

# PROSPECTS

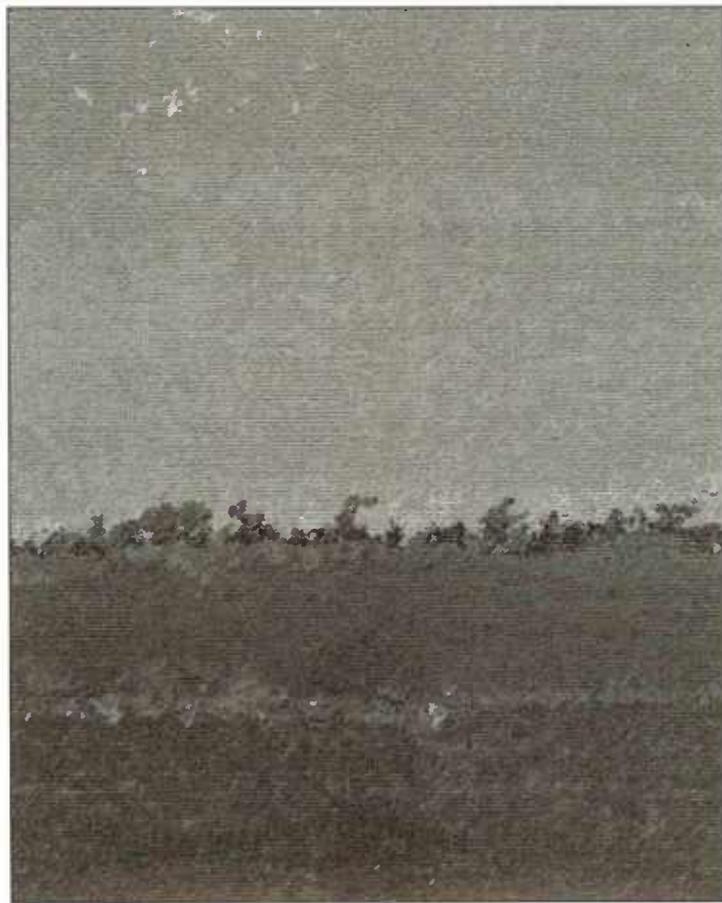
**WORKBOOK**  
**SUPER ADVANCED**

**DEIRDRE HOWARD-WILLIAMS**  
**MICHAEL VINCE**

# PROSPECTS

**WORKBOOK**

**SUPER ADVANCED**



**DEIRDRE HOWARD-WILLIAMS**

**MARY TOMALIN**

**MICHAEL VINCE**

---

# Contents

---

Unit 1	Changing world	4
Unit 2	Absolute power	9
Unit 3	High drama	14
Unit 4	American dream	18
Unit 5	Burning ambition	23
Unit 6	Time travel	27
Unit 7	A question of class	31
Unit 8	Down under	36
Unit 9	Typically English	41
Unit 10	Positive thinking	45
Unit 11	Women's work	49
Unit 12	Comic relief	53
Unit 13	Unrequited love	58
Unit 14	Crime doesn't pay	63
Unit 15	Star quality	67
Unit 16	Gothic horror	72
Unit 17	Dark secret	77
Unit 18	Fantasy world	81
Unit 19	Eternal youth	86
Unit 20	Travel bug	91
<b>Glossary of literary terms</b>		96

# 1 Changing world

## 1 Reading

Read this article about the house of the future and then answer the questions that follow.

A peaceful Swiss village one hour's drive from Zurich is the rather surprising setting for Europe's first inhabited 'smart house' where the lifestyle of the future is being tested by a family of four living in a fully automated 'internet home'.

The couple and their two teenage children have not regretted the move for a moment. The house looks after their every need and can even check their health by taking samples to test every time they use the bathroom and warning if a trip to the doctors is advisable. They can recline on a sofa with a built-in massager while today's newspaper is projected on the wall via the internet and an automatic mower keeps the lawn in perfect condition. A mobile phone call to the house orders the cooker to start heating up the evening meal while they are

still driving home.

The house is part of a three-year project to see how people live with and react to new technology. The couple's job is to test the devices, discover their weaknesses and make suggestions for improvements. The house intentionally looks just like a normal house from the outside and is designed to show that you can have a normal life with top technology, not being controlled by it, but directing the technology to suit your own lifestyle.

All the household appliances can be operated by computers, mobile phones or touch pads – from all around the house and from practically anywhere in the world via a 24-hour internet connection. The technology makes living much simpler and does away with many basic household chores. For

example, you don't need to go shopping as the house can read the bar codes of empty food packets in the bin and then forward a shopping list to the supermarket. When a courier arrives with the food, the delivery can be left in a 'Skybox' – a large box with special compartments for frozen food – while a text message or email informs the family that it has arrived.

Life is also safer. The front door is opened by a fingerprint system and the entire house can be monitored by mobile phone. If you're worried that you may not have turned the oven off, you can just get the house to check. And no need to go out to queue up for the cinema – the television has Dolby Surround Sound and projects the image onto the walls. So sit back and enjoy the latest videos while the house takes care of all the rest.

**a** The article would benefit from a title. Suggest one that would get the reader's attention.

**b** Find the following ten words. The first letter of each is given. See if you can think of the word yourself before looking back at the passage.

- 1 **s** \_\_\_\_\_ a small quantity of something that can be used for examination.
- 2 **c** \_\_\_\_\_ unpleasant or boring tasks.
- 3 **r** \_\_\_\_\_ to sit leaning back.
- 4 **b** \_\_\_\_\_ a pattern of stripes printed on a product.
- 5 **l** \_\_\_\_\_ an area of grass kept short, often in a garden.
- 6 **c** \_\_\_\_\_ a person who delivers letters, parcels or supplies.
- 7 **m** \_\_\_\_\_ checked regularly.
- 8 **a** \_\_\_\_\_ worked by machine without human intervention.
- 9 **m** \_\_\_\_\_ a machine that cuts the grass.
- 10 **s** \_\_\_\_\_ the surroundings for a building, event, story.

**c** The words *appliance* and *device* are both used in the passage with similar meanings. Can you match the correct one with each definition?

- 1 An object that has been invented for a particular purpose  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A machine that does a particular job in your home  
\_\_\_\_\_

**d** Choose the correct word (*appliance(s)* or *device(s)*) to complete these sentences:

- 1 We need to have our gas \_\_\_\_\_ serviced regularly.
- 2 Computers are \_\_\_\_\_ for handling or processing information.
- 3 Television advertising is a very effective \_\_\_\_\_ for stimulating demand.
- 4 Keep all electrical \_\_\_\_\_ out of the reach of children.
- 5 There are hundreds of patented \_\_\_\_\_ for extracting energy from waves.

## 2 Writing

- a** Summarise the passage in no more than 50 words.

---



---



---



---



---



---

- b** Make the article more lively by adding some quotes from the family living there to create a final paragraph. Put some suitable words into the mouths of the husband, wife and at least one of the children.

e.g. The teenage daughter thinks the house is really 'cool'.  
 "I just love the sound system and it's great to ask my friends round and know we'll never run out of coke or crisps," she says. "If the house could only do my homework for me, it'd be just perfect!"



- c** Imagine you've just read this article and have decided to write to the editor expressing your opinion and pointing out what you see to be some of the drawbacks. You could consider such issues as cost, the need to constantly update technology, the danger of children getting lazy and uncreative etc.

Start your letter as follows and end with *Yours faithfully*.  
 Aim for about 200–250 words.

The Editor  
 Dear Sir,  
 I read with interest your recent article on fully automated living and while I understand people's enthusiasm for the smart house, I should also like to point out some of the potential drawbacks ...



## 3 Vocabulary: The odd word out

Here are some words from Unit 1 of the Student's Book. Circle the odd one out in each group, and explain your choice.

- 1 *hysteria* *panic* *alarm* *euphoria*

---



---

- 2 *ferment* *shimmer* *stir* *hubbub*

---



---

- 3 *accusation* *grievance* *enquiry* *protest*

---



---

- 4 *lime* *dazzle* *ochre* *chestnut*

---



---

- 5 *warning* *allegiance* *ultimatum* *demand*

---



---

- 6 *bawl* *reasonable* *mild* *guileless*

---



---

## 4 Vocabulary: Talking about change

- a** Here are nine verbs that are often used to talk about change. Write the noun from each verb next to it.

- increase \_\_\_\_\_  
 decrease \_\_\_\_\_  
 improve \_\_\_\_\_  
 deteriorate \_\_\_\_\_  
 decline \_\_\_\_\_  
 widen \_\_\_\_\_  
 phase out \_\_\_\_\_  
 progress \_\_\_\_\_  
 enlarge \_\_\_\_\_

- b** Now nine nouns associated with change. Write the corresponding verb for each one:

- extension \_\_\_\_\_  
 introduction \_\_\_\_\_  
 build-up \_\_\_\_\_  
 weakening \_\_\_\_\_  
 raising \_\_\_\_\_  
 expansion \_\_\_\_\_  
 shrinking \_\_\_\_\_  
 reduction \_\_\_\_\_  
 cuts \_\_\_\_\_

# 1 Unit

- c Use the words from 4a and 4b to comment on changes in your country in the areas of education, crime, marriage or work. Remember to use suitable adjectives and adverbs (*dramatic / steady / constant / sharp / gradual / general* etc.)

e.g. The number of students at university is expanding every year but many people say the level of education they receive is rapidly deteriorating. There has been a sharp reduction in student grants which has led to a dramatic increase in student debt.



## 5 Style and usage: Similes

Using similes can be an effective way of making your writing more vivid and interesting – but be careful neither to overuse them nor to have too much recourse to clichés. Note how similes are introduced by *like / as / as if*.

Complete the following sentences with a suitably stimulating simile:

e.g. *He ran down the bill...* like a dog finally let off the lead / as if the winds of change were blowing at his back.

- 1 She smiled at him \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 During the film they cried \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The rain fell all day \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The car stopped at the lights \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 People bought Christmas presents that year \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The city lay beneath me \_\_\_\_\_

## Pause for thought

“God, give us the serenity to accept what cannot be changed;

Give us the courage to change what should be changed;

Give us the wisdom to distinguish one from the other.”

Reinhold Niebuhr, prayer said to have been first published in 1951

## 6 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each numbered space to complete this passage.

It would seem an undeniable [1] \_\_\_\_\_ that technology and science have been responsible for mankind's slow [2] \_\_\_\_\_ from the caves of the Stone Age to the high-rise buildings of the twentieth century. Beginning with primitive man's [3] \_\_\_\_\_ of fire and his first attempts at tool-making, humans have sought ways of mastering their environment. The [4] \_\_\_\_\_ of the wheel, the development of agriculture, the invention of the printing press, the discovery that electricity can [5] \_\_\_\_\_ harnessed – each new advance has added to man's growing ascendancy over his world. At the start of the twenty-first century, much of the Western world lives in a [6] \_\_\_\_\_ of comfort unimaginable even fifty years ago. Agricultural methods have advanced to the [7] \_\_\_\_\_ that land previously [8] \_\_\_\_\_ of feeding hundreds can now feed thousands. Communication between opposite sides of the planet can take [9] \_\_\_\_\_ instantaneously. We are on the [10] \_\_\_\_\_ of cloning human beings, a scientific breakthrough that twenty years ago seemed [11] \_\_\_\_\_ fiction.

And yet it is science's very advances [12] \_\_\_\_\_ most threaten our future as a species. Recent reports from America's top scientific institutions make dire predictions about the speed at [13] \_\_\_\_\_ global warming is taking place. It is possible that the polar ice caps will melt, [14] \_\_\_\_\_ catastrophic flooding worldwide. If these events occur, it is science and the pollution that science creates that will have [15] \_\_\_\_\_ them about. Yet the world is [16] \_\_\_\_\_ much in love with the benefits that science brings to [17] \_\_\_\_\_ the changes that we need to halt climate change. [18] \_\_\_\_\_, for over half a century now, we have lived with the threat of nuclear annihilation, seemingly incapable of [19] \_\_\_\_\_ the weapons of mass destruction. Science, the great benefactor, may [20] \_\_\_\_\_ be our destroyer.

## 7 Written commentary

When the sirens sounded, Maria, who was clearing the kitchen, jumped, as she always did. Apart from that one startled reaction, she did not hesitate but went into her practised routine. She picked up the baby, who was playing on a blanket on the kitchen floor, and, holding him under one arm, seized the ready-packed backpack that lay on a chair and heaved it on to her back, calling her children as she did so. The two girls ran to her from the bedroom, where they had been resting. Dark circles under their eyes attested to nights of broken sleep, but there was a trust, also, in those eyes, that both wounded and moved her immeasurably.

'Let's go!' she shouted, and the three of them ran out of the front door of the flat, the eldest girl not forgetting to close the door behind them. Down five sets of stairs they clattered, part of a stream of women and children who ran beside them, each praying that they would reach the safety of the cellar before the big bang that might signify their end.

Once down there, the women turned on torches, and calling their children to them, put their arms round them for warmth. The roar of the bomber planes could be heard beneath the sound of the sirens and Maria silently cursed the men who brought the bombs.

'May their families suffer as ours do,' she whispered, and then regretted the thought, telling herself that she would never wish harm on innocent children.

'When will it stop, Mum?' asked her eldest daughter through chattering teeth, for she was unable to stop shaking.

Maria gave her a big sloppy kiss on the cheek. 'Soon,' she lied. 'Soon.'

**Comment in about 200–250 words upon the text above. Use the questions below to help you. Remember to give reasons for your opinions, and to back up your statements with examples from the text.**

- 1 Where is the text taken from, do you think?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 Do you find the passage sentimental or realistic?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 8 Grammar

**a Rewrite these pairs of sentences as a single sentence, so that the meaning stays the same. If possible, rewrite each one in two different ways: (i) With a prepositional relative clause in the middle of the sentence (ii) With the preposition at the end of the sentence. Put commas in where necessary.**

- 1 The country had a terrible human rights record. She had fled from this country.  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The guests enjoyed themselves immensely. Many of them had never met before.  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The man is not to be trusted. You bought the picture from the man.  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The books needed to be taken back to the library. She had enjoyed none of them.  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The man is a fraud. You are involved with this man.  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The money turned out to have been stolen. He had bought the flat with this money.  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 His Mercedes was damaged beyond repair. He had paid an enormous sum for his Mercedes.  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 1 Unit

## b Complete each sentence with a suitable word, if necessary.

- 1 You are talking about something \_\_\_\_\_ I don't understand.
- 2 He never believes what I say, \_\_\_\_\_ makes me furious.
- 3 The place \_\_\_\_\_ the soldiers made their last stand is just over the hill.
- 4 The vase \_\_\_\_\_ you are holding happens to be priceless.
- 5 He was an old and unhappy man, \_\_\_\_\_ no one cared for.
- 6 The millionaire \_\_\_\_\_ mansion burned down last month has simply bought another one.
- 7 Despite his reticence, \_\_\_\_\_ he wished to say was instantly clear to her.
- 8 There was a time \_\_\_\_\_ it was unwise to discuss such things in public.

## c Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Since you are unwilling to help me, I shall have to do it myself. UNWILLINGNESS  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 When she had reassured her husband, she set out to reassure the rest of the family. HAVING  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I would prefer it if you made your enquiries elsewhere. RATHER  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The accusation that he had deliberately deceived her upset him. BY  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I really regret having decided to remain in the city. WISH  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The last heatwave was five years ago. SINCE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 They refused to agree to the ultimatum. WOULD  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Although many seemed terrified by the news, she remained quite calm. DESPITE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## d Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Where would we go if the city was invaded?  
Supposing \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You shouldn't have become so hysterical.  
You ought \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 They forbade people to promenade in the central square.  
People weren't \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They told us that the allies had been defeated.  
What \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It seems clear that the army has withdrawn from the city.  
The army must \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What changed people's reactions?  
What caused \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The end of June brought a dry and dusty heat.  
June ended \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I have never experienced such deadening heat before.  
Never \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## e Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 If I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ what (happen) \_\_\_\_\_ the previous day, I \_\_\_\_\_ never (go) \_\_\_\_\_ there.
- 2 We finally (realise) \_\_\_\_\_ that the man we (invite) \_\_\_\_\_ for an interview had no intention of (take) \_\_\_\_\_ the job.
- 3 Although I saw them (whisper) \_\_\_\_\_ to one another I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ no idea what they (plan) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I recently (consider) \_\_\_\_\_ (take out) \_\_\_\_\_ life insurance but my husband (not feel) \_\_\_\_\_ it (to be worth) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) \_\_\_\_\_ the payments.
- 5 By the time they (get round to) \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) \_\_\_\_\_ the operation, he (be) \_\_\_\_\_ seriously ill.
- 6 It's six o'clock and although I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ all day I (achieve) \_\_\_\_\_ almost nothing.
- 7 Where's John? He might (work) \_\_\_\_\_ in the office, I'll ring and check.

# 2 Absolute power

## 1 Reading

Who would you vote for as the man or woman of the last millennium? Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.



### Gutenberg is man of the millennium

Most polls depend on votes from the public, but in a unique British survey one hundred of the most powerful world leaders were asked to propose the most significant figures of the past 1,000 years.

The results were often unexpected and surprising. Boris Yeltsin, the former Russian president, voted for Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet scientist who built the first Russian H-bomb and then spent the rest of his life protesting against it, winning the Nobel peace prize in 1975. White House sources said that Bill Clinton considered Martin Luther King and John F. Kennedy, before giving his vote to Thomas Jefferson, author of the American Declaration of Independence.

It was, however, scientists and engineers, rather than politicians or artists, who have made the biggest overall contribution to shaping the millennium. The clear winner was Johann Gutenberg, the mediaeval German goldsmith who invented the printing press, although, at a distance of six hundred years, he remains a semi-mythical figure. His great contribution was to create a universal form of communication and he has been mentioned in the same breath as Tim Berners-Lee, the Briton who developed the World Wide Web. Both have been central to the spread of knowledge.

Visionaries such as Leonardo da Vinci, Galileo and Albert Einstein were high on the list as were religious leaders: Jesus Christ held a special place together with Mohammed, the 7th century founder of Islam. There were few women, with only Queen Elizabeth I making the top 20, though even Barbie got one vote as not just a doll but 'an image of a can-do woman'.

a Read each of the following statements. If it is true, according to the article, write TRUE. If false, write FALSE and correct the statement. If there isn't enough information in the article to decide, write I CANNOT TELL.

- 1 Gutenberg was voted man of the millennium by a poll of the British public.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Gutenberg lived in the fifteenth century.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Elizabeth I was the highest-placed woman.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Barbie was the second highest-placed woman.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Jesus Christ and Mohammed had the same number of votes.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Politicians got the most number of votes.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Andrei Sakharov is now dead.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Bill Clinton thought Martin Luther King was more important than John F. Kennedy.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Tim Berners-Lee was a contemporary of Gutenberg.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Gutenberg won because he is semi-mythical.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Unit

**b** Explain in your own words what is meant by each of the following phrases:

1 the biggest overall contribution to shaping the millennium

---

---

---

2 mentioned in the same breath as

---

---

---

3 an image of a can-do woman

---

---

---

**c** Why did Gutenberg win? Do you think he deserved first place? Why or why not?

---

---

---

---

---

---

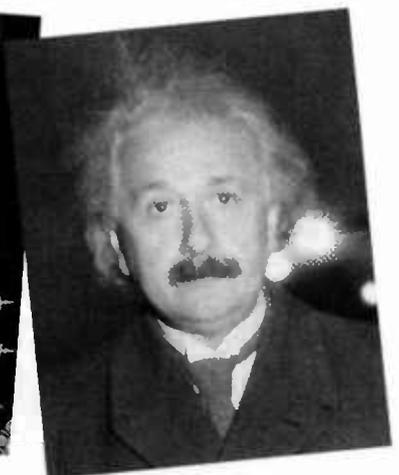
---

---

## 2 Writing

Who would you choose to be man or woman of the new millennium (so far)?

Think of somebody who has already made a powerful contribution to life since the year 2000 and describe some of what they have done and why you think it is so important. Aim for 100–150 words.



## 3 Vocabulary

**a** Complete each of these sentences with a word, or words, derived from *power*.

- 1 The car's \_\_\_\_\_ headlights lit up the road in front.
- 2 I stood there watching and unable to help, feeling absolutely \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The management of the factory had to agree to some \_\_\_\_\_ with the unions to end the strike.
- 4 Solar \_\_\_\_\_ cars may be the transport of the future, as the sun's energy is limitless.
- 5 I couldn't use my computer as there was no \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel room.
- 6 Damage to the cables caused a two-hour \_\_\_\_\_ to the whole building.
- 7 Protestors waited outside the nuclear \_\_\_\_\_ to stop the workers starting their shift.
- 8 The \_\_\_\_\_ whizzed across the bay pulling water-skiers behind them.

**b** For each of the words below, think of another that has the same meaning. The rhyming clues will help. The missing words all appear in Unit 2 of the Student's Book.

- 1 stocky \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **lot**)
- 2 calf meat \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **feel**)
- 3 expand \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **bell**)
- 4 hesitate \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **butter**)
- 5 deep breath \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **my**)
- 6 wonderment \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **bore**)
- 7 squash \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **rush**)
- 8 idea \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **mint**)
- 9 boss \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **thief**)
- 10 awful \_\_\_\_\_ (rhymes with **howl**)

### 4 Use of English

Read the following passage closely and fill in each space with an appropriate word (one word only).

After the horrors of the second [1] \_\_\_\_\_ war and the resulting climate of suspicion about the dangers of leadership, a chilling psychological experiment was carried [2] \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States. Volunteers [3] \_\_\_\_\_ told to ask questions of a man strapped into a chair [4] \_\_\_\_\_ an electrode on his arm. If he got a question wrong, the volunteer was told to administer increasingly powerful [5] \_\_\_\_\_ shocks. It was a trick, as the man in the chair was [6] \_\_\_\_\_ actor and there was [7] \_\_\_\_\_ electric charge. Yet in [8] \_\_\_\_\_ of his mounting screams of pain, 65% of the volunteers were persuaded to punish him for wrong answers [9] \_\_\_\_\_ increasing the charge to the lethal maximum of 450 volts.

The result of this experiment produced the following conclusion: most people can easily [10] \_\_\_\_\_ led, or pressurised, into acts of unbelievable cruelty. This [11] \_\_\_\_\_ turn led to a strong anti-leader feeling and the belief [12] \_\_\_\_\_ all decisions should be made communally.

**What's your reaction to this experiment? What do you think it shows about human nature and power? (limit yourself to about 50 words)**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



### Pause for thought

*"You only have power over people as long as you don't take everything away from them. But when you've robbed a man of everything he's no longer in your power – he's free again."*

Alexander Solzhenitsyn: *The First Circle* 1968

### 5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each numbered space.

#### GROUP DECISIONS

If you ask a small group of strangers to [1] \_\_\_\_\_ to a decision about something – say, choose [2] \_\_\_\_\_ two different courses of action – then [3] \_\_\_\_\_ happens nearly always follows the same pattern. Either a dominant individual takes control [4] \_\_\_\_\_ the group and imposes on it a way of approaching the task, usually asking for agreement in the process. [5] \_\_\_\_\_ one or two individuals [6] \_\_\_\_\_ forced into this role, if they feel that nothing [7] \_\_\_\_\_ is being achieved, even [8] \_\_\_\_\_ they may not obviously wish to do this.

There are several factors which influence [9] \_\_\_\_\_ the group reaches its decision. Setting a time limit can force the emergence of a leader, [10] \_\_\_\_\_ can the perceptions that members have of [11] \_\_\_\_\_ other. For example, members of a group may defer to someone who looks or sounds [12] \_\_\_\_\_ a leader. The nature of the task can also be important, as group members may become involved to a [13] \_\_\_\_\_ or lesser extent, depending [14] \_\_\_\_\_ whether they find the task interesting or not. Finally, personality factors can play a role. Some [15] \_\_\_\_\_ dominant members may not wish to take [16] \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility, or be unwilling to state their opinions forcefully.

Everything changes, however, if the members of the group know one [17] \_\_\_\_\_ well. In this situation, everyone [18] \_\_\_\_\_ aware of who is dominant and who is not. [19] \_\_\_\_\_ being dominant may be a tactic, in that waiting and observing what happens may ensure that your [20] \_\_\_\_\_ view is more forcefully presented when the moment is right.

## 6 Written commentary

***The School Bully***

Mr Grimes looked up from the desk and stared over the top of his spectacles at Hargreaves, who was staring insolently out of the window, as if he hadn't a care in the world. He could hardly believe his eyes! How dare this boy challenge his authority in this way! Indolent beast! He would soon find that he had met his match.

'Hargreaves!' His shrill voice cut the silence of the classroom like a knife. 'What do you think you are doing?'

'Looking out the window. Actually.' There was a ripple of gasps and a few giggles from the other desks. Mr Grimes rose to his feet, shaking slightly.

'What did you say, boy? Have you taken leave of your senses? Leave the room at once.' Mr Grimes' voice rose from a controlled scream to a near-hysterical shriek. All round the room bodies flinched and faces bent forwards, hiding themselves in expectant anonymity.

Hargreaves stood up, smiled, and then sat down again. 'No, on second thoughts I think I'll stay,' he said. 'I rather like it here. Though I'm not sure that this class is quite up to my level.' He picked up the test paper and thrust it forward with one hand. 'I've finished this, by the way. There are one or two errors in the phrasing of the questions, and the whole test is quite lacking in imagination. But I've done it anyway.'

Grimes, Old Grimesey, Grim Grimes, stood at the front of the class, his mouth moving impotently. Look at him, that cocky new boy is going to get it now. Watch out, all hell is going to break loose. He'll make mincemeat out of him for sure.

Hargreaves stood up again briefly. 'Oh, sorry, Sir, I forgot to mention one other thing. All this shouting and bullying, it won't do, you know. It's what my father would call 'educationally counter-productive'.' He paused for effect. 'My father, the Minister of Education, you know.' He bowed slightly and resumed his seat.

From the other side of the school, far away, could be heard the sound of faint applause.

Comment in about 200–250 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 7 Grammar

**a** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 We had barely got indoors when it started raining.  
Barely \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 There has rarely been such an opportunity for better relations.  
Rarely \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It was only when the papers were counted that we realised one was missing.  
Only \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 She little knows that I have hidden the key!  
Little \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The ships all turned back to land because the wind was so strong.  
Such \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They not only broke the window but also damaged the carpet.  
Not only \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The court has seldom heard such an unlikely explanation.  
Seldom \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 We had hardly finished parking the car when a traffic warden arrived.  
Hardly \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 You shouldn't disconnect the green wires under any circumstances.  
Under \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Napoleon only attacked when the enemy forces were preparing a meal. **DID**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It was only when she checked the figures again that Carol realised her mistake. **DID**  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 It wasn't until an hour later that the police arrived.  
ARRIVE

\_\_\_\_\_

4 I will not resign under any circumstances. NO

\_\_\_\_\_

5 It was only then that Dave realised he'd lost the keys.  
DID

\_\_\_\_\_

6 The second earthquake struck immediately after they had recovered from the first one. SOONER

\_\_\_\_\_

7 He not only drove through a red light but also crashed into another car. DID

\_\_\_\_\_

8 You are not to open the letter on any account without permission. NO

\_\_\_\_\_

9 The company would not accept responsibility in any way. NO

\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1 It was the biggest fright I've ever had!  
I've \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Carrying too much is not a good idea.  
I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 When I've finished my work, I can come out.  
I can't \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Not all the passengers could be saved.  
There was \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 I don't think Anna will win, although I admire her determination.  
Much \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 There's a party at Tom's house on Saturday.  
Tom's \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7 It's important that you don't move.  
Whatever \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Without your co-operation, I cannot help you.  
Unless \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9 The concert has been cancelled because of unforeseen circumstances.  
Owing \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

1 I wouldn't have thought of looking in that place. LAST

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Alan wasted the last of his money so now he's broke.  
IF

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Although there was a red danger flag, James insisted on going swimming. DESPITE

\_\_\_\_\_

4 If it was my responsibility, I wouldn't let you go. UP

\_\_\_\_\_

5 What exactly is the meaning of a flashing blue light?  
MEAN

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Sam helped us and so we were able to start the car.  
THANKS

\_\_\_\_\_

7 I haven't had a bad cold since before Christmas.  
TIME

\_\_\_\_\_

8 A lot of people have had the same problem as you before. FIRST

\_\_\_\_\_

9 Do you know the answer by any chance? HAPPEN

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# 3 High drama

## 1 Reading

Holidays are often an exciting time when we can experience some real life drama. This may not, however, always be of the kind that we were hoping for.

Read the letter below, sent to a travel magazine, and the reply that follows:

**Last time I went abroad** I had an experience that put me off travelling – and I thought at the time that I was put off for good. Now, however, my fiancé's very keen to go to India this summer for our honeymoon, so I thought I'd better try and get some expert advice on how to keep out of trouble in future. I hope you can help.

What happened was that I was attacked in a park in Germany in broad daylight. I come from London, so I'm used to city life and crowds, but I thought I was in a safe environment so I was relaxed and not really looking out for myself. Then a man came from nowhere, pushed me to the ground and grabbed my bag. I was bruised and shocked but the worst thing was that I lost all my papers and money and had an awful time trying to get home again.

Was I just unlucky or is there some way I could have prevented this from happening?

I don't want another bad experience and certainly not on my honeymoon.

*J.D., London*

**Dear J.D.**

First of all, it would be a real shame to let one isolated incident put you off travelling. Millions of people go abroad every year and the vast majority return home unharmed with lots of wonderful memories, especially if it's their honeymoon!

If you go prepared and well informed about the place you are visiting, there's no reason you should be any more at risk than when you're at home. Confidence is the key. If you look like you know where you're going and what you're doing, you will appear a lot less vulnerable. If you're lost, for example, don't stand around on street corners trying to read a map. Stride purposefully down the road and then dart into a shop or café to work out where you are. Always carry some extra cash and a credit card for emergencies somewhere hidden on your person, and have a dummy purse with old credit cards to give to muggers.

**a Underline the best answer without looking back at the letters. Then check for yourself.**

- 1 The woman, J.D., was attacked:  
(a) last year (b) on her honeymoon  
(c) in India (d) in a park
- 2 The worst thing for her was:  
(a) it was in the middle of the day (b) she lost her documents  
(c) she was hurt (d) she had to go home
- 3 If you are lost, the advice is to:  
(a) ask someone in a café or shop where to go  
(b) look at a map immediately (c) keep walking as though you know where you are going  
(d) stand on a street corner and someone will help you
- 4 In case of emergency, you should carry:  
(a) a strong purse  
(b) some old credit cards in case you are mugged  
(c) a lot of extra money (d) no credit cards at all

**b Why do you think the letter-writer mentions that she comes from London? What difference could this make?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**c Do you consider that J.D. was in any way to blame for what happened to her? Why or why not?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**d How could you express these phrases in a different way?**

- 1 put off for good \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 in broad daylight \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 not really looking out for myself \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 confidence is the key \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 stride purposefully \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 on your person \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 a dummy purse \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Writing

Write another paragraph of travel advice, incorporating these ideas, but in complete sentences:

*Trust / instructs / unhappy / get away*  
*Dress / locals / not draw attention*  
*Learn / words / language*  
*Sit / family / couples*

End your advice with a check list of ten Do's and Don'ts. Use the imperative and be succinct.



## 3 Vocabulary: Compound words

Combine one word from each box to create six compound words (all from Unit 3 of the Student's Book). For each compound word, try to think of other words ending the same way.

*child wave waist witch back guess*

*craft hood ground coat work house*

e.g. childhood... adulthood ... motherhood ... fatherhood

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Vocabulary: Collocation

Pair up these adjectives and nouns to make ten collocations that you will have seen in the Student's Book. Choose four to use in sentences to show their meaning.

### ADJECTIVES

*high dramatic slow healthy intense festive*  
*linking stupefied monthly real*

### NOUNS

*astonishment episode life words occasion*  
*drama appetite situations starvation misery*

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Use of English: Cloze test

One of the most dramatic stories ever brought to the screen is *The Lord of the Rings* – book by J.R.R. Tolkien and film directed by Peter Jackson.

Complete the following short passage about Tolkien by inserting the correct word in each space. There is a list below to choose from – but be careful! There are more words than spaces.

*which quest African crew opposed leader local  
 countryman used trial task privacy end whose  
 details voted written people guys life myth  
 and last own spent fruits against veteran  
 victim made decided fans*

Born in South Africa in 1892, Professor John Ronald Reuel Tolkien was a personable, private man partial to a pipe of tobacco and a pint in his [1] \_\_\_\_\_ pub. A [2] \_\_\_\_\_ of the trenches of World War I (which informed much of his work), he lived in Oxford as Head of English at Merton College. Over many years he [3] \_\_\_\_\_ his leisure time creating a massive mythology [4] \_\_\_\_\_ scope and detail rivalled the great Norse and Germanic tales he adored. The [5] \_\_\_\_\_ of his labours – *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* (1954) – became a publishing phenomenon and his grand opera of the [6] \_\_\_\_\_ to destroy an evil ring was [7] \_\_\_\_\_ the twentieth century's favourite book. Tolkien spent much of his later life dodging the adoring [8] \_\_\_\_\_ and was infuriated by his loss of [9] \_\_\_\_\_. However, it is known that he was never [10] \_\_\_\_\_ to the idea of a film, and the director felt his ghost was keeping a watchful eye on its progress.

The following phrases have been omitted from the text. Where would you place them?

*its sequel 46 years later but benign*



## 9 Grammar

**a** Choose the most appropriate option underlined. Choose the dash when no word is required.

- Mrs Davis usually waits for the/- children outside a/the/- school.
- Jim went to the/- Switzerland on a/the/- plane.
- A/The/- traffic has become a/the/- main problem in a/the/- most big cities.
- The/- Paula's teacher lent her a/the valuable violin for the/- last concert.
- We walked over the/- London Bridge and looked down at the/- pleasure boats on the/- Thames.
- Protesters campaigning to save the/- whale demonstrated yesterday in the/- streets of a/the/- Tokyo.
- Dickens was a/the/- first modern author to become a/the/- celebrity.
- The/- Sherlock Holmes was a/the detective who solved a/the case of a/the/- Hound of the Baskervilles.
- A/The/- trouble with you is that you don't take a/the time to think.

**b** Complete each sentence with *a, an, the*, or leave the space blank. More than one correct answer may be possible.

- Sorry, but I've got \_\_\_\_\_ problem with \_\_\_\_\_ my hearing and I didn't hear \_\_\_\_\_ question.
- 'What's \_\_\_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_\_\_ Australia?' 'Sorry, I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ clue.'
- \_\_\_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_\_ police arrested was \_\_\_\_\_ tall man Helen had seen running from \_\_\_\_\_ building.
- \_\_\_\_\_ bag of \_\_\_\_\_ eggs fell off \_\_\_\_\_ table and on to \_\_\_\_\_ floor with \_\_\_\_\_ sickening crunch.
- Kate attended \_\_\_\_\_ University of Leeds but also gained \_\_\_\_\_ degree in \_\_\_\_\_ Education from \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford University.
- I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ lime and soda, please, with \_\_\_\_\_ straw. Could you add it to \_\_\_\_\_ bill?
- While crossing \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic, \_\_\_\_\_ Titanic collided with \_\_\_\_\_ iceberg, and most of \_\_\_\_\_ passengers were drowned.
- Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ new series that's on \_\_\_\_\_ television at \_\_\_\_\_ moment?
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ first time I've been to \_\_\_\_\_ USA, and I'm hoping it won't be \_\_\_\_\_ last.

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- You had an accident because you weren't careful.  
If you had \_\_\_\_\_
- I have no idea where my keys are.  
Wherever \_\_\_\_\_

- This is the first time I've been to New York.  
I haven't \_\_\_\_\_
- You ought to go to bed now.  
It's time you \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen is a good pianist.  
Helen plays \_\_\_\_\_
- I'll only do something when I hear from you.  
I won't \_\_\_\_\_
- Would you mind opening the door for me?  
Could \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm sorry I can't come at 3.00, but I have an appointment for a hair-cut.  
I'm sorry I can't come at 3.00, but I'm \_\_\_\_\_
- We won't be able to start the work until the tools arrive.  
Only \_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- It was a bad idea to speak to the teacher like that.  
SHOULDN'T
- 'I won't sit down,' said the stranger. REFUSED
- You're the first Japanese I've met. A
- They say that Madonna has left the country. SAID
- I last saw Jim in 1998. SEEN
- It makes no difference what you do. MATTER
- I think it's going to rain. ABOUT
- Paul wasn't in when I got to his house. LEFT

# 4 American dream

## 1 Reading

Read this passage about New York City, the heart of the American Dream, and answer the questions below.

New York City is the most enchanting place there is. You may not think so at first for the city is in many ways the epitome of all that is wrong in modern America, but after a week or so, the pace and adrenaline rush will get to you and the shock will give way to myth. The buildings are icons of the modern age and the power of money. Walking round downtown Manhattan has such massive romance that you would have to be made of stone not to feel it.

New York is not conventionally pretty. Glaring in-your-face wealth is juxtaposed with poverty, drugs and homelessness – even though Mayor Giuliani made it one of America's safest big cities. You can eat anything, at any time, cooked in any style and sit through any number of obscure movies. As for the keen consumer, the choice of shops is mind-numbingly exhaustive in this great capitalist dream.

New York City is also a natural-born movie star. It has probably been the most filmed city on earth, or at least the one most instantly recognised from the movies. A perfect backdrop for glitzy romances and nihilistic thrillers alike, it is the favourite setting for many directors, some of whom, like Woody Allen, would hate to film anywhere else.

**a** List five positive aspects of New York that are mentioned in the passage.

---

---

---

---

---

**b** List five negative aspects of New York from the passage.

---

---

---

---

---

**c** Sum up the appeal of New York in your own words.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**d** Use a word from the passage to complete each of these sentences:

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ party was full of a kind of show-business glamour that faded as the night wore on.
- 2 In her penthouse flat the designer had \_\_\_\_\_ black and white photographs of movie stars with white marble statues.
- 3 His extensive knowledge of the arts made him the \_\_\_\_\_ of a good theatre critic.
- 4 The Beatles and Elvis were the first real pop \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 After rejecting religion and politics, he began to write \_\_\_\_\_ poetry which had a certain cult following.
- 6 The scientist wrote up his experiments in \_\_\_\_\_ detail.
- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ weakness of the President's position was obvious when he was interviewed on television.
- 8 Some of the more \_\_\_\_\_ points of English grammar are only of interest to linguists.
- 9 The government's snail-like \_\_\_\_\_ in implementing tax reforms was much criticised.
- 10 The new-style textbooks shocked some of the more \_\_\_\_\_ taught students.

**e** Explain in your own words:

- 1 adrenaline rush \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 in-your-face wealth \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 mind-numbingly \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A perfect backdrop \_\_\_\_\_

f Summarise the main point of the article in one sentence:

---



---



---



---

g Which word (only one) sums up New York for you?

---

## 2 Writing

What image do you have of America? Has that image changed recently? Do you still believe in the American Dream? Write about 100–150 words.



## 3 Vocabulary: Jargon

New York has its own special jargon. Do you know – or can you guess – what these words mean? Write your suggestions below and then look at the explanations in the answer box at the bottom of this column.

- 1 Condo \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Gotham \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Straphangers \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Co-op \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Gridlock \_\_\_\_\_

And what do you think a **stoop** is? Is it:

- (a) a cheap hotel for people who live on welfare
- (b) a bus stop in Manhattan
- (c) an open platform at the entrance to an apartment or house
- (d) a large high building that is turning into a slum?

1. short for condominium, an individually owned apartment within a building

2. another name for New York, popularised in Batman comics

3. slang for people who ride the subways and buses (which used to have plastic straps people could hold in order to stop themselves falling over)

4. the most popular form of apartment ownership in which you buy shares in the building

5. traffic freeze when cars get trapped in intersections, preventing other traffic from moving

(c) is a stoop (people often sit and talk on it)

## 4 Use of English: Spelling and pronunciation

a Here are 12 words from the Student's Book Unit 4. Correct any that are spelt wrongly.

*threadbear bizarre liquors gawdy innuendo  
glissening verandab enthuasiastick saxaphone  
sinister ancesters narrater*

---



---



---

b Each of these words has an unstressed vowel missing. Firstly, say the words to yourself to check that you are pronouncing them correctly. Then insert the missing vowel.

*machinry memry jeweltry misrable gardner  
sentnce busness impatent*

---



---



---

c Write in letters how you would say the following numbers and symbols (and be careful with the spelling)

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| * _____          | 0 _____                |
| # _____          | ! _____                |
| ,                | ;                      |
| 44 _____         | 12 <sup>th</sup> _____ |
| 0.5 _____        | 3/4 _____              |
| Henry VIII _____ |                        |
| £14.78 _____     |                        |
| 4 × 3 = 12 _____ |                        |
| 9 – 5 = 4 _____  |                        |



## 4 Unit

### 5 Sentence structure

Rewrite each sentence so that it includes the word written in capitals. This word should not be altered in any way and the sentence should have approximately the same meaning.

- 1 On the surface Gatsby was a rich and successful businessman. APPARENTLY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 F. Scott Fitzgerald found it easy to write. EFFORTLESSLY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You may have to make up answers to some of these questions. GUESSWORK  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 There has been a large American influence in many European countries. AMERICANISED  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 In the debate I was in favour of the motion. SUPPORT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 There are more advantages than disadvantages to having money and power. OUTWEIGH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Gatsby was regarded by many as being inferior even though he was so rich. STATUS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The story is told by a narrator. FIRST  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Pause for thought

*"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."*

The American Declaration of Independence 4<sup>th</sup> July 1776

### 6 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

## Images of the USA

Every other country has its [1] \_\_\_\_\_ version of the United States, so it [2] \_\_\_\_\_ said. There's a grain of truth in this, since nobody [3] \_\_\_\_\_ avoid having an opinion about [4] \_\_\_\_\_ a vast sprawling country, love it or hate it, or misunderstand it as [5] \_\_\_\_\_ as you wish. For a start, [6] \_\_\_\_\_ is the image projected by US media exports – film, music, the Internet. People who [7] \_\_\_\_\_ never left their own backyard can nevertheless recognise New York, and imagine they know what it is [8] \_\_\_\_\_ there because they have seen 'The Godfather' or love Woody Allen films. British singers started singing with an American accent long [9] \_\_\_\_\_, and generations of teenagers have practised sounding [10] \_\_\_\_\_ Mississippi blues guitarists or girl groups from Detroit or folk singers from Duluth. [11] \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't get the last reference, it was to Robert Zimmerman, [12] \_\_\_\_\_ gave himself the name of a Welsh poet and became a legend. I have to admit a personal interest here, [13] \_\_\_\_\_ spent my early years desperately wanting to be a Wild West hero, and most of [14] \_\_\_\_\_ time I spent as a student trying [15] \_\_\_\_\_ look like Bob Dylan. In the end, for me and [16] \_\_\_\_\_ doubt for millions of others too, it's a country of music. And so [17] \_\_\_\_\_ is that in my version of the United States, a country I have never [18] \_\_\_\_\_, everyone wears dark glasses, smokes too much, grows too fat with success, and ends [19] \_\_\_\_\_ owning a yacht with gold taps in the bathroom. I suppose I should go there one day and find [20] \_\_\_\_\_ the Truth. I know Bobby would agree.

## 7 Written commentary

## Roots

I was born in New York, so I'm an American, but a Greek American, as everyone always reminded us. Father would tell us about how he arrived in America after working on a ship, and travelling all round the world twice so that he could earn enough money to start his new life. Kids at school use to ask me to say some words in Greek, or explain mythology, and I couldn't, because I was an American. As far as the other Americans were concerned, though, we were Greeks. We learnt how to dance, we ate Greek food most of the time, and our parents socialised with other Greek-Americans. It was as if we couldn't really win. Who was I? I used to ask myself, and there were too many answers.

When I was at college I decided to go to Greece, and discover my roots, as they say. I expected to feel instantly at home, but I didn't, and that bothered me. To everyone there I was The American, and the whole place seemed quite different from the country we'd talked about at home. The world had moved on, I suppose. Athens was this hot, noisy, busy city, and I was taken round it on an air-conditioned bus with all the other American tourists. When I went to my father's village, instead of picturesque peasants on donkeys and quaint old houses, all I saw was new flats, cars, kids with tattoos smoking in cafes. Just like – I nearly said home, didn't I? Yes, just like home. And so I caught the next plane back to New York. Maybe I had finally arrived.

**Comment in about 200–250 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.**

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 8 Text for literary comment

It was a dark and filthy alley but he set off down it, telling himself it was no worse than the back streets of his home town. A hundred metres on he came to a doorway. Poking his head inside the gloomy interior, he saw that it was filled with noisy workmen, their heads bent over tin plates filled with stew. He observed the scene for some minutes, trying to decide who it was he should approach. The huge hairy creature by the kitchen door appeared to be the boss of the establishment. His heart pounding, he sidled up to him.

'You have work? I can do,' he shouted above the hubbub, his face breaking into beads of sweat. The fellow, who appeared to be twice the height of a normal man, stared contemptuously at him for a full minute and then spat, just missing his shoulder.

'You Italian?' he asked in a broad New York accent. 'Si.'

'Si! Si!' The giant roared with laughter. 'Two dollars a day, okay?'

'Okay.'

The giant seized him by the scruff of the neck, and, carrying him bodily into the kitchen, deposited the terrified boy in front of a towering pile of dirty dishes. Taking the young immigrant's hands, he plunged them into the greasy sink water.

'I have work. You do.' He slapped the boy on the back so that he almost fell face down into the sink. Scarlet with humiliation, Giovanni took a plate and began to scrub at it.

**Comment on the text above from a literary point of view, using the questions below to help you. Back up your statements with reasons and examples from the text. Use 200–250 words.**

- 1 What do we learn about Giovanni and his situation?
- 2 From whose point of view is the text written?
- 3 What is the theme of the text?
- 4 What is the tone of the passage? For example is it dramatic or persuasive?
- 5 Is the text mainly concerned with narrative or description, or equal parts of both?
- 6 What is the effect of the dialogue?
- 7 Do you find the two main characters interesting?
- 8 What is your response to the text?



## 9 Grammar

### a Choose the most appropriate words underlined:

- Sorry, but would you mind to move/moving your suitcase?
- Does Pat regret to leave/leaving school at sixteen?
- The train leaves at 6.00, so that means to get up/getting up at 5.00, I'm afraid.
- That's not fair! You promised to let/letting us leave early.
- Pete could remember to leave/leaving the party but after that his mind was a blank.
- Sue really enjoyed to eat/eating breakfast in bed.
- I'm afraid that we can't afford to go/going on holiday this year.
- Have you ever considered to work/working abroad?
- In the end, Barbara managed to borrow/borrowing some money from her sister.
- Please try not to forget/forgetting to bring your dictionary tomorrow.

### b Complete each sentence with the verb in brackets in either infinitive (to ...) or gerund (...ing) form.

- If you ask for my opinion, I suggest (go) \_\_\_\_\_ by bus.
- We can't really risk (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ the fire on all night.
- Harry refused (accept) \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for the damage.
- You should avoid (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ in the rush-hour at all costs.
- Carol offered (put) \_\_\_\_\_ us up for the night, so we saved money on a hotel.
- Jim tried (open) \_\_\_\_\_ the cupboard, but it was locked.
- I really fail (understand) \_\_\_\_\_ what the problem is.
- You could try (phone) \_\_\_\_\_ Sam's office, but I don't think he's there.
- Ann is the kind of person who always puts off (make) \_\_\_\_\_ decisions.
- Thanks for the lovely meal, and I hope (see) \_\_\_\_\_ you again soon.

### c Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- Painters are coming to paint the house next week.  
We are \_\_\_\_\_
- What did they decide at yesterday's meeting?  
What was \_\_\_\_\_

- It doesn't snow a lot in England.  
There \_\_\_\_\_
- The pilot wasn't careful and so the plane crashed.  
If the pilot \_\_\_\_\_
- Can you help me?  
I was wondering \_\_\_\_\_
- If people come late, they will be punished.  
Anyone \_\_\_\_\_
- Has Gillian asked you to her party on Friday?  
Have you \_\_\_\_\_
- I started living here three months ago.  
I've \_\_\_\_\_
- At four o'clock we'll have some tea.  
When \_\_\_\_\_
- Please don't tell my parents about it.  
I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_

### d Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word or words in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- It's possible that it'll snow tomorrow. MIGHT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I don't want to wait for you any more. Tired  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Has Tim recovered from his illness yet? GOT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Please don't make so much noise! WOULDNT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Are frogs and toads the same thing? A FROG  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do you have a problem? MATTER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What are your interests? IN  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We missed the train and so we aren't at home now.  
HADNT  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 5 Burning ambition

## 1 Reading

Sportsmen and women are not the only ones with championship ambitions. Here is part of an article about Dominic O'Brien, six times World Memory Champion.

Dominic O'Brien can memorise 2,385 random binary digits in 30 minutes, is the current holder of the title of World Memory Champion and was named Brain of the Year in 1994. Not bad for someone who left school at 15, started his working life as a petrol pump attendant and only began astounding the world 13 years ago at the age of 30.

So how did O'Brien first discover his special abilities? "Quite by chance," he explains. "I was channel surfing on TV when I saw the Great Carvello memorise a deck of cards. I got a deck and tried to do it myself, found that I couldn't, decided to work out a strategy and took it from there. My first attempt took me 26 minutes to memorise with about 26 errors, but after a month I could do it perfectly in 15 minutes. Within three months, it came down to 70 seconds."

O'Brien is very focussed and says that the secret is will-power and the belief that if a problem can be solved, he can solve it. His first entry into the record

books was in the Guinness Book of Records in 1988, when he memorised six decks of playing cards with no errors. Then someone else memorised seven, so he did 12. Now the record – his – stands at 40 decks. Being pushed by others is a strain but also a challenge that makes him improve his own performance.

A great moment was being invited to compete in the World Memory Championships in 1991 which he won, beating Craig Carvello, the man who had inspired him in the first place. There are a variety of different memory feats but O'Brien prefers numbers or cards as they're universal and there is no cultural component, so all nationalities can compete equally. In the year 2000, he memorised 1,780 single digits and says that his memory capacity is increasing all the time. Although initially his ambitions were first to break records and then to keep them, he is now interested in finding out how memory works and in teaching and writing books to help others to develop their memory skills too.

**a Test your own memory by answering the following questions without looking back at the passage. Only check your answers when you have really tried to remember. (Six or seven correct shows a very good memory and all eight – well, consider memorising some decks of cards!)**

- 1 What is O'Brien's first name? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 At what age did he leave school? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What was his first job? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How old was he when he first became interested in doing memory feats? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 When he got into the Guinness Book of Records in 1988, how many decks of cards did he memorise? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What is his present record for numbers of decks of cards memorised? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 In what year did he first win the World Memory Championship? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 How many single digits did he memorise in the year 2000? \_\_\_\_\_

**b Answer using your own words as far as possible:**

- 1 What first inspired O'Brien to become interested in feats of memory?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What is O'Brien's attitude to competition?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How have his ambitions changed recently?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c Search the passage for the correct word to complete each of these sentences – or use your memory!**

- 1 Mount Everest presented a great \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountaineer Hillary.

# 5 Unit

- To pass the time on the train journey, he took out his \_\_\_\_\_ of cards and started playing.
- The way the books were arranged on his shelves was completely \_\_\_\_\_ so it was very difficult to find anything.
- The group's attention was \_\_\_\_\_ on Jack as he started to speak.
- The construction of the bridge was a brilliant \_\_\_\_\_ of engineering.
- The accuracy of his memory is \_\_\_\_\_.
- I found it a \_\_\_\_\_ being totally responsible for the group of children all day.
- He scribbled down his telephone number so fast that one or two of the \_\_\_\_\_ were not clear enough to read.

- He greeted his mother with a \_\_\_\_\_ when he disembarked.  
(a) passion (b) love (c) support (d) hug
- Elsie could no longer \_\_\_\_\_ with living alone when she reached the age of 85.  
(a) manage (b) acknowledge (c) achieve (d) cope
- You have to be very careful when climbing the \_\_\_\_\_ of a boat in a storm.  
(a) hull (b) yacht (c) mast (d) resin
- The chairman disagreed with my proposal so \_\_\_\_\_ that I didn't dare to mention the matter again.  
(a) cheerily (b) emphatically (c) single-mindedly (d) enthusiastically

## 2 Writing

- a Rewrite the article as an interview between O'Brien and the journalist. Which version do you prefer and why? What difference does it make if somebody speaks for themselves directly (though of course this can be greatly edited)?



- b What's your reaction to what you've read? Are you impressed or do you feel it's just a clever trick without any practical application? Can such feats help us to know more about how the memory works? If we all had better memories, how would we benefit? Aim for about 150–200 words to send to an Internet site about the forthcoming memory championships.



## 3 Vocabulary

Check you remember these words from Unit 5 of the Student's Book by choosing the correct one for each space:

- I was really \_\_\_\_\_ with myself for not passing my driving test.  
(a) bothered (b) annoyed (c) disturbed (d) non-plussed
- MacArthur sometimes likes being on her own but she's not a \_\_\_\_\_ person.  
(a) weirdo (b) wobbly (c) solitary (d) fervent
- After doing a \_\_\_\_\_ job for years, Bill decided to quit and sail round the world.  
(a) ordinary (b) community (c) teacher (d) mundane
- The case for giving greater help to those in need is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) compelling (b) disturbing (c) fulfilled (d) honest

## 4 Use of English: Writing numbers

Look back at the passage about O'Brien, the memory champion and note all the numbers. Some are written in figures and others in words. Can you see any rule for this? Look carefully and write the rule here.

---

---

---

So, did you realise that all numbers up to ten were written in words and all numbers over ten in figures? This is a general rule in English. Some other general rules are:

Use words: one to ten, starting a sentence, in dialogue, for decades, for time with o'clock, for ordinals (first, seventeenth etc.), for expressions like 'hundreds of'

Use figures: 11 and over, for dates and times with a.m. and p.m., house and street numbers, temperatures, prices, for page numbers, ages

Read the following short text and correct any mistakes in writing numbers. Cross out anything that is incorrect and write the correct version in the space underneath.

Barrowdale Hall is a 16<sup>th</sup> century house which has been in \_\_\_\_\_ the same family for over 400 years. Begun in fifteen ninety-three, it was one of the first constructions of its type in the \_\_\_\_\_ country and originally consisted of 8 rooms. Today there are \_\_\_\_\_ thirty-one rooms with one hundred and three windows \_\_\_\_\_ looking out over the grounds. There are 100's of different \_\_\_\_\_

species of flowers in the extensive grounds and 8 pairs of  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 swans sail majestically up and down the two lakes. The  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 present owner is now eighty-four years old and has recently  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 handed over the house to the National Trust. 1000's of  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 people are now able to visit it each year and the entrance  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 fee for a family is only six pounds.

5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

**Are you ambitious?**

Ambition, as Shakespeare's Macbeth discovered, can't  
 [1] \_\_\_\_\_ you awake at night. Well, it might, if your  
 ambition is [2] \_\_\_\_\_ strong that it becomes an  
 obsession. Obsessive people, so the story goes, are so fiercely driven  
 [3] \_\_\_\_\_ some inner need to achieve, that they think of  
 little else. Their every waking moment is taken  
 [4] \_\_\_\_\_ with planning and scheming, and their minds  
 are forever focused [5] \_\_\_\_\_ their goal. It sounds like  
 the [6] \_\_\_\_\_ of thing you should see the doctor about,  
 doesn't it? You [7] \_\_\_\_\_ know someone who seems  
 obsessed with sport, or computer games, or cars, or fashion, and we can all  
 [8] \_\_\_\_\_ fun of people who take things too far. But in  
 the end it does seem to be true that [9] \_\_\_\_\_ you want  
 to make a success of something, you [10] \_\_\_\_\_ to be  
 a little bit obsessed. Perhaps that's the wrong word, and we ought to  
 [11] \_\_\_\_\_ saying 'involved' or 'committed'. The fact is,  
 if you don't care [12] \_\_\_\_\_ about something, it's not  
 [13] \_\_\_\_\_ that you'll achieve very much. No pain  
 [14] \_\_\_\_\_ gain, as the saying goes. In other words, if  
 your ambition is to be a successful dancer, you can't really  
 [15] \_\_\_\_\_ getting up early every day and practising in  
 the living room before you go to school, [16] \_\_\_\_\_ the  
 daughter of a friend of mine. The real problem, as we all know to our cost, is  
 that we don't all have [17] \_\_\_\_\_ clearly defined  
 ambitions and goals. And without [18] \_\_\_\_\_  
 kind of a goal, it's easy to drift through life, just enjoying  
 [19] \_\_\_\_\_ scenery. Still, if that's the way you are,  
 don't lose any sleep [20] \_\_\_\_\_ it. People will say you  
 are obsessed!

Pause for thought

*"One crowded hour of glorious life  
 Is worth an age without a name."*

Thomas Osbert Morduant 1791

6 Written commentary

**The Ascent**

The three men huddled behind a slab of twisted rock which gave very little shelter from the wind whistling across the rocky slopes. High up ahead, Hal could see the cap of snow gleaming in the sun. It was madness to go on any further today, that was for sure, with so little food, and after losing so much equipment in the rock-slide. Still, they could start going down tomorrow. There was always next year. He looked at his two companions. Dave didn't look too good, and was obviously still in pain. They might have to carry him tomorrow.

'So this is what we do,' said Charlie, who had been rummaging around in the packs all this time. 'Hal, you stay here with Dave. I've left you enough food for two days. The search party will reach you by then all being well. I'm going on to the top.'

Hal looked Charlie straight in the eye and swore. 'Who are you trying to kill, man? Yourself? Dave and me? It's a stupid thing to do.' Dave didn't say anything, but he was usually on Charlie's side anyway. Unless he was too ill to speak. 'You'll never make it, and neither will we.'

Charlie stared right back at him and said nothing. Then he picked up the small pack and the rest of his gear, and said, 'See you in three days.' Then he made his way up the path without looking back. Hal watched him go until he disappeared around the far slope. Then he said, 'There goes our hero, Dave,' and laughed. Dave didn't say a word.

Comment in about 200-250 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 How much do you learn about the people in the text?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



7 Grammar

**a** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 'I think the Blues will win the election,' said David.  
David predicted \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 'I'll be home before midnight, Mum,' said Diana.  
Diana promised \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 'I really must see the manager,' said George.  
George insisted \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 'There's going to be a snow-storm tomorrow,' said the forecaster.  
The forecaster warned \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 'I'm certainly not married,' said Martin.  
Martin denied \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 'In my opinion, painting the door is a waste of time,' said Tina.  
Tina felt \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 'It's true that Ricky scored the goal,' said the referee.  
The referee confirmed \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 'I think it's a good idea for Charles to leave,' said Edward. SUGGESTED  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 'You are not allowed to see Jim again, Helen,' said her father. FORBADE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 'Phil, don't forget to buy some milk!' said Gina. REMINDED  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 'It wasn't me that stole the car,' said Steve. DENIED  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The old man couldn't remember his own identity. WHO  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 'You must sit next to me, Pete,' said Margaret. INSIST  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Alex gave Rita an invitation to the party. INVITED  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 So far, six of my letters are finished.  
I've \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 'I promise I'll be home at 8.00,' said Joe.  
Joe promised that \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What are your plans for tomorrow evening?  
What are you \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Where were you?  
Where have \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I don't live near the school, so it takes me a long time to get here.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 People know that Jack is a dangerous criminal.  
Jack \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 It was wrong of me not to have told you before.  
You \_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 I'm sure he didn't come this way, or we would have seen him. CAN'T  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Why don't you take a break? SUGGEST  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I think that must be the postman. WILL  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The dentist took two of Mark's teeth out yesterday. HAD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 'Is the train on time?' Sue asked the man. WHETHER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 This fish has a bad smell. GOOD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Harry is in the habit of playing billiards every Friday. ALWAYS  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 6 Time travel

## 1 Reading

Have you ever dreamed of taking a holiday that really is out of this world? Well, your chance may be coming! Read this article and then answer the questions that follow.

Pack your bags for a holiday in space! One of Japan's largest travel agencies has formed a new branch dedicated to developing and marketing space travel and estimates that as many as five million people a year could be blasted into space by the year 2030. This new global industry could be worth as much as £70 billion and package deals could eventually bring the cost down to less than £2,000 a head.

A recent study of more than 4,000 people in Britain, Japan, America and Germany has shown that most age groups are keen on the idea and 80% of the under-30s would love to take a ride into the cosmos. One in ten even go as far as to say that they would be ready to blow two years' wages to see Earth from space. Future space travel brochures are expected to offer tourists anything from a mini-trip of a ten-minute sub-orbital flight to a week in orbit with a stay at a space hotel thrown in.

It could cost about £70 million to develop the first passenger spacecraft. Pioneering work has been done by the Japanese Rocket Society, but one of its engineers said that America was likely to make the first space liner. The Russians are not expected to be serious contenders in the mass market, despite the fact that it was a Russian craft that took the world's first space tourist, Dennis Tito, to stay on the international space station in April 2000. Tito paid £14 million for this privilege and a South African-based millionaire internet entrepreneur is already in training to be the second visitor.

The keys to success in developing the business of space tourism will be safety, reliability and affordability. But most of all the desire of the majority of people to watch the Earth from space and take photos of the place where they and their ancestors were born. It's a dream waiting to come true – don't forget to book your ticket!

**a** If the following statements are true, write T. If they are false, write F and correct them. If you cannot tell from the passage, write I CANNOT TELL and explain why.

- Russia is the leader in the field of future space tourism.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The first space tourist was a South African millionaire.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- People under thirty are the most keen on space tourism.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Ten per cent of those surveyed would pay the equivalent of two years' wages to go into space.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Between now and the year 2030, five million people are expected to have travelled into the cosmos.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Space tourism will only ever be for millionaires.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Very many people dream of leaving Earth to really see it.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- If space tourism is seen to be dangerous, it will not succeed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Dennis Tito has already stayed at a space hotel.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A Japanese travel agency is already taking bookings for space flights.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**b** Explain what the following expressions mean using your own words:

- out of this world \_\_\_\_\_
- package deals \_\_\_\_\_
- to blow two years' wages \_\_\_\_\_
- thrown in \_\_\_\_\_
- space liner \_\_\_\_\_
- serious contenders \_\_\_\_\_

# 6 Unit

c Sum up each paragraph in one sentence:

1<sup>st</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
2<sup>nd</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
3<sup>rd</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
4<sup>th</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Do these four sentences together make a good summary of the whole passage? Decide on the best order of the ideas and how to express them. Combine sentences to make the summary shorter and more precise.



## 2 Writing

Write a for-and-against essay about space tourism.

Write four paragraphs: the first introducing the subject, the second giving all the advantages, the third giving all the disadvantages and the final one summing up with your conclusions and what you see to be the way forward.

You could use some of the ideas and vocabulary from the article and also think about such issues as: *waste of money that could be spent on other research / dangers / health hazards / loss of revenue for tourism on Earth / spirit of adventure / appreciation of our place in the cosmos / new pioneers etc.*



## 3 Vocabulary

For the following two exercises, look in the Student's Book for help if you need it (all the words appear in Unit 6).

a Write the opposite of each word – the number of letters is given to guide you.

- 1 wax \_\_\_\_\_ 7 huge \_\_\_\_\_  
2 strong \_\_\_\_\_ 8 harvest (verb) \_\_\_\_\_  
3 ancestors \_\_\_\_\_  
4 drought \_\_\_\_\_  
5 creation \_\_\_\_\_  
6 subjective \_\_\_\_\_

b Put one word from each box together to form eight common collocations.

first	poverty	thunder	star	intellectual	
	nuclear	plastic	central		
surgery	storm	class	power	level	theme
	constellation	stricken			

Use four of the collocations to complete these sentences:

- 1 The author's \_\_\_\_\_ childhood was the subject of most of his books.
- 2 The film star had had years of \_\_\_\_\_ in an attempt to preserve her looks.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ of both *The Lord of the Rings* and *Harry Potter* is the age-old one of good against evil.
- 4 He left Oxford with a \_\_\_\_\_ degree in Mathematics and then decided to become a painter.

c Write four more sentences using the other expressions.



## 4 Word study: Time

a *Time* is the most used noun in English. Do you recognise these everyday expressions?

- 1 What would you be doing if you *passed the time of day* with someone?  
(a) asking them what the time was (b) having a short friendly conversation with them (c) spending the whole day with them (d) trying to persuade them to hurry up
- 2 If you were *doing time*, where would you be?  
(a) in a boring job (b) in prison (c) working for a watchmaker (d) working as a historian
- 3 If you were *keeping time*, what would you be doing?  
(a) playing music to a beat (b) doing something on a temporary basis (c) taking as much time as you need to do something (d) rushing as fast as you can
- 4 If you are *ahead of your time*, what are you like?  
(a) you are always punctual (b) you prefer to be early for appointments (c) you have new ideas before other people (d) you change the ways you do things often

b Now use your imagination to include these six time expressions in a single paragraph.

*part-time / time-consuming / timetable / time limit / a matter of time / for the time being*



## Pause for thought

*"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,  
Old Time is still a-flying:  
And this same flower that smiles today,  
Tomorrow will be dying."*

Robert Herrick 1648

## 5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

### Forward to the past

In a story by Ray Bradbury, people who like hunting are [1] \_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy shooting dinosaurs, and all thanks [2] \_\_\_\_\_ time travel. The organisers [3] \_\_\_\_\_ these sci-fi safaris are very careful, however, [4] \_\_\_\_\_ to interfere with the past. The hunters have to stand [5] \_\_\_\_\_ a special platform, to avoid damaging anything, and they [6] \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to shoot only animals that are soon to die [7] \_\_\_\_\_ accidents. One day a hapless hunter falls off the platform, and accidentally kills a butterfly. When he returns [8] \_\_\_\_\_ the present, he discovers that the results of the recent election [9] \_\_\_\_\_ changed, and his world of the present has [10] \_\_\_\_\_ a very unpleasant place. This, of [11] \_\_\_\_\_, is what is known [12] \_\_\_\_\_ a time paradox. Another good example is provided in the *Terminator* films. What happens here, as you probably remember, is an attempt [13] \_\_\_\_\_ inhabitants of the future - robots in the first film, humans in the second one - to change [14] \_\_\_\_\_ present by altering the past. Unfortunately, this isn't possible, at [15] \_\_\_\_\_ not according to Professor Stephen Hawking, who is [16] \_\_\_\_\_ to know about this kind of thing. Time travel into the future might be possible, but not into the past. As scientists often argue, [17] \_\_\_\_\_ people in the future had invented time travel, then surely some of them [18] \_\_\_\_\_ to have arrived in our time [19] \_\_\_\_\_ now. There would be plenty to interest them, [20] \_\_\_\_\_ all, starting with the plots of some of our films and books.

## 6 Written commentary

### The Time Unit

Operations began as ordered at 45.6.120, with a standard crew, Android 908 in command. Android 435 experienced disturbance patterns during the flight and was terminated according to standing instructions. The flight was uneventful and the Time Unit arrived at the planned destination Old Calendar year 2005. Contact was made with the local inhabitants who are of a primitive type, known as Humans. A range of minerals, oils, and organic material, as well as air and water are still present at this time, despite contamination by Humans, who are uncontrollable and irrational. The Unit captured specimen humans as ordered. The humans recorded the following messages.

'This is Professor Alan Collins. Please help us. Our planet is in danger. War has broken out in many places, and nobody seems to know what to do to stop it. And we are destroying our environment with pollution. Please tell the people on your planet to send help.'

'Wow, are you guys really from another time? That's cool. My name's Eleana, I'm seventeen, and my star sign is Scorpio. Hey, this is really great.'

The Unit successfully collected samples of organic and non-organic materials. Measurements were taken, as instructed. Visual recording of the environment was transmitted according to Dassian protocols.

The Unit initiated the return procedure at 49.1.624. All humans in the surrounding area were terminated. The specimen humans were cut into parts and packed in plastic tubes size 45 as instructed. End of report. A524.

Comment in about 200–250 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 What is the tone of the text? From whose point of view is it written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



7 Grammar

**a Complete each sentence with a suitable word.**

- 1 Kate often gets annoyed \_\_\_\_\_ her little brother.
- 2 I'm sorry, but you're completely wrong \_\_\_\_\_ Dave. He's not like that.
- 3 There's no access \_\_\_\_\_ the dining-room through this door.
- 4 Carol was ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ admit that she had stolen the money.
- 5 I can't remember who Elizabeth Taylor is married \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Everyone in the school is very polite \_\_\_\_\_ the teachers.
- 7 You should be ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ yourself!
- 8 The supporters were very disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ the result.
- 9 I don't feel any sympathy whatsoever \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'm afraid.
- 10 I haven't had any contact \_\_\_\_\_ Steve for years.

**b Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.**

- 1 There were lots of people on the train. WITH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I'm not sure about people who sell things at the door. SUSPICIOUS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Hard work is the only way. ALTERNATIVE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Jean had a meeting with the President and felt nervous. ABOUT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Harry often suffers from attacks of asthma. PRONE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Thank you for seeing me at short notice. GOOD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Do you know what has been happening? AWARE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I apologise for the mess. ABOUT  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.**

- 1 I'm sorry now that I didn't tell the police the truth. I regret \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Dave was tired but he carried on working. Although \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Someone has just stolen my car. I've \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The car was twenty years old. It was \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I'm trying to find the museum. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Parking is forbidden here. You \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 This building has stood here for over a hundred years. This building was built \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 They say that Paul is the richest musician in the world. Paul \_\_\_\_\_

**d Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.**

- 1 Tom is in love with Penelope. HAS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I thought that you were married. UNDER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What's your salary? MONEY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Sam suddenly realised that the dog was hungry. FED  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 George was to blame for the accident. FAULT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How long have you had this job? WORKING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Although she was ill, Sue went to work. DESPITE  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 7 A question of class

## 1 Reading

Life in the UK is changing fast and one very clear trend is the increasing number of people living alone. Read this article, taken from a housing magazine, and then answer the questions that follow.

The typical UK family reached a turning point in 2001. For the first time in history, people living on their own or as single parents outnumbered all other living arrangements in Britain – including the traditional family household. It is predicted that within five years, childless couples living together will also outnumber family residences – yet just 40 years ago the family unit (couples with dependent children) made up half of all households in the UK.

These findings are part of ongoing research by the Future Foundation and taken from a report, *Complicated Lives*, which looks into key areas of modern life, including family life, finance and living accommodation. Although there may be fewer traditional family households now, relationships seem closer than ever before. Families are actually spending more time together and today's parents spend an hour and a half a day with their children compared with only a third of that (31 minutes) in 1961. In addition, conscientious parents now spend an average of 15 minutes a day helping their children with homework, compared with virtually no time in 1961.

Today's parents also have more time for themselves. In 1961, cleaning and laundry took up a whopping 12 hours and 40 minutes of a woman's week. This has now halved to six hours and 18 minutes. Parents are using this extra time to enrich their lives with an ever-increasing variety of activities; time spent on sport and exercise is up from a mere ten minutes a week 40 years ago to an hour a week today. Time spent entertaining friends and family at home has doubled from 25 minutes a week in 1961 to close to an hour today.

All these findings would seem to point to an interesting paradox. As singleton and childfree family units fast become the norm, there are fewer families in the traditional sense of the word. However, the conventional family is perhaps a closer unit than ever before, with more quality time spent on parenting and relationships.

a Would you say the tone of this passage was positive, negative or neutral? Give your reasons.

---

---

---

---

---

---

b Choose and underline the best explanation for the following words as they appear in the passage:

- single parents:** (a) parents with only one child (b) parents who are raising children alone (c) parents who have not been married before
- conscientious parents:** (a) parents who take the job of parenting seriously (b) parents who feel guilty about not doing a good job (c) over-anxious and worried parents
- whopping:** (a) intolerable (b) huge (c) painful
- paradox:** (a) conclusion (b) contradiction (c) outcome
- singleton:** (a) unmarried person of either sex (b) only child (c) person with a single child
- quality time:** (a) a larger proportion of time (b) time that costs money as you are not working (c) time that is spent doing good things you enjoy

c Here are two one-sentence summaries. Which paragraphs do they refer to?

- Because of time-saving technologies, people have more time for pleasure.  
Paragraph \_\_\_\_\_
- Children in family units will spend more time with their parents than before.  
Paragraph \_\_\_\_\_

d Here is a summary of the first paragraph. Correct any inaccuracies.

In modern Britain, the vast majority of people live alone and the family is fast disappearing.

---

---

---

---

---

- e The original title of this article was *The Single Life*. Do you find this appropriate? Why or why not? Suggest an alternative / better title.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Writing

- a In the article comparisons were made between 1961 and 2001. Use the information to write four sentences of your own that use comparative forms. Try to use a variety of structures.

e.g. On average, people in 1961 spent half the time on entertaining at home that we do now. / Entertaining at home is much more popular now than it used to be forty years ago. / Double the time is spent on entertaining at home nowadays than in the past. / The time spent on home entertaining has doubled in the past forty years.



- b Choose one of the findings of the research into social change and comment on it, saying what you feel it shows about modern-day society. Give your reaction and make comparisons with what you feel is happening in your own country. Aim for two paragraphs and about 150–200 words.



## 3 Vocabulary

- a Here are eight expressions that include the word *class*. Choose the best one to describe each of the following people.

*class conscious    classy    upper class*  
*a class of their own    middle class    working class*  
*the professional classes    classless*

- Alistair Campsbourne-Smythe comes from a very old English family whose country house is in Cheshire. He's \_\_\_\_\_
- Sarah and Ben are both high-flying lawyers. They're in \_\_\_\_\_
- Alexandra had a comfortable secure childhood and both her parents were teachers. She's \_\_\_\_\_
- Peter's origins are working class but he went to Oxford University and works in medical research. He considers himself to be \_\_\_\_\_

- Lucy wears wonderful clothes and has a certain style of her own. According to her admirers, Lucy is very \_\_\_\_\_
- Martin and Jack are both such wonderful runners that when it comes to the 400 metres, nobody can compete with them. They're in \_\_\_\_\_

Two expressions remain. Invent people who would fit these descriptions.

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- b Choose the correct word from the box to complete each collocation.

humble	_____ ( )	<i>critic</i>
social	_____ ( )	<i>prospectus</i>
awe	_____ ( )	<i>arguments</i>
old	_____ ( )	<i>review</i>
first	_____ ( )	<i>structure</i>
male	_____ ( )	<i>research</i>
status	_____ ( )	<i>opinion</i>
literary	_____ ( )	<i>twins</i>
film	_____ ( )	<i>fashioned</i>
travel	_____ ( )	<i>inspiring</i>
college	_____ ( )	<i>inheritance</i>
instruction	_____ ( )	<i>dominated</i>
market	_____ ( )	<i>impressions</i>
identical	_____ ( )	<i>brochure</i>
genetic	_____ ( )	<i>manual</i>
opposing	_____ ( )	<i>quo</i>

If the collocation

- is an adjective, write 1 in the brackets beside it
- refers to people, write 2
- is a Latin expression commonly used in English, write 3
- is something that has a written form, write 4
- is something that makes us look the way we do, write 5
- is usually an expression that starts "in my ...", write 6
- is what makes society like it is, write 7
- is what you hear in a debate, write 8
- is what can often be wrong, write 9.

e.g. literary critic (2)

## 4 Use of English: Style

Answer the following questions, expressing your own opinion, and including the word(s) in capitals.

e.g. How important to you is a person's physical appearance? **CERTAINLY**

It's certainly the first thing you notice, but I can honestly say that personality is more important to me. Once you get to know someone, you don't notice their looks so much, but you can't ignore their personality.

1 Does the way a person speaks in your country indicate their social class? **WITHOUT DOUBT**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Do you think it's better for children to be raised in a traditional two-parent family? **SIMILARLY**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Are only children usually different from children who have lots of brothers and sisters? **WHEREAS**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Do we have so many wars because nearly all societies are male dominated? **FURTHERMORE**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Is the society you live in becoming more classless? **CONSEQUENTLY**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Pause for thought

*"The real solvent of class distinction is a proper measure of self-esteem – a kind of unselfconsciousness. Some people are at ease with themselves, so the world is at ease with them. My parents thought this kind of ease was produced by education ... they didn't see that what disqualified them was temperament – just as, though educated up to the hilt, it disqualifies me. What keeps us in our place is embarrassment."*

Arnold Bennett 1988

## 5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

### The British Aristocracy

[1] \_\_\_\_\_ many years, the British aristocracy was largely remembered [2] \_\_\_\_\_ its eccentric members, who, according to some, had [3] \_\_\_\_\_ driven mad by their time at Eton or their service in [4] \_\_\_\_\_ of the fashionable London regiments, and [5] \_\_\_\_\_ therefore returned to their family homes [6] \_\_\_\_\_ the country and tried to make their madness a part of simply being British. And so we have had the duke who lived entirely underground, the earl [7] \_\_\_\_\_ wandered naked around the grounds of his castle, the duchess dressed [8] \_\_\_\_\_ the Queen of the Fairies, and many others. As time passed, the [9] \_\_\_\_\_ houses, clothes, servants, cars and daily lives of these unfortunate title-bearing folk began to seem completely mad [10] \_\_\_\_\_ well. Was [11] \_\_\_\_\_ sensible for a married couple with two children to live in a house with one hundred and eight rooms? Should sane adults [12] \_\_\_\_\_ themselves for formal occasions in the fashions of former centuries? Should they do this and participate [13] \_\_\_\_\_ the government of the country? However, as time has gone [14] \_\_\_\_\_, the aristocracy has changed. We have had hippy lords, aristocratic rock singers and film directors, and a [15] \_\_\_\_\_ of the royal family has become a noted furniture maker. Perhaps the day will [16] \_\_\_\_\_ when, as was true in the late nineteenth century, our most popular football teams [17] \_\_\_\_\_ contain lords, or even ladies. Until then we'll just have to make [18] \_\_\_\_\_ with Posh and Becks, who some [19] \_\_\_\_\_ say have all the eccentricity but don't have the titles. Well, not [20] \_\_\_\_\_, anyway.

6 Written commentary

# A True Gentleman

Mr Duckett straightened his silk tie, brushed the shoulders of his elegant suit and glanced over his shoes. Quite satisfactory. One had to look and act like a gentleman, for that was what one's guests were, and nothing else would do. He breathed a sigh of relief. The Queen's Private Hotel was what it was and would ever be, especially now that the American takeover had been thwarted by the intervention of a British company. He'd seen the headlines in the financial paper. What a narrow escape! Imagine what some Americans might have made of the place. He shuddered.

His reverie was disturbed by a sudden ring of the bell. He looked up to see a man in sunglasses, a long-haired lout of a man in a dirty T-shirt and baggy trousers. 'May I help you?' he said coldly. No doubt some oick come to attend to the plumbing. Again.

'Ello,' said the man. 'I've got a reservation. Name of 'Arley.' Mr Duckett cleared his throat. 'I think there may have been some mistake, sir,' he said, emphasising the last word. He glanced at the book. 'There is no Arley listed here.'

'Arley with a haitch,' said the man, grinning. Mr Duckett sighed and looked again. One had to keep up certain standards of politeness. 'There is a reservation for Lord Harley, sir. But not for yourself, I'm afraid.' The man grinned again. 'Lord 'Arley, that's me. Screamin' Lord 'Arley they call me. Don't you follow rock music? No, I don't suppose you do. Well, chum, I'm your new boss. I bought the 'otel.' He hoisted a scruffy bag onto the counter. 'Just carry this up to my room, will you, son? Ta very much.'

Comment in about 200–250 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



7 Grammar

a Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Mary wrote down everything twice so she would remember.  
In order \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I know you're interested so I'll tell you the answer.  
Since \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It was very cold and because of this we stayed at home.  
It was so \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Many planes were cancelled because of the fog.  
Owing to \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We didn't want to annoy the neighbours so we turned the music down.  
So as \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Jill was able to go to university thanks to her parents' hard work.  
Jill's parents \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 We had to turn back because the climb was so difficult.  
It was such \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It was raining so the match was postponed.  
As \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Because Sally felt ill, she didn't go to work.  
Sally felt \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Carl didn't move because he didn't want to be noticed.  
Carl didn't move so as \_\_\_\_\_

b Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 It was an old car and so it kept breaking down. SUCH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Carol visited Paris because she wanted to improve her French. IN  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 An electrical fault caused the computer failure. DUE  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 Richard kept the news to himself because he didn't want to upset anyone. NOT

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 There was a strike that day so there were no lessons. OF

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 We went to Ibiza for a good time. HAVE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7 Come early, and then you'll find a good seat. THAT

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8 I had to walk home because I didn't have enough money. SO

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9 We left early because we wanted to avoid the traffic. AS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10 The crowd was in town to see the big match. FOR

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1 A young girl was riding the leading horse.  
The leading horse \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 The last time I played rugby was in 1998.  
I haven't \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 There has been a rumour that the government has resigned.  
It \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 It's a pity I'm leaving tomorrow.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 They didn't receive any news of the missing climber for a month.  
It was \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Although I tried hard, I couldn't open the window.  
Try \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7 Harry wasn't always so lazy.  
Harry didn't \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8 It may seem strange, but most teachers enjoy their work.  
Strange \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9 Someone broke into Ann's car last week.  
Ann \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10 We'll be at the seaside soon.  
It won't \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

1 I'm sure that isn't Hugh Grant. CAN'T

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Whose pencil is this? BELONG

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 'Don't forget to turn off the lights, Ricky,' said Tina.  
REMINDED

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 If I were you, I'd take a few days off. BETTER

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 The radio says it's 40 degrees today. ACCORDING

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 I don't like the idea of working in an office. APPEAL

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7 Please don't smoke in the bedroom. RATHER

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Eventually, they lived happily ever after. IN

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9 If you won the competition, what would you do? WERE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10 You are not to leave the room under any circumstances.  
UNDER

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# 8 Down under

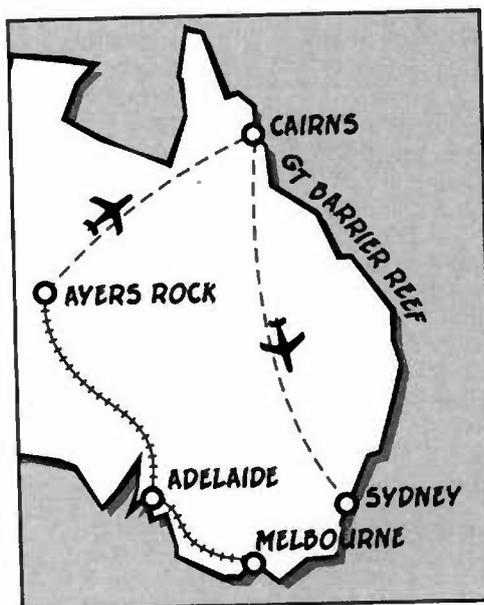
## 1 Reading

As air travel becomes quicker and cheaper, Australia is taking off as a popular holiday destination. This extract from a travel brochure offers exciting holidays to the more adventurous (and wealthy) traveller.

**Australia** offers an exhilarating world of adventure – a place to relish the great outdoors, the intoxicating local cultures and the infinite sweep of virginal landscapes.

Explore vibrant Sydney, plunge into the crystal-clear underwater world of the Great Barrier Reef and experience the thrill of sitting by your own campfire in one of the amazing bushcamps of the Australian outback.

Our comprehensive tour, The Great Australian Adventure, explores the highlights of this vast and magnificent country. We travel in comfort in air-conditioned mini-buses, first class sleepers and stay in quality hotels. We promise you stunning landscapes, a fascinating history and culture, distinctive wildlife, friendly people and some of the most vibrant cities in the world.



Melbourne, with its exotic markets and fine restaurants, is our starting point and from here we take the steam train along 300 kilometres of spectacular coastal scenery to elegant and famously easy-going Adelaide. The magnificent Ghan train then takes us northwards to majestic Ayers Rock, surreal and eerie, dramatically rising 348 metres from the surrounding desert plain, where we watch the sun set and enjoy dinner *al fresco* under a panoply of desert stars.

Cairns on the east coast is our next base for taking a trip by catamaran out to the Great Barrier Reef and exploring some of the lush rainforests of the coastal hinterland. Finally, we fly back to Sydney, and this bold and beautiful city marks the end of the holiday of a lifetime.

**a** Having read the passage, choose the best answers:

- During your trip, you will travel by  
(a) plane, mini-bus and boat (b) plane, train and mini-bus (c) boat, train, plane and private car (d) boat, train, mini-bus and plane
- You will visit Sydney  
(a) twice – at the beginning and the end (b) once – at the end (c) before you go to Melbourne (d) immediately after Adelaide
- Ayers Rock is  
(a) on the coast (b) in the desert (c) only accessible by mini-bus (d) famous for its restaurants
- The *outback* is the name for  
(a) remote areas of Australia (b) any remote desert area (c) the area around Ayers Rock (d) the area where the rainforest is very dense
- A *first class sleeper* is  
(a) an extremely comfortable bed in a hotel room (b) a person who is able to sleep easily (c) a seat in a plane that reclines so that you can sleep in it (d) a train on which a passenger can sleep in a bed during an overnight journey
- If you have dinner *al fresco*,  
(a) you have a buffet-type snack meal (b) you eat with a large group of friends (c) you eat in the open air (d) you eat to music
- If you *relish* something,  
(a) you really enjoy it (b) you experience it for the first time (c) you always remember it (d) you find it such a strong experience that you are almost afraid
- If something is *eerie*,  
(a) it is surprisingly large (b) it stands out from everything else (c) it is rather strange and frightening (d) it is very isolated
- The *coastal hinterland* is  
(a) the place where the land meets the sea (b) the land just inland from the coast (c) about two nautical miles into the sea (d) where the Great Barrier Reef is situated
- A *comprehensive tour* is a tour where  
(a) everything is clearly explained by a tour guide (b) a tour where you don't have to pay for anything extra as everything is included in the price (c) a tour that includes everything that is important (d) a tour where you do everything as a group

**b** How would you know this extract comes from a travel brochure? Look at content and style.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**c** A lot of very complimentary adjectives (*exhilarating, vibrant, etc.*) are used in this passage, obviously to make the whole trip sound as tempting as possible.

List the adjectives here: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**d** Circle those that could also be used to describe people. Choose three and write a sentence for each describing a person or place you have encountered.

e.g. I always admired Audrey for looking elegant even if she'd just spent all night sitting up in a train.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Writing

You have been asked to write a short piece about your home town for a travel brochure, to encourage English-speaking tourists to spend time in your region.

Start with a short general description, picking out the main highlights. Then describe a three-day tour with details of what travellers would see, where they would stay and how they would get around.



## 3 Vocabulary... in words

**a** Replace the words in *italics* with one word beginning with *in*. All the words are in Unit 8 of the Student's Book.

e.g. In British justice you are considered *not guilty* innocent of a crime until it has been proved.

- The statue was shaped like an *upside down* \_\_\_\_\_ cone.
- The cat's *still and lifeless* \_\_\_\_\_ body lay by the side of the road.
- This land has always been too *barren and arid* \_\_\_\_\_ for any crops to grow.
- The elephant is *originally native* \_\_\_\_\_ to India.
- We like to spend our holidays in a village *lived in* \_\_\_\_\_ only by fishermen.
- Her expression was so *mysterious* \_\_\_\_\_ that we had no idea what she was really thinking.
- The country remained free from *entry by a foreign army* \_\_\_\_\_ for over one hundred years.
- Although the snake looks dangerous, it is actually completely *harmless* \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mike and Helen finally got divorced because their lifestyles were *completely different to each other* \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mia had no objection to the *custom and practice* \_\_\_\_\_ of marriage, although she herself preferred to remain single.

**b** These adjectives are all connected with danger and poison:

*lethal poisonous toxic venomous fatal deadly*

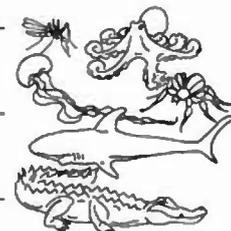
- Which is often used to describe harmful waste? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which two would be used to describe something that could easily kill, such as a chemical or bacteria? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which can describe an accident or illness that causes someone's death? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which two can describe a snake that can seriously harm people it bites? \_\_\_\_\_

**c** Here are some dangerous animals. Can you name them? The anagrams will help you.

\_\_\_\_\_ TUSOMOQI \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ LYHELFIJS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ LORDOCECI \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ CUPOTOS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ RSKAH \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ REPDIS \_\_\_\_\_

4 Writing

Do you have any dangerous animals in your country? Write about 100 words warning a visitor what to be careful of, using some of the adjectives from 3b. (If you can't think of any, look back in your Student's Book at what Bill Bryson says about Australia and write about its dangers instead).



5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

# Changing Australia

Australia has changed in recent years [1] \_\_\_\_\_ being a mirror image of British society, drawing its new population mainly from Europe, [2] \_\_\_\_\_ a truly multi-cultural society with its [3] \_\_\_\_\_ identity. Whereas once Australian travellers were likely to head [4] \_\_\_\_\_ Europe and visit the places their ancestors had [5] \_\_\_\_\_ from, nowadays they are [6] \_\_\_\_\_ as likely to be found in neighbouring countries around the Pacific, [7] \_\_\_\_\_ feel more like home. And although [8] \_\_\_\_\_ was Europeans who colonised and explored Australia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, native Australians [9] \_\_\_\_\_ asserted their own rights in recent years, gaining control of land which [10] \_\_\_\_\_ been taken from them, and campaigning successfully [11] \_\_\_\_\_ discrimination and racism. In many ways, Britain and Australia now face some of the [12] \_\_\_\_\_ challenges, as the countries adapt to new waves of economic immigration, a large part of [13] \_\_\_\_\_ is illegal. A multi-cultural society [14] \_\_\_\_\_ some respects calls into [15] \_\_\_\_\_ the old idea of a one-language society with one accepted [16] \_\_\_\_\_ of life for everyone. Will new immigrants eventually become absorbed [17] \_\_\_\_\_ the national life, or are we seeing the development [18] \_\_\_\_\_ a new kind of society in [19] \_\_\_\_\_ being 'different' will no longer be noticeable or seem unusual? The advantages, at least, are easy to spot, as any visitor to London or Sydney will appreciate – a whole range of things to eat, new kinds of entertainment, and the breaking [20] \_\_\_\_\_ of social divisions.

Pause for thought

*"Australia is a lucky country run mainly by second-rate people who share its luck."*

Donald Richard Horne 1964

6 Written commentary

## Film Down Under

Everyone's favourite Australian film has got to be *Muriel's Wedding*, so if you haven't seen it, go out to the video shop right now. There are no prizes for guessing that it's a film about getting married. Not so much about love, or even about the pluses and minuses of the blessed wedded state. For our heroine, Muriel, a kind of large lumpy girl, has fallen in love with the idea of a white wedding. All her friends are doing it and it's probably the only way her crooked politician father and spaced-out mother are going to approve of her at all. Trouble is, there's not a boyfriend in sight, let alone one who might propose. In desperation, Muriel marries a guy who wants Australian citizenship so he can be in the Australian Olympic team. It doesn't work out of course, but Muriel makes something of herself in the end – though I won't tell you how.

It's a film that raises a lot of questions about female roles, and the fairy princess ideas about white weddings. Do all girls dream of the dress, the Big Day, the gussets, and all that stuff? We guys are trying to avoid it like the plague, right? So are you girls really still dreaming about that stuff? As my mother used to say, you're going to end up crying. Anyhow, Muriel sees through it all in the end, poor dear, with a little help from a bouncing Abba soundtrack. The kind of music we all love to hate, just like Muriel really.

Comment in about 200–250 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this? Is the language colloquial or formal? Give examples.
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 7 Text for literary comment

The thin grey tarmacked road snaked through the outback to the horizon, which shimmered in the noonday heat as if it were the light of paradise itself. We had risen at dawn and been on the road since seven. At first the empty, endless expanse of the bush and the violent, cherry-red colour of the earth had made me feel lonely and anxious. But now, after three weeks' driving, my eyes had become accustomed to the bareness, and I experienced an exhilarating sense of freedom.

I found myself fascinated by details that would ordinarily have escaped my notice. The cracks in the dry, red earth formed patterns in my mind, suggesting demons, castles, monsters. The vegetation, such as it was, consisted of small, almost leafless shrubs. Their exposed and desiccated roots resembled nothing so much as nests of writhing snakes. The place had an alien beauty all of its own. From time to time we came upon a dried-up river creek lined with silver-barked ghost gum trees, their bare branches held up to the sky in silent supplication for the rain that so rarely came.

The rain, when it came, changed everything. We had experienced the rains after the first week of driving, a torrential downpour that had forced us to take shelter for several days in the nearest shanty town. When we set out again, we found our jeep infested with grasshoppers, their brown papery bodies caught up in every part of the vehicle, so that for days the smell of burnt insects hung in the air as we drove.

**Comment on the text above from a literary point of view, using the questions below to help you. Back up your statements with reasons and examples from the text. Use 200–250 words.**

- 1 What is the theme of the passage?
- 2 Would you describe the point of view as objective, subjective or omniscient?
- 3 What is the tone of the text? Is the passage mainly narrative or descriptive?
- 4 Does the author succeed in evoking the feel and look of the Australian bush?
- 5 How does the author use colour in the text?
- 6 What figures of speech are used?
- 7 What is your response to the text?



## 8 Grammar

**a** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 They gave Rita the gold medal in the end.  
Rita \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Gwyneth was so scared that she hardly dare move.  
So \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I'm waiting for a taxi, not a bus.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Someone has stolen my new sports car!  
My \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I'm asking you to help me because I can't help myself.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The things that happened next were extraordinary.  
What \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The winning goal was scored in the last minute.  
It \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I have no idea where we are going to stay the night.  
Wherever \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 The terrible events began in March.  
It \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Alan told me something really encouraging.  
What \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 They have done nothing about the buses for years. HAS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I'm really worried about the history examination. IS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The police discovered the body as a result of a phone call. WAS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I don't know where you found that hat. DID  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 When I read the paper, I knew what had happened. IT

\_\_\_\_\_

6 A passer-by found my wallet and gave it to the police.  
WAS

\_\_\_\_\_

7 I don't know why you came here in the first place. DID

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Jean gave us something to eat but it tasted awful. WHAT

\_\_\_\_\_

9 The sheer waste of money makes me angry. IS

\_\_\_\_\_

10 They are repairing the lift tomorrow. IS

\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1 The train doesn't leave on time every day so we are late.  
If \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Travelling by plane is always tiring.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 The bank-robbers vanished before the police arrived.  
By the time \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 It's the uncertainty that worries me.  
What \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 We might decide to go to Spain this summer.  
We're \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 It would be a good idea for you to leave.  
I think you'd \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7 I'd advise you to reapply next year.  
If \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8 They should have delivered the package yesterday.  
The package \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9 I haven't seen a really good film for a long time.  
It's a long time \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10 They are servicing our car tomorrow.  
We are \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

1 If you've got a headache, why not take an aspirin? TRY

\_\_\_\_\_

2 They believe that the murderer is hiding in the mountains. BE

\_\_\_\_\_

3 I wish you'd told me there was a holiday! MIGHT

\_\_\_\_\_

4 I can't bear any more noise! PUT

\_\_\_\_\_

5 'Happy Birthday!' she said. ME

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Luckily they weren't late for the play. YET

\_\_\_\_\_

7 What's the plan for tomorrow? WE

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Diane didn't manage to finish all her work on time.  
ABLE

\_\_\_\_\_

9 We'd like Harry not to use his mobile phone in class.  
RATHER

\_\_\_\_\_

10 Check the meaning of the word in your dictionary.  
LOOK

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# 9 Typically English

## 1 Reading

The typical English man is doing an ever larger share of the housework – or so the following article tells us.

Women may find it hard to believe but Britain is less than 15 years away from sexual equality in the home. By 2015, domestic chores such as cleaning and cooking will be split down the middle, according to a new report from The Future Foundation.

The gender gap is already narrowing with about two in three men doing more around the house than their fathers and the same proportion of women doing less than their mothers. This trend is the result of the greater number of working women who have less time for doing the housework. In 1951, only one in four married women went out to work, but today it's more like 70 per cent.

Increasing numbers of single men are doing housework because they have no partner. In 1978, young single men made up just 4 per cent of households, but now they account for more than 8 per cent. This number will increase, as will the number of working women, so there will soon be more female than male workers.

Roles tend to be negotiated by every couple depending on their individual circumstances and the important thing is who has the time to do the housework and not whether they are a man or a woman.

However, men may not be as altruistic as they seem when they offer to take on more housework. Sport is the major spur for sporadically developing a passion for cleaning and more than a third of men increase their domestic duties in the run-up to a large sporting event in an effort to appease their partners. Prior to England's World Cup qualifier against Germany, a third of men did more than four times their normal housework.

a Give the passage a title: \_\_\_\_\_

b Summarise the article in 20–25 words: \_\_\_\_\_

c How would you describe the tone of this article (ironic / humorous / Informative etc.) and why?

---

---

---

---

d Do you think this article was written by a man or a woman? Give your reasons.

---

---

---

---

e Finish the following sentences to express some of the ideas from the passage:

1 Many more women today \_\_\_\_\_

2 In 2015, couples will \_\_\_\_\_

3 Compared with their fathers, \_\_\_\_\_

4 Female workers will soon \_\_\_\_\_

5 The number of single men living alone \_\_\_\_\_

f Explain the following using your own words:

1 men may not be as altruistic as they seem

2 sport is the major spur

3 sporadically

4 in the run-up to

5 to appease their partners

6 England's qualifier

2 Writing

In your country is there sexual equality in the home? Write about 100–150 words, giving details of the current situation, talking about changes and comparing it to the situation in Britain.

You can write this as a short newspaper article or as a conversation between a couple about who should do what when it comes to housework.

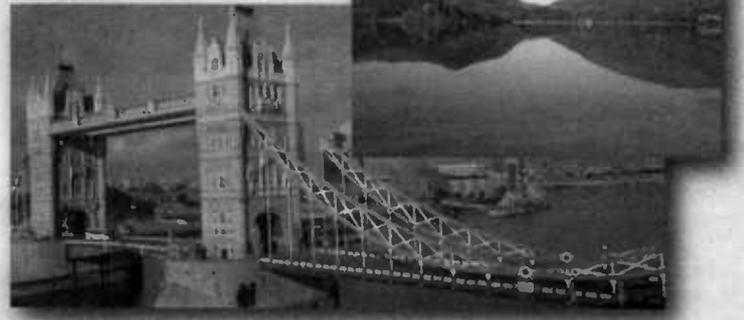


3 Vocabulary

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:

- 1 Some nationalities use their hands to \_\_\_\_\_ while they are speaking.  
(a) scoff (b) gesticulate (c) threaten (d) explain
- 2 The image of sport will \_\_\_\_\_ if something is not done to stop all the drug scandals.  
(a) sink (b) fail (c) degenerate (d) die
- 3 The corruption in \_\_\_\_\_ may lead to the fall of the government.  
(a) compatriots (b) countrymen (c) high places (d) influence
- 4 Countries that are \_\_\_\_\_ about their language don't want everyone to speak English and forget their roots.  
(a) arrogant (b) treacherous (c) conformist (d) chauvinistic
- 5 The group leader was so domineering and \_\_\_\_\_, always bossing everyone around, that he was asked to resign.  
(a) overbearing (b) inconstant (c) vainglorious (d) rash
- 6 Some people find jokes about other nationalities \_\_\_\_\_ but I consider them to be in bad taste.  
(a) stereotypical (b) stylish (c) positive (d) hilarious
- 7 It's always a mistake to \_\_\_\_\_ your opponent.  
(a) conform to (b) raise (c) underestimate (d) underclass
- 8 When I'm abroad I really \_\_\_\_\_ English radio.  
(a) admire (b) miss (c) support (d) honour
- 9 It's difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ what exactly it means to be English.  
(a) pinpoint (b) extract (c) deal with (d) notice
- 10 He was such a \_\_\_\_\_ interviewer that politicians were quite nervous about coming on his programme.  
(a) foreign (b) conservative (c) deep (d) pugnacious

4 British culture



Test your knowledge of British people, places and institutions. Choose the correct answer from the box.

*Downing Street   Balmoral   Oxford Street  
Heatbrow   the Thames   Cambridge   Cardiff  
Wimbledon   the Pennines   the Grand National*

Which is:

- 1 a mountain range down the centre of England?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 the main shopping area in London?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 where the British Prime Minister lives?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 the river on which London is situated?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 the capital of Wales? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a famous annual horse race?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 a town famous for its prestigious university?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 London's major airport? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 the Queen's Scottish residence?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 the venue for a top tennis tournament?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 Revision: Britain and the British, England and the English.

Fill in each blank with one word only.

If you were born in the United Kingdom of Great \_\_\_\_\_ and Northern Ireland, you hold \_\_\_\_\_ citizenship. A \_\_\_\_\_ returning home after a trip abroad will have to show a current \_\_\_\_\_ passport.

People born in Scotland will usually refer to themselves as \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ and never \_\_\_\_\_ which is another name for whisky.

Some of the Welsh, particularly those from the north, speak \_\_\_\_\_ as their first language; likewise \_\_\_\_\_ is spoken in parts of Ireland.

A typical English breakfast is seldom eaten by the \_\_\_\_\_ themselves but is often served in bed-and-breakfasts to students who have come to learn about \_\_\_\_\_ literature.

## 6 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

### How • to • be • English

The best way to learn how to be English, is to make [1] \_\_\_\_\_ that you yourself come from somewhere [2] \_\_\_\_\_. This is because the first important feature [3] \_\_\_\_\_ the English identity, if [4] \_\_\_\_\_ is such a thing, is that nobody in England believes that [5] \_\_\_\_\_ exists. The Scots wear kilts and eat haggis, the Welsh live in valleys and grow leeks, but the English seem to have only hooligans, rain and the Queen. Most English people [6] \_\_\_\_\_ that this is not as good [7] \_\_\_\_\_ a national costume. Other things to do if you want to behave [8] \_\_\_\_\_ an English fashion include believing that forming a queue is of world importance, that one should never complain when things are [9] \_\_\_\_\_ wrong (especially in restaurants), and that everything English [10] \_\_\_\_\_ best. And in order to put these beliefs [11] \_\_\_\_\_ practice, you should complain loudly [12] \_\_\_\_\_ the poor service in the pub as you push into a queue of visiting tourists, while waving your Spanish beer in one hand. [13] \_\_\_\_\_ is because being English is never quite [14] \_\_\_\_\_ it seems. Another important thing to remember is that being English [15] \_\_\_\_\_ always having to say sorry, and please, and thank-you, as often [16] \_\_\_\_\_ possible, provided that you don't really [17] \_\_\_\_\_ it. Finally, and if you get these right you achieve a kind [18] \_\_\_\_\_ automatic honorary Englishness straight away, love your dog [19] \_\_\_\_\_ than your children, never kiss anyone [20] \_\_\_\_\_ your dog in public, and always warm the teapot before putting in the tea. You see, you're a little more English already.

## Pause for thought

*"Britain will be honoured by historians more for the way she disposed of an empire than for the way in which she acquired it."*

Lord Harlech 1962

## 7 Written commentary

### Travels in Disguise

The next day, I phoned a place near Salisbury and booked a room. Yes, there was a shower. Yes, I could pay by credit-card. My luck was improving, and I spent the day at Stonehenge. 'Italian?' asked the guy at the car-park. 'No, it's just the car,' I said. 'Belongs to an Italian friend of mine.' I considered having the story printed on cards. After a day wandering about with the tourists, I reached Garden Farm round about six. It was a long low bungalow of a place, not a farm at all as far as I could see. Here we go again, I thought, the wonders of the English bed-and-breakfast, and rang the bell.

A short fussy woman, Mrs Bridges she said, showed me to my room. 'This is the shower,' she said loudly, leading me to the door. She waved two keys in front of my face. 'This key is for the room,' with more pointing, 'and this one is for the front door.' 'Fine,' I said, 'I think I get the picture.' 'You speak the language well,' she said. 'I've been practising since I was born,' I replied. This stopped her in her tracks. 'Italian?' she said. 'No, English. I'm from Baltimore. The car's Italian. I'm American.'

She looked at me in disbelief. 'That must be nice,' she said. 'Are you here on business?' I glanced out the window at the fields stretching to the horizon. Why was I there? 'No, I'm just a tourist,' I lied. I had decided that my book was none of her business, though I was going to put her in it all right. And the shower that, as I discovered later, didn't work properly.

Comment in about 200–250 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 8 Grammar

**a Choose the most appropriate words underlined:**

- 1 Jean could see that someone had moved/had been moving her bike.
- 2 As soon as Jim had unpacked/had been unpacking his suitcase, he went out to eat.
- 3 I didn't have time to make the call because I had studied/had been studying hard all morning.
- 4 By the time I got to the door, the mysterious stranger disappeared/had disappeared.
- 5 When he read the letter, Harry knew that George had lied/had been lying all along.
- 6 The teacher stopped talking when she saw that the class hadn't paid/hadn't been paying attention.
- 7 When I was very young, I went/had been to a primary school near my house.
- 8 The moment he arrived at school, Gary realised that he forgot/had forgotten his football boots.
- 9 Fiona hoped/had hoped to get a ticket for the rock concert, but it was sold out.
- 10 When Steve returned home ten years later, he could see that nothing changed/had changed.

**b Put each verb in brackets into the correct tense – Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous or Past Simple. Only use Past Perfect Simple if it is absolutely necessary for the sense. More than one answer may be possible.**

- 1 Sue went to the door, but whoever rang the bell **(go)** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I tried to get out the door, but someone **(lock)** \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 3 Nobody realised that it **(start)** \_\_\_\_\_ to snow until it was too late.
- 4 When I **(see)** \_\_\_\_\_ Anna, I **(congratulate)** \_\_\_\_\_ her on winning the prize.
- 5 By the time the police **(arrive)** \_\_\_\_\_, the burglar **(vanish)** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The doctor didn't arrive until 11.00, and by then Mark **(wait)** \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours.
- 7 It took Paula three years to find out that her husband **(be)** \_\_\_\_\_ married twice before.
- 8 Jim eventually **(find)** \_\_\_\_\_ his missing suitcase, but by then the train **(leave)** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Sam looked in the fridge for something to eat, but his brother **(eat)** \_\_\_\_\_ everything.
- 10 In the end nobody was quite sure what **(happen)** \_\_\_\_\_ the night before.

**c Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.**

- 1 'Do you know where the library is, Ann?' asked Tom.  
Tom asked Ann \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 I never imagined that my dream would come true.  
Never \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It's impossible to get into the house without a key.  
Unless \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I ought to be going.  
It's time I \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I'm sorry that you've had to wait.  
I'm sorry to \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Although Jim was injured, he finished the match.  
In spite of \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 We'll miss the first lesson.  
We won't arrive in \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 What time does the train leave?  
Do you think you \_\_\_\_\_

**d Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.**

- 1 Bad weather caused the power cut. DUE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I think that the play is going to begin. ABOUT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Our educational system is not the same as the English one. DIFFERENT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Is it all right if I leave a few minutes early? MAY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Nobody knows about future events. WHAT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I wish I hadn't missed your birthday party. PITY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Sally knows how to handle difficult situations. DEALING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I didn't expect to see you here. LAST  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 10 Positive thinking

## 1 Reading

Did you know that 20 per cent of us are terrified of flying? But help is at hand. Many airlines run special courses to help people use positive thinking to overcome their fear.

### ENJOY YOUR FLIGHT!

Planes are enormous, heavy things that float implausibly five miles above the ground and occasionally kill large numbers of people. Is it any wonder that one in five of the population is scared of flying? And some so scared that they are unable to get on a plane at all? Can a cure be found for this altitude sickness? Try a one-day course in flying without fear to find out.

Firstly, experts will give you the facts. Per hour travelling, flying on British planes is 15 times safer than travelling by car on British roads and 390 times safer than motorcycling. Since 1990, the death rate on British airlines has been only 0.014 per billion passenger kilometres.

Clear explanations of how an aircraft actually flies help to tackle the aspects of the process that cause most anxieties. Turbulence is the biggest worry. However, although it's uncomfortable, it's also commonplace and planes are built to deal with it. The roar of the engines at take-off and unexpected noises cause fear in others, but once again these have rational explanations and are a perfectly normal part of the mechanics of flying.

All this is very reassuring but for many, it doesn't address the basic issues. Their fear resides at a more primitive level and reason alone won't cure it. Psychological help is also needed. Fear of flying, like many other phobias, is marked by 'catastrophising' – obsessively running through disaster scenarios. The simplest solution involves mental discipline – you simply stop yourself. The moment you find yourself picturing the worst – engines catching fire, crash landing in the jungle, oxygen supply running out etc. – just stop. Switch your thoughts to something much more pleasant and gradually the habit will weaken.

Many people are helped by these courses, often simply by the realisation that they are not alone. Reassuring others with similar, or worse, fears encourages some to feel braver and more in control themselves. Being able to fly opens up the world and just remember – you would have to spend 4,200 years in the air to have even a fifty-fifty chance of a fatal crash.

a Where do you think this passage comes from? Give your reasons?

---

---

---

---

---

---

b Explain in your own words, why some people are so afraid of flying?

---

---

---

---

---

---

c How do the courses described address these fears?

---

---

---

---

---

---

d Explain the following flying terms:

1 altitude \_\_\_\_\_

2 turbulence \_\_\_\_\_

3 take off \_\_\_\_\_

4 crash landing \_\_\_\_\_

e What do you understand by 'catastrophising'?

---

---

---

---

---

# 10 Unit

**f** Various facts and figures are given to illustrate the safety of flying. Which do you find the most reassuring and why?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**g** What are your own feelings about flying, and has this passage affected them?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

colloquial	_____	<i>workers</i>
background	_____	<i>priority</i>
learning	_____	<i>envy</i>
dinner	_____	<i>expression</i>
high	_____	<i>subscribed</i>
definitive	_____	<i>up</i>
totally	_____	<i>invitation</i>
over	_____	<i>information</i>
natural	_____	<i>experience</i>
well	_____	<i>educated</i>
clam	_____	<i>guttled</i>
aid	_____	<i>answer</i>
pure	_____	<i>communicator</i>

**b** Now write three sentences, using at least two of the collocations from 3a in each one.

e.g. Even though I like to think of myself as well educated, I'm not a natural communicator and tend to clam up unfortunately in tricky situations.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Writing: Self-help solutions

**a** What other methods could people use to calm their fear of flying? Write about 100–150 words putting forward some further ideas you think could usefully be included in such a course, or offered to nervous passengers as a alternative.

You might like to consider some of the following:  
*hypnosis / simulator flights / relaxation exercises / pills / sleeping / alcohol / reading / music / praying*



**b** A friend from England has arranged to fly out to see you for a holiday and you have both been looking forward to it very much. However, she was recently involved in a bus accident and, although not injured, has since developed a bit of a phobia about all kinds of transport, flying included. She has written to say that she may have to cancel her trip as she is beginning to have nightmares about the flight.

Write her a reassuring and encouraging letter, suggesting how she might use the power of positive thinking to overcome her fears.



## 3 Vocabulary: Collocation

**a** Choose the correct word from the box to complete each two-word collocation. All the collocations are from Unit 10 of the Student's Book.

## 4 Revision: Accuracy

Look carefully at each of the following sentences. If it is correct, write CORRECT on the line below. If there are mistakes (in vocabulary / spelling / punctuation etc.) write out the corrections.

- The childrens' teacher decided to immigrate to Australia as she had relatives in Sydney.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- The volunteers had very little ressources at their disposal but managed to improve the conditions at the hospital.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Most schools now have counsellors that students can talk to if they feel depressed.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- British airways staff run regular courses to help people to overthrow they're fear of flying.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- It's often useful to have some background informations on the author before you start to read a book.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 The words progress and commitment are bandied about regularly by politicians.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 *The Best Way To Enjoy Flying* is published by Penguin and costs five pounds and ninety-five pence.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 How confident are you to achieve your ambitions?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Take full responsibility for what happens to you and you'll become much more powerful.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 In difficult times, you should be careful not to take your problems out on other people.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

### EXAM PREPARATION

Are you one of those students [1] \_\_\_\_\_ leaves everything until the last moment, and then stays [2] \_\_\_\_\_ all night drinking coffee just before the examination? Or perhaps you worry [3] \_\_\_\_\_ much that you never do anything! Or do you exhaust [4] \_\_\_\_\_ revising everything, underlining important points, and rewriting your notes, so that [5] \_\_\_\_\_ the time you reach the examination room, you are tired out? It's just as easy to do [6] \_\_\_\_\_ little as it is to do too much. So here are some suggestions [7] \_\_\_\_\_ organising your work. First of [8] \_\_\_\_\_, be positive. It's no good waiting until it's all [9] \_\_\_\_\_ and then saying, 'If [10] \_\_\_\_\_ I'd studied harder beforehand.' Give yourself a reasonable revision period and [11] \_\_\_\_\_ a list of what you intend to cover each day. Then decide on [12] \_\_\_\_\_ much time you are going to spend revising each day. Don't overdo it, because you still [13] \_\_\_\_\_ time to relax and meet your friends. Everyone varies, but generally speaking, a two hour stint of studying followed by a break for some relaxation is more [14] \_\_\_\_\_ to be successful. After all, when you get tired, it's [15] \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate, and even harder to remember. You can always do more [16] \_\_\_\_\_, but studying deep into the night is not generally recommended. Studying with friends [17] \_\_\_\_\_ be useful, provided you [18] \_\_\_\_\_ get distracted, because two heads are always better [19] \_\_\_\_\_ one. Finally, get some fresh air and exercise, as this makes you [20] \_\_\_\_\_ better, and more confident.

## Pause for thought

*"If way to the Better there be, it exacts a full look at the worst."*

Thomas Hardy 1902

## 6 Written commentary

### Practice makes perfect

Giving things up is my speciality. In fact, I'm so good at it that I do it over and over again. Practice makes perfect as they say, and one of these days I'm going to finally get giving it up right. Let's take smoking first, but always remembering that it would be better if we hadn't taken it up in the first place. You'll never manage to give it up, my husband said, so it became a marital issue as well as a challenge to my sanity. The first time I tried I replaced cigarettes with those nasty nicotine sweets. I was on fifty sweets a day after a while, and suddenly it seemed easier to go back to the real thing. The second attempt was after a bad cold which had lasted for ever. I was so ill I couldn't smoke anyway, so I thought, why not? But then someone in the office offered me a cigarette and I thought why not a second time. Sigh.

Which brings me on to losing weight. Now, like the majority of the female population, I am an expert on this. I can tell you just what to eat to lose weight, exactly how much exercise to take, how you should never starve yourself, and endless other stuff. We've got a whole shelfload of books devoted to the subject at home. Well, I say we. My husband, bless him, seems to be able to spend most of the time in the pub and eats his way through mountains of chips and still stays as skinny as the one piece of spaghetti I'm eating as part of my diet. No, I know it isn't fair. The bathroom scales tell me the same story, too, I'm afraid. Oh well, if at first you don't succeed ...

Comment in about 200–250 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this? What is the tone of the text?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is your response to the text?



7 Grammar

**a** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 I haven't got a bike so I can't ride it to school.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I wish I had more time to spend playing basketball!  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It might rain, so if it does, we'll have lunch inside.  
Should \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Had there been more time available, the bridge would have been completed.  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Unfortunately I didn't know the answers!  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Nobody warned me, so I got into trouble.  
If somebody \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Jim didn't try hard so he didn't win.  
If Jim \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I think you should take more exercise.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Put the verb in brackets in an appropriate form. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1 I'm sorry I didn't visit you. If I (**know**) \_\_\_\_\_ that you were ill, I (**come**) \_\_\_\_\_ at once.
- 2 If you (**press**) \_\_\_\_\_ that button, I'm sure that the computer (**start**) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 If our team (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ to win the cup, everyone (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ very surprised!
- 4 Thirty years ago if you (**see**) \_\_\_\_\_ a girl with a tattoo, you (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ shocked.
- 5 I'm so sorry. If only I (**knew**) \_\_\_\_\_ that you (**come**) \_\_\_\_\_ on that train, I (**meet**) \_\_\_\_\_ you at the station.
- 6 If we (**take**) \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi like I said, we (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ at the church by now.
- 7 Don't go near the edge! If you (**fall**) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea, someone (**have to**) \_\_\_\_\_ jump in and rescue you.
- 8 If you (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ to ask me what I thought, I (**not know**) \_\_\_\_\_ what to say.

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 I'm sure you felt very foolish!  
You \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I think Jack is lying.  
I don't think \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You ought to do some serious work.  
It's time \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I'd like to fly like a bird.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 'Would you like to come to lunch, Jim?' said Mary.  
Mary invited \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It will take us two years to rebuild the cathedral.  
In two years time we \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I'll phone you on my arrival.  
As soon as \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Do you fancy going to the cinema?  
Do you feel \_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 It's a pity you can't stay. WISH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It wasn't easy to make the decision. A  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The second *Terminator* film is my favourite. BEST  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Pat and Donna's wedding is in June. ARE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It's possible that I picked up yours by mistake. MIGHT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 According to some people, Elvis is still alive. SAID  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Do you have any plans for tomorrow? ARE  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 11 Women's work

## 1 Reading



Three middle-aged English women are setting out together to smash records, push into new scientific territory, and by becoming the first British all-female expedition to reach the North Pole on foot, complete a truly unique double. Ann Daniels, 37, Caroline Hamilton, 35, and Pom Oliver, 50, conquered Antarctica in 2000 so are now aiming to be the first all-women's team in the world to have tamed both Poles.

The trio will suffer temperatures lower than  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and provide evidence of human powers of mind over matter. They will pull nearly twice their own weight in supplies for more than 500 miles on moving pack ice. This has been likened to running a daily marathon for months on end and is an amazing feat of physical and mental endurance.

The team don't want to start eating into their own muscle mass in order to survive so they have all had to put on weight before they start. Daniels, mother of triplets, has been eating bread and cakes to increase her normal weight by about 12 kilos and build up a good layer of insulation. Although they have all been doing endurance training with the Royal Marines, their manager says that at least 70% of the feat will be mental.

For the expedition, the team have invented a sludgy food called 'mullarkey' which is a mixture of oats, slightly salted butter, melted snow and drinking chocolate. Each morning they will have a hot porridge-type breakfast and hot drinks made from boiling snow. As fresh fruit is too heavy to carry, multi-vitamins are taken to compensate. While moving, they graze on chocolate bars and nuts and only when they stop for the night do the team get to feast on a rehydrated meal.

**a** Here are three one-sentence summaries of the passage. Choose the one you consider to be the best:

- (a) Three British women are aiming to be the first team to walk to the North Pole over moving pack ice.
- (b) An all-female Polar expedition has shown that mental endurance is more important than brute strength.
- (c) Age and sex are no barriers when it comes to Polar expeditions, as long as you are fit and determined.

I consider \_\_\_\_\_ to be the best because

---

---

---

---

**b** Now write a one-sentence summary yourself.

---

---

---

---

**c** What is the 'truly unique double' referred to in paragraph one?

---

---

---

---

**d** Explain in your own words the expression 'mind over matter'.

---

---

---

---

**e** Finish these sentences:

- 1 The women had to put on weight to avoid

---

---

---

- 2 The team took multi-vitamins to compensate

---

---

---

# 11 Unit

## f How do you:

- 1 'tame' a Pole? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 'smash' a record? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 make food 'sludgy'? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 'graze' on chocolate bars? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## g Here are two suggested titles for the article: *Ice Maidens* or *Snow Queens*. Suggest two more:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Writing: Letters expressing strong opinions

Write two letters to the editor of the newspaper which published this article. The first should be full of admiration for the women and what they have already accomplished and are aiming to achieve with their latest feat. You might include some of the following expressions and ideas:

*express my deepest admiration / incredible achievement / strike a blow for women everywhere / proof that life is not over after 30 / heroines of our time / shining example / role models / inspire young people / power of human spirit etc.*

The second letter should take the opposing view and be deeply critical of what these women are doing. You might like to use some of these expressions and ideas:

*disappointment to see women aping men / irresponsible / at least one is a mother / duty to children / putting selves in needless danger / waste of valuable resources / adds nothing to human knowledge as men have already done it etc.*

Try to make each letter equally convincing and about the same length (about 150 words). Conclude with a strong exhortation to the editor (e.g. *I hope to read further articles as inspiring as this / I trust you will concentrate on the truly newsworthy in the future*)



## 3 Equal Rights

Here is a passage about feminism. Choose the correct word or expression from the box below to fill each space.

*sexist weaker sex discrimination  
the battle of the sexes politically incorrect feminist  
male chauvinists sex-objects militants  
second-class citizens genderspecific*

A [1] \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who believes that women should have the same rights, power and opportunities as men and who fights [2] \_\_\_\_\_ against women wherever it may occur. Many actively campaign to change the laws and these [3] \_\_\_\_\_ give the rather military expression [4] \_\_\_\_\_ a whole new meaning. They object strongly to [5] \_\_\_\_\_ language and jokes and refuse to be treated as [6] \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of economic or social status. Advertisers who use women as [7] \_\_\_\_\_ to sell their products may find their posters torn down and [8] \_\_\_\_\_ words such as *fireman* and *headmistress* are now considered [9] \_\_\_\_\_ and have been replaced by neutral terms such as *fire fighter* and *head teacher*. All [10] \_\_\_\_\_ had better watch out! Our world is changing and women are no longer the [11] \_\_\_\_\_!

## 4 Vocabulary: Collocation

Pair up each word in box A with the correct word in box B to make 11 examples of collocation, all taken from the Student's Book. Use them to answer the questions.

**A** *dramatic accident writing operating  
emergency big forced advisory chief  
shopping economic*

**B** *game trip style change growth  
victim witness department committee  
theatre landing*

- 1 Which two can you make? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which two can you be? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which two can you be in? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Which two can you go on? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Which two can you improve? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 Which one can you hunt? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Pause for thought

*"One is not born a woman; one becomes one."*

Simone de Beauvoir 1949

5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

**WOMEN AT HOME**

Besides the ongoing debate about equality of opportunity and pay [1] \_\_\_\_\_ women in the work-place, [2] \_\_\_\_\_ still remains the vexed question of housework. For many women, it's an all [3] \_\_\_\_\_ familiar pattern of having to juggle responsibilities [4] \_\_\_\_\_ work with another full-time job when they come through the [5] \_\_\_\_\_ door at night. In Britain, the myth of the New Man is flourishing. [6] \_\_\_\_\_ rare species is happy to change the baby's nappies, go shopping, cook [7] \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, and even give up work to stay at home and run things while [8] \_\_\_\_\_ woman of the house pursues her career. However, [9] \_\_\_\_\_ familiar pattern, [10] \_\_\_\_\_ to a recent report, is that while many men are willing to do some shopping and play [11] \_\_\_\_\_ the children, and an increasing number of men do the cooking, there are predictably [12] \_\_\_\_\_ who get up in the night to [13] \_\_\_\_\_ with the children, or do the washing and ironing. And when [14] \_\_\_\_\_ comes to cleaning the house, men are [15] \_\_\_\_\_ at using a vacuum cleaner, but less likely to scrub the floor, dust the furniture or clean the windows. Women, [16] \_\_\_\_\_ we know, are famed for their adaptability, and the solutions [17] \_\_\_\_\_ this problem range [18] \_\_\_\_\_ paying for help to giving mother-in-law something to do. Another popular option is to not do any cleaning at all. [19] \_\_\_\_\_ the solution, it remains clear that equality between the sexes applies just as [20] \_\_\_\_\_ to the home as it does to the office or the factory.

6 Written commentary

**Best <> apart**

Anyone with any sense would agree that educating boys and girls together after the age of eleven is a disastrous idea. In fact there is a lot to be said for separate schools for the sexes from seven or eight. It's obvious that girls and boys have different interests, study and play in different ways, and require quite different kinds of education. Of course, this is not to argue that girls should be restricted to needlework and flower-arranging, plus languages, or that only boys enjoy rough games like rugby football. The truth of the matter is that teachers find it hard to keep mixed groups interested. Boys sigh and complain that they are being made to study 'girly' things, and girls get tired of boys taking all the limelight, or being naughty. Discipline is also difficult for mixed groups, and boys tend to feel that they are suffering from discrimination, as girls tend to be 'let off easily.'

And as far as the adolescent years are concerned, research clearly shows that girls achieve more in all-girl schools, where they are not continually distracted by the presence of boys. It may well work the other way too, as boys in the same class as girls may spend the whole time showing off, instead of getting down to some serious work.

Mixed schools are simply a cheap way of educating our children, and are largely responsible for the current worrying decline in academic achievement. Boys do not want to be taught by women, and perhaps girls should not be taught by men for obvious reasons. Those who argue that boys and girls need to be at school together so that they learn to peacefully co-exist have obviously not visited many schools recently. There is plenty of time outside school for boys and girls to mix. When it comes to the classroom, however, they should be kept firmly apart.

Comment in about 250-300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 7 Grammar

### a Choose the most appropriate word or phrase underlined:

- 1 How many/much luggage/luggages have you got with you?
- 2 'What is/are the news today?' 'It's mainly about war/the war in the Middle East.'
- 3 Our teacher gave us a/some difficult homework.
- 4 The confidence/Confidence is something some people have from the birth/birth.
- 5 Last night I had a strange experience/strange experience on my way home.
- 6 I like your hair. It/They look/looks really lovely.
- 7 Carl drank six beer bottles/bottles of beer, and fell over.
- 8 Has Jimmy made any/a progress this term?
- 9 Make the love/love, not the war/war.
- 10 There were half a dozen sheep/sheeps standing by the farm gates/farm's gates.

### b Choose from a, an, some or any to fill each space, or leave it blank.

- 1 We've decided to buy \_\_\_\_\_ new furniture for the classroom.
- 2 Could I give you \_\_\_\_\_ advice?
- 3 Could you buy \_\_\_\_\_ flour. And I don't think we've got \_\_\_\_\_ spaghetti.
- 4 Jane doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ pyjamas, and always prefers to wear \_\_\_\_\_ night-dress.
- 5 Using a computer is \_\_\_\_\_ means of acquiring \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge.
- 6 There's \_\_\_\_\_ crossroads after that, and then \_\_\_\_\_ traffic lights.
- 7 I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ new jeans, but I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- 8 After \_\_\_\_\_ series of minor accidents, Dave decided to give up \_\_\_\_\_ driving.
- 9 I'm doing \_\_\_\_\_ research and I need \_\_\_\_\_ information.
- 10 I bought \_\_\_\_\_ hairbrush, \_\_\_\_\_ nail scissors and \_\_\_\_\_ clothes-hanger.

### c Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 I'm sure he hasn't eaten it already.  
He can't \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 There is a report that wages will rise.  
It \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Paul really irritates me.  
Paul really gets \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 On making a decision, we'll be in touch.  
As soon as \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I really regret telling her about Martin.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Can one more person fit in here?  
Is there \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Please turn off your phone! It's annoying!  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It was their enthusiasm which encouraged me.  
What \_\_\_\_\_

### d Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 The starting time of the rehearsal is 10.00. DUE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Harry gets on well with his parents. RELATIONSHIP  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I hope to hear from you soon. FORWARD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I presume that you haven't received the letter yet. WONT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Is this your street? WHERE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It wasn't necessary to bring our passports, after all. HAVE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 There are shops nearby. REACH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 In the whole building, there was only one unbroken window. BEEN  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Your hair is shorter. CUT  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 12 Comic relief

## 1 Reading

### The Science of Laughter

What makes us laugh? Do men and women have the same sense of humour? How does our sense of humour change over time? These and many more questions will be answered over the next year by Laugh Lab, the first internet experiment into the psychology of humour. People will be invited to log onto the website ([www.laughlab.co.uk](http://www.laughlab.co.uk)) to submit jokes, rate other people's jokes and vote on the optimum timing (between the set-up lines and the punch line) for the most popular. Finally an MRI brain scan will be produced of someone hearing the nation's funniest joke at the optimum timing.

Throughout the year, Laugh Lab will also be examining a range of issues relating to humour and who finds what funny – or not, as the case may be. The database will be analysed to discover whether there are certain jokes that men have found consistently funny which women have found equally unfunny, and vice versa. Our sense of humour also changes with our age. Children tend to laugh at the old joke about detecting elephants in refrigerators ('Look for their footprints in the butter.') Teenagers tend to like jokes involving the downfall of authority and certain adults have a surreal sense of humour.

The British sense of humour is famous. Likewise, certain nations are notorious for their lack of humour. Are these simply stereotypes? And how did laughter serve an evolutionary function? Perhaps by uniting people in a shared moment of relief at the passing of danger, or as an indication of trust in one's companions. Humour has been shown to be social. People are 30 times more likely to laugh at a joke in company than alone. Canned laughter, first added to a television comedy show in 1950, had a huge effect on audience reaction. And finally, good news for all who want to keep fit and have fun. Laughing 100 times is equal to ten minutes exercising on a rowing machine.

**a** Are the following statements about the passage true or false? Write T or F and correct any false statements.

- 1 If you log onto Laugh Lab's website, a scan will be taken of your brain. \_\_\_\_
- 2 On the website, you will listen to jokes as well as read them. \_\_\_\_
- 3 Teenagers like jokes about people falling over. \_\_\_\_

- 4 Having a good sense of humour is a British national characteristic. \_\_\_\_
- 5 Some nations are well-known for not having much of a sense of humour. \_\_\_\_
- 6 People without a sense of humour did not evolve. \_\_\_\_
- 7 You don't laugh so much when you're alone. \_\_\_\_
- 8 Laughing can be good for you. \_\_\_\_

Corrections: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**b** Explain in your own words what is meant by:

- 1 the punch line \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 a brain scan \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 canned laughter \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a rowing machine \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c** What points are made about the importance of timing when telling a joke?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**d** How might laughter have helped in human evolution?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**e** Why do you think we laugh so much more when we are in company?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Computer-generated jokes

Did you know that a computer program has been developed that can generate jokes based on plays on words? Here are four of them. In each case, you have been given the set-up line and have to complete the punch line. Each punch line is based on a pun, and consists of two of the words from the box below.

- 1 "What kind of contest can you drive on?"  
A \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 "What kind of pig can you ignore at a party?"  
A \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 "What kind of murderer has fibre?"  
A \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 "What do you call a ferocious nude?"  
A \_\_\_\_\_

*killer grizzly carriageway cereal wild  
bare duel bore*

Explain the plays on words and say which joke you find the funniest.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## 3 Writing

Write a short article about humour, suitable for publication in an international student's magazine.

The first paragraph should be about your national sense of humour. What sort of jokes do people in your country find funny (political / surreal / satire / puns etc.)? Who are the well-known comedians? Are there a lot of comedy shows on television? Give some examples and tell a 'typical' joke.

The second paragraph should be about your personal sense of humour. What really tickles your funny bone, and what does not amuse you at all? Give some examples of stories or situations that make you laugh out loud. Can you draw any conclusions from this?



## 4 Vocabulary

- a** Here is a short passage about humour with 12 spaces. Choose from the words below to fill in the blanks. There are more words than spaces so be careful.

Some people have a natural [1] \_\_\_\_\_ talent and are able to tell [2] \_\_\_\_\_ stories in such a way that they make everyone around roar with [3] \_\_\_\_\_. They never forget the [4] \_\_\_\_\_ line and have an impeccable sense of [5] \_\_\_\_\_ and delivery.

Many professional [6] \_\_\_\_\_ however are often quite sad people once they're out of the [7] \_\_\_\_\_ and may tend to look on the darker side of life. Yet others whose acts involve plenty of witty [8] \_\_\_\_\_ and sexual [9] \_\_\_\_\_ may prove to be shy and withdrawn off stage. The circus [10] \_\_\_\_\_ whose crazy [11] \_\_\_\_\_ routine has hundreds of children [12] \_\_\_\_\_ helplessly may appear quite a tragic figure without his sparkly costume and greasepaint.

*timing puns fun clown comedians comedy  
humour slapstick comic laughter giggling  
innuendo funny limelight stage laugh  
punch jokes*

- Choose three of the words you did not use and combine them in a single sentence:

---

---

---

- b** Pair each word in box A with the correct word in box B to make ten collocations. Use them to answer the questions.

**A** *nocturnal literary terminal mistaken  
word popular cabinet war leader civil*

**B** *play minister identity creature  
novelist correspondent writer critic  
war illness*

- 1 Which three people work for a newspaper?

---

---

---

- 2 Which person works for the government?

---

- 3 Which person should make quite a lot of money?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What would prove fatal to anyone who had it?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What are jokes often based on?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What could describe a badger?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What would cause a lot of suffering and unrest?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 What dramatic device is often used in comic plays and films?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:**

- 1 Where and wear are examples of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) homonyms (b) phonetics (c) synonyms  
(d) homophones
- 2 Evelyn Waugh was a famous \_\_\_\_\_  
novelist.  
(a) modest (b) satirical (c) mythical (d) archetypal
- 3 William Boot is sent out as a war correspondent because of a case of \_\_\_\_\_ identity.  
(a) wrong (b) useless (c) mistaken (d) cross
- 4 Great humour has a universal \_\_\_\_\_  
quality.  
(a) reflective (b) major (c) timeless (d) illustrative
- 5 The badger, though shy, is not an entirely \_\_\_\_\_  
creature and has a ferocious bite.  
(a) derisive (b) dreadful (c) jaded (d) benign
- 6 Richard had a \_\_\_\_\_ appetite and  
devoured all that was put before him.  
(a) genuine (b) prodigious (c) sluggish (d) heavy
- 7 'Laugh and the world laughs with you' is an example of  
a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) generalisation (b) definition (c) conclusion  
(d) consternation
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ humour is often due to people  
using the wrong word.  
(a) premature (b) unintentional (c) light-hearted  
(d) misunderstanding
- 9 The hospital worked in \_\_\_\_\_ with the  
social services to improve the health of the school  
children.  
(a) addition (b) usage (c) process (d) conjunction
- 10 What is a/ an \_\_\_\_\_ feature of a fungus?  
(a) correct (b) associated (c) accurate (d) characteristic

**Pause for thought**

*"I make myself laugh at everything, for fear of having to weep at it."*

Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais (1775)

**5 Gap passage**

Write one suitable word in each space.

**Laugh at the English**

The British, as we like to think, have a well-developed sense of humour, and we enjoy chuckling [1] \_\_\_\_\_ hours over jokes which anybody [2] \_\_\_\_\_ would find only slightly amusing, or completely incomprehensible. For [3] \_\_\_\_\_ we know, although humour is everywhere, and [4] \_\_\_\_\_ you don't believe me, just look at Elephant Jake sites on the internet, the problem with it is [5] \_\_\_\_\_ it doesn't really travel, or at [6] \_\_\_\_\_ not all of it. Anyone who has [7] \_\_\_\_\_ the experience of telling their favourite joke [8] \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign friend, and then, when they simply failed to laugh or [9] \_\_\_\_\_ smile, spent the next ten minutes trying to explain [10] \_\_\_\_\_ the joke was funny, will know what I mean. It isn't clear either whether even action comedy seems funny to everyone. You know the [11] \_\_\_\_\_ of thing I mean: a tall thin man and a short fat one [12] \_\_\_\_\_ painting a house, and falling off ladders, dropping paint on the heads of passers-by, and [13] \_\_\_\_\_ on. Does everyone [14] \_\_\_\_\_ the world think that this is funny? Of course, a lot of jokes rely [15] \_\_\_\_\_ knowing what's going on in politics or sport in their country [16] \_\_\_\_\_ origin. That's only obvious. But in the [17] \_\_\_\_\_, a sense of humour is partly personal, and partly cultural. [18] \_\_\_\_\_ as not everyone enjoys Chinese food or Portuguese wine, so we don't all laugh at American jokes or [19] \_\_\_\_\_ Swedish films very funny. Which reminds [20] \_\_\_\_\_ of a joke I heard about the American and the Swede who go to a Chinese restaurant ...

## 6 Written commentary

## Laugh? I could have cried

There are, according to an ancient writer, only two ways of regarding what happens in life, and that is to see things as either tragic or comic. You lose your wallet, let's say, and realise that you have no money, no train ticket, and no way of getting home. So you can either scream with rage, and sit outside the station, sobbing your heart out, and cursing your misfortune. Or you can give a little laugh, say, 'Oh well, never mind', look forward to the way all your friends will laugh about it the next time you see them, and then start upon the practical task of borrowing some money, or getting a lift.

This seems fine, as far as it goes. But on the other hand, how would you feel if in a moment of deepest despair you were advised simply to have a good laugh? Most of us would feel rejected, or at the very least, begin to wonder what we had to do to get any sympathy. It can work the other way, too, as there are people who will interpret situations which we might think are hilarious – a policeman slipping over on a banana skin, for example – as essentially serious. Do you laugh first, or ask him whether he has hurt himself?

Perhaps if we are to compare life to the theatre, then we should employ the full range, and include tragi-comedy, black comedy, farce and so on. Some things which happen in life seem like moments from an opera, or a musical comedy, while others look as if they belong in a comic book or even a soap opera. In the end, perhaps, it's a personal choice in a world where everyone is either an optimist or a pessimist.

**Comment in about 250–300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.**

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 7 Text for literary comment

Danny was short but he was funny. His little goblin face, with its jug ears and non-existent chin, had, in his first few years at school, caused him to be cruelly teased. The boy had chosen to combat his classmates' cruelty with humour. Danny was famous throughout the school because no teacher had ever caught him in the act of pulling a face. But all the teachers knew that behind their backs, if giggles were to be heard, the chances were that Danny was the cause. His facial expressions varied from the comical to the downright disgusting. Those who sat closest to him were in danger of expiring from suppressed laughter. In vain did teachers move him from place to place in the classroom. Whether at the front or the back, whether forced to stand in front of the class or cower in a corner, Danny still managed to entertain.

The boy was also a fantastic mimic. In the small grey playground, audiences regularly gathered to watch him perform. 'Do Mrs Powell,' a fifth grade girl at the back would cry, and Danny would oblige, imitating the teacher's voice and walk so exactly that many of the smaller children believed him to be some kind of magician, capable of transforming himself at will. To his teachers he was a trouble-maker, an irritating insect whom they sought to squash whenever possible. But in the playground they watched with grins of amusement as they recognised their colleagues' eccentricities.

**Comment on the text above from a literary point of view, using the questions below to help you. Back up your statements with reasons and examples from the text. Use 200–250 words.**

- 1 What is the theme of the text?
- 2 From whose point of view do we see Danny? Would you describe the point of view as objective, subjective or omniscient?
- 3 What is the tone of the text? Is the passage mainly narrative or descriptive? What figures of speech are used? Are they effective?
- 4 Does the text provide any insight into human behaviour?
- 5 What is your response to the text? How does the author make us feel about Danny?



## 8 Grammar

**a** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 I wish you had told me!  
You could \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It's impossible for Harry to have been there.  
Harry can't \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It wasn't a good idea to go out in the rain.  
You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I'm sure that Kate doesn't want to cause a fuss.  
Kate wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It wasn't possible to enjoy ourselves more.  
We couldn't \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I suppose I could go to bed.  
I might \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 It wasn't necessary for me to go to college yesterday.  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It's possible that they missed the bus.  
They could \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Jill knew how to swim when she was four years old.  
COULD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It's odd that they haven't arrived by now. SHOULD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I'm sure you didn't see Jill, as she's in Spain at the moment. CAN'T  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I wish you'd warned me about the inspector! SHOULD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It's not worth your bothering! MIGHT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Perhaps you left your books in your desk. COULD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 It's a pity you didn't take the dog for a walk! MIGHT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I wrote 500 words but this was unnecessary. NEEDN'T  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 I don't own a computer so I can't use the Internet.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 He reminded us to bring our passports.  
'Don't' \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It's time for you to start working hard.  
It's time you \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The things you see are the things you get!  
What \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I think you'd better go home and go to bed.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Does this train stop at Bromley South?  
Is \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Tony has a university place for next year.  
Next year Tony is \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 This is my tenth cup of tea so far today!  
So far today I \_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 If by any chance you change your mind, let me know.  
SHOULD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You look hungry. NEED  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Do you need any help? MANAGE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This tree has been here for at least twenty years. OLD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Jill is pregnant again. BABY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I don't understand you! TALKING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 We were alone in the compartment. OURSELVES  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The workers are still redecorating the school. FINISHED  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 13 Unrequited love

## 1 Reading

### *The Seven ~ Great ~ Love Stories*

According to recent research into romantic Hollywood films, it would appear that all the great love stories are simply variations on just seven themes. The themes, such as first love, sacrifice and obsession, work again and again not because they offer an idealised picture of love but because they reflect the experiences that turn up in real-life love affairs.

Each basic love scenario keys into a particular psychological type and if people look carefully enough, they will invariably find that one kind of story resonates particularly strongly for them. The process of identifying one's own personal story could help readers and film goers gain insight into their own patterns of behaviour, and could eventually help them to build their own happy endings. By understanding why a particular story appeals to us, we can learn to control its course better in real-life romance. For example, if you tend to be the obsessive type and learn to recognise it, you may be able to avoid making the mistakes that are typical of that type.

The most common category of love story is first love. This normally tells of an affair that separates a character from his or her parents, as in *Titanic* or *Romeo and Juliet*. These stories are about someone who leads you into a different world, though it need not be a life-long relationship.

The courage of love is the theme of some of the most successful love stories in history, as in *Sleepless in Seattle* or *Onegin*, and is based on willingness to take a risk for love. It involves a person who finally learns to make a commitment, and have faith that things will work out. People who avoid commitment are often those who have a dream that they will never grow old. They tend to learn to fall in love only once they confront their own mortality.

**a** Match each of these summaries with the paragraph it refers to:

- 1 One very successful love story theme is the courage of love. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 All love stories are based on one of seven basic themes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 By analysing your own preferred love story you may be able to improve your own love life. \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Summarise the whole passage in one sentence.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**c** Explain what is meant by:

- 1 a variation on a theme

---

---

- 2 an idealised picture

---

---

- 3 the obsessive type

---

---

- 4 make a commitment

---

---

- 5 confront their own mortality

---

---

**d** Finish the following to reflect what is said in the passage:

- 1 Even though there appear to be hundreds of different love stories, \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

- 2 Readers will invariably find that \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

- 3 If you are able to gain insights into your own behaviour, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 *Titanic* is an example of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 People who think they will live for ever \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**e** Respond to the Ideas in this passage. Do you agree with what is said? Do you think people can really build happy endings to their own love lives by watching films?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Writing

Here are notes about three of the other seven basic love story themes. Use the notes to write three short paragraphs, linking the ideas in a clear and interesting way and adding some of your own if you wish.

### Obsessive Love

e.g. *Fatal Attraction*, *Wuthering Heights* – scenario applies to those rejected by parents when young – feel anger – meet someone – idealise – go too far – become demanding – rejected – result can be violent

### Sacrifice

e.g. *Brief Encounter*, *Casablanca* – person leads a cautious life – passionate affair – caught between being with partner or ruining somebody else's life – about control and letting go – gives up the love of their life

### Downstairs Woman and Upstairs Man

e.g. *Pretty Woman*, *Jane Eyre* – story of someone who pursues partner who ought to be out of reach – fear of what society may think – a man who appears cold can be tender – can end in uplifting or tragic fashion



## 3 Vocabulary

Find the word that matches the definition and rhymes with the word in brackets. All the words appear in Unit 13 of the Student's Book.

e.g. to love somebody or something very much (**bore**)  
adore \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 to think somebody is wonderful (**hire**) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 to chase somebody (**new**) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 to set eyes on somebody (**told**) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 to say sounds or words (**butter**) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 to kiss or hug somebody (**face**) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 to express sorrow or regret about something (**fail**) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 to do well and be successful (**alive**) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 open uncultivated heathland (**door**) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 cold, bare and unwelcoming (**speak**) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 part of a church district (**wish**) \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Expressing feelings

Complete each of the following statements, being sure to use the correct preposition and construction. Say something about your own feelings (it can be true or light hearted).

e.g. I've been in love with Leonardo di Caprio since I saw him in Titanic.

- 1 I've always had rather a tempestuous relationship \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I'm absolutely mad \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Last year I became infatuated \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I've never been fond \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Since I was a small child, I've been devoted \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I have to admit to being rather keen \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

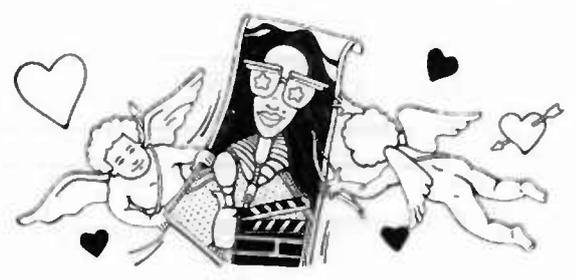
- 7 I'm afraid I just don't have much in common \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I think very highly \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 I'm completely indifferent \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 And finally I'm sorry to say I absolutely hate the sight  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5 Error recognition**

There are ten mistakes in this short passage (spelling, grammar, etc.). Underline them and then write out the passage correctly.

Teenagers heroe-worship often film stars or other celebrities with a kind of blind devotion that is almost always unrequited. There are cases where pop stars have married to their fans but these are extremly rare and young people mostly soon transfer their affections on somebody more attainible. Unfortunately a minority develop a kind of obsession with their idol and this can result in harrassment and stalking, often in a period of several years.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Pause for thought**

*"The love that lasts longest is the love that is never returned."*

W. Somerset Maugham (1894)

**6 Gap passage**

Write one suitable word in each space.

**Jane Austen on love**

Whatever we think of love, we are still in love [1] \_\_\_\_\_ Jane Austen, it appears, as in recent years all of her books have [2] \_\_\_\_\_ yet again filmed or adapted for television. We have seen Gwyneth Paltrow as Emma, and a lot [3] \_\_\_\_\_ sex than the author ever wrote on the page. Each generation has its [4] \_\_\_\_\_ interpretations of the authors of the past, no [5] \_\_\_\_\_, but it is worth considering [6] \_\_\_\_\_ Jane Austen made of love. Unmarried herself, she seems concerned above [7] \_\_\_\_\_ with showing what makes a good marriage – or relationship, perhaps, [8] \_\_\_\_\_ we might say. Her lovers belong [9] \_\_\_\_\_ the moneyed classes, and so money and property certainly [10] \_\_\_\_\_ into it, but those [11] \_\_\_\_\_ marry only for this always suffer. She is highly critical of her fellow men and women, for [12] \_\_\_\_\_ shallow, uneducated and lazy. Her heroines read and draw and [13] \_\_\_\_\_ long walks, and they also think carefully [14] \_\_\_\_\_ love. Choosing a partner is never easy, of course. Some foolish girls opt [15] \_\_\_\_\_ romantic love and run away with army officers, a class of men Jane clearly dislikes. Her heroines also get things [16] \_\_\_\_\_, but learn from their mistakes, and make the right choice in the [17] \_\_\_\_\_. Two hundred years after the novels [18] \_\_\_\_\_ written, they still attract new generations of readers, perhaps [19] \_\_\_\_\_ they show love in its everyday aspect. The only difference nowadays, in Britain at least, is that marriage is not necessarily [20] \_\_\_\_\_ love leads. Would Jane Austen have approved? We'd all love to know!

## 7 Written commentary

## Understanding People

Maria went to her room and slammed the door. Why was everyone so horrible to her? They all seemed to forget that they had been young once. Her mother hadn't said much, but she could tell that she disapproved. She and her father must have been talking it over. How could they say such things, when they didn't even know Tom. She was sure that when they came to know him, they'd realise what a wonderful man he was. They were just refusing to listen.

She lay down on her bed and stared at the ceiling. They thought they could tell her what to do, but what were they so worried about. They didn't want to marry Tom, she did. What was it to do with them? That was typical really, they were so behind the times. They probably wanted her to marry someone like that revolting Peter who worked in the Post Office, and stay in the village for the rest of her life, and do all the same old things over and over again. Well, she wasn't going to be like that, and she'd show them.

She got up and took down her sports bag from on top of the wardrobe. She wouldn't take too much, that would be suspicious. Just a few essential clothes. Tom would be really surprised when she turned up outside the school, she could just imagine his face. He could take her back to England with him when he went home in the summer. They could get married in Yorkshire, and be together for ever and ever.

But suddenly there was a knock on the door, and her father's voice. 'Maria? Can I come in? I think we need to talk this over.'

Comment in about 250–300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is your response to the text?



## 8 Grammar

**a** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 I'd like fried chicken and chips, please, waiter.  
I'll \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 We've arranged to spend next weekend in the country.  
We'll \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I'm sure it won't rain.  
I don't \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Tom and Lucy are close to splitting up.  
Tom and Lucy are on \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 By the time I go on holiday, I'll have finished the work.  
I'll finish \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 We started living here ten years ago at the end of the month.  
By the end of the month \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The plane is due to take off at 4.30.  
The plane will be \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I don't want to do it!  
I won't \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 By the time Christmas comes, my stay in London will be over.  
I'll have \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 I expect that's Jim at the door.  
That'll \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word or words in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 I'm sure that our team won't win. DOUBT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I won't turn on the TV until it's time for the news. WHEN  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I won't be here when you get back. LEFT  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 13 Unit

4 I'm sure that the large envelope has got my tickets in it.  
WILL  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 The plan is for the builders to start work tomorrow.  
ARE TO  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 I've decided to buy the green pullover. TAKE  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 I'm going to leave in a minute. POINT  
\_\_\_\_\_

8 You'll find me outside the station when you arrive.  
WAITING  
\_\_\_\_\_

9 At the end of the week, Pete completes two years with  
the company. WORKING  
\_\_\_\_\_

10 Little Terry refuses to sit down. WON'T  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1 Why were you in Harrow Road on the evening in question?  
What \_\_\_\_\_

2 Flying makes Erica afraid.  
Erica is \_\_\_\_\_

3 Foreigners bought up all the cheap houses.  
All the cheap houses \_\_\_\_\_

4 'Do you want any more coffee?' Pete asked me.  
Pete asked me \_\_\_\_\_

5 I haven't a clue what the time is.  
I have no \_\_\_\_\_

6 We've changed everything around.  
Everything \_\_\_\_\_

7 Could you look after the baby for a bit so I can go out?  
If you \_\_\_\_\_

8 Steve had to give up football after a serious leg injury.  
Following \_\_\_\_\_

9 Don't bother to lock all the windows.  
You \_\_\_\_\_

10 They believed that the plane had crashed in a storm.  
The plane \_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

1 Phil tried but couldn't get out of the window. MIGHT  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 I'm sure that you worked very hard on this. MUST  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 I don't understand you. MEAN  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 To wait any longer would be pointless. POINT  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 'Please don't tell anyone!' Bill said to me. BEGGED  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 I really can't decide. MIND  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 Can you receive the BBC World Service here? UP  
\_\_\_\_\_

8 We can't go out because it's cold. TO  
\_\_\_\_\_

9 I expect that this will be easy! SHOULD  
\_\_\_\_\_

10 Are you the owner of this motorbike? BELONG  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 14 Crime doesn't pay

## 1 Reading

As more people carry mobile phones, police have warned us to be more vigilant to protect ourselves from street crime.

### HOW TO PROTECT YOUR MOBILE PHONE

Stealing a mobile phone and using it fraudulently remains relatively simple. Indeed if we judge by recent statistics, it has become one of the most common of street crimes. Last year attacks in Britain involving mobile phones soared to over 30,000 and this figure could still be rising.

Each mobile phone contains a subscriber identity module (SIM) card, which can be found in the back of the phone. The SIM card gives the phone its number and identity code and can store personal details such as addresses. When a phone is reported stolen, the SIM card can be disabled by the network operator to stop a thief making calls on a subscriber's number. But when a thief takes a phone, the SIM card is almost always discarded and replaced with another that renders it virtually untraceable. In most cases, the phone itself is never recovered and is sold on illegally by the thief.

However, the mobile phone industry is fighting back. Some of the major handset manufacturers are working to install more sophisticated security technology in the next generation of mobile phones, which will allow high-speed Internet access.

In the meantime, the best advice to mobile phone users is to be vigilant and to avoid making calls in public or in crowded spaces.

- a** Here is a summary of the passage. Rewrite it, making any corrections you feel are necessary and adding anything you regard as important BUT not increasing the number of words used (68).

Carrying a mobile phone is dangerous as you are likely to be mugged and have your phone stolen and then used by criminals. Phone manufacturers are developing a SIM card that will allow Internet access and prevent thieves from making calls that you have to pay for. However, the best deterrent is not to use a mobile phone in dark or deserted places where you could be attacked.

---

---

---

---

- b** Find words in the passage that mean the same as:

- 1 dishonestly \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 comparatively \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 rose / increased \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a person who pays to receive a service \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a part / unit of a machine / computer \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 prevented from working \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 thrown away \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 practically / the same as \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 a stage of development in the design and manufacture of machines or equipment \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 watchful \_\_\_\_\_

- c** Explain in your own words and as simply as you can what a SIM card is and what happens to it if a phone is stolen.

---

---

---

---

- d** Respond to the information in this passage. Are you shocked? Why do you think mobile phone muggings are so common? Is it a problem in your country too? What could / should be done about it?



## 2 Writing

Do you know how to use a mobile phone? If so, imagine you are lending your mobile to a friend. Write a note telling her how to use the phone and also giving advice about what precautions to take so as not to get it stolen.

Begin with *Dear ...*, then write two paragraphs, the first about the phone and the second about how to be vigilant. Aim for about 100–150 words.

If you do not have a mobile phone, write instead a note to a friend who is coming to stay in your town for a week, giving advice on how to stay safe. Once again, begin with *Dear ...* and aim for about 100–150 words. Write one paragraph about any problems with street crime in your area, and another giving advice on what precautions to take.



## 3 Vocabulary: Crimes

**a** Read the following scenarios and say what crime has been committed in each case:

- The accused set fire to his employer's house after he had been dismissed from his post. He was charged with \_\_\_\_\_
- A national daily paper published details of a celebrity's fraudulent tax affairs which were later found to be totally misleading. They were found guilty of \_\_\_\_\_
- A motorist drove so fast and dangerously that he mounted the pavement and killed an elderly man waiting at the bus stop. He was accused of \_\_\_\_\_
- A man who put a gun to a bus driver's head and demanded that the bus take him to the border was later caught. He was charged with \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Which of the following do you consider to be the more serious crime and why?

- Dropping litter or shoplifting? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Assault or speeding? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Underline the odd one out in each case?

- Which one is NOT a person?  
*prosecutor autopsy counsel hijacker*
- Which one has NOT committed a crime?  
*burglar rapist mugger witness*
- Which one does NOT involve death?  
*homicide manslaughter assassination fraud*
- Which one is NOT connected with harming somebody's reputation?  
*slander trial libel defamation*

**d** Write the correct preposition in each space:

It was a busy morning in court. The first three defendants were all remanded [1] \_\_\_\_\_ custody and sent [2] \_\_\_\_\_ trial [3] \_\_\_\_\_ the Crown Court. The next was charged [4] \_\_\_\_\_ causing criminal damage [5] \_\_\_\_\_ a shop entrance and released [6] \_\_\_\_\_ bail to await trial. Then a woman was sentenced to prison after being found guilty [7] \_\_\_\_\_ mugging a teenager for her mobile phone. The final case was a man accused [8] \_\_\_\_\_ assault but the magistrates acquitted him after hearing all the evidence [9] \_\_\_\_\_ two witnesses [10] \_\_\_\_\_ the incident.

## 4 Use of English

**a** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- My neighbour was fined £50 for leaving his old furniture in the street. FINE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The police conducted a thorough investigation to find out who committed the crime. PERPETRATORS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The suspect had a receding hairline. BALDING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Both defendants were found not guilty of the crime of assault. ACQUITTED  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The woman was sent to prison for three months. SENTENCED  
\_\_\_\_\_

**b** Use a word based on the root word given in brackets to complete each sentence.

- If you are accused of murder, there has to be proof of \_\_\_\_\_. (**meditate**)
- The company was found to have been engaging in \_\_\_\_\_ business activities. (**law**)
- There has been such an increase in bank \_\_\_\_\_ that many customers now prefer to bank online. (**rob**)
- After the death of his wife, Mr Opie became \_\_\_\_\_ despondent. (**increase**)
- The mugger waved the shotgun around \_\_\_\_\_ but it was soon clear that it was not loaded. (**threat**)

Pause for thought

*"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."*

Martin Luther King (1963)

5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

**Crimes of our time**

Crime, as newspaper editors will tell you, means money. The simple [1] \_\_\_\_\_ is that we love reading about it, [2] \_\_\_\_\_ because it worries us, or, as some would have us believe, because it fascinates and entertains [3] \_\_\_\_\_. To prove the truth of this latter point, [4] \_\_\_\_\_ is a selection of some of the more amusing crime stories of recent months. In Romania recently two burglars [5] \_\_\_\_\_ caught by the police because of their dirty socks! The two men [6] \_\_\_\_\_ put the socks over their hands to avoid leaving fingerprints when they burgled a shop, but a police dog easily tracked [7] \_\_\_\_\_ down after just one sniff. While in Pennsylvania USA, a woman [8] \_\_\_\_\_ opened a bank account with a fake million dollar banknote, [9] \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to withdraw money from her account for some time before bank officials realised [10] \_\_\_\_\_ the USA doesn't have million dollar banknotes! The woman was later charged [11] \_\_\_\_\_ theft. Meanwhile, in Chile, [12] \_\_\_\_\_ unfortunate teenager holding a knife who was trying to [13] \_\_\_\_\_ up a bus ran into big trouble [14] \_\_\_\_\_ the law: his mother was [15] \_\_\_\_\_ the bus. She told him to stop what he was doing at [16] \_\_\_\_\_ and get off the bus, which he [17] \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, a love story involving a whole series [18] \_\_\_\_\_ crimes. A motorist in Scotland fell in love with the traffic warden who had given him a parking ticket. In [19] \_\_\_\_\_ to see her again, he had to keep on parking illegally [20] \_\_\_\_\_ she agreed to go out with him, and in the end, they got married.

6 Written commentary

**The Little Thief**

Everyone knew Marco as the Little Thief. 'Hello, little thief,' the old woman who sold beer used to say, 'What have you stolen for me today?' 'My name's Marco!' he would shout back. The men swore at him, but the old woman's daughter used to give him bread or sometimes a cake. He liked her. Her name was Claudia, and she had red hair. One day he stole a necklace for Claudia, but somebody grabbed his shirt, and somebody else twisted his arm, and soon he found himself in prison with two drunk men and another man covered in blood.

The next day the Little Thief appeared before the Duke, who delivered his own justice. 'What have you got to say for yourself, little thief?' said the Duke. 'My name's Marco,' he replied, 'and it was a present. It wasn't for me.' The Duke laughed. 'For a beautiful girl, I suppose.' 'Yes, how did you know? She gives me bread and cakes,' said Marco. The Duke muttered to the men around him, who nodded. 'Well, Marco,' said the Duke, 'what are we going to do with you? We hang thieves, you know.' 'I know that,' said Marco. 'They hanged my father. And my brother. And they took my mother away and I never saw her again.' The Duke looked more serious.

'Perhaps I can find you work in my castle. Would you like that,' said the Duke. 'I think I would,' said Marco. 'Because my father always used to say that you were a big thief. So I could learn a lot from you.'

All the others waited until the Duke laughed, and then they laughed too. And so Marco laughed, though he didn't quite know what he was laughing at.

Comment in about 250–300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 7 Grammar

### a Rephrase each sentence, so that it contains an *-ing* participle or a gerund.

- 1 Because he arrived unexpectedly it caused some problems.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It can be uncomfortable to sleep in the open air.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It isn't a good idea to smoke.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Traffic jams are caused by too many people in cars.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The lecturer did not pause for questions, but went on with the lecture.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It's dangerous to cross the road without looking.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 With a horrible laugh, he locked the door.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### b Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word or words in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 When he was asked for his comments, the President smiled. ON BEING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 When we went on holiday we left our cat with the neighbours. LEAVING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The child didn't notice the car and dashed into the road. NOTICING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Because I didn't know the answer, I phoned a friend. KNOWING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Having asked us a number of questions, the police left. HAD  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 The boys sang loudly as they went home. SINGING  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 7 Sam always had lots of friends as he was one of a large family. BEING  
\_\_\_\_\_

### c Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Jim is still asleep.  
Jim hasn't \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 We supposed that everyone was given a timetable.  
Everyone \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 This is my last day in this job.  
I won't be \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Please don't write on the desk.  
I'd prefer \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 'What time does the exam finish?'  
Could you \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Rita talked me into joining the tennis club.  
Rita persuaded me \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 A taxi was meant to pick us up at 6.30.  
We \_\_\_\_\_

### d Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Helen found it strange to live in a small flat. USED  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Tim was speechless. KNOW  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Jean wasn't able to read all the articles. MANAGE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The rock concert went ahead although it was raining. DESPITE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It's typical of George to say that! WOULD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Nobody knows what Alex will do next. KNOWING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Jane and her sister Sarah are very similar. ALIKE  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 15 Star quality

## 1 Reading

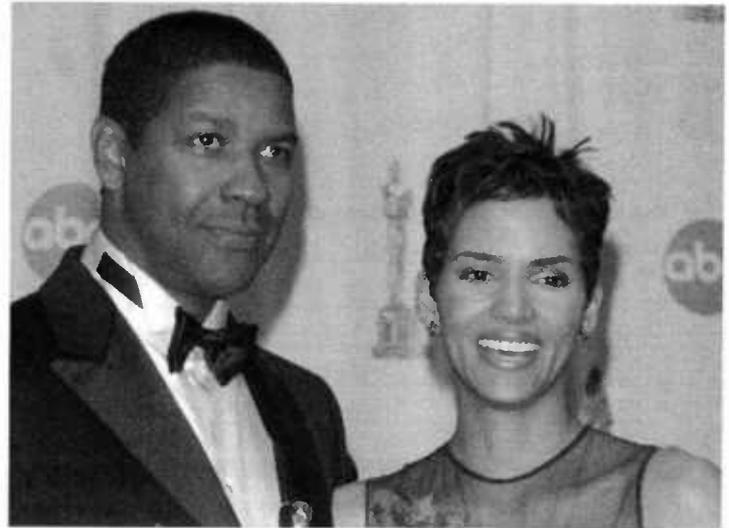
Have you ever watched the Oscars ceremony on television? Here's a look behind the scenes at what really goes on.

If you thought the Oscars were a celebration of cinematic talent, think again. These days the Oscars' red carpet is a catwalk for fashion promotion and big-buck merchandising. Designer dresses can cost millions of dollars and a model at the 2002 event wore a necklace of yellow diamonds valued at £14 million which meant she had to be accompanied by an armed guard all night.

You could make a film like *The Full Monty* more than ten times over for the money that Hollywood burns while preparing for the Oscars. Staging the ceremony runs to about £10 million and marketing and lobbying by studios runs to an estimated £30 million more. Is it worth it? The studios think so, since a winning film can earn additional box office sales of tens or hundreds of millions of pounds.

But now there is a worry that the Oscars' reputation could become a bit tarnished. There have been accusations of prejudice, chauvinism and ignorance in the judging. Only two women have ever been nominated as best director and neither won. More than 90% of writing Oscars have gone to men. Although Halle Berry won the Oscar for best actress in 2002, few black actors are normally nominated, let alone win. Some judges have admitted to not even having watched all the films they had to vote on and Oscar 'consultants' are hired by the studios both to promote their own films and to trash the opposition.

But it's hard to see the Oscar frenzy abating. Over 250 million people watch the event on television every year, and the ceremony has a brand new home – the £70 million Kodak Theatre in the heart of Hollywood. There will always be joy and heartache on the great night, always winners and losers. And there will always be millions of us sitting at home, deciding just what we would say in our own acceptance speech!



a Choose a title for this piece to reflect its content.

b Are the following statements fact or opinion? Mark F or O:

- 1 The money spent on the Oscars would be better spent on making films. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Some actresses wear dresses that cost more than one million pounds. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Guards are sometimes needed to protect actresses. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 More women directors should win Oscars. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Not all the judges are fair or well qualified. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The majority of those who get Oscars are white and male. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The whole business of the Oscars has lost its magic. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Some studios use dirty tricks to try to win an Oscar. \_\_\_\_\_

c Fill in the blanks with words taken from the passage:

- 1 When the President visited our town, we rolled out the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The new autumn collection's clothes were being paraded on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 With a huge success like *Harry Potter*, more money can be made from the \_\_\_\_\_ than from the books and the films.
- 4 The children really enjoyed watching the Olympic Games opening \_\_\_\_\_ on TV.
- 5 The Ecology Party had been \_\_\_\_\_ the government long and hard on the question of sustainable sources of energy.
- 6 The names of many of the country's top politicians were \_\_\_\_\_ by the scandal.
- 7 Feminists had to fight against deeply-rooted male \_\_\_\_\_ in many professions.
- 8 The Labour leader proceeded to \_\_\_\_\_ all the ideas that had been put forward by the Conservatives on education.
- 9 The sharks attacked the injured whale in a feeding \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The storm was \_\_\_\_\_ so we were able to continue our walk.

# 15 Unit

**d** Explain in your own words what is meant by the adjective 'big-buck'.

---

---

---

---

**e** Why is the word 'consultants' in inverted commas?

---

---

---

---

**f** How would you describe the tone of this piece and the attitude of the writer?

---

---

---

---

**g** Based on what you have read here, how would you react to the following statement: the Oscars are more about money than movies?

---

---

---

---

---

---

## 2 Writing

Think of a person or film you feel deserves an Oscar. This could be an actor or director from your country or a film you have greatly admired. Now imagine that you have been hired as a PR (public relations) consultant by the studio to promote your nomination.

Write the press release you would send out to all the Oscar judges and cinema publications. This should be about 150–200 words and should give details of your actor/director/film, saying what makes them so wonderful that they deserve the Oscar. You need to be as positive and persuasive as possible.



## 3 Oscar etiquette

Here are some Do's and Don'ts about how to behave at the Oscars. Put the words in each box into the correct order to make a sentence (the first word begins with a capital letter to get you started). Write all six in the correct sections below.

*to ceremony Hire to the Theatre a you  
lmo Kodak stretch the take awards at*

*return jewellery day to have following  
the Forget you borrowed the*

*before slot at Fair Arrive party your  
Vanity allotted the time*

*end Leave before the*

*name you designer with Drop outfit the  
your who of has the supplied*

*sober ask water the Stay barman  
mineral and still for*

Do \_\_\_\_\_

Do \_\_\_\_\_

Do \_\_\_\_\_

Don't \_\_\_\_\_

Don't \_\_\_\_\_

Don't \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Vocabulary: Multiple choice

Choose the best word to complete each sentence. All the words appear in Unit 15 of the Student's Book.

- 1 She stood awkwardly in front of the judges with her eyes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) bespectacled (b) unspectacular (c) downcast (d) heart-breaking
- 2 The baby \_\_\_\_\_ happily while playing with his toys.  
(a) gagged (b) chuckled (c) peered (d) choked

- 3 Charlie Chaplin created the \_\_\_\_\_ figure of The Tramp.  
 (a) outclassed (b) legendary (c) wizard (d) extreme
- 4 To be truly inspiring, a leader needs \_\_\_\_\_ and eloquence.  
 (a) attitude (b) elation (c) attraction (d) charisma
- 5 He stood before us, as \_\_\_\_\_ as ever in his elegant grey suit.  
 (a) impetuous (b) spell-bound (c) celluloid (d) impeccable
- 6 The whole cast gave a/an \_\_\_\_\_ performance and fully deserved the award.  
 (a) flawless (b) unspectacular (c) imperious (d) distinct
- 7 The producers were willing to \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to make millions of dollars if it meant they were in the running for an Oscar.  
 (a) figure out (b) jettison (c) cast (d) outclass
- 8 It took me about an hour to realise that the villain was not the real Dr Radcliffe but a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) fantasy (b) small-bit player (c) device (d) impostor
- 9 Getting up, he \_\_\_\_\_ over his dog and almost fell to the ground.  
 (a) strutted (b) stumbled (c) swung (d) paraded
- 10 Her analysis of the situation was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she was recommended for immediate promotion.  
 (a) sent up (b) rough-and-ready (c) star-making (d) spot-on

### 5 Phrasal verbs

Complete each of the following sentences, using the phrasal verb correctly to say something about yourself.

e.g. I've always looked up to people who devote their lives to helping others.

- 1 I find it hard to get on with \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I used to like my friend a lot but I rather went off him \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 After trying for some time, I finally had to give up \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I don't agree with those people who look down on \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It's really hard to figure out \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I find it strange that so many people are taken in \_\_\_\_\_

7 I was sorry when I had to put off \_\_\_\_\_

8 My dream is to go out with \_\_\_\_\_

### Pause for thought

*"Acting is a masochistic form of exhibitionism. It is not quite the occupation of an adult."*

Laurence Olivier (1978)

### 6 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

## Star Wars Quality

Ewan McGregor has already [1] \_\_\_\_\_ a major star at the age of thirty one, after unforgettable performances [2] \_\_\_\_\_ a series of major films. He [3] \_\_\_\_\_ up in Scotland, where his teenage heroes were Elvis and Billy Idol, and played drums in a band, but he [4] \_\_\_\_\_ already decided at the age of nine that he wanted to be an actor [5] \_\_\_\_\_ his uncle Dennis. His parents [6] \_\_\_\_\_ him drop out of school at sixteen and work for the nearby Perth Theatre, and he later [7] \_\_\_\_\_ drama school in London. He didn't try to end [8] \_\_\_\_\_ as the best student, but concentrated [9] \_\_\_\_\_ turning himself [10] \_\_\_\_\_ a professional actor. His big break came towards the end of his time at college, [11] \_\_\_\_\_ he starred in a television serial. And [12] \_\_\_\_\_ was while appearing in another TV series [13] \_\_\_\_\_ he met his wife, a French production designer. They were married in 1995 in France, when [14] \_\_\_\_\_ to McGregor, he didn't understand a [15] \_\_\_\_\_ word of the marriage service, and they have a daughter, Clara. He enjoys preparing parts as [16] \_\_\_\_\_ as this involves [17] \_\_\_\_\_ a good time, and loved the singing and dancing he [18] \_\_\_\_\_ to do for *Moulin Rouge*. Visiting locations or watching films is OK, but he dislikes reading, [19] \_\_\_\_\_ he admits is a weakness. And he refuses to live in Los Angeles to be nearer to the heart of Hollywood. He doesn't want to play the game of being a big star, although he couldn't [20] \_\_\_\_\_ a part in *Star Wars*, which first came out when he was six!

7 Written commentary

The several hundred teenagers who have been waiting in the rain since early that morning are in no doubt at all about whether it's all worth it. 'We follow them everywhere,' say Jo and Chas, 'because we know they're the greatest.' They are holding a plastic sheet above their heads, and look chilled to the bone. 'We couldn't get any tickets, but that's not unusual,' explains Jo. 'Sometimes you can get in for free if you hang about, usually after the gig gets going and everyone's too busy listening to pay much attention.' How old are they, I ask, and shouldn't they be at school? Chas grins. 'Don't be silly,' he says. 'We couldn't miss a chance like this. Half our school's probably here anyway!'

# STAR GAZING

Lucky me with a ticket, but I don't let on. Suddenly there is a rush forward, and a chorus of screams. No, nothing worrying, just a false alarm. Were they in the limo that went by? Obviously not. 'Security try to smuggle them in, but it never really works,' Jo tells me. I ask her if she's ever met a member of the group, to speak to I mean. She laughs. 'What would be the point,' she says. 'We just think they're great, that's all. You have to show some support, don't you?' I try to sound as if I understand, but I think I'm too old. I can see that Jo and Chas think the same, because they edge off into the crowd. The rain has stopped but it's still freezing, and I'm glad it's not my kids waiting here.

Finally, the big moment arrives. The trouble is, we don't know that it's happened. One minute we're peering down the road, and the next there's a shout of 'They're here, they're here'. I don't know about Jo and Chas, but I didn't see anything, so I hope they thought the wait was worth it. If you ask me, they're the real stars.

**Comment in about 250–300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.**

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



8 Grammar

**a** Rephrase each sentence, using the verb in capitals, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Jim is just like his father. TAKE AFTER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It will be great to see Helen again. LOOK FORWARD TO  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Please continue with your work. CARRY ON  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I'm sorry, but you'll just have to bear it. PUT UP WITH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Harry has decided to stop smoking. GIVE UP  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Jean explained that she had already paid the bill. POINT OUT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Magna Ltd had bought the Micro Company. TAKE OVER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I hope you soon recover from your illness. GET OVER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 It's up to you to find a solution to the problem. COME UP WITH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 The police thought that David had invented everything. MAKE UP  
\_\_\_\_\_

**b** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals as part of a phrasal or prepositional verb, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 What exactly are the children doing? GETTING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Please don't inconvenience yourself. PUT  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 Workmen are making repairs to the bridge. CARRYING  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 Jack's enthusiasm was beginning to go away. WEAR  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 Sue promised to meet Gary, but she disappointed him. LET  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 I tried doing the job myself, but I finally had to call a plumber. ENDED  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 Mrs Davis realised the truth of Harry's lies at once. SAW  
\_\_\_\_\_

8 The girl I met happened to be a distant cousin. TURN  
\_\_\_\_\_

9 I'm not well enough to go out tonight. FEEL  
\_\_\_\_\_

10 The government has promised to investigate the problem. LOOK  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.**

1 Do you know the way?  
Do you know how \_\_\_\_\_

2 I'm sure you were pleased when you passed the exam.  
You must \_\_\_\_\_

3 Only call this number if it's absolutely necessary.  
Don't \_\_\_\_\_

4 Walking in the snow can be dangerous.  
It \_\_\_\_\_

5 They say that they took Sue to hospital.  
Sue is \_\_\_\_\_

6 'Do you know what you're doing?' the teacher asked Bill.  
The teacher asked \_\_\_\_\_

7 You've made a mess because you weren't careful.  
If \_\_\_\_\_

8 Tina realised she had made a mistake as soon as she entered the room.  
On \_\_\_\_\_

9 Bill's prize dog was stolen.  
Bill had \_\_\_\_\_

10 Tony shouldn't win the race unless something goes wrong.  
Provided \_\_\_\_\_

**d Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.**

1 Everything here is still the same. CHANGED  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 Mike soon realised his mistake. MADE  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 When I see this photo, I think of my holiday. REMINDS  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 What do you know about Spanish history? TAUGHT  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 We started waiting here more than an hour ago. FOR  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 We couldn't find the cat anywhere. BE  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 I've got to stop now. FURTHER  
\_\_\_\_\_

8 Kate demanded a repayment of the money at once. BE  
\_\_\_\_\_

9 Bringing up small children is bound to be difficult.  
CAN'T  
\_\_\_\_\_

10 I wish I could afford to buy a new bike. MONEY  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 16 Gothic horror

## 1 Reading



# Goosebumps

Have you ever been scared enough to have goosebumps, when the hairs on your skin stand up so that you are covered with tiny bumps? If so, there's a good chance that you may have got them while reading one of R.L. Stine's 85 titles in his best-selling *Goosebumps* series of horror books for children.

Stine, whose initials stand for Robert Lawrence, takes just a fortnight to complete each new book and, with more than 200 million in print in 16 languages, is the world's most popular and prolific children's author. He also writes *Fear Street*, a horror series for teenagers, but harbours no ambitions to write an adult novel. With a new children's best seller every month and movie deals in development with Fox and Disney, he has no need.

"The main thing is that I really like kids. I know how to communicate with them," says Stine, 55, who lives in New York with a cocker spaniel for company and a skeleton for inspiration. "My books are easy to read because they are written in short chapters. Every chapter ends in a cliff-hanger. If the horror starts getting too intense, I put in something funny."

Unlike most authors, Stine thinks of the title first. He thinks up titles while walking his dog and then finds the story just follows. The first *Goosebumps* title was *Welcome to the Dead House* and one of his most recent is *Brain Juice*. Recently there was a nationwide competition in America to come up with a good title. The winner was *Dead Dogs Still Fetch* but R. L. Stine still has to think up a book to go with it!

**a** Answer the following questions using the information from the passage and your own words as far as possible.

1 What makes the *Goosebumps* books so popular?

---

---

---

---

---

2 Why is R.L. Stine not interested in writing adult novels?

---

---

---

---

---

3 What is special about the titles of Stine's books?

---

---

---

---

---

**b** What do each of the following figures refer to? Answer in a complete sentence and see if you can do so without looking back at the passage.

1 85 \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

2 a fortnight \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

3 200 million \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

4 16 \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

5 55 \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

**c** Fill in the spaces with words from the passage:

1 J.K. Rowling is another author who uses her \_\_\_\_\_ rather than her full name.

2 Picasso was a \_\_\_\_\_ artist and produced an amazing number of works in his lifetime.

- 3 He is unable to dismiss the fears he \_\_\_\_\_ over the safety of the whole expedition.
- 4 The ground floor of the museum was taken up by the huge \_\_\_\_\_ of a dinosaur.
- 5 There was such a \_\_\_\_\_ in the final scene that I could hardly wait for the next episode.
- 6 A \_\_\_\_\_ campaign was launched to recruit more nurses.
- 7 I will \_\_\_\_\_ Anna from school on my way home from work.

**d** Here are the opening words of two short summaries of the passage. Complete them in the best way possible and in no more than 25 extra words.

- 1 R.L. Stine has established a winning formula that enables him to \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A mix of horror and humour is what appeals most to kids and this is shown most clearly by \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Writing

Sounds easy, doesn't it, to be a best-selling author of spine-chilling books of horror and black humour? Well, now's your chance to try your hand at it!

R.L. Stine hasn't yet written the book entitled *Dead Dogs Still Fetch*, so start your own powers of imagination working on it.

You can either write the opening chapter or the book blurb (the account of the book that appears on the back cover).

If you write the opening chapter, keep it short. You need to start with a shock, and end with a cliff-hanger (to get readers to read on). Reread the texts in Unit 16 of the Student's Book and the Extra page to give you some inspiration (you don't need a skeleton!).

If you write the book blurb, you need to tell something of the story, but without giving the end away. Quote some of the opening and give some comments by critics (have a look at the back cover of a book to get some ideas).



## 3 Vocabulary

**a** Pair up one word from each box to create ten collocations. Use them to answer the questions below.

*feverish punk central slavish evil vast  
steep powdery backing mood*

*bills track devotion snow haste character  
music rock spirit number*

- 1 Which three would you listen to?  
mood music  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which two could you see out of a train window?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which two could describe Dracula?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Which one describes what Bram Stoker felt for Henry Irving?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Which one would you make if fleeing from a vampire?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Which one would describe the amount of books in a well-stocked library?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Underline the odd word out in each case.

- 1 Which one is not a noise made by a wolf?  
*bay howl neigh growl*
- 2 Which one cannot be described as gothic?  
*architecture food literature fashion*
- 3 Which are not found in mountain ranges?  
*crag peaks rifts gables*
- 4 Which does not have blossom?  
*pineapple cherry plum pear*
- 5 Which would not describe the style of gothic literature?  
*rugged eerie dark gloomy*
- 6 Which could not describe the sound made by the wind?  
*whistled moaned hemmed sighed*
- 7 Which cannot describe a group of trees?  
*clump petal forest wood*
- 8 Which are not spirits?  
*vampires poltergeists Goths ghosts*

4 Use of English

Rewrite the following sentences, keeping the meaning the same but using the word in brackets.

- 1 *Dracula* did not make Stoker's reputation or his fortune. (neither)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Bram Stoker and Oscar Wilde both lived at the same time. (contemporary)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Most of Irving's performances took place at the Lyceum Theatre. (venue)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 After his illness he got depressed easily. (vulnerable)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Stoker did whatever Irving wanted him to do. (subservient)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I did not think the backing track suited the film. (suitability)  
\_\_\_\_\_



Pause for thought

*"It is necessary only for the good man to do nothing for evil to triumph."*

Edmund Burke (1729-97)

5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

## Say yes to horror

Horror films and their poor relation, horror comics, [1] \_\_\_\_\_ always worried teachers and others concerned [2] \_\_\_\_\_ the welfare of young people. [3] \_\_\_\_\_ has always been assumed that such films have a bad influence [4] \_\_\_\_\_ children, and one can see why. Such images of horror [5] \_\_\_\_\_ the kids nightmares, say the parents; these films can damage young minds, say the psychologists. But [6] \_\_\_\_\_ all the fuss? After all, as George Orwell pointed out long [7] \_\_\_\_\_, writing about murder, a crime, is a major form of entertainment, but treating an everyday activity [8] \_\_\_\_\_ as sex in the same fashion always gets the writer [9] \_\_\_\_\_ trouble. Or it did in his day. It has [10] \_\_\_\_\_ calculated that the average teenage television viewer sees several hundred murders, some shown [11] \_\_\_\_\_ considerable detail, every year, but it doesn't seem to turn them all [12] \_\_\_\_\_ murderers. [13] \_\_\_\_\_ even teenagers know that TV isn't real life, don't they? So perhaps we shouldn't worry quite so [14] \_\_\_\_\_ about horror films. [15] \_\_\_\_\_ such films contain as much violence as, say, a Shakespeare tragedy? How many people are murdered or die violent deaths in *Hamlet*, [16] \_\_\_\_\_ instance? Obviously we watch horror films because we enjoy [17] \_\_\_\_\_ terrified – up to a point. It's a [18] \_\_\_\_\_ of entertainment, and it probably doesn't [19] \_\_\_\_\_ us any harm. Very young children are just as frightened by films about animals, so they probably shouldn't be watching films at all, [20] \_\_\_\_\_ for *Mary Poppins* and *Harry Potter*. As for *The Lord of the Rings* – well, that's another story.

## 6 Written commentary

**Trapped!**

At the end of the passage, whose walls were hung

with grinning animal heads, and rusty old suits of armour, Gwyneth came to a great oak door, studded with nails. She raised the latch, and pushed against the door with all her might but to no avail. There was no way in. She was trapped. They would find her here and then... She banished that thought from her mind with a shudder. It must open! Again and again she heaved at the door with all her strength, until at last it grated open slightly with a fearful noise which echoed from the old stone walls. Would anyone hear? She shrank back and strained her ears, expecting at any moment to hear the clatter of iron-shod feet on the stone floor, but there was nothing. The only sound was of the wind howling in the chimney and the distant crash of the waves at the base of the castle wall. The sea! Llewellyn's boat would return at any moment! There was no going back now.

She edged forward again, still holding her breath, and peered slowly round the door. In the gloom, she could make out a great hall with a table in the centre, but little else. Her end of candle revealed only looming shadows and shifting shapes. The air was heavy with a pungent smell of decay from which she recoiled in horror. But it was now or never. She took a deep breath, and cupping the flickering candle in her hand, passed through the door.

Too late! Before she could make out where the old chest might be hidden, the door crashed to behind her, her candle was blown out, and she was left alone in the darkness. But not quite alone, for close at hand a chilling voice whispered, 'Welcome, my dear. Welcome to the Castle of Doom.'

Comment in about 250–300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 7 Text for literary comment

I don't sleep much. How can I, when *she* returns to haunt me? Each night it is the same. I fall asleep about eleven, then at two I wake with a start, my heart pounding. I hear a whispering in my ear, as if she were lying beside me.

'Why?' her voice asks, again and again. 'Why, why, why?'

It's her voice, angry and insistent. I don't think she wants to know the answer. She knows it already. She's punishing me for what I did to her, for my betrayal.

But this is only the beginning of my torture. By now, I am fully awake and staring round the room. I put the light on. Then the noises begin. Thumps on the ceiling, pictures falling to the floor. Ornaments smashed. Believe me, I'm deadly serious. My wife has returned and is intent on making me pay.

I am paying. After the thumps and breakages have ended, I replay – endlessly – our last moments together. The walk along the cliff-top. Her voice screeching at me. My murderous rage. Her accusations. My sudden realisation, as we stood on the windblown cliff, that I could stop her moaning once and for all. Her shock as I turned towards her and she saw my face. Her cry of terror as she backed away. Her –

And here my mind goes crazy and it is as if it is me, not her, who is falling through the air, falling and screaming, in unimaginable terror. I fall. I fall. I fall. And so it goes on till I slowly gain enough control to heave myself to the toilet, where I am thoroughly sick.

Comment on the text above from a literary point of view, using the questions below to help you. Back up your statements with reasons and examples from the text. Use about 300 words.

- 1 What is the theme of the text?
- 2 Would you describe the point of view as objective, subjective or omniscient?
- 3 What is the tone of the text? Is the language colloquial or formal? Is the passage mainly narrative or descriptive?
- 4 What stylistic devices are used? (For example, short sentences, repetition, flashbacks.) What is the effect?
- 5 Do you find the passage convincing, or is it simply melodramatic?
- 6 What is your response to the text?



8 Grammar

**a Choose the most appropriate words underlined:**

- 1 Dave gives rarely/rarely gives the wrong answer.
- 2 The more/More exercise you take, the fitter you become.
- 3 Some of my friends work a four-day week/a four-days week.
- 4 We stay often up/often stay up until after midnight.
- 5 Red-hairs people/Red-haired people look good in green.
- 6 Helen was wearing a black long dress/long black dress.
- 7 We had a wonderful Italian meal/an Italian wonderful meal.
- 8 Mark is always/always is cheerful.
- 9 We've got a big white hairy cat/white big hairy cat.
- 10 The more I teach him, the least/the less he seems to understand.

**b Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.**

- 1 I don't think I've ever seen a better film. RARELY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The clouds passed across the sky at high speed. RAPIDLY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Paul has only had health problems from time to time. OCCASIONALLY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Their journey lasted six weeks. WEEK  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We stayed in a wonderful Gothic castle. OLD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 As she grows old, she gets more beautiful. OLDER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 As I studied the problem it seemed insoluble. MORE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Jane watches television at the weekend. SELDOM  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.**

- 1 What a pity we took the wrong road.  
If only \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 There was no need to have brought me a present!  
You \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 They are fitting new radiators tomorrow.  
We \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It's time for a change of government.  
It's time we \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How do you see your life in ten years' time?  
What do you think you \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Jim not only failed his driving test, but also crashed the car.  
Not only \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 They searched all day but discovered nothing.  
At the end of a \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 'Kate, this is my brother, Stephen,' said Alice.  
Alice introduced \_\_\_\_\_

**d Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.**

- 1 I think differently now. MIND  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You won't get better by taking aspirins! MAKE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The washing machine doesn't work. DOWN  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We haven't got enough money to buy a new TV. AFFORD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 When can you arrive, at the earliest? WHAT'S  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It's Helen's first visit to Bucharest. BEFORE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Ann's a passenger on tomorrow's train to Warsaw. BY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Please complete this form. IN  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 17 Dark secret

## 1 Reading

### The Roswell Incident

Is the 'Roswell Incident' one of America's biggest cover-ups and dark secrets? Or is it merely an example of a perfectly normal event which has fallen into the hands of UFO activists and is now seen by them as the closest encounter our world has ever had with aliens?

It all began in July 1947 when the local newspaper in Roswell, New Mexico, published various articles with such titles as 'RAAF Captures Flying Saucers on Ranch in Roswell Region', 'Ramey Empties Roswell Saucer' and 'Harassed Rancher Who Located Saucer Sorry He Told About It'. Debris was recovered, consisting of rubber, tinfoil, sticks and paper; this was widely believed to be simply the wreckage of a weather balloon and the matter received no more publicity.

Then in 1978, an article appeared in the tabloid newspaper *The National Inquirer* stating that a former intelligence officer, Marcel, claimed he had recovered UFO debris from Roswell in 1947. This led to research, the publication of various books, based on interviews with both civilian and military witnesses and numerous television shows 're-creating' what supposedly happened. The overall thrust of these articles, books and shows is that the 'Roswell Incident' was actually the crash of a craft from another world, and that the US government recovered it and has been covering up this fact from the public since 1947, using a combination of disinformation, ridicule and threats of bodily harm.

The 'Roswell Incident' has since grown to mythical proportions and includes the claim that alleged bodies of extraterrestrial aliens were supposedly retrieved. Many people now make their living from it, and the area has become a tourist site. The incident's recent 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary packed the town both with earnest ufologists arguing about spaceships and weather balloons, and extremists who believe alien technology was secretly used by modern stealth bombers. Some even feel that one day the aliens will return to Roswell and the whole dark secret of what really happened before will finally be revealed. It may be a long wait.



- a** What do you think is the attitude of the writer of this article? (belief, doubt, scepticism?) Quote words and phrases that support your view.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- b** Are the following statements true or false according to the article? Write T or F and correct any false statements.

- 1 It was 30 years after the original incident before any articles were published \_\_\_\_
- 2 Nothing was ever found to prove anything had happened at all \_\_\_\_
- 3 A lot of people continue to make money from the Roswell Incident \_\_\_\_
- 4 There are supposed to be interviews with aliens who crashed \_\_\_\_
- 5 There continues to be an enormous amount of interest in Roswell \_\_\_\_
- 6 There is proof that the US government has been involved in withholding information about this incident \_\_\_\_

Corrections: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- c** Explain the meaning of the following:

- 1 a cover-up \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 debris \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a tabloid newspaper \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 UFO \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 ufologist \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 the overall thrust \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 disinformation \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 extraterrestrial \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 alleged \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 earnest \_\_\_\_\_

**d** If somebody asked you: "What was the Roswell Incident?", how would you reply in a single sentence?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**e** What's your immediate reaction? Do you think there could be a cover-up, or do you think it's just a good alien story?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Writing

Use these notes to write two or three more short paragraphs aiming to prove once and for all that there is a rational explanation for the Roswell Incident, and that no alien activity was involved.

- Recovered wreckage: from a Project Mogul balloon
- No aliens – different numbers/sites given – no photos/specimens
- Information from verbal reports made many years later – witnesses often died – second or third hand accounts from friends and family – no physical evidence
- Claims often made by people using pseudonyms – refuse to be publicly identified – often making money themselves from the incident
- Air Force records show no evidence of any cover up

Remember to use words such as *firstly, secondly, in addition, besides, lastly* and so on to sequence your ideas. Add a conclusion in which you sum up the evidence and make your own position clear.



## 3 Vocabulary: Word building

**a** Complete each sentence with a word derived from the root word given in capitals.

**e.g.** The actress's scandalous behaviour made the front page of the tabloids. SCANDAL

- 1 His childhood has been a period of considerable \_\_\_\_\_ and suffering. HARD
- 2 The new minister was a ruthless and \_\_\_\_\_ man. PRINCIPLE
- 3 The house was soon \_\_\_\_\_ in flames. GULF
- 4 Jessica kept giving Sam such \_\_\_\_\_ looks that he left the party in embarrassment. FLIRT
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ property salesman did not care what disinformation he gave in his efforts to secure a sale. SCRUPULE
- 6 A thriving mixed economy is a \_\_\_\_\_ of sound economic growth. REQUIRE (not requirement)
- 7 The directors became the \_\_\_\_\_ of much criticism when the company's annual turnover was announced. RECEIVE
- 8 The father had a completely \_\_\_\_\_ attitude to his daughter's marriage to a man he did not approve of. FORGIVE

**b** Fill in the missing word to complete each collocation – the first letter has been given to help you.

- 1 Once you've heard digital s \_\_\_\_\_ you won't want to go back to your old system.
- 2 Many saints had a sudden religious c \_\_\_\_\_ when they rejected their old lives and turned to God.
- 3 Alec became an itinerant p \_\_\_\_\_ and went about calling people to repent.
- 4 The words *scandal* and *dark secret* often appear in tabloid newspaper h \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Pearl Harbour was an American naval b \_\_\_\_\_ in Hawaii.
- 6 It's hard to be condemned for one mistake – surely everyone deserves a second c \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 What's done is done – it's no use crying over spilt m \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 I have a sceptical a \_\_\_\_\_ towards politicians and don't believe anything they say.

**c** Unscramble the anagrams in the box to find the word that corresponds to each definition.

TUSCICNC ONEYSUMPO PISYSONS IBLUFSL  
YPHICRYO LHTSAYG LOFYL ULOZSAE

**Definition**

- A summary of a longer piece of writing
- Extremely happy
- Pretending to have qualities and beliefs you do not have
- Describing the character of a book whose name is the title
- Concise and accurate
- Enthusiastic and fanatical
- Foolishness
- Unpleasant, frightful, repulsive

**Word**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Pause for thought**

*“There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about.”*

Oscar Wilde (1891)

**4 Gap passage**

Write one suitable word in each space.

**Do you want to know a secret?**

Never tell your best friend your darkest secret, so they say, because everyone [1] \_\_\_\_\_ will know all [2] \_\_\_\_\_ it before the end of the week. This may [3] \_\_\_\_\_ true, but it assumes that everyone has got something [4] \_\_\_\_\_ hide. If you think about it, what [5] \_\_\_\_\_ of secrets can we really [6] \_\_\_\_\_ to ourselves nowadays? Because the truth of the [7] \_\_\_\_\_ is that somebody somewhere knows everything about you. [8] \_\_\_\_\_ this age of computer records and government snooping, it's [9] \_\_\_\_\_ surprise to discover that you can't hide [10] \_\_\_\_\_ more. City centres are surveyed by cameras, supposedly to prevent crime, but they can [11] \_\_\_\_\_ as well be used to keep track of individuals. When we talk to our friends [12] \_\_\_\_\_ the phone, how do we know that [13] \_\_\_\_\_ else is eavesdropping on our call, and taking notes of everything we say? Big companies examine the e-mails of their employees [14] \_\_\_\_\_ a matter of course, just to make sure that nothing illegal is [15] \_\_\_\_\_ done in their name, and you can't assume that governments are not doing the same thing. Still, it [16] \_\_\_\_\_ be nice to think that there are still some things we can keep secret. We all believe that deep [17] \_\_\_\_\_ our minds we can hide things, and nobody will ever know about them. Unfortunately the evidence seems to be [18] \_\_\_\_\_ this. People with secrets seem to have an overwhelming need to tell [19] \_\_\_\_\_ to somebody else. So perhaps there is no [20] \_\_\_\_\_ thing as a secret after all.

**5 Written commentary**

When I was young, my mother told me that my father had died in the war. A hero, of course. I had a

**FAMILY SECRETS**

happy childhood, and when I was twelve my mother remarried. My stepfather didn't fit the stereotypes of fiction at all, but loved me as his own daughter, and as far as I was concerned, I now had a real father. And it wasn't until I was twenty-one, when my mother showed me my birth certificate, that I understood the truth. They had never been married. I did wonder about him from time to time, and wished I had met him, but it was only years later, when I was sixty-two, that I decided to find out all I could about my real father.

A few months of research in local records pieced the story together. No wonder Mother had kept quiet about him, I thought at first, but then perhaps she never really knew the truth either. Arthur Hickson, which was only one of his names, had robbed five banks in the north of England, killing a policeman in the process. My mother had, unknowingly I think, been hiding him from the law. Where she met him I have no idea, nor do I know what story he told her. But he was caught before I was born, and, after a trial in York, he was hanged in Wakefield prison in 1949. It's a strange feeling, knowing that your father was hanged.

So I had found out who my father was, but, to be honest, it left me cold. His biological contribution aside, there was nothing of Arthur Hickson in me, I told myself. I was brought up by my mother, and my Dad, as I always called my stepfather, and I'm their child if I'm anybody's. Most of the time I wish I had never found out about Arthur Hickson. He's irrelevant to me, in fact. But at other times, I grieve for him, poor man. Who knows if it was all his fault? What was he really like?

Comment in about 250–300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 What is the attitude of the writer to the subject of the text? Does this surprise you?
- 4 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



6 Grammar

**a** Decide whether BOTH or ONLY ONE of the phrases underlined is correct. Circle any correct versions.

- 1 Don't worry, you can count on me/count me on.
- 2 The judge decided to let Harry off/let off Harry with a warning.
- 3 The police tracked down the criminal/tracked the criminal down using computer records.
- 4 I ran into an old friend/ran an old friend into last night at the pub.
- 5 Mike expected problems, but he didn't bargain for this/he didn't bargain this for.
- 6 Don't forget to look up me/look me up when you're in London.
- 7 Two masked men carried out the bank raid/carried the bank raid out.
- 8 I can't seem to get across my ideas/get my ideas across in German.

**b** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word or words in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Day after day of rain really depresses me. GETS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Jack's car has stopped working. BROKEN  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Sue pretends she comes from a rich family. MAKES  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Frank mentioned it again yesterday. BROUGHT  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Let's finish it once and for all. OVER WITH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Carry on with the good work! UP  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 How exactly did the situation happen? COME  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Can I postpone our meeting until next week? PUT  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Using a calculator is not allowed.  
You're not \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The bomb severely damaged the front of the building.  
The front \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 There isn't time to change the tickets now.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I couldn't do anything about it because you didn't tell me in advance.  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 This is the last time I lend you any money.  
I'm not \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What exactly is the meaning of 'exogamy'?  
What exactly does \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 It's not a good idea for you to take a risk.  
You had \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 'Why do I have to do this?' Harry asked the teacher.  
Harry asked the teacher why \_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Sorry, but when you spoke, I wasn't really listening.  
SAID  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Young children find dinosaurs fascinating. BY  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 By the time Carol gets here, the film will have begun.  
STARTS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Nothing that Tom says is believed by anybody.  
ANYTHING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 This is the best meal I have ever eaten! BETTER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What do you think we have to do? BE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I'm sure that Diana is enjoying her holiday. MUST  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 They've eaten all the biscuits, I'm afraid. LEFT  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 18 Fantasy world

## 1 Reading

Philip Pullman is a prize-winning author of fantasy books, including the *His Dark Materials* trilogy, an extract from which is included in the Extra page for this unit in the Student's Book.

Here Pullman gives his views about writing and reading:

**Interviewer:** Philip Pullman, you have been credited with the quasi-magical power of getting children to read. How do you manage to entice even reluctant readers to discover some of the joy of books?

**Philip Pullman:** We read for many reasons. But what all of us get from engaging in a story, you don't quite get with television and film. On screen the pictures do your imagining for you. When you read, you have to put more into it – and what you put in, you get out.

**Interviewer:** Do you remember when you discovered reading for yourself?

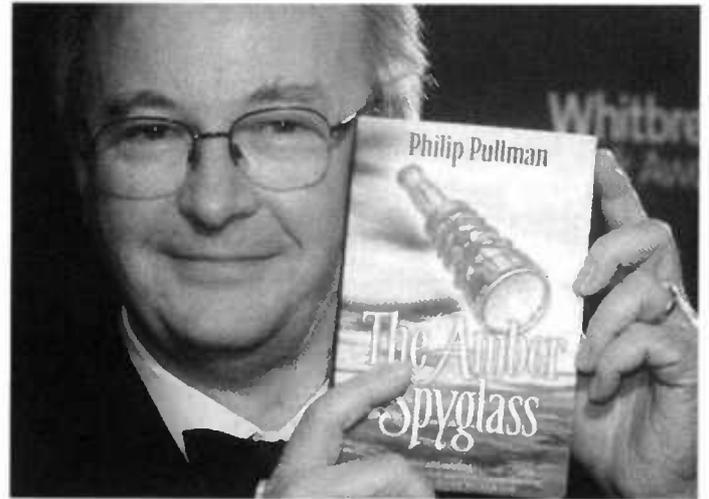
**Philip Pullman:** I was about six and I was learning to read. I was in a Rudyard Kipling story about a camel and its hump, and I saw through the print to get at the *story*. I felt, yes! I *understand* it! It was a magical feeling – a sense of joy and power and freedom.

**Interviewer:** Your books are quite serious and deal with the age-old battle between good and evil. Is humour also important to you?

**Philip Pullman:** Anybody who can make me laugh is a great hero. I had a sad letter from a teacher who was doing my book *The Fireworkmaker's Daughter* with her class, who wrote that she was having the greatest difficulty stopping them looking ahead to see what happens. But one of the joys of reading is to look forward to finding out what happens next. There are different ways of reading: slowly, savouring and re-reading descriptions, or following a complex argument through a piece of prose.

**Interviewer:** Do you have any tips for parents still battling to win over the book-shy?

**Philip Pullman:** Say "This book's forbidden. It's not for you. Don't touch it. It's this one here and I'm putting it up on the shelf and going out for a couple of hours".



**a** How does Philip Pullman compare the experience of reading with that of watching television or films? Do you agree?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**b** Respond to what is said about the different ways of reading. What kind of reader are you? Do you race ahead to find out what happens or read slowly and appreciate the style? What do you think are the advantages of each approach and is one better than another?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**c** Express the interviewer's last question – 'Do you have any tips for parents still battling to win over the book-shy?' – in your own words.

---

---

---

---

---

---

# 18 Unit

**d** How would you describe Pullman's final answer? Do you think what he suggests would work? Why or why not?

---



---



---



---

**e** Here are two more questions and answers from the interview. Put the words into the correct order.

1 **Interviewer:** only / to / is / children / the / get / read / fiction / to / way ?

**Philip Pullman:** range / are / fascinating / is / for / wonderful / a / children / there / books / popular / which / science / of

2 **Interviewer:** an / should / child / give / book / you / a / adult's ?

**Philip Pullman:** grown-up / fascinated / will / far / take / children / by / if / follow / as / subject / a / as / them / it / book / they / the / are / can

## 2 Writing

**a** Use the information in the interview to write a short article about Philip Pullman for a student magazine. Report his opinions rather than using direct speech. Think of an interesting way to begin and end, as well as a catchy title. Aim for two or three short paragraphs and about 200 words.



**b** What was your first experience of reading? Can you remember the first book you ever read? What does reading mean to you now? Do you enjoy books about fantasy worlds or do you prefer to read about the world as it is?

Write in the form of an interview, with about five questions and your own answers to them.



## 3 Vocabulary: The odd word out

**a** Underline the odd word out in each group, and explain your choice.

1 *abyss* *dungeon* *chasm* *void*

---

2 *dragon* *elf* *dwarf* *troll*

---

3 *spell* *wrath* *witchcraft* *wand*

---

4 *calves* *claws* *fangs* *talons*

---

5 *waver* *fall* *tumble* *topple*

---

6 *brink* *threshold* *edge* *pit*

---

7 *robe* *cloak* *crook* *jerkin*

---

8 *shriek* *hiss* *murmur* *throb*

---

**b** There are many well-known – and well-used – similes in English. Can you complete the ones below? Fill in the blanks as appropriate using the words in the box. You may have to make some inspired guesses!

*cool gold a flash fresh a dog thick hard  
a sandboy sin mustard old poor a mouse  
a picture fit light a rake a sheet dry neat*

1 as happy as \_\_\_\_\_

2 as white as \_\_\_\_\_

3 as quiet as \_\_\_\_\_

4 as thin as \_\_\_\_\_

5 as quick as \_\_\_\_\_

6 as good as \_\_\_\_\_

7 as keen as \_\_\_\_\_

8 as sick as \_\_\_\_\_

9 as pretty as \_\_\_\_\_

10 as ugly as \_\_\_\_\_

11 as \_\_\_\_\_ as the hills

12 as \_\_\_\_\_ as a new pin

13 as \_\_\_\_\_ as a feather



6 Written commentary

# -THE CRYSTAL ENTRAPMENT-

The Wolf Master uttered a high-pitched howl, and vanished into the darkness, followed by the rest of his beasts. A series of cries echoed across the mountain, and then there was silence. Avelrag's sword glittered less and less until the fiery blue glow was stilled. He wiped something from his sword, returned it to its sheath, and spoke to his companions. 'That was well fought, but the battle will not end tonight. I fear that we have many a perilous day before us, until we reach the refuge of the Shining Stone.'

The Shining Stone! The very name seemed to bring hope to Oliver and Georgie, who were shivering in their thin clothes. Oliver was trying to look brave, but he realised that he didn't much care for wolves. Georgie was feeling for the first time that perhaps there was a way out of this nightmare after all. The Shining Stone! Perhaps that was the gateway which would lead them through Uncle Silas's crystal ball and back into their own safe world. 'Is it very far?' Georgie asked. 'And will we be able to get home from there?'

She could see, very clearly, but only in her mind's eye, the old caravan, with Uncle Silas rocking in his chair, smoking his pipe. There was the velvet covered box which contained the crystal ball. She could still hear him saying, 'And whatever you do, don't look into the ball ...'

Avelrag grunted. 'You ask too many questions, child. It is enough to know that only if we reach the Shining Stone will we be safe from these servants of the Great Wizard. As for what other destiny awaits you, there will be time to know when we are safely there.' By now the silver-clad bowmen kneeling among the trees had formed a line. It was time to march on.

**Comment in about 250–300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.**

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 How does the text create a sense of 'fantasy'? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



7 Grammar

**a Put the verb in brackets in the correct form to complete each sentence. Add a modal auxiliary if necessary. More than one answer may be possible.**

- 1 I wish I (**not spend**) \_\_\_\_\_ all my money. Now I'm broke!
- 2 I wish Helen (**make**) \_\_\_\_\_ up her mind
- 3 Sorry, but I feel as if I (**faint**) \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4 I wish it (**stop**) \_\_\_\_\_ raining.
- 5 I feel terrified! I wish I (**not see**) \_\_\_\_\_ that film!
- 6 I wish I (**have**) \_\_\_\_\_ a mobile phone.
- 7 The head teacher insists that Tom (**leave**) \_\_\_\_\_ his mouse at home.
- 8 I wish I (**come**) \_\_\_\_\_ next week but I'm too busy.
- 9 I'll tell you my secret, provided you (**not tell**) \_\_\_\_\_ anyone else.
- 10 John acts as if he (**live**) \_\_\_\_\_ on another planet.

**b Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.**

- 1 You must release my client at once. DEMAND  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I'd like you to stay longer. WISH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I'd like to know the answer, but I don't. WISH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I'd really like to be an airline pilot. WERE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Don't do that, it's really annoying. WISH  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 If I were you, I'd come back later this afternoon. SUGGEST  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 If you promise to be careful, I'll let you drive my car. AS  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It was wrong of you to do that. WISH  
\_\_\_\_\_

9 I'd like to help you, but I can't. WISH

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10 I'd like to have more free time. WISH

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1 If you asked me to marry you, I'd refuse.

Were \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 It's unbelievable that Tina has three children!

It's hard \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 There is every likelihood that the match will be cancelled.

It is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Kate will probably make a full recovery from her illness.

There's a \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 According to you, everything I do is wrong!

Whatever \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Don't ask me where Jeff is hiding!

I've got \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7 Can you describe the man to me?

Can you give \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8 'I wasn't involved in the robbery,' said Sam.

Sam denied \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9 The door is automated.

The door opens and closes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10 Could I possibly see Mr Watkins?

Is there \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

1 I have bigger problems than this! LEAST

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 There's very little news from the war-zone. MUCH

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Jane will definitely win the marathon. BOUND

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 What is Charles like? KIND

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 We expected them here an hour ago. SHOULD

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 The plumbers are still fixing the hot-water system. YET

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7 Surely you haven't finished already! CAN'T

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8 It all seems a bit senseless to me. MAKE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9 How did the police discover his identity? WHO

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10 The train arrived less than two minutes after I got on the platform. BEEN

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# 19 Eternal youth

## 1 Reading

### THE BRITISH TEENAGER

The British teenager, according to recent research, is going through a difficult phase. Apparently a significant minority are 'disaffected with learning' and disadvantaged young people are alienated from mainstream politics and 'confused about how to achieve adulthood and independence'.

Teenage years have always been a turbulent time, marking as they do the rites of passage. But the inexorable social trends of the past half-century have made teenage life even more complicated than it used to be; every new twist and turn monitored not only by an army of sociologists and psychologists, but also by the style gurus who sell to the fabulously lucrative teenage market.

Appearances are stupendously important to teenagers. Among girls, 14% are unhappy with their legs, while 10% of boys are unhappy about their height. Two thirds of girls aged 14–15 would like to be slimmer, compared with one third of boys, though only one in eight is clinically overweight. In clothes, the scruffy grunge look of a few years ago has been replaced by sportswear and neat haircuts – though still with the ubiquitous trainers.

Teenagers support the Labour party by roughly three to one, but most are pretty apathetic on the great issues of the day. Personal wealth is closer to their hearts; two-thirds expect to be richer than their parents and 21% even expect to be millionaires. They have largely ignored green issues and prefer to buy brand name products rather than those which are environmentally friendly.

Language becomes a code to keep adults at bay and can often be both mystifying and abusive. Some youngsters may describe themselves as 'Beavitarrians', named after the Beavis and Butthead cartoon characters who live on a completely nutrition-free diet based on junk food and do exceedingly little in the way of work or study. In fact, teenagers remain wholly mysterious and contradictory – perhaps much as they have always been.



a Here are three one-sentence summaries. Match each to the appropriate paragraph.

- 1 The majority of teenage girls and a considerable percentage of boys are unhappy with their appearance and believe that what you look like is all-important.
- 2 Certain underprivileged teenagers are having problems at school and do not feel they have a part to play in society.
- 3 Teenagers inhabit a private world of language that adults usually do not understand and which reflects their attitudes and interests.

Now write a one sentence summary for each of the two remaining paragraphs.

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b Explain in your own words:

- 1 what the difference is between a *sociologist* and a *psychologist*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 what *rites of passage* are  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 what a *style guru* does  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 what the *grunge look* is

---



---



---

5 how *clinically overweight* differs from *overweight*

---



---



---

6 what *green issues* usually include

---



---



---

**c Find words from the passage to complete the following sentences. The number in brackets is the number of the relevant paragraph.**

- 1 The Labour party won because many Conservative voters felt \_\_\_\_\_ by policies on Europe. (1)
- 2 Because of his strong beliefs, he felt rather isolated from the \_\_\_\_\_ of social life in the community. (1)
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ days followed the riots and demonstrations. (2)
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ rise in the cost of living means that we all need to work harder. (2)
- 5 Patrol ships \_\_\_\_\_ the movement of whales in the area. (2)
- 6 Selling stuff on the Internet was seen as a very \_\_\_\_\_ new business opportunity. (2)
- 7 The new generation of computers have memory banks that have been \_\_\_\_\_ increased. (3)
- 8 I was made rather anxious by the \_\_\_\_\_ presence of police on the streets. (3)
- 9 The audience was so \_\_\_\_\_ and uninterested that the comedian cut his act short. (4)
- 10 Adam found he had to put up with a lot of rude \_\_\_\_\_ comments from his class mates and eventually reported the matter. (4)
- 11 Because of their poor \_\_\_\_\_ the children grew weaker and weaker. (5)
- 12 The government has made two \_\_\_\_\_ promises – to improve education but not to put up taxes. (5)

**d What's your reaction? Choose two facts in the article that have struck / surprised you and comment on them.**



## 2 Writing

Write a short piece about teenagers in your own country. Use your personal experience and comment on what you see around you. Try to cover the topics in the article (politics / appearance / language / ambitions / food / learning) and any others you find relevant.

Aim for a light humorous tone and about 200 words.



## 3 Use of English

Rewrite each sentence so that it includes the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 After he had written a series of successful witty comedies, Oscar Wilde became London's most admired playwright. THANKS  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Sibyl Vane committed suicide because Dorian Gray left her. DRIVEN  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The British eat more chicken than any other meat. COMMON  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 There are now more and more hotels built in popular holiday destinations. PROLIFERATING  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It had been arranged so that each person had a different partner every time they came to the salsa class. WHEREBY  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He had two very different lives – one as a serious accountant and the other as a crazy jazz drummer. DOUBLE  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4 Vocabulary

a Combine one word from each box to create ten compound words. Use five to complete the passage, and the others in five sentences of your own.

ultra life loath theatre wall super face  
need over ware

lift grown paper less violet house like  
natural goer some

The \_\_\_\_\_ in the sitting room was so \_\_\_\_\_ that we stripped it all off immediately, replacing it with a modern pattern we had bought cheap from the \_\_\_\_\_. We then set to work on the \_\_\_\_\_ garden which, \_\_\_\_\_ to say, took weeks of work before it looked good enough to sit out in.

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

b Choose the correct collocation in each case:

- 1 Julian seemed to have been born with a \_\_\_\_\_ ability to play the clarinet.  
(a) real (b) natural (c) native (d) musical
- 2 People who live their lives in the public \_\_\_\_\_ must expect to be harassed by reporters.  
(a) view (b) domain (c) world (d) eye
- 3 Mobile phones are \_\_\_\_\_ popular with teenagers today.  
(a) largely (b) hugely (c) constantly (d) widely
- 4 After the facelift went wrong, the actor had to have \_\_\_\_\_ surgery.  
(a) major (b) serious (c) big (d) important
- 5 Only after eating the mushroom, did he realise it might be one of the \_\_\_\_\_ poisonous varieties.  
(a) severely (b) dangerously (c) deadly (d) shockingly
- 6 The writer spoke about the \_\_\_\_\_ times he had known in his childhood and which had given him the will to succeed.  
(a) hard (b) evil (c) poor (d) suffering

- 7 The subject \_\_\_\_\_ of Wilde's plays was usually domestic comedy.  
(a) material (b) titles (c) themes (d) matter
- 8 There was a powerful electric \_\_\_\_\_ running through the wires.  
(a) supply (b) energy (c) current (d) bulb

Pause for thought

*"Being young is greatly overestimated ... Any failure seems so total. Later on, you realise you can have another go."*

Mary Quant 1996

5 Gap passage

Write one suitable word in each space.

*Secrets of eternal youth*

The young, of course, find [1] \_\_\_\_\_ hard to believe that they will [2] \_\_\_\_\_ grow older, and feel sure that they will stay young for [3] \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps they are right, and it's all a question of [4] \_\_\_\_\_ young you feel. The problem is [5] \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays, more than ever before, we live [6] \_\_\_\_\_ an age of Youth. The media are devoted to the young, music and clothes [7] \_\_\_\_\_ produced mainly for them, and it's easy for we oldies to feel left [8] \_\_\_\_\_ of things, [9] \_\_\_\_\_ is probably why so many of us are fighting back. [10] \_\_\_\_\_ to cosmetic surgery, vitamins, dieting and daily sessions in the gym, it's possible to retain your youthful figure, and some of your youthful energy, well [11] \_\_\_\_\_ your sixties. We've become a Peter Pan society in [12] \_\_\_\_\_ Joan Collins and Mick Jagger never grow old, even [13] \_\_\_\_\_ they have somehow acquired grandchildren. [14] \_\_\_\_\_ you are wealthy enough, you can change your face, and any other parts you fancy, every year or so, just as you [15] \_\_\_\_\_ move house or buy a new car. And who knows, perhaps before [16] \_\_\_\_\_ we will all be able to afford the same operations [17] \_\_\_\_\_ the stars. Within a half century or so, the majority of people in Europe [18] \_\_\_\_\_ be over fifty, and if they all [19] \_\_\_\_\_ to grow old, it looks [20] \_\_\_\_\_ if we are in for an interesting time!

## 6 Written commentary

Most of us have looked in the mirror and noticed the effects of ageing. And most of us have dismissed the idea of cosmetic surgery. Not for me, we say. Too expensive. And anyway, will it work?

Now, for the first time, thanks to Emery International, thousands of men and women are changing their minds – and changing their looks. For the first time, treatments which were once available only to rich Hollywood stars, can be yours today through Emery International. You will be amazed at how much younger you will look, and how much better you will feel, after only the first session. Your loved ones and friends will wonder how you do it when they see a more vivacious, more confident you. And no tell-tale scars or embarrassing after-effects to give you away.

# A Younger You

But don't take our word for it. When you send for our free video, you'll see for yourself just what a difference Emery International can make to you. Skin becomes richer, creamier and free from wrinkles. Hair grows thicker and has that special bounce and sheen. And Emery weight-loss treatments can give you back your youthful figure. And all without the worry and risk of expensive surgery.

And that's not all. Emery has also revolutionised the treatment of male hair deficiency. Gentlemen, too, will look years younger. Say goodbye to messy creams and hair-pieces. We guarantee instant results.

With our pay-as-you-go plan, the most advanced methods, never before available in Europe, can be yours at a low cost. We can also arrange easy terms credit to suit all pockets.

So don't delay. Send for our free demonstration video today. And let Emery International take the worry out of the way you look. What could be easier?

**Comment in about 250–300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.**

- Where do you think the text is taken from?
- What is the subject matter of the text?
- From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 7 Grammar

**a** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. Do not include any unnecessary words.

- We're going to decide this matter tomorrow.  
This matter \_\_\_\_\_
- Someone had stripped the flat of its contents.  
The flat \_\_\_\_\_
- They check the security doors every hour.  
The security doors \_\_\_\_\_
- They should have received the money by now.  
The money \_\_\_\_\_
- They believe that the President has fled to the mountains.  
The President \_\_\_\_\_
- They completed the road at the end of 2001.  
The road \_\_\_\_\_
- I am honoured that they gave me the prize.  
It's an honour to \_\_\_\_\_
- Someone was painting the ceiling when I last looked.  
The ceiling \_\_\_\_\_
- They say that the plane is taking off finally at 4.00.  
The plane \_\_\_\_\_
- Someone has stolen Jim's bike.  
Jim's \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Rephrase each sentence so that the words underlined are not included, and so that the sentence contains a verb in the passive voice.

- We'll definitely dispatch the goods by the end of the week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'm grateful that they considered me for the job.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It's unlikely that anyone will find your wallet.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 They must have opened our suitcases before they put them on the plane.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Passers-by reported that someone was attacking the old man.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 People say that the Queen is delighted to attend the performance.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Unless they change the rules, it's impossible for them to choose her as Miss World.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 They will have published the book by the end of next month.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 They have discovered a body in the River Thames.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 People think that the EU asked for a meeting on Friday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c** Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 It's not necessary for you to apologise.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I think you should take yourself more seriously.  
I think it's time \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Shouldn't we think about leaving?  
Hadn't \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The meat isn't done yet.  
The meat hasn't \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I think it's unlikely to rain.  
I doubt \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What reason did David give for his absence?  
How \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Norma hasn't sung in public before.  
This is \_\_\_\_\_

- 8 I'm sorry I said that.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Whose job is it to clean the windows?  
Who is \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 You're the most interesting person I've ever met.  
Nobody \_\_\_\_\_

**d** Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- 1 Are you sure you don't want to go dancing instead?  
RATHER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You can do anything at all. LIKE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 In the unlikely event of a fire, sprinklers work automatically. SHOULD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 When you're taking the exam, you'll be in my thoughts.  
THINKING  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How is 'lie' different from 'lay'? BETWEEN  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I'm afraid that there is nothing more we can do.  
POSSIBLE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I can't walk any faster. CAN  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 What's wrong with you? MATTER  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Is it possible to find a flat in this area? CHANCE  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Please don't all ask questions at the same time. ONE  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 20 Travel bug

## 1 Reading

### Lost Luggage

Some luggage is far more widely-travelled than its owner. While passengers get on a plane for the short-haul flight from London to Paris, their suitcases could be heading off for Prague, Panama or Peru. According to the latest airline-industry figures, one item of checked luggage in every 220 goes astray. Most are reunited with their owners, but sometimes not until after the holiday is over.

We've all heard horror stories of people off for their two weeks in the sun who only see their suitcase filled with all their new clothes and fashionable swimsuits again once they land back at Heathrow; or listened to tales of senior professors on lecture tours who had to borrow ill-fitting jackets and ties from their hosts; or heard about tourists who lost all the souvenirs and photographs they had taken such care to collect.

If you've stood beside a carousel waiting for your own luggage and seen piles of abandoned and rather battered suitcases in corners, have you ever wondered what happens to all those that are never claimed? Well, many of them end up at a backstreet auction house in south London called Greasby's. It holds regular auctions open to the public and is a favourite haunt of market traders and car-boot sellers, as well as bargain lovers and perhaps the odd person hoping to be reunited with their long-lost holdall.

On sale is everything from rucksacks and mountain bikes to camping equipment and folding wheelchairs. The rule about items of luggage is that you can prod and poke at the cases before the auction but you can't open them – so it's a kind of lucky dip. Staff have looked through before to check for spillages or dangerous items and a brief description is given e.g. 'blue trolley case containing gent's clothing'. Prices are low – the average bid for a suitcase and its contents would be between £6 and £20. People who buy stuff usually sell it on or give it away to charity – so at least somebody benefits.

- a Which would you say was the moral of this passage?  
*never check in a suitcase / don't put anything in your case you really cannot do without / make sure you have lost luggage insurance / go to an auction house if you want some bargain clothing and luggage*  
Give reasons for your choice.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- b Choose the correct answer according to the passage:

- 1 A carousel is
  - (a) a fairground ride for children
  - (b) a place at an airport where passengers can relax and have a drink
  - (c) a belt at an airport that moves round and from which passengers can collect their luggage
  - (d) a place at an airport where customs officers inspect your luggage
- 2 An auction house is
  - (a) a place where lost property is stored until claimed
  - (b) a place where goods are sold to the person who offers the highest price
  - (c) a place where the public can store items they do not need immediately
  - (d) a place where dangerous property is examined and destroyed
- 3 Car-boot sellers are
  - (a) people who go to outdoor sales to sell unwanted possessions from the boots of their cars
  - (b) people who sell second hand cars complete with their contents
  - (c) people who will drive or walk a long way to find a bargain
  - (d) people who will buy anything from a car to a boot
- 4 A trolley case is
  - (a) a kind of rucksack you carry on your back
  - (b) a light-weight holdall that can be packed away into a suitcase when not needed
  - (c) a very large case like a trunk
  - (d) a case with wheels on that can be pulled along

c Explain why the professors' jackets were ill-fitting.

---

---

---

---

---

d Explain why people buy other people's lost luggage without examining the contents first.

---

---

---

---

---

e Explain the last words of the passage: 'so at least somebody benefits.'

---

---

---

---

---

f Describe the tone of the passage. What would you expect its context to be and why?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

g Respond to the passage. Would you be interested in going to Greasby's auction house to bid for some lost luggage? Why or why not?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## 2 Writing

Imagine you are working for a student travel magazine. Write replies to the following two letters sent in by readers. Ideas have been given to inspire you. Set out your answer like a real letter.

I've read that lots of luggage goes astray and I'm anxious not to lose mine. I've just bought new clothes for my holiday and want to make sure I get to wear them. I fly to Rome next month. What can I do to protect my luggage?  
Jill Wellman, London

(not worry / only very small percentage / clearly labelled / take off old labels / lock / name and address inside / holiday address / claim promptly from carousel / insurance)

My parents are going to buy me some new luggage for my birthday. Do you have any suggestions as to what would be a good type to choose?  
Alex Mason, Glasgow

(depends / trolley case easy to pull / holdall fit into small spaces / not too big / strong / secure lock / rucksack on back / cannot lock / unusual colour easy to identify)



## 3 Vocabulary: Collocation

a Pair up one word from each box to make 15 familiar collocations.

narrow steep mountain front high-rise  
company early vast fast direct tourist  
capital river weekly strong

steamer hours route passage allowance  
representative range tracts swimmer hotel  
destination city food cover slopes

steep slopes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**b** Now use as many of the collocations from 3a as you can in a single sentence. See if you can beat this example which uses five – and makes good sense!

e.g. The company representative got up in the early hours to plan the most direct route to the high-rise hotel where they would be staying at their next tourist destination.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 8 You must expect a certain degree of \_\_\_\_\_ when camping. COMFORT
- 9 My expenses were paid on the trip, but I received no other \_\_\_\_\_. REMUNERATE
- 10 The heat of the day was \_\_\_\_\_ so we stayed inside until evening. BEAR

**4 Spelling**

Look at each of these 16 words taken from Unit 20 of the Student's Book. If you think it is correctly spelt, write CORRECT. If not, write the correct spelling.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| volunter _____       | encountered _____  |
| surveyer _____       | thoroughfare _____ |
| accomodation _____   | endeavour _____    |
| customs _____        | equivalent _____   |
| perpendickular _____ | depature _____     |
| mithical _____       | extremely _____    |
| crammed _____        | hords _____        |
| waterlogged _____    | furthermoor _____  |

**5 Use of English**

Complete each sentence using a word made from the root word given in capitals.

- 1 The information given by the travel agent was totally \_\_\_\_\_ and we were very disappointed when we came face to face with the reality. LEAD
- 2 The bank staff were very rude and \_\_\_\_\_ when I asked them about the poor exchange rate for euros. HELP
- 3 The locals regarded the tourists as behaving very \_\_\_\_\_. PECULIAR
- 4 The tourist was wearing such \_\_\_\_\_ clothes that she was not allowed inside the temple. SUIT
- 5 Make sure you don't pack any \_\_\_\_\_ in your check-in luggage. VALUE
- 6 The babies were looked after in the hotel \_\_\_\_\_. NURSE
- 7 The travel agent was eventually \_\_\_\_\_ for fraud. PRISON

**Pause for thought**

*"A man travels the world in search of what he needs and returns home to find it."*

George Moore (1916)

**6 Gap passage**

Write one suitable word in each space.

**No place like home**

Now that we live [1] \_\_\_\_\_ the age of cheap foreign holidays, and nearly everyone has been to a foreign country, it's not surprising that travel books [2] \_\_\_\_\_ have become [3] \_\_\_\_\_ of the most popular genres of writing. The problem [4] \_\_\_\_\_ travelling abroad, as everyone knows, is that [5] \_\_\_\_\_ are so many other foreign tourists there. It's possible to spend two weeks on a Greek island but see few, [6] \_\_\_\_\_ any Greeks. You can [7] \_\_\_\_\_ all day by the pool reading yesterday's paper from home and feel [8] \_\_\_\_\_ if you [9] \_\_\_\_\_ never left home, apart [10] \_\_\_\_\_ the weather of course. So it's not surprising that many people seek [11] \_\_\_\_\_ avoid tourism altogether, and set [12] \_\_\_\_\_ on their own to discover the 'real' country. Travelling around the world before going to university, or [13] \_\_\_\_\_ a break from work, have become very popular too, and more and more people would [14] \_\_\_\_\_ visit Asia or Africa. And [15] \_\_\_\_\_ of lying on the beach or dancing until dawn, they are just as [16] \_\_\_\_\_ to go mountain trekking, or long distance cycling. Travel books encourage us to do this [17] \_\_\_\_\_ of thing, with their stories of cycling across the Himalayas or jogging in the jungle. My own [18] \_\_\_\_\_ is the story of the man who travelled around Ireland hitch-hiking with a fridge as luggage. He did it for a bet, apparently, but I'd [19] \_\_\_\_\_ willing to bet that he did it so he [20] \_\_\_\_\_ write the book.

## 7 Written commentary

Travel broadens the mind, but there's no place like home. Absence makes the heart grow fonder, and home is where the heart is. I thought about these sayings more than once as I waited beside the road where the man with

## On the Road in South America

the empty barrels had left me. I watched the spurt of dust left by his

little truck as it laboured and jolted up the mountain side, until it vanished, and all of a sudden I felt very very alone. It was hot and the only shade was a dead-looking tree which seemed to have given up its attempts to live up here, and started slowly falling over. What on earth was I doing in the middle of nowhere? And would anyone else pass this way in the next week or so?

So I'd met some interesting people, it's true, even if some of them had not been what you might call warm and friendly. I still bore the marks. Was my mind broader? It was certainly hotter, and more uncomfortable, like the rest of me. Just at that moment, I would have said that there was no place like a hotel with a cold bath, followed by a cold beer, followed by another two or three of each, please. And as for the absence all around me – no houses, no people, no trees, no cars – it was making me distinctly fonder of noisy crowds, bustling shops, even boring old South Woolton, the home I loved to hate. What I wouldn't give to be there at this moment.

But just at this low point, magically, a churning, grinding sound reached my ears, and grew louder and louder until from around the corner appeared a heavily-laden bus. As I ran into the road waving my arms I could feel my mind broadening by the minute. Who needed home when you could get a ride to San Juan, crushed against a crate of chickens? The traveller was moving on.

**Comment in about 250–300 words upon the text. Use the questions below to help you. Give reasons for your opinions and back your statements with examples from the text.**

- 1 Where do you think the text is taken from?
- 2 What is the subject matter of the text?
- 3 From whose point of view is the text written? What is the effect of this?
- 4 What point do you think the text is trying to make? Does it do this successfully?
- 5 What is the effect of this text on you, the reader?



## 8 Text for literary comment

'Hare Krishna. Hare Krishna.' The god Krishna, preserver of the universe in Hindu mythology. The chanting woke her round about six each morning. She did not have to look outside the window of her houseboat to know that on the nearby riverbank, three or four middle-aged men clad only in loincloths were seated cross-legged, performing their religious practices. 'Hare Krishna.' She did not get up immediately, but lay listening to the deep, droning voices and the insistent lapping of the water.

A breakfast of mangoes and yoghurt. Then a dip in the river, fully clothed, though people told her they were crazy to do so. 'You'll get cholera.' The foaming, coffee-coloured river, over half a mile wide, the central current flowing upstream while the side currents rushed the other way.

Later, in the market, her horror at one-eyed, one-legged beggars, squinting children. Deformity everywhere you looked. They had warned her, but it was far, far worse than she had imagined. The crowds on the streets made her feel she was about to suffocate, all that pushing and hustling, just to get down the road. The air itself seemed full of voices, of people struggling to be heard, to be seen, to be born. But on the other hand, it was like living in a rainbow. Blue, pink, turquoise, indigo, the women's saris formed a kaleidoscope of colour. She both loved the place and hated it, wanted to stay, wanted to go home. India, so frenzied yet so beautiful.

**Comment on the text above from a literary point of view, using the questions below to help you. Back up your statements with reasons and examples from the text. Use about 300 words.**

- 1 What is the theme of the passage?
- 2 Would you describe the point of view as objective, subjective or omniscient?
- 3 What is the tone of the text? Is the language colloquial or formal? Is the passage mainly narrative or descriptive?
- 4 What stylistic devices are used? What is the effect?
- 5 What is your response to the text?



## 9 Grammar

## a Choose the most appropriate words underlined:

- You might have told me/would have told me you were going to be late.
- We enjoyed a fantastic holiday on the Crete/on Crete.
- Harry let down me/let me down badly.
- Gina's new furniture is/are really modern.
- A howled/howling wind was blowing outside.
- Mary works part-time as psycho-therapist/ as a psycho-therapist.
- Jack and Jill ran the hill down/ran down the hill.
- Fiona claimed to have had an encounter from/with aliens.
- What time is/are the news on?

## b Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

- I wish you (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ me that you couldn't come. We waited for you for an hour.
- If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ the money with me today, I (give) \_\_\_\_\_ it to you. But I haven't got it.
- As soon as we (know) \_\_\_\_\_ the result, we (let) \_\_\_\_\_ you know.
- Kate wishes that she (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.
- When I reached the station I realised that the train (already leave) \_\_\_\_\_.
- I may (work) \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when you arrive, so ring the bell.
- That's really stupid! I wish you (not say) \_\_\_\_\_ things like that.
- By the time the train gets here we (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for more than three hours!
- Manning was a minor novelist who (write) \_\_\_\_\_ detective stories for years.

## c Rephrase each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- The ice-rink was closed because of the hot weather.  
Owing to \_\_\_\_\_
- They say that the weather will change soon.  
The weather \_\_\_\_\_
- 'I'm sure that the play is going to be a great success,' said Tom.  
Tom predicted \_\_\_\_\_
- Dick failed the test because he hadn't studied.  
It \_\_\_\_\_

- Having completed his work, he went out for a drink.  
After \_\_\_\_\_

- I'm thinking about our future meeting with pleasure.  
I'm looking \_\_\_\_\_

- I wanted a better job so I went on a training course.  
I went on a training course \_\_\_\_\_

- Tina has got really short hair.  
Tina's hair \_\_\_\_\_

- If you have a large house, there is more cleaning.  
The larger \_\_\_\_\_

## d Rephrase each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so the meaning stays the same.

- If by any chance Sam does turn up, can you give him this letter? SHOULD  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Could you possibly say that again? MIND  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 'Remember to take your keys, Jean,' said Chris. REMINDED  
\_\_\_\_\_

- They have arrested a man for robbing the local post office. HAS  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Do you know what George has done? AWARE  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Sam had no memory of the time he learned to swim. LEARNING  
\_\_\_\_\_

- It isn't very good to eat too much meat. EATING  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Perhaps they called while we were out. COULD  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Alan can do much better work. CAPABLE  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Glossary of literary terms

**alliteration**

the repeated use of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words, especially in poetry, e.g. *misty morning*

**characterisation**

the way in which a writer creates characters in a book, play or film

**collocation**

a regular combination of words, e.g. *green with envy* not *blue with envy*

**colloquial**

used in informal conversation rather than in writing or formal language

**drama**

a play for the theatre, radio or television; excitement; an exciting event

**dramatic**

exciting and impressive, e.g. *It was a dramatic moment.*

**extract**

a short piece of writing taken from a longer original text

**fiction**

books and stories about imaginary events and people

**fictional**

invented for a book, play or film; relating to fiction, e.g. *He is a fictional character.*

**figurative**

used to describe language that uses similes and metaphors, e.g. *A simile is a figurative phrase.*

**figure of speech**

a metaphor or simile

**genre**

a particular style used in cinema, writing or art, which can be recognised by certain features, e.g. *Detective stories are a literary genre.*

**historical novel**

a novel based on people or events that existed in the past

**image**

a picture or idea of something in your mind: a simile or metaphor

**imagery**

the use of images

**literary device**

a technique used to create an artistic effect in literature. Examples include similes, metaphors, and alliteration

**melodrama**

a play or film that is overly dramatic

**melodramatic**

overly dramatic, e.g. *Don't be so melodramatic!*

**metaphor**

when something/someone is described in terms of something/someone else, e.g. *The flowers danced in the breeze.*

**narrative**

the story of real or imagined events

**novel**

a long written story about imaginary or partly imaginary characters and events

**point of view**

the opinion of the writer; the perspective from which a passage is written – can be *objective* (story and characters are described from the outside); *omniscient* (the characters are described from within); or *subjective* (the author adopts the position of one of the characters)

**response**

the reader's feelings and thoughts about the text

**simile**

when something/someone is compared to someone/something else, e.g. *He ran like the wind. He was as wide as a house.*

**style**

the manner in which a text is written

**synopsis**

a short summary of a play, book, film etc.

**text**

a piece of writing

**tone**

the feeling or attitude expressed in a text

**Congratulations on completing Prospects Super Advanced Workbook. Well done!**

**Now the whole of English lies before you – the literature, the culture and the millions of people who speak the language.**

**Travel hopefully and enjoy the adventure!**

## WORKBOOK • SUPER ADVANCED

*Prospects* is a course for learners of English at secondary level. It is designed as a multi entry-level course enabling teachers to choose the entry point according to their students' needs and experience.

Each level offers learners a strong grammatical base. A variety of motivating and stimulating activities give students the opportunity to consolidate their learning. The topics have been specifically chosen to appeal to teenagers and reflect their interests and ambitions.

*Prospects Super Advanced* is for students who have a solid foundation in English and offers:

- new language introduced through interesting and unusual topics
- dynamic and realistic structure presentation and practice
- development and activation of all four linguistic skills
- development of skill in literary appreciation and criticism
- vocabulary development
- authentic texts from varied literary sources
- grammar reference section
- special Talking Points sections

The Workbook can be used at home or in the classroom.

The Teacher's Book contains:

- an introduction to key elements in the book and how to activate them
- ideas to help teachers with every activity
- further structure practice ideas for grammar items that cause recurrent problems
- photocopiable worksheets
- tests

Student's Book	1-4050-0378-2
Cassette	1-4050-0381-2
Workbook	1-4050-0380-4
Teacher's Book	1-4050-0379-0



MACMILLAN