old and she lives alone, so I raced round to her house to see what was wrong. The kitchen door was open, so I went in and found her on her knees with her head resting on the table. She'd fallen and cut her head and there was blood everywhere. I grabbed a towel, folded it up and pressed it onto the wound to stop the bleeding. Then I called an ambulance. She had to have stitches when she got to hospital and they kept her in hospital that night for observation, but she went home the next day.

Speaker 2 The only time I've ever had to use first aid was on a skiing trip to Switzerland. I'd gone with a few friends, and we were having a great time until disaster struck. One of my more adventurous friends was skiing down one of those slopes which is really only for experts and he suddenly lost control and crashed into a tree. By the time we reached him, he was in a lot of pain and his leg was at a really strange angle. The only thing we could do was to put snow around his leg to stop the pain and call the emergency services to take him to hospital for an x-ray. In fact, his leg was broken in three places.

Speaker 3 I had a bit of a shock once when I was out with a friend walking our dogs. My friend, Rosie, suddenly fell and hit her head on the ground. She lost consciousness almost immediately. We were in the middle of nowhere, and I knew the emergency services would

take quite a long time to find us. Anyway, after calling for an ambulance, I lay Rosie on her side to make sure she was able to breathe. Then I lay down next to her and put our coats over us to keep us warm. When the paramedics arrived, they took Rosie straight to hospital. She was fine in the end, but I found the whole thing really scary.

Speaker 4 A few years ago I remember I was playing football in the park with some friends and I suddenly had a terrible nosebleed. The blood was just pouring from my nose. I tried stuffing my nose with tissues, but it didn't make any difference. One of my friends told me to press ice on my face, but of course we didn't have any ice there. Then another friend told me to pinch the soft part of my nose just under the bridge and eventually it would stop. I didn't really believe him, but I tried it and it worked!

Speaker 5 My friends and I were having a barbecue at my house when it happened. My friend Diane suddenly started coughing and excused herself from the table. Her boyfriend, Martin went after her and we didn't think anything more of it until we heard Martin shouting for help, because Diane couldn't breathe. By this time, she was turning blue, and she was clutching at her throat. I told Martin to call an ambulance and then I hit Diane hard on the back several times. Suddenly an enormous piece of sausage shot out of her mouth, and she could breathe again. We were all quite shocked when it was over, especially Diane.

2 B)))

Presenter Hello, and welcome to the programme. Today, we're talking about old age and we've asked our listeners to send in their questions. As ever, we have our expert, Laura, here in the studio with me to answer those questions. Hello Laura.

Laura Good morning.

Presenter Are you ready for the first question, Laura?

Laura Yes, Bob.

Presenter OK then. It's from Maggie in Durham. Maggie says: why are old people always so miserable?

Laura Well, I'm glad Maggie asked that question, Bob. The elderly have got a terrible reputation for being miserable, but we've found out that it isn't actually true. According to our research, older people tend to be happier than young people. This is because they don't have so many things to worry about. Their children have left home and so they can

enjoy the freedom this brings with it. So, Maggie, just to put the record straight, old people aren't miserable!

Presenter Thanks for clearing that up for us, Laura. Onto the next question – it's from John in Bridport. John asks: Is there a typical age when people start getting ill?

Laura That's an interesting one. Many people think that people are programmed to get ill when they get old because of something in their genes, but this isn't true. People get ill if they have an unhealthy lifestyle. If you've looked after yourself over the years, doing enough exercise and eating the right food for example, then the chances are that you'll be healthy in your old age. So, no John, there isn't a typical age when you start getting ill. It depends, really, on how well you cared for yourself when you were younger.

Presenter Right. Here's another question for you, Laura. This one is from Heather in Norwich. She says: Old age must be really boring. People have been working hard all their lives and then suddenly they're expected to sit back and do nothing. How do they cope?

Laura That's another good question, Bob. And now that people are living for longer, retirement can last for thirty years or more. But there are plenty of things you can do to fill up your time. You can do part-time work or voluntary work – you can even take up a completely different career if you want to. And then, of course, there might be grandchildren to lend a hand with. So, Heather, old age doesn't have to be boring – in fact, some elderly people find that they are almost as busy when they retire as they were when they were working full-time!

Presenter I hope that answers your question, Heather. Let's look at another one. Richard from Portsmouth is concerned about the issue of overpopulation. He asks: Will there be enough resources on the planet if everybody lives until they are a hundred?

Laura First of all, Richard, it isn't 'everybody' who lives until they're a hundred; it's only people in the developed world. And the elderly in the developed world are a relatively small percentage of the global population. The increase in population is caused by the high birth rate in developing countries. And, sadly, many of these children never reach old age. So the question of having enough resources relates more to the population explosion in those countries, really, and not on the longer life expectancy in the West.

Presenter Right. Now we've just got time for one more question. Jessie from Belfast

asks: Do the elderly have a problem with loneliness?

Laura The thing you have to bear in mind here is that a lot of people today are living longer. This means that there will be a whole group of people just like you when you get old. The important thing is for you to accept your age, and other people will accept you. There really is no reason to be lonely.

Presenter And that's very good news for all of us. Laura, thank you for joining us today.

Laura My pleasure.

3 A)))

Interviewer Debbie, can you tell us about an exciting trip you've made?

Debbie Sure. This happened a long time ago when I was working in Paris. I had a friend who was living in Palau at the time and I decided I'd like to go and visit him. Do you know where Palau is?

Interviewer Um, no. Sorry, I don't. Where is it?

Debbie Well, it's actually the Republic of Palau and it's made up of about 250 islands in the western Pacific Ocean. It's about a thousand kilometres east of the Philippines, if that helps.

Interviewer Right, I've got it now. So how did you get there?

Debbie Well, that was the problem. I went to a travel agent's in Paris and the woman I spoke to told me that the journey wasn't going to be easy. First, I would have to fly to Hong Kong, then to Manila in the Philippines, and from there on to Palau.

Interviewer So, what was the problem?

Debbie Well, this was before the age of flight reservation systems. The travel agent could sell me the ticket for the Paris-Hong Kong flight, but she couldn't book any of the other flights because she had no contact with the airlines.

Interviewer So, what did you do?

Debbie I bought the ticket for Hong Kong and then the travel agent gave me the address of the airline that would take me on to Manila. The idea was that I'd fly to Hong Kong, find the offices of the airline, buy my ticket to Manila and ask about the flights to Palau.

Interviewer Wow! What an adventure! So, is that what you did?

Debbie Yes. I didn't think anything of it at the time, you know, I was young, and it was the kind of thing that people did in the past. If you wanted to go somewhere a little bit different, you had to find your own way there.

Interviewer What happened when you got to Hong Kong?

Debbie It didn't take me long to find the offices of the airline, because they were in the airport. When they opened, I bought my ticket to Manila and asked them about the flight to Palau. And that was when the fun started.

Interviewer What do you mean?

Debbie Well, they told me that the flight from Manila to Palau only stopped in Manila to pick up cargo. The plane wasn't authorized to pick up passengers.

Interviewer Oh. That wasn't good news.

Debbie No, it wasn't. Apparently, passengers could get on the plane at all of the other stops except in Manila. I have no idea why.

Interviewer So what did you do?

Debbie Well, they said that the only thing I could do was to fly to Manila, find the plane and have a chat with the pilot. If the pilot agreed to take me, then I could fly to Palau.

Interviewer Don't tell me that's what you did!

Debbie Well, actually, it is. I took my flight to Manila and hung around for a while waiting for the plane to Palau. When it came in, I asked the flight attendant if I could speak to the pilot. It was a tiny plane, and there were only about 13 passengers on it, but they had their very own flight attendant.

Interviewer And what did she say?

Debbie Actually, she seemed pretty excited about me speaking English. I found out why when she introduced me to the pilot - he was Australian! He was quite amused by my adventure and agreed immediately to take me on to Palau.

Interviewer You were so lucky!

Debbie Yes, I know. But the best thing was that my friend was at the airport to meet me when I landed. I hadn't told him when I'd be getting there - nobody had a mobile phone then either - but he'd just dropped by on his way home from work to see if I was there.

Interviewer That's amazing!

Debbie Absolutely. I don't think I'll ever forget that trip.

Interviewer I'm not surprised!

3 B)))

Speaker 1 I only ever have time to read when I'm on holiday, but it's something that I really look forward to. I always make a point of picking up two or three of the latest bestsellers from my local book shop. When I'm away, I take my

book with me to the beach or down to the pool, and then I spend all day lying in the sun, reading. What better way to relax and completely disconnect from life back home?

Speaker 2 I spend a lot of time reading when I'm commuting to and from my job. The journey takes about an hour and a half each way, first on the train and then on the underground. I usually manage to get a seat on the train because it's one of the first stops. As soon as I sit down, I take out my e-reader, and get stuck into the latest novel I'm reading. I'm a big fan of historical novels, and I get through at least one book a week.

Speaker 3 I'm studying civil engineering at university, so I have to do a lot of reading, though none of it is for pleasure. At the start of my course, they gave us a booklist as long as my arm, but I haven't read all the books on it yet. Apart from academic books, I read a lot on the internet. There are a lot of web pages related to my studies, some of them better than others. I do most of my reading in my room, although I sometimes go to the library.

Speaker 4 This may sound strange, but I do most of my reading when I'm at the gym! Actually, for me it's more a case of listening than reading, as I always take an audio book with me. I download the book onto my MP3 player so that I can listen to it on the spinning bike. I do a workout that is 50 minutes to an hour long, so my audio book helps me pass the time. I'm really into crime fiction, so I usually listen to detective stories.

Speaker 5 I used to read a lot, but now I can't, because I've got two small children who take up all my time. The only reading I do these days are children's stories. My sons are three and five, and neither of them will go to sleep without their bedtime story. Every night, it's the same routine - bath, dinner, story - the only thing that changes is whose bed we lie on! Their favourite is *The Hungry Caterpillar*, but I quite like the *Doctor Seuss* stories.

4 A)))

And our next story takes us to Australia, where an extreme sports enthusiast had a lucky escape today. 35-year-old Ewa Wisnierska from Germany was preparing for the World Paragliding Championships when she saw a massive thunderstorm coming towards her. The storm appeared out of nowhere while she was paragliding over Manilla, in New South Wales, Australia. She tried to avoid it, but, because paragliders have no

engine, she could not go fast enough to get away from it. When the storm caught up with her, it lifted her up into the air. She told Australian radio that the strong winds blew her up in the air 'like a leaf from a tree'.

The storm took just under 15 minutes to carry the paraglider from a height of 750 metres to an estimated height of 9,500 metres. During the ascent, the temperature dropped to around minus fifty degrees centigrade and Ms Wisnierska witnessed hailstones the size of oranges. Here's how Ewa describes her experience: 'I was shaking all the time. The last thing I remember it was dark. I could hear lightning all around me.' She was sucked up so high that eventually she lost consciousness, but her paraglider continued flying. The whole ordeal was recorded by the GPS system and radio that was attached to her equipment.

Luckily for Ms Wisnierska, she was only unconscious for about half an hour. When she came to, she had descended to around 6,900 metres and she was covered in ice. She managed to take control of her paraglider and succeeded in descending by herself. She told reporters later that she felt like an astronaut as she was returning to the ground. 'I could see the Earth coming, like Apollo 13'. She eventually landed about 65 kilometres from the site where she had taken off. She had ice in her flying suit and frost bite to her face from the extremely low temperatures she had experienced. As soon as she reached the ground, she was taken to hospital for observation, but she was released an hour later.

The competition organizers stressed how lucky Ms Wisnierska had been to regain consciousness while she was up in the air. The body of another Chinese paraglider was found later in the day, about 80 km from where he had taken off. 42-year-old He Zhongpin from China had been caught up in the same storm as the German woman, but he had not survived the ordeal. Apparently, he had died from extreme cold and a lack of oxygen.

4 B))

Presenter And I'd like to welcome Andy Evans, the Director of Extreme Sports United to the programme today. Andy, your speciality is bungee jumping, isn't it?

Andy Yes, it is.

Presenter Can you tell us something about bungee jumping? Whose idea was it?

Andy Well, bungee jumping has been

around for centuries, but it wasn't discovered in the West until relatively recently. It originated on the South Pacific island of Vanuatu, where young men known as 'land divers' used to perform the ritual of jumping from tall wooden platforms with vines tied to their ankles.

Presenter And when did 'land diving' actually become a sport?

Andy Well, the first modern bungee jump happened about 20 years later in Bristol in the UK. A man called Chris Baker used a kind of elastic rope to make a *bungee* – that's the name of the rope – and four members of the Dangerous Sports Club made a jump from the Clifton Suspension Bridge on 1st April 1979. They were arrested almost immediately afterwards, but people continued jumping off bridges, especially in the US. For example people did bungee jumps from the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. In fact, some of these jumps were sponsored by American television and so this brought the concept of bungee jumping to the public eye and then of course lots of people wanted to try it themselves.

Presenter How dangerous is bungee jumping? I mean, have people been killed while they were bungee jumping?

Andy Actually, there have been relatively few fatalities considering the number of successful jumps that have taken place. By far the most important thing is to make sure the bungee is the right length. The most common cause of death is using a bungee which is too long, but in most cases the calculations and fittings are double-checked before each jump.

Presenter How does it actually feel doing a bungee jump?

Andy Well, many people say they love the feeling of falling so fast, but personally the bit I really like best is when the bungee reaches its full extent and then you fly upwards again. You just can't beat the feeling of flying back up after you've nearly hit the ground.

5 A))

OK, if I can have your attention, please. Good morning, everybody. My name's Sam, I'm a fire fighter, and I'm here today to give you some tips on how to prevent house fires. I'll also be telling you the best way of getting out of a fire, if you ever happen to be trapped in one.

Most fires in the home happen while people are sleeping. One of the most important steps you can take to protect your family is to install a smoke alarm on each floor of your house. Once you've got your smoke alarm installed and working,

you should make an escape plan with your family to make sure everyone knows how to get out. Of course, there are other precautions you can take. The most common causes of fatal fires in the home are tobacco and smoking products, so it's best to avoid smoking in the bedroom. It's also important to keep matches and lighters out of reach of children, preferably in a locked cupboard. Never leave food that's cooking unattended, especially hot oil if you're frying.

As well as preventing fires in the home, you also need to know what to do if a fire does break out. If you get trapped in your home by smoke or flames, close all doors, and stuff towels or clothing under the doors to keep smoke out. Cover your nose and mouth with a damp cloth to protect your lungs. If you have to escape through a smoky area, remember that cleaner air is always nearer the floor, so you'll need to crawl out on all fours. Finally, and very importantly, if a fire breaks out, do not try to rescue pets or possessions. There isn't time to do this – you must get out as soon as possible. Once you have got out, do not go back in for any reason. Fire fighters have a better chance of rescuing people who are trapped than you do.

OK, any questions?

5 B))

Max So what annoys you about my family then?

Ella Are you really sure you want to talk about this?

Max Yes, why not? What's the problem? They're not that bad, are they?

Ella No, of course not, but I've got a different perspective, haven't I?

Max Oh, come on! I'd really like to know what you think.

Ella Well, all right then.

Max What about my mum?

Ella Well, I think she's really nice...

Max But...

Ella But she drives me mad when I'm cooking. I mean, if she wants to help, that's great, but I wish she wouldn't keep complaining that I haven't got any sharp knives or anything. I'm quite happy with my house and the way it looks so I wish she wouldn't criticize all the time!

Max Well, I don't think she's that bad, I mean, I think she just wants to help...

Ella Yes, and I'm grateful for her help, but not for her comments, OK? That's just how I feel, all right.

Max Right. OK. What about Dad?

Ella Well, he's not really interested in

anyone else, is he? I mean, if he's happy then that's fine, and if he's not, well, everyone else has to make sure that he's all right.

Max I don't think that's very fair. He's not well, is he? And he gets tired quickly and...

Ella You asked me to tell you what I think, so I'm telling you, OK? I just don't think it's right that we all have to go running around after your dad when there are other people to think about. I mean there are the kids to worry about, too. OK, it's your turn now.

Max What?

Ella To tell me about my family.

Max Well, after what you've said I don't know where to start! Well, really, your mum can be quite unbearable. In fact, I've been meaning to...

6 A)))

Presenter ... and continuing our overview of what's on and where this week, we're going to move on to films. Judith is here to tell us about a documentary that is showing at the independent cinema next week. Judith?

Judith Yes, Robert. The documentary is called *Alive Inside* and it was made by Michael Rossalito Bennett, an alternative filmmaker from the United States. The documentary explores the positive effect that music can have on patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease. It follows the progress of a social worker called Dan Cohen and his plan to introduce music in care homes in New York where people with Alzheimer's are being looked after.

Presenter How interesting. Tell us more.

Judith In the documentary, we see how he visits the homes and meets some of the patients. What he does is to create a personalized playlist for the patients, which they can listen to on an MP3 player or an iPod. He finds out which songs to include by interviewing each patient's family. By creating the playlist, he hopes that the patients will be able to travel back to the time to when they heard the songs and perhaps it will even help them remember important events in their past.

Presenter And does it work?

Judith Well, I'm giving away some of the story here, but yes, yes it does work. Cohen's biggest success story is a man called Henry. Perhaps you've seen the clip about Henry on YouTube?

Presenter No, I haven't. What is it?

Judith Oh, OK. Well, Henry is special because of the astonishing transformation that happens to him when

he listens to his playlist for the first time. When we first see him, he is sitting in his chair with his head down and he's barely capable of answering questions, except with a monosyllabic 'yes' or 'no'. But when he's given his headphones, he turns into a completely different person. His eyes open wide, his face lights up, and he starts moving to the music. He can even answer questions about the song he's listening to. It's actually quite emotional watching his reaction, which is probably why millions of people have seen that video clip I mentioned.

Presenter It sounds like an amazing story, Judith. But do the playlists work for everybody?

Judith They seem to work for most people, yes. And they have had a much wider effect than helping only individuals. At first, Cohen was worried that the iPods might isolate the patients as each one would be listening to his or her own set. But, in fact, the playlists are encouraging them to socialize. The staff in all four of the homes he worked with in New York reported that the music was helping the residents to talk to each other more. The patients would ask each other questions about the music, and in some cases, they wanted to share the different songs.

Presenter What effect has Cohen's work had on other care homes in the USA?

Judith It's too early to say what will happen in care homes in the whole country, but in New York, there have definitely been some changes. One of the greatest obstacles to the plan is the cost. MP3 players aren't cheap, and providing one for every patient in each nursing home would just be too expensive. But Cohen is trying to get around this problem by asking people to donate any old MP3 players or iPods which they may have lying at home at the back of a drawer.

Presenter Well, this sounds like a really worthwhile project, Judith. But what about the film? Would you recommend it?

Judith Yes, definitely – especially if someone in your family suffers from Alzheimer's. You'll find it a great comfort.

Presenter Thanks, Judith, for your recommendation. And just to remind you of the name of that documentary, it's *Alive Inside*, and it's showing in the *Independent* cinema from Monday to Saturday next week. And now it's time to look at what's on at the theatre...

6 B)))

Presenter Hello and welcome to the programme. Now, we all know that the amount of sleep you get each night can

affect your work and your ability to interact with others. Health specialists say that the amount of sleep the average person needs is between seven and nine hours per night. Some new research suggests that diet plays an important role in whether we get a good night's sleep or not. Dietician Richard Vickers is here with us in the studio to tell us more. Good morning, Richard, and welcome to the programme.

Richard Hello, Holly.

Presenter So, Richard, we all know that coffee tends to keep us awake at night. What else should we avoid at dinner time?

Richard Well, actually, Holly, it isn't only coffee that can disturb sleep; it is any food or beverage that contains caffeine, for example chocolate, or tea, or many soft drinks. Of course, caffeine doesn't affect everybody in the same way, but if you are sensitive to it, you should avoid it in the afternoon and in the evening. That way, it won't keep you awake at night.

Presenter Is there anything else that can potentially stop us sleeping?

Richard Yes, there is. Your sleep can be disturbed if your dinner has a high fat content. The body takes a long time to digest fat, which can make you feel very uncomfortable when you go to bed. People who have extra butter on their bread or cream with their dessert often complain of heartburn or indigestion when they go to bed.

Presenter That makes sense. So, does it make a difference what time you have dinner compared to the time you go to bed?

Richard Yes, it does. People who suffer from heartburn or indigestion should avoid eating late at all costs. Lying down with a full stomach makes it much more difficult for the body to digest food, causing discomfort and sometimes pain. In fact, eating late can affect all kinds of people, so, in general, I wouldn't recommend it. The same can be said of the quantity you have. Heavy meals should be consumed at lunch time, and you should aim to be eating a light snack in the evening. This will fill a gap, so that you aren't hungry when you go to bed, but it won't make you feel so full that you can't sleep.

Presenter Richard, we've talked about the amount of food we should and shouldn't eat. What about liquids?

Richard Well, for a good night's sleep, you're obviously better off drinking water with your dinner. But you shouldn't drink too much of that, either. Don't drink too much at dinner time or after dinner, or your sleep will be disrupted because you

will have to go to the bathroom during the night.

Presenter Right. So much for what we shouldn't do. Is there anything that will actually help us go to sleep at night?

Richard Yes, there is – milk. Milk contains a special substance that affects the way that certain hormones in the brain work. One of these hormones is serotonin, which helps us fall asleep. This is why members of the older generation often have a hot, milky drink before they go to bed.

Presenter Is there anything else that can help?

Richard Yes, there's a herb called valerian, which seems to work quite well. Research has shown that substances in the root of the valerian plant relax the central nervous system and the muscles. You can take it in liquid or tablet form or you can make a tea out of it. People who have used valerian have said that it has helped them fall asleep quicker and it has given them a deep and satisfying rest.

Presenter It sounds like valerian might be the answer, then. I'm afraid that's all we've got time for today, Richard. Thank you so much for joining us.

Richard My pleasure.

7 A)))

Speaker 1 My husband and I had just been food shopping, and we were having an argument about something – how much money we'd spent, or why we'd bought one particular item of food – I don't know. Anyway, the argument continued into the kitchen and while we were putting all the food away, my husband kept on banging his hand on the table every time he made a point, but he didn't realize that, without thinking about it, he had picked up one of those little plastic yoghurt pots. Suddenly, he hit the table and there was yoghurt everywhere – on the table, on the floor, on the ceiling, on the walls ... and on him. We both just burst out laughing ... and that was the end of the argument.

Speaker 2 I had an argument with my dad once over a pair of trainers. We were walking down the high street when I saw a really nice pair of DC trainers in a shop window. I pointed them out to my dad, but he'd never heard of the brand DC, and so he said that they must have been made by another designer brand called Dolce and Gabbana – DG. No matter how hard I tried, I couldn't convince him that the trainers were DC and not DG. In the end, he said he'd buy them for me if I was right. So we went into the shop to ask about the trainers. The shop assistant said, 'You

mean the DC ones?' proving that I had been right all along. You should have seen my dad's face!

Speaker 3 I was with my girlfriend one night and we'd decided to go to a fast food restaurant to get some takeaway burgers. Anyway, we started arguing about something in the car on the way – I don't know what started it, but I remember getting pretty angry. The argument continued while we parked, while we were queuing, while we were ordering, while we were paying, and while we were going home. We were concentrating so much on the argument that we didn't realize that we hadn't picked up the food. We were still arguing in the car, when suddenly my girlfriend said, 'Where are the hamburgers?' Then, of course, we had to drive back to the restaurant to get the food!

Speaker 4 This happened when I was little. I was in the kitchen with my sister when my parents started having an argument. My dad was starting to shout when my older brother came in – he must have been about sixteen at the time, but he was already taller than my dad. My brother tried to get my dad to calm down, but my dad wasn't listening. In the end, my brother said to him, 'Right. You're going to your room'. He picked him up, put him over his shoulder, and started taking him upstairs. This broke the tension immediately, and everyone started laughing – including my dad. Honestly, if you could have seen him, holding onto the stair rail, trying to stop my brother getting him upstairs! It's one of the funniest things I've ever seen!

Speaker 5 This happened a couple of years ago while I was at work – I work at one of those helpline call centres where people call if they have a problem with their internet connections. Well, anyway, this woman called and she was absolutely furious because she couldn't get her internet to work. She was so angry, that she was just screaming down the phone at me. Suddenly, there was a gap in the conversation, and I said to her, 'So, what's the weather like up there where you live?' I don't know what came over me, but those were the words that came out of my mouth. And it worked! The woman was so gobsmacked that she stopped shouting and answered my question. After that, we were able to have a reasonably civil conversation, and I managed to solve her problem for her.

7 B)))

Presenter Hello and welcome to the programme. Today, we're trying to answer the question: *What makes a good actor?* Our next guest is drama teacher Nicholas Whitby. He's going to tell us a bit about method acting. Hello Nicholas, and welcome to the show.

Nicholas Hello, Lily.

Presenter So, Nicholas, what exactly is method acting?

Nicholas Well, method acting is the technique that actors use to create in themselves the thoughts and feelings of their characters. Different actors use different techniques to do this, but the original technique involves doing a series of sense memory exercises.

Presenter Sense memory? What's that?

Nicholas Well, a memory is a situation that you have a recollection of, right? Well a sense memory is the recollection of the sensations you experienced during that situation. Method actors use this sense memory to help them recreate a particular emotion in front of the camera. They have to do exercises to make this work effectively.

Presenter What kind of exercises?

Nicholas Well, what most of them do is to focus on the particular situation in the past until the sensations they experienced come back to them. They do this in sessions of fifteen minutes or so, until they can reproduce their feelings automatically. For example, if a film is set in the North Pole, the actor needs to show that he is really cold. So he does his sense memory exercise to help him remember a time when he experienced intense cold. Then he can convince the audience that he is really cold.

Presenter Do all actors do these sense memory exercises?

Nicholas No, they don't, Lily. Method acting can mean the difference between an Oscar-winning actor and an ordinary actor. Going back to our scene in the North Pole, an ordinary actor would indicate the cold by shivering, wrapping his arms around himself and blowing into his freezing hands. He wouldn't actually be feeling the cold, which would mean that the audience probably wouldn't feel it either.

Presenter Talking of Oscar winners, Nicholas, tell us about some of the best method actors.

Nicholas Well, let's look at the men first. One actor who goes even further than the use of sense memory is three-time Oscar winner Daniel Day-Lewis. Day-Lewis is known for immersing himself in every

role he plays. In *My Left Foot*, he played the severely disabled Irish writer, Christy Brown. During filming, the crew had to feed him in his wheelchair, and he learnt to put a record onto a record player with his foot. A couple of years later, he spent several months living in the wild in preparation for another film, *Last of the Mohicans*. And in 2012's *Lincoln*, he walked and talked like Abraham Lincoln the whole of the time that the film was being shot.

Presenter What about female actors, Nicholas?

Nicholas Probably the best example of a female actor who made a superhuman effort to enter her part is Charlize Theron in the film *Monster*. Before *Monster* came out, we were used to seeing Ms Theron playing superficial female parts requiring a woman with a pretty face. Which is what made her transformation into the serial killer in *Monster* so shocking. Ms Theron put on nearly 14 kg in order to play the role, and anybody who has seen the film will tell you, she is one of the scariest murderers who has ever hit the big screen. Not surprisingly, she won the Oscar for Best Actress that year.

Presenter Yes, I remember that one. And I remember Charlize Theron being terribly convincing. Thank you for joining us, Nicholas, and explaining method acting to us. Next on the programme we're going to talk about ...

8 A)))

Speaker 1 This was something that happened to a friend of mine. It was quite late, about half past eleven, and he was walking home from work. While he was going through the park, this guy came up to him and told him to give him all his money, which he did. Then the guy asked him for his mobile phone, but my friend refused to give it to him, so the guy got out a knife and stabbed him with it. By the time my friend got to hospital he was bleeding very heavily, and later the doctors told him he'd been really lucky. It just shows it's better not to try to be brave if something like that happens to you.

Speaker 2 I don't know why, but I always seem to have my wallet stolen when I'm abroad. I guess it's because I'm speaking English and I probably look like a tourist, or something. The last time, I was in a very touristy street in the centre of town, but luckily I wasn't carrying much in my wallet, just a few coins. I've got so used to it now that I always take my personal documents out of my wallet and leave them in the hotel. That way, if I'm robbed, I only lose a bit of money.

Speaker 3 I did something really stupid once. I was travelling home by train and I was really tired, so I fell asleep. Unfortunately, I left my bag with all my things in it on the floor, and I didn't notice when someone took it. I realized what had happened when I woke up and as soon as the train arrived in the station I went straight to the police. Amazingly, the police found my bag, but of course my purse, my phone, and my MP3 player were all missing. I can't believe I was so stupid!

Speaker 4 My mum was on holiday once with a group of friends. They were walking back to their villa when a thief tried to grab one of the women's bags. But she didn't let go and started screaming. The other women started screaming too and all of them started hitting him. He ran away without the bag and the group went into a café where the people had seen what had happened and all cheered them. After that, they decided to get a taxi back to the villa.

Speaker 5 I was sitting in a coffee shop once when I saw someone take one of the other customer's bags. The thief was with a friend on a motorbike. The two of them drew up outside the café together and then one of them jumped off and ran inside. He grabbed the first bag he came across and then ran back out of the door again. He jumped onto the back of the motorbike and the two of them rode off. It all happened so fast that nobody had a chance to react.

8 B)))

Presenter Hello and welcome to the show. On today's programme we're looking at famous media mistakes. Journalist Simon Bennett is here in the studio with me and he's going to tell us about a rather memorable weather forecast. Good morning, Simon.

Simon Hello, Silvia.

Presenter Simon, tell us what happened.

Simon Well, this happened back in October 1987. The presenter of that particular weather broadcast was Michael Fish – a familiar face in most British households as he'd been presenting the weather for over thirty years. During the programme, Michael referred to a phone call a woman had made to the BBC. Apparently, the woman had asked if there was going to be a hurricane. Michael laughed and said, 'If the lady is watching, don't worry, there isn't going to be a hurricane.' And nobody thought anything more about it until later on that night.

Presenter That's right, there was a terrible storm, wasn't there?

Simon Yes, there was. That night, a huge storm hit the south of England. To be absolutely accurate, it wasn't actually a *hurricane*, because hurricanes have to form in tropical areas to be called by that name. But there certainly was a terrible storm that night with winds of up to 190 kilometres per hour. These wind speeds are typical of hurricanes, which is why there is some confusion about what to call the storm.

Presenter So, what kind of damage did it cause?

Simon The storm killed 18 people and many more were injured – mainly by falling trees. And it caused billions of pounds worth of damage. Millions of homes were left without power, because trees had fallen on power lines. Transport in the south of the country was severely disrupted because fallen trees had blocked the roads and railways. In total, about 15 million trees fell down that night and the scene the next morning was complete chaos. It was the worst storm to hit the UK in living memory.

Presenter What happened to Michael Fish after that?

Simon A lot of people blamed him for all the damage because he hadn't warned them about the storm. Worse still, he had said that there wasn't going to be a storm at all. Since then, he has tried several times to make excuses for his words, but deep down, nobody believes him. Michael Fish has gone down in history as the forecaster who failed to predict a hurricane. In fact, twenty-five years after the event, he appeared in the opening ceremony of the 2012 London Olympic Games giving a repeat performance of his famous broadcast.

Presenter You can see a video of the original broadcast on YouTube as well, can't you, Simon?

Simon Yes, that's right.

Presenter And now it's time for our weather broadcast – let's hope we don't make the same mistake as Michael Fish! Simon Bennett, thank you so much for joining us.

Simon My pleasure.

Weatherman Thanks, Anita. So a pretty bright start for most of us this morning, temperatures already around the 20 degree mark...

9 A)))

Presenter And now it's time for the part of the programme when we ask our listeners to give us their opinion about a story that has been in the news recently. And today, we're looking at the story of the Swindon couple who found a lottery ticket last October and cashed it. Just in case you haven't heard, Michael and Amanda Stacey found the ticket on the floor of their local supermarket, where it had been dropped by 61-year-old Dorothy McDonagh. When the Staceys discovered the ticket had won a prize, they took it to the post office and cashed it for the prize money, which was £30,000. Meanwhile, Mrs McDonagh had contacted the lottery company about her lost ticket. The company traced the ticket to the Staceys, they were arrested, and they have both been sentenced to 11 months in prison if they do not pay all the money back to Mrs McDonagh. We want to know what you think about all this. Who do you think should get the prize money – the woman who mislaid the ticket or the couple who found it? The number to call is 01 898 5362, and the lines have just opened. I'll say that number again for you, it's 01 898 5362. And here's our first caller. Andrew from Middleton, what do you think?

Caller 1 Well, I think it's all terribly unfair. The lady should have put her ticket in a safe place, then she wouldn't have lost it. It was her mistake and she should have been more careful. The couple used the prize money to pay off their debts, it isn't like they wasted it on luxuries that they didn't need. Now, they've got even more problems than they had in the first place.

Presenter Thank you for calling, Andrew. And now we've got Moira from Belfast on the line. Moira, do you agree with Andrew?

Caller 2 No, I don't. Not at all. That poor woman bought the lottery ticket with her own money – therefore it belongs to her, in the same way that a car belongs to the person that buys it. Saying that the prize money belongs to the people that found the ticket is like saying that a car belongs to the person who finds the car keys. In my opinion, lottery tickets belong to the original owner, whether they win a prize or not.

Presenter Thanks for that, Moira. And our next caller is ... hold on a moment ... yes, it's Roger from Birmingham. What do you think, Roger?

Caller 3 Well, I was brought up to understand that if I kept an object or money I found without trying to find the owner, I would be stealing. I can't understand why there's so much

confusion here. Morally, the couple should have given the ticket they found to the manager of the supermarket. Because they didn't do that, they should be made to pay all the money back – it wasn't theirs to claim in the first place.

Presenter Thank you for calling Roger. And now it's Beth's turn. Beth's from Swansea. Tell us what you think, Beth.

Caller 4 Yes, the last caller said the couple had a moral obligation to give back the lottery ticket, but in fact, they had a *legal* obligation to do so, too. The law says that a person's possessions belong to him or her even when they are lost. It also says that a person who finds something that has been lost must take reasonable steps to track down the person who has lost it.

Presenter Thanks for explaining the legal aspects of the case to us, Beth. And we've just got time for one more caller. It's Harry from the Isle of Wight. Harry, what's your opinion?

Caller 5 Well, I've got some sympathy for the couple, you know. They found the ticket by chance and when they discovered that it had won a prize, they simply went and cashed it. The point is that they didn't actually realize that they were stealing. Personally, I don't think the couple did anything wrong. They're certainly not criminals, that's for sure!

Presenter Thank you for calling, Harry. We'll be back with some more views in a moment, but first it's time for the news ...

9 B)))

Speaker 1 My favourite city is in central Europe on the banks of the Vltava River. It's one of the three Imperial Cities together with Vienna and Budapest, and it's well known for its architecture and historical importance. The Hradčany Castle in the district of the same name overlooks the city centre, and the main square is called Wenceslaus Square. Culturally, it's famous as the birthplace of Kafka, Dvorak, and Smetana.

Speaker 2 The most beautiful city I've ever visited is on the Pacific coast of Canada. It's surrounded by water on three sides, and has the Coast Mountain Range on the other. There's a large island opposite the city where Canadians often go on holiday. It also has the largest urban park in North America, called Stanley Park, which has a zoo, a marine science centre, and famous gardens containing native trees. It's known as one of the cities with the highest quality of life in the world.

Speaker 3 My favourite city is the capital of a South American country. It's on

the banks of the Rio de la Plata and is famous for being the birthplace of *tango*. It's one of the world's busiest ports and the residents often refer to themselves as Porteños. The main square is called the Plaza de Mayo, and one of this city's streets, the Avenida nueve de Julio is said to be the widest boulevard in the world. Although it's not in Europe, it actually feels quite European – bits of it remind me of Paris and other bits of Italy. In fact, one of the districts is called Palermo Viejo, like the capital of Sicily.

Speaker 4 I took a gap year between leaving school and starting university and I went travelling. I visited a lot of wonderful places, but the one I liked best was a city on the southeast coast of Australia. It's a very cosmopolitan city, full of many different cultures and it's got the best Chinatown that I've ever seen! One of the most fascinating things about it is the architecture: beautiful old buildings from the Victorian era contrast with the latest design in skyscrapers – the difference is quite striking. It's a fairly big city, with lots of parks and gardens, and there are some amazing beaches nearby.

Speaker 5 I'm lucky, because my job allows me to spend one month every year working in my favourite big city. It's on the south coast of China, and I think it's amazing. It's pretty crowded, but that makes it even more exciting as far as I'm concerned. It's a real mixture of East and West; on the one hand it's an international financial centre, and on the other you can find traditional old markets selling all kinds of different food. There are green parks full of people doing Tai Chi first thing in the morning, and the city has a really modern and efficient tram and metro system, so it's very easy to get around.

10 A)))

Presenter Hello and welcome to the programme. Now most people associate NASA with astronauts and rocket ships. What they don't know is that NASA research extends far beyond space flight and into our daily lives. Our special guest today is freelance science journalist, Hank Webb. He's going to tell us about some of the products invented by NASA that we use every day. Good morning, Hank.

Hank Hi there.

Presenter So, Hank, where are you going to start?

Hank Well, I'm going to start with something that has saved lives in many homes all over the world: the smoke detector. In the 1970s, when NASA

engineers were designing the first U.S. space station, called Skylab, they realized that the astronauts would need to know if a fire had started or if there were poisonous gases in the air. The engineers teamed up with a company called the Honeywell Corporation and together they invented a special kind of smoke detector. The new model was adjustable. Astronauts could change the level of sensitivity on it so that there was never a false alarm.

Presenter That's fascinating. What's next?

Hank Well, the next one has changed the lives of people who need glasses. As you know, the two lenses in a pair of glasses used to be made of, well, glass. Glass lenses often broke when the glasses were dropped, so opticians started using plastic instead. Plastic doesn't break, but it does scratch easily, and scratched lenses can damage your sight. NASA solved this problem when they developed a new substance to protect the helmets worn by astronauts. The substance stops the plastic from scratching so easily. Manufacturers of glasses soon started using this new technology in their products, which is why the lenses in today's glasses are less likely to scratch than they were in the past.

Presenter And that's great news for all of us who wear glasses. We've just got time for one more, Hank.

Hank Right, I'll tell you about the ear thermometer, then. This was developed from the infrared technology that NASA uses to measure the temperature of stars. A company called Diatek saw a need to reduce the amount of time nurses spent taking temperatures. Together with NASA, the company invented an infrared sensor that serves as the thermometer. The sensor takes your temperature by measuring the amount of heat produced inside your ear. The ear thermometers used in hospitals can take your temperature in less than two seconds.

Presenter Yes, and those thermometers are a vast improvement on the ones with mercury inside – I can never seem to read them. Hank Webb, thank you so much for joining us.

Hank My pleasure.

10B))

Presenter Hello and welcome to the programme. Now, public speaking can be a harrowing experience at the best of times, but imagine how difficult it must be for an important person with a stammer. This is exactly the problem faced by George VI, King of England from 1936 to 1952. Now we're going to find out a bit more about the King's condition. Good morning, Sarah.

Sarah Hello.

Presenter So, Sarah, do we know what caused the King's stammer?

Sarah Well, according to the leading speech therapy expert, Rosemarie Hayhow, the King's stammer developed when he was a child – everybody called him Bertie then, so I will too. Bertie's problem was a psychological one. His father, George V, was a demanding man who would not tolerate weakness. When he saw that his second son was left-handed, he forced Bertie to write with his right hand. This is something that is often associated with stammering today.

Presenter Did Bertie have any other problems with his family?

Sarah Yes, with his elder brother, Edward. Edward used to laugh at Bertie when he stammered, which made his problem even worse.

Presenter Did Bertie ever have to speak in public?

Sarah Not usually, no. But in 1925, his father asked him to give the closing address at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The speech was broadcast live to the nation, and it was a complete disaster. Bertie stammered out a few words and then the broadcast ended in silence. It was then that he realized he had to get help.

Presenter Who did he turn to?

Sarah Well, first of all he tried his father's doctors, whose methods were very old-fashioned. They used to make him fill his mouth with marbles and on one occasion, he nearly choked! Fortunately, his wife, Elizabeth, was able to find a different therapist for him. It was an Australian called Lionel Logue, who was actually an actor. Mr Logue had been working as a speech therapist with soldiers who had lost their ability to speak because of the traumas of war.

Presenter How did Mr Logue treat Bertie?

Sarah Well, to start with, Mr Logue insisted on seeing Bertie in his Harley Street office. And he refused to use Bertie's official title, which was the 'Duke of York'. Instead, he called him 'Bertie'.

Mr Logue used techniques which gave Bertie more confidence. He made him sing instead of speaking; he played music to him through headphones while he was reading, so that he couldn't hear himself and become self-conscious; he even got Bertie to swear. After about ten months, the treatment seemed to be working.

Presenter Which was a good job, wasn't it? Because soon after that, Bertie became King of England.

Sarah That's right, Jeremy. When George V died, Bertie's brother, Edward, became King Edward VIII. But Edward wanted to marry an American woman who was divorced, which he was forbidden from doing as King. In the end, Edward abdicated and Bertie became King George VI. Which meant that he had to start speaking in public again.

Presenter So, what happened?

Sarah At first, the King avoided making live speeches, but by 1939 he could do this no longer. On September 3rd of that year, Britain declared war on Germany and the King had to deliver the most important speech of his life.

Presenter So what did he do?

Sarah He asked Mr Logue to help him. The two men went into a small room with the recording equipment and closed the door. Mr Logue opened a window and told the King to take off his jacket. Then, he advised the King to forget everybody else and say the speech to him, as a friend.

Presenter Did it work?

Sarah Yes, it did. The King's delivery was calm, dignified, and measured. And at the end of the broadcast, Mr Logue finally called him 'Your Majesty'.

Presenter What a great story! Well, coming up next on...

Answer key

1A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 3 Where do you usually go on holiday?
4 ✓
5 What happened at the meeting yesterday?
6 ✓
7 How long have you been learning English?
8 ✓
9 Can you tell me where the toilets are?
10 Who are you waiting for?
- b 2 where the lift is
3 where we parked the car
4 if / whether there are any tickets left for the concert tonight
5 what time the match starts
6 when Sally's birthday is
- c 2 Who cooks in your family?
3 How long did you spend in Brazil last summer?
4 Do you know who's going to the party tonight? / Do you know who's going to go to the party tonight?
5 Can you remember where I left my keys? / Do you remember where I left my keys?
6 What makes you angry?
7 Who drank the milk I left in the fridge? / Who has drunk the milk I left in the fridge?
8 How long does it take to get to London from here?

2 READING & VOCABULARY

- a 1 D
2 E
3 B
4 A
5 C
- b 1 inexcusable
2 focused
3 nerve-racking
4 blunders
5 stumped
6 by heart
7 side-tracked
8 sip
9 can't stand
10 fiddle

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 Which university
3 Have you ever done any
4 What are your ambitions
5 Would you like to work
6 How many languages

4 LISTENING

- a He's successful.
- b 2 talking too much
- c 1 bus, on foot / he walked
2 three months
3 Modern Languages
4 hotel, a month
5 three
6 Japan
7 make phone reservations
8 right skills

1B

1 READING

- a sport
- b 1 b
2 a
3 c
4 c
5 a

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 well-balanced
3 good-tempered
4 narrow-minded
5 self-centred
6 two-faced
7 open-minded
8 strong-willed
9 tight-fisted
10 big-headed

3 MINI GRAMMAR

- a 2 more gadgets, lazier
3 later, angrier
4 more I practise, better
5 colder, more clothes
6 more exercise, fitter

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 do I, would I
3 haven't, do
4 aren't you, have you
5 Will, won't you
6 could you, have I
7 did I, was I
8 are you, do

6 LISTENING

- a 1 Ages
2 spirits
3 Egypt
4 power
5 Middle Ages
6 trees
7 Great Plague
8 sneezing

Colloquial English

Talking about... interviews

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 2 say
3 begin
4 fill in
5 show
6 buy
7 answer
8 finish
9 check
10 see

2 READING

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

2A

1 READING

- a 1 B
2 E
3 A
4 C

- b 2 T
- 3 F
- 4 F
- 5 T

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 faint
 - 3 sneeze
 - 4 hurt
 - 5 cut
 - 6 be sick
 - 7 burn
 - 8 choke
- b 2 blood pressure
 - 3 allergic reaction
 - 4 sprained
 - 5 sore throat
 - 6 food poisoning
- c Across:
 - 5 antihistamine
 - 6 plaster
 - Down:
 - 2 antibiotics
 - 3 painkillers
 - 4 stitches

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 hasn't started yet
 - 3 Have you ever had
 - 4 I've just washed
 - 5 since
 - 6 for
 - 7 has been
 - 8 have only known
- b 2 have had / 've had
 - 3 have been / 've been
 - 4 have been writing / 've been writing
 - 5 have moved out / 've moved out
 - 6 have been living / 've been living
 - 7 have already unpacked / 've already unpacked
 - 8 have split up / 've split up
 - 9 has been travelling / 's been travelling
 - 10 haven't managed
 - 11 have met / 've met
 - 12 have been seeing / 've been seeing
 - 13 have had / 've had

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 specialist
 - 3 finger
 - 4 stomach
 - 5 couch
 - 6 negative
- c 2 allergic
 - 3 diarrhoea
 - 4 dizzy
 - 5 headache
 - 6 medicine
 - 7 swollen
 - 8 temperature
 - 9 vomit
 - 10 unconscious

5 LISTENING

- a, b Speaker 1: press a towel on the wound, stitches
- Speaker 2: a broken leg; put snow around the leg
- Speaker 3: her friend hit her head and lost consciousness; lay her on her side, use coats to keep her warm
- Speaker 4: a nosebleed; pinch the soft part of the nose
- Speaker 5: her friend was choking; hit her hard on the back



1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 The Japanese
 - 3 The Irish
 - 4 The Swiss
 - 5 The Portuguese
 - 6 The English
 - 7 The Scottish
 - 8 The French
- b 2 the unemployed
 - 3 the injured
 - 4 the disabled
 - 5 the rich
 - 6 the blind
 - 7 The young
 - 8 the elderly
- c 2 ✓
 - 3 some white leather trousers
 - 4 some trendy purple glasses
 - 5 ✓
 - 6 his new grey Armani suit
 - 7 ✓
 - 8 scruffy old jeans

2 READING

- a 1 X
 - 2 X
 - 3 ✓
 - 4 ✓
 - 5 X
- b 1 b
 - 2 c
 - 3 a
 - 4 a
 - 5 b
 - 6 b
- c 1 mainstream
 - 2 image
 - 3 accessories
 - 4 vintage clothes
 - 5 needle and thread
 - 6 bothered
 - 7 aversion
 - 8 independent
 - 9 vegans
 - 10 foodie

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 cotton
 - 3 lace
 - 4 leather
 - 5 linen
 - 6 silk
 - 7 suede
 - 8 velvet
- b 2 long-sleeved
 - 3 silk
 - 4 loose
 - 5 patterned
- c 2 dress up
 - 3 hang up
 - 4 fit
 - 5 suits
 - 6 get changed
 - 7 go with
 - 8 get undressed

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 cotton
- 3 striped
- 4 shorts
- 5 fit
- 6 leather

5 LISTENING

- a She's optimistic.
- b 1 F
 - 2 F
 - 3 T
 - 4 F
 - 5 F



1 READING

- a D
- b 1 D
 - 2 A
 - 3 E
 - 4 B
- c 1 turn up
 - 2 hold
 - 3 option
 - 4 disruptions
 - 5 scheduled
 - 6 shift
 - 7 disembark

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 departures
- 3 runway
- 4 luggage
- 5 delayed
- 6 trolley
- 7 crew
- 8 arrivals

- b 2 check-in
3 aisle
4 security
5 flight
6 took off
7 turbulence
8 pick up

3 MINI GRAMMAR

- 2 such a
3 such a long
4 so
5 so much
6 such

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 had been waiting
3 had been sitting
4 had picked up
5 had been standing
6 hadn't taken off
- b 2 arrived
3 left
4 went
5 got
6 looked
7 had already checked in
8 were waiting
9 had given
10 called
11 had already gone
12 had been waiting

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 sang
3 paid
4 met
5 wore
6 woke
7 told
8 flew
9 stood
10 said

6 LISTENING

- a 2 Hong Kong
3 Manila
4 Palau
- b 1 a
2 b
3 b
4 c
5 a
6 c

1 READING

- a C Haruki Murakami
- b 1 C
2 B
3 D
4 A
- c 1 by hand
2 fill it up
3 grab
4 constructive
5 distractions
6 state of mind

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 ✓
3 ✓
4 badly
5 hard
6 ✓
7 happily
8 well
- b 2 My daughter is hardly ever ill.
3 His parents are retiring next year.
4 The boy was extremely rude to his teacher.
5 My brother eats very unhealthily.
6 Apparently, James is getting divorced.
7 I would have never thought you were thirty.
- c 2 Although she studies a lot, she hardly ever goes to the library.
3 Unfortunately, I crashed my new car last week.
4 Ideally, we should leave early tomorrow.
5 I can hardly understand a word when people speak English quickly.
6 My brother nearly forgot his girlfriend's birthday yesterday.
7 Surprisingly, it didn't rain at all while we were in London.
8 We're incredibly tired because we went to bed late last night.

3 VOCABULARY

- 2 lately
3 especially
4 nearly
5 yet
6 hardly
7 ever
8 near
9 even
10 specially
11 at the moment
12 at the end

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a Stress on 1st syllable: definitely; fortunately; obviously
Stress on 2nd syllable: apparently; eventually; immediately; incredibly; successfully; surprisingly
Stress on 3rd syllable: absolutely; insecurely

5 LISTENING

- a Speakers 2 and 3
- b Speaker 1: on the beach or by the pool
Speaker 2: historical novels; on public transport
Speaker 3: academic books and web pages; in his room or at the library
Speaker 4: detective stories; at the gym
Speaker 5: children's stories, in bed

Colloquial English

Talking about... children's books

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 2 actually
3 sort of
4 mean
5 you know
6 Well

2 READING

- a 2 Fewer
3 more
4 on the high street
5 more
6 less
7 an individual
8 printed books

4A

1 READING

- a D
- b 1 b
2 a
3 c
4 a
5 b
- c 1 short-haul
2 scheme
3 fees
4 given off
5 environmentally friendly
6 limit the damage
7 making a profit
8 aware

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 settled
3 damp
4 thunder
5 breeze
- b 2 changeable
3 flood
4 hail
5 heavy
6 drought
7 monsoon
8 lightning
9 humid
- c 2 e
3 a
4 d
5 c
6 b
7 g
8 f

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 will have had
3 will take
4 will be having
5 will be studying
6 will buy
- b 2 will be flying
3 will have done / 'll have done
4 will have read / 'll have read
5 will be playing / 'll be playing
6 will have built / 'll have built
7 will have finished / 'll have finished
8 will be driving / 'll be driving
9 will have stopped
10 Will you be going

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a breeze, heatwave
showers, drought
warm, pouring
flood, hurricane
bright, lightning

5 LISTENING

- a A thunderstorm
- b 1 Australia
2 Because paragliders have no engine.
3 -50°C
4 hailstones the size of oranges
5 lightning
6 about half an hour
7 65 km from where she had taken off
8 an hour
9 China
10 No, he didn't.

4B

1 READING

- a 1 B
2 D
3 A
4 C
- b 2 T
3 F
4 T
5 F
6 F
7 F
- c 1 behind the wheel
2 respond
3 involved
4 rates
5 not confined to
6 reckless driving
7 backed
8 no matter

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 seriously
3 part
4 after
5 risks
6 time
7 up
8 advantage
9 account
10 place

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 don't get
3 will go / 'll go
4 doesn't rain
5 are
6 won't move
7 cooks
8 doesn't answer
- b 2 are having / will be having lunch
3 'll / will complain / am going to complain
4 won't say
5 'll / will finish
6 am / 'm driving
7 haven't read
8 don't take
- c 2 as soon as he arrives
3 unless the traffic
4 in case he forgets
5 before she goes
6 until they get
7 after I do / I've done

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 account
3 advantage
4 attitude
5 control
6 decision
7 insurance

- 8 nightmare
9 risky
10 safety

5 LISTENING

- a 1 South Pacific
2 their ankles
3 Bristol
4 were arrested
5 the US
6 Golden Gate Bridge
7 American television
8 too long
9 double

5A

1 READING

- a He made a snow cave and drank water from a stream.
- b 1 c
2 a
3 b
4 b
5 a
- c 1 enthusiasts
2 shortcut
3 raised the alarm
4 stream
5 trail
6 curled up
7 out of bounds
8 make it

2 VOCABULARY

- a Across:
4 grateful
6 nervous
7 ashamed
Down:
2 disappointed
3 offended
4 guilty
5 homesick
- b 2 bewildered
3 horrified
4 astonished
5 stunned
6 delighted
7 devastated
- c 2 sick of
3 down
4 shattered
5 gobsmacked
6 gutted

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 hadn't taken
3 wouldn't have
4 went
5 would have
6 would have been
7 wouldn't get
8 had known
9 didn't have
10 had stayed
- b 2 would have made, had been
3 wouldn't have jumped, had known
4 didn't get, would pass
5 had followed, wouldn't have got lost
6 used, wouldn't get
7 would have understood, had read
8 could buy, earned

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a Stress on 1st syllable: devastated, horrified
Stress on 2nd syllable: astonished,
bewildered, delighted, offended
Stress on 3rd syllable: disappointed,
overwhelmed
- c 2 depressed (/t/ – the others are /ɪd/)
3 surprised (/d/ – the others are /t/)
4 frustrated (ɪd/ – the others are /d/)
5 shattered (/d/ – the others are /ɪd/)

5 LISTENING

- a 1 sleeping
2 smoke alarm
3 the bedroom
4 matches, lighters
5 hot oil
6 close
7 towels
8 nose, mouth
9 cleaner
10 pets, possessions

5B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 I wish you would do the washing up.
3 I wish my sister wouldn't borrow my clothes.
4 I wish our neighbours wouldn't park outside our house.
5 I wish my granny would get a hearing aid.
6 I wish the bus would come.
- b 2 my brother wouldn't use my computer
3 you would / you'd help with the housework
4 my son wouldn't stay in bed all day
5 my ex-boyfriend wouldn't call me every day
6 you wouldn't leave the bathroom in a mess

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 exhausting
3 stressed
4 infuriates
5 disappointed
6 worrying
7 terrifies
8 delighted
9 frustrates
10 embarrassed
11 annoys
12 inspired

3 READING

- a 2 E
3 C
4 B
5 F
6 D
- b 2 F
3 F
4 T
5 T
6 F
7 F
8 T
- c 1 repeatedly
2 denial
3 flawed
4 simultaneously
5 goals
6 obsessively
7 value
8 come to terms with
9 bewilderment
10 principle

4 GRAMMAR

- 2 lived
3 had got up
4 didn't work
5 had offered
6 could
7 hadn't spent
8 wasn't
9 hadn't eaten
10 had worn

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a /d/: amazed, confused, inspired, terrified
/t/: astonished, embarrassed, shocked,
stressed
/ɪd/: disappointed, frustrated, infuriated,
offended

6 LISTENING

- a unwell: D
helpful: M
stubborn: not used
selfish: D
critical: M
insincere: not used

- b Ella says that Max's mum complains that she hasn't got any sharp knives. Ella says that if Max's dad isn't happy, then he expects everyone else to make sure that he's all right.

Colloquial English

Talking about... waste

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 2 Amazingly
3 Actually
4 Basically
5 Obviously
6 Sadly
7 strangely

2 READING

- a 1 C
2 E
3 B
4 D
5 A

6A

1 READING

- a 1 Hearing loss from listening to loud music on MP3 players or at concerts.
2 Around four million Britons are affected by the problem.
- b 2 T
3 F
4 F
5 T
6 T
7 F
8 F
9 T
- c 1 needless to say
2 rolled my eyes
3 uncool
4 assault
5 infuriating
6 it turns out that
7 background noise
8 deteriorate

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 doing
3 listen
4 check
5 seeing
6 to play
7 go out
8 stealing
9 to get
10 buying
11 having to
12 to pass

- b 2 climbing
- 3 to call
- 4 to send
- 5 to buy
- 6 reading
- 7 ironing
- 8 spending

3 VOCABULARY

Across:

- 4 keyboard
- 7 saxophone
- 8 drums
- 10 conductor
- 11 orchestra

Down:

- 1 soprano
- 3 cello
- 5 bass guitar
- 6 choir
- 9 flute

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 macchiato
- 3 chorus
- 4 fiancé
- c 1 photographs
- 2 architecture, graffiti
- 3 barista, croissant
- 4 soprano, microphone
- 5 ballet, rhythm

5 LISTENING

- a C It describes a new treatment for Alzheimer's patients.
- b 1 c
- 2 c
- 3 a
- 4 b
- 5 c



1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 driving
- 3 living
- 4 used to
- 5 being
- 6 working
- 7 play
- 8 used to
- b 2 got used to working
- 3 not used to having
- 4 used to wear
- 5 got used to living
- 6 used to looking after
- 7 got used to using
- 8 am not used to sleeping

2 READING

- a Yes, they do.
- b 1 C
- 2 F
- 3 A
- 4 E
- 5 B
- c 1 outbursts
- 2 put out
- 3 mumbled
- 4 bury
- 5 comes out with
- 6 dangle
- 7 dealing with
- 8 running riot
- 9 recollection
- 10 absurd

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 oversleep
- 3 snores
- 4 sleepy
- 5 sleeping pills
- 6 log
- 7 keeps, awake
- 8 pillow
- b 2 nap
- 3 insomnia
- 4 set
- 5 nightmare
- 6 jet-lagged
- 7 yawn
- 8 fast asleep

4 PRONUNCIATION

- b 1 fall, yawn
- 2 alarm, fast
- 3 jet-lagged, nap
- 4 asleep, insomnia, siesta
- 5 nightmare

5 LISTENING

- a C what we should and shouldn't eat and drink
- b 1 caffeine
- 2 fat
- 3 late
- 4 light snack
- 5 water, bathroom
- 6 milky drink
- 7 liquid, quickly



1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 might have gone
- 3 can't have seen
- 4 might have taken
- 5 can't have moved
- 6 must have done

- b 2 should have / ought to have filled up
- 3 shouldn't have / oughtn't to have left
- 4 shouldn't have / oughtn't to have bought
- 5 should have / ought to have taken
- 6 should have / ought to have dressed up
- 7 should have / ought to have gone off
- 8 shouldn't have / oughtn't to have stayed up
- c 2 must have told
- 3 may have fallen
- 4 can't have been
- 5 might not have heard
- 6 must have forgotten
- 7 may not have had
- 8 can't have seen

2 READING

- a 1 People can get very aggressive
- 2 Stricter controls
- b 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 c
- 4 a
- 5 b
- c 2 target
- 3 getting involved in
- 4 rage
- 5 offensive
- 6 remove
- 7 lacking
- 8 threads

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 mind
- 3 avoid
- 4 Remind
- 5 argue
- 6 seems
- 7 notice
- b 2 expected
- 3 beat
- 4 robbed
- 5 denied
- 6 lay
- 7 rose

4 MINI GRAMMAR

- 2 What would you rather do, stay in or go out?
- 3 I'd rather not cook tonight if you don't mind.
- 4 Where would you rather go, Greece or Italy?
- 5 I'd rather walk than take the car.
- 6 I'd rather not go to the cinema if you don't mind.

6 LISTENING

- a 1 kitchen
- 2 (high) street
- 3 car
- 4 kitchen
- 5 work

- b Speaker 1: D
 Speaker 2: A
 Speaker 3: B
 Speaker 4: E
 Speaker 5: C

7B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 looks as if
 3 smells
 4 tastes like
 5 feels like
 6 sounds as if
 7 tastes as if
- b 2 tastes
 3 looks like
 4 smells as if / smells like
 5 sounds like
 6 feels
 7 looks as if / looks like

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 thigh
 3 elbow
 4 lungs
 5 calf
 6 kidneys
 7 ankle
 8 heart
 9 waist
 Hidden body part: shoulders
- b 2 yawning
 3 shook
 4 waved
 5 combed
 6 stare

3 READING

- a b non-verbal clues
- b 1 T
 2 T
 3 F
 4 F
 5 T
 6 F
 7 T
 8 F
 9 T
 10 F
- c 1 misconception
 2 presume
 3 mask
 4 fake
 5 white lies
 6 fidget
 7 give them away
 8 genuine

4 MINI GRAMMAR

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

5 PRONUNCIATION

- 2 thumb
 3 kneel
 4 palm
 5 muscle
 6 whistle

6 LISTENING

- a 1 They are both method actors.
 2 They have both won an Oscar.
- b 1 b
 2 b
 3 a
 4 c
 5 a
 6 c

Colloquial English

Talking about... acting

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 2 completely
 3 tremendously
 4 overwhelmingly
 5 extraordinarily
 6 absolutely
 7 fantastically

2 READING

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

8A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 hijacking
 3 smuggling
 4 terrorism
 5 vandalism
 6 fraud
 7 bribery
 8 murder

- b 2 blackmail, to blackmail
 3 drug dealing, drug dealer
 4 mugger, to mug
 5 rape, to rape
 6 theft, thief
 7 robber, to rob
 8 stalking, to stalk
 9 hacking, hacker

- c 2 robbery
 3 stalker
 4 smuggle
 5 bribe
 6 mugged / robbed
 7 hack
 8 burglar

- d 2 verdict
 3 charged
 4 court
 5 investigating
 6 acquitted
 7 witnesses
 8 fine

2 READING

- a 1 E
 2 A
 3 F
 4 B
 5 D
 6 C
- b 1 key in
 2 landline
 3 purchase
 4 require
 5 dispose of
 6 have access to
 7 gather
 8 go through

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 had been stolen
 3 be caught
 4 (be) punished
 5 questioned
 6 visited
 7 has just been arrested
 8 is being held
 9 will be heard / is being heard
 10 expect / are expecting
 11 be given
 12 will be stolen
- b 3 is expected to be acquitted
 4 are reported to have taken the president's wife
 5 thought that the terrorists are hiding somewhere in France
 6 known that the suspect is dangerous
 7 are reported to have damaged the art gallery
 8 said that the police have arrested three men

4 MINI GRAMMAR

- 2 have our burglar alarm tested
- 3 have had my car repaired
- 4 had his house painted
- 5 will have my carpets cleaned
- 6 are having a wall built
- 7 has his flat cleaned
- 8 are having our garden redesigned

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 jury
- 3 guilty
- 4 blackmail

6 LISTENING

- a Speaker 1: B
Speaker 2: F
Speaker 3: E
Speaker 4: A
Speaker 5: D
- b 1 F
2 T
3 T
4 F
5 F



1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 eating
3 not to be
4 visiting
5 not to park
6 not telling
7 to take
8 to give
9 to return
10 stealing
- b 2 advised him not to leave
3 suggested going
4 offered to make
5 warned us not to park
6 apologized for being
7 invited Sarah to have dinner
8 insisted on going

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 critics
3 newsreader
4 commentator
5 reporter
6 editor
7 presenter
8 freelance journalist
9 agony aunt

- b 2 wed
3 quit
4 quiz
5 back
6 hit
7 tipped
8 bids
9 clash
10 split

3 READING

- a 1 B
2 E
3 C
4 G
5 A
6 H
7 D
8 F
- b 1 handle
2 a dozen or so
3 smarter
4 from time to time
5 pay rise
6 stay on top of
7 deadline
8 quoted
9 urge

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a Stress on 1st syllable: offer, promise, threaten
Stress on 2nd syllable: accuse, admit, advise, agree, convince, deny, insist, invite, persuade, refuse, remind, suggest

5 LISTENING

- a 1 the weather forecast
2 1987
3 a weather presenter
4 a hurricane
5 he said there wasn't going to be a hurricane
6 190 km per hour
7 18
8 15 million
9 in the opening ceremony of the 2012 London Olympic Games
10 on YouTube



1 READING

- a 2009: Bernard Madoff
2008: Lou Pearlman
1920s: Charles Ponzi
1880s: Early Ponzi schemers
- b 1 A
2 E
3 F
4 D
5 C

- c 1 trustworthy
2 pouring in
3 fund
4 flops
5 coupon
6 buck
7 legitimate

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 markets
3 imports
4 exports
5 expanding
6 launch
7 become
8 take over
- b 2 makes
3 doing
4 made
5 make
6 doing
7 do
8 make
- c Across:
4 chain
6 clients
7 headquarters
Down:
1 multinational
2 branch
4 CEO
5 owner

3 MINI GRAMMAR

- 2 Whichever
- 3 whatever
- 4 whenever
- 5 whoever
- 6 however

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 to
3 even though
4 in order to
5 so as not to
6 in spite of
7 despite
8 so that
- b 2 in spite of the fact that they don't do any marketing
3 so that they would sell more products
4 so as not to miss my train
5 although I was late

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 records
3 increase
4 decrease
5 progress
6 permits
7 produces
8 refunds

- b 1 exports
- 2 records
- 3 increase
- 4 decrease
- 5 progress
- 6 permits
- 7 produces
- 8 refunds

6 LISTENING

- a Two – Caller 1 and Caller 5
- b 2 The owner of the ticket was a 61-year-old woman.
- 3 If the Staceys don't pay the money back, they'll spend 11 months in prison.
- 4 Caller 1 says that the Staceys used the money to pay off their debts.
- 5 Caller 2 compares finding the lottery ticket to finding some car keys.
- 6 Caller 3 thinks that the couple should have given the ticket to the manager of the supermarket.
- 7 Caller 4 says that the couple had a legal obligation to return the ticket.
- 8 Caller 5 feels some sympathy towards the couple.

9B

1 READING

- a b stimulating
- b 1 b
- 2 a
- 3 b
- 4 d
- 5 c

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 post
- 3 sub
- 4 mono
- 5 over, under
- 6 mega
- 7 multi
- 8 bi
- 9 auto
- 10 mis
- b 2 weakness
- 3 belief
- 4 strength
- 5 height
- 6 racism
- 7 convenience
- 8 brotherhood
- 9 improvement
- 10 success

3 GRAMMAR

- a 3 ✓
- 4 ✓
- 5 some cheap accommodation
- 6 some bad news
- 7 glass
- 8 ✓
- 9 good behaviour
- 10 some paper

- b 2 is
- 3 are / is
- 4 is
- 5 are
- 6 is
- 7 are / is
- 8 is
- 9 are
- 10 are

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a Stress on 1st syllable: friendliness, government, ignorance, poverty,
- Stress on 2nd syllable: bilingual, convenience, excitement, reduction
- Stress on 3rd syllable: antisocial, entertainment, overcrowded, unemployment

5 LISTENING

- a Speaker 1: Prague
- Speaker 2: Vancouver
- Speaker 3: Buenos Aires
- Speaker 4: Melbourne
- Speaker 5: Hong Kong
- b 1 F
- 2 C
- 3 B
- 4 A
- 5 E

Colloquial English

Talking about... advertising

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 2 had their day
- 3 get into your head
- 4 word for word
- 5 their ears perk up
- 6 a captive audience
- 7 hit a false note

2 READING

- a 1 C
- 2 A
- 3 D
- 4 B

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

10A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 ✗ Everybody was
- 3 ✗ Everything went wrong
- 4 ✓
- 5 ✗ All men
- 6 ✓
- 7 ✗ Most people
- 8 ✓
- b 2 None
- 3 any
- 4 none
- 5 no
- 6 Any
- c 2 neither
- 3 either
- 4 nor
- 5 Both
- 6 both
- 7 Neither

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 chemical
- 3 biology
- 4 genetic
- 5 Physics
- b 2 e
- 3 a
- 4 b
- 5 d
- c 2 be a guinea pig
- 3 made, discovery
- 4 test new drugs
- 5 prove, theory

3 READING

- a 1 C
- 2 E
- 3 D
- 4 A
- 5 B
- b 1 C
- 2 E
- 3 D
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 D
- 7 B
- 8 A
- 9 E
- 10 C

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford, OX2 6DP, United Kingdom

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide. Oxford is a registered trade mark of Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2014

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

First published in 2014

2018 2017 2016 2015 2014

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted by law, by licence or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this work in any other form and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Links to third party websites are provided by Oxford in good faith and for information only. Oxford disclaims any responsibility for the materials contained in any third party website referenced in this work

ISBN: 978 0 19 455850 1

Printed in Spain by Just Colour Graphic, S.L.

This book is printed on paper from certified and well-managed sources

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank all the teachers and students round the world whose feedback has helped us to shape English File.

The authors would also like to thank: all those at Oxford University Press (both in Oxford and around the world) and the design team who have contributed their skills and ideas to producing this course.

Finally very special thanks from Clive to Maria Angeles, Lucia, and Eric, and from Christina to Cristina, for all their support and encouragement. Christina would also like to thank her children Joaquin, Marco, and Krysia for their constant inspiration.

The authors and publisher are grateful to those who have given permission to reproduce the following extracts and adaptations of copyright material: p.7 Adapted extract from "India goes bananas for 24-hour astrology" by Amrit Dhillon, www.telegraph.co.uk, 1 April 2007 © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2007. Reproduced by permission. p.11 Adapted extract from "Mixed messages: Medical Myths" by Rachel C Vreeman and Aaron E Carroll, BMJ 2007; 335, www.bmj.com, (Published 20 December 2007). Reproduced by permission of BMJ. p.20 Reprinted by permission of Scholastic Inc. from "Questions & Answers: A Conversation with Suzanne Collins: Author of *The Hunger Games Trilogy*." Copyright © 2013 by Scholastic Inc. p.20 Adapted extract from "How we work: Philip Pullman, author"; an interview with the Achuka website www.achuka.co.uk. Reproduced by permission. p.26 Adapted extract from "Storm whips paraglider to heights of 32,000 ft" by Nick Squires, www.telegraph.co.uk, 16 February 2007 © Telegraph Media Group Limited 2007. Reproduced by permission. p.34 Adapted extract from TED Talk "Don't regret regret" by Kathryn Schulz, www.ted.com. Reproduced by permission of Kathryn Schulz. p.37 Adapted extract from "Music made me deaf" by Phillippa Faulks, Daily Mail, 5 January 2010. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication. p.41 Adapted extract from "'Don't put the duck there. It's totally irresponsible.' Sleep-talking husband's hilarious lines become internet sensation" by Carol Driver, Daily Mail online, 14 January 2010. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication. p.47 Adapted extract from TED Talk "How to spot a liar" by Pamela Meyer, www.ted.com. Reproduced by permission of Pamela Meyer. p.64 Adapted extract from "The Unknown Geniuses Behind 10 Of The Most Useful Inventions Ever" by Alana Horowitz, Business Insider Magazine, 3 March 2011. Reproduced by permission of Wright's Media., p.49 Adapted extract from "How we made: Peter Shaffer and Felicity Kendal on Amadeus" by Anna Tims, The Guardian, 14 January 2013. Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2013. Reproduced by permission.

Sources: <http://jobsearch.about.com>, www.wikihow.com, www.flightcentre.com.au, www.eta.co.uk, www.nytimes.com, Bridgestone Teens Drive Smart: Young Drivers Survey April 2012, www.usatoday.com

Although every effort has been made to trace and contact copyright holders before publication, this has not been possible in some cases. We apologise for any apparent infringement of copyright and, if notified, the publisher will be pleased to rectify any errors or omissions at the earliest possible opportunity.

The publisher would like to thank the following for their kind permission to reproduce photographs: Alamy pp.7 (Robert Harding Picture Library/Chart), 12 (MBI/Doctor), 16 (Senarb Commercial), 17 (Tony Hobbs/cockpit, Jack Sullivan/passengers), 25 (Stephen Dorey ABIPP/cottage), 27 (Chris Rout), 30 (Jason O.Watson), 35 (ONOKY-Photononstop), 41 (ZImages), 52 (RTimages/policeman), 59 (Mike Goldwater/street scene), p.65 (glasses), 67 (Ros Drinkwater/Hyde Park); C Blackie p.8; Corbis pp.5 (C.Masur/F1), 6 (Wavebreak Media Ltd.), 20 (Rune Hellestad/Michael Morpurgo), 23 (Tracey Lee), 24 (Benjamin Rondel/flag), 25 (Helen King/man on train, 60 (David P Hall); Dart Container Corporation p.64 (drinks carton); Getty Images pp.7 (Glen Allison/fabric, Sunita Menon/India Today Group), 11 (Jon Feingers/shaving, Stewart Cohen/woman reading, Brian Leatart/roast turkey), 15 (kparis/woman in café, Visit Britain/Pawel Libera/shop), 17 (Donald M. Jones/Sea otter), 18 (John Lund/aircraft), 20 (WireImage/Suzanne Collins, Haruki Marakami), 24 (Estate of Stephen Laurence Strathdee/aeroplane, Josef Friedhuber/polar bear), 25 (Dougal Water/cracked earth, Blend Images/Ariel Skelley/conference, Luis Pelaez Inc/making lunch, Gary S Chapman/woman studying), 28 (Peathegee Inc), 29 (Matej Michelizza), 32 (AFP), 34 (Seattle Dredge), 37 (Future Publishing/concert, Image Source/boy with headphones), 38 (Dave King/keyboard, Rhythm Magazine/drums, WireImage/conductor, Greg Dale/Cello, Tetra Images/Bass guitar), 39 (playing trombone, SSPL/dancing), p.43 (Mint Images - Tim Pannell/street), 47 (Compassionate Eye Foundation/Chris Windsor), 49, 54, 55 (car and felled tree), 56, 59 (Blackstation/Shanghai city), 64 (Thomas Lehmann/cans, Peter Dazeley/cashpoint, C Squared Studios/paper bag, David Bishop Inc/lollipops), 65 (John Lamb/ear test, Steven Puetzer/smoke detector), 67 AFP/toy shop, De Agostini/Bersezio/Mt Everest, Nigel Pavitt/Lake Victoria, Gonzalo Azumendi Collection/Panama canal, Gonzalo Azumendi/Balearic Islands); Kobal Collection p.48 (MDP/New Market/Page, Gene/Charlize Theron); Oxford University Press Picturebank p.50, 52 (fingerprint, wallet, phone, purse, Mp3 player, handcuffs), 67 (flag); The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey p.17 (turtle); Press Association Images p.26 (Thomas Frey/DPA/Ewa Wisnierska), 36, 39 (woman with earphones), 67 (AP/Edmund Hillary), 68; Rex Features pp.9, 11 (Henrik5000/brain), 20 (Hallmar Ent/Everett/Maya Angelou, David Hartley/Philip Pullman), 48 (Everett/Dreamworks/20th Century Fox/Daniel Day Lewis), 53 (PDN/Villard/Sipa), 55 (weather man, Mike Forster/Associated Newspapers/street scene), 62 (AMC/Everett Collection), 66 (Everett Collection/Sacheen Littlefeather and Paramount/Marlon Brando), 67 (M1 closure); Shutterstock p.37 (hearing aid) 38 (violin, saxophone, orchestra, soprano, choir, flute), 42 (notebook)

Illustrations by: Dutch Uncle Agency/Atsushi Hara pp.4, 9, 14, 21, 31, 42, 44; Good Illustration/Oliver Latyk p.51; Tim Marrs pp.22, 61; New Division/Anna Hymas p.33, 41; Organisation/Fred Van Deelan p.46; Roger Penwill p.18, 43; Martin Sanders p.19

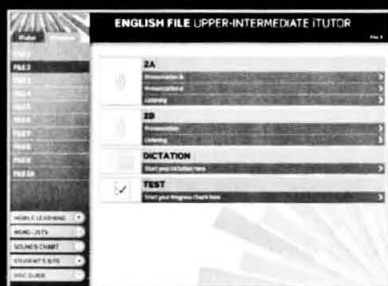
Design by: Bryony Clark

ENGLISH FILE

the **best** way to get students talking

English File third edition gives you **motivating, enjoyable lessons** that work.

- A proven balance of Grammar, Vocabulary, Pronunciation, and skills.
- Engaging topics, tasks, and activities that get students talking on every page.
- A complete teaching and learning package.



NEW for English File third edition

iChecker > all the Workbook audio, Progress Checks, and Dictations. You can find the iChecker on the iTutor disc with the Student's Book.

Workbook > Lesson by lesson revision and practice, brand new reading and listening activities, pronunciation with audio, and Useful Words and Phrases.

third
edition

Oxford > making **digital** sense

For students

- Student's Book (with or without Oxford Online Skills Program) with **iTutor**
- Workbook (with or without key)
- English File Pronunciation app
- Student's website www.oup.com/elt/englishfile

For teachers

- Teacher's Book with Test and assessment CD-ROM
- iTools
- Class audio CDs
- Class DVD
- Teacher's website
- Learning Management System for Oxford Online Skills Program.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com

