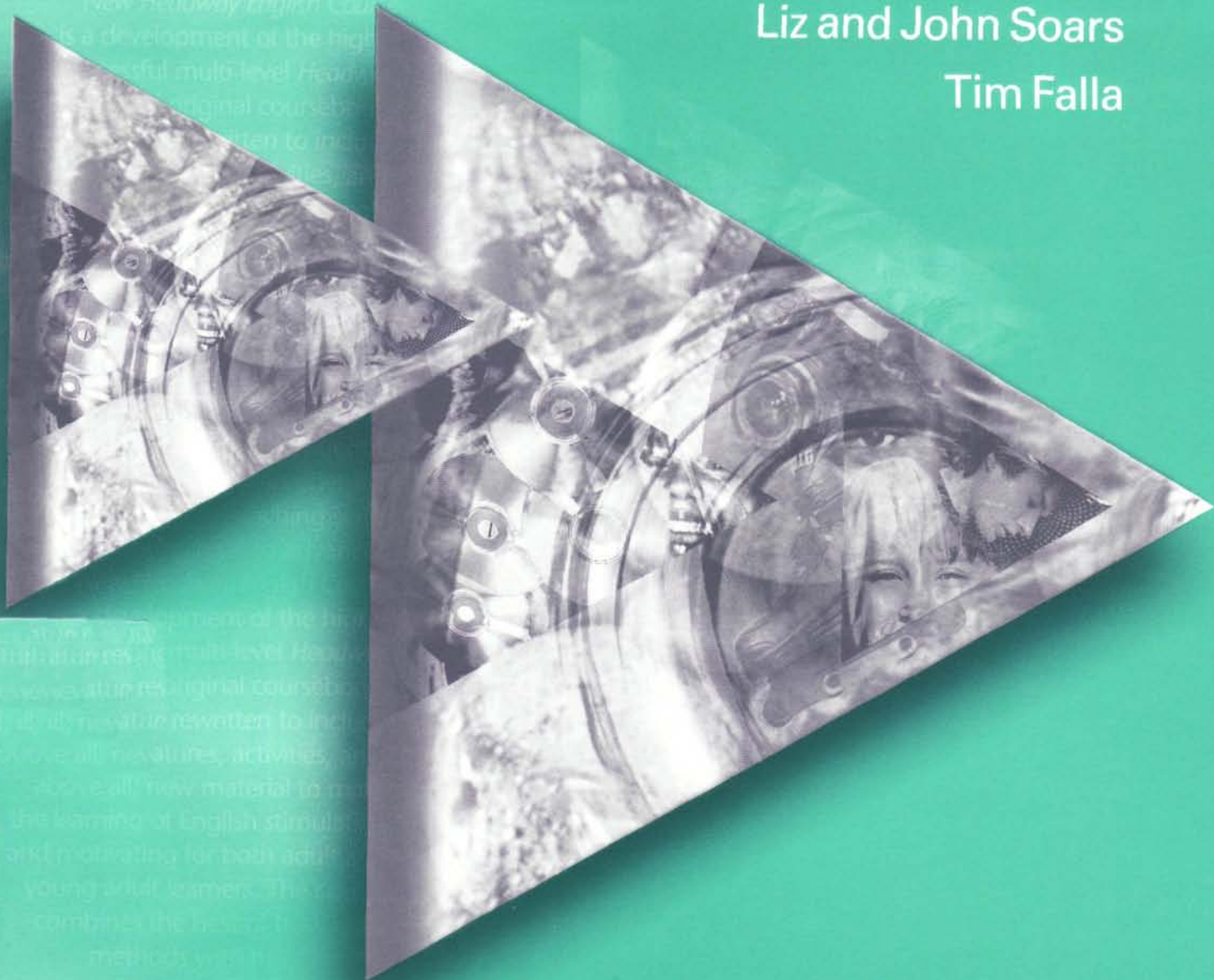


NEW

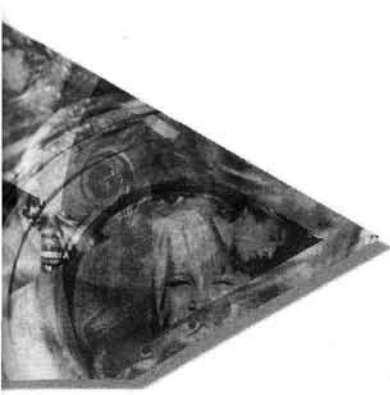
New **Headway**

Advanced Workbook with key

Liz and John Soars
Tim Falla



OXFORD



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If you don't have the cassette/CD, you can read the transcripts on p82–87.

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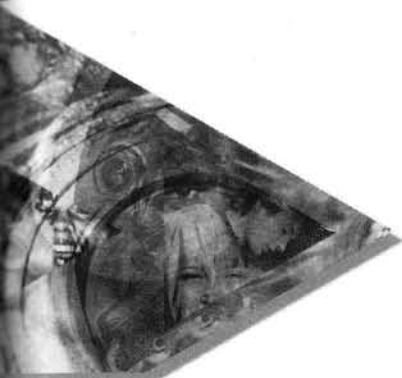
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1

Avoiding repetition
Synonyms or near synonyms
Verb + preposition

Our land is your land!

Avoiding repetition

1 Using auxiliary and modal verbs

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.1 Student's Book p147

Complete the conversation with auxiliary verbs or modal verbs. Sometimes you will need to add *not*.



Ed Hi, I'm Ed. You must be the new teacher.

Sue Yes, I (1) am . My name's Sue.

Ed Welcome to Lisbon.

Sue Thanks. Have you been living here long?

Ed I certainly (2) have . Six years now.

Sue Oh, good. You might be able to explain a few things.

Ed Well, I (3) was if I can. You arrived yesterday, then?

Sue I (4) was , but my suitcases (5) were . The airline seems to have lost them.

Ed Oh, no! Have they explained what happened?

Sue They (6) did , eventually. I had to ask an official from another airline to help, but he (7) wasn't , which was a bit mean. The woman I finally got to speak to said I should have checked in early enough. I thought I (8) should ! I suspect they just put my luggage on the wrong plane.

Ed I suppose they (9) will . You'll soon find out, though. Anyway, I hope the rest of your journey went OK?

Sue Yes, it (10) was , but the traffic through Lisbon seemed to be moving very slowly.

Ed I'm sure it (11) wasn't . Yesterday was a public holiday, you see.

Sue Ah, that explains it. What I saw of the city from the taxi looks great. I'm looking forward to exploring it.

Ed I bet you (12) can . Can you speak Portuguese?

Sue No.

Ed Shame. It would help if you (13) could .

Sue I speak Spanish, so I was hoping I'd be able to pick it up quite quickly just by living here.

Ed I'm sure you (14) can .

Sue I might try and join a language class, though.

Ed I (15) would if I were you. I never got my grammar sorted out in the beginning and now I really wish I (16) could .

When are you going to move into your flat?

Sue I already (17) have , but the previous tenant left a lot of stuff that needs throwing out.

Ed I'll help you with it, if you like.

Sue (18) Would you ? That would be really kind.

Ed No problem.

2 Reduced infinitives

►► Grammar Reference 1.2 Student's Book p147

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use a reduced infinitive (where appropriate).

expect	forget	hope	not be able
not mean	offer	persuade	used to

- A He's upset. You shouldn't have offended him.
 B I know I shouldn't have. I didn't mean to .
- At first he refused to help her, but eventually she _____ him _____ .
- A Why didn't Pete give you a lift to the station?
 B He _____ , but I told him I'd rather walk.
- A Are you taking a holiday this summer?
 B I _____ , but things might end up getting very busy.
- There aren't as many refugees leaving the country now as there _____ .
- I'm not surprised he was angry, but he was much angrier than I _____ him _____ .
- A Why didn't you invite James to your party?
 B I _____ . It completely slipped my mind when I saw him last week.
- Liverpool tried really hard to score an equalizer in the last few minutes of the match, but unfortunately they _____ .



3 Synonyms or near synonyms

Complete the sentences with the synonyms, or near synonyms, in *italics*. (Sometimes you have to change the form.)

friend *acquaintance ally companion*

- I don't socialize with them – they're more acquaintances than friends, really.
- I met a couple of French girls while I was hitchhiking round Europe. They made great travelling _____ .
- I've made a lot of enemies in this job, so I need all the _____ I can get.

love *adore fancy have a crush on*

- She's head over heels in love. She absolutely _____ him!
- When I was at primary school I _____ my English teacher.
- It's obvious that you _____ Carol. Why don't you ask her out?

talk *chat gossip have a word with*

- I love to _____ with my friends. It's fun to talk about other people.
- A What are you two talking about?
 B We're just _____ about what was on TV last night.
- John wants to _____ you. I think he wants to discuss your trip to Poland.

hate *abhor despise loathe*

- I _____ the smell of fish – it makes me feel sick.
- The managing director said he _____ racism in the workplace.
- She _____ him because he's never worked and has always lived off other people.

laugh *chuckle giggle snigger*

- I wish you wouldn't keep _____ in that unpleasant way when I make suggestions.
- The little girl _____ hysterically when her Dad tickled her.
- She _____ to herself quietly as she read the magazine.

Listening

4 Home from home?

T 1.1 Part 1. Listen to Zoltán (from Hungary) talking about different aspects of living and working in Britain.

- 1 Which aspects has he found problematic?
 - 1 Being accepted as someone who does his job well.
 - 2 Rules and regulations.
 - 3 Being treated as a foreigner.
 - 4 Understanding the cultural background of Britain.

2 Match the phrases that Zoltán uses with the definitions.

1 from the word go	a loyal to my origins
2 the paperwork side of things	b reaching the same level quickly
3 cater for	c the bureaucratic aspects of life
4 faithful to my roots	d provide a service for
5 catching up fast	e from the very beginning

T 1.2 Part 2. Listen to Rosemary talking about her experiences of living in America, Italy, and Britain.

- 3 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 Rosemary left America thirty-four years ago.
 - 2 She met her husband in Italy.
 - 3 She didn't find it easy when she arrived in Britain because she always says what she thinks.
 - 4 She says she's learned to adapt to the situation and that she's much happier now.
- 4 **T 1.2** Listen again. Which nationalities is she referring to when she uses the words or phrases below? Write **A** for American, **B** for British, and **I** for Italian.

<input type="checkbox"/> brawls	<input type="checkbox"/> slapstick humour
<input type="checkbox"/> belligerent	<input type="checkbox"/> speak their mind
<input type="checkbox"/> caustic humour	<input type="checkbox"/> verbal about their emotions
<input type="checkbox"/> banter	<input type="checkbox"/> vulgar humour
<input type="checkbox"/> repressed	<input type="checkbox"/> yob society

- 5 Find a word, expression, or part of an expression in exercise 4 which means:
 - 1 unfriendly and aggressive _____
 - 2 not showing good taste _____
 - 3 friendly remarks and jokes _____
 - 4 critical in a very sarcastic way _____
 - 5 noisy and violent fights _____
 - 6 based on simple, physical actions _____
 - 7 say exactly what they think _____
 - 8 rude, aggressive young man _____
 - 9 having unexpressed emotions _____

Pronunciation

5 Losing a syllable

1 T 1.3

! Syllables which are apparent in the spelling of a word can sometimes be lost when they are spoken. They often contain the unstressed /ə/. Listen to the examples.

lit~~er~~ature ●●● comf~~o~~rtable ●●● med~~i~~cine ●●●

- 2 **T 1.4** Listen to the following sentences. Cross out the one syllable in each which can be lost when the sentence is spoken. Then listen again and repeat.
 - 1 I read a really interesting novel recently.
 - 2 I can't tell the difference between those identical twins.
 - 3 She borrowed seven books from the library.
 - 4 In his will, my grandfather left me everything.
 - 5 Perhaps you'd like to go for a run before dinner?
 - 6 I eat at least two portions of vegetables a day.
 - 7 We need a new policy on literacy in schools.
 - 8 My secretary handles all incoming calls.
 - 9 I do occasionally forget people's birthdays.
 - 10 I don't need details, just a general idea of the plan.

- 3 **T 1.5** Put the words with missing syllables from exercises 1 and 2 into the correct group, according to the stress pattern. Then listen, check, and repeat.

- A ● _____
- B ●● _____
- C ●●● literature _____
- D ●●●● _____

4

! With some words the syllable is normally lost in standard speech. With others it depends on the speaker. The pronunciation given in the dictionary shows this:

literature /'lɪtrətʃə(r)/
 comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ (standard)
 medicine /'medsn/ or /'medɪsn/ (optional)
 (None of these syllables are lost in spoken American English)

In which of the words in exercise 2 are the syllables normally lost in British English?

Vocabulary

6 Immigration and politics

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

asylum procedure	border personnel
borders	deterrence
headlines	immigration
imprisonment	policing
the displaced	immigration policies

2 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 people looking for a more comfortable life in another country
- 2 people seeking official permission to stay in another country in order to avoid persecution in their own country
- 3 people who've lost all their property and belongings
- 4 people who are paid by others to help them to travel secretly and illegally to another country
- 5 people fleeing war or persecution

Tackling the causes of asylum

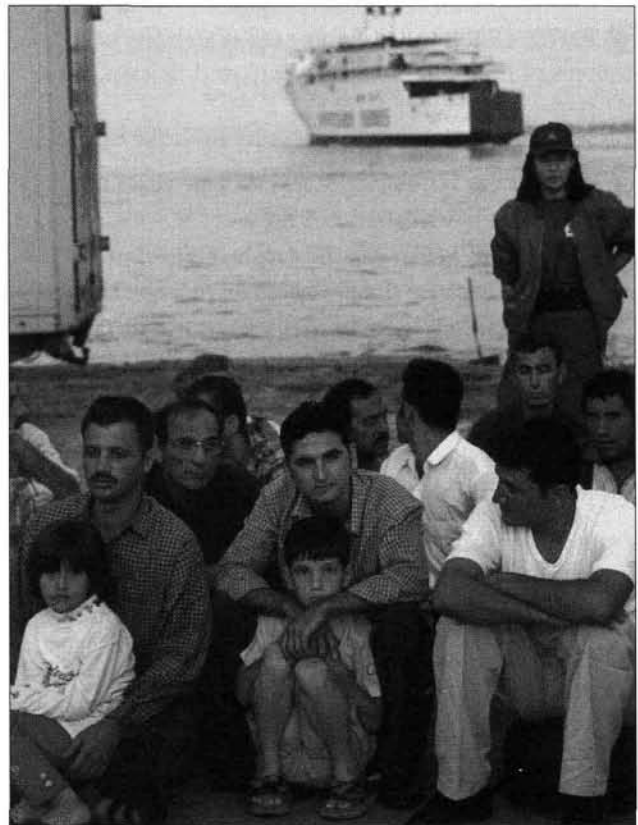
by **Ruud Lubbers**

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Worried European Union leaders have every reason to place illegal (1) _____ at the top of the agenda. Their inability to manage the complex mix of economic migrants and asylum seekers converging on their (2) _____ is causing them major political headaches and making daily (3) _____ across Europe.

It is irrational for governments to spend millions of euros on reinforcing borders, and various methods of (4) _____, without simultaneously investing in solutions at the source of the problem. It makes a lot more sense to help (5) _____ and the dispossessed at home, or close to home. Otherwise, desperate people will continue to take desperate measures, including resorting to human smugglers.

Much needs to be done in the EU itself, including the development of common asylum and (6) _____. Many of those reaching Europe's borders are genuine refugees. But many more are not. Strict and workable policies are needed to sort the economic migrants from the refugees.



Better (7) _____ of EU borders is fine, provided that refugees still have access to a fair (8) _____. Highly trained (9) _____ will help ensure that nobody is sent back to face persecution, (10) _____, torture or death.

Prepositions

7 Verb + preposition

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. (The first ten are from Unit 1 of the Student's Book.)

- 1 The state-funded health service accounts for about 9% of public spending.
- 2 In times of difficulty he always turns _____ his parents.
- 3 His conviction for dangerous driving counted _____ him when he was looking to renew his motor insurance.
- 4 A new survey shows that there is an alarming number of babies born _____ girls under sixteen.
- 5 **A** How did he react _____ your suggestion?
B He didn't like it.
- 6 My boss insists _____ travelling first class when he goes on business trips.
- 7 The money they've saved over the years amounts _____ a small fortune.
- 8 After qualifying _____ an accountant, he secured a well-paid job with an oil company.
- 9 She takes herself very seriously. She hates being laughed _____.
- 10 The reporter questioned the minister _____ the government's immigration policy.
- 11 You shouldn't interfere _____ business that doesn't concern you.
- 12 The managing director is hinting _____ the possibility of a big pay rise, but he won't make a firm commitment until the sales figures are in.
- 13 The government claims it has been successful in the fight against crime, but says we should guard _____ complacency.
- 14 The USA declared war _____ Germany on 6 April 1917.
- 15 She was seething _____ anger at the cruel way the refugees were treated.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the nouns in the box to make common collocations.

diplomacy	elections	endorsement	fervour
headache	identity	measures	mix
policies	stability	statement	support

- 1 I find it very difficult to make up my mind about the euro. It's such a complex _____ of political and economic arguments.
- 2 Only the United Nations can bring peace and long-term _____ to the region.
- 3 The Scots and Welsh have a strong sense of national _____ and hate it when they are mistakenly referred to as 'English'.
- 4 Opinion polls show overwhelming public _____ for the government's actions, so they're unlikely to change policy now.
- 5 It's always a danger when a leader stirs the people up into a patriotic _____.
- 6 The Prime Minister's statement didn't meet with the approval of his own party, but it received the personal _____ of the US President.
- 7 The wave of strikes has caused the government a serious political _____.
- 8 Virtually all the attempts to persuade teenagers not to take drugs have proved unrealistic. We need some workable _____ to tackle the problem.
- 9 The government resorted to desperate _____ to avert an economic crisis.
- 10 The minister made an emotional public _____ in an attempt to end media speculation about her family life.
- 11 After twelve years of totalitarian rule, the president unexpectedly called multi-party _____.
- 12 The border dispute can only be resolved by discussion and negotiation, not by gunboat _____.

8 American versus British English



Prepositions and adverbs are sometimes used differently in American and British English.

Write the words in *italics* in British English.

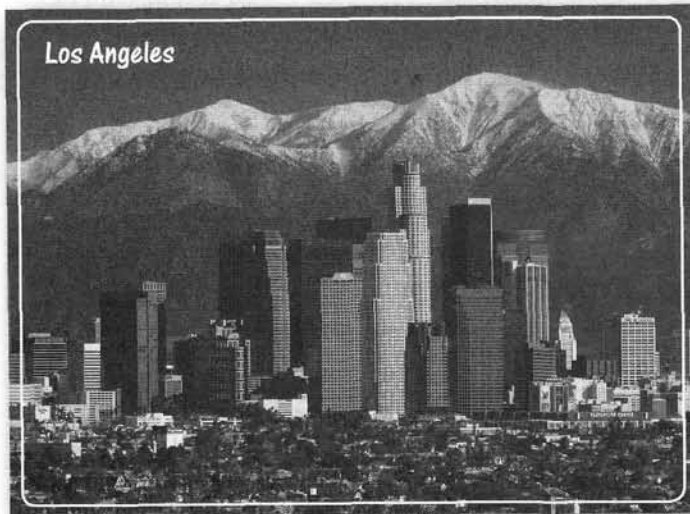
- A What time is it?
B *Ten of nine.*
Ten to nine.
- He should be arriving in London at about a *quarter after three.*

- What are you doing *on the weekend?*

- I'll be away *Monday through Thursday.*

- I'd feel much happier if he'd just *write me* and let me know how he is.

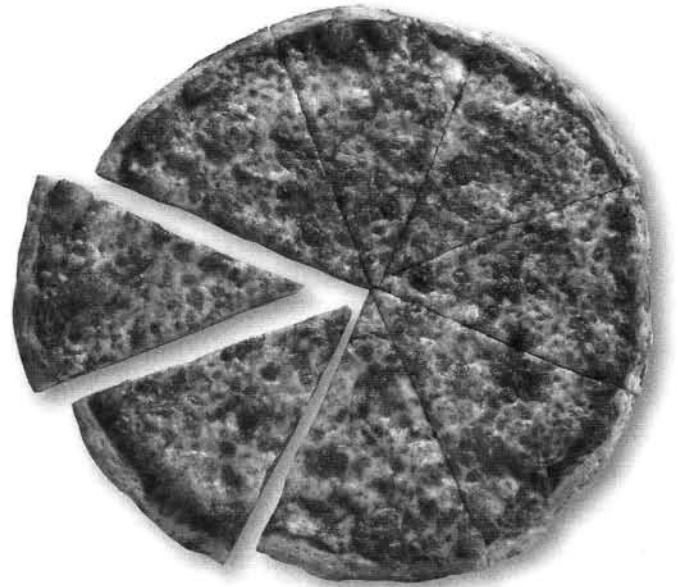
- Los Angeles was *different than* what I expected.



- The regular goalkeeper hasn't been playing very well recently so he isn't *on the team* this week.

- I can't understand what you're saying. Just calm down and *start over* from the beginning.

- His parents couldn't decide what to call him, but eventually he was *named for* his grandfather.



- A Pizza Margherita, please.
B Is that to eat in or *take out?*

- The house has a long drive in front of it and a small *yard in the back.*

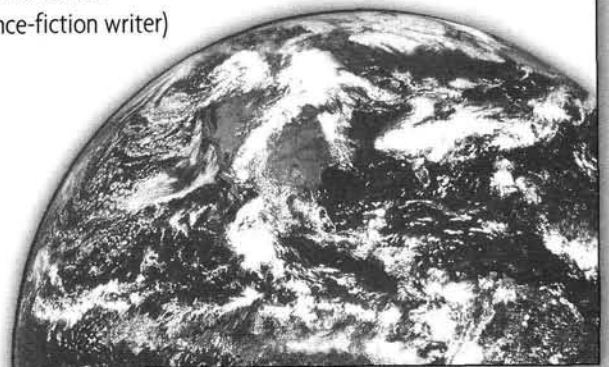
- My sister works *at a travel agency.*

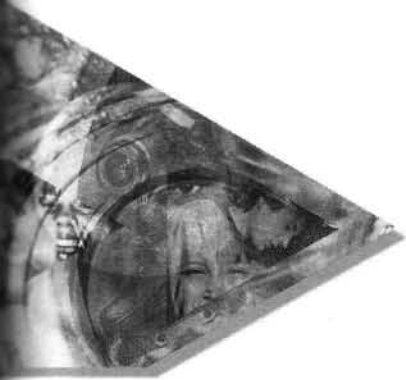
- A Can you direct me to the police station?
B Sure. *Go straight* and it's opposite the town hall. You can't miss it.

ENDQUOTE

'It is not easy to see how the more extreme forms of nationalism can long survive when men have seen the Earth in its true perspective as a single small globe against the stars.'

Arthur C. Clarke
(Science-fiction writer)





2

Tense review • Common spelling errors
Verbs with a similar meaning to *speak*
The grammar of phrasal verbs

Never lost for words!

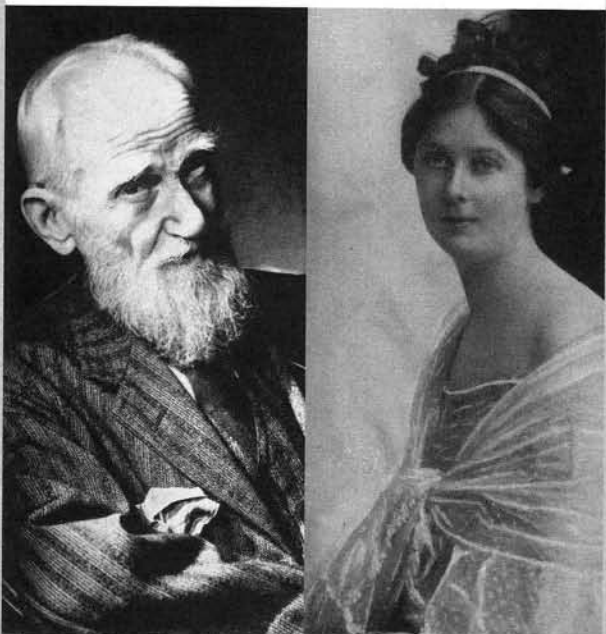
Tense review

►► Grammar Reference 2.5–10 Student's Book p148

1 General review

Complete the anecdotes with an appropriate tense of the verbs in brackets.

One evening in the winter of 1902, the Irish writer, **George Bernard Shaw**, (1) _____ (talk) to the beautiful American dancer, Isadora Duncan. Duncan, who (2) _____ (know) for her strong belief in eugenics, suggested that she and Shaw (3) _____ (have) a child together. 'Think of it!' she said, 'With your brains and my body, what a wonder it (4) _____ (be).' Shaw (5) _____ (think) for a moment and replied, 'Yes, but what if it (6) _____ (have) my body and your brains?'



The famous film director, **Alfred Hitchcock**, telephoned the prolific Belgian crime novelist, Georges Simenon. At the time, Simenon (7) _____ already _____ (complete) nearly 400 novels. Hitchcock knew that he (8) _____ (write) his books at incredible speed, sometimes in as little as ten days. Simenon's wife took the call. 'I'm sorry,' she said, 'but Georges (9) _____ (write) and I can't disturb him.' 'That's OK,' replied Hitchcock. 'Let him finish his book. I (10) _____ (hang on).'

An interesting thing happened to me when I was touring the USA recently. I (11) _____ just _____ (read) a spy novel, where the hero (12) _____ (hide) a letter in a particular statue in Washington. Since I was in that city at the time, on a whim I decided to see if the statue really contained the small niche the author (13) _____ (describe). To my great surprise it did – and a letter was inside. After a moment's hesitation I pulled out the letter and opened it. As I (14) _____ (read) it, I burst out laughing. An unidentified reader (15) _____ (write), 'Good book, wasn't it?'

2 Correcting mistakes

Find and correct the seven mistakes in tense usage. There are five in the first paragraph and two in the second.

- 1 Harry came into the room and sat down, exhausted. He had a terrible day at the office and had only just arrived home. Mary had come round later and she almost certainly wanted to go out. Harry wasn't sure he could face that. At least he had his holiday to look forward to. By this time next week he'd sit on a sun-drenched beach and sip cocktails ...
- 2 John expected to get a decent rise because he worked at the publishing company for many years. He knew he sold more books every year than any of his fellow sales representatives. He'd been selling books all his life and had known exactly what approach to adopt with every bookshop he visited.

3 Text completion

Complete the text with an appropriate tense of the verbs in brackets.



Four years' jail for theft of rare books

A FEW YEARS AGO, two copies of Isaac Newton's *Principia* and a work by Galileo, worth more than £300,000, (1) _____ (discover) to be missing from the shelves of the Rare Books Department of Cambridge University. Police interviewed staff but no clues (2) _____ (find) nor arrests (3) _____ (make).

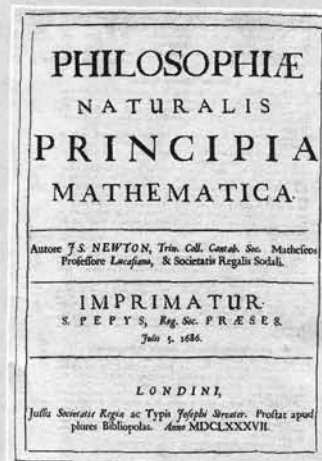
Three years later, Jolyon Hudson, an antiquarian book dealer, (4) _____ (examine) a rare philosophy book in his office. There was a shadow on the front cover where once a label might (5) _____ (be), and the title page (6) _____ (rip out). Hudson was convinced that the book (7) _____ (steal). His investigations revealed that the book's last owner was a man called William Jacques, an accountant working for Shell UK. Hudson telephoned Jacques and asked him if he (8) _____ (stop by) the office to resolve the issue. When they met, Jacques told him he (9) _____ (acquire) the book from Portobello Market and assured Hudson that he (10) _____ (co-operate) with any future police enquiries.

However, shortly afterwards, Jacques (11) _____ (flee) to Cuba. From there he

sent a letter to the police via his solicitors, listing numerous safety deposit boxes in banks in England. Inside the boxes were dozens of hugely valuable titles, including the three by Newton and Galileo from Cambridge.

Why Jacques then (12) _____ (fly) back to Britain, nobody knows. Three weeks later he (13) _____ (find) guilty of theft and (14) _____ (now serve) four years in prison. The total value of the books he (15) _____ (steal) is around £1.1 million, and many (16) _____ (still not recover). Jacques (17) _____ (not say) how he pulled off perhaps the most systematic plundering of Britain's great libraries ever carried out by an individual. Police are worried that he may (18) _____ (have) inside help.

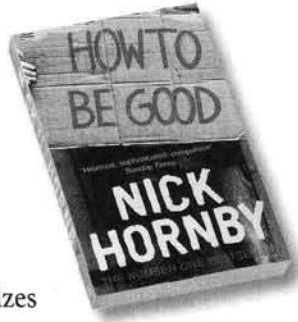
Over the past few months, libraries in Britain (19) _____ (improve) their security systems. In many there are now closed-circuit TV cameras, and passes must (20) _____ (show). The genteel world of letters has had a reality check.



Listening

4 A book I enjoyed

T 2.1 Listen to Jerry talking about a book he enjoyed reading, the novel *How to be good* by Nick Hornby.



1 Which sentence best summarizes the story in the book?

- 1 It's about a rich man who loses his wealth but discovers the positive aspects of being poor.
- 2 It shows the transformation of a man's attitude to life, from very negative to the opposite extreme.
- 3 It describes how an average family discovers how to be happy by helping other people.

2 **T 2.1** Listen again. Which of the adjectives in the box describe the man *before* he saw the faith healer, and which describe him *afterwards*? Write **B** or **A**.

bitter B	caring ___	critical ___
cynical ___	funny ___	obsessed ___
socially aware ___	unfunny ___	unhappy ___

3 Choose the correct answer. Then look at the tapescript on p82 and find the exact words that Jerry uses.

- 1 How old are the man's children?
quite young / teenage _____
- 2 How would the man's wife like their life to be?
happy in some way / without any cares _____
- 3 What would the man's attitude to faith healers normally be?
he would use them with caution / he would reject them as totally stupid _____
- 4 How does the speaker feel about recognizing that his own character is similar to the man's?
he feels guilty about it / he's happy to recognize this _____
- 5 How obvious is the book's philosophical message?
it's the main focus of the book / it lies beneath the surface _____

Pronunciation

5 A poem

- 1 Four lines of the following poem are given in phonetic script. Write the missing lines.

After the lunch ...

Wendy Cope

On Waterloo bridge, where we said our goodbyes

/ðə weðə kændɪʃnz brɪdʒ tɪəz tə maɪ aɪz/

(1) _____

I wipe them away with a black woolly glove

/ənd traɪ nɒt tə nəʊtɪs aɪv fɔ:lən ɪn lʌv/

(2) _____

On Waterloo bridge I am trying to think:

This is nothing. You're high on the charm and the drink.

But the jukebox inside me is playing a song

/ðət sez sʌmθɪŋ dɪfrənt/. /ənd wen wəz ɪt rɒŋ/?

(3) _____

On Waterloo bridge with the wind in my hair

I am tempted to skip. *You're a fool.* I don't care.

/ðə hed dʌz ɪts best, bʌt ðə hɑ:t ɪz ðə bɒs/

(4) _____

I admit it before I'm halfway across.

2 Read the poem and answer the questions.

- 1 She says it's the weather that's making her cry. What do you think the real reason is?
 - 2 Why are some words in *italics*?
 - 3 What does 'The head does its best, but the heart is the boss' mean?
- 3 Read the poem aloud, noticing the rhythm. How many main stresses are there in each line: three, four, or five?
- 4 **T 2.2** Listen to the poem, paying particular attention to the rhythm and stress.
- 5 Mark the main stresses in each line, then practise reading the poem again.

Vocabulary

6 Adjectives to describe people

For each example choose the *two* adjectives that can be used to complete the sentence.

witty patronizing encouraging

- 1 Sam's always making _____ remarks at my expense.

bewildered prejudiced distracted

- 2 After the accident Bob was too _____ to make a statement to the police.

earnest haughty overbearing

- 3 She's a difficult woman to work for – _____ and unpredictable.

courteous supportive considerate

- 4 It was very _____ of you to let that lorry pull out.

supportive loveable considerate

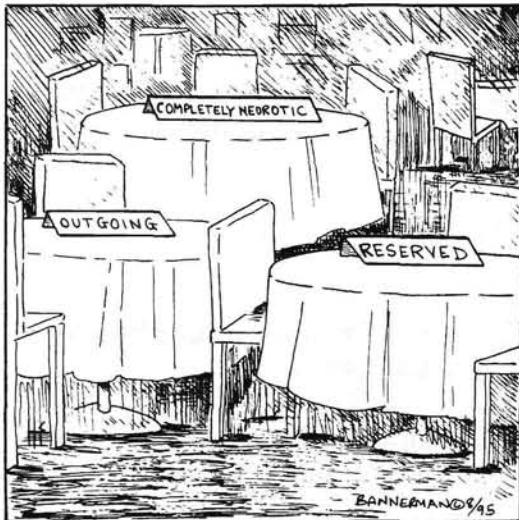
- 5 My boss was really _____ when I first started the job – always ready to help out or give advice.

overbearing snobbish prejudiced

- 6 Vicky has a very _____ view of working-class people as lazy and ignorant.

timid reserved earnest

- 7 I know he doesn't say much, but he isn't unfriendly. He's just a bit _____.



7 Adjectives with positive and negative meanings

- 1 These eight pairs of adjectives have similar meanings, but one adjective in each pair has positive associations, the other negative. Write them in the correct column. Use your dictionary to help you.

assertive / aggressive	self-assured / arrogant
shrewd / cunning	smarmy / charming
stubborn / resolute	tactless / frank
trusting / naive	unprincipled / open-minded

Positive	Negative
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 2 Read the sentences and decide if the speakers are describing people in a positive or negative way. Then complete the sentences using adjectives from exercise 1.

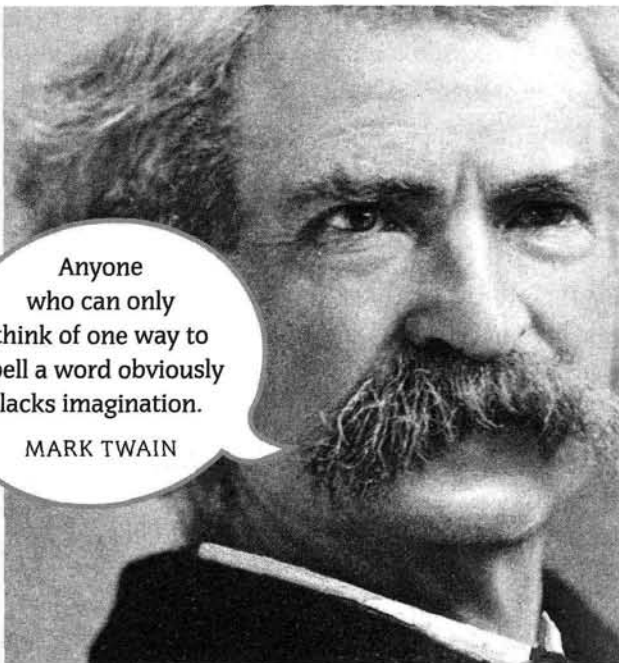
- Dean gets very _____ when he's drunk, always trying to pick fights with people.
- Jane has no sense of right and wrong. She's completely _____.
- Dave can be very _____ sometimes, but he manages to give his true opinion without being hurtful.
- Sara was very _____ to take Ben at his word. It's obvious that the man's a born liar.
- Kate is a very _____ judge of character. She knew immediately that he wasn't being honest.
- He's so _____! He never changes his mind, even if he knows he's wrong!
- Joe never believes for a moment that he might be wrong – he's unbearably _____.
- Everybody likes Colin when they first meet him – he's just so utterly _____.

Synonyms

8 Common spelling errors

Correct the spelling mistake in each sentence.

- 1 There's a shortage of cheap tourist accomodation in Oxford. accommodation
- 2 He was tragicly killed in a motorcycle accident. _____
- 3 He was insolent to me on three sepearate occasions. _____
- 4 He was found guilty of recieving stolen goods. _____
- 5 He transfered £1,000,000 into an offshore account to avoid paying tax. _____
- 6 The government has already abolished maintainance grants for university students. _____
- 7 The aircraft dissappeared from the radar screen shortly after take-off. _____
- 8 The fluctuations in the stock market had an adverse affect on the value of the euro. _____
- 9 The principle of the college expressed her disappointment at the poor exam results. _____
- 10 I think people who are rushing to sell property before prices fall are panicking unnecesarily. _____



Anyone who can only think of one way to spell a word obviously lacks imagination.

MARK TWAIN

9 Verbs with a similar meaning to *speak*



'Oh no! The dog's eaten the Thesaurus!'

- 1 Use your dictionary to help you. Which of the verbs in the box describe the way people speak when they:
 - 1 are angry?
 - 2 are sad or in pain?
 - 3 don't want to be heard?
 - 4 are having difficulty speaking?

bellow	growl	mutter	screech	sigh
snap	stammer	whine	whisper	yelp

- 2 **T.2.3** Choose the verb that best describes the way each sentence is spoken.
 - 1 'Mum, it's not fair! I haven't had an ice-cream for ages!' he *whined* / *whispered*.
 - 2 'I'm afraid it's all too late,' she *muttered* / *sighed*.
 - 3 'Stop talking and sit down!' he *bellowed* / *growled*.
 - 4 'I hate you! I never want to see you again!' she *stammered* / *screeched*.
 - 5 'Get out of here and don't come back!' he *growled* / *sighed*.
 - 6 'Can you meet me after work?' she *sighed* / *whispered*.
 - 7 'Could you p- possibly h- help me?' he *stammered* / *growled*.
 - 8 'This is absolutely ridiculous. I've never seen such a farce,' she *muttered* / *snapped* under her breath.
 - 9 'Ow! You're standing on my foot!' he *bellowed* / *yelped*.
 - 10 'Just let me finish, will you?' she *snapped* / *stammered*.

Phrasal verbs

10 The grammar of phrasal verbs

▶▶ Grammar Reference 2.4 Student's Book p147

- 1 You can find out whether a phrasal verb is transitive or intransitive, separable or inseparable by looking in a learner's dictionary. Look at these dictionary entries:

take 'off 1 (of an aircraft, etc.) to leave the ground and begin to fly: *The plane took off an hour late.*

Intransitive. There is no **sb** (somebody) or **sth** (something).

take sth ↔ 'off 1 to remove sth, especially a piece of clothing from your/sb's body: *to take off your coat / hat / skirt / glasses*

sth indicates that it's transitive, and the position of **sth** between the verb and particle indicates that it's separable. (This dictionary also shows this with the ↔ symbol between the object and the particle.)

'take to sb/sth [no passive] to start liking sb/sth: *I took to my new boss immediately.* ◊ *He hasn't taken to his new school.*

sb/sth indicates that it's transitive, and the position of **sb/sth** after the verb and particle indicates that it's inseparable.

'give 'in (to sb/sth) 1 to admit that you have been defeated by sb/sth: *The rebels were forced to give in.*

give in used by itself is intransitive. The **sb/sth** in brackets indicates that as a three-part phrasal verb it's transitive and inseparable.

- 2 Here are nine dictionary entries. Read the sentences below and decide if the phrasal verbs are used correctly. Correct any mistakes.

'break 'in to enter a building by force: *Burglars had broken in while we were away.*

'break 'into sth 1 to enter a building by force; to open a car, etc. by force: *We had our car broken into last week.*

'come 'down with sth [no passive] to get an illness that is not very serious: *I think I'm coming down with flu.*

'draw up' if a vehicle **draws up**, it arrives and stops: *The cab drew up outside the house.*

'draw sth ↔ 'up to make or write sth that needs careful thought or planning: *to draw up a contract / list*

'get be 'hind (with sth) to fail to make enough progress or to produce sth at the right time: *I'm getting behind with my work.* ◊ *He got behind with the payments for his car.*

send sb/sth ↔ 'up (BrE, informal) to make people laugh at sb/sth by copying them/it in a funny way: *a TV programme that sends up politicians*

'take 'after sb [no passive] **1** (not used in the progressive tenses) to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father: *Your daughter doesn't take after you at all.*

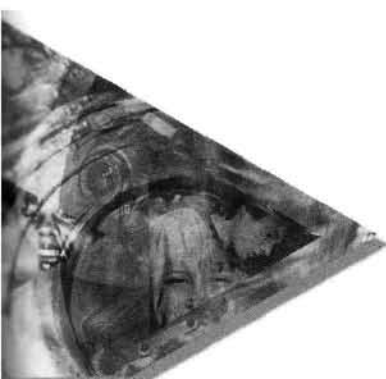
'take sb ↔ 'in 1 to allow sb to stay in your home: *to take in lodgers* ◊ *He was homeless, so we took him in.* **2** [often passive] to make sb believe sth that is not true [SYN] DECEIVE: *She took me in completely with her story.* ◊ *Don't be taken in by his charm—he's ruthless.*

- 1 Thieves broke in and stole £5,000.
- 2 Burglars broke in the house while they were on holiday.
- 3 The bus drew at the traffic lights up.
- 4 The committee will draw up a list of objections.
- 5 He got caught in the rain and came with a cold down.
- 6 He's not very nice to his teachers. He's always sending up them.
- 7 She got a loan when she furnished the flat, but she's getting behind with the repayments.
- 8 I've got so much work. I'm really getting behind it with.
- 9 She really takes her father after.
- 10 She took some students in to earn extra money.
- 11 I was taken by his apparent honesty in.

ENDQUOTE

‘There's no money in poetry, but then there's no poetry in money, either.’

Robert Graves (Poet)



3

Adverb collocations • Adverbs with two forms
just • Describing trends
Adjective + preposition

Big business

Adverbs

1 Adverb collocations

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.4 Student's Book p150

1 Match the adverbs with the adjectives and verbs.

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

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

2 Complete the two memos with the adverb collocations from exercise 1.

memo



To: Mike Walters
From: Julie Gough
Date: 17 September
Subject: Letter from Imsyst Inc.

Thanks for forwarding the letter from Imsyst Inc. It's very unfortunate that they can't deliver the imaging machines on time. I (1) **fully understand** that it's difficult to guarantee delivery dates in the current economic climate but I (2) _____ their saying that it wouldn't be at all difficult to meet the deadline we set. In fact I have a written record of it.

What should we do now? It will be (3) _____ for us to meet our customer's deadline if we don't get those machines before the New Year. I (4) _____ that Imsyst can deliver by January and I (5) _____ the outcome of your meeting with Geoff Lee. If Imsyst can't guarantee new delivery dates, I'm (6) _____ to cancel the contract and find another supplier for the machines.

Regards

Julie

memo



To: Julie Gough
From: Mike Walters
Date: 18 September
Subject: Letter from Imsyst Inc.

Thanks for your memo of 17th September. Like you, I'm (7) _____ that Imsyst have missed the deadline. To be fair to Imsyst, I know they can't always (8) _____ the consequences of economic developments when they plan their deliveries.

Be that as it may, I met Geoff Lee at Imsyst, and it was (9) _____ from what he said that they can and will guarantee delivery by January. I'm going to draw up a new contract, this time with a stiff penalty clause for late delivery, even though this would appear to be (10) _____.

Best wishes

Mike

3 Each adverb in A collocates with one group of adjectives in B. Match them correctly.

A	
deeply	deliberately infinitely
perfectly	sorely supremely
virtually	wildly
B	
1 <u>deeply</u> _____	embarrassed distressed ashamed
2 _____	confident happy indifferent
3 _____	impossible identical indestructible
4 _____	safe right clear
5 _____	optimistic inaccurate ambitious
6 _____	missed needed tempted
7 _____	misleading obstructive rude
8 _____	better superior preferable

2 Adverbs with two forms

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.5 Student's Book p150

Choose the correct adverbs.

- Kate** Are you still at it? You're working too (1) *hard / hardly*, you know.
- Peter** Yes, I know.
- Kate** (2) *Sure / Surely* you don't need to work on a Friday evening?
- Peter** Sorry, Kate. I've got a lot to do. My boss has been putting a lot of pressure on me (3) *lately / late*.
- Kate** That's what I hate (4) *most / mostly* about your job – you're always bringing work home.
- Peter** I know. I can't help it.
- Kate** You've (5) *hard / hardly* spent any time with the children recently.
- Peter** That's not fair.
- Kate** It is. Last Saturday your boss called you on your mobile (6) *right / rightly* in the middle of Jessica's school concert. You completely missed her performance. It never used to be like this. You used to get everything done at the office and never came home (7) *late / lately*.
- Peter** Yes, but I've been promoted now and I'm (8) *direct / directly* responsible for the success of this project.
- Kate** How long is this going to take you, then?
- Peter** I should (9) *easy / easily* be finished by ten o'clock.
- Kate** Ten o'clock! Oh for goodness' sake!
- Peter** Take it (10) *easy / easily*, Kate. Look, you've (11) *right / rightly* pointed out that it didn't use to be like this and I promise things will change for the better. I just need to get through this busy period.
- Kate** (12) *Sure, sure. / Surely, surely*. Where've I heard that before?



3 just

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.6 Student's Book p150

- 1 Add *just* to these sentences.
 - 1 Italian's as difficult as Spanish.
Italian's just as difficult as Spanish.
 - 2 Leave me alone, will you!

 - 3 What's that noise? Oh, it's OK. It's the cat.

 - 4 That picture looks right on that wall.

 - 5 It's starting to rain. Have you got an umbrella?

 - 6 It's as quick to cycle in London as it is to drive.

 - 7 We've got enough time to get to the airport.

 - 8 I've seen a terrible accident.

 - 9 He wasn't badly hurt. It was a small cut.

 - 10 I'm going to the shops. Is there anything you want?

 - 11 Stop talking and eat up!

 - 12 It's as easy to wash this jumper by hand.



'Either this is the wrong chart or—let's just hope this is the wrong chart.'

- 2 For each sentence in exercise 1 decide if *just* means *only*, *exactly*, *equally*, *right now*, *a short time before*, or is used purely for emphasis. For example, 1 *equally*
- 3 **T 3.1** Listen and practise repeating the sentences with the correct stress and intonation.

Listening

4 Anita Roddick on the working environment

- 1 **T 3.2** Listen to an interview with Anita Roddick. What is her main criticism of most workplaces?
 - 1 There isn't enough humour in them.
 - 2 People spend far too much time in them.
 - 3 The aesthetic element is often ignored.
- 2 **T 3.2** Listen again. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 Anita Roddick's office is surprisingly small.
 - 2 Manet's painting *Le déjeuner sur l'herbe* is hung on the walls of the main building.
 - 3 Visitors would get the impression that her company is very unusual.
 - 4 She has no objections to people taking pictures of her headquarters.
 - 5 The interviewer asked one of the workers for his opinion of a work of art.
 - 6 Anita Roddick doesn't think that works of art should always be taken seriously.
- 3 Look at the tapescript on p83 and find words or phrases with these meanings.
 - 1 express simply and clearly _____
 - 2 words with a very general meaning _____
 - 3 arrived at the building by car _____
 - 4 behaviour that doesn't show respect _____
 - 5 art that copies another style in order to be amusing _____
 - 6 clever humour _____
 - 7 a reduction _____
 - 8 improved by adding something _____

4 T 3.3

Listen to part of the extract again.

Anita Roddick often repeats a phrase at the beginning of successive clauses:

It has to be about laughter, it has to be about cheekiness and parody and wit.

Why does she do this, do you think? Can you hear more examples of this repetition? Find them in the tapescript on p83 and underline them.

Pronunciation

5 Multi-syllable homographs

- 1 **T 3.4** Look at the homographs in the sentences below. How does the pronunciation of the two forms differ? Listen, check, and repeat.
- The *estimate* for the building work arrived today.
I *estimate* that the job will take about three weeks.
 - There were 300 *delegates* at the conference.
No wonder he's stressed. He never *delegates* work.
 - They live together but lead very *separate* lives.
If you work at home, you must *separate* work from family life.
 - She needs to *moderate* her language.
There was a *moderate* increase in prices last year.
 - Would you care to *elaborate* on that point?
They made *elaborate* plans for his 40th birthday.
 - She often *compliments* him on his dress sense.
Wonderful food! Give my *compliments* to the chef.
 - They shredded thousands of incriminating *documents* before the FBI officers arrived.
The film *documents* the rise and fall of communism in the former Soviet Union.
 - I only get the Sunday papers for the *supplements*.
She *supplements* her income by doing part-time bar work.

- 2 **T 3.5** Look at these words ending in *-ate*. Practise saying the sentences with the correct pronunciation. Then listen, check, and repeat.

- That's an *approximate* number.
The total cost will *approximate* £1m.
- It's a difficult sound to *articulate*.
She's a very *articulate* speaker.
- We must *deliberate* on this issue.
The lie was *deliberate*.
- What are you trying to *intimate*?
It was an *intimate* moment.
- She works on *alternate* days.
Rain can *alternate* with sunshine very quickly here.
- He's a business *associate*.
I *associate* fast food with the USA.
- What are the map *co-ordinates*?
Who *co-ordinates* the famine relief?
- He's an Oxford *graduate*.
She's about to *graduate* from Yale.

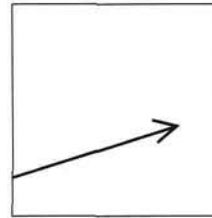
The stress pattern remains the same in all the homograph pairs, except one. Which one?

Vocabulary

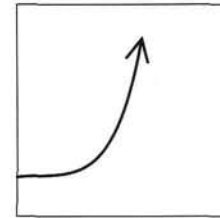
6 Describing trends

- 1 Write the phrases in the box under the correct graph lines a to f.

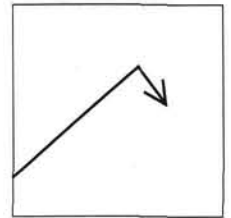
fluctuate	pick up
level off	rise steadily
peak	shoot up



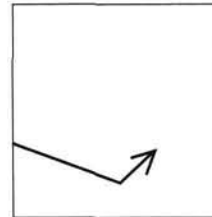
a rise steadily



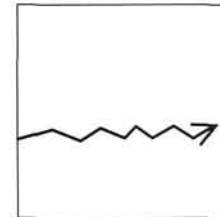
b _____



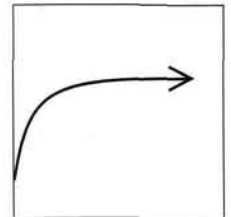
c _____



d _____



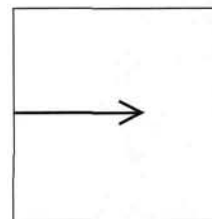
e _____



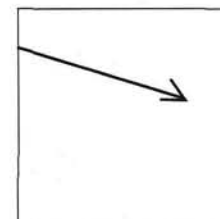
f _____

- 2 Now write these phrases under the correct graph lines g to k.

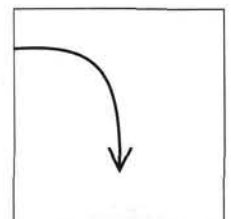
bottom out	plummet
decrease gradually	remain stable
fall slightly	



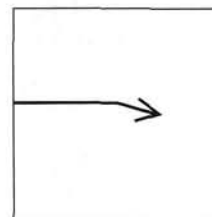
g _____



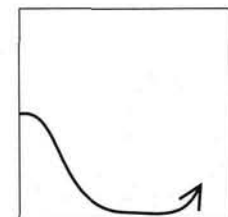
h _____



i _____

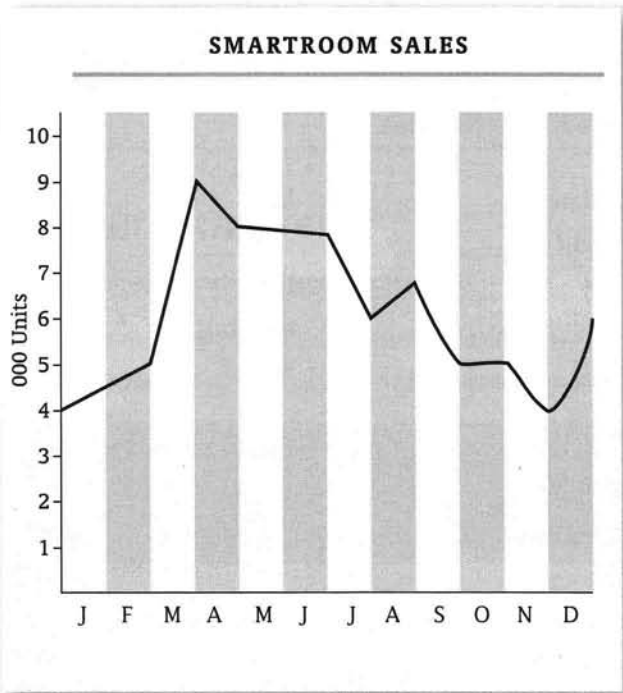


j _____



k _____

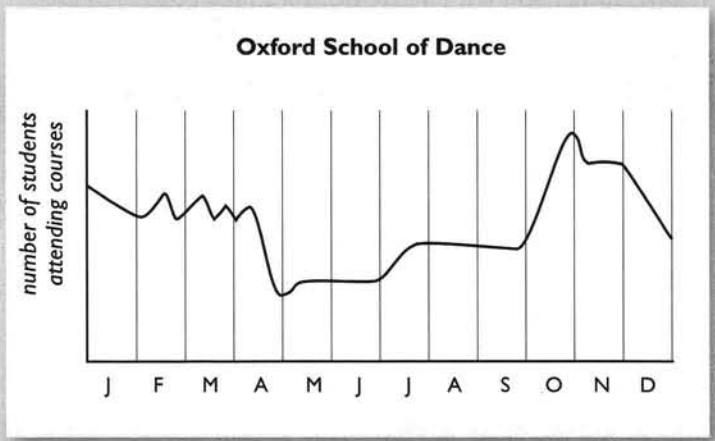
3 **T 3.6** Look at the graph below and complete the text with words from the box. (Use the correct form of the verbs.)



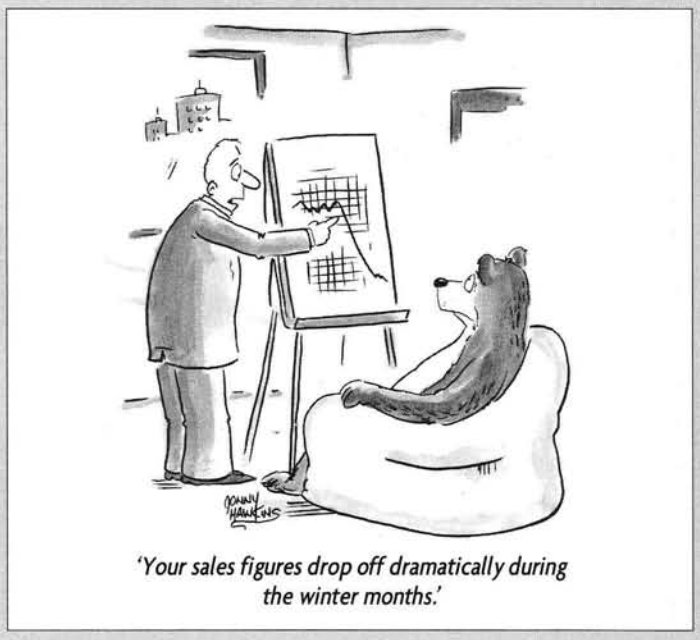
- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| downturn | drop |
| increase | level off |
| peak | pick up |
| shoot up | stable |
| steadily | substantial |

Smartcom's sales rose (1) _____ in January and February and then (2) _____ dramatically in March. They (3) _____ at 9,000 units at the beginning of April and then decreased gradually before (4) _____ around the 8,000 mark during May and June. July saw a (5) _____ decrease but sales (6) _____ a little in August. They (7) _____ again in September but remained (8) _____ throughout October. There was another (9) _____ in November but in the run-up to Christmas sales were healthy, with a steady (10) _____ to 6,000 units by the end of the year.

4 Look at the graph. Describe the way the number of students attending dance courses changed over the year.



The number of students attending dance courses fell slightly in January and then ...



Prepositions

7 Adjective + preposition

Match the phrases in **A** and **B** and then write sentences by joining them with a preposition in the box.

A

- 1 My grandad is very dependent
- 2 The film is based
- 3 It may be old and rusty, but I'm very attached
- 4 Bill is emotionally detached
- 5 McDonalds has become synonymous
- 6 The employees kept quiet
- 7 You can't tell her anything. She's impervious
- 8 The working hours in my job are incompatible
- 9 His disruptive behaviour at school is indicative
- 10 The company isn't liable
- 11 The teacher is very concerned
- 12 Marc is totally obsessed

B

- a my car.
- b family life.
- c the false accounting in the company.
- d my son's lack of progress.
- e fast food.
- f any damage caused to vehicles parked on the premises.
- g my parents.
- h his parents. He hardly ever speaks to them.
- i football. He thinks of nothing else.
- j a novel by Jane Austen.
- k a deeper psychological problem.
- l criticism.

about	about	for	from	of	on
on	to	to	with	with	with

- 1 My grandad is very dependent on my parents.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____

Idioms

8 Idiomatic collocations

1 Complete the idiomatic collocations with the words in the box. Use your dictionary to help you.

cause	ceiling	interest	order
playing field	problems	risk	robbery
tape	visit		

calculated _____ lost _____
 daylight _____ red _____
 flying _____ tall _____
 glass _____ teething _____
 level _____ vested _____

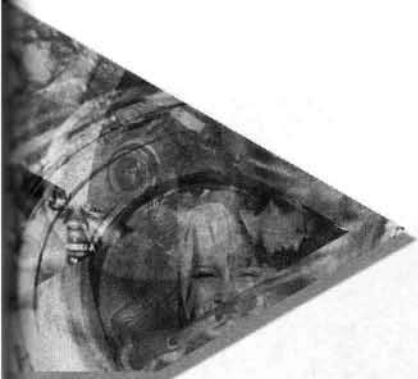
2 Use the collocations from exercise 1 to complete the sentences.

- 1 Our insurance premiums have doubled overnight – it's _____ !
- 2 Small businesses complain about regulations and want less _____ .
- 3 It's a _____ investing in the stock market, as you can lose as much as you gain.
- 4 We had a few _____ with our new computer system, but it's all fine now.
- 5 Women seeking promotion to the highest positions complain of a _____ .
- 6 I can't really comment on the proposal as I have a _____ in the outcome. I stand to make a lot of money if it's accepted.
- 7 Increasing our profits by 50% within a year is rather a _____ , but we'll try.
- 8 We don't want special treatment – just a _____ for all companies.
- 9 Trying to get Jim to tidy his room is a _____ . He'll never do it.
- 10 I'm making a _____ to the New York office. I'll be back in Paris tomorrow.

ENDQUOTE

'An economist is an expert who will know tomorrow why the things he predicted yesterday didn't happen today.'

Laurence J. Peter (Educator and writer)



4

Discourse markers • Tags and replies

Antonyms

Phrasal verbs with a particle and preposition

Celebrity

Discourse markers

►► Grammar Reference 4.1 Student's Book p151

1 Choosing the correct discourse marker

1 Complete the conversation with the most appropriate adverb.

Claire Did you hear that Sam Davies had failed his exams? He's a bright boy – (1) _____ he didn't do much revision. That's what his mum said, anyway.
(2) _____, he'll get a chance to take them again in September.

Anna Oh, good. (3) _____, he'll pass next time.
(4) _____, when does your son finish university?

Claire (5) _____, I'm not sure when term ends.
(6) _____, around the end of June.

Anna What's he going to do in the long vacation? Still planning to hitch-hike round Europe?

Claire (7) _____, no! I wasn't at all keen on that idea.
(8) _____, he was going to go with a friend, but (9) _____ I would have been worried sick.

Anna (10) _____.

Claire So (11) _____, he's got three months of holiday with nothing planned!

Anna But (12) _____ he'll have some reading to do for next term, won't he?

Claire Yes, but I doubt he'll do it.

1 *apparently / presumably / surely*

2 *Funnily enough / Ideally / Luckily*

3 *Clearly / Hopefully / Ideally*

4 *Incidentally / Seriously though / Strictly speaking*

5 *Actually / Apparently / Frankly*

6 *Obviously / Presumably / Surely*

7 *Funnily enough / Luckily / Thankfully*

8 *Admittedly / Basically / Understandably*

9 *quite honestly / seriously though, / surely,*

10 *Naturally / Presumably / Surely*

11 *basically / ideally / obviously*

12 *hopefully / surely / understandably*

2 Some famous people let their holiday homes when they're not using them. Read this letter from a woman who's staying in a celebrity's house.

Choose the correct discourse markers. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.



Mick Jagger's House ~ Mustique

Darling Davinia,

*Greetings from hot and beautiful Mustique. I'm having the most marvellous holiday here. (1) **mind you,** / **Admittedly,** / **Guess what,** it would be difficult not to, wouldn't it, staying in Mick's house? Davinia, you really must visit it yourself one of these days. (2) **So to speak,** / **After all,** / **Still,** you deserve a holiday after such a tiring time going to all those charity balls in the winter.*

*(3) **At least,** / **As I was saying,** / **Anyway,** the place is absolutely gorgeous, all marble and white linen. I'm sitting in my bedroom (or (4) **come to think of it,** / **should I say,** / **mind you,** Mick's bedroom!) beside the ornamental pond, looking out to sea. (5) **however,** / **Of course,** / **No doubt** I didn't expect the house to be so small – there are only six bedrooms. (6) **Still,** / **I mean,** / **After all,** with all Mick's ex-wives and children, you'd think he'd need more space, wouldn't you? (7) **Still,** / **Admittedly,** / **No doubt** he prefers coming here on his own! (8) **All in all,** though, / **By the way,** / **Of course,** it's still very comfortable as we have six people to look after us, including the chauffeur of Mick's jeep, so we're going off on safari round the island today. (9) **As I was saying,** / **Still,** / **At least** we will if the cook manages to get some more champagne and caviar in time for the picnic lunch.*

*Oh, (10) **by the way,** / **if you ask me,** / **after all,** have you heard about Lord Alex? Terrible, isn't it? (11) **Come to think of it,** / **As a matter of fact,** / **No doubt** I was speaking to his ex-wife only last week and I wonder if she knows anything about it. Do write and tell me all the latest gossip.*

*(12) **At least,** / **Anyway,** / **So to speak,** I must go and chase up cook about the lunch. Bye for now.*

Much love,

Tara

Tags and replies

►► Grammar Reference 4.2 Student's Book p151

2 Forming the correct tag

T 4.1 Write the correct auxiliary to form questions, question tags, reinforcement tags, same way tags or reply questions.



Edith I've had a lovely evening, dear. You look tired. You enjoyed it, (1) didn't you?

Hugh Yes, it's just been a long day. But the play was marvellous, (2) _____ it? And it had such a surprising ending, (3) _____ it?

Edith Mm. And I thought Robert McFarland was very good. He's a great actor, he (4) _____.

Hugh Yes, but he's aged so much. He's about to retire soon, (5) _____ he?

Edith Yes, he is. He's certainly got a lot of grey hair now, (6) _____ he? I've heard he's been having a few problems recently.

Hugh He's been having problems, (7) _____ he? I didn't know.

Edith Yes. He has a drink problem.

Hugh (8) _____ he?

Edith Yes. Didn't you see his hand shaking?

Hugh (9) _____ it? Goodness! I didn't notice. You don't miss anything, (10) _____ you?

Edith By the way, would you like another drink?

Hugh Be careful, dear, (11) _____ you? You're driving, remember?

Edith OK. Let's go home, (12) _____ we?

Hugh Good idea.

Pronunciation

3 Intonation in question tags

1 **T 4.1** Do the questions in the conversation in the previous exercise rise or fall? Write **R** or **F** in the boxes. Then listen and check.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 **T 4.2** Listen and decide if the intonation is correct in the following questions. Repeat the correct ones and practise saying the others with the correct intonation.

- 1 Lovely day, isn't it?
- 2 You're a clever girl, aren't you?
- 3 Drive carefully, dear, won't you?
- 4 I'm late, aren't I? Sorry.
- 5 You haven't seen my pen anywhere, have you?
- 6 Let's call it a day, shall we?
- 7 Give me a hand with this, will you?
- 8 You haven't got change for a fiver, have you?
- 9 You couldn't lend me ten pounds till tomorrow, could you?
- 10 You look tired. You've had enough, haven't you?
- 11 Kirk Douglas never won an Oscar, did he?
- 12 You're angry with me, aren't you? I can tell.



Listening

4 Would you like to be famous?

- 1 **T 4.3** Andy was asked if he would like to be famous and what he thought the advantages and disadvantages would be. He was also asked if he'd ever fantasized about being famous for anything in particular. Listen to Andy talking and answer the questions.



- 1 Which two reasons does Andy give for not wanting to be famous?
 - 1 He would end up feeling desperate to get on television.
 - 2 He would hate it when people he didn't know talked to him in the street.
 - 3 He wouldn't like people to recognize him.
 - 4 He would worry about not getting enough media attention.
- 2 Which two examples does he give of a more gratifying kind of fame?
 - 1 Being remembered for doing something socially valuable.
 - 2 Being immediately recognized for a significant medical discovery.
 - 3 Writing some wonderfully novel articles for a newspaper.
 - 4 Being a guest on cultural TV programmes.

- 2 Match the expressions that Andy uses with the definitions.

- 1 **f** an end in itself
- 2 bump into someone
- 3 hanker after
- 4 it takes all sorts to make a world
- 5 lost in my own thoughts
- 6 rub shoulders with
- 7 the mind boggles
- 8 what on earth

- a want something very much
- b socialize with (famous people)
- c thinking hard about something, so unaware of my surroundings
- d I can hardly imagine or accept an idea
- e meet someone unexpectedly
- f something that is considered important in its own right
- g whatever (used for emphasis)
- h people are all different from one another

- 3 **T 4.4** Complete these extracts with the expressions Andy used (from exercise 2). Then listen and check.

I have to say that for me (1) _____ when I have to think about (2) _____ could possess people to want to have that fate in life, to be famous, and it certainly makes me realize that (3) _____.

... I'm the kind of person, if I'm shopping, walking in the street, and I'm not even that keen when I (4) _____ I know, because I do like to walk around and be, a little bit lost in my own world really, (5) _____, ...

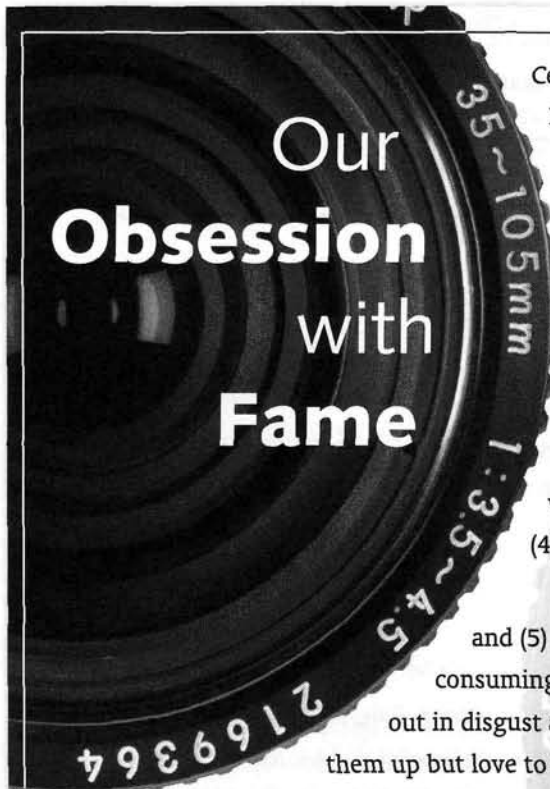
I think that a lot of people who (6) _____ fame really don't care what they might be famous for – they just want to be famous. Fame is (7) _____. They want to be the centre of attention, they crave adulation, they want to (8) _____ pop stars and film stars.

Vocabulary

5 Fame and the media

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

brutality	contradictions	delve	gossip	idols	loathe
obsessed	photo opportunity	privileged	published	revere	soap opera



Our Obsession with Fame

Celebrity may be trivial, but we, the public, want it to stay. When Princess Diana died in a car crash, such was the outrage at the press for apparently hounding the woman to her death that it seemed for a brief period that paparazzi photographs would no longer be (1) _____.

But the media quickly regained its insatiable need to (2) _____ into the private lives of the rich and famous. Now, magazines like *Heat* and *Hello!* thrive on paparazzi shots, and everything from a footballer's marital crisis to Diana's son's drug problems is treated as another celebrity (3) _____ by both the tabloid and broadsheet press. (Incidentally, if she achieved little else, Diana showed that the only viable future for the monarchy is celebrity. The alternative is a rather dull (4) _____ that nobody wants to watch.)

Our relationship with celebrity is clearly not without its problems and (5) _____. We seem to have developed a bulimic appetite for fame, consuming endless spin, rumour and (6) _____ before spewing it all back out in disgust at the celebrity's (7) _____ and pampered lifestyle. We build them up but love to knock them down.

We are (8) _____ with celebrity, but like a confused stalker, we are not sure whether to (9) _____ or ridicule the famous, whether to adore or (10) _____ them. As the author Daniel Boorstin once put it: the celebrity's 'relation to morality and even reality is highly ambiguous'. That's why it helps that the media stands between us and our (11) _____ on the other side of the glass. It means we can blame the press for its (12) _____, its sensationalism and its intrusiveness, and we can buy the press for the same reasons.

2 Match the words from the text with the definitions.

- 1 trivial
- 2 to hound
- 3 paparazzi
- 4 insatiable
- 5 to pamper
- 6 a stalker
- 7 to ridicule
- 8 intrusiveness

- a impossible to satisfy
- b habit of entering into people's private lives
- c to pursue someone constantly
- d someone who's obsessed with someone else (often a famous person) and follows them around
- e to treat with excessive kindness and comfort
- f photographers who take pictures of the rich and famous
- g to make someone look foolish
- h of little importance

6 Antonyms



The same word can have different meanings, and therefore different antonyms. The opposite of a *poor diet* is a *balanced diet*; the opposite of *poor quality* is *high quality*.

1 Write the opposite of the following adjectives. Choose from the words in the box.

bumpy	close
excessive	excitable/temperamental
extreme	gentle
guilty	hilly/mountainous
modest/humble	lenient
overcast	pale
plain	rough
successful	vivid

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 rich food | <u>plain food</u> |
| rich colour | _____ |
| 2 vain attempt | _____ |
| vain person | _____ |
| 3 calm sea | _____ |
| calm person | _____ |
| 4 stiff breeze | _____ |
| stiff punishment | _____ |
| 5 moderate amount | _____ |
| moderate politics | _____ |
| 6 distant relation | _____ |
| distant memory | _____ |
| 7 flat countryside | _____ |
| flat road | _____ |
| 8 clear sky | _____ |
| clear conscience | _____ |

2 Complete the letter with adjectives from exercise 1.



KINLOCH HOTEL
ISLE OF SKYE



Dear Mum,

Just to let you know we've finally arrived in Skye. The boat crossing to the island was OK after all, though the sea was a bit (1) _____ and sadly the sky was very dull and (2) _____. I thought there was going to be a storm at one point. In the end it was very pleasant on the boat, with just a (3) _____ breeze.

The hotel sent a jeep to pick us up at the harbour, which I thought was a bit excessive until we set off up an incredibly (4) _____ road to the hotel. The countryside is very (5) _____, as you'd expect in Scotland, and there are amazing views from every hill-top. It's so relaxing here - I think I'd become a very (6) _____ person if I lived somewhere like this. My hectic life in Edinburgh already seems a (7) _____ memory.

We've already sampled the best of Scottish cuisine - rather (8) _____ food, you might say, but very fresh ingredients and generous helpings. I'm still on the diet and I'll keep counting the calories but it'll be a (9) _____ attempt, I'm sure.

Tomorrow we're off to the Talisker whisky distillery. Mike promises he'll only consume a (10) _____ amount while we're there, but I think I'd better drive, just in case.

Anyway must go now. I'll phone you when we get to Inverness.

Much love,

Catherine



7 Synonyms and antonyms: formal and informal

Write *formal* versions of these sentences using the words in brackets. Sometimes the form of the words will need to be changed.

- 1 I recognized the type of tree but I couldn't think of its name. (*familiar / identify*)

The type of tree was familiar but I couldn't identify it.

- 2 I don't believe this government can sort out the economic problems. (*faith / ability / solve*)

- 3 They tried to sail around the world but were unsuccessful. (*attempt / end / failure*)

- 4 They don't allow people to smoke here. (*smoking / permitted*)

Now write *informal* versions of these sentences using the words in brackets. Sometimes the form of the words will need to be changed.

- 5 She's constantly finding fault with him. (*always / criticize*)

- 6 I hope he recovers before too long. (*hopefully / get better / soon*)

- 7 It's fortunate that my son isn't obliged to attend school on Saturdays. (*Luckily / have to / go to*)

- 8 It's clear that he insulted her deliberately. (*obviously / rude / on purpose*)

Phrasal verbs

8 Phrasal verbs with a particle and preposition

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

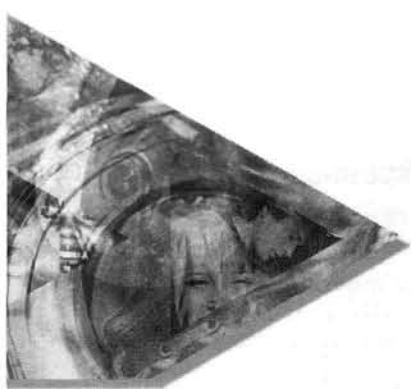
A			B
come	end	face	in for
feel	go	keep	out of
look	put	pull	up to
run	stand	talk	up with

- 1 Oh, dear. We've **run out of** coffee. I'll get some more from the corner shop.
- 2 **A** Are you going to Mick's party tonight?
B No, I don't _____ it. I've got a bit of a headache.
- 3 Alan is off work today so I'm _____ him at the meeting.
- 4 Now that you're a father you have to _____ your responsibilities.
- 5 I won't _____ this behaviour any longer. If you do that again, I'll send you to your room!
- 6 I was going to resign from my job, but my boss _____ me _____ it.
- 7 I invested some money in the stock market, but I _____ less than I started with.
- 8 The finance minister _____ a lot of criticism after he raised interest rates by 2%, but he defended himself vigorously.
- 9 I don't really _____ team sports, but I play a lot of tennis and I go running twice a week.
- 10 Due to cuts in the defence budget, the army will _____ the occupied territories.
- 11 Don't walk so fast! I can't _____ you.
- 12 Many people _____ Nelson Mandela as a statesman with real personal integrity.

ENDQUOTE

'The nice thing about being a celebrity is that when you bore people, they think it's their fault.'

Henry Kissinger (former US Secretary of State)



5

Adding emphasis • Negative inversion • *-ever* for emphasis
Verbs to describe different sounds
Phrasal verbs – relationships

Love is ... ?

Adding emphasis

1 Structures which add emphasis

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.1 Student's Book p152

Rewrite each sentence, emphasizing the words in *italics*. Start with either *What ...* or *It ...*. (Sometimes both are possible.)

- I *sent* her a bunch of flowers.
What I did was send her a bunch of flowers.
- I sent her a bunch of flowers.
It was me that sent her a bunch of flowers.



- He should avoid antagonizing her.

- His *uncompromising attitude* surprised me.

- His *heavy drinking* worries me.

- She felt dreadful about *leaving her husband*.

- She *divorced* him.

- His *bad manners* really annoy me.

- He proposed to her *last week*.

- Sam and Jo went to Hawaii on their honeymoon.

2 Negative inversion

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.2 Student's Book p152

Rewrite the sentences, making them more emphatic. Start each new sentence with a word or phrase from the box.

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

- I won't ever allow myself to be deceived in such a manner again.
Never again will I allow myself to be deceived in such a manner.
- One rarely finds a person of such integrity as Michael.

- His surliness annoys me more than anything.

- He little suspected that she was seeing another man.

- I've never been spoken to like that!

- She was rude *and* she was mean.

- As soon as he ended the relationship he started another one.

- You won't find a kinder man anywhere!

- He didn't realize the error of his ways until she threatened to leave him.

- Her reaction could in no way be described as sympathetic.

3 The use of *-ever* for emphasis



whatever, whoever, however, etc. mean it doesn't matter what / who / how, etc.

Whatever you say, nobody will believe you now.

= It doesn't matter what you say, ...

Complete the sentences with *whatever, whoever, whichever, whenever, wherever*, or *however*.

- 1 Teenagers are remarkable when it comes to money. _____ much you give them, it's never enough.
- 2 There are three cakes left. Take _____ one you want.
- 3 _____ you're in Athens, you must look me up.
- 4 Someone's taken my dictionary. _____ it was, could they please give it back to me.
- 5 The library was closed, so I had to rely on _____ books I had at home.
- 6 _____ possible we have tried to restore the house to its original state.
- 7 He's always ringing up from Paris or New York or _____ to say how much he loves me.
- 8 _____ many times I'm told someone's name, I can never remember it.
- 9 I hope that _____ you vote for in the next election, you at least know why you are voting for them.
- 10 This part of the machine gets very hot, so _____ you do, don't touch it.

4 Ways of adding emphasis

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.1–4 Student's Book p152

T 5.1 Complete the second version of the conversations using some of the ways of adding emphasis shown in the Grammar Reference.

1

- A Ben's very happy in his new job.
 B He works for Sony, doesn't he?
 A No, he used to work for Sony. He works for Hitachi now. He really likes it there.
 B I'm interested in why he left Sony. I thought he really liked his job *there*.
 A He liked the pay, but the hours were very long.

- A Ben's very happy in his new job.
 B ***It's Sony he works for, isn't it?***
 A No, he used to work for Sony. _____ . He really likes it there.
 B _____ . I thought he really liked his job there.
 A _____ , but the hours were very long.

2

- C You don't love me any more!
 D I love you, honestly.
 C No, you don't. I really hate the way you just deny everything!
 D But I do that because you make such outrageous accusations!

- C You don't love me any more!
 D _____ , honestly.
 C No, you don't. _____ !
 D _____ !

3

- E Did you see the accident?
 F Yes. The black car didn't stop at the lights.
 E Are you absolutely certain? I thought the driver of the white car was to blame.
 F No, the black car definitely caused the accident. I was surprised he didn't stop. The lights were clearly red.

- E Did you see the accident?
 F Yes. _____ .
 E Are you absolutely certain? _____ .
 F _____ . The lights were clearly red.

Listening

5 Martine and Jaap

T 5.2 Listen again to Martine and Jaap's story (from Student's Book p48).

Vocabulary note

to throw the clay to turn the clay into pots
the kiln the oven in which pots are baked

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 What was Jaap doing in Provence twenty-two years ago?

- 2 What does Jaap like about Mont Ventoux?

- 3 Why does Martine like to wake up to the sight of the mountain?

- 4 Where and when did Jaap fall in love with Martine?

- 5 Why does Martine think that Jaap learned to become a potter so quickly?

2 **T 5.2** Listen again. Do these statements refer to Martine or Jaap? Write **M** or **J**.

- a was a teacher
- b taught pottery skills
- c my pottery improved
- d throws the pieces
- e hand paints the pottery

3 What do Martine and Jaap use these adjectives to describe? You can look at the tapescript on p84 to check.

- 1 irresistible

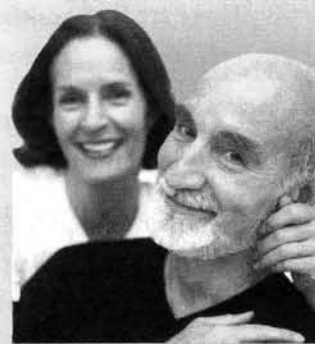
- 2 wonderful

- 3 entrancing

- 4 exhausted

- 5 poor

- 6 creative



Pronunciation

6 Sentence stress

1 **T 5.3** Match a question or statement in **A** with a response in **B**, according to the stress pattern (the stressed words are in *italics*). Then listen, check, and repeat.

A

- 1 **b** I hear Jane's just bought a second-hand Volvo Estate.
- 2 **a** What kind of car has Jane got?
- 3 **c** I like Jane's brand-new Volvo saloon.
- 4 What nationality is she?
- 5 John said she was German.
- 6 Frank said Heidi was Swiss.
- 7 I hear you married Anne's sister last week.
- 8 I hear you're going to marry Anne.
- 9 I've just proposed to Anne's sister.
- 10 What kind of novels do you like?
- 11 Why do you read such rubbish?
- 12 What do you like reading?
- 13 He never speaks a word of truth.
- 14 What did you think of what he said?
- 15 What did you think of what they said?

B

- a She's got a *brand-new* Volvo *estate*.
- b She's got a *brand-new* Volvo estate.
- c She's got a brand-new Volvo *estate*.
- d I *thought* she was German.
- e I *thought* she was *German*.
- f I *thought* she was *German*.
- g I'm going to marry Anne's sister!
- h I'm going to marry Anne's *sister*!
- i I'm *going* to marry Anne's sister!
- j I *like* reading romantic novels.
- k I like reading romantic novels.
- l I like reading *romantic* novels.
- m I could tell *he* was lying.
- n I could *tell* he was lying.
- o I could tell he was *lying*.

Vocabulary

7 Problems, problems ...

1 Match the headings, letters from readers, and the replies.

Heading	Letter	Reply
I fancy my friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Should I reveal he's a cheat?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
He never takes me out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Complete the texts in exercise 1 with the adjectives in the box.

committed	crushed	faithful	fond
indignant	infatuated	passionate	unattractive

Letters

1 My sister's husband is cheating on her, and he's well aware that I know all about it. I'm amazed that he can pass the time of day with me as if everything is fine. He's never actually mentioned his affair, not even indirectly. I feel I'm in a real dilemma. I'm quite close to my sister and feel very (1) _____ on her behalf. Naturally, my instinct is to tell her, but I'm anxious not to cause her the grief that would follow if she learnt the truth.

2 I've been going out with my boyfriend for nearly three years. I still love him to bits, and he shows quite a lot of affection for me when we're alone. The problem is, he doesn't want to take me anywhere. He goes out clubbing with his mates at the weekend, but he hardly ever goes out with me. It's not as if I'm (2) _____, so what is it? Is he ashamed of me for some reason, or is he just hoping to meet someone better?

3 I've been great friends with one of my male colleagues for a long time, but just recently, and quite unexpectedly, I've become (3) _____ with him. He's (4) _____ of me, but there's never been any indication that he fancies me. I'm agonizing over what to do. I often feel on the verge of expressing my feelings to him, but I fear it might mean the end of a really good friendship. We're both unattached, by the way.

Ask Andrea

Replies

A This man obviously has a hold on you, but you can hardly call someone who never takes you out your boyfriend! He's obviously undermining your confidence in yourself, and he shouldn't feel he can get away with it. Tell him you want him to show he's really (5) _____ to the relationship and pay some attention to your needs. And if you don't get results, I think you should move on to pastures new.

B I think you should try a bit of harmless flirting, and see what happens then. You never know, he may well be waiting for an overture from you before making a move. You could then be completely open about your (6) _____ feelings. However, if he doesn't reciprocate, try hard not to feel (7) _____. You'll just have to laugh it off.

C A tricky one this, and I feel for you. You never know what goes on behind closed doors, though, and your sister may well just be turning a blind eye. For all you know, she may not be (8) _____ either. You could confront your brother-in-law, but he might claim that it's none of your business. You could also suggest to him that they go together to a marriage counsellor. Whatever you do, I don't think you should tell your sister until you have a clear idea of the bigger picture.

8 Word puzzle

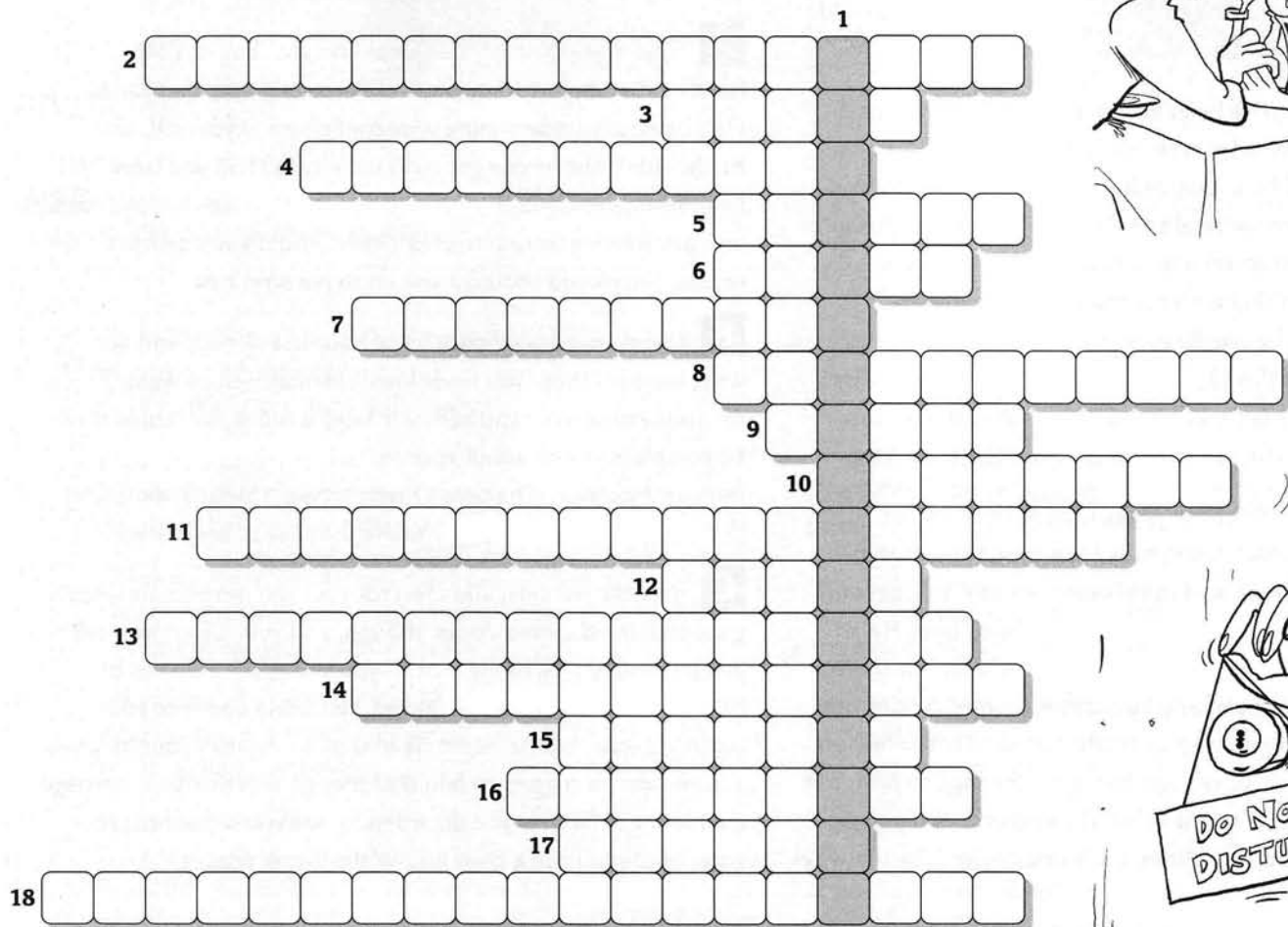
Complete the word puzzle. (All the words and phrases are in the texts on p33.)

Across

- 2 love someone a lot (informal) (4, 7, 2, 4)
- 3 deep sadness (5)
- 4 escape punishment for something you did wrong (3, 4, 4)
- 5 difficult (informal) (6)
- 6 find somebody attractive (informal) (5)
- 7 not married or with a regular boyfriend / girlfriend (10)
- 8 return (feelings) (11)
- 9 behave as if you fancy someone, but not seriously (5)
- 10 an opening move in a relationship (9)
- 11 someone who helps married couples to resolve problems (8, 10)
- 12 friends (informal) (5)
- 13 spend time talking casually (4, 3, 4, 2, 3)
- 14 ignore a problem (4, 1, 5, 3)
- 15 be unfaithful to (5, 2)
- 16 take action to get something started (4, 1, 4)
- 17 a sexual relationship usually involving someone who's married (6)
- 18 leave behind the old circumstances of one's life (4, 2, 2, 8, 3)

Down

- 1 in private (6, 6, 5)



9 Adjectives and nouns

Complete the table. Use your dictionary to help you.

Adjective	Noun
1 admiring	<u>admiration</u>
2 afraid	_____
3 anxious	_____
4 astonished	_____
5 committed	_____
6 considerate	_____
7 deceitful	_____
8 devoted	_____
9 disloyal	_____
10 faithful	_____
11 grateful	_____
12 indignant	_____
13 infatuated	_____
14 proud	_____
15 romantic	_____
16 suspicious	_____

10 Nouns from adjectives + preposition

Complete the sentences with *at*, *for*, *in*, *of*, or *to*. Use each preposition twice.

- I am full of admiration _____ the way in which she handled the negotiations.
- They take great pride _____ their son's academic achievements.
- The Health Minister praised the nurses for their devotion _____ duty.
- She has a strong, simple faith _____ God.
- There was widespread public indignation _____ the way the hostages were treated.
- He was arrested on suspicion _____ murder.
- He should show more consideration _____ the feelings of others.
- His commitment _____ the cause of human rights was total.
- He expressed utter astonishment _____ the outcome of the election.
- Arachnophobia is an extreme or irrational fear _____ spiders.

Synonyms

11 Verbs to describe different sounds

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use each verb once with its literal meaning, and once with a metaphorical meaning.

buzz	creak	rattle	roar
rumble	scratch	slam	squeak

Literal meaning

- He _____ the door in rage as he left.
- These new shoes make a _____ noise when I walk upstairs.
- The lion stood up in its cage and _____, frightening all the children.
- I could hear the thunder _____ in the distance.
- The old stairs _____ as I walked up them.
- A What's that noise?
B It's just the cat _____ at the door.
- The dog was held on a long chain that _____ when it moved around.
- The bees were _____ around the flowers.

Metaphorical meaning

- Lorries _____ along this road at an incredible speed. It's very dangerous.
- I couldn't sleep because my head was _____ with thoughts of the day to come.
- The play was _____ by all the critics in the press, apart from one, who thought the leading actor saved the show.
- Without thinking, he _____ off a long list of things we needed to buy.
- There's been a huge increase in planning applications and the system is _____ under the strain.
- I was very lucky to get a place on the course. Someone dropped out at the last minute, so I just _____ in.
- The argument about the new pay structure _____ on for many months before the unions finally decided to take action.
- I've been _____ my head trying to come up with a solution.

Phrasal verbs

12 Relationships

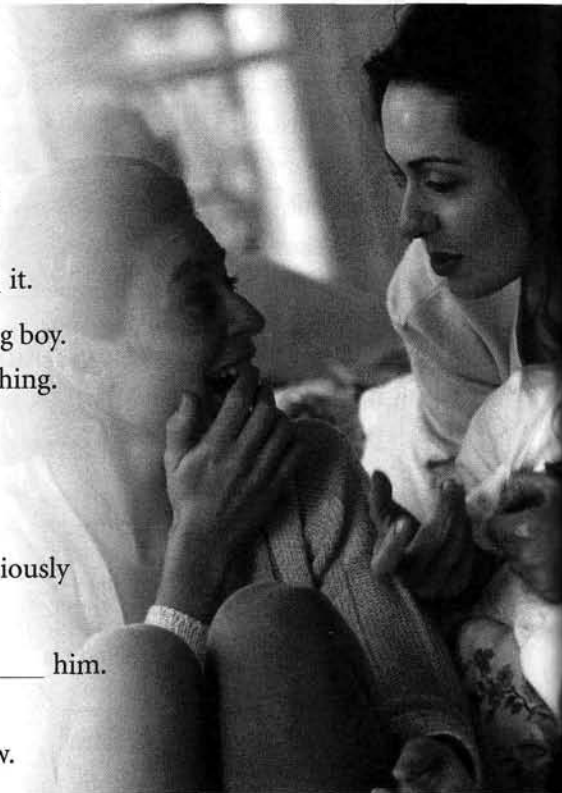
1 Write the phrasal verbs under the correct heading in the table.

ask sb out	break sth off	chat sb up
fall for sb	get off with sb	get over sb / sth
go off sb	pack sb in	pick sb up
run after sb	split up with sb	walk out on sb

Starting a relationship	Finishing a relationship
ask sb out	

2 Complete the conversations with the correct form of a phrasal verb from exercise 1.

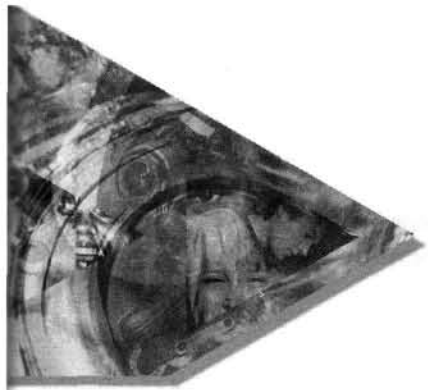
- 1 **A** Did you hear that Samantha and Oliver have (1) split up?
- B** No!
- A** Yes. She (2) _____ him last week.
- B** Do you think there's a chance they'll get back together?
- A** No way. Apparently Samantha's (3) _____ the engagement and returned the ring.
- B** Oh, dear. He's besotted with her. He'll take forever to (4) _____ it.
- 2 **C** I saw you at the party last night, (5) _____ that gorgeous-looking boy.
- D** Yeah, but that's all we did – talk. I didn't (6) _____ him or anything.
- 3 **E** Are David and Judy still going out?
- F** No. He's (7) _____ her _____.
- E** That didn't last long.
- F** No. He's always (8) _____ girls and dumping them unceremoniously after a few weeks.
- 4 **G** I've noticed Sally's starting to flirt with James. I think she's (9) _____ him.
- H** I don't know what she sees in him, frankly.
- G** No. I quite liked him at first, but I've really (10) _____ him now.



ENDQUOTES ... on love

Match a phrase in **A** with a phrase in **B** to make quotations about love.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Love at first sight is possible,</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Love is blind –</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Love can hope</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Marry in haste,</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Love is an irresistible desire</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Love is shown in your deeds,</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Do you believe in love at first sight</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Love means nothing in tennis</p> | <p>B</p> <p>a repent at leisure.</p> <p>b to be irresistibly desired.</p> <p>c but everything in life.</p> <p>d but it pays to take a second look.</p> <p>e or do I have to walk past you again?</p> <p>f marriage is the eye-opener.</p> <p>g not in your words.</p> <p>h where reason would despair.</p> |
|---|---|



6

Passives • *seem* and *appear*
Nouns formed from phrasal verbs
Idioms with pairs of words

Newspeak

Passives

1 Reporting with passive verbs

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.2 Student's Book p152

Rewrite the following sentences using the verb in brackets.

1 Don McCullin is one of the greatest war photographers. (considered)

Don McCullin is considered to be one of the greatest war photographers.

2 He suffered from recurring nightmares after working in Vietnam. (said)

3 The new president is a moderate. (said)

4 He was an active trade unionist when he was young. (known)

5 The rain will die out this afternoon. (expected)

6 The escaped prisoner is heading for Scotland. (reported)

7 She has an income of over £100,000. (supposed)

8 Three people have been killed in an avalanche. (believed)

9 They were skiing in the area when the avalanche started. (presumed)

10 The rival factions are heading for an agreement on the disputed territory. (thought)

2 Passive revision

Rewrite the two radio news stories, below and on p38, using passive constructions where appropriate.

1 People have hailed a teenage girl a hero after she jumped into a canal to save a child's life. Kate Mills, three, fell into the canal while strapped into her pushchair. Several passers-by saw the incident from the tow-path, but it was the girl who leapt into the water and dragged the buggy to the surface. A passing fireman pulled Kate and the girl from the water and an ambulance took them to hospital. They discharged them both after a brief check-up. They have not yet identified the girl, who left the hospital without revealing her name, but locals believe she is from outside the area.

A teenage girl has been hailed a hero after ...



A heroic cockatoo that someone killed last month as it tried to defend its owner may not have died in vain. People claim that 'Bird', who its owner named after the basketball player Larry Bird, may provide vital evidence in a murder trial. When someone fatally attacked Bird's owner, Kevin Butler, at his home in Texas, the cockatoo fought back. Bird managed to wound the two assailants before they stabbed it to death with a fork. Now people hope that DNA they scrape from Bird's claws will help convict the suspected killers.

3 *seem* and *appear*

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.3 Student's Book p153

Rewrite the sentences using *seem* and *appear* with different structures. In some you need to use a *to* infinitive, in the others a *that* clause.

- 1 It seems that he stole the money.
He seems to have stolen the money.
- 2 They appear to be missing.
It appears that they're missing.
- 3 It appears that the outlook for tomorrow's weather is good.

4 Tom appears to have been expelled from his school.

5 She seems to be enjoying life now that the trial is over.

6 It seemed that the ousted dictator had left the country.

7 The spokesman seemed to be avoiding the journalist's questions.

8 It would appear that the gang have been arrested by the police.

9 It appears that their marriage has broken up.

10 The athlete would appear to have failed the drugs test.



'He appears to have eaten some homework.'

Listening

4 Can it be true?

1 **T 6.1** Listen to the news stories and complete the headlines.

(1) _____
saves climber

Pilot (2) _____ on cricket
pitch at royal palace

'Compensation Awards'
launched by (3) _____

2 Match the words and definitions.

- 1 novice
- 2 blizzard
- 3 freak (*adjective*)
- 4 alert (*verb*)
- 5 glider
- 6 transpired
- 7 scalding
- 8 hubcap

- a a plane with no engine
- b severe snowstorm
- c round metal cover in the centre of a car's wheel
- d warn sb about a dangerous situation
- e very unusual or unexpected
- f extremely hot (liquid)
- g person with little experience
- h became known later

3 **T 6.1** Listen again to the news stories. Complete the tasks below.

Story 1 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 1 Leonardo Diaz was an experienced mountain climber.
- 2 He tried to use his mobile phone when he got into difficulties.
- 3 At one point he thought he was going to die.
- 4 The phone company called to query the bill.
- 5 The phone company employees phoned him frequently to stop him falling asleep.

Story 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why was the pilot flying his glider?

- 2 What made him try to land in a 'nice-looking field'?

- 3 Why did the police make an appearance?

- 4 What was Her Majesty's reaction to the episode?

Story 3 Complete the chart.

	Amount of compensation	Reason for compensation	Why was he/she partly to blame?
Stella Liebeck			
Carl Truman			
Amber Carson			

Pronunciation

5 Reading the news

- 1 **T 6.2** Read and listen again to the third radio news report. Note the main stress and links between words in connected speech. Then practise reading it aloud.

The **number** of compensation claims made by **Americans** following 'accidents' has **increased** dramatically over the past few **years**. **Now** a newspaper has launched the 'Stella Awards', **named** after **Stella Liebeck**, who was awarded **two** point **nine** million dollars compensation after **spilling** a cup of **scalding** McDonald's coffee on her **lap**. A contender for **this** year's award is **Carl Truman**, who won **seventy-four** thousand **dollars** after **his hand** was run over by a **neighbour's car**. At the **time** he was trying to **steal** the **hubcaps** from the **wheels**. Another favourite is **Amber Carson**, who received a **hundred** and **thirteen** thousand **dollars** from a Philadelphia restaurant after **slipping** on a **spilt** soft **drink**. The **drink** was only on the **floor** because **Carson** had **thrown** it over her **boyfriend** **thirty** seconds **earlier**.

- 2 **T 6.3** Look at the following news report and mark the main stress and links between words. Read it aloud, then listen and check.

Two elderly Americans have travelled to Scotland to meet the descendants of the fishermen who pulled them out of the Atlantic over seventy years ago. Janet Lee Hutchinson, 77, and her sister, Kathryn, 78, were only six and eight when their parents' plane came down off Greenland in 1932. In danger of freezing and without any food at all, they would have died had it not been for the crew of the *Lord Talbot*, who negotiated ice floes to reach them. 'They gave us the chance to have the rest of our lives', said Kathryn.

Vocabulary

6 Nouns formed with a verb and preposition

- 1 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns in the box.

backlash	breakthrough	check-up	downpour
drawback	outcome	output	setback
shake-up	spin-off	upkeep	upshot

- Teachers are anxiously awaiting the _____ of the pay negotiations.
 - My landlord takes care of the flat, but I'm responsible for the _____ of the garden.
 - Non-stick saucepans are a _____ from technological advances in space research.
 - The factory has increased _____ by 20 per cent over the past year.
 - The government will face a _____ from pensioners if they cut the state pension.
 - Manchester United's defeat is a serious _____ to their chances of winning the cup.
 - The actor's wife maintains that he has been to the doctor simply for a blood test and a _____.
 - He believes the main _____ to living in Tokyo is the high cost of living.
 - The press photographers were caught in a sudden _____ and got completely drenched.
 - This drug represents a significant _____ in the fight against AIDS.
 - Two students were caught selling drugs. The _____ of it all was that they were expelled from the school.
 - The new chief executive was brought in after a big management _____.
- 2 Match an adjective in **A** with the compound noun in **B** which it collocates with.

A	B
1 torrential	a spin-off
2 marital	b check-up
3 lucrative	c downpour
4 prolific	d outcome
5 routine	e output
6 favourable	f break-up

7 Nouns with a special meaning in the plural

Complete the pairs of sentences with the nouns in the box. The same noun is used in each pair of sentences, once in its singular and once in its plural form.

damage	experience	good	ground
honour	length	pain	term

- It has been an honour to work with you.
She has an honours degree in geography.
- I have a terrible _____ in my chest.
I took great _____ to make him welcome.
- After the accident, she had to come to _____ with the fact that she wouldn't dance again.
During his first _____ of office, the President implemented some major reforms.
- We need a person with relevant _____ to fill the post.
He wrote a book about his _____ whilst crossing Africa on foot.



- The vicar was a kind man, and did a lot of _____ during his life.
There is a wide range of electrical _____ on sale in our village shop.
- He was ashamed of his working class background, and went to great _____ to conceal it.
I can only swim one _____ of the swimming pool before I get tired.
- Don't sit on the grass. The _____ is still wet.
I trust John. I have good _____ for believing his version of events.
- The storm caused a lot of _____.
She was awarded £20,000 _____ in the libel case.

Phrasal verbs

8 Phrasal verbs and nouns formed from them

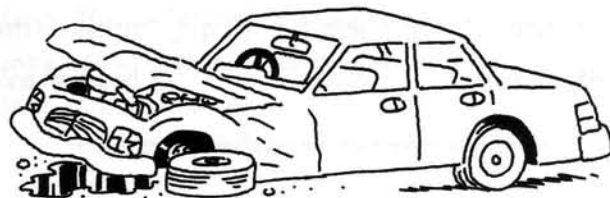
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

break out	crack down	get together
rip off	sell out	write off

- Shop-keepers always try to _____ tourists _____ by overcharging them.
- Tickets for the concert have _____.
_____. It's impossible to buy one now.
- My sister and I are very close. Whenever we _____ we have a good old chat and a laugh.
- If Interpol had more resources, they could _____ on drug smugglers.
- Many people believe that western banks should _____ debts owed by poor countries that can't afford to service them.
- The protest march was going well, but suddenly a fierce fight _____ between rival factions and a lot of damage was done.

Now complete these sentences with the same phrasal verbs, this time making them into nouns. (All the nouns have the verb as the first element, except one.)

- The football match was a _____ - _____.
The capacity crowd enjoyed every minute.
- Police are having a _____ - _____ on speeding motorists, and imposing heavy fines.
- There has been a severe _____ of food poisoning at the local hospital.
- We're having a little _____ - _____ on Sunday to celebrate. Would you like to come?
- You paid someone £800 to build that little wall!
What a _____ - _____!
- After the accident, my car was a complete _____ - _____ and I had to get a new one.



Idioms

9 Pairs of nouns, adverbs, and verbs

1 Match the pairs of nouns, adverbs, and verbs in **A** and **B**. (Look for rhymes, opposites, synonyms, and alliteration.) Then match each pair with the correct definition in **C**.

Pairs of nouns		Definition
A	B	C
1 haves	dealing	a <input type="checkbox"/> compromise
2 ins	parcel	b <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the rich and the poor
3 give	go	c <input type="checkbox"/> essential component of something
4 wheeling	outs	d <input type="checkbox"/> intricate details
5 touch	have-nots	e <input type="checkbox"/> close to both success and failure
6 part	take	f <input type="checkbox"/> complex business negotiations
<i>and</i>		
Pairs of adverbs		Definition
A	B	C
7 by	foremost	g <input type="checkbox"/> occasionally
8 as	again	h <input type="checkbox"/> most important
9 first	clear	i <input type="checkbox"/> whenever
10 far	wide	j <input type="checkbox"/> generally speaking
11 loud	large	k <input type="checkbox"/> unmistakably clear
12 now	when	l <input type="checkbox"/> everywhere
<i>and</i>		
Pairs of verbs		Definition
A	B	C
13 hit	rave	m <input type="checkbox"/> choose whatever suits you
14 live	see	n <input type="checkbox"/> inexact
15 wait	miss	o <input type="checkbox"/> complain by shouting angrily
16 pick	change	p <input type="checkbox"/> become wiser
17 rant	learn	q <input type="checkbox"/> repeatedly change one's mind
18 chop	choose	r <input type="checkbox"/> be patient and find out later
<i>and</i>		

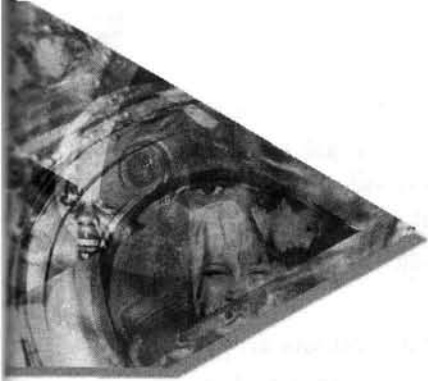
2 Choose the correct pairs.

- 1 It was *hit and miss* / *touch and go* whether he'd finish the work on time.
- 2 He can never make up his mind. He's always *chopping and changing* / *picking and choosing*.
- 3 *By and large* / *First and foremost* he did very well in his final exams, though his maths results were a bit disappointing.
- 4 I should never have trusted him, but you *hit and miss* / *live and learn*, don't you?
- 5 With a bit of *give and take* / *wheeling and dealing* I'm sure they can make the marriage work.
- 6 It's OK. I can hear you *far and wide* / *loud and clear*.
- 7 He had too much to drink and started *ranting and raving* / *chopping and changing* about politics.
- 8 Don't worry about returning my CDs by the weekend. Just give them back to me *as and when* / *now and again*.
- 9 Handling complaints and dealing with difficult customers are *the ins and outs* / *part and parcel* of my job.
- 10 He's got many talents, but *first and foremost* / *by and large* he's an actor.

ENDQUOTE

‘Reporters thrive on the world’s misfortune. For this reason they often take an indecent pleasure in events that dismay the rest of humanity.’

Russell Baker (Journalist)



7

Modal auxiliary verbs • Set expressions with modals
Stress and intonation of modal verbs • Prepositions in questions

Words of wisdom

Modal auxiliary verbs

►► Grammar Reference 7.1–3 Student's Book p153

1 Expressing probability

Complete the conversations with *will*, *won't*, *must*, *can't*, or *should*, and an appropriate infinitive (present or past, simple or continuous).



1

- Laura** [phone rings] It's OK, mum. I'll answer it.
It (1) 'll (be) Tom. ... 202558. Hello. ...
No, my Dad isn't in at the moment. ...
He (2) _____ (get) back around nine,
I think. ... OK. Bye.
- Mum** Who was it?
- Laura** He didn't leave his name. It (3) _____
(be) someone from Dad's work because he
mentioned his boss.
- Mum** Well, what time is Tom coming round anyway?

- Laura** He's already half an hour late. He
(4) _____ (be) here at eight and
it's nearly half past now. Oh, Mum, he
(5) _____ (forget)!
- Mum** Don't be silly, dear. He (6) _____
(forget). He (7) _____ (be) delayed.
- Laura** Then why hasn't he called to let me know?
- Mum** He (8) _____ (have) a good reason, I'm
sure. I know! He (9) _____ (drive) here
right now, so he won't be able to call you, will
he? Not while he's at the wheel. [doorbell rings]
There. That (10) _____ (be) him now.
- Laura** Hi, Tom. You're late!

2

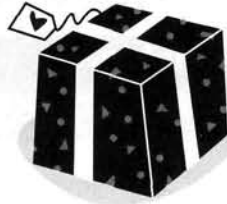
- Mark** My bank statement says I'm overdrawn. There
(1) _____ (be) some mistake. I
(2) _____ (get) through a whole
month's salary already!
- Fiona** We (3) _____ (spend) too much
money on the house lately.
- Mark** But how come I'm overdrawn?
- Fiona** It (4) _____ (be) the DVD player we
bought. It was over three hundred pounds.
- Mark** How much have you got in your account?
- Fiona** About five hundred pounds.
- Mark** Oh, well. That (5) _____ (get) us
through to the end of the month if we're
careful.

2 Expressing possibility

Complete the sentences with an appropriate infinitive (present or past, simple or continuous).

I wonder why Alan didn't buy me anything for my birthday. I suppose he might

- (1) **have forgotten** (forget). Or he might
(2) _____ (think)
that now I'm getting on, I don't like to be
reminded of my advancing years. On the other
hand, he may (3) _____ (not forget)!
- He might (4) _____ (give) me a present this
evening when I see him. Oh no! He could (5) _____
(plan) a surprise party like last year. What a disaster that was!
I hope he isn't doing it again!



We haven't seen our cat since yesterday morning. I can't help thinking that she might (6) _____ (be run over). Or a dog could (7) _____ (frighten) her. She may (8) _____ (hide) in someone's garden shed. She might not (9) _____ (be able to) get out! But then cats do wander off sometimes. She may (10) _____ (be) fine and someone could (11) _____ (feed) her now - in which case she may not (12) _____ (be) in a hurry to come home.



I wonder why Heather has bought all these cakes and biscuits? I suppose there could (13) _____ (be) a special offer on at the supermarket. Or she might (14) _____ (have) friends round for tea this afternoon. Come to think of it, sometimes she does some shopping for old Dorothy next door, so they may not all (15) _____ (be) for Heather. She might (16) _____ (buy) some for Dorothy.

3 Expressing obligation

Complete the sentences with *must*, *need*, or a form of *have to*. You will sometimes need to use question forms and negatives.

- A What time **do** we **have to** leave for the airport?
B It's only a thirty-minute drive, so we _____ go until 3.30.
I _____ do my packing.
I haven't started yet!
- How did you damage your bike? You _____ learn to look after your things. When I was your age, I _____ clean my bike every night.
- There's a new Indian restaurant that you _____ go to. It's wonderful! You _____ book, though, because it's popular already.
- I'm sure she didn't mean to upset you. You _____ take everything so personally.
- I hate _____ get up on cold, winter mornings.
- I hate _____ tell you this, but you've just got a parking ticket.
- I don't think a career in the army would suit me. I _____ wear a uniform, for a start.
- You _____ worry about me. I can look after myself.
- The doctor said I've got conjunctivitis. I _____ put drops in my eye twice a day.
- What a wonderful meal that was! You _____ gone to so much trouble!
- I was very concerned about how my daughter would find going to her new school, but I _____ worried, because she loved every minute.
- You _____ take out travel insurance, but it's a good idea, just to be on the safe side.

4 Set expressions with modals

1 Complete each group of expressions in A with one of these modal verbs: *can, might, must, should, will*. (Each group uses the same modal verb, sometimes in the negative form.) Then match them with the definitions in B.

A	B
1 <input type="checkbox"/> You _____ be joking.	a This is something you shouldn't miss seeing/doing.
2 <input type="checkbox"/> I _____ say, ...	b The complete opposite is true.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> It's a _____ .	c I feel I should make this point strongly.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> How _____ I know?	d I wouldn't be surprised if ...
5 <input type="checkbox"/> I _____ wonder if ...	e That's precisely what I would expect in this situation.
6 <input type="checkbox"/> I _____ think so too!	f Why do you expect me to know?
7 <input type="checkbox"/> We _____ see.	g We can't control what will happen in the future.
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Whatever _____ be, _____ be.	h I'll be proved right.
9 <input type="checkbox"/> You _____ see.	i Let's wait and find out.
10 <input type="checkbox"/> You _____ be serious.	j Nothing can be done about it.
11 <input type="checkbox"/> It _____ be helped.	k You're absolutely right.
12 <input type="checkbox"/> You _____ say that again.	l I find that impossible to believe.
13 <input type="checkbox"/> You _____ as well.	m I'm not surprised.
14 <input type="checkbox"/> I _____ have guessed.	n It would probably be better if you did (and it won't do any harm).
15 <input type="checkbox"/> You _____ well ask.	o That's a good question.

2 Choose the correct set expressions from exercise 1 to complete the conversations.

1 A Did you hear that I lost my job last week?

B (1) *You can't be serious! / It can't be helped.*

A Yeah. They were handing out redundancy notices on Christmas Eve. (2) *I shouldn't wonder / I might have guessed* they'd do it just before a holiday. They always do that.

B What are you going to do?

A (3) *You might well ask. / You can say that again.* I'll just have to find another job.

B Well, at least you're very experienced. You'll find another job fairly easily, I'd have thought.

A Well, (4) *I must say, / I might have guessed*, I don't think there's much chance of finding a job at this time of year.

B Oh, I don't know. Firms are always on the lookout for people like you. You'll be OK, (5) *you'll see. / I must say.*

2 C Seen any good films recently?

D Yeah, I went to see *Daylight Robbery* last night. Have you seen it?

C No, I haven't.

D Well, (6) *you might as well. / it's a must.* It was absolutely brilliant. (7) *I shouldn't wonder / It's a must* if it picks up an Oscar or two.

C I went to see *Love in Paris*, but it was rubbish!

D Oh, (8) *you can say that again! / I might have guessed.* We walked out half way through.

C (9) *I must say, / You can say that again*, I was tempted to, but I thought it might get better.

D And did it?

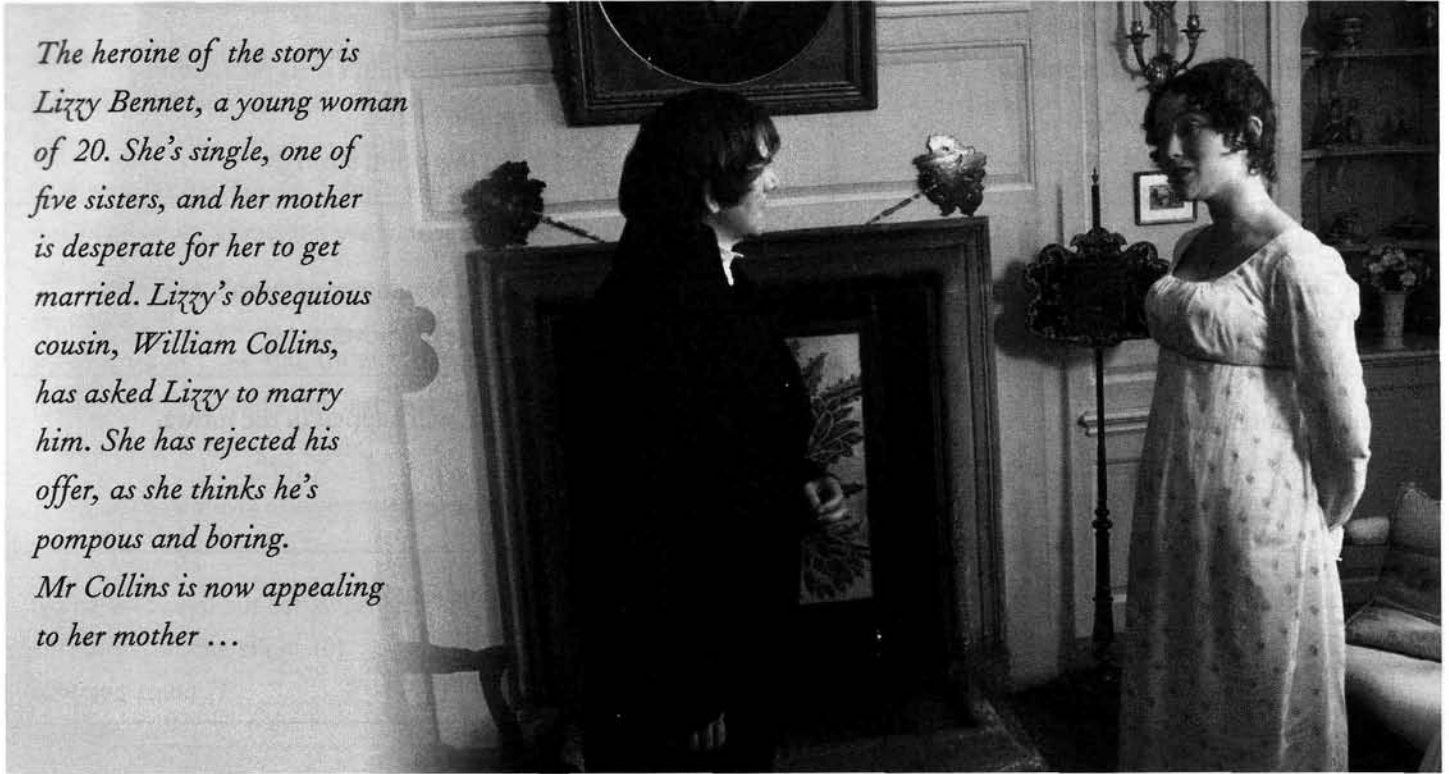
C (10) *You must be joking! / You might well ask.* It got worse.

Listening

5 A father's advice on marriage

1 Read the short introduction to a radio play. (It's a modern version of Jane Austen's novel, *Pride and Prejudice*.)

The heroine of the story is Lizzy Bennet, a young woman of 20. She's single, one of five sisters, and her mother is desperate for her to get married. Lizzy's obsequious cousin, William Collins, has asked Lizzy to marry him. She has rejected his offer, as she thinks he's pompous and boring. Mr Collins is now appealing to her mother ...



2 **T 7.1** Listen to an excerpt from the radio play. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 1 Mr Collins remains keen to marry Lizzy.
- 2 Mr Bennet isn't enthusiastic about speaking to Lizzy.
- 3 Mr Bennet fully supports his wife.

3 Now read the original passage from the novel on p85. Find these phrases and sentences.

- 1 Depend on it ... that Lizzy shall be brought to reason. line 1
- 2 [She] does not know her own interest _____
- 3 if liable to such defects of temper _____
- 4 we shall very soon settle it with her _____
- 5 we are all in an uproar _____
- 6 I have not the pleasure of understanding you _____
- 7 And what am I to do on the occasion? _____
- 8 She shall hear my opinion. _____
- 9 An unhappy alternative is now before you _____
- 10 you must be a stranger to one of your parents _____

4 **T 7.1** Listen again to the excerpt from the radio play and write down the modern equivalents of the phrases and sentences in exercise 3.

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

5 Look at the underlined phrases in the original passage on p85. Write modern English equivalents.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

Pronunciation

6 Stress and intonation of modal verbs

1 **T 7.2** The meaning of modal verbs can change according to the stress and intonation pattern of the sentence. Read and listen to the pairs of sentences. Underline the main stress. Then match each sentence with the follow-up sentence that shows the attitude of the speaker.

- 1 **b** He might have told me what was going on.
 a He might have told me what was going on.
- a At least I could have done something about it.
 b But I was busy at the time so I don't remember.

- 2 Where can he have got to?
 Where can he have got to?
- a He was here just a moment ago.
 b His train was on time and it's a five-minute walk from the station.

- 3 I could hardly walk home.
 I could hardly walk home.
- a It's at least ten miles.
 b My legs were so stiff after the football match.

- 4 You could close the door.
 You could close the door.
- a Then I wouldn't have to sit in this cold draught.
 b Then the light won't keep her awake.

- 5 Do you have to work all evening?
 Do you have to work all evening?
- a Or are you just working from six till eight?
 b I was hoping we could go out for a drink.

- 6 You could have hit him.
 You could have hit him.
- a You really should have driven more carefully.
 b But you'd have ended up in court.

2 **T 7.3** Listen and check. Then practise repeating the sentences with the correct stress and intonation.

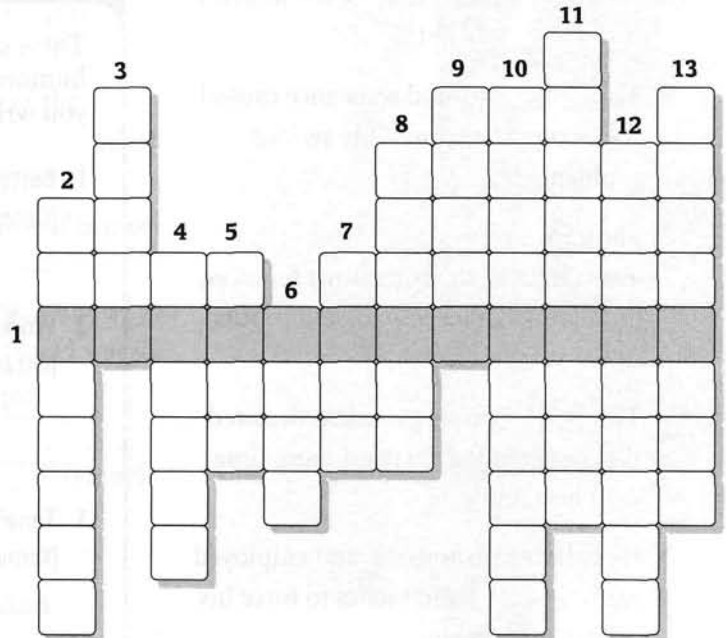
Vocabulary

7 Revision: word puzzle

Complete the puzzle. The words are all from Unit 7 of the Student's Book.

Items 4, 10, and 12 are from the quotations on p63
 Item 9 is from part 1 of *Letter to a newborn son* on p65
 Items 3, 5, and 6 are from part 2 of *Letter to a newborn son* on p138
 Items 1, 2, 7, 8, and 11 are from part 3 of *Letter to a newborn son* on p65
 Item 13 is from *You are old, Father William* on p69

- 1 place in a hospital where women give birth (8, 4)
 2 unable to stop taking (a drug) (8)
 3 cruel treatment of a person (5)
 4 hold onto tightly (6)
 5 let out a long breath that expresses sadness, tiredness, or relief (4)
 6 suddenly change direction (4)
 7 rather formal word meaning to cry (4)
 8 violent and angry (6)
 9 article of clothing which a baby wears around its bottom (5)
 10 say that the opposite of what somebody else has said is true (10)
 11 unable to travel because of heavy snow (9)
 12 very surprised (9)
 13 an oily cream that you rub onto the skin to heal injuries (8)



8 Compound adjectives

Complete the compound adjectives in the sentences with the prepositions in the box. Use each preposition twice.

back	down	out
over	under	up

- We ate at a very **down**-market restaurant last night. Not surprisingly, the food was pretty awful.
- She's a very _____ spoken critic of the government's economic policies.
- The army used _____ whelming force to crush the rebellion.
- The company faces an _____ hill struggle to avoid further losses.
- We've just received a _____ dated pay award, so this month's salary cheque is bigger than usual.
- Could you provide me with some _____ ground information on the project?
- He's behaving like an _____ grown schoolboy, giggling and fooling about.
- He accused me of stealing his wallet. It was a _____ right lie!
- The _____ ground resistance caused the occupying army some serious problems.
- She gave a very _____ beat assessment of the company's finances, predicting higher growth and profits in the year to come.
- The _____ going president declared that he intended to spend more time with his family.
- He behaved dishonestly and employed really _____ hand tactics to force his colleague to resign.

Prepositions

9 Prepositions in questions

Complete the answers with a preposition. Then make the questions.

- A He was addicted **to** heroin and crack.
Q Which drugs **was he addicted to** ?
- A She doesn't feel at ease _____ her brother-in-law.
Q Who _____ ?
- A The dove is a symbol _____ peace.
Q What _____ ?
- A He dreamt _____ becoming a musician one day.
Q What _____ ?
- A He's in charge _____ the sales department.
Q Which _____ ?
- A He's in need _____ a good rest.
Q What _____ ?
- A She had a good relationship _____ her neighbour.
Q Who _____ ?
- A They invested their money _____ government bonds.
Q What _____ ?
- A He took advantage _____ his parents.
Q Who _____ ?
- A He's famous _____ his paintings of sunflowers.
Q Which _____ ?

ENDQUOTES

These common or famous expressions have been made humorous by reversing the order of the key words. Can you write the original expressions?

- 1 **Better never than late.**

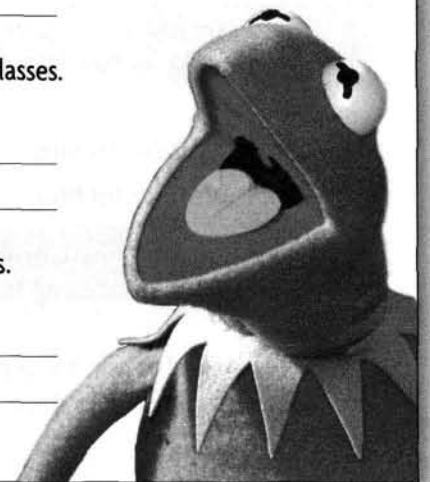
(George Bernard Shaw – playwright)

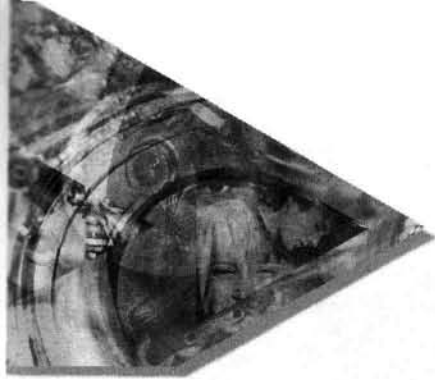
- 2 **Work is the curse of the drinking classes.**

(Oscar Wilde – playwright)

- 3 **Time's fun when you're having flies.**

(Kermit the Frog – muppet)





8

Real and unreal tense usage

Metaphors and idioms • *break* and verbs with a similar meaning
Phrasal verbs and Latin-based synonyms

Altered images

Real and unreal tense usage

►► Grammar Reference 8.1-7 Student's Book p154

1 Forming the correct tense

Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in brackets, to express either fact or non-fact. Where there is no verb in brackets, use an auxiliary verb.

- A I wish we (1) **didn't have to** (not have to) go to your brother's exhibition. But I suppose we (2) **do**, don't we?
- B Yes, we promised we (3) _____. He (4) _____ (be) very upset if we (5) _____. I (6) _____ (like) (7) _____ (turn down) the invitation, but I had to accept.
- A I feel so out of place at these events. At his last exhibition nobody (8) _____ talk to me. If only I (9) _____ (understand) more about modern art! And it's so difficult talking to his friends. They all act as though they (10) _____ (be) great artists but I wonder if they (11) _____ (ever sell) any work.
- B Well, just be more careful this time. If only you (12) _____ (not sit down) on that sculpture at his last exhibition. It was so embarrassing!
- A Well, it didn't look as if it (13) _____ (be) part of the exhibition. It just looked like a bench. How (14) _____ (be) I to know it was a work of art?
- B And I wish you (15) _____ (not admire) that pile of bricks in the corner. That *wasn't* part of the exhibition.
- A I'd seen something very similar at the Tate Modern. Look, suppose you (16) _____ (call) him and (17) _____ (say) I was ill.
- B He (18) _____ (not believe) me. I'd rather we just (19) _____ (go). Look, don't worry. It (20) _____ (not last) long. Just look as though you (21) _____ (enjoy) yourself.
- A I (22) _____ (not be)!
- B Come on. It's time we (23) _____ (go). We said we (24) _____ (be) there by seven. We've got a long drive ahead of us.
- A Yes, and a long evening.



2 If only ... / I wish ... for non-fact

Complete the sentences.

- 1 You didn't listen to my advice.
I wish you'd listened to my advice.
- 2 We don't like modern art.
If only _____
- 3 I'm not enjoying this book.
I wish _____
- 4 She couldn't find her wallet.
If only _____
- 5 I've been made redundant.
If only _____
- 6 I smoked too much when I was young.
I wish _____
- 7 He won't apologize for his rudeness.
If only _____
- 8 She'd left before I arrived.
She wishes _____
- 9 I didn't notice the 'Low Bridge' sign.
If only _____

3 would or had?

Decide if the 'd contractions in the sentences are short forms of *would* or *had*. Then decide if the examples of *would* express *past habit*, *future in the past*, or a *conditional*.

- 1 She told me she'd be late. would - future in the past
- 2 He'd often stare out of the window when he should have been working.

- 3 He looked as if he'd run a marathon.

- 4 I'd love to have met Mahatma Gandhi.

- 5 If only you'd told me!

- 6 I bet you'd come if it was free.

- 7 They'd spend hours playing outside before they were old enough to have homework.

- 8 I knew he'd end up being famous.

4 Mixed conditionals

Rewrite the sentences using a combination of conditional types 2 and 3.

- 1 Anne and John are having a row because she lost his tennis racket.
They wouldn't be having a row if she hadn't lost his tennis racket.
- 2 Jane is a very reliable journalist. That is why she was promoted to desk editor.

- 3 I'm afraid of travelling by air, so I had to go to Italy by train.

- 4 Justin's broke because he spent all his money on a painting.

- 5 She doesn't know anything about first aid, so she couldn't help him.

- 6 I didn't look after my teeth, so I've got false ones now.

- 7 I couldn't send the document last night. What a pity I haven't got a fax machine!

- 8 You're so gullible! You believed all the lies he told you?



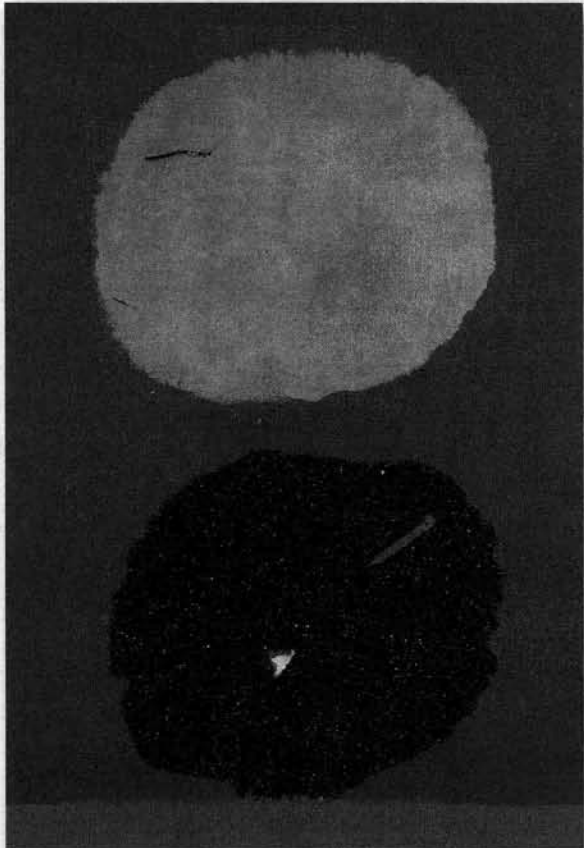
'You'd think if he'd been that successful he would have had his nose fixed.'

Listening

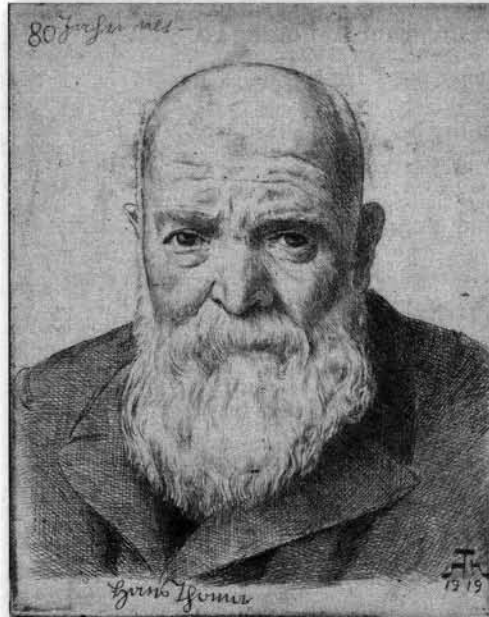
5 The pictures in my house

T 8.1 Listen to Martyn talking about two pictures in his house, an abstract painting (A), and an engraving (B).

A



B



1 Which one is he talking about when he:

- 1 names the artist
- 2 says where he bought it
- 3 describes the artist
- 4 gives the age of the artist

2 **T 8.1** Listen again. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 1 Martyn and his partner buy pictures even when they can't really afford them.
- 2 Walter Fusi uses other materials than paint.
- 3 The background of the painting is orange.
- 4 Walter Fusi uses lava on the painting Martyn describes.
- 5 Martyn saw the German artist's work in an exhibition in Trieste.
- 6 The engraving suggests the approach of death.

3 Complete the expressions that Martyn uses to describe the pictures. (The missing word or phrase is defined in *italics*.) You can look at the tapescript on p85 to check.

- 1 ... a house which is _____ paintings and drawings ... (*full of*)
- 2 ... if we see a picture that immediately _____, ... (*appeals to our personal taste and values*)
- 3 I think that _____ one a year. (*can be calculated as*)
- 4 ... it's actually made of, erm, a _____ black sand ... (*shiny*)
- 5 ... there's something very, very strong and _____ about these paintings, ... (*deeply thoughtful*)
- 6 ... there's a very, very strong sense of structure in the _____, ... (*arrangement of ideas*)
- 7 ... I _____ it with Julia's father ... (*make a connection in my mind*)
- 8 ... it's a picture that _____ mortality, ... (*brings to mind*)
- 9 ... in a sense the _____ of life (*worth and uncertainty*)

Pronunciation

6 Conditional sentences

1 **T 8.2** Rewrite the sentences using a conditional. Listen and check.

1 She didn't invite me so I didn't go.
If she'd invited me, I'd have gone.

2 I'm not going because it's raining.

3 He insulted me so I left.

4 You didn't eat and you're hungry now.

5 I don't like plants, so I didn't buy one.

6 The weather hasn't improved, so we can't go out.

7 I wasn't free, so I didn't help.

8 He was angry because she hadn't phoned.

9 I rang the police because I was terrified.

10 She wasn't offered the job so she's upset.

11 She didn't contact you because there weren't any problems.

12 I wasn't on time so he left without me.

2 **T 8.2** Listen again and repeat the sentences, paying special attention to the pronunciation of the auxiliary verbs.

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

/ɪf ʃi:dmɪvɪtəd mi: ɪdəv gɒn/

Vocabulary

7 Revision: metaphors and idioms

Replace the phrase in *italics* in each sentence with a metaphor or idiom from the box.

a	be in floods of tears	g	point the finger at
b	be the root of	h	go round in circles
c	have a few hiccups	i	pull your socks up
d	scar you for life	j	break someone's heart
e	come to you in a flash	k	be overshadowed by
f	reach a crossroads in life	l	not have the foggiest idea

- A lot of people *put the blame on* television as the main cause of violent behaviour in children.
- We *might have a few small problems* when the computer system is first installed, but it will soon be running smoothly.
- Being bullied at school can *cause you permanent psychological damage*.
- Soon you'll *have to make a decision that will affect the rest of your life*.

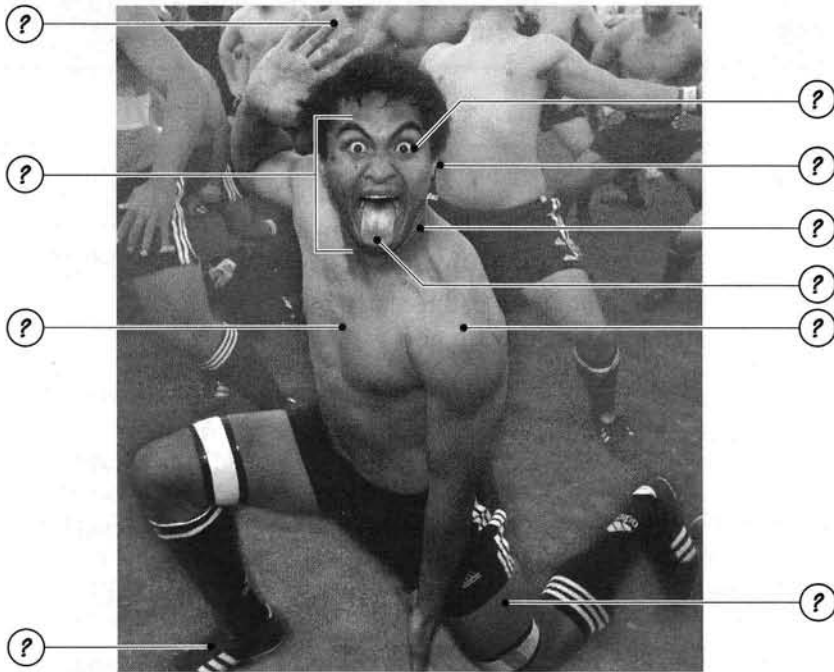


"WHEN I CAME TO THE CROSSROADS OF MY LIFE, I FOUND I WAS OUT OF GAS!"

- 'How can money *be the fundamental cause of* all evil? It's wonderful stuff!'
- I don't want to discuss this any more. We could *make no progress at all* for hours.
- How can you *not know at all* when her birthday is? You've been her best friend for years!
- It can really *cause someone severe emotional pain* when a lover decides to end the relationship.
- You can spend ages trying to solve the last clue in the crossword, and then it will *suddenly occur to you*.
- She will often *cry a lot* for no apparent reason.
- The Formula 1 driver, Ralf Schumacher, must find it difficult to *appear inferior in comparison to* his older, more successful brother, Michael.
- If you don't *make a big effort to improve* soon, you'll get kicked out of art college.

8 Metaphors and idioms to do with the body

- 1 Complete the metaphors and idioms in A with the name of one of the parts of the body indicated in the picture. Then match them to the definitions in B.



A

- 1 keep an _____ on someone
- 2 pull someone's _____
- 3 a pain in the _____
- 4 put one's _____ in it
- 5 get something off one's _____
- 6 play it by _____
- 7 put a brave _____ on it
- 8 put one's _____ on it
- 9 be on the tip of one's _____
- 10 give someone the cold _____

B

- a confess something (usually unpleasant)
- b deliberately ignore or be unfriendly to someone
- c look after someone or something while someone else isn't there
- d improvise according to the situation
- e tease someone
- f show courage by minimizing a problem
- g an irritating person, or something one doesn't like doing
- h something you can almost, but not quite, remember
- i do or say something tactless or embarrassing
- j precisely identify something, especially a problem

- 2 Complete the sentences with the metaphors and idioms in exercise 1. Use the words in the correct form.

- 1 **A** To talk to her you wouldn't think she's just lost her job.
B I know. She's obviously upset but she's _____.
- 2 Can you _____ the kids while I pop out for a while?
- 3 She's _____ at the moment. I must have said something to offend her.
- 4 It's difficult to prepare for the meeting as I don't know how they'll react to our suggestions. We'll just have to _____.
- 5 Don't take him seriously. He's just _____.
- 6 You really _____ when you asked about his girlfriend. Didn't you know they'd just split up?
- 7 If you feel so strongly you should go and talk to her and _____.
- 8 Dave's a real _____ . He keeps on asking for lifts. I wish he'd use the bus.
- 9 There's something strange about him, but I can't quite _____.
- 10 I couldn't remember his name when I met him, but it was _____.

Synonyms

9 break and verbs with a similar meaning

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.

break	burst	crack	crush
shatter	snap	splinter	

Literal meaning

- To make wine, you first _____ the grapes.
- If you stretch a rubber band too much, it _____.
- This plate is _____. Why don't you throw it away?
- My children's toys don't last. They _____ very easily.
- If you dropped a vase from a great height, it would _____.
- In winter, water pipes can _____ if they get frozen.
- You shouldn't give chicken bones to a dog because they _____ into small pieces.

Metaphorical meaning

- After a year fighting in the trenches, his nerve finally _____ and he had to be sent home.
- The little boy _____ into tears when he couldn't find his mother.
- His time of 9.06 seconds just _____ the world record.
- The injury _____ his dreams of becoming a professional footballer.
- The army was sent in to _____ the rebellion.
- After managing to stay calm for a long time, his temper finally _____.
- A _____ group is a group of people who break away from a large organization to form their own group. (Use the verb as an adjective).

Phrasal verbs

10 Phrasal verbs and their Latin-based synonyms



Many phrasal verbs have a synonym of Latin origin. The phrasal verb tends to be more informal, and the verb of Latin origin tends to be more formal and literary.

1 Match a phrasal verb in A with a verb of Latin origin in B.

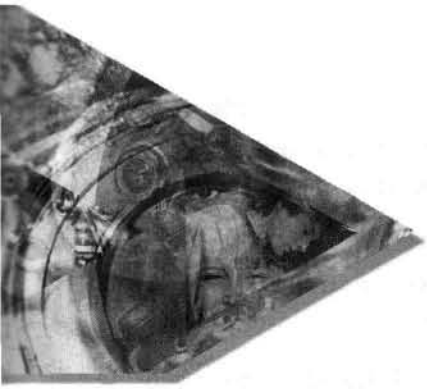
A	B
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Government forces have put down a revolt by a group of soldiers.	a compensate for
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Business has been bad recently, but things are picking up now.	b tolerate
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't be taken in by adverts that promise miracle cures.	c deceive
4 <input type="checkbox"/> She says she's got stomach-ache but she's just putting it on to avoid school.	d exclude
5 <input type="checkbox"/> The service was poor but the wonderful food more than made up for it.	e pretend
6 <input type="checkbox"/> The government is setting up an inquiry into prison conditions.	f improve
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Police have ruled out murder, but are holding two men for questioning.	g establish
8 <input type="checkbox"/> The teachers won't put up with bad language in the playground.	h suppress

2 Underline the more appropriate verb, depending on whether the sentences are formal or informal.

- He's a great mate of mine. He's the kind of bloke who'll *stand by / support* you when times get tough.
- At his trial the defendant was charged with *assaulting / beating up* a policeman.
- Looking after six kids all day has *worn me out! / exhausted me!*
- The government is proposing to *abolish / do away with* inheritance tax.
- A team of architects was employed to *do up / restore* the palace to its original splendour.
- You don't have to let him talk to you like that! *Stick up for yourself! / Defend yourself!*
- The Japanese armed forces *gave in / surrendered* on 14 August 1945, bringing World War II to a close.
- Mum, my teacher *told me off / reprimanded me* this morning for being late.

ENDQUOTE

'The moment you cheat for the sake of beauty, you know you're an artist.'
David Hockney (Artist)



9

Verb patterns Prepositions in passive sentences Idioms with *as . . . as* and *like*

History lessons

Verb patterns

►► Grammar Reference 9.1–6 Student's Book p156

1 Using the correct form

1 Rewrite the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

deny /dɪ'naɪ/ verb (**de-nies, deny-ing, de-nied, de-nied**) 1 to say that sth is not true: [VN] *to deny a claim / a charge / an accusation* ◇ *The spokesman refused either to confirm or deny the reports.* ◇ **There's no denying (the fact) that** quicker action could have saved them. ◇ [V-ing] *He denies attempting to murder his wife.* ◇ [V (that)] *She denied (that) there had been any cover-up.* ◇ [VN that] **It can't be denied that** we need to devote more resources to this problem.

- 1 He said he hadn't tried to overthrow the government. (deny)
He denied trying to overthrow the government.
- 2 She never gets into arguments with her boss. (avoid)

- 3 He doesn't smoke any more. He stopped in 1998. (give up)

- 4 Did you arrive on time despite the traffic? (manage)

- 5 The minister said he had made a mistake. (admit)

- 6 'Go on. I'm sure you'll get the job if you apply for it.' (encourage)
She _____
- 7 'Why don't we go out for a meal?' (suggest)
He _____
- 8 Dave wishes he hadn't lost his temper. (regret)

- 9 'I'm sorry I didn't phone.' (apologize)
I _____
- 10 Dad wouldn't let Kate go to the music festival. (refuse)

- 11 'OK, I'll lend you £100.' (agree)
She _____
- 12 'I'll do better, I swear!' (promise)
He _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Sometimes you need a passive form.

- 1 I want **to be kept** (keep) informed of any developments.
- 2 Our teacher expects us _____ (use) a dictionary.
- 3 I hate _____ (keep) waiting.
- 4 She's thinking of _____ (emigrate).
- 5 Nobody likes _____ (insult).
- 6 She succeeded in _____ (convince) him that she was right.
- 7 He was threatening _____ (call) the police.
- 8 He begged _____ (allow) to come with us.
- 9 I didn't dare _____ (swim) out to the island.
- 10 He was made _____ (feel) very small by his boss.
- 11 Are you accusing me of _____ (lie) to you?
- 12 I remember _____ (tell off) for speaking with my mouth full when I was a child.



2 Correcting mistakes

Find ten mistakes in the verb patterns in the report and correct them.

An eyewitness account of the fall of the Berlin Wall

Ralf Schmidt, 17, reports from West Berlin on 9 November 1989.

The day began like any other. I'd started to get ready for school when I turned on the radio. The announcer said that the Wall was down. I couldn't help to wonder if I was dreaming, it was so unbelievable. I thought I'd better hurry to school to see what was happening. In the school playground, everyone seemed to be very happy and excited. Then the head teacher came out. He said he wanted that we join in the celebrations and so would let us to have the whole day off school.

My friends and I decided to go immediately to Checkpoint Charlie, the main crossing point from East to West Berlin. We were keen welcoming the people arriving from the East. When we arrived, everything was in chaos. We saw young people, old people, friends, and strangers laughing and hugging each other. The first cars from East Berlin started arriving and people were clapping, cheering, and throwing flowers. At first the border guards attempted controlling the flow of cars but soon gave up trying because there were so many, and instead joined in dancing. After a while they didn't prevent people to climb the Wall either. Soon the people at the top were helping others to clamber up – me and my friends among them – and we all carried on to dance. Someone lent us a hammer and suggested us to knock chunks of concrete off the wall. I remember to wave to the East German guards in their watchtowers and they waved back. Only yesterday they would have been ordered shoot us! What a day. I shall never forget it.



3 Verbs + -ing or to with a change of meaning

Complete the sentences with either the infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

- I used to **think** (think) that life ended at 30.
I'm not used to **thinking** (think) so hard this early in the morning.
- Jane was never a very reliable friend. If I were you, I'd try _____ (forget) her.
If your clothes don't seem very white after you've washed them, try _____ (soak) them in a little bleach.
- Please stop _____ (make) such a terrible noise!
After half an hour, we stopped _____ (make) a cup of tea.
- I remember _____ (see) her in another French film and she was really good in that.
Did you remember _____ (call) Tim and tell him that we can't come on Saturday?
- I started _____ (read) classical literature at the age of six.
Oh, look! It's starting _____ (rain).
- He went on _____ (write) his essay, even though the noise started to get louder.
The lecture began very badly, but the professor went on _____ (make) some interesting points.
- I couldn't help them _____ (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.
Harry looked so funny that I couldn't help _____ (laugh).
- Buying your own house means _____ (take) responsibility for all the repairs.
I'm sure she means _____ (make) some big changes in this department.
- Do you like _____ (cook)?
When we have a dinner party, I like _____ (cook) something really exotic that nobody's ever had before.
- I regret _____ (inform) you that you've all failed the exam.
She regrets _____ (buy) those shares.
They've halved in value over the past two years.

4 Verbs of the senses

Complete the sentences with either the infinitive (without *to*) or the *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

- I heard my neighbours _____ (turn) off their television and _____ (go) to bed.
- I woke up at two in the morning. I could hear my neighbours _____ (have) an argument.
- When I looked through the window, I saw her _____ (read) a book.
- When she saw me _____ (come), she waved.
- She could feel her heart _____ (pound) as she neared the end of the race.

Listening

5 Henry VIII

- Read the text about the famous English king, Henry the Eighth, ignoring the gaps at this stage.



King Henry VIII Henry was born in 1491 and reigned from 1509 until his death in 1547.

Henry's wives Henry had six wives:

1 (a) _____. Their marriage lasted 24 years but produced only one child, Mary. Desperate for a male heir, Henry sought permission from the Pope to divorce Catherine and remarry. The Pope refused and so Henry broke with the Catholic church in Rome and (1) _____ her nonetheless.

2 Anne Boleyn. Their three-year marriage produced a daughter who would later become Queen Elizabeth I. Henry accused Anne of infidelity and she was (2) _____.

3 (b) _____. She died giving birth to a son, Edward, who would succeed Henry.

4 Anne of Cleves. Their marriage was short-lived and they (3) _____ within six months.

5 Catherine Howard. She was thirty years younger than Henry and a cousin of Anne Boleyn. She shared the same fate: Henry believed her unfaithful and had her beheaded.

6 (c) _____. She (4) _____ Henry.

Henry's character & lifestyle He led an (5) _____ lifestyle and enjoyed entertaining. He loved food and music and was said to have composed the song *Greensleeves*.

The (6) _____ of the Monasteries In 1536 Henry was short of money and so ordered the closure of all 200 monasteries in England. The buildings were (7) _____ and their land and property were confiscated.

- T 9.1** Simone and Richard were asked to remember as much as they could about Henry. Listen to Simone and complete gaps *a*, *b*, and *c* in the text with the names of the wives in the box.

Catherine Parr
Catherine of Aragon
Jane Seymour

- T 9.1** Try and complete gaps 1–7 in the text with the words in the box. Listen to Simone again to check.

beheaded destroyed Dissolution
divorced divorced extravagant
survived

- T 9.2** Now listen to Richard talking about Henry. Identify and correct five errors in what he says.

Incorrect	Correct
-----------	---------

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

- Read these extracts from Simone's account. Then look at the tapescript of Richard's account on p86 and find the words or phrases he uses that correspond to the words in *italics*.

1 ... Henry the Eighth is most *famous* for the fact that ... _____

2 ... he *was known for having a very extravagant lifestyle*, ... _____

3 ... I *remember* learning at school ... _____

4 ... in the *correct order*, ... _____

5 ... I've always found that quite *useful* ... _____

6 ... *breaking away from* the Catholic church ... _____

7 ... he actually *burned* and destroyed ... _____

Pronunciation

6 Jokes based on homophones and homonyms

Many English jokes depend on a 'play on words' which is the result of a homophone or homonym.

'What colour would you paint the sun and the wind?'
'The sun rose and the wind blue.'

rose is a homonym (a colour and the past tense of *rise*); and /blu:/ is a homophone (*blue* and *blew*).

- 1 a **T 9.3** Find two spellings for this homophone.
/bi:n/ _____ and _____
- b Now listen to the joke. In which order do you hear the two words that are pronounced /bi:n/?
- 2 a **T 9.4** Find two spellings for this homophone.
/wam/ _____ and _____
- b Now listen to the joke. Which of the two spellings do you hear?



- 3 **T 9.5** *shoots* can mean
- third person singular of the verb *shoot*
 - plural of *shoot*, new young growth on a plant
- leaves* can mean
- plural form of the noun *leaf*
 - third person singular of the verb *leave*
- Listen to the joke. When the panda reads the dictionary, does it think that *shoots* and *leaves* are verbs or nouns?



Vocabulary

7 Revision: verbs and nouns

1 Complete the chart. (Use your dictionary to help you.)

Verb	Noun
1 assassinate	assassination
2 attack	_____
3 _____	conquest
4 demolish	_____
5 _____	deployment
6 destroy	_____
7 _____	invasion
8 sink	_____
9 _____	storming
10 revolt	_____
11 _____	threat
12 wound	_____

2 Complete the sentences with verbs (sometimes passive) and nouns from the chart in exercise 1.

- The _____ of American battleships in Pearl Harbour in 1941 brought America into the Second World War.
- The _____ of the Bastille by an angry mob in Paris in July 1789 marked the beginning of the French _____.
- The town _____ completely _____ in the bombing raid. Hardly any buildings were left standing.
- Nelson was shot during the Battle of Trafalgar and died from the _____ a few hours later.
- The group of soldiers _____ the enemy positions but failed to capture them.
- The Romans _____ Britain in AD 43 but didn't manage to conquer the whole of the country.
- Terrorism poses a serious _____ to many western countries.
- A lot of people seem to know where they were when President Kennedy _____ in 1963.
- The troops were ordered to _____ in key positions around the city.
- In 1545 the warship *Mary Rose* _____ in the Solent, drowning most of her crew.

8 Historical periods

1 Complete the descriptions of the historical periods with the words in the box.

characterized collapse conquered decline deposited establishment flowering

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

The period during which Rome (1) _____ and ruled much of Europe and the Middle East. It lasted approximately from 260 BC, when Rome gained control of Italy, until AD 476 when the last Emperor was (2) _____.



THE DARK AGES

The long period of instability and economic and cultural (3) _____ in Europe following the (4) _____ of the Roman Empire in the fifth century.

THE MIDDLE AGES

The period from about AD 700 until about AD 1500, which saw Christianity spread throughout Europe and the (5) _____ of the feudal system.

THE RENAISSANCE

This period began in Italy around 1300 and lasted for about 300 years. It was (6) _____ by an interest in Ancient Greece and Rome, and a (7) _____ of art, literature, and architecture.

2 Now complete the descriptions of these later historical periods.

advent corruption crisis decades era movement Pact rivalry

THE REFORMATION

A movement for reform of the Roman Catholic church. It started in Germany in 1517 when Martin Luther launched a protest against the (8) _____ and greed of the Papacy, and resulted in the establishment of Protestant Churches in the following (9) _____.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

An intellectual (10) _____ in the eighteenth century that emphasized reason, individualism, and religious tolerance, and heralded an (11) _____ of great scientific and philosophical investigation.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The period during which industry developed rapidly. It started in England in the mid-eighteenth century, with the (12) _____ of steam power and the growth of factories.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The world economic (13) _____ that began in 1929 with the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange ('The Wall Street Crash') and lasted for four years.

THE COLD WAR

The period of intense military and political (14) _____ between NATO and the Warsaw (15) _____, which lasted from 1946 until the fall of communism in the Soviet Union in 1990.



Prepositions

9 Prepositions in passive sentences

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

A	B
1 accuse sb	against sb
2 charge sb	of lying
3 congratulate sb	at sb angrily
4 deal	in a scheme
5 force sb	on winning
6 involve sb	for a meal
7 hold sth	about a danger
8 shout	to an ordeal
9 subject sb	with an issue
10 warn sb	into resigning

2 Complete the sentences with one of the verb + preposition combinations from exercise 1. Make the verb passive.

- Her father had a terrible temper. As a child she remembered always **being shouted at**.
- My boss is rude to everyone, so favouritism isn't something he can _____.
- The matter will _____ by our Customer Service department.
- Your quarrel is none of my business and not something I want _____.
- The meal is free but all drinks will _____.
- Retirement is something you should choose voluntarily, not _____.
- Achieving a first-class degree is certainly something she should _____.
- A fireman is constantly _____ danger in the course of his work.
- Don't complain now about being in debt. You _____ it many times.
- Don't worry about being critical during meetings – it won't _____ you.

Idioms

10 Comparisons with as . . . as

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

sheet	bone	clear	feather	flat
gold	hard	old boots	regular	safe

- Are you feeling OK? You've gone as white as a _____.
- Stop worrying about the ladder! It may look very old, but it's as _____ as houses.
- I had my waterproofs on when I got caught in the downpour, so I'm as dry as a _____.
- Joe's as _____ as nails – he never seems to feel any pain.
- It's great cycling in Holland because the countryside's as _____ as a pancake.
- I've enjoyed looking after your kids. They've been as good as _____.
- This steak's as tough as _____ . I can hardly cut it.
- I back up all my work twice a day, as _____ as clockwork.
- Could you explain that to me again? I'm afraid it's as _____ as mud at the moment.
- It's OK, I can carry this on my own. It's as light as a _____.

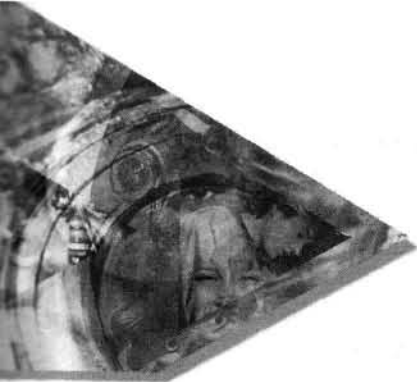
11 Comparisons with like

Choose the correct way to complete the idioms.

- My new motorbike goes like *a chimney / the wind*.
- Mary drinks like a *fish / log*. She ought to cut down.
- Jo and Kay fight like *the wind / cat and dog*. I wish they'd be nicer to each other.
- That jacket fits you like a *leaf / glove*. I'd buy it if I were you.
- He was absolutely terrified. He was shaking like a *leaf / fish*.
- Cook extra food if Bob's coming to dinner. He eats like a *chimney / horse*.
- James forgot my birthday again. He's got a memory like a *sieve / horse*.
- Ray's house stinks. He smokes like a *log / chimney*.
- I'm not at all tired. Last night I slept like a *log / glove*.
- I think he should leave his wife. She treats him like *dirt / cat and dog*.

ENDQUOTE

'The past is really almost as much a work of the imagination as the future.'
Jessamyn West (Poet and author)



10

Intensifying adverbs
Position of adverbs • Extreme adjectives
Phrasal verbs – particles and meanings

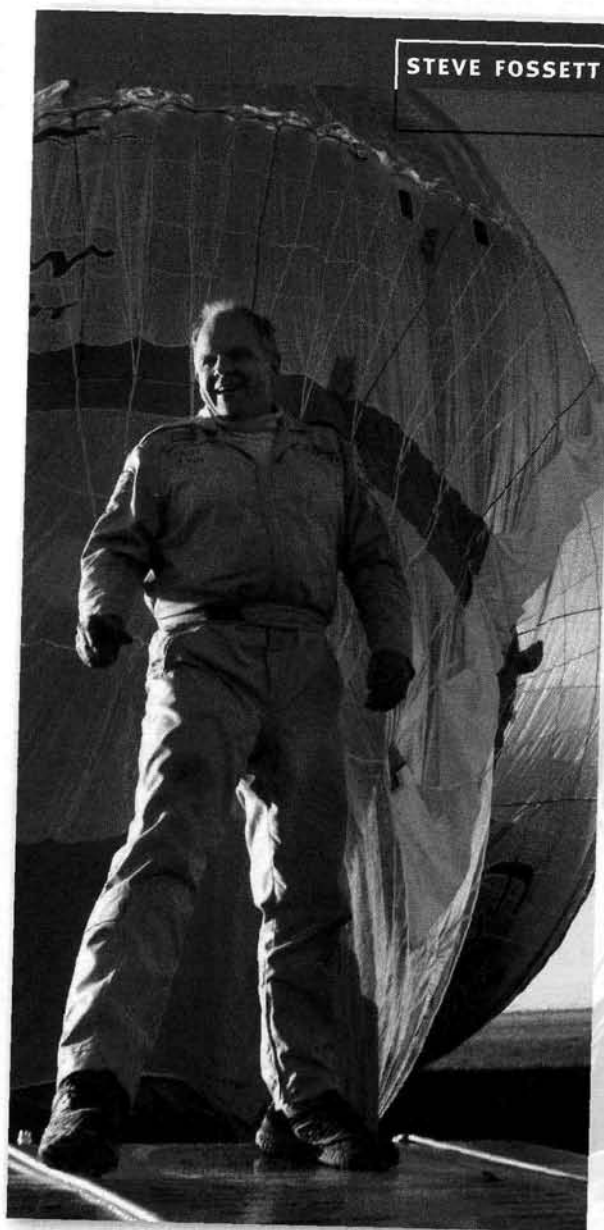
The body beautiful

Intensifying adverbs

►► Grammar Reference 10.1–3 Student's Book p157

1 Intensifying adverbs and adjectives

Underline the fifteen examples of intensifying adverbs in the text. Eight of them are wrong. Replace the incorrect adverbs with appropriate ones.



STEVE FOSSETT

The man who made ballooning history

In 2002 Steve Fossett became the first man to fly a balloon solo non-stop around the world. The millionaire adventurer had made six previous attempts on the record, but had been very unfortunate. In 1998 he had an utterly lucky escape when his balloon plunged 8,700 metres into the sea. 'It was rather terrifying and I was deeply disappointed' said Fossett afterwards.

This time, after leaving the Australian town of Northam on June 19th, the 58-year-old American covered more than 19,000 miles in thirteen days, a very amazing achievement. He travelled incredibly fast, sometimes at speeds of up to 200 mph.

In extremely low temperatures, Fossett spent two weeks in *The Spirit of Freedom*, a completely small capsule attached to a 42-metre-high silver balloon. Fossett experienced some absolutely frightening moments, especially over the Andes, where it was extremely difficult to keep the balloon stable.

'Steve has conquered the last quite significant aviation challenge in the world,' said Sir Richard Branson, who himself had tried unsuccessfully to win the record. 'To have flown 20,000 miles over the ocean, at the mercy of the weather, alone in a cold, unpressurized cabin powered by the wind is entirely astonishing.'

Fossett was utterly exhausted after the flight, but speaking by satellite phone shortly after landing in Australia, he said, 'It is a simply wonderful time for me. Finally after six flights I have succeeded and it is a quite satisfying experience.'

2 Intensifying adverbs and verbs

- 1 Complete the letter of complaint (A) to a television company with the adverbs in the box. Use each adverb once.

entirely	freely
seriously	sincerely
strongly	thoroughly

- 2 Complete the reply (B) with the adverbs in the box.

deeply	entirely
fully	greatly
really	sincerely

B

LTC Television • LONDON

Mrs Kirsty McKenzie
43 St Helen's Road
Edinburgh EH52 7JN

Dear Mrs McKenzie,

Thank you for writing to us about sport on LTC Television. We (7) _____ appreciate viewers taking the time to send us feedback on programming. However, I am afraid that I don't (8) _____ agree that sport dominates our television schedules. I (9) _____ understand that during big sporting events such as Wimbledon or the World Cup the amount of coverage can be quite annoying for non-sports lovers. While we (10) _____ regret alienating any of our audience, we do have a duty as a public broadcaster to ensure that the millions of sports fans around the country are able to watch these events live on television. I (11) _____ believe that we achieve a balance overall.

May I add that I (12) _____ liked the *Hamlet* production, too? I have passed on your comments to the producer.

Yours sincerely

Ray Davies

Ray Davies • Head of Scheduling

A

43 St Helen's Road, Edinburgh EH52 7JN

15th July 200-

Head of Scheduling
LTC Television Centre
London

Dear Sir or Madam,

I feel I must write to you on a matter about which I feel very strongly. I (1) _____ believe that there is far too much sport of all kinds shown on LTC television today.

I (2) _____ disapprove of the wall-to-wall coverage, particularly of football, golf, and cricket on all your channels. It really is unacceptable when I turn on the TV on a weekday evening and find football on two of your three channels. I (3) _____ admit that sport plays a major role in our society, but this really is unacceptable. Sundays are already (4) _____ taken up by sport. I also find it absolutely ridiculous that scheduled programmes are cancelled because of Wimbledon or some other tennis tournament.

I (5) _____ hope that you will listen to those of us who are not sports fanatics and provide some entertainment for us too.

Yours faithfully
Kirsty McKenzie (Mrs)

PS I (6) _____ enjoyed your production of 'Hamlet' last week. More of that sort of thing, please!!

Adverbs

3 The position of adverbs

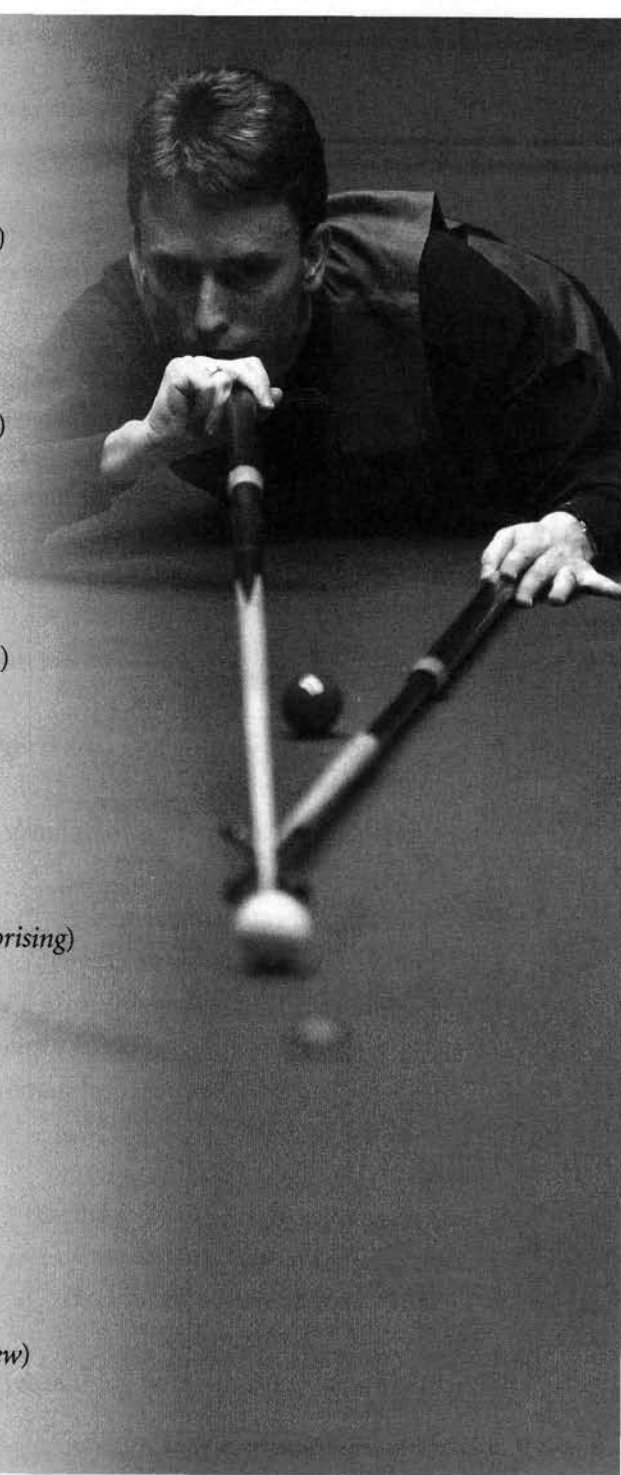
▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.1–3 Student's Book p150



The position of an adverb can change the meaning of a sentence.
Naturally she posed for the camera. (Of course she did.)
She posed for the camera ***naturally***. (in a natural way)

Rewrite the sentences twice, putting the adverb in brackets in two different positions. Each sentence should reflect the meaning of the words in *italics*.

- 1 George likes snooker. (*even*)
 - a Even George likes snooker. (*George, too*)
 - b George even likes snooker. (*surprisingly*)
- 2 I can't answer that question. (*frankly*)
 - a _____ (*to tell you the truth*)
 - b _____ (*in a frank way*)
- 3 He realized that she wasn't well. (*obviously*)
 - a _____ (*of course he did*)
 - b _____ (*of course she wasn't*)
- 4 He discussed the design with her. (*very sensibly*)
 - a _____ (*it was wise*)
 - b _____ (*in a sensible way*)
- 5 I don't think she can answer your questions. (*honestly*)
 - a _____ (*I'm telling the truth*)
 - b _____ (*in an honest way*)
- 6 I saw him yesterday at the gym. (*only*)
 - a _____ (*and nowhere else*)
 - b _____ (*not long ago*)
- 7 He told her what he thought of her. (*actually*)
 - a _____ (*though it seems surprising*)
 - b _____ (*his real thoughts*)
- 8 She agreed to speak to him. (*kindly*)
 - a _____ (*in a kind way*)
 - b _____ (*it was kind of her*)
- 9 I'm sure he's clever. (*quite*)
 - a _____ (*of course he is*)
 - b _____ (*reasonably clever*)
- 10 They knew he was able to cook. (*well*)
 - a _____ (*it was clear they knew*)
 - b _____ (*skilfully*)



Listening

4 Sports – love them or loathe them?

- 1 **T 10.1** Listen to Paul talking about golf and snooker as televised sports. Choose the correct answers.

Golf

- Paul thinks that golf *should be played more quickly / lacks drama and excitement*.
- He says that the TV cameramen *have trouble filming the ball in motion / zoom in on the moving ball in the distance*.
- He doesn't understand why the spectators *applaud when the ball is hit / keep walking and stopping*.
- He can't see the point of / The only interesting bit is* watching them putting the ball into the hole.

Snooker

- He *has always enjoyed watching snooker on TV / used to dislike snooker but now likes it*.
 - He believes that *snooker players are incredibly skilful / all sports require physical agility and a sensitive touch*.
 - When Paul first tried snooker, *he concentrated on getting the ball into the pocket / he planned what his next shot was going to be*.
 - He thinks snooker is *more difficult than chess / similar to chess*.
- 2 **T 10.1** Look at the tapescript on p86. Replace the words in *italics* with the exact words Paul uses.
- There's one sport that (*fails to interest me at all*) _____, ...
 - ... we watch them waiting and (*worrying intensely*) _____ and (*thinking carefully*) _____, ...
 - ... this is the bit I always find (*absolutely absurd*) _____, ...
 - ... this is what I can't (*understand*) _____, ...
 - ... this is a great (*reason to be happy*) _____.
 - ... I would start watching snooker on TV and (*lose interest*) _____ pretty quickly.
 - ... snooker has this amazing combination of the (*ability to move quickly and easily*) _____, the sensitive touch ...
 - ... I remember what (*I finally realized*) _____, that amazed me ...
 - ... that seems quite (*a difficult task*) _____ sometimes.
 - ... it seems to me something (*similar to*) _____ chess, ...

Vocabulary

5 Revision: words to do with the body

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

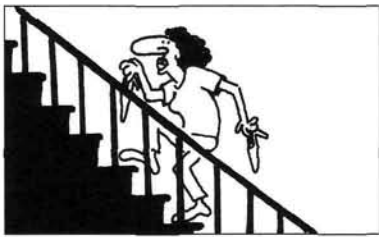
clap	frisk	hug	munch
nudge	pinch	rub	scratch
shove	squeeze	spit	wink

- As I went through the security check at the airport a guard _____ me, but he didn't find anything.
- My cat _____ my hand. She's got sharp claws and she drew blood!
- Why are you _____ at me? Is there some joke or is there something wrong with your eye?
- The audience _____ wildly at the end of the performance.
- As she sat down next to me she accidentally _____ my elbow and made me spill my drink.
- He _____ every last bit of toothpaste out of the tube.
- The old lady ignored the queue and jumped onto the bus, _____ everyone aside.
- He kissed his daughter goodbye and _____ her tightly.
- It's not acceptable to _____ in the street, even if you do need to clear your throat.
- When David Beckham walked into the office I had to _____ myself to make sure I wasn't dreaming!
- She sat at the bar sipping her beer and _____ crisps.
- 'Ouch!' he said, and _____ his arm where the ball had hit him.

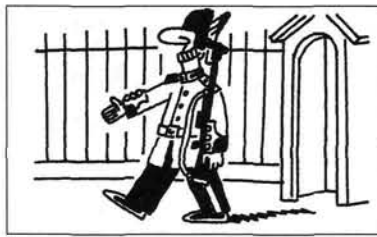
6 Verbs of movement

1 Label each picture with a verb of movement from the box.

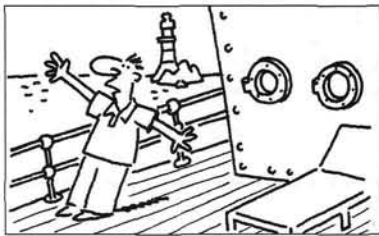
crawl	creep	hop	limp	march
sprint	stroll	sway	tiptoe	stumble



1 creep



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



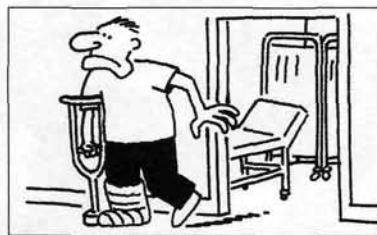
5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____

2 These verbs can also be used in a metaphorical sense. Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

stroll sway limp

1 After the fire the cruise ship managed to _____ back to port.

creeping tiptoeing crawling

2 Stop _____ around the subject and just get to the point, will you?

marching tiptoeing crawling

3 I can't stand the way she's always _____ to our boss. She's trying to get early promotion, I think.

stumbled marched strolled

4 The police _____ upon a huge weapons hoard during a routine inspection of the building.

marched paced hopped

5 Marianne _____ into my office yesterday and demanded a pay rise.

stroll hop crawl

6 I'm driving into town myself so _____ in and I'll give you a lift.

stumbled swayed limped

7 I wasn't sure who to vote for, but I was _____ by one candidate's promise to improve local services.

crept limped strolled

8 A feeling of tiredness and boredom _____ over me.

7 Extreme adjectives

Complete the chart with one weak and two extreme adjectives for each limit adjective.

amusing	apprehensive	chilly
content	crucial	delighted
ecstatic	enormous	exhausted
famished	fed up	freezing
furious	gigantic	gorgeous
grief-stricken	hilarious	hysterical
inconsolable	irritated	livid
peckish	perishing	petrified
pretty	shattered	significant
sizeable	sleepy	starving
stunning	terrified	vital

Weak	Limit	Extreme 1	Extreme 2
<u>peckish</u>	hungry	<u>starving</u>	<u>famished</u>
_____	angry	_____	_____
_____	important	_____	_____
_____	happy	_____	_____
_____	beautiful	_____	_____
_____	big	_____	_____
_____	cold	_____	_____
_____	funny	_____	_____
_____	frightened	_____	_____
_____	tired	_____	_____
_____	sad	_____	_____

Pronunciation

8 Making the most of extreme adjectives

- 1 **T 10.2** Mark the stress on these extreme adjectives. Then listen and check.
crucial gigantic ecstatic perishing

- 2 **T 10.3** Read, listen to and repeat the example. Notice how the stressed syllable in the extreme adjective is longer than the other syllables.

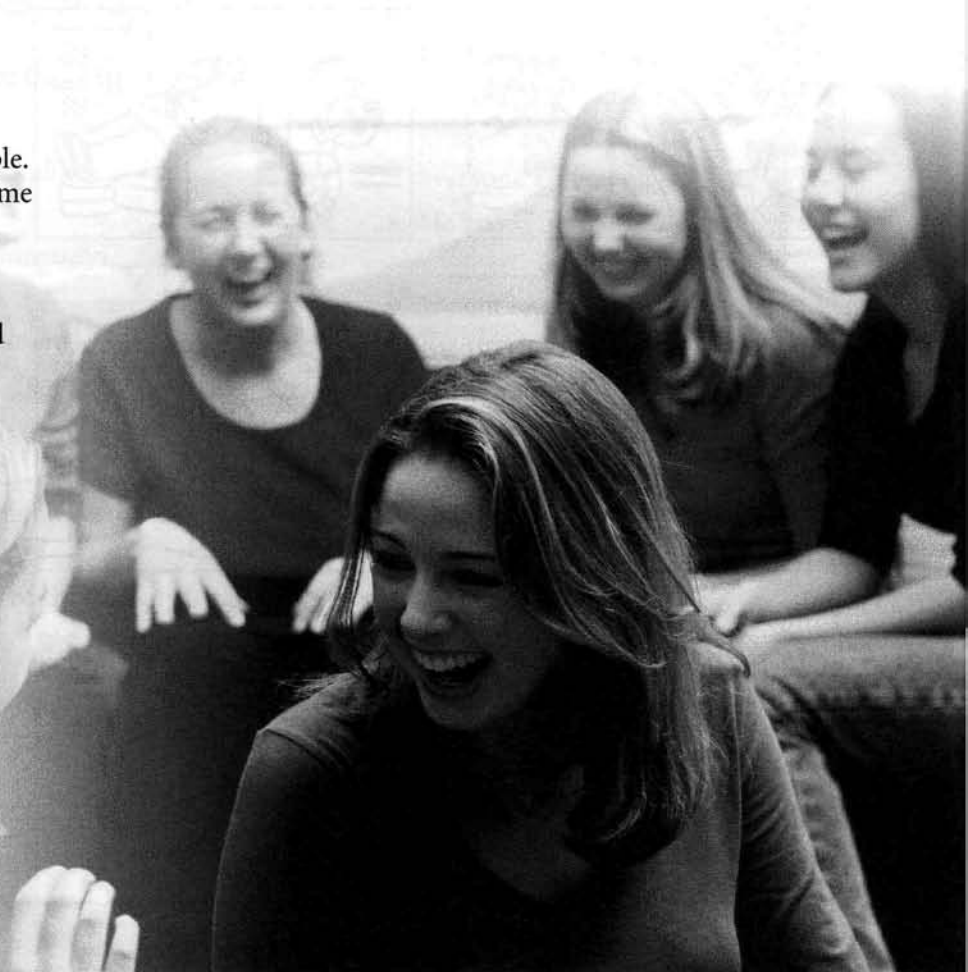
'Was the film funny?'

'Yes, it was hilarious!'

Remember, these are *extreme* adjectives, and you can make the most of them by pronouncing them in this way!

- 3 **T 10.4** Listen to the questions and reply using an extreme adjective from exercise 7. Then repeat the model answers.

- 1 'Were you angry?'
- 2 'Are you happy?'
- 3 'Is it a big house?'
- 4 'Is it an important document?'
- 5 'Are you cold?'
- 6 'Do you think she's pretty?'
- 7 'Are you tired?'
- 8 'Was James a bit sad?'
- 9 'Were you frightened?'



Phrasal verbs

9 Particles and meanings



Certain particles can convey a particular meaning. For example, *off* can have the sense of *departing* (*set off, take off, wander off, run off*).

- 1 Each group of phrasal verbs below has one of these meanings: *ending, reducing, improving, solving*. Write the correct meaning for each group. Which verb in each group *doesn't* belong?

1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____
cheer up	cut off	sort out	turn sth down
look up	log off	wear out	slow down
brush up	break off	find out	get down
break up	set off	work out	cool down
do up	call off	figure sth out	cut down

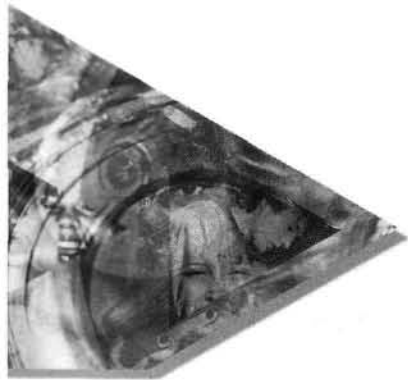
- 2 Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from exercise 1.

- I'm going to evening classes to _____ my English.
- _____ the music, will you – it's far too loud!
- I got a shock when I sat down and _____ how much money I owed my parents.
- We bought a house last year but it was in a terrible state and it's taking ages to _____.
- When I'd finished working on my PC I closed the website window and _____.
- If the soup's too hot, let it _____ for a while before you drink it.
- She smokes 30 a day. She really should _____ a bit.
- Unfortunately he had to _____ the meeting as he had to go away unexpectedly.
- Could you ring Kate and _____ what time she's arriving tomorrow?
- I rang Harry on my mobile, but the reception was really poor and we were _____ in the middle of our conversation.
- Bob's found a job at last so we've begun to pay off our debts. Things are definitely _____.
- When Fidel Castro established close ties with the Soviet Union in 1960, the USA _____ diplomatic relations with Cuba.
- We need to _____ this problem as soon as possible.
- I just can't _____ why she left her husband. They seemed so happy together.
- _____ ! It isn't the end of the world.

ENDQUOTE

'Serious sport has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness, disregard of all rules and sadistic pleasure in witnessing violence. In other words, it is war minus the shooting.'

George Orwell (Author)



11

Relative clauses • Participles
Adjective order • *shine* and words with a similar meaning
Prepositions in set phrases

The ends of the earth

Relative clauses

►► Grammar Reference 11.2–3 Student's Book p158

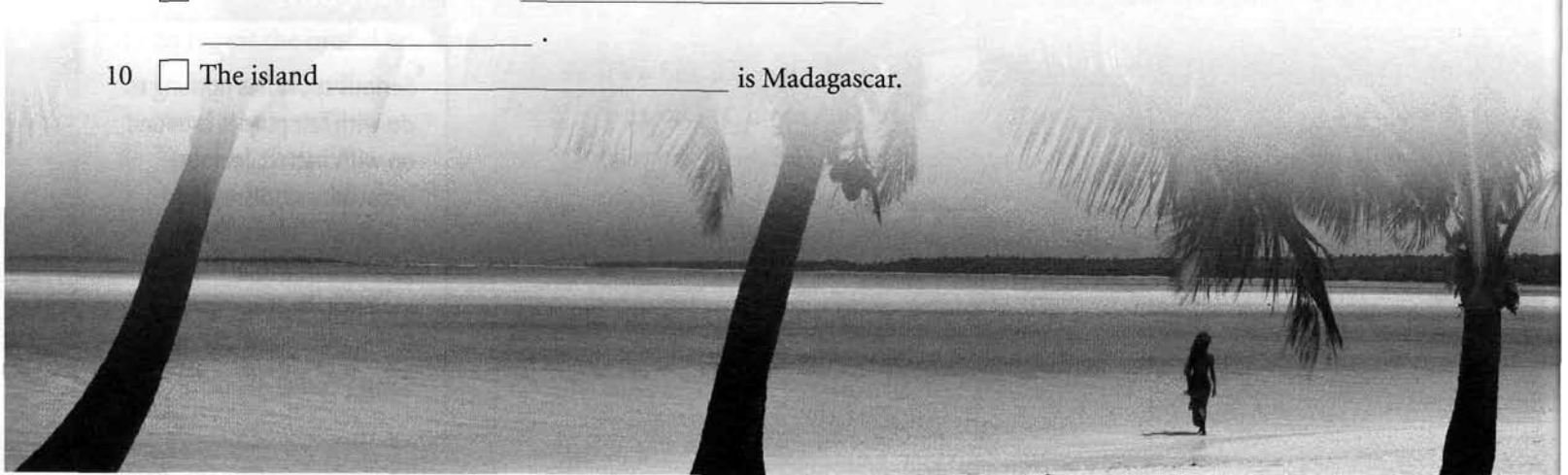
1 Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 Decide if the sentences are more likely to be filled with defining (D) or non-defining (ND) relative clauses, or whether both (B) are possible (with a change in meaning).

- B The computer _____ has malfunctioned.
- My teenage children _____ are coming with us on a trip to Italy.
- I'd like you to meet someone _____.
- Computers _____ have revolutionized communications.
- I can remember a time _____.
- My younger brother _____ gave me a wig for Christmas.
- The people _____ had to take the train home.
- Would you like to watch the video _____ ?
- I don't like travel brochures _____.
- The island _____ is Madagascar.

2 Complete the sentences in exercise 1 with the relative clauses in the box, inserting a relative pronoun and commas where necessary.

- a ... car was stolen ...
- b ... I made on my last holiday ...
- c ... has a bizarre sense of humour ...
- d ... they use to calculate weather patterns ...
- e ... foreign travel was exclusively for the wealthy ...
- f ... have become much more powerful in the last 15 years ...
- g ... don't even know who Michelangelo was ...
- h ... often make extravagant claims about holiday resorts ...
- i ... I'd most like to visit ...
- j ... I've been meaning to introduce you to for ages ...



2 Correcting mistakes

In the following sentences, there are some mistakes in the relative clauses. Find them and correct them.

- 1 The island of Malta that is situated south of Sicily and which used to be a British colony gained its independence in 1964.
- 2 A man to whom I was talking to recently told me a joke, which was very funny, but that I've unfortunately forgotten.
- 3 The Inuit who we used to call 'Eskimos' are an ancient people.
- 4 Pete the guy who's car I borrowed last week is visiting his mum that's ill.
- 5 You need a passport for the countries to where you're travelling.

3 Spoken versus written style

Read the transcript of part of a telephone call in which a woman is complaining about a holiday.

Write her letter of complaint, using more formal English. The letter should contain the same information and incorporate relative clauses where appropriate. The beginning has been done for you.

“

Good morning. My husband and I have just had a holiday and ... Yes, that's right, your agency organized it, and I feel I must complain about it. ... Well, when we arrived at the airport the tour guide ... yes, she was supposed to take us to the hotel, but she wasn't there. We had to take a taxi. ... Yes, that's right. And it cost a lot of money. Now, in the brochure – you sent us a brochure two months ago – it said our hotel was 'a stone's throw from a golden beach fringed by coconut palms'. This wasn't true. ... Can I finish, please? In fact it was three miles from the coast. And the 'beach' – we went there on our first day – the beach wasn't sandy at all, but rocky and muddy. ... Yes. And as if that wasn't bad enough, to get to the beach you had to cross a motorway! ... yes a motorway! And it was full of speeding traffic! And then the hotel. It was dirty and old, and you said it had 'all modern conveniences'. When we came to see you, you told us about the wonderful food ... yes, you promised it would be of an internationally high standard. Well, dinner was the same every night and they didn't serve it until 10, and everyone was wanting to go to bed then. I think your company owes us an apology and a refund. ... Well, its motto is 'We aim to please'. ... How much? Five hundred pounds would be an acceptable amount. That's half the cost of the holiday.”

31 MARLBOROUGH CRESCENT ~ CAMBRIDGE CB2 4WG

Sunshine Travel
123 Euston Rd
London N2 6TG

31st August

Dear Sir or Madam,

My husband and I have just had a holiday which your agency organized and which ...

Yours faithfully,
Joanna Smith

”



Participles

►► Grammar Reference 11.4–7 Student's Book p159

4 Forming the correct participle

Rewrite the sentences using a present or past participle.

1 She put on her coat, then went out.

Having put on her coat, she went out.

2 If you view the cliffs from this angle, they look very tall.

3 He got run over as he crossed the road.

4 I walked down the road and I hummed to myself at the same time.

5 If the weather permits, we can go on a tour of the island tomorrow.

6 She'd eaten earlier so she wasn't hungry.

7 I live near the sea so I get plenty of opportunities to go swimming.

8 When I'd visited Zanzibar I flew on to the Seychelles.

9 David has been rejected by his peers and lacks confidence, so he would certainly benefit from a change of school.

10 She spilt wine on her dress and completely ruined it.

5 Signs and labels

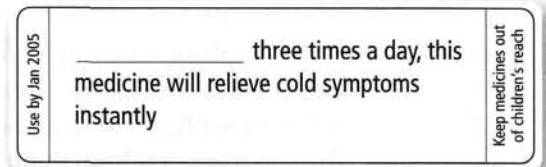
Complete the signs and labels with a verb from the box, either as a present or a past participle.

apply	borrow	deliver	leave
park	pay	require	swim
take	travel		

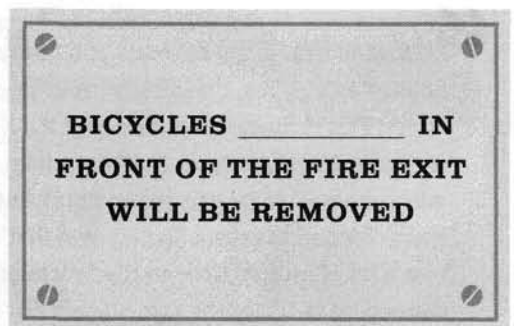
1



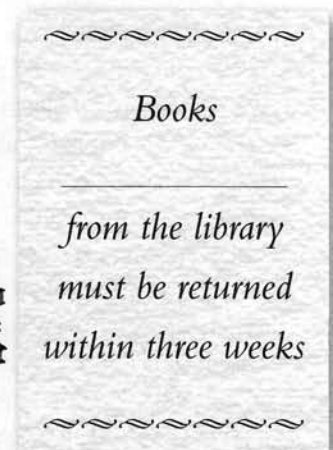
2



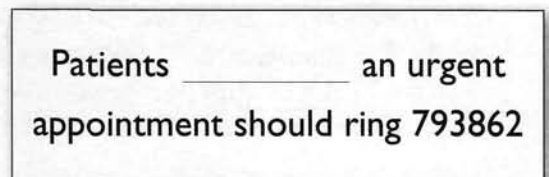
3



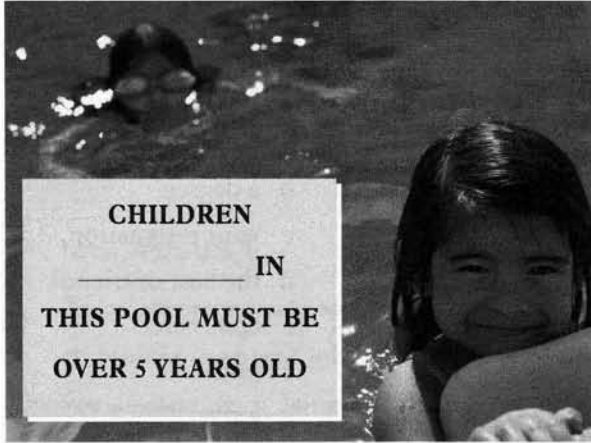
4



5



6



6 Participle clauses introduced by *while*, *when*, *after*, *by*, *on*, and *since*

Rewrite the sentences, using a word from the box and a participle clause with *-ing*.

after by on since when while

1 He finished work and went home.

After finishing work, he went home.

2 He ate his supper and read a book at the same time.

3 He invested wisely so he made a lot of money.

4 I came to live in the country a few years ago. I now realize how much I hated living in town.

5 He graduated from university and went off to work in Australia.

6 When you go abroad, it is advisable to take out travel insurance.

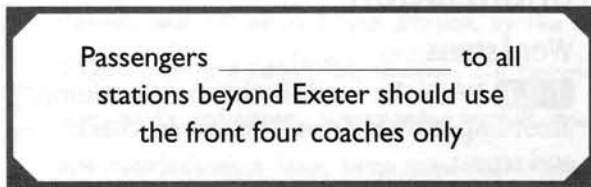
7 I came across a wonderful book. I was browsing in our local bookshop.

8 I worked hard and I managed to pass all my exams.

9 When you open a tin, be careful not to cut yourself.

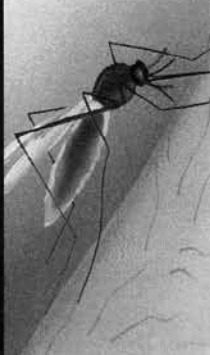
10 When we heard the weather forecast, we decided not to go camping in the mountains.

7



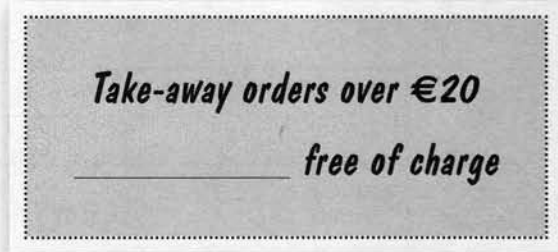
8

ADVICE

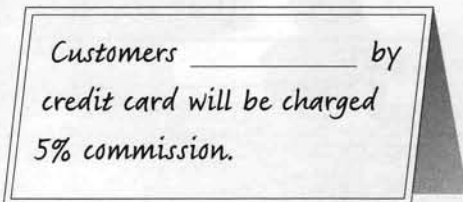


If _____ promptly, the ointment will rapidly reduce the swelling caused by insect bites

9



10



Listening

7 Simon Winchester: how I became a journalist

1 **T 11.1** Listen to Simon Winchester, a BBC foreign correspondent, talking about how he began his career. Put these events in the correct order.

- read a book called *Coronation Everest*
- met James Morris in Wales
- received a letter from James Morris
- 1 read Geology at Oxford University
- resigned from his job in Africa
- worked on an oil rig in the North Sea
- went to Uganda to work as a geologist
- flew back to Britain
- wrote to James Morris
- found a job as a journalist in Newcastle upon Tyne

3 Match a verb in A with a noun in B to make collocations. Look at the tapescript on p87 to check.

A	B
1 <input type="checkbox"/> get	a a long story short
2 <input type="checkbox"/> go into	b a degree
3 <input type="checkbox"/> beat	c your resignation
4 <input type="checkbox"/> move	d the best of friends
5 <input type="checkbox"/> hand in	e commerce
6 <input type="checkbox"/> cut	f house
7 <input type="checkbox"/> remain	g a rival

Pronunciation

8 Word stress

T 11.2 Write the words in the correct column, according to their stress. Then listen, check, and repeat.

agriculture	independence
autonomous	inhabitant
colony	isolated
community	magnificent
depression	population
desolate	seasonal
dialect	situated
economic	supermarket
economy	temperate
eruption	unemployment
exotic	volcanic
explorer	

EVEREST CONQUERED HILLARY AND TENSING REACH THE SUMMIT



2 **T 11.1** Listen again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 1 Simon didn't become an academic because he didn't get a very good degree.
- 2 They reached the summit of Everest on the morning of the Queen's coronation on 2 June 1953.
- 3 Simon was particularly impressed that Morris had been the first journalist to report the news.
- 4 Simon wrote to James for advice on how to become a journalist.
- 5 James advised him not to become a journalist.
- 6 Simon didn't meet James until 1974.
- 7 James had changed into a woman and changed his name to Jan.
- 8 Simon and James have lost touch with each other.

1 ● ● ●	
2 ● ● ●	
3 ● ● ● ●	agriculture
4 ● ● ● ●	
5 ● ● ● ●	

Vocabulary

9 Adjective order

▶▶ Grammar Reference 11.1 Student's Book p157

Read the extract from a travel diary. Correct any mistakes in the order of adjectives.

12th AUGUST

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

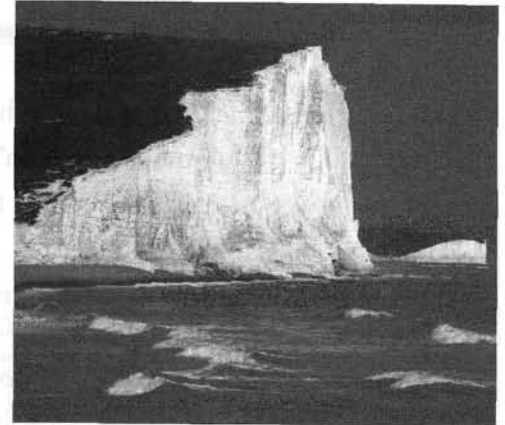
Shisen-do is a beautiful, wooden, old temple built with great simplicity and grace, surrounded by tall, ancient maple trees and overlooking a deep, large pond with moss-covered rocks.

There is always the sound of running water in Japanese temples and to the left of the pond was a fountain with a bamboo, black, long tube which tipped backwards when it was full of water, making a soft knocking sound on the stone beneath. While I was sitting cross-legged on the tatami mat, looking out at the garden, I got into conversation with a young interesting man wearing a cotton blue robe. He told me he came there to meditate every day. I could see why. When I left, I experienced an incredible sense of calm and well-being, and as I sat having a cold, long drink in a lovely little café not far away, I realized that I hadn't felt like that in a very long time.

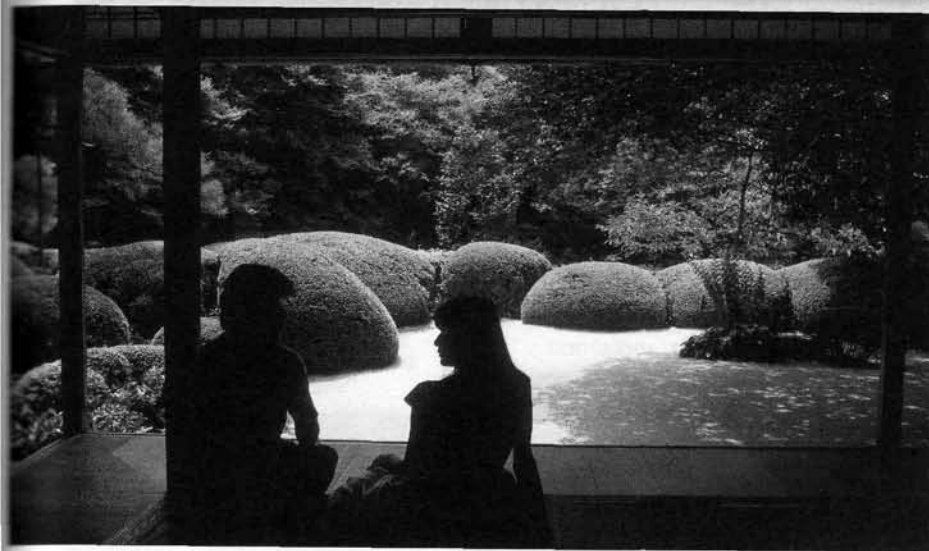
10 Geographical features

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Bay	Canyon	cliffs
Delta	Estuary	peak
peninsula	Plains	Reef
waterfall		



- 1 We took the ferry from Calais in northern France and soon we could see the white _____ of Dover in the distance.
- 2 Last year we went diving off the Great Barrier _____ in Australia.
- 3 Niagara Falls is the highest _____ in North America.
- 4 We watched the sun set over the Pacific as we drove across the Golden Gate Bridge over San Francisco _____.
- 5 The Grand _____ in Colorado is over one and a half kilometres deep.
- 6 Everest is the highest _____ in the Himalayas.
- 7 Spain and Portugal are a _____.
- 8 The Thames _____ flows into the North Sea.
- 9 Although it is surrounded by desert, the Nile _____ is very intensely cultivated.
- 10 Wheat is the principal crop grown on the Great _____ in the USA.



Synonyms

11 *shine* and words with a similar meaning

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. Use each word once with its literal meaning and once with a metaphorical meaning.

dazzle	glow	flare	flash
flicker	shine	sparkle	twinkle

Literal meaning

- 1 Across the harbour, the lights twinkled in the distance.
- 2 If car drivers don't dip their headlights at night, they can _____ you, and you can't see anything.
- 3 I love the way the dying embers of a fire _____ in the dark.
- 4 If sailors are in difficulty, they can fire _____ into the air to attract attention.
- 5 There was a sudden _____ of lightning.
- 6 I like to polish my shoes for a long time to get a really good _____ on them.
- 7 She stood by the sea and watched the sunlight _____ on the water.
- 8 A candle will _____ in a breeze, casting shadows round a room.

Metaphorical meaning

- 9 The book got a _____ review in the newspaper, so I went out and bought it.
- 10 He's poor at creative thinking, but he really _____ at anything that requires manual dexterity.
- 11 People say that just before death, the whole of your life _____ in front of you in a split second.
- 12 He prepared a gourmet meal, totally unassisted, in the _____ of an eye.
- 13 Violence has _____ up again in Kroana, where the situation is bordering on civil war.
- 14 As soon as I saw her come on stage, I was _____ both by her beauty and performance.
- 15 When our eyes met, a slight _____ of recognition crossed his face, but he made no other sign that he remembered me.
- 16 The party was all right, but it lacked _____. There was nothing very exciting or lively about it.

Prepositions

12 Prepositions in set phrases

1 Complete each list of phrases with *in, on, at, or by*.

1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____
full speed	duty	tears	the look of things
regular intervals	show	common	heart
someone's disposal	a knife edge	advance	chance

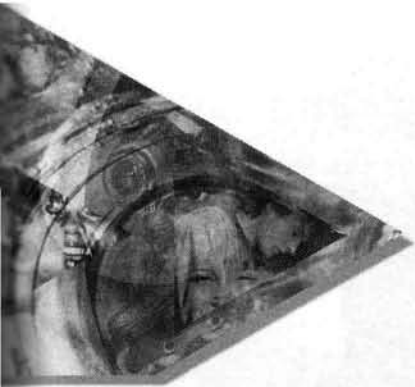
2 Complete the sentences with the set phrases from exercise 1.

- 1 All the hotel facilities are _____ during your stay.
- 2 I hadn't planned to see her – we just met _____.
- 3 They have a lot _____: they both love walking, swimming, and gardening.
- 4 Travelling _____, the bullet train can do 270 km/h.
- 5 The policewoman wasn't _____ at the time, so she wasn't in uniform.
- 6 The economy is _____ at the moment and we could easily go into in a recession.
- 7 What's upset Jane? She was _____ when I saw her just now.
- 8 As you're new to the job I'll come _____ to see how you're getting on.
- 9 _____ Linda isn't coming to work today. It's already half past ten.
- 10 Payment must be made _____, and goods will not be delivered until the account has been settled.
- 11 I've typed this letter of rejection so many times now I know the whole thing _____.
- 12 All the latest computers will be _____ at the exhibition.

ENDQUOTE

'Travel makes a wise man better, and a fool worse.'

Thomas Fuller (Clergyman and historian)



12

Linking devices • General revision

Idioms with *time*

Phrasal verbs – literal and metaphorical meanings

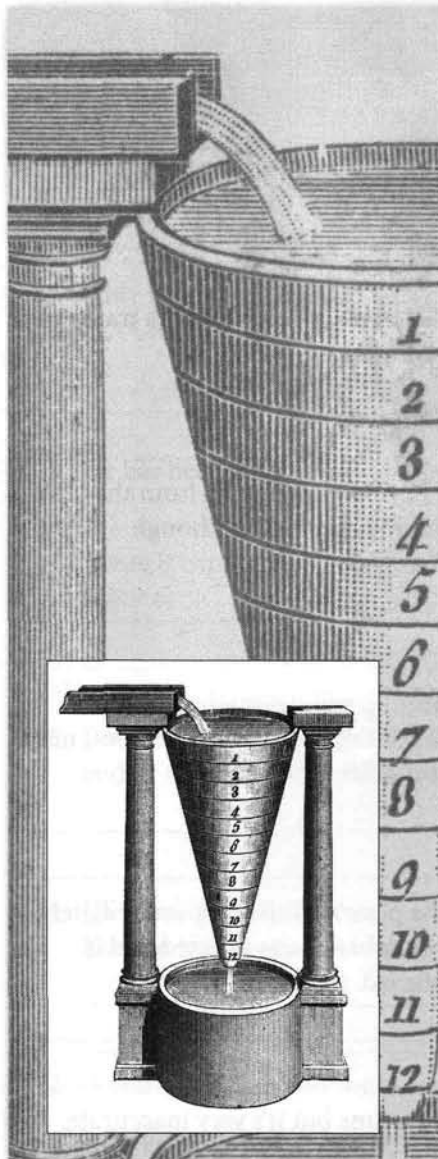
Life goes on

Linking devices

►► Grammar Reference 12.1–6 Student's Book p159

1 Revision of linkers

Choose the correct linkers.



Making time

The beginning of calendars

(1) *All the same/Even though* we are not certain of the details of time-keeping in prehistoric eras, we do have evidence of some early attempts to measure time (2) *owing to/since* the discovery by archaeologists of ancient artefacts. For example, 20,000 years ago Ice-Age hunters in Europe scratched lines on sticks or bowls, possibly (3) *so that/because of* they could count the days between the phases of the moon. And 5,000 years ago Sumerians (in present-day Iraq) had already divided time (4) *as long as/in such a way that* a year had 30-day months and a day 12 hours. (5) *In spite of/Having long had* a calendar based on the moon's cycles, the Egyptians then realized that Sirius, the 'Dog Star', rose next to the sun every 365 days. (6) *As a result,/All the same,* in 4236 BC they devised a 365-day calendar.

Early clocks

(7) *As soon as/Unless* people found a need to know the time of day, great civilizations in the Middle East and North Africa began making clocks. It seems that the Sumerian culture was the first to do so, (8) *although/in spite of* it died out before it could pass on its knowledge.

(9) *Because of/So that* the many obelisks found near the Nile, archaeologists believe the Egyptians were the next to develop rudimentary clocks. The obelisks formed a kind of sun-dial – but only (10) *as long as/so that* the sun shone! (11) *Consequently/Even though* the Egyptians invented water clocks (12) *so as not to/in order to* be dependent on the sun's rays.

The Greeks invented a 'night clock' around 325 BC. This was a bowl-shaped container that slowly filled up with water coming in at a constant rate. Markings on the inside of the bowl determined the hours so that (13) *because of/no matter* how dark it was, they could 'feel' the time with their fingers.

2 Using contrast linkers



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

*I only got about four hours' sleep last night, **even though** I went to bed early.*

*I went to bed early last night. **All the same**, I only got about four hours' sleep.*

Linking in one sentence

Although
Despite
Even though
Much as
Whereas

Linking over two sentences

All the same,
Even so,
However,
Nevertheless,
On the other hand,



Rewrite the sentences using the linking words in brackets.

- 1 Despite not being very well off, he gives generously to charities. (*even so*)

He's not very well-off. Even so, he gives generously to charities.

- 2 I admire her, though I find her difficult to get on with. (*much as*)

- 3 He left school without any qualifications. However, he's now one of the richest people in the world. (*despite*)

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

- 5 My grandfather can describe in great detail events that took place fifty years ago, although he often can't remember what he had for breakfast. (*however*)

- 6 A foot of snow fell overnight, and yet the trains were still running. (*nevertheless*)

- 7 There were four key players missing from the team. They managed to draw the match, though. (*all the same*)

- 8 Although the painting will definitely increase in value, you might consider selling it now if you need the money. (*on the other hand*)

- 9 Kate was offered a place at university immediately. Martin, on the other hand, was rejected and is planning to go abroad. (*whereas*)

- 10 His watch cost a fortune but it's very inaccurate. (*even though*)

General revision

3 Correcting mistakes

Correct the mistakes in these sentences. (The unit in which the particular grammar point is covered is given in brackets.)

- 1 **A** Why did you tread on his toe?
B I didn't mean! (*Unit 1*)

- 2 **A** Your boots are all muddy!
B I've worked in the garden. (*Unit 2*)

- 3 She arrived lately for the meeting. (*Unit 3*)

- 4 I wish just you'd be quiet for a moment! (*Unit 3*)

- 5 Don't forget to phone mum, do you? (*Unit 4*)

- 6 Never I have eaten so much in one day! (*Unit 5*)

- 7 Only when he collapsed I realized he was seriously ill. (*Unit 5*)

- 8 He has been alleged that he had an affair. (*Unit 6*)

- 9 There is expected to be 300 people at the reception. (*Unit 6*)

- 10 Do you think we can travel to other planets by the end of the century? (*Unit 7*)

- 11 It's ten o'clock, so I think Jo will arrive in Hong Kong at the moment. (*Unit 7*)

- 12 If you'd be taller, you could reach the shelf. (*Unit 8*)

- 13 I wish you'll come with me to London. (*Unit 8*)

- 14 I'd rather you to do it yourself. (*Unit 8*)

- 15 I regretted to shout at him as he was really upset. (*Unit 9*)

- 16 I'm not used to write with my left hand. It's really difficult. (*Unit 9*)

- 17 I sincerely agree with you. (*Unit 10*)

- 18 What a greatly delicious meal! (*Unit 10*)

- 19 He passed his driving test which surprised me. (*Unit 11*)

- 20 Budapest that has a population of two million lies on the river Danube. (*Unit 11*)

- 21 Climbing the hill, the view was fantastic. (*Unit 11*)



Listening

4 Estate agents' euphemisms

- 1 **T 12.1** Listen to an estate agent describing the features of a house to a couple who are interested in buying it. Number the features in the order that they are described by the estate agent.

- Price
- Location
- Condition of house
- Kitchen
- Dining room
- Living room
- Front garden
- Back garden
- Parking



- 2 **T 12.1** Read the true defects of the house that the couple are interested in buying. Listen again and complete the euphemistic expressions that the estate agent uses to underplay each defect.

- 1 Churchill Road is in a busy, noisy area.
Churchill Road is in a lively, popular area of town.
- 2 The local shops are a 30-minute walk away.
... the local shops _____.
- 3 There are only two buses a day into town.
... there's _____.
- 4 The house needs extensive redecoration.
It's _____.
A lick _____.
- 5 The roof needs replacing.
... the roof _____.
- 6 The kitchen units are old.
A little _____.
_____ modernizing!
- 7 The kitchen is small.
... it's _____, ...
- 8 The dining room is dark.
It _____, ...
- 9 The back garden is overgrown.
... the garden is _____.
- 10 The house is expensive.
Not _____, ...

Pronunciation

5 Sentence stress

- T 12.2** In the following conversations, underline the words where the main stress is in B's replies. Then listen, check, and repeat.

- 1 A It was a nice film, wasn't it?
B You didn't really like it, did you?
I thought it was awful.
- 2 A Thank you for the meal.
B You didn't really like it, did you?
You didn't eat much.
- 3 A What did you think of the film?
B I liked the scenery, but the acting was poor.
- 4 A Who did you tell about the party?
B I told Peter.
- 5 A I lost all my money playing cards.
B I told you!
- 6 A Who told Alice that I've been sacked?
B I told her.
- 7 A Just think! If you get this job, we'll be able to afford a new car!
B If I get the job.
- 8 A I've invited Robbie Williams round for a drink.
B Not the Robbie Williams!
- 9 A Did you pay the gas bill?
B I thought you'd paid it!
- 10 A Are you going to pay the bill, or shall I?
B It doesn't matter who pays it as long as one of us does.
- 11 A This is yours, and you must keep it for ever.
B I wouldn't give it to anyone.
- 12 A It was very kind of you to give Liam that antique vase.
B I didn't give it to him. He bought it from me.

Vocabulary

6 Pairs of synonyms

Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

ancient antique

- I inherited a beautiful _____ wardrobe from my grandmother.
- While we were in Guatemala we visited the ruins of an _____ Mayan city.

current up-to-date

- In the past he's always gone out with English girls but his _____ girlfriend is from the States.
- Please visit our website for the most _____ information on our products.

biased bigoted

- The book gives a very _____ account of the rebellion, failing to mention any incidents that show the rebels in a bad light.
- Nothing you say will make her change her opinions. I've never met such a _____ person!

impartial open-minded

- During the summing-up, the judge remained strictly _____, favouring neither the plaintiff nor the defendant.
- Mike's parents aren't very _____ about his bohemian lifestyle. They want him to find a secure job and settle down.

immaculate impeccable

- He's renowned for his generosity, good humour and _____ manners.
- At the Oscar ceremonies she looked _____ in her Versace outfit.

faulty flawed

- We need to rethink our business strategy. Our current marketing plan is clearly _____.
- The TV wouldn't come on as there was a _____ connection in the plug.

petty trivial

- The government has announced new measures to combat _____ crime such as vandalism and graffiti.
- Matters which appear _____ can turn out to have far-reaching consequences.

urgent vital

- The general sent an _____ message to headquarters requesting immediate reinforcements.
- In a democracy the media plays a _____ role in calling politicians to account.

7 Revision: word puzzle

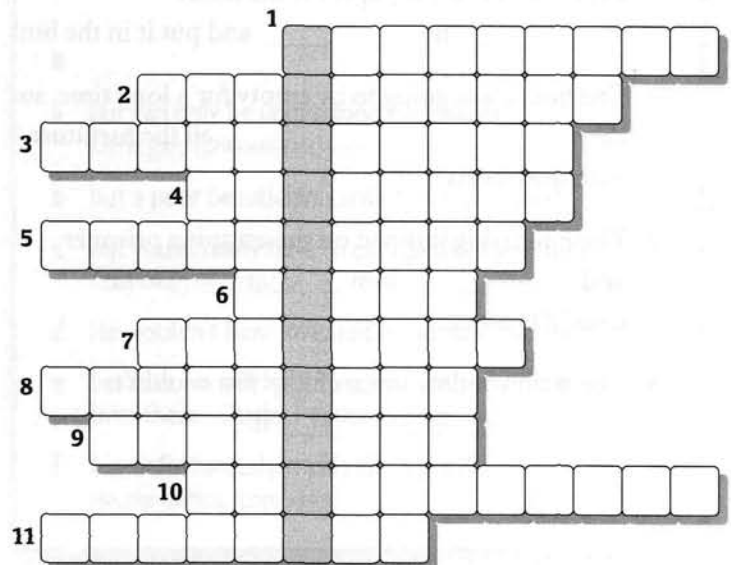
Use the clues to complete the puzzle. All the words are in the text, *A sideways look at time*, on p111 of the Student's Book.

Across

- the noun from modern (9)
- not consistently good and trustworthy (10)
- never-ending (11)
- existing only as an idea, without physical existence (8)
- not correct or exact (10)
- the opposite of rural (5)
- a chart showing the days and months of a year (8)
- facts or events, especially in nature (9)
- the ability to accept delay (8)
- the habit of being on time (11)
- using a lot of energy; too busy (8)

Down

- something you need to take to establish the size, length, or amount of something (11)



Phrasal verbs

8 Connections between literal and metaphorical meanings



Phrasal verbs can have both a literal and a non-literal meaning. Sometimes these can be quite closely related, and if you understand the literal meaning, you can picture the metaphorical meaning.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box. Use each verb once with its literal meaning and once with a metaphorical meaning.

catch up with	cover up	fall back
pick up	pin down	see through
sort out	stand up for	

Literal meaning

- 1 My CD collection was in a terrible mess, so one afternoon I _____ it _____ alphabetically.
- 2 As he was getting up, he banged his head, and _____ onto the bed with a loud groan.
- 3 She had walked ahead of the others, so she stood and waited for them to _____ her.
- 4 The whole theatre audience _____ the Queen's arrival.
- 5 Don't just drop the paper on the floor! _____ it _____ and put it in the bin!
- 6 The house was going to be empty for a long time, so they _____ all the furniture with dustsheets.
- 7 The police dog jumped on the escaping prisoner and _____ him _____ so he couldn't move.
- 8 The train window was so filthy you couldn't _____ it.

Metaphorical meaning

- 9 I didn't learn much Chinese while I was in China, but I _____ a few useful, everyday phrases.
- 10 She was in terrible debt by the time she left university but was able to _____ on her parents for financial support.
- 11 The plumber has been saying for weeks that he'll come and fix my washing machine, so yesterday I _____ him _____ to a definite date.



- 12 Don't let the authorities daunt you. _____ your rights!
- 13 You and I have a problem of communication, but I'm sure we can _____ it _____.
- 14 President Nixon tried to _____ his involvement in the Watergate affair, but the truth came out in the end.
- 15 She soon learnt to _____ his smooth exterior to the real person underneath.
- 16 Michael missed a whole term of school due to illness but it didn't take him long to _____ his classmates.

Idioms

9 Idioms with the word *time*

1 Match an idiom in **A** with a definition in **B**.

A	B
1 <input type="checkbox"/> for the time being	a it should have happened long ago
2 <input type="checkbox"/> in the nick of time	b for the present time, until later
3 <input type="checkbox"/> to bide one's time	c old-fashioned
4 <input type="checkbox"/> many a time	d to wait for a good opportunity
5 <input type="checkbox"/> at the best of times	e even when circumstances are most favourable
6 <input type="checkbox"/> time will tell	f nothing to do
7 <input type="checkbox"/> behind the times	g we'll know in the future
8 <input type="checkbox"/> time to kill	h because of sentimental memories
9 <input type="checkbox"/> about time too	i before somebody was present in a particular environment
10 <input type="checkbox"/> live on borrowed time	j frequently
11 <input type="checkbox"/> for old time's sake	k at the last possible moment
12 <input type="checkbox"/> before somebody's time	l live or survive longer than expected

2 Choose the most appropriate idiom.

- 1 He's really *behind the times* / *biding his time*.
He refuses to use the computers at work.
- 2 **A** Do you know Paris well?
B Yes, very well. I've been there *many a time* / *behind the times*.
- 3 We arrived *at the best of times* / *in the nick of time*, just as the performance was starting.
- 4 **A** Joe has finally got round to mowing the lawn.
B *About time too!* / *In the nick of time!*
- 5 I'm just *biding my time* / *living on borrowed time*, but I am going to confront her about it soon.
- 6 **A** Do you remember Daniel King? He used to work in sales.
B No, he was *behind the times* / *before my time*.
- 7 **A** Do you think Andrew will change his ways?
B I don't know. *Time will tell* / *About time too*.
- 8 I met Ann for the first time in twenty years so we went for a drink *for old times' sake* / *at the best of times*.
- 9 We've got *time to kill* / *many a time* before the train's due. Shall we go for a coffee?
- 10 **A** Shall I put the car in the garage?
B No, leave it out *for the time being* / *on borrowed time*. I might need it later.

ENDQUOTES ... on time

Match a phrase in **A** with a phrase in **B** to make quotations about time and life.

- | A | B |
|---|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Time is a great teacher, | a but can only be understood backwards.
Kierkegaard (philosopher) |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> They say that time changes things, | b but a poor beautician. Lucille S Harper (author) |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> We should all be concerned about the future, | c but you actually have to change them yourself.
Andy Warhol (artist) |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Life has to be lived forwards, | d He wouldn't have invented tomorrow. Unknown |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Time is a great healer, | e because we will have to spend the rest of our lives there. Charles F Kettering (inventor) |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> If God had meant for today to be perfect, | f but unfortunately it kills all its pupils.
Hector Berlioz (composer) |

Tapescripts

Unit 1

T 1.1

I've been living in Britain for five years now and I work for a large company and there aren't many foreigners working here so I'm surrounded by er British people all day, er, most of my friends and almost all of my colleagues are British. And I think they accepted me from the word go, er, especially because I came here for the job, and I was considered good enough to be given this job and they accepted me as er somebody who does their job well, er, so integration was never really a problem. Er, what I found problematic in the beginning was er especially the paperwork, er, er, side of things, erm like opening a bank account or er renting a flat to live in. Erm, all the rules and regulations are set up to cater for people who have lived in Britain all their lives, who are British, and I simply cannot produce the documents they want or, er, don't have the history, er banking history for example. Erm, so these kind of things were always a problem, but er, nobody treated me differently because I was a foreigner, and I think in Britain where, especially in the South East, er people are used to er foreigners, to dealing with foreigners, erm and I don't think they er reacted differently to me, differently er to any British people. Erm, I have settled down now in Britain and I'm here for a, [pause] for the long term really. Erm, and I think I've, I've been accepted by friends, by colleagues, by the world around me, erm, and I think I, I enjoy living here, erm, I don't think I'm living here as a foreigner, although I am still faithful to my roots and I go back to visit my family er quite often, as often as I can, and I still don't consider myself British and I don't think I ever will, but I don't think that's the point.

I don't consider myself British because er I was er twenty-seven when I first moved here, so I had all that history behind me, all my upbringing behind me, the cultural background, er my school years, er, my friendships, er, my becoming an, an adult. These all happened er back home and not here in Britain, erm, when I talk to British people sometimes they forget that I'm, I'm not from around here and they make

references to TV series from the Seventies or to famous people who were only famous in Britain for a short while, and I have no idea who they are talking about, erm, it, and in Britain I noticed that er general knowledge includes quite a lot of er knowledge of, of, of these things, these celebrities, TV programmes, cultural things that I simply have no memory of because I grew up with a different cultural background. Erm, so these small things that make everyday life a bit more meaningful, these, these were all different for me, er, before five years ago. And although I'm catching up fast, I, I don't think I will ever become fully British.

T 1.2

I I... was, I grew up in America, I lived there till I was in my early twenties, when I married and moved to Italy. Erm, I lived in Italy for twenty-two years and I've lived in Great Britain for the last twelve years. I... they're all very, very different. I must say that the difference probably between the British and the Italians is the greatest difference, erm, Italians are very verbal about their emotions, they, they have a, always have a friendly banter, sometimes friendly arguments, but there's never maliciousness. Erm, I find the, the British are quite reserved, in fact they're very reserved, but they're also quite repressed, and I think that because of this side of them they erm, they tend to have a lot of anger, and I think this comes out very much in the job society, in erm the brawls, in the football violence, and it's, I find it quite difficult because it's very hard to speak to erm a, a Brit and say exactly what you think, because they will very often react badly. I do think it's quite funny because the British society seems to be divided into little sections and you have very, very eccentric people who tend to, I think, rebel against this very, very, reserved side of the British er, personality.

In Italy erm, there's ver... there isn't a lot of violence, erm, and the people are very, very, very friendly, and they will argue about so many things, even the football match that happened yesterday, but it's always with a friendly attitude and, erm, I think that the Americans are probably somewhere in between the British and the Italians, because

the Americans are very individualistic and they do speak their mind and they do say what they think and they're quite belligerent about their opinions.

When I first arrived in, in Great Britain I found it very, very difficult to feel comfortable after having lived so many years in Italy. I found that because I am very outspoken, I say what I think that people's reaction was quite negative. And I've slowly lear... slowly, as one does, learned to adapt to that by saying li... less, but I still by nature, after so many years of my life being spent in a country where it was regarded as erm something worth being, erm, one who spoke their mind, I find it really quite difficult to erm even, even now after having lived here for eleven or twelve years, very difficult to, to not say what I think. But I'm learning, but I, it's not what I would call the ideal situation and I do feel that, erm, probably one of these days I will go back to Italy because I do feel that I'm much happier there, because I feel freer, erm, freer to express myself, freer to be myself.

I think it's very difficult to adapt to a country which is as traditional as Great Britain is. Saying that, I mean, Britain has what I consider to be the best humour in the world. It's far better than American humour, it's far better than Italian humour and it's far better er well than any humour that I know. Italian humour is very slapstick, American humour can be quite vulgar, and British humour is just very, very caustic and very clever. But erm, you know, that's a small, that's a small minority of the general population.

Unit 2

T 2.1

One book that I've really enjoyed recently was, um, by Nick Hornby, um, and it's called *How to be good*. And it's about, um, a kind of typical, typical, prosperous, upper-middle-class London family – the husband is a journalist and the wife is a doctor – and they have two nice, youngish children, um, and their life appears to be fine, but um, the husband, over the twenty years of his marriage, has become a very sort of bitter, cynical, unhappy man, um, and his wife kind

of wishes he was happier, she, she wishes that they were happier in their marriage. He, he never seems to have a good word to say about anybody, he's always very critical about everything, um, and she would like this to change, she would like them to be kind of happy – not carefree, necessarily – but just happier than they are. Um, and one day he, he, he suffers from a bad back and he goes off to see a, a kind of a faith healer – which is very very unlike him, I mean he would normally dismiss faith healers as complete nonsense – but he goes to see a faith healer, and the faith healer completely cures his bad back, in in in an hour. Um, this thing that he's suffered from for years is is is cured, um, and the faith healer also starts to have a kind of a, an influence on his character, on his personality and he very quickly changes from being an extremely cynical, unhappy, but quite funny, man, um, to being an extremely caring, socially-aware, but very unfunny man. Um, and his wife obviously notices this change and he starts to introduce all these plans to the household to try to make the world a better place, he he becomes obsessed with with making the world happier and making people happier, um and he does things like, he forces his children to play with the most unpopular children in their class, because he thinks that they ought to play with unpopular children, because it will make the world a happier place and he brings homeless people back home and gives them dinner and promises to give them dinner every Sunday, for example, and obviously, his family's reaction is, is, is, one more or less of horror, um ... and, you know, his children don't really like having to play with the most unpopular children in the class and his wife doesn't really like having homeless people coming for dinner every weekend, um, and she doesn't like this change that has come over her husband. She didn't like him before because he was too unhappy and cynical but she liked the fact that he had a sense of humour. Now he's lost his sense of humour and he's gained a sense of social responsibility. Um, and it's extremely cleverly written in that I certainly instantly recognized the type of family that this was and I recognized some of my own kind of personality traits in the traits of David, I'm ashamed to admit, that – this kind of natural cynicism, and and reaction of 'Deuch!', you know, not really not really caring about a lot of things that one should care about. Um, and it's, it is a very, very funny book, I mean Nick Hornby is, is, is best known, I suppose, as a comic writer, um, and it did make me laugh out loud, laugh out loud. Bits of it really were very funny indeed, but there's this kind of, uh, always this this undercurrent of a, a deeper philosophical message, which makes it quite a serious book at the same time. I think that's why I liked it.

Unit 3

T 3.2

Interviewer Right. Now, I'm with Anita Roddick in your majestic office in this fantastic building here. And what struck me as I came in was: it makes you smile. You know, these statues that you've got here.

Roddick It's a, a workplace that is human. The worst thing about any workplace is that it's never seen as a form of aesthetics – little boxes where people work, pale walls, a couple of dry plants. For me it's a geography of space that should absolutely spell out creativity. So creative messages, er the unexpected, uh for example, we have, we have, we've taken works of art like *Déjeuner sur l'herbe*, um which is a wonderful Impressionist piece of art, and we've made ... moulded it into 3D statues. So, here is an artist, two artists with their model, tot ... naked, having a, having a *déjeuner* a lunch in the, in our sort of er our campus site, so everybody who passes into the main building sees these naked bodies. And you know and it's just unexpected, and I think the unexpected is a form of creativity.

You go into the main building and there's quotes about women and there's statements on, on activism and er it's just ... and big, big blanket words like 'Love your body', uh, embellishing the walls. So, it is, it is, it's saying that, 'You're not coming into a normal company here.'

Interviewer As I drove up I saw that statue of *Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe* and it was so interesting I, I took a picture of it – I hope you didn't mind ...

Roddick No, not at all, I think –

Interviewer I'm sure everybody does. But then right next to it was a chap mowing the grass and I should have said to him, you know, 'What do you think of this statue?', but I didn't. But you know people like that, ordinary working people, I wonder how they would take to this aesthetics in the workplace.

Roddick I think they ... as, as you reacted to it, with a smile. It has to be about laughter, it has to be about cheekiness and parody and wit. You know, who says, there's no book ever written, there's no words by God or the gods or both, there's no, nothing in nature that says the workplace has to be a diminishment of the human spirit. You know, this is where people spend most of their life, er working life, er daily life, eight hours a day, it's where they develop their friendships, it's where they're many times more creative, where they're having their relationships embellished.

T 3.3

Roddick I think they ... as, as you reacted to it, with a smile. It has to be about laughter, it has to be about cheekiness and parody and wit. You know, who says, there's no book ever written, there's no words by God or the gods or both, there's no, nothing in nature that says the workplace has to be a diminishment of the human spirit. You know, this is where people spend most of their life, er working life, er daily life, eight hours a day, it's where they develop their friendships, it's where they're many times more creative, where they're having their relationships embellished.

Unit 4

T 4.3

The idea of being famous ... I have to say that for me the mind boggles when I have to think about what on earth could possess people to want to have that fate in life, to be famous, and it certainly makes me realize that it takes all sorts to make a world, because there are of course, there are hundreds of people out there, aren't there, who are just desperate to do anything to get on television and become famous TV personalities, and it's obviously something that draws an incredible number of people. And I suppose it must say a lot about different personality types because, I'm the kind of person, if I'm shopping, walking in the street, and I'm not even that keen when I bump into someone I know, because I do like to walk around and be, a little bit lost in my own world really, lost in my own thoughts, and it's a bit of a shock if somebody suddenly says hello, and I have to kind of suddenly engage in interaction in that way. So, I mean, the thought of walking down streets and complete strangers coming up to you and starting conversations is unbelievably horrific. I cannot imagine who could possibly get any satisfaction out of that idea. So that's obviously something I would really hate is the idea of being recognizable. And on top of that the prospect of media attention, oh, I mean that is something that I think that, even the most seasoned and experienced celebrity will admit that it's something they really, really get very, very tired of indeed. And you often see this in programmes where they're trying to show what it's like, people opening the doors and all those flashes, flash cameras going off in your face and journalists mobbing each other to try to get to you, and I'm sure that can actually be very, very frightening if you simply just can't get away from it.

So, what on earth is it that makes people want to be famous? I think that a lot of people who hanker after fame really don't care what they might be famous for – they just want to be famous. Fame is an end in itself. They want to be the centre of attention,

they crave adulation, they want to rub shoulders with pop stars and film stars. And that's the problem of so much fame and celebrity these days, that, with reality TV there's a lot of people who become famous for doing virtually nothing, and, it reminds me of a ... of course there's a famous quote by Andy Warhol, who, he said that in the future everyone would be famous for fifteen minutes, and I heard someone the other day say that with the advent of reality TV, unfortunately, it's turned out that Warhol's fifteen minutes has become more like thirty minutes.

But there's another kind of fame, I suppose. I mean it's the idea of being remembered for something. That must be a nice idea, if you could be remembered for doing something that's worthwhile. So, yeah, if you could be very wellknown for some significant achievement, then, that must be a very gratifying kind of fame, you were always famous as the person who found the cure for cancer, something like that, and I, I think those kinds of fame needn't necessarily go with immediate recognition, in the street for example.

And ... what kind of area ...? I think it must be very nice to be something like a successful and famous writer, of fiction, so that you'd feel like you'd created, you'd written some wonderful novels that people had really loved and had enriched their lives. And I'm sure there, there's a degree of fame that must be quite enjoyable, to go on to art shows on television and talk about your work and be interviewed and take part in discussions and to be a, just enough of a kind of a media celebrity. But I'm sure you could achieve that without being mobbed in the street and accosted by strangers, so, mmm, that's about the only way I could imagine it being a, an attractive prospect.

T 4.4

I have to say that for me the mind boggles when I have to think about what on earth could possess people to want to have that fate in life, to be famous, and it certainly makes me realise that it takes all sorts to make a world.

... I'm the kind of person, if I'm shopping, walking in the street, and I'm not even that keen when I bump into someone I know, because I do like to walk around and be, a little bit lost in my own world really, lost in my own thoughts, ...

I think that a lot of people who hanker after fame really don't care what they might be famous for – they just want to be famous. Fame is an end in itself. They want to be the centre of attention, they crave adulation, they want to rub shoulders with pop stars and film stars.

Unit 5

T 5.2

- J Well, it was nearly twenty five years ago now ...
- M It was twenty two.
- J Oh yes, twenty two. And I was on holiday in Provence. A walking holiday. I'm from Holland – it's so flat – so the mountains here, here in Provence were irresistible, especially Mont Ventoux just here. It has wonderful walking trails.
- M Yes, you see, I've lived in this village all my life. I was born here. Every day I've woken to the sight of the mountain rising up in front of the village. Every day it's the same, but a little bit different. It's so beautiful. The way the snowline ebbs and flows in the winter, or how the flowers cover the mountainside in spring. It's, it's entrancing.
- J So, I was on holiday with a friend of mine, Rémi, and we'd walked to the summit of Mont Ventoux. It's a long climb, nearly five hours. We could see a village below us, a beautiful medieval perched village cascading down the hillside. It took us hours to reach it ... and by the time we did we were exhausted and very thirsty. So, the first house we came to I knocked on the door to ask for a glass of water, and ...
- M Oh, I remember
- J ... and the most beautiful girl opened the door!
- M Oh, Jaap!
- J And I fell in love. On the spot. That was it! My friend returned to Holland on his own.
- M It's true! Poor Rémi.
- J But lucky me.
- M It was so unexpected. See, I am an artist, a potter, so my friends always believed I would marry a creative man, another artist or a poet. And in a way I have. You see Jaap was a physics teacher when I met him. But I have taught him how to work with the potter's wheel, to throw the clay, and work with the kiln. He learned so quickly and became an expert – perhaps his science background helped. Friends say my pottery improved the very day I met Jaap, and now we've worked together for over twenty years. He throws the pieces, and I hand paint them.
- J The studio where we work is attached to the house, and we have a small shop next to that. Whether we're working or not, we always have the view of Mont Ventoux to inspire us. We never grow bored of that, or each other.

Unit 6

T 6.1

Leonardo Diaz, who's from Colombia, had a lucky escape while climbing in the Andes last week. The novice climber got caught in a freak blizzard 4,000 metres up in the mountains. Diaz tried to call for help on his mobile phone but was unable to make a call as his pay-as-you-go credit had run out. 'I'd forgotten to buy some more minutes,' he said. Just when he had resigned himself to freezing to death, he received a call, from a salesperson at the phone company, wondering if he'd like to buy some more minutes. Diaz explained the situation and she alerted the emergency services. She and her colleagues then took turns to call Diaz to keep his spirits up until help arrived seven hours later.

A pilot received a royal welcome when he landed his glider on Saturday. The pilot was taking part in a gliding contest in the Scottish Highlands when he began to lose altitude. He decided to land his glider in 'a nice-looking field' near the River Dee – only to find himself surrounded by police officers. It transpired that the 'field' was in fact the cricket pitch at the royal palace at Balmoral, and that the whole incident had been watched with great interest by the Queen, who was taking tea at the time. Her Majesty was said to be relieved that no harm had come to the pilot.

The number of compensation claims made by Americans following 'accidents' has increased dramatically over the past few years. Now a newspaper has launched the 'Stella Awards', named after Stella Liebeck, who was awarded \$2.9 million compensation after spilling a cup of scalding McDonald's coffee on her lap. A contender for this year's award is Carl Truman, who won \$74,000 after his hand was run over by a neighbour's car. At the time he was trying to steal the hubcaps from the wheels. Another favourite is Amber Carson, who received \$113,000 from a Philadelphia restaurant after slipping on a spilt soft drink. The drink was only on the floor because Carson had thrown it over her boyfriend thirty seconds earlier.

Unit 7

T 7.1

- Mrs Bennet** I'll make Lizzy see sense – you can be sure of that. I'll talk to her about it myself right away. She's a very silly, stubborn girl and doesn't know what's good for her. But I'll make sure she does know!
- Mr Collins** Forgive me for interrupting, but if she really is silly and stubborn, I'm not sure that she'd be quite the right person for a man in my position – I naturally want a happy marriage. So, if she continues to

reject me, perhaps it would be better not to force her to accept me ... because if she does have such a problem with moodiness she couldn't really do much to make me happy.

Mrs Bennet Oh, no, don't get me wrong. Lizzy's only stubborn in this sort of situation. In every other way she's as sweet as any girl I know. I'll go and see my husband at once, and I'm sure we'll sort it out with her in no time at all.

Mrs Bennet George, I need to talk to you right away. We're all going frantic! You must come and make Lizzy marry William Collins. Because she swears she won't have him and if you're not quick about it, he'll change his mind and he won't have her!

Mr Bennet I'm afraid I really don't follow you. What are you talking about?

Mrs Bennet Lizzy and William Collins. She says she won't marry William Collins and William is now beginning to think he doesn't want to marry her!

Mr Bennet And what am I supposed to do about it? It seems to be a hopeless situation.

Mrs Bennet Speak to Lizzy about it yourself. Tell her that you insist that she marries him.

Mr Bennet Ask her to come here. I'll tell her what I think.

Mr Bennet Come here, love. I wanted to talk to you about an important matter. I understand that Mr Collins has asked you to marry him. Is that true?

Lizzy It is.

Mr Bennet Right. And you've said no.

Lizzy I have.

Mr Bennet Right. Now we come to the difficult bit. Your mother insists that you accept his offer. Isn't that right, Catherine?

Mrs Bennet Yes, or I'll never speak to her again.

Mr Bennet You've now got a very difficult choice to make, Elizabeth. From now on you'll have to break off your relationship with one of your parents. Your mother won't speak to you again if you *don't* marry William Collins, and I won't speak to you again if you *do*.

Unit 7

5 Original passage from *Pride and Prejudice*

'Depend on it, Mr Collins,' she said, 'that Lizzy shall be brought to reason. I will speak to her about it myself directly. She is a very headstrong foolish girl, and does not know

5 her own interest; but I will *make* her know it.'

'Pardon me for interrupting you, Madam,' cried Mr Collins; 'but if she really is headstrong and foolish, I know not whether she would altogether be a very desirable wife to a man
10 in my situation, who naturally looks for happiness in the marriage state. If therefore she actually persists in rejecting my suit, perhaps it were better not to force her into accepting me, because if liable to such defects
15 of temper, she could not contribute much to my felicity.'

'Sir, you quite misunderstand me,' said Mrs Bennet, alarmed. 'Lizzy is only headstrong in such matters as these. In every thing else she
20 is as good natured a girl as ever lived. I will go directly to Mr Bennet and we shall very soon settle it with her, I am sure.'

She would not give him time to reply, but hurrying instantly to her husband, called out
25 as she entered the library,

'Oh! Mr Bennet, you are wanted immediately; we are all in an uproar. You must come and make Lizzy marry Mr Collins, for she vows she will not have him, and if you
30 *do not make haste he will change his mind and not have her.*'

Mr Bennet raised his eyes from his book as she entered, and fixed them on her face with a calm unconcern which was not in the least
35 altered by her communication.

'I have not the pleasure of understanding you,' said he, when she had finished her speech. 'Of what are you talking?'

'Of Mr Collins and Lizzy. Lizzy declares she
40 will not have Mr Collins, and Mr Collins begins to say that he will not have Lizzy.'

'And what am I to do on the occasion? It seems an hopeless business.'

'Speak to Lizzy about it yourself. Tell her that
45 you insist upon her marrying him.'

'Let her be called down. She shall hear my opinion.'

Mrs Bennet rang the bell and Miss Elizabeth was summoned to the library.

50 'Come here, child,' cried her father as she appeared. 'I have sent for you on an affair of importance. I understand that Mr Collins has made you an offer of marriage. Is it true?' Elizabeth replied that it was. 'Very well. And
55 this offer of marriage you have refused?'

'I have, Sir.'

'Very well. We now come to the point. Your mother insists upon your accepting it. Is not it so, Mrs Bennet?'

60 'Yes, or I will never see her again.'

'An unhappy alternative is now before you, Elizabeth. From this day you must be a stranger to one of your parents. Your mother will never see you again if you do not marry Mr Collins,
65 *and I will never see you again if you do.*'

Elizabeth could not but smile at such a conclusion of such a beginning; but Mrs Bennet, who had persuaded herself that her husband regarded the affair as she wished, was

70 excessively disappointed.

Unit 8

T 8.1

I live in a house which is packed with paintings and drawings, and erm, even when I've been quite short of money, if I, or Julia, partner, if we see a picture that immediately resonates with us, erm, that actually seems significant to us, or that we're strongly attracted to, we almost always buy it. Erm ... there's a painter that we have lots of works by, called Walter Fusi, erm, I think we've known him for about 10 years, and we have about ten paintings by him, which is erm, I think that works out at one a year. And the last one we bought, erm, which we in fact got last year, is ... well, it's an extremely powerful

work. Erm, it's incredibly simple, essentially it's more or less, they're simply like, they're circles, but they're like they're imperfect circles, they're possibly, erm, almost oval. These two shapes, one of which is orange, and the other, which is beneath it, is black, and it's actually made of erm, a glittering black sand, which is stuck to the, stuck to the paper, and these two circles are against an incredibly strong, deep red background, and the paint of this background is applied so thickly, it's almost like lava or something, from a volcano. And then at the base of the painting, there's a horizontal strip, which

again is, erm, is red, it's a, it's a lighter red, and that essentially is all there is to the painting. Erm, now it's very difficult in terms of an abstract painting to say why it's so attractive to you. But there's something very, very strong and meditative about these paintings, and also something which is robust and strong and vigorous, and, I don't know, I think maybe it's the shapes he uses, are very elemental, and ... there's something very, very deep within you that, that responds to these shapes. Now, he's an abstract painter, but there's a very, very strong sense of structure in the composition, and, I mean, as an artist,

he's now 78, but he has over 50 years' experience behind him, and I think in the simplest lines and shapes that he produces, you can see that there's all this experience and discipline, and self-discipline behind them.

There's another little painting we have, on the staircase, which was a great find. It's an engraving, it's by a German artist, who I actually saw, years after we bought this little engraving from a second-hand bookshop in Trieste. Erm ... he was featured in an exhibition of German Romantic paintings, erm, in the Hayward Gallery in London, and this is simply, it's a self-portrait, which was done in his later life. It's an engraving, erm, he's a little bald-headed man, with a little beard, and there's a deeply intimate sense to this self-portrait, and ... I don't know, it ... in my mind I associate it with Julia's father, and possibly even with my own father actually. Erm, it, it's a picture that makes you think of mortality, but also of, I don't know, in a sense the value and the precariousness of life, because it's quite clear that this was a self-portrait made by the artist in his, erm, in his later years.

Unit 9

T 9.1

Simone

I suppose Henry the Eighth is most famous for the fact that he had six wives. I know some of their names, I actually know all of their names, but I'm not sure I know them in the correct order. But as far as I can remember, his first wife was Catherine of Aragon, the second one was Anne Boleyn, third one was Jane Seymour, she was the one that he actually loved the most, fourth one was Anne of Cleves, fifth was Catherine Howard and sixth was Catherine Parr. So, he obviously liked the name Catherine a lot, because he married three Catherines and he married two Annes as well, which is quite extraordinary really.

And in terms of what happened to his wives, I remember learning at school a little rhyme to help, help you remember the fate of his wives in the correct order, and it goes like this: divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived. So I've always found that quite useful.

Mmm... I guess he was known for having a very extravagant lifestyle, he liked to entertain, to wine and dine his guests, and his kitchens were some of the most impressive in the western world at that time, and you can still visit those kitchens today at Hampton Court Palace.

He's also famous for the fact that he was responsible for breaking away from the Catholic church in Rome, and also I guess one could say he was, he was a great builder, in the sense that he built Oxford and Cambridge colleges, and he also built

quite a few palaces, and in cont ... on the other hand he was also a great building destroyer, he was responsible for what was called the dissolution of the monasteries, and, er, he actually burned and destroyed the vast majority of monastic buildings in this country. So, yes, he's famous for quite a few things and his legacy certainly lives on today.

T 9.2

Richard

Mmm ... history's not my strong point, I have to say, but Henry the Eighth was such an outrageously colourful character, so I think I know the basic facts about him. Erm ... he came to the throne in ... erm, must have been about 1550 I reckon. And he certainly lived it up ... he liked his food and drink, that's for sure, which is why he was so fat. But of course, the thing he's most renowned for is having had so many wives ... six of them altogether, famously. And there's erm ... one thing I do recall from my dim and distant schooldays, is a little sort of poem that my teacher said would always come in handy if we needed to remember the sequence of their respective fates. Er ... it goes ... er ... let me see ... beheaded, divorced, died ... beheaded, divorced, survived. Mmm.

I can't do many of their names. Anne Boleyn was the most famous one and I'm pretty sure she was the first ... yes, yes, I, I'd put money on that. And the name Jane Seymour springs to mind, but I'm not sure where she fits in. I presume that none of his marriages lasted very long ... can't have really if he had six. The reason he got through so many wives was that he desperately wanted an heir, a male son, to take his place as king. I think he had two children in the end, and one of them was a boy, but he was always ill. The real point about all these divorces was ... it was Henry's need to do this that led to England splitting with the Catholic church in Rome, which had a pretty dramatic effect on our history really. And after that, there was something about the, the dissolution of the monasteries, which is a very nice way of saying that he looted them and then set fire to them. I know that because when you travel around England, you come across a lot of ruins of monasteries.

T 9.3

A Waiter! What's this in my bowl?

B It's bean soup, madam.

A I don't care what it's been. I want to know what it is now.

T 9.4

A Waiter!

B Yes?

A Wine to table three.

B 'Oh, you people at table three, I wish you'd hurry up and decide what to order...'

T 9.5

A panda goes into a restaurant and orders a burger and chips. When he's finished, he gets out a gun and starts shooting holes in the ceiling and walls. Then he gets up and calmly walks out. The waiter rushes out after him and shouts, 'What the hell do you think you were doing? You could have killed someone!' The panda replies, 'Sorry, but I couldn't help it. Pandas always do that.'

'What do you mean, "Pandas always do that"?'

The panda takes out a dictionary and opens it to the entry for panda. 'Look,' he says, reading from the dictionary, 'Panda. Large black and white bear. Eats shoots and leaves.'

Unit 10

T 10.1

There's one sport that leaves me completely cold, and that's golf. So straight away I apologize to golf fans and I'm sure they will understand and sympathize with my lack of insight into their sport. But it's the fact that this has become a TV sport, which I just cannot believe, because there are no really fast movements in it. It's not as if you're, you're watching people (sort of) rush around in some fluid way, which, which usually generates some kind of excitement in sport. No, this is people walking, walking around fairly slowly and then stopping and waiting, and we watch them waiting and agonizing and deliberating, because of course it's, 'what, what club am I going to use?' And meanwhile for the TV action the camera zooms in on the, the golf hole in the distance and ... there is this great sense of expectancy which is building up meanwhile, which would be fine if something exciting really was going to happen. But the reward we get for all this, this waiting and agonizing is ... finally ... 'schoompf!' That's it, there's a quick shot, we, we hear the noise, but then the camera tries to find the ball in the air and ... this is the bit I always find completely farcical, because you can see the cameraman desperately trying to locate where the ball's gone, and they can't, the camera can't follow the ball, so usually it's not until the ball lands somewhere that finally the camera homes in on it. Erm, and then the spectators, and again, this is what I can't fathom, is why on earth people would go ... and sometimes they stand in the rain to go and watch this. But they all applaud when the shot's been taken. Erm why? Well presumably yes, the ball has gone in the direction of the hole - great - it hasn't landed in any sand or water - fantastic - so, this is a great cause for celebration. And so what next? Another long walk before they stop and the whole process is repeated. So, erm, I can't see the point of, of watching it. The only bit I can see where there's a little bit of tension is when

they finally get on the green and they're trying to er putt the ball to get it into the hole, and often, yep, there's a little bit of, of uncertainty there ... is it going to go in the hole or not? But no, not a lot, so on, on the whole I just find it, it really is mind-numbingly boring.

I could contrast that with another sport that I can see that some people would say, you know, 'oh, how on earth can you watch that?', which is snooker. And I used to certainly feel the same. I, I would start watching snooker on TV and switch off pretty quickly, but, I can't remember why, I once erm got involved in watching it over a period of time, and of course you begin to realize a little bit more about what's going on. And the more I watched it, I actually began to appreciate what incredible skill is, is at stake there, and of course, that is true in all sports at the, certainly at the top level, but snooker has this amazing combination of, of the physical agility, the, erm the sensitive touch it needs to hit those balls so that they spin and bounce off the other balls at precisely the right angle. And it's almost like, it seems like Newtonian physics really, they way they erm have to plan the trajectory of the balls. But er, I remember what finally dawned on me that amazed me about these top players is that, when I remember having a go at a snooker table, the whole issue was 'can I get that ball in that pocket?', and that seems quite a tall order sometimes. But of course, these players, erm, they're, they're not really concentrating so much on that, but the next shot, and that is amazing the way they are always looking at the table, looking at the pattern of the balls and they're thinking about where the next ball is going to go, what the next shot after that is going to be. Erm, and I think there's, I think the mental erm concentration and calculation involved in it seems to me something a-... akin to chess, so I think that's a, it's, I really admire er snooker players. I think they must have tremendous skills, both physical and mental.

Unit 11

T 11.1

Interviewer Simon, if you could tell me how you came to be a foreign correspondent and a travel writer in the first place.

Winchester Well, I became a journalist in a rather peculiar way. I was um I read geology at Oxford and got a fairly bad degree and not therefore being able to go into academics I went into commerce and found myself in Uganda, in western Uganda, looking for copper, ostensibly, finding no copper, at all, but being fascinated by one particular thing which was mountain climbing. I was on a range of mountains and there's a lot of interesting mountain landscape in central Africa. So I used to, I lived in a tent, essentially, in the

foothills of these mountains, and would get from the British Council library in a place called Fort Portal any books I could about mountain climbing. And one day after I'd been there for maybe six months I got a book called *Coronation Everest* by a man called James Morris which was about his account of being *The Times* correspondent on the successful Mount Everest expedition of 1953. And it was particularly his story, not just of climbing the mountain, but of getting the news of it having been climbed back to London to appear in *The Times* on the morning of the Queen's coronation on 2 June 1953. And it struck me that not only was this a story of great heroism, but it was also a story of amazing journalistic triumph, beating all his rivals and getting the news exclusively for his paper. So I wrote to him. I mean I knew nothing about journalism, but I said, 'Dear Mr Morris ...' care of his publishers Faber and Faber in London, 'I'm a 21-year-old geologist living in East Africa. Can I be you, essentially?' And oddly enough we found we were moving house in America a few months ago, and found in a biscuit tin his reply which was so unbelievably solicitous and kind, in which he said, 'It really is the best job in the world. You'll never make yourself very rich, but you'll have the most wonderfully interesting and fulfilling life. So if you really want to do it, my advice to you is to give up geology on the day you receive this letter, come back to Britain and get a job on a local newspaper.' So I did it. I handed in my resignation in Africa that day and I thought, 'What the heck? Why not?' Got to Entebbe, took the BOAC flight - it was that long ago - back to London, couldn't get a job on a newspaper immediately, I mean, who would want a 21-year-old geologist, if you're a news editor? But eventually I spent some time working on an oil rig in the North Sea as a geologist but eventually a newspaper in Newcastle upon Tyne took me on, and to cut a very long story short, James and I corresponded for years, he, by this time I knew he was a well-known writer, with books on in those days Venice and Spain and Oxford and things, and um but we never met, until one day in 1974 when we met in Wales. I was then the Guardian's correspondent in um Washington, and I came back to go climbing in Wales and the woman I was climbing with said, 'You've got to meet your hero, your mentor, James Morris.' And he had changed into a woman. He had become Jan Morris. And um which was something of a surprise. But we've remained the very best of friends. We've written a book together, and um I will talk to Jan on this visit to Britain, I always do, and we stay with each other, but it is rather strange when your guru turns into your gurus.

Unit 12

T 12.1

Estate agent Mr and Mrs Brown?

Mrs Brown That's right.

Estate agent Gary Connelly from Sellit and Runn. How do you do?

Mr & Mrs Brown Hello.

Estate agent I understand you're interested in number 21 Churchill Road.

Mr Brown Yes, that's right.

Estate agent Here are the details of the property. ... Churchill Road is in a lively, popular area of town.

Mrs Brown Are there any shops nearby?

Estate agent Yes, the local shops are within walking distance. And I believe there's a regular bus service into the city centre.

Mrs Brown Uh, huh.

Mr Brown Is there a drive or garage?

Estate agent Well, the house benefits from ample parking space, erm, directly in front of the house.

Mrs Brown Oh, so, no front garden?

Estate agent Heh, heh, not as such, no.

Mrs Brown What decorative condition is the house in?

Estate agent It's ideal for the DIY enthusiast. A lick of paint certainly wouldn't go amiss.

Mr Brown Is there any building work that needs doing?

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

Mrs Brown The units look really old.

Estate agent A little on the old side perhaps. Ideal for modernizing!

Mr Brown And it's rather small.

Estate agent Well, yes, it's not exactly enormous, but then I like to have everything within easy reach if I'm standing at the cooker or the sink, don't you?

Mrs Brown [*doubtfully*] Mmm. And is this the dining room?

Estate agent Yes. It's a bit on the small side, but very cosy.

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

Mrs Brown And is it dark?

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

Mrs Brown Those roses need pruning.

Mr Brown How much did you say the house was on for?

Estate agent £250,000. Not exactly cheap, I grant you, but in view of the popularity of the area, a very reasonable price, I'm sure you'll agree.

Workbook Key

UNIT 1

- 1 2 have 3 will 4 did 5 didn't 6 did
7 wouldn't/didn't 8 had 9 must have/
might have/did 10 did 11 was 12 are
13 could 14 will 15 would 16 had
17 have 18 Would/Will
- 2 2 persuaded ... to 3 offered to/did offer to
4 hope to 5 used to be 6 expected ... to be
7 forgot to 8 weren't able to
- 3 2 companions 3 allies 4 adores 5 had a
crush on 6 fancy 7 gossip 8 chatting
9 have a word with 10 loathe 11 abhorred
12 despises 13 sniggering 14 giggled
15 chuckled
- 4 1 The aspects which he found problematic
are 2 and 4.
2 1 e 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 b
3 1 T
2 F (She married and then moved to Italy.)
3 T
4 F (She says she has learned to adapt and
not always say what she's thinking, but
she still finds it very difficult and feels
she'd be happier in Italy.)
- 4 1 brawls B
belligerent A
caustic humour B
banter I
repressed B
slapstick humour I
speak their mind A
verbal about their emotions I
vulgar humour A
yob society B
- 5 1 belligerent 2 vulgar 3 banter
4 caustic 5 brawls 6 slapstick
7 speak their mind 8 yob 9 repressed
- 5 2 1 interesting 2 difference 3 library
4 everything 5 Perhaps 6 vegetables
7 literacy 8 secretary 9 occasionally
10 general
- 3 A Perhaps
B difference, library, medicine, general
C literature, comfortable, vegetables,
interesting, everything, literacy, secretary
D occasionally
- 4 In British English a syllable is normally lost
in: *interesting, difference, everything,
vegetables, secretary, occasionally, and
general.*
- 6 1 1 immigration 2 borders 3 headlines
4 deterrence 5 the displaced
6 immigration policies 7 policing
8 asylum procedure 9 border personnel
10 imprisonment

- 2 1 economic migrants 2 asylum seekers
3 the dispossessed 4 human smugglers
5 refugees
- 3 1 mix 2 stability 3 identity 4 support
5 fervour 6 endorsement 7 headache
8 policies 9 measures 10 statement
11 elections 12 diplomacy
- 7 2 to 3 against 4 to 5 to 6 on 7 to
8 as 9 at 10 on/about 11 in 12 at
13 against 14 on 15 with
- 8 2 quarter past three 3 at the weekend
4 from Monday to Thursday (inclusive)/
from Monday until Thursday/between
Monday and Thursday 5 write to me
6 different from/to 7 in the team
8 start again 9 named after 10 take away
11 garden at the back 12 in/for a travel
agency 13 Go straight on

UNIT 2

- 1 1 was talking 2 was known 3 have/should
have 4 would be 5 thought 6 had
7 had ... completed 8 wrote 9 is writing
10 'll hang on 11 had ... read/had ... been
reading 12 hides/hid/had hidden
13 describes/had described 14 read/was
reading 15 had written
- 2 1 Harry came into the room and sat down,
exhausted. He **had had** a terrible day at the
office and had only just arrived home. Mary
was/would be coming round later and she
would almost certainly want to go out.
Harry wasn't sure he could face that. At least
he had his holiday to look forward to. By this
time next week he'd **be sitting** on a sun-
drenched beach **sipping** cocktails ...
- 2 John expected to get a decent rise because
he **had been working/had worked at** the
publishing company for many years. He knew
he sold more books every year than any of his
fellow sales representatives. He'd been selling
books all his life and **knew** exactly what
approach to adopt with every bookshop he
visited.
- 3 1 were discovered 2 were found 3 made
4 was examining 5 have been 6 had been
ripped out 7 had been stolen 8 would/
could stop by 9 had acquired 10 would
co-operate 11 fled 12 flew 13 was found
14 is now serving 15 stole/had stolen
16 have still not been recovered/still haven't
been recovered 17 will not say/won't say/
hasn't said 18 have had 19 have been
improving/have improved 20 be shown

4 1 2

- 2 caring A, critical B, cynical B,
funny B, obsessed A, socially aware A,
unfunny A, unhappy B
- 3 1 *quite young* youngish
2 *happy in some way* kind of happy
3 *he would reject them as totally stupid*
he would normally dismiss faith healers
as complete nonsense
4 *he feels guilty about it* I'm ashamed
to admit
5 *it lies beneath the surface*
this undercurrent of a deeper
philosophical message
- 5 1 1 The weather conditions bring tears to
my eyes.
2 And try not to notice I've fallen in love.
3 That says something different. And when
was it wrong
4 The head does its best, but the heart is
the boss
- 2 1 She's crying because she's happy.
2 They are her thoughts.
3 That her heart rules her head. In other
words, she prefers to follow her feelings
rather than dwell on any doubts that she
has when she tries to analyse the
situation rationally.
- 3 Four
5
On Waterloo bridge, where we said our
goodbyes
The weather conditions bring tears to my eyes.
I wipe them away with a black woolly glove
And try not to notice I've fallen in love.
- On Waterloo bridge I am trying to think:
*This is nothing. You're high on the charm and the
drink.*
But the juke-box inside me is playing a song
That says something different. And when was it
wrong?
- On Waterloo bridge with the wind in my hair
I am tempted to skip. *You're a fool.* I don't care.
The head does its best, but the heart is the boss –
I admit it before I'm half way across.
- 6 1 witty, patronizing 2 bewildered, distracted
3 haughty, overbearing 4 courteous,
considerate 5 supportive, considerate
6 snobbish, prejudiced 7 timid, reserved

- 7** 1 **Positive** assertive shrewd resolute trusting self-assured charming frank open-minded
- Negative** aggressive cunning stubborn naive arrogant smarmy tactless unprincipled
- 2 1 aggressive 2 unprincipled 3 frank 4 naive 5 shrewd 6 stubborn 7 arrogant 8 charming
- 8** 2 tragically 3 separate 4 receiving 5 transferred 6 maintenance 7 disappeared 8 effect 9 principal 10 unnecessarily
- 9** 1 1 bellow, growl, screech, snap 2 sigh, whine, yelp 3 mutter, whisper 4 stammer
- 2 1 whined 2 sighed 3 bellowed 4 screeched 5 growled 6 whispered 7 stammered 8 muttered 9 yelped 10 snapped
- 10** 2 1 ✓ 2 Burglars broke into the house while they were on holiday. 3 The bus drew up at the traffic lights. 4 ✓ 5 He got caught in the rain and came down with a cold. 6 He's not very nice to his teachers. He's always sending them up. 7 ✓ 8 I've got so much work. I'm really getting behind with it. 9 She really takes after her father. 10 ✓ 11 I was taken in by his apparent honesty.

UNIT 3

- 1** 1 1c 2a 3b 4e 5d 6g 7h 8i 9j 10f
- 2 2 distinctly remember 3 virtually impossible 4 sincerely hope 5 eagerly await 6 sorely tempted 7 bitterly disappointed 8 accurately predict 9 perfectly clear 10 highly unlikely
- 3 2 supremely 3 virtually 4 perfectly 5 wildly 6 sorely 7 deliberately 8 infinitely
- 2** 1 hard 2 Surely 3 lately 4 most 5 hardly 6 right 7 late 8 directly 9 easily 10 easy 11 rightly 12 Sure, sure.
- 3** 1 2 **Just** leave me alone, will you! 3 What's that noise? Oh, it's OK. It's **just** the cat. 4 That picture looks **just** right on that wall. 5 It's **just** starting to rain. Have you got an umbrella?

- 6 It's **just** as quick to cycle in London as it is to drive.
- 7 We've got **just** enough time to get to the airport. We've **just** got enough time to get to the airport.
- 8 I've **just** seen a terrible accident.
- 9 He wasn't badly hurt. It was **just** a small cut.
- 10 I'm **just** going to the shops. Is there anything you want?
- 11 **Just** stop talking and eat up! Stop talking and **just** eat up!
- 12 It's **just** as easy to wash this jumper by hand.
- 2 2 emphasis 3 only 4 exactly 5 right now 6 equally 7 exactly 8 a short time before 9 only 10 right now 11 emphasis 12 equally
- 4** 1 3
- 2 1 F Her office is described as majestic. 2 F There are statues representing this painting in the grounds outside. 3 T 4 T 5 F He says that he should have asked this question, but he didn't. 6 T
- 3 1 spell out 2 blanket words 3 drove up 4 cheekiness 5 parody 6 wit 7 a diminishment 8 embellished
- 4 In order to emphasize a point. **Roddick** I think they – as, as you reacted to it, with a smile. It has to be about laughter, it has to be about cheekiness and parody and wit. You know, who says, there's no book ever written, there's no words by God or the gods or both, there's no, nothing in nature that says the workplace has to be a diminishment of the human spirit. You know, this is where people spend most of their life, uh working life, er daily life, eight hours a day, it's where they develop their friendships, it's where they're many times more creative, where they're having their relationships embellished.
- 5** 1 When the homograph is a verb, the final syllable is given the full vowel value. When it's a noun or adjective, the final syllable is a schwa /ə/. The stress is the same for both forms.
- 1 *estimate*: noun /'estɪmət/; verb /'estɪmənt/
2 *delegates*: noun /'delɪgəts/; verb /'delɪgerts/
3 *separate*: adjective /'sepəreɪt/; verb /'sepəreit/
4 *moderate*: verb /'mɒdəreɪt/; adjective /mɒdərət/
5 *elaborate*: verb /ɪ'læbəreɪt/; adjective /ɪ'læbəreɪt/
6 *compliments*: verb /'kɒmplɪmənts/; noun /'kɒmplɪmənts/
7 *documents*: noun /'dɒkjumənts/; verb /'dɒkjumənt/
8 *supplements*: noun /'sʌpləmənts/; verb /'sʌpləmənt/

- 2 1 *approximate* (adjective) /ə'prɒksɪmət/; (verb) /ə'prɒksɪmeɪt/
2 *articulate* (verb) /ɑ:'tɪkjuleɪt/; (adjective) /ɑ:'tɪkjulət/
3 *deliberate* (verb) /dɪ'libəreɪt/; (adjective) /dɪ'libərət/
4 *intimate* (verb) /'ɪntɪmeɪt/; (adjective) /'ɪntɪmət/
5 *alternate* (adjective) /ɔ:l'tɜ:nət/; (verb) /'ɔ:ltəneɪt/
6 *associate* (noun) /ə'seʊsɪət/; (verb) /ə'seʊsɪeɪt/
7 *co-ordinates* (noun) /keʊ'ɔ:dɪnəts/; (verb) /keʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪt/
8 *graduate* (noun) /'grædʒuət/; (verb) /'grædʒueɪt/
The stress patterns is different in 5.
- 6** 1 b shoot up c peak d pick up e fluctuate f level off
- 2 g remain stable h decrease gradually i plummet j fall slightly k bottom out
- 3 1 steadily 2 shot up 3 peaked 4 levelling off 5 substantial 6 picked up 7 dropped 8 stable 9 downturn 10 increase
- 4 Sample answer:
The number of students attending dance courses fell slightly in January and then fluctuated in February and March. Numbers dropped dramatically in April, but bottomed out at the beginning of May and remained stable through May and June. They rose steadily in July, levelled off in August and September and then shot up in October. They peaked at the end of the month, remaining at a high level in November, before dropping sharply again in December.
- 7** 2 j The film is based on a novel by Jane Austen. 3 a It may be old and rusty, but I'm very attached to my car. 4 h Bill is emotionally detached from his parents. He hardly ever speaks to them. 5 e McDonalds has become synonymous with fast food. 6 c The employees kept quiet about the false accounting in the company. 7 l You can't tell her anything. She's impervious to criticism. 8 b The working hours in my job are incompatible with family life. 9 k His disruptive behaviour at school is indicative of a deeper psychological problem. 10 f The company isn't liable for any damage caused to vehicles parked on the premises. 11 d The teacher is very concerned about my son's lack of progress. 12 i Marc is totally obsessed with football. He thinks of nothing else.
- 8** 1 calculated risk daylight robbery flying visit glass ceiling level playing field lost cause red tape

tall order
teething problems
vested interest

- 2 1 daylight robbery 2 red tape
3 calculated risk 4 teething problems
5 glass ceiling 6 vested interest
7 tall order 8 level playing field
9 lost cause 10 flying visit

UNIT 4

- 1 1 1 apparently 2 Luckily 3 Hopefully
4 Incidentally 5 Actually 6 Presumably
7 Thankfully 8 Admittedly 9 quite
honestly 10 Naturally 11 basically
12 surely
- 2 1 Mind you, Admittedly, 2 After all,
3 As I was saying, Anyway, 4 come to
think of it, should I say, 5 However,
6 I mean, After all, 7 No doubt
8 All in all, though, Of course, 9 At least
10 by the way, 11 Come to think of it, As
a matter of fact, 12 Anyway,
- 2 2 wasn't 3 didn't 4 is 5 isn't 6 hasn't
7 has 8 Does 9 Was 10 do 11 won't
12 shall
- 3 1 1 R 2 F 3 F 4 F 5 R 6 F 7 R 8 R
9 R 10 F 11 F 12 R
- 2 2 ✓ - falling.
3 ✗ - rising. Should be falling.
4 ✓ - falling.
5 ✓ - rising.
6 ✗ - falling. Should be rising.
7 ✗ - falling. Should be rising.
8 ✓ - rising.
9 ✓ - rising.
10 ✗ - rising. Should be falling.
11 ✓ - rising.
12 ✗ - rising. Should be falling.
- 4 1 1 2, 3 2 1, 4
2 2 e 3 a 4 h 5 c 6 b 7 d 8 g
3 1 the mind boggles 2 what on earth
3 it takes all sorts to make a world
4 bump into someone 5 lost in my own
thoughts 6 hanker after 7 an end in
itself 8 rub shoulders with
- 5 1 1 published 2 delve 3 photo opportunity
4 soap opera 5 contradictions 6 gossip
7 privileged 8 obsessed 9 reverse
10 loathe 11 idols 12 brutality
- 2 1 h 2 c 3 f 4 a 5 e 6 d 7 g 8 b
- 6 1 1 pale colour
2 successful attempt, modest / humble
person
3 rough sea, excitable / temperamental
person
4 gentle breeze, lenient punishment
5 excessive amount, extreme politics
6 close relation, vivid memory
7 hilly / mountainous countryside,
bumpy road
8 overcast sky, guilty conscience

- 2 1 rough 2 overcast 3 gentle 4 bumpy
5 hilly / mountainous 6 calm 7 distant
8 plain 9 vain 10 moderate
- 7 2 1 I have no faith in this government's
ability to solve the economic problems.
3 Their attempt to sail around the world
ended in failure.
4 Smoking is not permitted here.
5 She's always criticizing him.
6 Hopefully he'll get better soon.
7 Luckily, my son doesn't have to go to
school on Saturdays.
8 He was obviously rude to her on purpose.

- 8 2 feel up to 3 standing in for 4 face up to
5 put up with 6 has talked / talked ... out of
7 ended / 've ended up with 8 came in for
9 go in for 10 pull out of 11 keep up with
12 look up to

UNIT 5

- 1 3 It's him that should avoid antagonizing her.
4 What surprised me was his
uncompromising attitude.
It was his uncompromising attitude that
surprised me.
5 What worries me is his heavy drinking.
It's his heavy drinking that worries me.
6 What she felt dreadful about was leaving
her husband.
It was leaving her husband that she felt
dreadful about.
7 What she did was divorce him.
8 What really annoys me is his bad manners.
It's his bad manners that really annoy me.
9 It was last week that he proposed to her.
10 It was Sam and Jo that went to Hawaii
on their honeymoon.
- 2 2 Rarely does one find a person of such
integrity as Michael.
3 Nothing annoys me more than his surliness.
4 Little did he suspect that she was seeing
another man.
5 Never before have I been spoken to like that!
6 Not only was she rude, but she was also
mean.
7 No sooner had he ended the relationship
than he started another one.
8 Nowhere will you find a kinder man!
9 Not until she threatened to leave him did
he realize the error of his ways.
10 In no way could her reaction be described
as sympathetic.
- 3 1 However 2 whichever 3 Whenever
4 Whoever 5 whatever 6 Wherever
7 wherever 8 However 9 whoever
10 whatever
- 4 1 A Ben's very happy in his new job.
B It's Sony he works for, isn't it?
A No, he used to work for Sony. *It's Hitachi
he works for now.* He really likes it there.
B *What I'm interested in is why he left Sony!*
It's why he left Sony that I'm interested in.
I thought he really liked his job there.
A *What he liked was the pay / It was the pay
he liked, but the hours were very long.*

- 2 C You don't love me any more!
D *I do love you, honestly.*
C No, you don't. *What I really hate is the
way you just deny everything / It's the way
you just deny everything that I really hate.*
D *But (the reason) why I do that is because
you make such outrageous accusations!*
- 3 E Did you see the accident?
F Yes. *What happened was the black car
didn't stop at the lights.*
E Are you absolutely certain? *I thought it
was the driver of the white car who was
to blame.*
F *No, it was definitely the black car that
caused the accident. What surprised me
was that he didn't stop.* The lights were
clearly red.
- 5 1 1 He was on a walking holiday.
2 The walking trails.
3 Every day it's the same, but a little
different.
4 On the spot (there and then).
5 Perhaps his science background helped.
- 2 a J b M c M d J e M
- 3 1 the mountains in Provence
2 the walking trails
3 the way the snowline advances and
recedes in the winter and the way the
flowers cover the mountainside in spring
4 Jaap and Rémi when they reached the
village
5 Rémi
6 the man Martine's friends thought she
would marry
- 6 1 4f 5d 6e 7i 8h 9g 10l
11j 12k 13n 14o 15m
- 7 1 **Heading** **Letter** **Reply**
I fancy my friend 3 B
Should I reveal he's a cheat? 1 C
He never takes me out 2 A
- 2 1 indignant 2 unattractive 3 infatuated
4 fond 5 committed 6 passionate
7 crushed 8 faithful
- 8 **Across** 2 love someone to bits 3 grief
4 get away with 5 tricky 6 fancy
7 unattached 8 reciprocate 9 flirt
10 overture 11 marriage counsellor
12 mates 13 pass the time of day
14 turn a blind eye 15 cheat on
16 make a move 17 affair
18 move on to pastures new
- Down** 1 behind closed doors
- 9 2 fear 3 anxiety 4 astonishment
5 commitment 6 consideration 7 deceit /
deception 8 devotion 9 disloyalty
10 faith / faithfulness / fidelity 11 gratitude
12 indignation 13 infatuation 14 pride
15 romance / romanticism 16 suspicion
- 10 1 for 2 in 3 to 4 in 5 at 6 of 7 for 8 to
9 at 10 of
- 11 1 slammed 2 squeaking 3 roared
4 rumbling 5 creaked 6 scratching
7 rattled 8 buzzing

Metaphorical meaning

- 9 roar 10 buzzing 11 slammed
12 rattled 13 creaking 14 squeaked
15 rumbled 16 scratching

12 1

Starting a relationship

- ask sb out
chat sb up
fall for sb
get off with sb
pick sb up
run after sb

Finishing a relationship

- break sth off
get over sb / sth
go off sb
pack sb in
split up with sb
walk out on sb

- 2 2 walked out on 3 broken off
4 get over 5 chatting up 6 get off with
7 packed ... in 8 picking up
9 fallen for 10 gone off

Endquotes on love

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

UNIT 6

- 1 2 He is said to have suffered from recurring nightmares after working in Vietnam.
3 The new president is said to be a moderate.
4 He is known to have been / was known to be an active trade unionist when he was young.
5 The rain is expected to die out this afternoon.
6 The escaped prisoner is reported to be heading for Scotland.
7 She is supposed to have an income of over £100,000.
8 Three people are believed to have been killed in an avalanche.
9 They were presumed to be skiing / They are presumed to have been skiing in the area when the avalanche started.
10 The rival factions are thought to be heading for an agreement on the disputed territory.

2 Sample answers

A teenage girl **has been hailed** a hero after she jumped into a canal to save a child's life. Kate Mills, three, fell into the canal while strapped into her pushchair. The incident **was seen** by several passers-by from the tow-path, but it was the girl who leapt into the water and dragged the buggy to the surface. Kate and the girl **were pulled** from the water by a passing fireman and **taken** to hospital by ambulance. They **were** both **discharged** after a brief check-up. The girl, who left the hospital without revealing her name, **has not yet been identified** but **she is believed** by locals to be from outside the area.

A heroic cockatoo that **was killed** last month as it tried to defend its owner may not have died in vain. **It's claimed** that 'Bird', who **was named** after the basketball player Larry Bird, may provide vital evidence in a murder trial. When Bird's owner, Kevin Butler, **was fatally attacked** at his home in Texas, the cockatoo fought back. Bird managed to wound the two assailants before **being stabbed to death** with a fork. Now **it's hoped** that DNA **scraped**

from Bird's claws will help convict the suspected killers.

- 3 3 The outlook for tomorrow's weather appears to be good.
4 It appears (that) Tom has been expelled from his school.
5 It seems (that) she's enjoying life now that the trial is over.
6 The ousted dictator seemed to have left the country.
7 It seemed (that) the spokesman was avoiding the journalist's questions.
8 The gang would appear to have been arrested by the police.
9 Their marriage appears to have broken up.
10 It would appear (that) the athlete has failed the drugs test.
- 4 1 1 Mobile phone 2 lands 3 newspaper
2 1 g 2 b 3 e 4 d 5 a 6 h 7 f 8 c

3 Story 1

- 1 F He was a novice.
2 T
3 T
4 F They called to see if he wanted to buy any more minutes, as his pay-as-you-go credit had run out.
5 F They phoned him to keep his spirits up.

Story 2

- 1 He was taking part in a gliding contest.
2 He was beginning to lose altitude.
3 Because he'd landed not in a field but on the cricket pitch at the royal palace at Balmoral.
4 She'd been very interested in the proceedings and was glad that the pilot was uninjured.

Story 3

Amount of compensation	Reason for compensation	Why was he / she partly to blame?
Stella Liebeck \$2.9 million	She was burnt by scalding coffee	She had spilt the coffee herself
Carl Truman \$74,000	His hand was run over by a neighbour's car	He was trying to steal the hubcaps from the wheels
Amber Carson \$113,000	She slipped on a spilt soft drink	She had thrown the drink over her boyfriend

- 5 2 Two elderly Americans have travelled to Scotland to meet the descendants of the fishermen who pulled them out of the Atlantic seventy years ago. Janet Lee Hutchinson, 77, and her sister, Kathryn, 78, were six and eight when their parents' plane came down off Greenland in 1932. In danger of freezing and without any food at all, they would have died had it not been for the crew of the *Lord Talbot*, who negotiated ice floes to reach them. 'They gave us the chance to have the rest of our lives', said Kathryn.

- 6 1 1 outcome 2 upkeep 3 spin-off
4 output 5 backlash 6 setback
7 check-up 8 drawback 9 downpour
10 breakthrough 11 upshot 12 shake-up
2 1 c 2 f 3 a 4 e 5 b 6 d
- 7 2 pain / pains 3 terms / term
4 experience / experiences 5 good / goods
6 lengths / length 7 ground / grounds
8 damage / damages
- 8 1 rip ... off 2 sold out 3 get together
4 crack down 5 write off 6 broke out
7 sell-out 8 crack-down 9 outbreak
10 get-together 11 rip-off 12 write-off
- 9 1 2 d ins and outs
3 a give and take
4 f wheeling and dealing
5 e touch and go
6 c part and parcel
7 j by and large
8 i as and when
9 h first and foremost
10 l far and wide
11 k loud and clear
12 g now and again
13 n hit and miss
14 p live and learn
15 r wait and see
16 m pick and choose
17 o rant and rave
18 q chop and change
- 2 1 touch and go 2 chopping and changing
3 By and large 4 live and learn
5 give and take 6 loud and clear
7 ranting and raving 8 as and when
9 part and parcel 10 first and foremost

UNIT 7

- 1 1 2 should get / should be getting
3 must have been
4 should have been
5 must have forgotten
6 can't have forgotten / won't have forgotten
7 'll have been / must have been
8 'll have / must have
9 'll be driving / must be driving
10 'll be / must be
- 2 1 must be / must have been
2 can't have got
3 must have been spending
4 'll be / must be
5 'll get / should get
- 2 2 have thought / think 3 not have forgotten
4 give 5 have planned / be planning
6 have been run over 7 have frightened
8 be hiding / have hidden 9 be able to 10 be
11 be feeding 12 be 13 be / have been
14 be having 15 be 16 have bought
- 3 1 do ... have to / do ... need to
needn't / don't need to
must / have to / need to
2 must
had to

- 3 must/have to, need to / must
 4 mustn't
 5 having to
 6 to have to
 7 'd have to
 8 needn't / don't have to
 9 have to / need to
 10 needn't have
 11 needn't have
 12 don't have to / don't need to
- 4 1 1 b must 2 c must 3 a must
 4 f should 5 d shouldn't 6 e should
 7 i 'll 8 g will ... will 9 h 'll
 10 l can't 11 j can't 12 k can
 13 n might 14 m might 15 o might
- 2 1 1 You can't be serious! 2 I might have guessed 3 You might well ask.
 4 I must say, 5 you'll see.
- 2 6 it's a must. 7 I shouldn't wonder
 8 you can say that again! 9 I must say,
 10 You must be joking!
- 5 2 1 F He fears that if she's silly, stubborn and moody, she won't make him happy.
 2 T
 3 F He doesn't want Lizzy to marry Mr Collins.
- 3 2 line 4 3 line 14 4 line 21 5 line 27
 6 line 36 7 line 42 8 line 46 9 line 61
 10 line 62
- 4 1 I'll make Lizzy see sense – you can be sure of that.
 2 [She] doesn't know what's good for her
 3 if she does have such a problem with moodiness
 4 we'll sort it out with her in no time at all
 5 We're all going frantic
 6 I'm afraid I really don't follow you
 7 And what am I supposed to do about it?
 8 I'll tell her what I think.
 9 You've now got a very difficult choice to make
 10 you'll have to break off your relationship with one of your parents
- 5 1 I don't know if
 2 it would be better
 3 What are you talking about?
 4 Isn't that so / right?
- 6 2 a Where can he have got to?
 b Where can he have got to?
 3 b I could hardly walk home.
 a I could hardly walk home.
 4 a You could close the door.
 b You could close the door.
 5 b Do you have to work all evening?
 a Do you have to work all evening?
 6 b You could have hit him.
 a You could have hit him.
- 7 1 delivery room 2 addicted 3 abuse
 4 clutch 5 sigh 6 veer 7 weep 8 fierce
 9 nappy 10 contradict 11 snowbound
 12 astounded 13 ointment

- 8 2 outspoken 3 overwhelming 4 uphill
 5 backdated 6 background 7 overgrown
 8 downright 9 underground 10 upbeat
 11 outgoing 12 underhand
- 9 2 **with** doesn't she feel at ease with
 3 **of** is the dove a symbol of
 4 **of** did he dream of becoming one day
 5 **of** department is he in charge of
 6 **of** is he in need of
 7 **with** did she have a good relationship with
 8 **in** did they invest their money in
 9 **of** did he take advantage of
 10 **for** of his paintings is he famous for

Endquotes

- 1 Better late than never.
 2 Drink is the curse of the working classes.
 3 Time flies when you're having fun.

UNIT 8

- 1 3 would 4 'd be / 'll be 5 didn't / don't
 6 & 7 'd like to have turned down / 'd have liked to turn down 8 would 9 understood
 10 were / are 11 ever sell / 've ever sold
 12 hadn't sat down 13 was 14 was
 15 hadn't admired 16 called 17 said
 18 wouldn't believe 19 went 20 won't last
 21 're enjoying 22 won't be
 23 were going / went 24 'd be
- 2 2 If only we liked modern art.
 3 I wish I were / was enjoying this book.
 4 If only she'd been able to find her wallet.
 5 If only I hadn't been made redundant.
 6 I wish I hadn't smoked so much when I was young.
 7 If only he'd apologize for his rudeness.
 8 She wishes she hadn't left before I arrived.
 9 If only I'd noticed the 'Low Bridge' sign.
- 3 2 would – past habit
 3 had
 4 would – conditional
 5 had
 6 would – conditional
 7 would – past habit
 8 would – future in the past
- 4 2 If Jane weren't / wasn't a very reliable journalist, she wouldn't have been promoted to desk editor.
 3 If I weren't / wasn't afraid of travelling by air, I wouldn't have had to go to Italy by train.
 4 Justin wouldn't be broke if he hadn't spent all his money on a painting.
 5 If she knew anything / something about first aid, she could have helped him.
 6 If I'd looked after my teeth, I wouldn't have false ones now.
 7 If I had a fax machine, I could have sent the document last night.
 8 If you weren't so gullible, you wouldn't have believed all the lies he told you.
- 5 1 1 A 2 B 3 B 4 A
 2 1 T
 2 T
 3 F The background is deep red.

- 4 F He uses sand. The paint is so thick it's almost like lava.
 5 F The exhibition was in London.
 6 T
- 3 1 packed with 2 resonates with us
 3 works out at 4 glittering 5 meditative
 6 composition 7 associate 8 makes me think of 9 value and the precariousness
- 6 2 I'd go / I'd be going if it weren't / wasn't raining.
 3 If he hadn't insulted me, I wouldn't have left.
 4 If you'd eaten, you wouldn't be hungry now.
 5 If I liked plants, I'd have bought one.
 6 If the weather'd improved, we'd be able to go out.
 7 If I'd been free, I'd have helped.
 8 He wouldn't have been angry if she'd phoned.
 9 I wouldn't have rung the police if I hadn't been terrified.
 10 If she'd been offered the job, she wouldn't be upset.
 11 She'd have contacted you if there'd been any problems.
 12 If I'd been on time, he wouldn't have left without me.
- 7 1 g 2 c 3 d 4 f 5 b 6 h 7 l 8 j 9 e
 10 a 11 k 12 i
- 8 1 1 c eye 2 e leg 3 g neck 4 i foot
 5 a chest 6 d ear 7 f face 8 j finger
 9 h tongue 10 b shoulder
- 2 1 putting a brave face on it
 2 keep an eye on
 3 giving me the cold shoulder
 4 play it by ear
 5 pulling your leg
 6 put your foot in it
 7 get it off your chest
 8 pain in the neck
 9 put my finger on it
 10 on the tip of my tongue
- 9 1 crush 2 snaps / breaks. 3 cracked
 4 break 5 shatter 6 burst 7 splinter
 8 cracked / broke / snapped 9 burst
 10 broke 11 shattered 12 crush
 13 snapped 14 splinter
- 10 1 1 h 2 f 3 c 4 e 5 a 6 g 7 d 8 b
 2 1 stand by 2 assaulting 3 worn me out! / exhausted me! 4 abolish
 5 restore 6 Stick up for yourself!
 7 surrendered 8 told me off

UNIT 9

- 1 1 2 She avoids getting into arguments with her boss.
 3 He gave up smoking in 1998.
 4 Did you manage to arrive on time despite the traffic?
 5 The minister admitted making / having made a mistake.
 6 She encouraged me to apply for the job.
 7 He suggested going out for a meal.
 8 Dave regrets losing / having lost his temper.

- 9 I apologized for not phoning / I apologized for not having phoned.
 10 Dad refused to let Kate go to the music festival.
 11 She agreed to lend me £100.
 12 He promised to do better.
- 2 2 to use 3 being kept / to be kept
 4 emigrating 5 to be insulted / being insulted 6 convincing 7 to call
 8 to be allowed 9 to swim / swim
 10 to feel 11 lying 12 being told off
- 2 I couldn't help **wondering** if I was dreaming
 He said he wanted **us to join** in the celebrations
 and so would let us **have** the whole day off school.
 We were keen to **welcome** the people arriving from the east.
 At first the border guards attempted to **control** the flow of cars
 After a while they didn't prevent people **(from) climbing** the Wall either.
 and we all carried on **dancing**.
 and suggested **that we knock** chunks of concrete off the wall.
 I remember **waving** to the East German guards
 Only yesterday they would have been ordered to **shoot** us!
- 3 2 to forget, soaking 3 making, to make
 4 seeing, to call 5 reading, to rain
 6 writing, to make 7 (to) find, laughing
 8 taking, to make 9 cooking, to cook
 10 to inform, buying
- 4 1 turn, go 2 having 3 reading
 4 coming 5 pounding
- 5 2 a Catherine of Aragon
 b Jane Seymour
 c Catherine Parr
- 3 1 divorced 2 beheaded 3 divorced
 4 survived 5 extravagant 6 Dissolution
 7 destroyed
- 4 1 Incorrect: Henry came to the throne in *about 1550*. Correct: 1509.
 2 Incorrect: *beheaded, divorced, died, beheaded, divorced, survived*. Correct: *divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived*.
 3 Incorrect: Anne Boleyn was ... *the first*. Correct: Anne Boleyn was the *second* wife.
 4 Incorrect: *none of his marriages lasted very long*. Correct: Henry's first marriage to Catherine of Aragon lasted *twenty-four years*.
 5 Incorrect: Henry had *two* children. Correct: *three* children.
- 5 1 renowned 2 certainly lived it up
 3 recall 4 sequence 5 handy
 6 splitting with 7 set fire to
- 6 1 a *bean* and *been*
 b First the waiter says *bean* and then the woman says *been*.
 2 a *whine* and *wine*
 b *whine*
 3 verbs

- 7 1 2 attack 3 conquer 4 demolition
 5 deploy 6 destruction 7 invade
 8 sinking 9 storm 10 revolution / revolt
 11 threaten 12 wound / wounding
- 2 1 sinking / destruction 2 Storming, Revolution 3 was ... destroyed
 4 wound 5 attacked 6 invaded
 7 threat 8 was assassinated 9 deploy
 10 sank/was sunk
- 8 1 1 conquered 2 deposed 3 decline
 4 collapse 5 establishment
 6 characterized 7 flowering
- 2 8 corruption 9 decades 10 movement
 11 era 12 advent 13 crisis 14 rivalry
 15 Pact
- 9 1 1 accuse sb of lying 2 charge sb for a meal
 3 congratulate sb on winning
 4 deal with an issue 5 force sb into *resigning* 6 *involve sb in a scheme*
 7 hold sth against sb 8 shout at sb angrily
 9 subject sb to an ordeal 10 warn sb about a danger
- 2 2 be accused of 3 be dealt with
 4 to be / get involved in 5 be charged for
 6 be forced into 7 be congratulated on
 8 subjected to 9 've been warned about
 10 be held against
- 10 1 sheet 2 safe 3 bone 4 hard 5 flat
 6 gold 7 old boots 8 regular
 9 clear 10 feather
- 11 1 the wind 2 fish 3 cat and dog
 4 glove 5 leaf 6 horse 7 sieve
 8 chimney 9 log 10 dirt

UNIT 10

- 1 With some possible alternatives for the incorrect adverb–adjective combinations:
 1 very unfortunate
 2 utterly lucky (*lucky* is a gradable adjective): **very / extremely**
 3 rather terrifying (*terrifying* is an extreme adjective): **absolutely / quite / utterly**
 4 deeply disappointed
 5 very amazing (*amazing* is a limit adjective): **quite / utterly / simply / absolutely**
 6 incredibly fast
 7 extremely low
 8 completely small (*small* is a gradable adjective): **really / extremely / very**
 9 absolutely frightening (*frightening* is a limit adjective): **very / extremely / terribly**
 10 extremely difficult
 11 quite significant (*quite* can be used with *significant*, a limit adjective, but in the context it is not strong enough.): **really / very**
 12 entirely astonishing (impossible collocation): **absolutely / simply / utterly**
 13 utterly exhausted
 14 simply wonderful
 15 quite satisfying (*quite* can be used with *satisfying*, a limit adjective, but in the context it is not strong enough.): **extremely / very / terribly**
- 2 1 1 seriously 2 strongly (*thoroughly* would also be possible) 3 freely 4 entirely
 5 sincerely 6 thoroughly
- 2 7 greatly (*fully, entirely, really* would also be possible)
 8 entirely (*really* would also be possible)
 9 fully (*entirely* would also be possible)
 10 deeply
 11 sincerely (*really* would also be possible)
 12 really
- 3 2 a Frankly, I can't answer that question.
 b I can't answer that question frankly.
- 3 a Obviously he realized that she wasn't well. / He obviously realized that she wasn't well.
 b He realized that she obviously wasn't well.
- 4 a Very sensibly, he discussed the design with her.
 b He discussed the design very sensibly with her. / He discussed the design with her very sensibly.
- 5 a Honestly, I don't think she can answer your questions. / I don't honestly think she can answer your questions.
 b I don't think she can answer your questions honestly.
- 6 a I only saw him yesterday at the gym. / I saw him yesterday only at the gym.
 b I saw him only yesterday at the gym.
- 7 a Actually, he told her what he thought of her. / He actually told her what he thought of her.
 b He told her what he actually thought of her.
- 8 a She agreed to speak to him kindly.
 b She kindly agreed to speak to him.
- 9 a I'm quite sure he's clever.
 b I'm sure he's quite clever.
- 10 a They well knew he was able to cook.
 b They knew he was able to cook well.
- 4 1 1 lacks drama and excitement
 2 have trouble filming the ball in motion
 3 applaud when the ball is hit
 4 The only interesting bit is
 5 used to dislike snooker but now likes it
 6 snooker players are incredibly skilful
 7 he concentrated on getting the ball into the pocket
 8 similar to chess
- 2 1 leaves me completely cold 2 agonizing ... *deliberating* 3 completely farcical
 4 fathom 5 cause for celebration
 6 switch off 7 physical agility 8 finally dawned on me 9 a tall order 10 akin to
- 5 1 frisked 2 scratched 3 winking
 4 clapped 5 nudged 6 squeezed
 7 shoving 8 hugged 9 spit 10 pinch
 11 munching 12 rubbed
- 6 1 2 march 3 sway 4 hop 5 stroll
 6 tiptoe 7 crawl 8 limp 9 stumble
 10 sprint
- 2 1 limp 2 tiptoeing 3 crawling
 4 stumbled 5 marched 6 hop 7 swayed
 8 crept

7 Weak – Limit – Extreme 1 – Extreme 2
 irritated – angry – furious – livid
 significant – important – crucial – vital
 content – happy – delighted – ecstatic
 pretty – beautiful – gorgeous – stunning
 sizeable – big – enormous – gigantic
 chilly – cold – freezing – perishing
 amusing – funny – hilarious – hysterical
 apprehensive – frightened – terrified – petrified
 sleepy – tired – shattered – exhausted
 fed up – sad – inconsolable – grief-stricken

8 1 crucial gigantic ecstatic perishing

- 3 1 'Were you angry?'
 'I was **furious!**' or 'I was **livid!**'
 2 'Are you happy?'
 'I'm absolutely **delighted.**' or
 'I'm absolutely **ecstatic.**'
 3 'Is it a big house?'
 'It's **enormous!**' or 'It's **huge!**'
 4 'Is it an important document?'
 'It's **vital!**' or 'It's **crucial!**'
 5 'Are you cold?'
 'I'm **freezing!**' or 'I'm **perishing!**'
 6 'Do you think she's pretty?'
 'Yes, she's **gorgeous!**' or
 'Yes, she's **stunning!**'
 7 'Are you tired?'
 'I'm **shattered!**' or 'I'm **exhausted!**'
 8 'Was James a bit sad?'
 'He was **grief-stricken!**' or
 'He was **inconsolable!**'
 9 'Were you frightened?'
 'I was **petrified!**' or 'I was **terrified!**'
- 9 1** 1 improving (break up)
 2 ending (set off)
 3 solving (wear out)
 4 reducing (get down)
- 2 1 brush up 2 Turn down 3 worked out
 4 do up 5 logged off 6 cool down
 7 cut down 8 call off 9 find out
 10 cut off 11 looking up 12 broke off
 13 sort out 14 figure out / work out
 15 Cheer up

UNIT 11

- 1** 1 2ND 3D 4ND 5D 6ND 7D
 8D 9B 10D
- 2 1d The computer (which / that) they use
 to calculate weather patterns has
 malfunctioned. OR
 The computer, which they use to
 calculate weather patterns, has
 malfunctioned.
 2g My teenage children, who don't even
 know who Michelangelo was, are
 coming with us on a trip to Italy.
 3j I'd like you to meet someone (who)
 I've been meaning to introduce you
 to for ages.
 4f Computers, which have become much
 more powerful and reliable in the last
 15 years, have revolutionized
 communications.

- 5e I can remember a time when foreign
 travel was exclusively for the wealthy.
 6c My younger brother, who has a bizarre
 sense of humour, gave me a wig for
 Christmas.
 7a The people whose car was stolen had to
 take the train home.
 8b Would you like to watch the video
 (which / that) I made on my last
 holiday?
 9h I don't like travel brochures which / that
 often make extravagant claims about
 holiday resorts. OR
 I don't like travel brochures, which
 often make extravagant claims about
 holiday resorts.
 10i The island (which / that) I'd most like
 to visit is Madagascar.

- 2 1** The island of Malta, **which** is situated south
 of Sicily and which used to be a British
 colony, gained its independence in 1964.
 2 **A man (who / that) I was talking to**
 recently told me a joke, which was very
 funny, but **which** I've unfortunately
 forgotten.
 3 The Inuit, who we used to call 'Eskimos',
 are an ancient people.
 4 Pete, the guy **whose** car I borrowed last
 week, is visiting his mum, **who's** ill.
 5 You need a passport for the countries to
which you're travelling.
- 3** My husband and I have just had a holiday
 which your agency organized and which I feel
 I must complain about. When we arrived at
 the airport, the tour guide who was supposed
 to take us to the hotel wasn't there. We had to
 take a taxi, which cost a lot of money.
 In the brochure which you sent us two
 months ago, it said that our hotel was 'a stone's
 throw from a golden beach fringed by coconut
 palms', which wasn't true. In fact it was three
 miles from the coast, and the 'beach', where we
 went on our first day, wasn't sandy at all, but
 rocky and muddy. As if that wasn't bad
 enough, to get to the beach you had to cross a
 motorway which was full of speeding traffic!
 As for the hotel, which you said had 'all
 modern conveniences', it was dirty and old.
 When we came to see you, you told us about
 the wonderful food, which you promised us
 would be of an internationally high standard.
 In fact dinner, which they didn't serve until
 10 (when everyone was wanting to go to bed),
 was the same every night. I feel your
 company, whose motto is 'We aim to please',
 owes us an apology and a refund. Five
 hundred pounds, which is half the cost of the
 holiday, would be an acceptable amount.
- 4 2** Viewed from this angle, the cliffs look very
 tall.
 3 He got run over crossing the road.
 4 I walked down the road humming to myself.
 5 Weather permitting, we can go on a tour of
 the island tomorrow.
 6 Having eaten earlier, she wasn't hungry.
 7 Living near the sea, I get plenty of
 opportunities to go swimming.

- 8 Having visited Zanzibar, I flew on to the
 Seychelles.
 9 Rejected by his peers and lacking in
 confidence, David would certainly benefit
 from a change of school.
 10 She spilt wine on her dress, completely
 ruining it.
- 5 1** 1 parking 2 Taken 3 left 4 borrowed
 5 requiring 6 swimming 7 travelling
 8 applied 9 delivered 10 paying
- 6 2** He read a book while eating his supper. /
 While eating his supper, he read a book.
 3 By investing wisely, he made a lot of money. /
 He made a lot of money by investing wisely.
 4 Since coming to live in the country a few
 years ago, I now realize how much I hated
 living in town.
 5 After / On graduating from university, he
 went off to work in Australia.
 6 When going abroad, it is advisable to take
 out travel insurance.
 7 I came across a wonderful book while
 browsing in our local bookshop.
 While browsing in our local bookshop, I
 came across a wonderful book.
 8 By working hard, I managed to pass all my
 exams. / I managed to pass all my exams by
 working hard.
 9 When opening a tin, be careful not to cut
 yourself.
 10 On / After hearing the weather forecast, we
 decided not to go camping in the
 mountains.
- 7 1** 3, 10, 5, 1, 6, 8, 2, 7, 4, 9
- 2 1 T
 2 F News of it having been climbed
 reached London on that day.
 3 T
 4 T
 5 F James said it's the best job in the world
 and that if he was really serious about it
 he should give up his job as a geologist
 immediately.
 6 T
 7 T
 8 F They've remained the very best of
 friends.
- 3 1b 2e 3g 4f 5c 6a 7d
- 8 1** ●●● colony, desolate, dialect, seasonal
 temperate
 2 ●●● depression, eruption, exotic,
 explorer, volcanic
 3 ●●●● agriculture, isolated, situated,
 supermarket
 4 ●●●● autonomous, community, economy,
 inhabitant, magnificent
 5 ●●●● economic, independence,
 population, unemployment
- 9** Today was extremely hot and humid. This
 morning I left the hotel at ten and ventured
 into **noisy, crowded, downtown** Kyoto.
 I headed for Shisen-do, a temple that a
 friend of mine said I shouldn't miss. Although
 I was wearing **light, cool, cotton** clothing
 I was already sweating after twenty minutes.
 So when I reached the temple and walked

in I was struck by the **dark, peaceful** interior. Shisen-do is a **beautiful, old, wooden** temple built with great simplicity and grace, surrounded by tall, ancient maple trees and overlooking a **large, deep** pond with moss-covered rocks. There is always the sound of running water in Japanese temples and to the left of the pond was a fountain with a **long, black, bamboo** tube which tipped backwards when it was full of water, making a soft knocking sound on the stone beneath. While I was sitting cross-legged on the tatami mat, looking out at the garden, I got into conversation with an **interesting young** man wearing a **blue cotton** robe. He told me he came there to meditate every day. I could see why. When I left, I experienced an incredible sense of calm and well-being, and as I sat having a **long, cold** drink in a lovely little café not far away, I realized that I hadn't felt like that in a very long time.

- 10** 1 cliffs 2 Reef 3 waterfall 4 Bay
5 Canyon 6 peak 7 peninsula
8 Estuary 9 Delta 10 Plains
- 11** 2 dazzle 3 glow 4 flares 5 flash
6 shine 7 sparkling / sparkle 8 flicker
9 glowing 10 shines 11 flashes
12 twinkling 13 flared 14 dazzled
15 flicker 16 sparkle
- 12** 1 1 at 2 on 3 in 4 by
2 1 at your disposal 2 by chance
3 in common 4 at full speed
5 on duty 6 on a knife-edge 7 in tears
8 at regular intervals 9 By the look of
things 10 in advance 11 by heart
12 on show

UNIT 12

- 1** 1 Even though 2 owing to 3 so that
4 in such a way that 5 Having long had
6 As a result, 7 As soon as 8 although
9 Because of 10 as long as 11 Consequently
12 so as not to 13 no matter
- 2** 2 Much as I admire her, I find her difficult to get on with.
3 Despite leaving / Despite the fact that he left school without any qualifications, he's now one of the richest people in the world.
4 Although I don't believe in miracles, his recovery seems to defy medical explanation.
5 My grandfather can describe in great detail events that took place fifty years ago. However, he often can't remember what he had for breakfast.
6 A foot of snow fell overnight. Nevertheless, the trains were still running.
7 There were four key players missing from the team. All the same, they managed to draw the match.
8 The painting will definitely increase in value. On the other hand, you might consider selling it now if you need the money.
9 Whereas Kate was offered a place at university immediately, Martin was rejected and is planning to go abroad. / Kate was

offered a place at university immediately, whereas Martin was rejected and is planning to go abroad.

- 10 Even though his watch cost a fortune, it's very inaccurate.
- 3** 1 'Why did you tread on his toe?'
'I didn't mean to!'
2 'Your boots are all muddy!'
'I've been working in the garden.'
3 She arrived late for the meeting.
4 I wish you'd just be quiet for a moment!
I just wish you'd be quiet for a moment!
I wish you'd be quiet for just a moment!
5 Don't forget to phone mum, will you?
6 Never have I eaten so much in one day!
7 Only when he collapsed did I realize he was seriously ill.
8 It has been alleged that he had an affair. He has been alleged to have had an affair.
9 There are expected to be 300 people at the reception.
300 people are expected to be at the reception.
- 10 Do you think we'll be able to travel to other planets by the end of the century?
11 It's ten o'clock, so I think Jo will be arriving in Hong Kong at the moment.
12 If you were taller you could reach the shelf.
13 I wish you'd come with me to London.
14 I'd rather you did it yourself.
15 I regretted shouting at him as he was really upset.
16 I'm not used to writing with my left hand. It's really difficult.
17 I fully / totally / absolutely / quite agree with you.
18 What an absolutely delicious meal!
19 He passed his driving test, which surprised me.
20 Budapest, which has a population of two million, lies on the river Danube.
21 Climbing the hill, we had a fantastic view. As we climbed the hill the view was fantastic. (The original sentence suggests that it was the view that was climbing the hill!)
- 4** 1 9 Price, 1 Location, 4 Condition of house, 6 Kitchen, 7 Dining room, 5 Living room, 3 Front garden, 8 Back garden, 2 Parking
- 2 2 ... the local shops are within walking distance.
3 ... there's a regular bus service into the city centre.
4 It's ideal for the DIY enthusiast. A lick of paint certainly wouldn't go amiss.
5 ... the roof is in need of some attention.
6 A little on the old side perhaps. Ideal for modernizing!
7 ... it's not exactly enormous, ...
8 It isn't the brightest room in the house, ...
9 ... the garden is very mature and well-established.
10 Not exactly cheap, I grant you, ...
- 5** 1 You didn't really like it, did you? I thought it was awful.
2 You didn't really like it, did you? You didn't eat much.

- 3 I liked the scenery, but the acting was poor.
4 I told Peter.
5 I told you.
6 I told her.
7 If I get the job.
8 Not the Robbie Williams!
9 I thought you'd paid it!
10 It doesn't matter who pays it as long as one of us does.
11 I wouldn't give it to anyone.
12 I didn't give it to him. He bought it from me.
- 6** 1 antique 2 ancient 3 current
4 up-to-date 5 biased 6 bigoted
7 impartial 8 open-minded 9 impeccable
10 immaculate 11 flawed 12 faulty
13 petty 14 trivial 15 urgent 16 vital
- 7** Across 1 modernity 2 unreliable
3 everlasting 4 abstract 5 inaccurate
6 urban 7 calendar 8 phenomena
9 patience 10 punctuality 11 frenetic
- Down 1 measurement
- 8** 1 sorted ... out 2 fell back 3 catch up with
4 stood up for 5 Pick ... up 6 covered up
7 pinned ... down 8 see through
9 picked up 10 fall back
11 pinned ... down 12 Stand up for
13 sort ... out 14 cover up 15 see through
16 catch up with
- 9** 1 1 b 2 k 3 d 4 j 5 e 6 g 7 c 8 f
9 a 10 l 11 h 12 i
2 1 behind the times 2 many a time
3 in the nick of time 4 About time too!
5 biding my time 6 before my time
7 Time will tell 8 for old times' sake
9 time to kill 10 for the time being

Endquotes on time

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

Phonetic symbols

Consonants

1	/p/	as in	pen /pen/
2	/b/	as in	big /bɪg/
3	/t/	as in	tea /ti:/
4	/d/	as in	do /du:/
5	/k/	as in	cat /kæt/
6	/g/	as in	go /gəʊ/
7	/f/	as in	four /fɔ:/
8	/v/	as in	very /'veri/
9	/s/	as in	son /sʌn/
10	/z/	as in	zoo /zu:/
11	/l/	as in	live /lɪv/
12	/m/	as in	my /maɪ/
13	/n/	as in	near /nɪə/
14	/h/	as in	happy /'hæpi/
15	/r/	as in	red /red/
16	/j/	as in	yes /jes/
17	/w/	as in	want /wɒnt/
18	/θ/	as in	thanks /θæŋks/
19	/ð/	as in	the /ðə/
20	/ʃ/	as in	she /ʃi:/
21	/ʒ/	as in	television /'telɪvɪʒn/
22	/tʃ/	as in	child /tʃaɪld/
23	/dʒ/	as in	German /'dʒɜ:mən/
24	/ŋ/	as in	English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

Vowels

25	/i:/	as in	see /si:/
26	/ɪ/	as in	his /hɪz/
27	/i/	as in	twenty /'twenti/
28	/e/	as in	ten /ten/
29	/æ/	as in	stamp /stæmp/
30	/ɑ:/	as in	father /'fɑ:ðə/
31	/ɒ/	as in	hot /hɒt/
32	/ɔ:/	as in	morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/
33	/ʊ/	as in	football /'fʊtbɔ:l/
34	/u:/	as in	you /ju:/
35	/ʌ/	as in	sun /sʌn/
36	/ɜ:/	as in	learn /lɜ:n/
37	/ə/	as in	letter /'letə/

Diphthongs (two vowels together)

38	/eɪ/	as in	name /neɪm/
39	/əʊ/	as in	no /nəʊ/
40	/aɪ/	as in	my /maɪ/
41	/aʊ/	as in	how /haʊ/
42	/ɔɪ/	as in	boy /bɔɪ/
43	/ɪə/	as in	hear /hɪə/
44	/eə/	as in	where /weə/
45	/ʊə/	as in	tour /tʊə/