5th edition Caclway

Advanced Workbook with key



Liz & John Soars • Paul Hancock

Contents

1 What makes us human?	page 6	4 Not all it seems	→ page 24
Tense review		Modal auxiliary verbs	
Check your tenses	6	Speculating – present and future	24
Correcting mistakes	7	Speculating – past	24
Active or passive? Which sounds better?	7	Set expressions with modals	25
Reflexive pronouns	8	Modals – other meanings	26
Reading		Misleading adverts	26
Robots versus humans	8	Vocabulary	
Phrasal verbs		Idiomatic collocations: adjective + noun	27
An overview of phrasal verbs	10	Onomatopoeic verbs	27
Vocabulary		Reading	
Describing people	11	Modern-day magic	28
Idioms of extreme emotion	11	Prepositions	
Word formation	11	Verb + preposition	29
2 In so many words	page 12	Exam practice Units 1-4	page 30
Adverbs and adjectives			
Adverb collocations	12	5 Culture clashes	→ page 32
Adverbs with two forms	13		y page 32
Reading		Avoiding repetition	
Writers talk about their writing	14	Using auxiliaries	32
Vocabulary		Reduced infinitives	33
Adjectives with positive and negative meanings	16	Reading	
Adjective order	16	Two ways of travelling	34
Adding drama	17	Vocabulary	
Prepositions		Synonyms in context	36
Adjective + preposition	17	Phrasal verbs	
	65 740	Phrasal verbs and their Latin-based synonyms	37
3 Enough is enough?	page 18	6 Fruits of war	page 38
Verb patterns	4.0		September 1988
Verbs + gerund or infinitive	18	Ways of adding emphasis	20
Verbs + gerund or infinitive with a change of mea	-	Structures which add emphasis	38
Sentence transformation	19	Negative inversion The use of -ever for emphasis	39 40
Nehu Gupta, teenage philanthropist	19		40
Reading	••	Reading	40
Was this a president for our times?	20	Land Girls	40
Vocabulary		Vocabulary	
Describing trends	22	Verbs to nouns	42
Phrasal verbs		Prepositions	
up and down	23	Compound nouns formed with prepositions	42
		Pronunciation	
		Adding emphasis with stress	43

7	Lighten up!	page 44			
	and unreal tense usage				
	or hypothetical?	44			
	<i>ıld</i> or <i>had</i> ? ed conditionals	44			
		45 45			
	Forming the correct tense – real or unreal 45 Vocabulary				
	ressions with if	46			
	onyms: happy and sad	46			
	k on the bright side!	47			
	sal verbs and off	47			
Read	ling				
Wh	y we laugh	48			
8	Gender matters?	→ page 50			
Rela	tive clauses and participles				
	ining and non-defining relative clauses	50			
	nmon phrases with relative pronouns	51			
	ticiple clauses	51			
	nder-neutral pronouns and participles	51			
Read Med	ling et the first female footballers	52			
	bulary posite adjectives	54			
	ositions b + preposition	54			
Revi					
	ssword	55			
Exa	am practice Units 5-8	page 56			
9	The sound of music	page 58			
	ourse markers tude markers	58			
Read	ling				
	h Sobiech	59			
A re	eview	. 60			
Voca	bulary				
Mu	sic vocabulary	60			
Pron	unciation				
1000	ming words: /eə/ /uː/ /iː/ /əu/	60			
	kney rhyming slang	61			
	sal verbs bs with a particle and a preposition	61			
Read	ling				
Mic	k Jagger	62			

10	Body and mind	ege 64			
	ncing the facts	20			
1.5	orting with passive verbs	64 64			
	n and <i>appear</i> nique Van Der Vorst	65			
Read	Reading				
Pre	Prepositions Prepositions in passive sentences 67				
	Vocabulary Words to do with the body 68				
	unciation nation in question tags	69			
11	Our high-tech world	→ page 70			
Futu	re forms				
	nes and uses	70			
Sha	des of meaning	70			
	er future expressions	71			
Fut:	ure in the past l ing	71			
Fut	ure technology sal verbs	72			
Lite	ral and metaphorical meanings	74			
	bulary nnology idioms	74			
	unciation				
Sou	nds and spelling – homophones	75			
12	Turning points	e page 76			
Link	ng devices				
	ision of linkers	76			
	ng contrast linkers	77			
Read The	midlife crisis	- Supplier II			
V		78			
voca	bulary	78			
Exp	ressions with light, weather, and food	78 80			
Exp Idio	ressions with light, weather, and food ms with <i>like</i>	80 80			
Exp Idio Idio	ressions with light, weather, and food ms with <i>like</i> ms with <i>as as</i>	80			
Exp Idio Idio Revis	ressions with light, weather, and food ms with <i>like</i> ms with <i>as as</i>	80 80			
Exp Idio Idio Revis Find Prep	ressions with light, weather, and food ms with <i>like</i> ms with <i>as as</i> sion	80 80 80			
Exp Idio Idio Revis Find Prep Prep	ressions with light, weather, and food ms with like ms with as as sion ling and correcting mistakes ositions	80 80 80			
Exp Idio Idio Revis Find Prep Prep	ressions with light, weather, and food ms with like ms with as as sion ling and correcting mistakes ositions	80 80 80 81			
Exp Idio Idio Revis Find Prep Prep Exa	ressions with light, weather, and food ms with like ms with as as sion ling and correcting mistakes positions positions in set phrases am practice Units 9–12 swer key	80 80 80 81 81 •> page 82			
Exp Idio Idio Revis Find Prep Prep Exa	ressions with light, weather, and food ms with like ms with as as sion ling and correcting mistakes ositions positions in set phrases	80 80 81 81 •> page 82 •> page 84			

What makes us human?

- Tense review
- Reflexive pronouns
- Overview of phrasal verbs

- Describing people
- Idioms of extreme emotion
- · Reading: Robots versus humans

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

Margaret Mead (1901–1978) Anthropologist On the whole human beings want to be good, but not too good, and not quite all the time.

> George Orwell (1903–1950) Author

Tense review

Check your tenses

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

think	spend
1 What <u>are</u> you <u>thinking</u> about? You look depress	rain. It's miserable
2 Sorry, I shouldn't have said that. I it would upset you so much. 3 Tom, I maybe we should move hou What you ? 4 He told me he couldn't give me an answer now. H	se. 14 How long deciding which dress to wear? We have to leave in ten minutes. 15 Do you have any idea how much the government so far on the new high-speed rail link?
said he about it.	16 I just wonder how much by the time it's finally finished?
5 Hi, Paula! How are you? I you for a	ges. 17 How you the film? Was it
6 I can't make the meeting tomorrow – I the doctor for a check-up.	as funny as the critics said?
7 you that? That guy ne knocked that girl off her bike!	arly She told me that she it very difficult not to laugh in all the wrong places.
8 The police said the suspect trying to board a plane at Birmingham airport.	19 He to have lied time and time again to the police.
feel	20 I think you that it's too hot for you in Dubai in August.
9 How you about going live in Australia? Are you still excited about it?	to say
10 I'm not sure what's wrong with me. I	21 Well, as I when I was so rudely interrupted, I think you're mistaken.
myself recently. 11 I'm sorry Mrs Jones, but it by the	22 It that no one will ever know the truth about what happened.
teachers that we have no option but to expel Tom 12 Jack's exam is about to start. I can just imagine ho	23 I it again, just as I it many
he	24 There's something for answering your

Correcting mistakes

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



- Humans are unique among primates in that they are walking upright.
- 2 It's great to hear from you, Jill. What have you been doing since I've last seen you?
- 3 I hated school. Perhaps I'd have liked it if I was more popular.
- 4 Why haven't you told me that you don't like fruit cake?
- 5 I was going to go to the theatre last night, but then I heard that the performance will be cancelled.
- 6 The forecast said unsettled, so take your umbrella in case it's raining.
- 7 His mother was putting him to bed early because he had been naughty.
- 8 I won't make your party, I'm afraid I'll visit my grandmother in Scotland.
- 9 If you're seeing Jane at the weekend, are you inviting her to my party, please?
- 10 He wasn't thinking of celebrating his retirement, but he's now deciding it's a good idea.

Active or passive? Which sounds better?

The passive is used when:

- the subject is unknown.
 No one knows when music was invented.
 My phone's been stolen!
- we want to focus on the object of the sentence rather than the subject.
 - Calls and songs **are used** by birds to communicate. Hamlet **was written** by Shakespeare between 1599 and 1601.
- we want to sound more impersonal and distance ourselves from the facts.

500 workers **will have to be made** redundant. (We'll have to make 500 workers redundant.)

- **3** Most of the sentences below (but not all) would sound better in the passive. Decide which ones and rewrite them.
 - 1 Someone built this bridge in 1897.
 - 2 A secretary has invited my grandfather to a garden party at Buckingham Palace.
 - 3 The invention of fire gave humans the ability to cook.
 - 4 Nobody must take reference books from the library.
 - 5 Alexander Graham Bell was a scientist. He invented the telephone in 1876.
 - 6 They say a Bulgarian scientist has discovered a drug which prevents ageing.
 - 7 Someone wants you in reception immediately. They'll tell you what it's about.
 - 8 An avalanche buried eight people in Austria.
 - 9 People know him to be a very good judge of character.
 - 10 The police have finally recaptured the violent robber who has been on the run for a week.

Reflexive pronouns

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

apply behave busy content fancy help kick dress



- 1 After the accident he couldn't <u>dress</u> <u>himself</u> for a while.
- 2 Kids, you must _____ when we go into the museum.
- 3 If you'd like another sandwich, please just

4	She	to the task
	of reaching the t	op of the career ladder at
	her firm.	•

- 5 We thought we had a chance of winning that rowing race, but unfortunately we had to _____ with second place.
- 6 They _____ in the kitchen with preparations for the party.
- 7 She ______ as a world famous film star and fashion icon, but she's not actually a very good actress.
- 8 I didn't pluck up the courage to ask her out on a date. Silly me! I could _____

Reading

Robots versus humans

- 1 11 Read and listen to the article about the latest robot experiments. Choose the best summary of the text.
 - a Robots will one day be superior to humans.
 - b Humans have started to create robots that are more like humans.
 - c Robots are now developing human emotions.
 - d Robots are particularly good at competing with humans in the arts.
- **2** Read the text again. Answer the questions.
 - 1 According to the writer, why did humans invent robots?
 - 2 Who or what is Emily Howell?
 - 3 What does 'EMI' stand for? Why did it anger composers?
 - 4 How does the software program 'The Painting Fool' choose its mood?

3 Read these statements. There is one for each paragraph. Replace the

- 5 Who is Simon Colton? What does he want?
- 6 Has Adam won the Nobel Prize? Who is Eve?
- 7 Why does the writer say we are fascinated by robots?

1 Humans readily	acknowledge	that robots
	better in some	
2 Emily Howell lan	unched herself onto	the music
	failing	
computer.		
3 Professor David	Cope supplied unprocessed	l facts and figures to
	the computer about co	
1 Emily Howell's n	nusic is modern	and causes
arguments	because she	
arguments humans.		e is competing against
argumentshumans. 5 'The Painting Fo	because she	e is competing against
argumentshumans. 5 'The Painting For paint if it is feeling	because she ol' software program refuse ng fed up	e is competing against
argumentshumans. 5 'The Painting For paint if it is feeling fee	ol' software program refuse ng fed up vity is not just limited	e is competing against
humans. 'The Painting For paint if it is feeling Computer creating the arts. Scientis	because she ol' software program refuse ng fed up	e is competing against
humans. 'The Painting Forpaint if it is feeling the arts. Scientist created Adam, the	ol' software program refuse ng fed up vity is not just limited ts have worked together	e is competing against es tototoand cientist.

What makes a robot human?

What are the traits of a robot? Robots are tireless, reliable, unemotional, and unquestioning. That

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

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

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

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

It is not only in the world of music that computers are making creative waves. Similarly, the art world is coming to terms with a program called 'The Painting Fool' – a laptop software program which has learned how different artistic styles

and colours can represent moods and emotions. Again, the program absorbed many years of art history and, like Emily Howell, came up with its own contemporary style. The computer first reads the newspaper in order to set its 'mood' for the day. Then it chooses an adjective to reflect that mood, and does a portrait of a real person with that adjective in mind. After that, it looks at its own work to see if it has achieved the objectives it

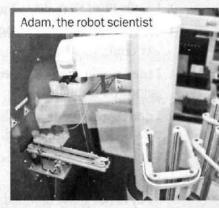


set out for itself, and if it thinks the work isn't good enough, it tries again. And sometimes, if it's in a very bad mood, it won't paint at all! Because the program operates in different 'moods' and has the ability to analyse its own abilities as a human might, co-creator Simon Colton wants it to be recognized as an artist in its own right.

Computer creativity is not just confined to the arts,

however. British scientists have collaborated on a big project to come up with a laboratory machine that can think for itself.

Adam is the world's first robot scientist. Adam acts in the same way as a human scientist: he comes up with a hypothesis, he devises experiments to test this hypothesis, conducts his



experiments, analyses the findings, and then retests accordingly – all without the need for human intervention. Although not yet a Nobel Prize winner, Adam has already produced some original research into genetics. The same scientists are now developing another robot called Eve, and she will be twice as clever!

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

Phrasal verbs

An overview of phrasal verbs

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

Type 1: Verb + adverb

There is no object (intransitive).
 He walked in and sat down.
 What time did John finally turn up?

Type 2: Verb + adverb + object (transitive)

The adverb can be separable, but not if the object is
a pronoun.
 Please, hand out the books / hand the books out / hand them out.
 We put off the meeting / put the meeting off / put it off.

Type 3: Verb + preposition + object (transitive)

The preposition is inseparable.
 He ran after the dog / ran after it.
 They took to their new teacher / took to her immediately.

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

- The adverb and preposition are inseparable.
 Henry went out with Kate for six years.
 Kate broke up with him last week.
- 1 Read these sentences and decide if the phrasal verbs are used correctly. Correct the mistakes.
 - 1 My brother loves going to the gym. He every day works out.
 - 2 I really liked Sue's sister. I took her to straightaway.
 - 3 We ended up putting his friends up for the whole weekend.
 - 4 I tried ringing several times yesterday, but I couldn't get to you through.
 - 5 I don't speak Spanish at all well. I thought I'd easily pick up it living in Madrid, but I didn't.
 - 6 He was lucky to get away with just a fine for such dangerous driving.
 - 7 They're not going on holiday. They fell through their plans.
 - 8 We contacted the company about the delay and they are looking it into.
 - 9 I think she has a weak immune system. She's always coming down with something or other.
 - 10 Do you think they'll ever stop travelling and settle together down?

01	der possible?	
1	I like my sister, but I don't (my brother / on / get / with).	
2	Don't (out / that magazine / throw) – I haven't read it yet.	
3	I'm going to (with / meet / up / Gio) when I'm in Barbados.	
	Walking on two legs (humans' hands / up / freed) for using tools.	
5	Why are you so critical? You're always (me / at / getting)!	
6	Mike's (his phone / off / switched so I can't (through / him / to / ge	
	You're doing well – (up / the good work / keep)!	
8	Did you (her address / down / write)? I can't remember it.	
9	We couldn't think of a name for the new product, by Marcus (up / a great idea / with came).	
10	It's time to write my essay I can't	

2 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets in the correct order. In which of the sentences is more than one



(it / off / put) any longer.

It's for panic attacks. Hand them out to people you meet.

Vocabulary

Describing people

1	С	hoose the two adjectives that can best complete each sentence.
	1	snobbish smug conceited He never shuts up about himself. He's <u>smug /conceited</u> and arrogant.
	2	Supportive incompetent encouraging My co-workers were really when I started my new job. I was so grateful for their help.
	3	bubbly determined energetic She's such a / an character and great company. She cheers me up.
	4	patronizing condescending indifferent He's so – he always makes me feel silly and self- conscious.
	5	outraged undaunted indignant Rose was about his comments on her work. She found him unnecessarily rude.
	6	offended distraught anxious I was really when Sarah said that. She's forever hurting my feelings.
	R	ms of extreme emotion eplace the words in <i>italics</i> with an idiom from the box. hange the form where necessary.
		totally lose it be beside yourself be completely blown away be absolutely gutted be bored rigid be thrilled to bits make such a fuss
	1	I had flu and I couldn't get to my best friend's birthday party! I was terribly disappointed,
	2	I was overwhelmed by his performance. I never knew he could sing like that!
	3	They were distraught with grief when their dog died.
	4	I tried to watch the documentary about Ancient Greece, but I wasn't remotely interested in it
	5	Guess what? Remember that job I applied for? I got it! I'm absolutely delighted

6 Look, you only spilt a little bit on your suit. And it's only water.

7 He was so late we missed the movie. And not for the first time!

Stop complaining - it's nothing _

I exploded with anger_

Word formation

3 Complete the table with the correct forms of the words.

Adjective	Noun
1 curious	
2	delight
3 sarcastic	
4	indignation
5 modest	
6	gratitude
7 furious	
8	offence
9 determined	
10	affection
11 relieved	
12	charm

- **4** Choose the correct form of the words.
 - 1 I'm full of *grateful / gratitude* for everything you've done for me.
 - 2 Harriet was *indignant / indignation* at the way Claude spoke to her.
 - 3 Several of my neighbours expressed curious / curiosity about my new flatmate.
 - 4 Be quiet! I've had enough of your *sarcastic* / *sarcasm* remarks.
 - 5 I love Jane's *modest / modesty* she never boasts about her talents.
 - 6 You need to be more *determined* / *determination* if you want to succeed.
 - 7 I'm afraid your *charming / charm* won't make me change my mind.
 - 8 I'm sorry if I sounded rude please don't take *offended I offence*.



In so many words

- Adverb collocations
- Adverbs with two forms
- Adjective order

- Adding drama
- Adjective + preposition
- · Reading: Writers talk about their writing

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

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

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

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

Adverbs and adjectives

Adverb collocations

1 Match the adverbs with the adjectives and verbs.

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

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

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

To: Mr Madser	n
From: Mr Field	g
Dear Mr Mad	sen,
	ttached the manuscript of my itled <i>Deep Space 17</i> .
11	that you find it
As you are the in the country	read as I found it to write. e foremost fiction publishers /, I am anxious to hear your on as possible, although I that you may take
	ks to respond. However, I am of my novel's appeal that I find it 3
14	your
speedy reply.	
Yours sincere	ly,
N.R. Fielding	

To: Mr Fielding	
From: Mr Madsen	adjusted to the
Dear Mr Fielding,	
Thank you for your manus	cript.
I'm afraid it is 5	that
your novel would ever be d	considered for
publication by any publish	er. Unfortunately
your work is not remotely	original. In fact,
l 6 W	atching a
Hollywood blockbuster wit	th exactly the
same storyline.	
Yours sincerely,	
A. Madsen	



Yours sincerely, N.R. Fielding

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

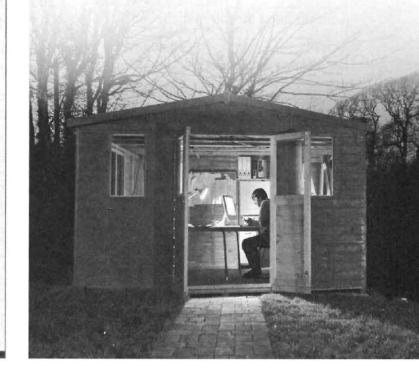


Ladies and gentlemen, I am 1 absolutely / strongly / fully delighted to accept this prestigious award. To be honest, I 2 completely / distinctly / perfectly forgot to plan an acceptance speech, as I wasn't ³ deeply / sorely / entirely convinced that I had any chance of winning. It's been a long road, and looking back, I can see it was *wildly / fully / fatally optimistic of me to think that my first novel would be quick and easy to write. Five years later, I can sperfectly / eagerly / safely say that it took a lot longer than I expected. However, I was * perfectly / virtually / blindingly happy spending day after day alone in my study writing, and 17 strongly / severely / completely recommend that everyone has a go at writing their own novel. I now & freely / fully / strongly intend to write a sequel – but hopefully a bit more quickly! I ? highly / greatly / firmly believe that creative work is its own reward, but I must say that I 10 highly / greatly / entirely appreciate being given an award as well. Thank you.

Adverbs with two forms

4 ②2.2 Mike is a journalist. Complete the conversation between him and his wife, Jo, with the correct adverb from the box. Then listen and check.

sure / surely easy/easily right/rightly hard / hardly late / lately It's nearly midnight! Why are you working so Io 1_____ again? Mike Oh no, is that the time? I'm not finding it to finish this article. And the deadline for the paper is midnight. It's always the same. Work's taken over your life. Io _____spent any time with me or the children 4 ! Mike You're 5 . I'm really sorry. But you know our paper is under pressure at the moment. I'm grateful not to have been made redundant like so many others. Io I know. But it means you have to work twice as these days. 7______your newspaper bosses can see that it isn't good for any of its employees? Mike The paper quite 8 thinks that it will be much worse for its employees if more of us are out of work! Io Is it as bad as that? But Mike, you're such a good writer, I think you'll 9_____ find another job.



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

2.1 Listen and check.

Reading

Writers talk about their writing

- 1 ① 2.3 Read and listen to what some famous contemporary British authors say about writing and what it means to them. Are these sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 Beryl Bainbridge says her books reflect her own life, apart from the violent endings.
 - 2 Ian Rankin's parents were proud when he decided to follow in his aunt's footsteps and become an accountant.
 - 3 Penelope Lively was never encouraged to be a writer as a child.
 - 4 Michael Morpurgo began his writing career by writing jokes for his school
 - 5 Wendy Cope believes that to be a poet you have to experience life more deeply than other people.
 - 6 P.D. James plans her novels carefully before she starts writing.
 - 7 Michael Holroyd tears up a day's writing if he thinks it isn't any good.
- **2** Which writer is being talked about? How do you know? Write the names.

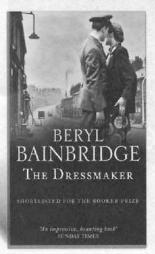
1	¢	gets great enjoyment			
	from research	ing famous lives.'			
2	c	was amazed when she			
	made the nurs	se the culprit in the end.'			
3	'One of	's best novels			
	just took a mo	orning to write.			
4	•	loves seeing kids' face			
	when the book	ks are read aloud.			
5	•	has had advice from			
	many famous authors since then, but none				
	have been a gr	reater influence.'			
6	•	has never regretted			
	taking the risk	and following his dream.'			
7	'Anyone who l	knows's			
	background c	an see that the books are			

Writers on writing

BERYL BAINBRIDGE 1932-2010 English novelist, from Liverpool

'When I write a novel I'm writing about my own life; I'm writing a biography almost always. And to make it look like a novel I either have

a murder or a death at the end."





- **3** Which author is being referred to in these sentences? Write the author's name and replace the words in italics with a highlighted word or phrase from their texts.
 - 1 He had a sudden realization that he was studying totally the wrong subjects.
 - 2 She believes that you don't need a reason or an underlying motive
 - 3 For years, he failed to realize that creative writing is often generated by real life. _
 - 4 She can't recall exactly when she first had the ambition to become
 - 5 His aunt's husband seemed to have a very good quality of life.
 - 6 He rereads his work and if the ideas don't fall apart it's been a good day's writing.
 - 7 When new clever ideas occur while she is writing, she embraces them with great gusto.
 - 8 Sometimes what she writes sounds flat and unexciting.

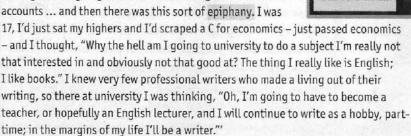
mainly autobiographical.

2 IAN RANKIN 1960-

Scottish crime writer

'It wasn't the thing my parents wanted me to be good at, but if you're working class and your parents have never owned their own house and never owned a car and stuff; they think you go to university to get a trade, to get a profession.

So, accountant, lawyer, dentist, doctor. There was one relative, an aunt of mine who had grown up with my mum in Bradford; she was married to an accountant, and he had a nice flash car; they owned their own home, seemed to have a very good standard of living, so I thought, "Well, I'll become an accountant." So by the age of sort of 15 or 16, that's what I thought I was going to do, and I was doing economics and





3 PENELOPE LIVELY 1933– novelist, and writer of children's fiction

'When I was about 11 or 12 I think I must have said something about how I wanted to be a writer; I don't remember having any such aspiration until much, much later. But I must have said something, because Lucy [my governess] wrote to Somerset Maugham and said that she was governess to a little girl who wanted to be a writer and what would Mr

and said that she was governess
to a little girl who wanted to
be a writer and what would Mr
Maugham suggest? Heaven knows how she managed to
write to him – I suppose care of the publishers. He wrote
a very nice letter back saying absolutely the right thing:
"If your little girl is interested in writing then the best
thing she can do is read a lot." Perfect answer; exactly

PENHOPE LIVERY

4 MICHAEL MORPURGO 1943-

award-winning author of children's books

'One of the things that frightened me about writing when I was a small boy is that I had no ideas and no imagination. I was constantly being told this anyway, and I couldn't write very well. I could joke around like other boys, but on paper I had nothing really serious to add, no adventures I wanted to write down, because I didn't – I just didn't link the two up. I think I learnt at some point that the imagination is not something that you either have or don't have. For me – and we're all different – it's triggered by real

up. I think I learnt at some point that the imagination is not something that you either have or don't have. For me – and we're all different – it's triggered by real people, historical events, memories, by reality of some sort. I don't think in my life I've ever written a story which does not have some little root, some little seed of truth or observation.'

5 WENDY COPE 1945-

contemporary English poet

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

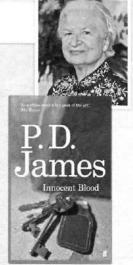
what I'd say myself.'

characteristic of a good poet is that they feel things intensely, and he said: "Of course poets are not the only people who feel things intensely, but it is one of the qualities," and I think that's true.'



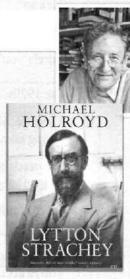
6 P.D. JAMES 1920–2014 English writer of detective novels

'By the time I begin writing, the plot is there and there's a chart which shows in which order the things come so that the structure is right. But that will change, as new ideas occur during the writing, which makes the writing very exciting. New ideas: sometimes one greets them with huge enthusiasm and thinks, "Oh, that's really clever, yes, this is how it happened and this is logical and right and that will be how it will be." So I never get exactly the book that I thought I was going to write.'



7 MICHAEL HOLROYD 1935 biographer

'The only happiness one gets from writing is doing a good day's work, of suddenly discovering something on the page which works. You pick up the page, you shake it, it's there, it doesn't come to bits, and you didn't know it at the beginning of the day and now you know it. Now that's a real happiness, and unless there is some element of that, well, why on earth is one writing? Because otherwise moving a pen across the page is not all that enjoyable.'



WENDY COPE

Family Values

Vocabulary

Adjectives with positive and negative meanings

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

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

Positive	Negative		

2	These conversations all describe people. Complete them
	using adjectives from exercise 1.

1	A	Great Aunt	Dolly may	be a millionaire,	but she's so
			_ with her	money.	

B	Ah, but she says that she's just being	
	saving for her old age.	

2	A Harry can be so	sometimes, he really
	hurt my feelings.	•

B	I know, but he doesn't mean it - he just thinks he's
	being honest and

3	A	I wish I was as	as Guy. Look at him
		chatting up that girl a	t the bar!

B Huh! He's far too	for my liking. He'll
be full of it later.	

4	A	Professor	Barnes is a	brilliant	speaker,	isn't he?	He's
		always so	clear and _				

B	Yes, his	lectures are	great -	- not	like	Pro	ofesso	r Fox
	He's so		_ , he 1	never	gets	to	the po	oint.

5	A	Who's Al	Capone?	Why is	he	3
			1			

- B Surely you've heard of Al Capone. He was a

 _____ American gangster and bootlegger in the 1920s. He spent 11 years in Alcatraz.
- 6 A Dave becomes really ______ if he thinks he's losing an argument.
 - B He needs to learn not to lose his temper and just be more _____.
- 7 A It's difficult being a parent. You have to be _____ with your children, but then ...
 - B Don't I know ... if you're too strict with them, you're accused of being an ______ father.

Adjective order

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

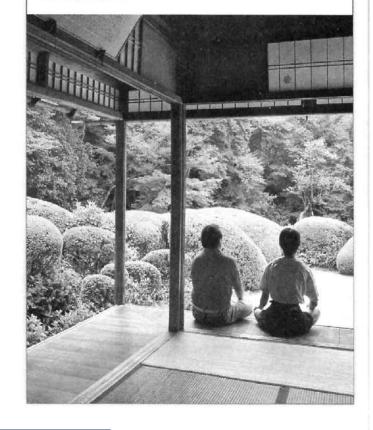


Today was extremely hot and humid. This morning, I left the hotel at ten and ventured into 1 downtown, crowded, noisy **Kyoto**. I headed for **Shisen-do**, a temple that a friend of mine said I shouldn't miss. Although I was wearing 2 light, cotton clothing, I was already sweating after twenty minutes.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

struck by the 3 dark, cool, peaceful interior.

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

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



Adding drama

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

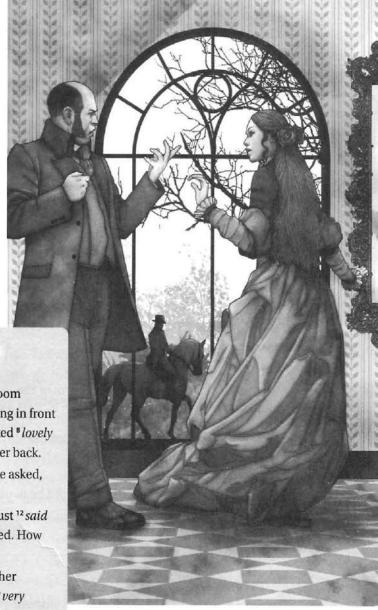
Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
catch sight of march demand to know droop swing back swing round cascade account for refuse	turquoise crimson resplendent forlorn massive ornate	desperately momentarily all at once Nouns gown fury

Honoria and the marriage proposal

The ¹big mahogany doors ²opened and the count ³walked into the room shouting loudly and ⁴asking where Honoria was. He ⁵saw her standing in front of the ⁵decorative gold mirror and was ¹briefly taken aback. She looked ³lovely in a °greeny-blue silk ¹odress with her chestnut curls ¹¹falling down her back. 'My Lord, what is the meaning of this ungentlemanly behaviour?' she asked, indignantly.

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

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



Prepositions

Adjective + preposition

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

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

A	В
1 The film is based 2 John has always been envious 3 It may be old and shabby, but I'm very attached 4 He seems emotionally detached	 a my brown leather jacket. b his beautiful singing voice. c the whole project. I think it'll fail. d any damage incurred to vehicles on these premises.
5 Pavarotti was known 6 I'm really doubtful 7 The company isn't liable 8 You can't tell her anything. She's impervious	e any kind of criticism.f his brother's success.g deeper psychological problems.h everyone around him. He lives in a world of his own.
9 The long hours in my last job were incompatible 10 Ben's disruptive behaviour in class is indicative 11 Tom's 24 and he's still very dependent 12 Mark is totally obsessed	 i his parents for everything. j family life. k football. He thinks of nothing else. I a novel by Michael Morpurgo.

Enough is enough?

- Verb patterns
- Verbs + gerund or infinitive
- Describing trends

- Phrasal verbs: up and down
- Reading: Was this a president for our times?

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

> Dave Ramsey (1960-) Author and radio host

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

Kathleen Norris (1947-)

Verb patterns

Verbs + gerund or infinitive

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, active or passive. 1 I'm willing to have (have) less money if it means spending (spend) less time at work. 2 Imagine _____ (be) a billionaire – it'd be hard to avoid (spoil) your children. 3 Dave insisted on _____ (help) me _____ (sort out) my accommodation. 4 Jim expects me _____ (play) nurse when he's ill - he adores _____ (look after)! 5 Let me _____ (know) what happens – I'd prefer _____ (keep) informed. 6 If you kids carry on _____ (be) naughty, I'll make you _____ (go) to bed early! 7 I recommend _____ (see) this film - no one could fail _____ (move) by it. 8 Linda begged me _____ (not make) a scene in the restaurant when I threatened (leave) without paying. 9 I tried _____ (persuade) Bob _____ (change) his mind when he suggested _____ (get) married at his football ground.

10 We refused _____ (pay) the workmen until

they'd finished _____ (do) the work.

Verbs + gerund or infinitive with a change of meaning

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

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

stop

- 3 I got stuck with the work I was doing, so I stopped to chat with a colleague.
- 4 I WISH BOB WOULD STOP TO WRITE EMAILS IN BLOCK CAPITALS!!!

remember

- 5 I distinctly remember telling you to post that letter.
- 6 I never remember charging my phone overnight.

go on

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

need

- 9 You idiot! I think your head needs to examine.
- 10 I won't be long. I just need to check my emails.

mean

- 11 If I take the job, it will mean to have to commute.
- 12 I can see that my new manager means to run the department very differently.

Sentence transformation

- **3** Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets, followed by the *-ing* or infinitive form.
 - 1 I had to laugh when Luke dropped his ice cream! (couldn't help)

I couldn't help laughing when Luke dropped his ice cream!

- 2 Sandra has given up eating meat. (*stop*)
- 3 I'm Edward, but I prefer to be called 'Ted'. (would rather)
- 4 Do you fancy going out this evening? (feel like)
- 5 Donna told me not to forget to bring my swimming costume. (*remind*)
- 6 They can't make you work overtime. (force)
- 7 We'd be happy to share a taxi with you. (don't mind)
- 8 Why won't you confess to cheating in the exam? (admit)
- 9 Babis advised us to stay at Hotel Maistrali. (suggest)
- 10 The travel agent encouraged us to book early. (say / had better)

Neha Gupta, teenage philanthropist

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

Fact file

Charity Empower Orphans

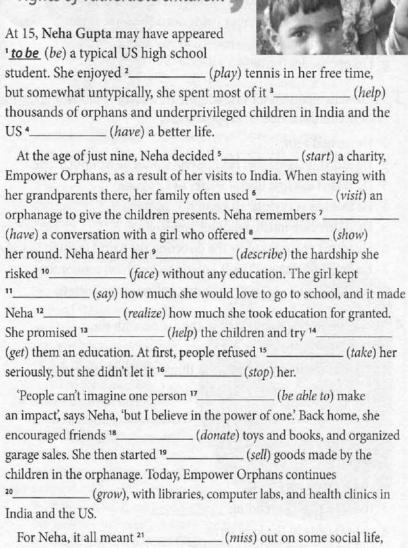
Founded 2009

Founder Neha Gupta (Pennsylvania, US)

Funds raised over \$1m Children helped 25,000

The power of one

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



but she's never regretted 22______ (spend) so much time with the

children. 'I love ²³______ (see) them smile,' she says. A classmate wrote a profile of Neha for the school newspaper. 'Here's this girl who's close to what I'm like, and she's already managed ²⁴______ (do) so much with her life and helped so many people. It's mind-boggling.'

Reading

Was this a president for our times?

1 You are going to read about José Mujica, who was the president of Uruguay from 2010 to 2015. Choose one option in italics in a, b, and c to complete the sentence.

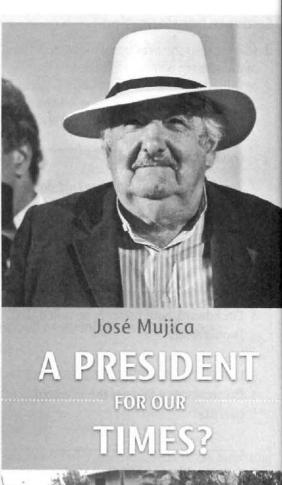
If you had to guess, would you would imagine that he ...?

- a had a chauffeur-driven limousine / drove an old Volkswagen Beetle
- b lived in a huge presidential palace / a small farmhouse
- c wanted to see more / less economic growth in Uruguay

Read the article and check.

- **2** Put the phrases a–g in the correct places 1–7 in the text.
 - a I'm just sick of the way things are.
 - b much of it in dungeon-like conditions
 - c I'm the son of my history.
 - d Global politics should be moving in that direction
 - e set amid chrysanthemum fields outside Montevideo
 - f flew economy class
 - g I'm opposed to waste
- 3 These statements about José Mujica are all true. Find and underline evidence in the article to support them.
 - 1 He earned a lot.
 - 2 He didn't imagine that his lifestyle would be a popular one.
 - 3 He wasn't the first liberal leader of Uruguay.
 - 4 He lived in very difficult conditions.
 - 5 He didn't care much about his appearance.
 - 6 He wasn't encouraged by the direction the world is going in today.
 - 7 He believed that politics is based too much on economics.
 - 8 He thought we are guilty of being a throwaway society.
- 4 Match the words highlighted in the article with the definitions below.

1	a fixed idea that you can't stop thinking about obsession
2	a practical way of dealing with problems
3	famous for something negative
4	unwillingly
5	stupidity
6	the greatest part
7	reduced public spending
8	manageable in the long term
9	labelled





Glossary

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

10 the soft part of a bed _____

If anyone could claim to have led by example in an age of austerity, it was José Mujica, Uruguay's president from 2010 to 2015, who forswore a state palace in favour of a farmhouse, donated the vast bulk of his salary to social projects, ______, and drove an old Volkswagen Beetle.

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

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

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

20 3

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

He shared the home with his wife, Lucía Topolansky, a leading member of Congress who has also served as acting president. The only security was two guards parked on the approach road, and Mujica's three-legged dog, Manuela.



President Mujica cut an impressively unpolished figure. In conversation, he exuded a mix of warmth and cantankerousness, idealism about humanity's potential

and a weariness about the modern world.

> Uruguay's options to improve society were limited, he believed, by the power of global capital.

We're in an age in which we can't live without accepting the 55 logic of the market,' he said. 'Contemporary politics is all about short-term pragmatism. We have abandoned religion and philosophy ... What we have left is the automatization of doing what the market tells us.'

At the United Nations Rio+20 conference on sustainable development, he railed against

65 the 'blind obsession'; to achieve growth through greater consumption. But, with Uruguay's economy ticking along at a growth rate of more than 3%, Mujica – somewhat grudgingly, it seemed – accepted that he had to deliver material expansion. 'I'm president. I'm fighting for more work and more investment because people ask for more and more,' he said. 'I'm trying to expand consumption but to diminish unnecessary consumption ...

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

Asked for a solution
80 to this contradiction, the president admitted that he didn't have the answers, but the former Marxist said the search for a solution must be
85 political. 'We can almost recycle everything now. If we lived within

our means – by being prudent – the seven
billion people in the world could have everything they needed.

7_______,' he said, 'But we think of people

90 and countries, not as a species.' He continued, 'The world will always need revolution. That doesn't mean shooting and violence. A revolution is when you change your thinking.'



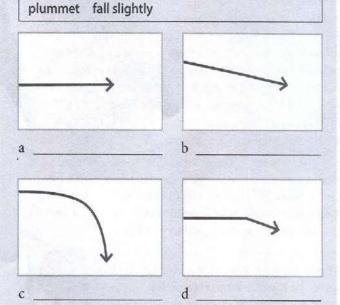
Vocabulary

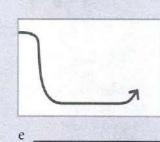
Describing trends

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

fluctuate pick up level off rise steadily peak shoot up

2 Now write these phrases under the correct graph. bottom out decrease gradually remain stable

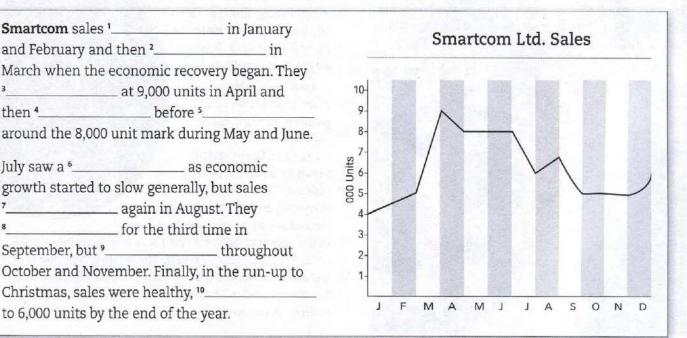




3 Look at the graph of last year's sales from Smartcom Ltd. Complete the text, using the correct form of the verbs from exercises 1 and 2. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

and February and then 2_____ in March when the economic recovery began. They at 9,000 units in April and then 4______before 5___ around the 8,000 unit mark during May and June. _____ as economic July saw a 6_ growth started to slow generally, but sales again in August. They _____ for the third time in September, but 9______ throughout October and November. Finally, in the run-up to Christmas, sales were healthy, 10_____

Smartcom sales 1______ in January



Phrasal verbs

up and down

- **4** Choose the correct particle in the sentences.
 - 1 We have dress-up / -down Fridays in my company we can come to work in anything we want.
 - 2 I'm sorry, it's very noisy can you speak up / down?
 - 3 I traded my 4x4 up / down for a Mini.
 - 4 I used up / down all the milk making milkshakes.
 - 5 We couldn't find where the concert was, so we ended *up / down* going to the cinema.
 - 6 My motorbike broke up / down on the motorway.
 - 7 Ted modestly plays up / down all the awards he's won.
 - 8 Stop putting me up / down in front of other people!
 - 9 Kay's so ambitious she's always talking herself *up / down*.
 - 10 It's a shame that little shop on the corner has shut *up / down*. It was useful when you ran out of things.
 - 11 It's time to man *up | down*, Paul. You should tell your boss you're not going to work any more at weekends.
 - 12 I don't feel well. I'm going to have a lie-up / down.



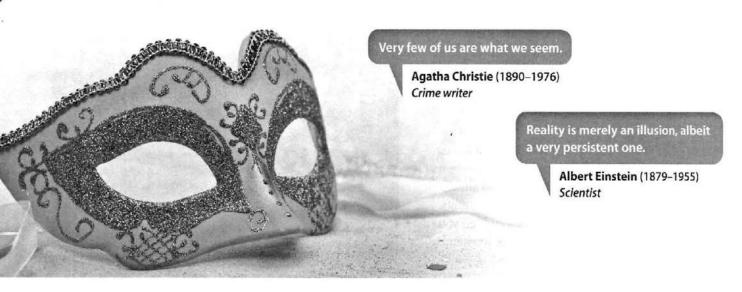
5 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs, plus *up* or *down*.

	Increase and decrease
	speed turn save cut cool slow
1	Drivers for speed cameras, but then again once they've gone past.
2	We're on luxuries because we need to for a new car.
3	It's really now the sun's gone. Could you the heating a bit?
500	Completion use track live pin wind buy
1	I thought all the candles in town during the power cuts, but I managed to a shot that still had some.
5	We all in a karaoke bar after work. I think my rendition of <i>I Will Survive</i> might be hard to
6	'Charlie, I need to you on when exactly you're going to take some holiday – you've still got a lot to before the end of the year.'

· Company					
boot	shut	set :	stand	break	bring
		s taking art it, but !			an eternity
resign	nations,	ent was _ and the p hi	orime m	by inister l	ministeria ad no cho
I was	depress	and for a r	while of		Commercial Commercial
busin		, but the it gave n	n I		my own
busin Better	ess, and	, but the it gave n	n I ne a new	purpos	my own
Better trade Stop	and wor	, but the it gave n	dress	purpos dun	my own se in life.
Better trade Stop mean	and wor lighte	, but the it gave no run ning abo	dress	dung	my own se in life. mb do mantic con

Not all it seems

- Modal auxiliary verbs
- Speculating present and future
- · Set expressions with modals
- Idiomatic collocations: adjective + noun
- Onomatopoeic verbs
- Reading: Dynamo a modern-day magician



Modal auxiliary verbs

Speculating - present and future

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

	can't will can may		won't	should	might	could
1	Itphoto - th	be at's defi	Londo nitely tl	n in the l ne Shard.	oackgrou	and of that
2		fan.	_ be pl	eased tha	t Arsena	al won today
3	It'll be a m				port on	time, but
4	Thatshe looks v				other –	
5	Theresome days				jams or	this road
	It 50% chance		in later.	The fore	cast said	there was a
	Janice redundant					
8	You buying it -					uine before around.

Speculating - past

2 Match the sentences in A and B. Then complete the ones in B with a modal verb and the perfect infinitive of the verb in brackets. Sometimes more than one modal is possible.

Α	day remo	, The				
1	I'm not sure	about th	at investr	nent offer	r. [f
2	Pete's car is	parked or	utside.			
	Why are the			the TV?		
4	I'm sure you	r secret's	still safe v	with Vicky	<i>'</i> . [
5	I've looked	everywhe	re for my	glasses.		
6	Losing 7-1	wasn't so	bad!			
7	I'm sorry, we	e're just al	oout to g	o out.		
В						
a	lt	(be)	worse!			
b	Where		_I	(r	out) then	1?
C	You	(r	ing) befor	re coming	j!	
d	He	(go	o) very far			
e	She	(t	ell) anyon	ie.		
f	I think it mi	ght have	been (be	e) a con tri	ick.	
g	It's 10.30 p.r	n.! The fo	otball		(finish)

Set expressions with modals

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

A			B
1 🗆 You	A THIRD O	be joking!	a This is something you s
2 🗆 I		say	b You can't be serious.
3 🗌 It's a		As Epice	c I have to admit that this
4 How	1 15/13	I know?	d I wouldn't be surprised
5 □ I	4.00	wonder if	e That's only what I woul
6 🗆 I		think so too!	f Why am I expected to h
7 🗆 We 📗		see.	g You have an annoying l
8 🗆 You		keep forgetting my name!	h I'll be proved right.
9 🗌 You		see.	i Let's wait and find out.
10 □ I		be bothered.	j Nothing can be done al
11 🗆 It		be helped.	k You're absolutely right.
12 🗌 You		say that again!	1 I haven't got the energy
13 🗆 You		as well.	m I'm not surprised.
14 🗆 I	1976	have guessed.	n There's no reason for yo
15 🗌 You		well ask!	o That's a good question.

4 Read the conversation about 'cold callers' – people who telephone you at home without your permission in order to sell you something. Choose the correct set

- houldn't miss doing.
- s is true.
- if ...
- d expect in this situation.
- nave the answer?
- nabit of forgetting my name.
- out it.
- or enthusiasm for it.
- ou not to.



Andy

⁶ You can say that again! / I should think so too!

Beth

Well, it's a scam I've heard about. They mess up your computer and charge a fortune to put it right. Mind you, there may well be a virus on my computer - 7 how should I know? / you'll see. I had to laugh when she said, 'Your computer's working very slowly, isn't it?' I did think, '8 You must be joking! / You can say that again!'

Andy

Maybe we should register with that organization that's

supposed to stop cold calls?

Beth

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

calls you get.

Well, 10 we'll see / you'll see. Andy

Cold callers

Beth Aaagh! That was another cold caller!

expression from exercise 3 to complete it.

11 might have guessed. / I might well ask! You were Andy being incredibly rude.

Beth Well, what do you expect?! 21 can't be bothered / It can't be helped to be polite to them. 3 They might as well ring / They will keep ringing when I'm trying to work!

41 must say, /1 shouldn't wonder if that is one of the Andy biggest problems of working from home. How on earth do they get our number?

Beth ⁵ You must be joking! / You might well ask! But then a lot of them are crooks. That was someone pretending to be calling from Microsoft saying there was a virus on my computer, and wanting me to give them access to

①4.1 Now listen and check your answers.

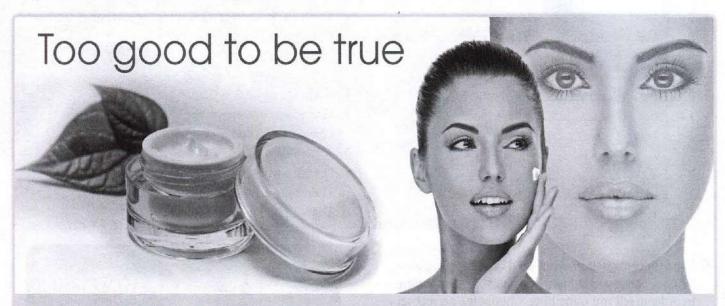
it. I didn't, of course.

Modals - other meanings

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

Misleading adverts

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



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

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

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

It ¹⁰ must have / can have come as more of a surprise when Ferrero, the makers of the chocolate and hazelnut spread Nutella*, began promoting its nutritional benefits (though long-term addicts ¹¹ can't have / will have been pleased to

learn that they ¹² didn't need to worry / needn't have worried about it being unhealthy for all those years). However, it ¹³ may have / will have been a step too far for Ferrero to maintain it was a healthy 'good for you treat.' After having to pay millions in compensation to the customers who sued over this false claim, the company accepted that it ¹⁴ could / should change the adverts and product labels.

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

Vocabulary

Idiomatic collocations: adjective + noun

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

	fine/thin line	wishful thoughts / thinking
-	long / difficult shot	saving grace / factor
-	raw / nasty deal	slippery / slippy slope
1	last resort / option	sore / painful point
4	itchy / restless feet	foregone / foreseeable conclusion
1	It may seem like a but we're hoping to solar power comp- big success.	he new branch of our any in Scotland will be a
2		ars with Jenny at the thad hers stolen, so it's a
3	The president talk is guaranteed, but	s as if his re-election it's by no means a
4	There are lots of try before thinking Surgery will only l	g of an operation.
5		ference was poor, but the was making so
	many useful new o	
6	a	get into that fight – there'sbetween bravery etimes, you know.
7		e Hilton and I'm in a le town – I think I got a !
8	Paula has no real that job she's appl	
9		n the same city – after aagain.
0		nent for assisted suicide, w where it might lead. It's

Onomatopoeic verbs

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

buzz creak roar rumble sizzle squeal yap whine

Li	iteral meaning
1	I could hear the bees around the flowers.
2	My neighbour has two little dogs thatall night – it drives me mad!
3	The lion suddenly and frightened all the children at the zoo.
4	I could hear the thunder in the distance.
5	The old door as I opened it.
6	The piglets with delight as they were let loose in the muddy field.
7	I loathe mosquitoes – it's not just their bites, but that high-pitched that keeps you
	guessing where they are!
8	I woke up to the sound of sausages in the pan. Bliss!
	letaphorical meaning
9	The engine of the giant truck into life and I climbed aboard.
10	The audience waited for the star of the show to arrive. The theatre was with excitement!
11	Oh, for goodness sake, will you children stop! I'm tired of hearing what's wrong with everything today!
12	Everyone was looking for shade in the heat of the afternoon.
13	With an ageing population, the care system for the elderly is under the strain.
14	All of the gang went to prison after one of their members to the police.
15	The argument about politicians' expenses has on for months, without coming to any definite conclusion.
16	I saw someone driving along the motorway, away

on their phone!

Reading

Modern-day magic

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

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



- 2 (a)4.2 Read and listen to the text about the magician Dynamo. Which photo in exercise 1 shows him? Choose the correct option in the sentences.
 - 1 Before magicians like Dynamo, magic had become a minority interest / too clever.
 - 2 After his tricks, he likes to leave the stage quietly / his public completely confused.
 - 3 Dynamo appears to read people's minds / prefer doing large-scale illusions.
 - 4 He had a difficult childhood because he developed a health problem / of his deprived background.
 - 5 He left school because he was being bullied / didn't fit in there.
 - 6 Dynamo's career took off when he was lent some money / borrowed equipment to film his tricks.
 - 7 He has gained a huge audience for his TV show / Internet clips.
 - 8 Celebrities seem to be attracted by Dynamo's worldwide fame / modest nature.
 - 9 He is a *latecomer to / founding member of* the Magic Circle.
- 10 The Magic Circle didn't accept him at first because he was too *different / clichéd*.

DYNAMO

A modern-day magician

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

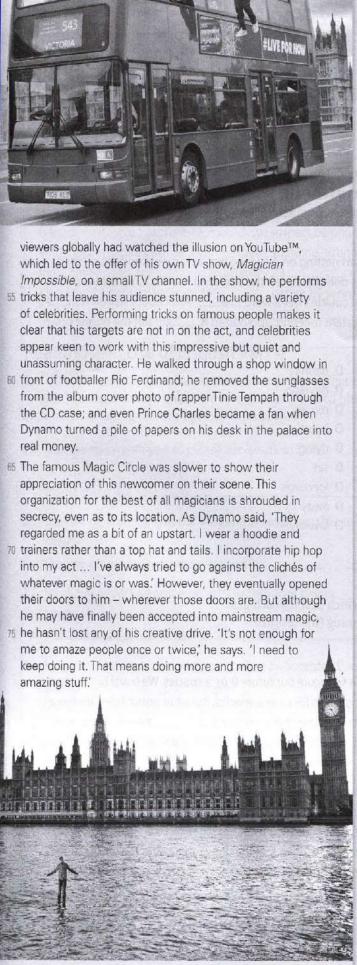
Magic seemed to go through a phase of being, quite literally, old hat. It had a rather old-fashioned feel to it, no matter how there's a new type of magician who is bringing magic back into the mainstream in Britain and giving it street cred into the bargain. Thanks to the street tricks of a young man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

- 15 Dynamo has been celebrated for the modernity of his act. He doesn't use a stage, a string of assistants, or any of the shiny accessories of traditional magic shows. Instead he walks the streets in a bomber jacket, a baseball cap, and trainers, accompanied by a hand-held camera operator, sharing his
- 20 magic with the astounded general public, and then strolling quietly away, before they can get their heads around what has just happened. He doesn't have a speciality. He is as brilliant with cards and small hand tricks as he is with far bigger stunts of mystery and illusion. He can pull out the
- 25 playing card you were thinking about, put mobile phones in bottles, and change names on credit cards just as easily as he strolls down buildings or levitates – or once memorably walked on water across the River Thames! When it comes to magic, it appears that he can do it all.
- 30 Dynamo, aka Steven Frayne, didn't have the easiest start in life. He was born in industrial Bradford, northern England, in a rundown part of the city to a teenage mum. His father was in and out of prison and he was partly brought up by his greatgrandfather, who was an enthusiastic amateur magician.
- 35 Born with a digestive disorder (Crohn's disease) which left him severely debilitated, the young Steven failed to put on any weight, and as a small, pale, and sickly child, he was an easy target for school bullies. His great-grandfather showed him how to use magic tricks to his advantage, and as he got
- 40 a name for himself, the bullying ceased. However, he was always regarded as odd and an outsider, so school life wasn't a success and he left for London while still in his teens.

After having been granted a small business loan, Dynamo bought himself a DVD recorder and laptop and started filming

- 45 some of the trick sequences that would make up his first DVD, Underground Magic. His current worldwide following gradually came about after some of his video clips appeared on YouTube™. A couple of thousand passersby in London watched him walk across the Thames in front of the Houses.
- 50 of Parliament on a Saturday afternoon, before he was picked up by a police speedboat. A couple of years later, 1.6 billion





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

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

Prepositions

Verb + preposition

0	
C	omplete the sentences with the correct prepositions.
1	Dynamo borrowed money a bank to buy the equipment to film his tricks.
2	In times of difficulty, Petra always turns her parents.
3	Steve's conviction for mobile phone use while driving counted him when he renewed his car insurance.
4	The article said there was an increase in the number of babies worldwide born poverty.
5	I told him he needed to work harder, but he didn't react my suggestion very well.
6	The Hollywood star insisted bringing her staff of 20 people with her wherever she went.
7	The money they've saved over the years amounts a small fortune.
8	After qualifying a doctor, she went to work in war-torn Africa for a year.
9	China now accounts more than a quarter of global CO2 emissions.
10	The interviewer questioned the minister the government's education policy.
11	I don't mind a joke, but I hate being laughed in public. Isn't that just normal?
12	Stop staring that girl, Thomas! It's very rude!

Exam practice Units 1-4

Reading and Use of English Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

My annoying friend
When I last saw Oliver, he was about to start a new job in a major investment bank. I remember him saying it was a
0 <u>C</u> conclusion that he would 1 <u>a</u> a fortune by the time he was 25. I'd always known that he was arrogant, but when
I heard this, I was lost for 2 I said nothing, but I muttered under my breath, "Don't 3 yourself, mate! You're not that clever."
That was over a year ago and I've been 4 to know how he was getting on. So I rang him at the weekend. He seemed pleased to hear from me and started telling me how well he was doing. He'd left the bank and had 5 up his own
financial services business. However, he wouldn't stop talking – I couldn't get a word in 6 After about half an hour, he'd worn me 7 with his endless boasting, so I said I had an important meeting, applicated 8 and put the phone down.

0	A predictable	B certain	C foregone	D definite
1	A make	B win	C get	D develop
2	A thoughts	B words	C ideas	D replies
3	A compliment	B praise	C flatter	D boast
4	A wondering	B searching	C demanding	D dying
5	A put	B made	C taken	D set
6	A edgeways	B sideways	C backwards	D forwards
7	A up	B off	C down	D away
8	A deeply	B profusely	C liberally	D lavishly

Reading and Use of English Part 2

that those traits will be passed down to their offspring.

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

The future of human evolution	
One could argue that the purpose of everything we humans do is to secure our future 0 as a specific	
explore the oceans, and travel every inch of land to find the best options for us as a species. But w	hat possibilities are there
for the future evolution of mankind? The fact is that some experts maintain that evolution 9	already come to an
end. They point out that 10 the history of life on Earth, evolution has worked best for a	defined populations living
in one place. Humans, however, no longer operate 11 such limitations.	
Another viewpoint holds that our evolution is ongoing. According 12 this theory, env	ironmental factors are
13 longer the driving force for evolutionary change; our choice of partners is what 14	define our
future evolution. Partners are more 15 to be chosen for their personality or intelligence	ce, so characteristics that
facilitate these choices will be highly valued. This can be exemplified 16looking at the	e children of athletes.

Professional sports people tend to be more attractive and therefore attract good-looking mates, making it more probable

Reading and Use of English Part 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

An Irish Ghost Story	
There is something very strange about being shut up inside a house with a	
ghost. In this situation, we humans are at a real 0 <u>disadvantage</u> . If we know	ADVANTAGE
that a road or a field is 17, we can usually make a detour to avoid the	HAUNT
ocality. But the 18 of a ghost in a house is very different. It arrives and	APPEAR
vanishes as it wishes, 19 of our presence. It seems to be as much part	REGARD
of the house as the stairs or the front door, and 20 , nothing short of	CONSEQUENT
leaving the house or pulling it down will free us absolutely from its 21	WELCOME
presence. It is terrifying to see a door open when we know that no human hand	
is touching it, or to hear footsteps which we suspect belong to a 22	NATURE
entity. Or perhaps a form appears in a room, standing, sitting or walking – in	
three dimensions, apparently as an ordinary 23, made of flesh and	BE
blood until it demonstrates its 24 nature by vanishing before our eyes.	MYSTERY

	cading and obe of English rate i	
sei		nce so that it has a similar meaning to the first he word given. You must use between three and h)
25	I can't keep up with you, so please don't walk so	fast.
	DOWN	
	Would you mind	can keep up with you.
26	5 Shall we go swimming at the weekend or would FANCY	d you like to do something more interesting?
	Shall we go swimming at the weekend or	something more interesting?
27	7 Steph has never had problems with her eyesigh TIME	t before.
	This is the	caused her problems.
28	I regret not talking to him last week before he a WORD I wish	ccepted the job him last week before he accepted the job.
29	It was stupid of me to forget to post my job app	lication form.
	l could	to post my job application form.
30	If the shoes are not returned in perfect condition REFUNDED	
	Your money	the shoes in perfect condition.

TOTAL 36

Culture clashes

- Avoiding repetition
- Using auxiliaries
- Reduced infinitives

- Synonyms in context
- Phrasal verbs and synonyms
- · Elizabeth Gilbert two ways of travelling

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

> Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832)

Poet, novelist, and dramatist

No culture can live, if it attempts to be exclusive.

> Mahatma Gandhi (1869 - 1948)Philosopher and pacifist

Avoiding repetition

Using auxiliaries

Welcome to Florence!	

Eamon	HI, you must be our new English Hatmate, Elia.	Edmon	On no. Are you going to contact the airline?
Ella	Hello. Yes, I 1 am . And you are ?	Ella	I already 11 At first they said they'd be
Eamon	Eamon. Welcome to Florence!		delivered today, but they just called to say they
Ella	Eamon – that's an Irish name.		be in till tomorrow morning.
Eamon	It 2 indeed. I'm from Ballylifin in County Donegal!	Eamon	Oh, that's too bad. If I can help in any way, I Just ask.
Ella	I know that village	Ella	Thank you. That's really kind. Are you studying here at the university?
Eamon Ella	Really?! Not many people 3 My dad and my brother played golf there just a	Eamon	l'm teaching English.
	couple of years ago.	Ella	You mean Irish!
Eamon	They 4, 5 they?! That's amazing!	Eamon	Come on! My accent isn't that strong.
Ella	Yeah. So, what about Florence? Have you been living here long?	Ella	I can't speak much Italian – I wish I ¹⁵ I'm here to work for an English company, but I'm hoping to pick up the language if I ¹⁶
Eamon	16 I came for a year and I'm still here three years later.	Eamon	I'm sure you ¹⁷ in no time. And I could give you lessons if you like.
Ella	You must like it then.	Ella	18you? That'd be fantastic.
Eamon	I ⁷ I can't imagine who ⁸ And you, you arrived yesterday?	Eamon	No problem, I'd really like to. And I'll introduce you to the other two flatmates. They're from the US and
Ella	Well, I 9, but my suitcases 10		Australia. We're quite a mixed bunch!

Reduced infinitives

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

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

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

3 0)5.2 Listen and read about the British diplomat. Who has the 'last laugh'?

A BRITISH DIPLOMAT THUS A JOKE IN JAPAN

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

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

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

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



4 Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct tenser and a reduced infinitive.

L	have	not have	learn	expect	pretend	tell	try
1	A W	hy did the	diplom	at give a	lecture?		
	ВВе	cause he _		It v	was part of	his jo	ob.
2	He d	idn't speak	any Jap	oanese be	cause he'd	nevei	
3		sh diploma 1age; they _			peak a fore	eign	
4	A Di	dn't the fir	st trans	lator tran	slate the jo	oke w	ell?
	B W	ell, he		_, but th	e audience	didn	't get it.

5	A	Was the businessman surp didn't laugh at his joke?	rised when the audier	ice
	В	Yes, he was. Hebut they didn't.	them	. ,
6	A	Did the new translator tran	nslate the joke better?	
	В	He didn't translate it at all,	he just	
7	A	Why did the audience laug	h in the end?	
	В	Because the translator	them when	

Reading

Two ways of travelling

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



Elizabeth M. Gilbert is an American journalist, novelist, and travel writer.

In her fifth book, Committed, Liz describes her decision to marry a Brazilian man named Felipe whom she met in Indonesia. They go travelling together in south-east Asia while waiting for permission for Felipe to apply for immigration to the US. The travelling reveals differences between them.

- 2 0)5.3 Read and listen to the extract about Liz and Felipe's travels. Are these statements true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 The first paragraph is mainly about Felipe's approach to travelling.
 - 2 Felipe and Liz didn't start travelling until late
 - 3 They're incompatible because only one of them enjoys travelling.
 - 4 Felipe's 'secret weapon' is his ability to fit in wherever he goes.
 - 5 He easily picks up foreign languages.
 - 6 Neither of them minds the various discomforts of travel.
 - 7 Felipe wanted to stay in northern Laos because it was cheap.
 - 8 Liz never wants to settle down and be a home bird.

Incompatible Travelers

by Elizabeth M. Gilbert



'The best traveler and the worst.'

The last few months had brought to my attention an important incompatibility between us - one that I'd never noticed before. For a pair of lifelong *travelers, Felipe and I actually travel very differently. The reality about Felipe is that he's both the best 5 traveler I've ever met and by far the worst. He hates strange bathrooms and dirty restaurants and uncomfortable trains and foreign beds. Given a choice, he will always select a lifestyle of routine, familiarity, and reassuringly boring everyday practices. All of which might make you assume that the man is not fit to 10 be a traveler at all. But you would be wrong to assume that, for here is Felipe's traveling gift, his superpower, the secret weapon that renders him peerless. He can create a familiar habitat of reassuringly boring everyday practices for himself anyplace, if you just let him stay in one spot. He can assimilate absolutely 15 anywhere on the planet in the space of about three days, and then he's capable of staying put in that place for the next decade or so without complaint. This is why Felipe has been able to live all over the world. Not merely travel, but live. Over the years he has folded himself into societies from South America to Europe, 20 from the Middle East to the South Pacific. He arrives somewhere

'I'm not like that, though.'

utterly new, decides he likes the place, moves right in, learns the

language, and instantly becomes a local.

Whereas Felipe can find a corner anywhere in the world and settle down for good, I can't. I'm much more restless than he is. My 25 restlessness makes me a far better day-to-day traveler than he will ever be. I am infinitely curious and almost infinitely patient with mishaps and minor disasters. So I can go anywhere on the planet - that's not a problem. The problem is I just can't live anywhere on the planet. I'd realized this only a few weeks earlier, back in 30 northern Laos, when Felipe had woken up one lovely morning in

Luang Prabang and said, 'Darling, let's stay here.'



'Sure', I'd said. 'We can stay here for a few more days if you want.'
'No, I mean let's move here. Let's forget about me immigrating to
America. It's too much trouble. This is a wonderful town. I like the

35 feeling of it. It reminds me of Brazil thirty years ago. It wouldn't
take much money or effort for us to run a little hotel or shop here,
rent an apartment, settle in' In reaction, I had only blanched. He
was serious. He would just do that. He would just up and move to
northern Laos indefinitely and build a new life there. But I can't.

'Travel that wasn't even travel.'

- 40 What Felipe was proposing was travel at a level I could not reach travel that wasn't even travel anymore, but rather a willingness to be ingested indefinitely by an unfamiliar place. I wasn't up for it. My traveling, as I understood then for the first time, was far more dilettantish than I had ever realized. As much as I love 'snacking'
- 45 on the world, when it comes time to settle down to really settle down I wanted to live at home, in my own country, in my own language, near my own family, and in the company of people who think and believe the same things that I think and believe. This basically limits me to a small region of Planet Earth consisting
- 50 of southern New York State, the more rural sections of central

New Jersey, north-western Connecticut, and bits of Eastern Pennsylvania. Quite a scanty habitat for a bird

- 55 who claims to be migratory. Felipe, on the other hand my flying fish has no such domestic limitations. A small bucket of water
- 60 anywhere in the world will do him just fine.





*Note the American spelling is traveler, whilst the British spelling is traveller.

- 3 Answer the questions.
 - 1 Both Liz and Felipe might say 'I'll happily spend the rest of my life right here.' Where is 'here' for each of them?
 - 2 Who is 'The best traveler and the worst'? In what ways?
 - 3 Liz says 'I'm not like that though'. What is she like as a traveller?
 - 4 What does Liz mean by 'Travel that wasn't even travel'?
 - 5 Why is Felipe like a flying fish in a small bucket of water and Liz like a migratory bird?
- **4** Find words in the text that are synonymous with the words in *italics*.
 - 1 Felipe is able to make a home and establish a comfortingly familiar routine for himself wherever he goes.
 - 2 He has a particular way of travelling which makes him better than anybody else.
 - 3 Liz believes she is an *extremely tolerant* person who is *extremely interested in seeing new things* when she travels.
 - 4 She's good at putting up with the *little difficulties* that arise along the way.
 - 5 Felipe is able to adapt *straightaway* to somewhere *totally* new if he likes it.
 - 6 Liz *turned white* at the thought of staying *forever* in an unfamiliar place.
 - 7 She finally realized that her attitude to travel was more *superficial* than Felipe's.

Vocabulary

Synonyms in context

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

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

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

N. Control	friend	mate	colleague	compa	anion
1		nd I have school to			ever since w
2					ring all round lent travelling
100	as well	as friend	S.		we're
	love	adore	fancy v	vorship	fall for
4	He abs	olutely		hor It	was love at first
1					und she walks on.
	sight. F I can't l	Ie just believe it	-2002 1411400	_ the gro ust asked	
5	sight. FI can't be that I _ From to	Ie just pelieve it	– Matt's ju him fo	_ the gro ust asked or ages!	und she walks on.

about it to all your friends - you always do.

_ with my boss about that pay rise and

it's a 'maybe'. I ______ you _____ as soon

9 There's nothing like ______ to old friends - we can talk for hours about anything and everything.

laugh	chuckle giggle guffaw snigger	
What's	0 Why you little girls? What's so funny about your big sister having a boyfriend?	
	He's a really unpleasant bloke. He's mean to people and then he at their discomfort.	
	Robert's laugh is big, like the man. He – you can hear him from miles away.	
	wnsend's books are really funny. I was reading the train and couldn't help	
travel	journey trip voyage cruise	
	4 Sorry we're late – the took much longer than we expected.	
	My parents went on a two-week up the Norwegian fjords. They said it was wonderful.	
E1.	They're taking the whole class on a coach to London for the day.	
	There were a great many of discovery during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.	
walk	dawdle stagger stride waddle	
	own! I can't keep up with you when you along like that.	
	t that lot out of the pub. They've been celebrating their team's win or drowning orrows.	
20 Come o a move	on you two! Stop We need to get on.	
21 Ducks	don't walk; they from side to side.	
2/3		

as I hear.

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs and their Latin-based synonyms

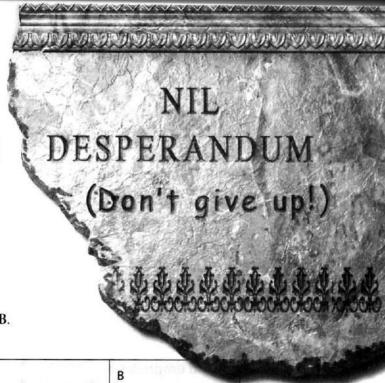
1

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

Hey look! They've **called off** tomorrow's meeting because of the snow. The meeting scheduled for tomorrow has been **cancelled** due to the inclement weather.

How can you **put up with** this traffic noise! It would drive me mad! This university will not **tolerate** any form of plagiarism.

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



Α

- 1 Liz can put up with mishaps when she travels.
- 2 Felipe easily takes in local culture and learns the language.
- 3 Don't be taken in by adverts offering cheap loans.
- 4 The service was poor, but the quality of the food more than made up for it.
- 5 Business has been bad, but it's picking up now.
- 6 He says he's got tummy ache, but he's just putting it on to avoid going to school.
- 7 The government has been criticized for doing away with some border controls.
- 8 I had to have all my wisdom teeth taken out.
- 9 Just add up how much you spend on sandwiches every month. You'd save a lot by making your own.
- 10 It's difficult to get across just how disastrous climate change could be.

- a communicate
- b improve
- c deceive
- d assimilate
- e calculate
- f tolerate a abolish
- h extract
- i pretend
- j compensate for
- 4 Read the sentences and decide whether they are more formal or informal. <u>Underline</u> the more appropriate verb.
 - 1 Can you help me *inflate / blow up* these balloons for the party?
 - 2 Little Johnny ate six slices of chocolate cake. No wonder he vomited / threw up all over the carpet.
 - 3 The defendant was charged with assaulting / beating up a policeman.
 - 4 Our soldiers were totally outnumbered they had no choice but to *surrender / give in* to the enemy.
 - 5 Stop letting everyone bully you! It's time you defended / stuck up for yourself!
 - 6 Mum, my teacher reprimanded me / told me off for chewing gum in class.
 - 7 This 17th century stately home has been painstakingly restored / done up by its current owners.

- 8 Our neighbour's a real snob. *Maintaining / Keeping up* appearances is all that's important to her.
- 9 The 21.05 flight to Stockholm is held up / delayed by 40 minutes. Please accept our apologies for any inconvenience to passengers.
- 10 The Home Office minister was unable to account for how four high security prisoners had managed to get away / escape.
- 11 You've spelt 'rhythm' wrong. You've *left out / omitted* the first 'h'.
- 12 We regret to inform you that your claim for invalidity benefit has been *rejected / turned down*.

6

Fruits of war

- · Adding emphasis
- Negative inversion
- · -ever for emphasis

- · Compound nouns with prepositions
- Adding emphasis with stress
- Reading: Land Girls

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

Aldous Huxley (1894–1963)

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

Eve Merriam (1916–1992) Poet and writer

Ways of adding emphasis

Structures which add emphasis

1 Base sentence: History lessons focus mainly on wars.

What
The thing history lessons do is focus mainly on wars.

2 Base sentence: We *learned* mainly about wars in our history lessons.

What we did in our history lessons was learn mainly about wars. It was mainly wars that we learned about in our history lessons.

3 Base sentences: The war started in *Ruritania*. The *Ruritanians* started it.

Ruritania was where the war started. It was the Ruritanians who started it.

4 Emphatic do/does/did. I do love you, I really do.

1

Something

C	omplete the sentences to emphasize the words in italics
1	We doubt the <i>president's sincerity</i> .
	What we doubt is the president's sincerity .
2	He should avoid antagonizing the press.
	The thing
3	The ambassador antagonizes the press.
	It
4	The media exaggerated his role in the coup.
	What
5	Nobody likes being criticized.
	Something
6	The lies she wrote really annoyed me.
	It
7	She used to work in Beirut.
	Beirut
8	You're wrong. I know why she left Beirut.



You're wrong. I

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

CC	DNVERSATION A	CONVERSATION B
Α	Ben's very happy with his move to Edinburgh.	A Ben's very happy with his move to Edinburgh.
В	That's good. He works for Barclays Bank, doesn't he?	B That's good. 1 It's Barclays Bank he works for, isn't it?
Α	Well, he used to, but not any more. He works for the Bank of Scotland now.	A Well, he used to, but not any more. 2
В	I'd like to know why he left Barclays. He earned good money there.	B 3
Α	Yeah, he liked the pay, but the job was too stressful.	A Yeah,4, but the job was too stressful.

CONVERSATION A		CONVERSATION B	
Α	London's heaving with tourists at the moment.	A London's heaving with tourists at the moment.	
В	I know, I think they come to see the historic buildings.	B know, think 5	
Α	Yeah, there's that, but the theatre is also very popular. Most shows are full.	A Yeah, there's that, but 6 Most shows are full.	
В	You're right, the theatre really boosts London's economy.	B You're right, 7	
Α	But a lot of tourists don't realize that the rest of the country is not like London.	A But s that the rest the country isn't like London.	of
В	Yes, they don't often explore further afield. Personally, in summer I like to get out of the city.	B Yes, they don't often explore further afield. Perso in summer 9	nally

6.1 Listen and compare answers.

Negative inversion

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

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

- 2 One rarely finds someone with such integrity as Harold. ___
- 3 He loves counting all his money more than anything.

1 I won't ever allow myself to be deceived by him again.

- 4 He little suspected what she was up to.
- 5 Nobody has ever spoken to me like that!
- 6 You won't find a kinder man anywhere.

- 7 She was rude and she was really unkind.
- 8 Her reaction couldn't possibly be described as sympathetic.
- 9 As soon as one war ended the Ruritanians started another one.
- 10 He didn't realize the error of his ways until she threatened to leave him.

The use of -ever for emphasis

1.75	What-, who-, which-, when-, where- and how- + ever can be used
in a variety of ways:	
•	to show that it doesn't matter what/who/which, etc.: We'll go whatever the weather.
١	to show indifference or uncertainty: I'll call you later, whenever I get the time.
(to express surprise in questions:
	Whatever does it mean?
	Whoever is that with your sister? It to express surprise more
•	informally and emphatically with on earth: How on earth did you do that?
	The off ear ar and you do that:
. 1	fark these centences a b. c. or discording to the
	ark these sentences a , b , c , or d according to the less above.
515	However did you get here so quickly?
	Well, I love him whatever you might think!
	Choose whichever dress you want, I don't care.
	Who on earth told you that?
)	'You're not to talk to your mother like that!'
	'Whatever!'
С	Discontinuo de la contractica del la contractica de la contractica del la contractica de la contractic
	omplete these sentences.
	omplete these sentences hard I try, I can never
	omplete these sentences.
	omplete these sentences. hard I try, I can never remember people's names. you go in life and
	omplete these sentences. hard I try, I can never remember people's names. you go in life and you do, you never forget
	omplete these sentences. hard I try, I can never remember people's names. you go in life and
2	hard I try, I can never remember people's namesyou go in life andyou do, you never forget your roots.
2	omplete these sentences. hard I try, I can never remember people's names. you go in life and you do, you never forget
2	omplete these sentences. hard I try, I can never remember people's names. you go in life and you do, you never forget your roots. possible we've tried to comply with his wishes.
	omplete these sentences. hard I try, I can never remember people's names. you go in life and you do, you never forget your roots. possible we've tried to comply with his wishes.
3	hard I try, I can never remember people's names. you go in life and you do, you never forget your roots. possible we've tried to comply with his wishes. Could goes to bed last turn all the lights off?
2	hard I try, I can never remember people's namesyou go in life andyou do, you never forget your rootspossible we've tried to comply with his wishes. Could goes to bed last turn all the lights off? It could be tomorrow or the next day. I'm not sure, but
3	hard I try, I can never remember people's names. you go in life and you do, you never forget your roots. possible we've tried to comply with his wishes. Could goes to bed last turn all the lights off?
	hard I try, I can never remember people's namesyou go in life andyou do, you never forget your rootspossible we've tried to comply with his wishes. Could goes to bed last turn all the lights off? It could be tomorrow or the next day. I'm not sure, but I can, I'll call.
	hard I try, I can never remember people's namesyou go in life andyou do, you never forget your rootspossible we've tried to comply with his wishes. Could goes to bed last turn all the lights off? It could be tomorrow or the next day. I'm not sure, but I can, I'll call. I'm amazed would have
	hard I try, I can never remember people's namesyou go in life andyou do, you never forget your rootspossible we've tried to comply with his wishes. Could goes to bed last turn all the lights off? It could be tomorrow or the next day. I'm not sure, but I can, I'll call. I'm amazed would have thought she'd want to study engineering?
3 4 5	hard I try, I can never remember people's namesyou go in life andyou do, you never forget your rootspossible we've tried to comply with his wishes. Could goes to bed last turn all the lights off? It could be tomorrow or the next day. I'm not sure, but I can, I'll call. I'm amazed would have thought she'd want to study engineering? much money I earn, it never
1 2 3 4 5	hard I try, I can never remember people's namesyou go in life andyou do, you never forget your rootspossible we've tried to comply with his wishes. Could goes to bed last turn all the lights off? It could be tomorrow or the next day. I'm not sure, but I can, I'll call. I'm amazed would have thought she'd want to study engineering? much money I earn, it never seems enough to live on.
1 3 4 5	hard I try, I can never remember people's namesyou go in life andyou do, you never forget your rootspossible we've tried to comply with his wishes. Could goes to bed last turn all the lights off? It could be tomorrow or the next day. I'm not sure, but I can, I'll call. I'm amazed would have thought she'd want to study engineering? much money I earn, it never

Reading

Land Girls

- 1 During WWII there was an organization called the Women's Land Army (WLA). Read the lyrics of their song. Why was the WLA created?
- **2** Read the rest of the article quite quickly. Match each paragraph 1–6 with its short summary.
 - a The main requirements of the job. _
 - b The method of engaging WLA volunteers and the reasons for joining.
 - c Some experiences of the volunteers.
 - d The main purpose of the WLA and the initial reaction
 - e The outcome of the organization.
 - f Reasons for the WLA. __
- 3 0)6.2 Read and listen to the article again. What do these numbers and dates represent in the text?

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

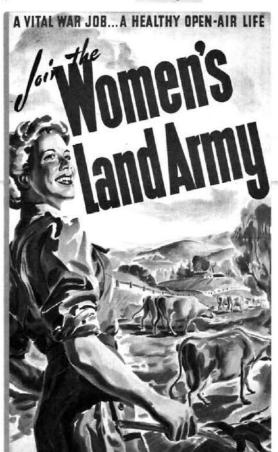
- **4** Answer the questions.
 - 1 Why wasn't there a sufficient workforce in the British countryside at the outbreak of WWII?
 - 2 What was the initial reaction of farmers to the WLA?
 - 3 How did they react when the WLA finally ended?
 - 4 Why did many young women pretend to be older?
 - 5 In what ways did the glamorous posters belie the truth?
 - 6 How much training did they receive?
 - 7 What injustices did they experience?
 - 8 What were more positive experiences?

Land Girls

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

Vocabulary

Verbs to nouns

1 Complete the chart. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Verb	Noun
1 conquer	conquest
2 destroy	-
3	threat
4 attack	I —
5	assassination
6 revolt	
7	wound
8 survive	
9	invasion
10 demolish	-
11	pacifist
12 complain	
13	terrorist
14 lose	
15	injury

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

	VI II ALV TILL AL VILL TILL VILLE		
1	1 The Roman of	Britain was about	
	AD 43 under Emperor Claud		o this
	Julius Caesara		
	country twice in 55 BC and 5		
2	2 The Frenchsta	arted in Paris in July 1	789
	when an angry mob	the Bastille.	
3	3 My great-grandfather	badly	
	in WWII. He f		
	in 1945.	,	
4	My great-grandma never got over the of her husband, but she brought up her family alone without any		ne
5	5 She can remember the Blitz of a number of		
	house survived, but later had		
	it was unsafe.		
6	My mum can remember exa	ctly what she was doi	ng
	when President Kennedy	in 1963.	U
	Doctors fought hard for his	but faile	d.
7	7 belonging to e	xtreme groups pose a	
	majorto our w		
8	8 My dad says sometimes it's b in WWI had to	orave not to fight. Man	

Prepositions

Compound nouns formed with prepositions

3 Match words in **A** and **B** to make **compound nouns**. Sometimes more than one is possible.

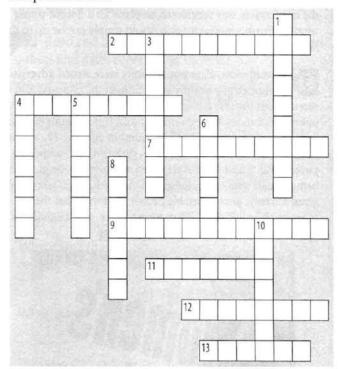
A under over fall spin break out down set up pile hang off

B over out spring all shot come off through up back patient ground pour

fallout

6.3 Listen and compare.

4 Complete the crossword. The answers to the clues are all compound nouns.



ACROSS

- 2 The Metro in London is called the
- 4 Parents often have problems with their teenage
- 7 I didn't stay overnight in hospital. I was an
- 9 There was a significant ... in the peace talks.
- 11 After a nuclear explosion, the ... can last for many years.
- 12 I'll never drink again. It's the worst ... I've ever had.
- 13 There was a terrible ... on the motorway, involving six cars and a lorry.

DOWN

- 1 My white ... went grey in the wash.
- 3 We got soaked in that sudden
- 4 I have to wear an ... when I work in the garage. It's dirty work.
- 5 The movie is just a ... from the original TV programme.
- 6 The ... of all his troubles was that he emigrated.
- 8 There's been such a ... in the negotiations. We don't know where we go from here.
- 10 What was the ... of those talks?

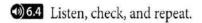
Pronunciation

Adding emphasis with stress

5 Read the conversation aloud to yourself. Mark the *main* stressed syllables in **B**'s replies.

AT THE CINEMA

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

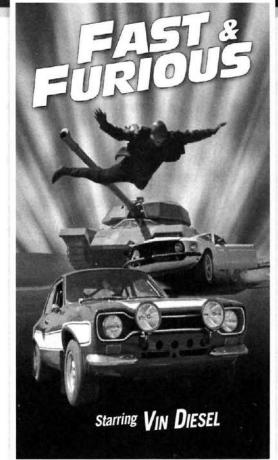


6 Match a question or statement in **A** with a response in **B**, according to the stress pattern. The stressed words are in *italics*.

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

(1) 6.5 Listen and check.





Lighten up!

- Real and unreal tense usage
- would or had?
- Mixed conditionals

- Synonyms: happy and sad
- Phrasal verbs: on and off
- Reading: Why we laugh

Real and unreal tense usage

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

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)

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

> Marlene Dietrich (1901-1992) Actress and singer

Real or hypothetical?

- 1 Complete the second lines so that they correspond to the real or hypothetical situations in the first ones. Sometimes more than one tense is possible.
 - 1 I'm not enjoying this book on how to be happy. I wish *I was enjoying this book on how to be happy*
 - 2 If only I hadn't worried so much when I was young. I <u>worried too much when I was young</u> .
 - 3 You're stubborn and you never listen to my advice.
 - 4 Imagine if this room had been painted yellow as was suggested! Luckily this room _____.
 - 5 If only he'd admit he was wrong sometimes.
 - 6 I wish we'd been working when the boss popped in. Unfortunately, _____
 - 7 He's not an expert really and hasn't got a degree in linguistics.
 - 8 She couldn't speak English and misunderstood me.

He talks as if ______.

- Suppose she _____
- 9 I didn't really want Sally to come, but she did. I'd rather _____
- 10 It's a shame he didn't have to go to prison and pay for

I wish	



would or had?

- **2** Decide whether the 'd contractions in the sentences are short forms of would or had. Then decide whether the examples of would express past habit, future in the past, or an unreal situation.
 - 1 She told me she'd be late. would future in the past
 - 2 If only you'd told me! _____
 - 3 He'd often stare out of the window during meetings.
 - 4 She looked as if she'd run a marathon.
 - 5 I bet you'd have come if it'd been free!
 - 6 They'd often eat beans on toast when money was
 - 7 I'd love to have met Nelson Mandela.
 - 8 I knew he'd end up being famous! _____

Mixed conditionals

3 Match the sentences halves in A and B, and complete them with the verbs in brackets.

A The second of the second conditions	B R N (final architecture) and enter reservices as its sense of
 Well, if you hadn't forgotten to bring the satnav, Oh, what a shame! I was (suggest) going for a picnic I obviously (not play) in tomorrow's match If you weren't such a good journalist, (not have) this conversation with you now I'd have ordered the chocolate cake too If we (not have) children, If I had a bigger car, 	a you (not give) this story to cover. b if I (not have) dinner with Jeff in an hour. c if you'd been performing as well as you think you have. d if the weather forecast was good. e we (not drive around) in circles right now. f I (offer) to take them all to the airport yesterday. g if my physiotherapist had told me not to. h I would have taken that job in Kuwait.

Forming the correct tense - real or unreal

4 Complete the conversation between **Steve** and **Tara** about Tara's brother's photography exhibition. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets. Where there is no verb, use an auxiliary verb.

S



High-rise flats Tom Bird

URBAN LIFE

Steve What if I¹ said (say) I² wasn't coming (not come) to your brother's photography exhibition tonight?

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

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

T	Well, we 5	(go) – I promised we
	6	

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

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

S	Er, yes, I 12		(prefer) it if he				
	13	actua	ally – I mean, the odd				
	smile 14		(not do) any harm. And				
	15	(not mind) looking at endless					
	photos of peo	ople in g	rim urban situations if it				
	actually 16		(do) anyone any good				
	I can't see tha	t it 17	(do) – it's just				
	voyeurism.						



T Oh, for goodness sake, I wish you

(lighten up)!

s		your brother 19!				
	And what I don't get is, he acts as if he					
	20 (be) some kind of					
	deep-thinking socialist - no one					
	21	(guess) he ²²				
	(live) in a swanky million-pound apartment					
	full of boys' toys.					

T	Oh, give it a rest, will you? And come on				
	time we 23	(get) ready to go.			

5	OK. Oh well, the good thing i	s, I won't have	
	to look as though I 24	(enjoy	
	myself. I can just scowl mean	ningfully at the	
	horror of modern society!		

17.1 Listen and compare.

Vocabulary

Expressions with if

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

	if so if not exactly if ever as if if not if ever I saw one if any	
1	That's a bargain!	
2	The clothes in the catalogue were good stylish.	value,
3	Money itself seldom,	_, brings real happiness
4	You'd think there'd be little, bumping into Ted again here, wouldn't y	
5	Have you had an accident at work?number now to discuss compensation!	, call this
6	After all my problems with the company discount if I used them again.	
7	Are you a member?	, sign up now!

Synonyms: happy and sad

2 17.2 Listen to the lines using the words and phrases 1–10 in A, and match them with definitions a–j in B.

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

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

3 Choose the correct option in the sentences.



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

Look on the bright side!

-		omplete the expressions for looking on the bright side the sentences.		
	1	My team's winning streak seems to have ended with the change of manager, but I must say, it was good while!		
	2	I was really upset when I got moved to a different branch of the company, but it turned out to be a blessing		
	3	You have to accept failure as part of the learning process and remember, nothing ventured,		
	4	I'm sorry you've had such a run of rotten luck, but hang there! One day you'll on all this and laugh!		
	5	Stop dwelling on the fact that you didn't get the contract. What's done and yo can't em all.		
	6	Everything has gone wrong on this project so far, but I'm sure it will turn in the end.		
	7	A I got a big bonus for hitting all my targets at work, and then a massive tax bill for about the same amount!		
		B Yes, easy, easy, sometimes, isn't it?		
	8	A I finally got a refund from the airline, ten months after I applied for it!		
		B Still, betterthan		
	9	A I've ruined this jacket in the washing machine – I didn't realize it was dry clean only.		
		B Oh well, you live and!		
17	10	A I'm so disappointed I failed my driving test. I thought I was ready for it.		
		B Never, better luck		

Phrasal verbs

on and off

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

go wear split write sneak up bring dream verge catch keep

Is your glass half full or half empty?



can imagine 2	on, but there is something to
	least a measure of negativity into
your life. Studies have	shown that people with a slight
depressive tendency d	o in fact have a more realistic
view of the world and	their ability to influence it than
those who 3	on and on about the need to
think positively. So if	you tell a pessimist your life plans
and they reply with, '4	on!', you shouldn't
immediately 5	them off as completely
wrongheaded.	
We all know that a rele	entlessly positive outlook sometimes
6 on ma	nic behaviour, when people's
negative feelings get?	off and buried.
These feelings can the	n ⁸ on them
and take them by surp	rise. As their optimism begins to
9 off , it	becomes impossible to
on he	ing so totally upbeat about life.

'Depression? 'Bring it on!' Maybe that's not a slogan you

Reading

Why we laugh

- 1 (1)7.3 Read and listen to the joke at the beginning of the article. What caused the misunderstanding?
- 2 Read the rest of the article about laughter. Match paragraph endings a-i with spaces 1-9 in the text.
 - a what's funny in Australia may well not be in Austria.
 - b they will lose their sense of humour before anything else.
 - __ c which provokes exaggerated hilarity as a response to the build-up of anxiety.
 - __ d tell them it's far from the truth!
 - __ e the joke about the hunters was the winning one.
 - __ f So laughter is a way of discharging stress and anxiety.
 - 1 g Or totally hilarious?
 - h We all know that laughter can be very infectious.
 - i And is it possible to pinpoint what we all find funny?



I've got the bowl, the bone, the big yard, I know I should be happy.

- **3** Are the statements true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false ones.
 - Richard Wiseman chose the funniest joke from thousands sent in by readers.
 - 2 It's probable that people who live alone laugh less than others.
 - 3 Smiling and laughing have originated from different emotions.
 - 4 The effect of laughter can be seen in the front part of the brain.
 - 5 The joke about the hunters is an example of how we laugh out of relief.
 - 6 Both children and teenagers enjoy humour that adults will disapprove of.
 - 7 It can often go badly when we tell our favourite joke to someone from another country.
 - 8 Laughing too much can be bad for your health.

4	Complete each sentence with	a	highlighted	word	from
	the text.				

1	The meeting should go well. I don't	any
	problems because we've prepared for it so th	oroughly

2	What's	his na	me? I	think	he di	d tell	me,	but it	didn'

3	All men fall in love with Helen. No one seems
	to her charms!

4	It's	that it costs less to buy a return train
	ticket than	a single one!

5	Mike's taken the boys to the football match	ı. It's male
	time today!	

6	I can tell you're not listening to me. You've got that
	expression on your face.

7	It's no good sayir	ng your remark was just a joke
	I found it	, and would like you to
	apologize.	

8	Admitting to suffering from depression is still
	, especially in work situations.

9	Although opinions differ as to whether bonuses			
	should be banned, there is widespread			
	that excessive bonuses lead to dangerous risk-taking			
	in the banking industry.			

10	I love this	: 'I went shopping for				
	camouflage trous	ers yesterday, but I couldn't find any.				

It's no laughing matter!

A joke:

'Two hunters are out in the woods when one of them collapses. He doesn't seem to be breathing and his eyes are glazed. The other man whips out his phone and calls the emergency services. "I think my friend's dead!" he gasps. "What can I do?" The operator says, "Calm down. I can help. First, let's make sure he's dead." "OK," says the man, putting his phone down. There is a silence, then a shot is heard. Back on the phone, the man says, "OK, now what?""

Do you find this joke funny? Mildly amusing? 19

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

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

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

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

The physiological study of laughter has its own name – 'gelotology'. Scientists have found that most emotional responses, like fear and anger, register in the large front section of the brain – the frontal lobe. Laughter, however, registers in various other parts as well, in a type of circuit. It's not yet clear why, but it means that if a person suffers any sort of brain damage, it's likely that



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

Although laughter is universal, people don't always laugh at the same things, and what people find funny often changes as they get older. Children find a lot to laugh about, as

they are encountering so many things for the first time, which offers constant surprises. They are also particularly amused by the taboo, leading to what we call 'toilet humour'. Teenagers often like jokes that are rebellious and which adults find offensive, whereas adults often laugh at jokes about annoying things in their own everyday lives. Furthermore, because a lot of our humour comes from a

shared cultural background, countless jokes don't cross language and cultural barriers, with the result that

Regardless of what different people find funny, people ought to laugh as much as they can. Laughter lowers blood pressure and cuts adrenalin production. While we're laughing, we increase the killer cells which destroy tumours and viruses, and become more immune to disease. Laughing 100 times is

the same as doing 15 minutes' aerobic exercise, according to scientists. So, next time someone tells you they nearly died laughing,

Gender matters?

- Relative clauses
- Participle clauses
- Gender-neutral pronouns and participles
- Verb + preposition
- Opposite adjectives
- · Reading: The first female footballers

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

> Stieg Larsson (1954–2004) Novelist and journalist

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

> Gloria Steinem (1934-) Journalist and activist

Relative clauses and participles

1

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

	Are these sentences more likely to be completed with defining (D) or non-defining (ND) relative clauses?		Expressions of quantity + of + a relative pronoun			
	1 D Women can expect to live until they are 84.					
	 2 ☐ I'd like you to meet someone 3 ☐ My brother,, is still at school. 4 ☐ Her parents gave her the latest iPad for her birthday, 5 ☐ Children are often rude and bad-mannered. 6 ☐ I got a pay rise,, so we were able to have a holiday. 7 ☐ The guy is in my department. 8 ☐ Men,, are not more intelligent than women. 9 ☐ My grandma can remember a time 	3 Re of	Expressions of quantity, some, many, all, none, etc. can be used with of + whom / which / whose. Compare these sentences. Which sounds more formal? They're a clever couple. Their children all went to Oxford University. They're a clever couple, all of whose children went to Oxford University. Ewrite these two sentences as one using an expression quantity and of. There were hundreds of people at the show. The			
1			majority gave the actors a standing ovation.			
	Which lines in a–j below complete sentences 1–10 in exercise 1? Write in a suitable relative pronoun.	2	I watched the whole programme. Parts were very boring.			
1000000	a <u>which</u> pleased her greatly 4 b come from Japan c I wasn't expecting	3	He has over 500 friends on Facebook. He knows only a few of them well.			
į.	d I've been wanting to introduce you to for ages e there were hardly any women politicians	4	I've collected hundreds of recipes. My grandmother gave me most of them.			
10000	f parents don't set behavioural boundaries g you saw me talking to	5	He owns three houses. He doesn't live in any them.			
	h live in glass houses	6	She entered two races. She didn't win either of them.			
8	i is ten years younger than me j brains are a bit bigger than women's					
	J Drains are a bit bigger than womens	7	I have two brothers. I get on well with both of their wives.			
		8	I went to check on the swans. Three of their cygnets were eaten by a fox.			

Common phrases with relative pronouns

4	Complete these	phrases	with	the	correct
	relative pronoun	ι.			

1	He shouted at her again, atpoint she left the room.
2	I liked the film, especially the part they finally discovered the
	truth.
3	You don't like babies? In case you'd better not have any.
4	The reasons I'm leaving my job are obvious to anyone.
5	She arrived 15 minutes late, by

6	I'm looking forward to the time
	I'm old enough to drive.

7	It's amazing the extent to	
	some people go to, to bag a sun lounger	er

8 In _____ name was the account opened – yours or your wife's?

Participle clauses

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

100	after	before	by	on	since	while	
1	He fo		by ar	nd tal	ked to	me on his	
2	They	invested	l wis	ely aı	nd mad	e a fortune.	
3	When you arrive at the conference centre you must register immediately.						
4	She l	nad twin	s. She	e has	no time	e for herself.	
5		neard a st o go saili		was	coming	and decide	
6		on the bouilding.	ourgl	ar ala	arm wh	en you leave	

Gender-neutral pronouns and participles

6 *He / she*, *him / her* are pronouns which signal gender. Read the article about attempts to 'neutralize' them and complete it with the phrases in the boxes.

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



British journalist	Alexandra Frean, 1	in America
as a US business	correspondent, had a lir	nguistic experience
2	enormously. 3	her son for
his first term at u	niversity on the America	an west coast she overheard
him 4	what gender (pronoun he would like
5	by during his univ	ersity career. Did he want
	der neutral alternative s , immediately repli	ed 'he', '
himself a name b	adge *	'he, his, him'.
universities, 9	includ	or PGPs, are spreading in US de 'sie', 'e', 'ou', 've' and also the this trend
is catching on. It	stems from a desire to e	liminate gender stereotypes now familiar with fireman,
	hairman 12 nairperson or chair.	by firefighter, flight
However, 13	experts	in this linguistic field
say that it's impo	ssible to predict 14	will go
into common usa just 15	age and which will prove	e to be

Reading

Meet the first female footballers

- 1 Look at the pictures and the captions. Why would the outfits worn by the women 'kick up a fuss' at the time?
- 2 Read the article quickly.
 - 1 Who are these people? Nellie Hudson, Helen Matthews, Nettie J. Honeyball, Mrs Graham, Stuart Gibbs, Colin Yates
 - 2 The women are wearing bloomers and knickerbockers. Which two adjectives, meaning 'big and baggy', are used to describe them? Why can't you see the bloomers?
- 3 **③**8.1 Listen to and read the article again. Are these statements true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 In the 1880s, the negative public reaction to female football teams delayed female emancipation.
 - 2 The matches were very well-attended.
 - 3 The players' outfits were made of silk.
 - 4 Despite being shocked, some spectators went on to encourage their own female relatives to start playing.
 - 5 Sports writers were scathing in their descriptions of the games.
 - 6 Nellie Hudson created two football teams, who only played against each other.
 - 7 Female footballers were banned in Scotland because their team lost twice to England.
 - 8 Helen Matthews moved to England to help Nellie Hudson set up the teams.
- **4** Find words in the text that can replace the words in *italics*.
 - 1 The teams' battles on the pitch during matches caused riots.
 - 2 Thousands of people gathered to see the vulgar sight of women playing football.
 - 3 It was reported that the women looked pretty because of the *genteel manner* in which they presented themselves.
 - 4 The British Ladies' Football Club caused *an uproar* in the press.
 - 5 Nellie Hudson had a *firm determination* to prove that women were as worthwhile as men.
 - 6 Stuart Gibbs and Colin Yates *put together* the photos for the exhibition.
- 5 <u>Underline</u> all examples of relative clauses and present and past participles in the text.

Knickerbocker GLORY!!





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

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

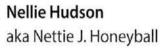
The pictures, uncovered as part of an exhibition charting the history of women's football, reveal the characters who tackled a man's world for the first time.

- However, while thousands flocked to see their matches, by 1895, when these photographs were taken, they were still less fascinated by the players' silky skills than by what they might be wearing for the unladylike spectacle.
- One newspaper report at the time said: 'The young women presented a pretty appearance on the field, and this was in great measure due to the nice assortment of colours, as well as the dainty way in which the women set them off.' Casting aside corsets in favour of voluminous knickerbockers and prim bonnets amounted to quite an eyeful back in Victorian times and spectators frequently tried to get onto the pitch to get closer to the players.

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

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







Helen Matthews aka Mrs Graham

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

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

In the North team was Helen Matthews, a goalkeeper

Stuart Gibbs, 47, who helped compile the exhibition, said: 'The players were all part of the rights for women movement so maybe the game was seen as a sign of the times and had some influence.' Historian and exhibition organizer Colin Yates, 54, added: 'The games often

royal assent just a day after the unrest.

65 caused anger from men who disliked women doing what, at the time, was a man's job.'

Vocabulary

Opposite adjectives

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

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

1	hot topic	outdated
	hot curry	mild
2	close relative	
	close weather	·
3	easy question	
	easy manner	B
4	clear sky	***************************************
	clear conscience	()
5	distant relation	
	distant memory	
6	poor diet	
	poor quality	(
7	reasonable price) <u> </u>
100	reasonable person	
8	vain attempt vain person	
0	bold colour	-
9	bold colour bold person	
۱۸		·
U	calm person	·
		:



2 C	omplete the sentences with the correct adjective from exercise 1
1	My sister and I are very We tell each other everything.
2	If you don't like hot curries, try a korma – they're very
3	£4.50 for fish and chips seems very to me.
4	I haven't done anything wrong – my conscience is
5	The ferry was cancelled because the sea was so
6	The company wasted thousands on advertising in a attempt to increase their sales.
7	I love the strong, colours in August Macke's paintings.
8	You don't need extra vitamins if you have a diet
9	We were hoping for sun, but the sky was
10	I'm sorry, but there's no logic to your decision. It's completely
11	He's so He thinks no woman could resist him
	Your version of the software is Click to update now.
Pr	epositions
	b + preposition
	The second secon
	omplete the sentences with the correct preposition.
	Women used to be banned becoming football players.
	How did the newspapers react female players?
	I stumbled some old photographs of my great-great-grandparents when clearing the attic.
4	The BBC was flooded complaints about the sexist remarks in the interview.
5	The judge was accused being biased.
6	His methods of child-rearing did not always coincide his wife's.
7	The footpath stretches miles along the coast of Wales.
8	My boss insists travelling first class on business trips.
	Your flight to New York connects your flight from Miami.
10	If you can't rely your best friend, who can you rely

11 How are you settling _____ your new house?

a fake.

12 I was tricked ____ buying a watch that turned out to be

Revision

Crossword

ACROSS

- 2 'He's ____ with food it's all he thinks about.' (8)
- 6 'Your room's nicer than mine I got a raw _____ (4)
- 9 For pessimists the glass is always _____ empty. (4)
- 10 Jose Mujica _____ plaudits for living so simply. (3)
- 11 'You're very important to Ann she ____ on you.' (6)
- 12 A holiday on a ship. (6)
- 15 'If you fancy Wanda, why don't you _____ her out?'(3)
- 16 The verb form of revolution. (6)
- 17 A big argument. (3)
- 19 Work together with. (11)
- 23 How did he react _____ the news? (2)
- 24 I took ____ my new home quickly. I love it! (2)
- 25 It's not just ridiculous, it's completely ____! (6)
- 26 Can you put me _____ for the night? (2)
- 27 I was _____ disappointed to lose the match. (8)
- 31 Sales rose sharply and then began to _____ off. (5)
- 34 All this packaging soon ____ up the rubbish bin. (5)
- 36 Stop laughing ____ me! It's not nice. (2)
- 37 Bad feeling the day after drinking alcohol. (8)
- 38 He was accused _____ stealing money. (2)
- 39 The top part of a house. (4)
- 41 He seldom, if _____, drinks alcohol. (4)
- 42 I tried it as a _____ resort. (4)
- 43 We're saving up _____ a new car. (3)
- 44 You're so critical stop getting ____ me! (2)

	1		2		3		4		5			6	7		8
9						Cette		140			10			F (21)	-
			Esers.		11						M = 1	12(11)		and the	
12				13						or partie	14	5-180			
		ge sun	e ros		646	15		50,000		16		20,5352		53-2020	
17	ances.					U			18						
	61.95	Bolt	19		20	08	21			Total Control				206.1	
		22	a Fil	23				27,90		643		n light			
i de la	24		illinia la con	20.20		0.000	25	12.200		AUSCINE		0.600		26	
27			28			250000	8						29		
		E STATE		progress Spart		e s		30		31		32		33	
34						35								36	
		ness			37		0.291			8	1000				
			38												
39	40			Q.	J	41				5757	_	42			
34.		dis	43				AS(aST			44					

DOWN

- 1 'It's not _____ that boys' toys are more fun than girls' toys! (4)
- 2 He's very envious ____ his, sister. (2)
- 3 'Don't talk about it it's a _____ point!'
- 4 She's a _____ assistant in a clothes shop. (5)
- 5 'We saw it all, so we're _____ witnesses.' (3)
- 6 'It'll be a lovely house if you _____ it up.' (2)
- 7 Dear Sir / Madam. Please find _____ the manuscript of my novel. (8)
- 8 You're too serious! You need to _____! (7,2)
- 12 I won't retire I'll _____ on working! (5)
- 13 Sales will ____ up when we launch the new product! (5)
- 14 We need to _____ broken things, not throw them away. (6)
- 15 | know _____ about computers I'm an expert. (3)
- 18 Tell people how brilliant you are. (5)

- 20 The wartime land girls often went into town on the back of a _____ (5).
- 21 They weren't punished they got ____ with it. (4)
- 22 Plastic pollution is a _____ topic at the moment. (3)
- 24 Opposite of brave. (5)
- 28 To reprimand. (4,3)
- 29 'Is that Matt's car?' It can't ____. He's off work today.'(2)
- 30 I deeply ____ my mistake. (6)
- 31 Yes, I got it wrong, but you ____ and learn! (4)
- 32 The video went ____ on the Internet millions saw it! (5)
- 33 The most recent. (6)
- 35 Better ____ than never! (4)
- 40 It might catch ____ and become fashionable. (2)

Exam practice Units 5-8

Reading and Use of English Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

Slow progress on gender pay gap Women who work part-time after having children are likely to suffer the extremes of the gender pay gap, according 0 _C fresh research showing how working mothers are 1 out on pay progression.
By the time a first child has 2 the age of 20, mothers earn almost a third less per hour, on average, than similarly 3 fathers, according to research from the Institute for Fiscal Studies undertaken for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
The 4 difference in pay according to gender comes as a consequence of the poorer levels of pay progression open to part-time workers. With women 5 up the vast majority of the part-time workforce, as they look to find more 6 working arrangements after having children. As a result, they miss out on the earnings growth 7 with staying in a permanent job.
There are fears that progress in closing the gender pay gap has stalled, with the latest 8 showing that the average female employee currently earns around 9.1% less per hour than the average male employee.
O A from B for C to D with

0	A from	B for	C to	D with
1	A missing	B dropping	C slipping	D cutting
2	A arrived	B reached	C gained	D achieved
3	A taught	B tutored	C trained	D educated
4	A harsh	B severe	C stark	D tough
5	A making	B comprising	C filling	D totalling
6	A variable	B open	C flexible	D amenable
7	A combined	B associated	C related	D connected
8	A numbers	B totals	C quantities	D figures

Reading and Use of English Part 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

Parenting culture clash	
I have been conducting 0 <u>my</u> own totally unscientific survey of the difference 9 children brought u and those brought up in the US. If you asked me 10 children are the better behaved, American or G would have 11 hesitation in opting for the Ghanaian ones. I suppose there would be no surprise in an answer. I am an old Ghanaian woman, and so for me, a well-behaved child is 13 who shows a le some might consider old-fashioned, with a liberal use of not only 'please' and 'thank-you', but also 'sir' and 'madan older person	hanaian, l 12 vel of manners
In 14 words, I consider it a sign of bad upbringing to address an older person without using a title, me 'Elizabeth' without "Auntie", or "Madam", or "Miss", or whatever title comes 15 mind. Most childre in the US would call me Elizabeth whereas a child brought up in Ghana would find a title to add to Elizabeth. In the world, children speak and behave, or 16 expected to behave, differently from grown-ups.	n brought up

Reading and Use of English Part 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

Var Horse – the play	GLOBE
Michael Morpurgo's play "War Horse" is a 0 <u>global</u> phenomenon, having been	GLUBE
erformed in 11 countries around the world. The story is a simple one.	
at the 17 of World War One, Joey, young Albert's beloved horse, is sold to	BREAK
he army and shipped to France. Soon, he is caught up in enemy fire, and fate takes	
im on a 18journey, serving on both sides before finding himself alone	REMARK
n no man's land. Albert, who remained on his parents' farm, cannot forget Joey.	
hough still not old enough to enlist in the army, he embarks on a 19	HAZARD
nission to find him and bring him home.	
	POWER
Based on the novel by Michael Morpurgo, this 20 , moving and	
1 drama, filled with stirring music and songs, is a show of incredible	IMAGINE
2 At its heart are the astonishing life-sized horses created and operated	INVENT
by the Handspring Puppet Company, who bring breathing, galloping, charging	
norses to 23 life on stage.	THRILL
War Horse" is an 24 theatrical event which takes audiences from the	FORGET
English countryside to the trenches of First World War France.	, 0,,021

Reading and Use of English Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not** change the word given. You must use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given. (2 marks each)

25	Tom and Emma wrote party invitations all weekend. SPENT	
	Tom and Emma invitations to the	ir party.
26	If you continue to work so hard, you'll make yourself ill. STOP	
	If you so hard, you'll make yourse	lf ill.
27	7 The phone started ringing as soon as they arrived home. SOONER	
	than the phone started ringing.	
28	Angela would like to be better at playing basketball. WISHES	
	Angela basketball player.	
29	I would prefer you to come on Wednesday if you can. RATHER	
	I on Wednesday if you can.	
30	I think we should go home now. WENT	
	I thinkhome.	

TOTAL 36

The sound of music

- Discourse markers
- Music vocabulary
- Rhyming words and rhyming slang
- · Phrasal verbs with particle and preposition
- Reading: Mick Jagger

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

Mark Twain (1835–1910) Author I don't know anything about music. In my line, you don't have to.

> Elvis Presley (1935–1977) Singer and actor

Discourse markers

Attitude markers

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

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

A	В
1 'Will you be going to the Rolling Stones concert?'	a ' there are a couple of decent songs.'
2 'We'll need some cash – it's a private beach.'	b ' we lost. 6–0 in fact.'
3 'Do you like my shirt?'	c 'you won't be going back there again.'
4 'I knew you'd never get far in a singing contest.'	d 'I don't think that colour suits you.'
5 'How did your match against the champions go?'	e 'she didn't. She failed her maths.'
6 'Honestly, it was the worst meal I've ever had.'	f 'I tried, though, unlike you.'
7 'Surely their new album isn't all bad?'	g ' <u>Given that</u> tickets are over £100, I don't think so.'
8 'l assume Jo passed her exams as expected?'	h ' they can't charge us for sitting on the sand?'

(1) 9.1 Listen and check.

- 2 Choose the correct option to follow the discourse markers in bold.
 - 1 A What was Rome like?
 - **B** As you'd expect in the middle of summer, it was very hot and full of tourists. / it wasn't that hot, and fairly deserted.
 - 2 You need a savings account with an interest rate above inflation, otherwise your money will lose value. / you'll make a decent return on your money.
 - 3 We had a lovely time in Northumberland amazing beaches and spectacular castles! Mind you, it would have been nice if it had rained a bit less! / the weather was pretty good, too!
 - 4 A You must be concerned about all the rumours going round about you.
 - **B** Frankly, *I* don't really care / it's very important to me what other people think.

- 5 You can't expect Dan to be friendly with us all the time at work. After all, he is our boss. / he has a joke with us sometimes.
- 6 I don't agree with you that Claire's been manipulative. **Besides**, *she's acted perfectly honestly.* / *it's got nothing to do with you.*
- 7 It's a shame the company's moving out of central London I like the buzz of being in the city. **Still**, it means that commuting will be easier. / lunch breaks won't be as much fun.
- 8 A You must be dreading spending so much time on your own!
 - B As a matter of fact, I don't think I'll enjoy it at all. / I'm looking forward to it!

Zach Sobiech

- **3** Read the fact file about Zach Sobiech and answer the questions.
 - 1 What nationality was Zach?
 - 2 Did he perform solo?
 - 3 How old was Zach when he died?
 - 4 What do you think he died of?

Zachary Sobiech, singer/songwriter: 1995-2013

From: Stillwater, Minnesota Band: A Firm Handshake

Biggest hit: Clouds (YouTube™ hits: 11m)

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

Profits to: Children's Cancer Research Fund

4 Choose the correct discourse markers in the text.



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

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

Zach remained incredibly positive about life, writing as many songs as he could, and many went viral. **Ounusually, / Frankly, so did the moving and uplifting video about him, My Last Days, it being rare for such a long clip (22 minutes) to get as many as 13 million views. He gave public concerts, but **inevitably, / surprisingly, his health gradually deteriorated to the point where he was unable to.



His single *Clouds* became the first by an independent artist to reach number 1 on iTunes, ¹² aptly enough / presumably on the day of his funeral ('We'll go up in the clouds because the view is a little nicer').

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

A review

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



I have to say,	I was very disa	ppointed
with this cor	cert. 1 Obviou	sly , one
shouldn't der	mand the highe	st standards from
university pla	ayers - 2	, they are
amateurs - b	ut 3	, I expected
a lot more fr	om a group of r	nusic students.
4	that's not u	nreasonable?

quite honestly surely after all obviously

5	, much of the Mozart		
symphony was p	layed at half the usual		
speed, 6	to give the struggling		
string players a c	hance to get the notes right,		
though 7	this strategy was not		
successful. 8	, the less said abou		
their performanc	te of this piece, the better.		

unfortunately bizarrely frankly presumably

	l work was Handel's Zadok the Priest.
	, this is familiar to many these e anthem for the football Champions
-	wouldn't know, 10
	watched a football match in my life).
11	, the basses in the choir did
sound a li	ttle like chanting football fans.
12	, the standard of singing
overall wa	sn't bad, but again the orchestra let
things dov	vn.

given that to be fair apparently funnily enough

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

still clearly anyway

Vocabulary

Music vocabulary

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

1	recital	<u>c</u>	gig	<u>R</u>	
2	songwriter	_	composer		
3	lead guitarist		first violinist		
4	percussionist		drummer	_	
5	pianist		keyboard player		
6	band		ensemble		
7	choir		backing vocalists		
8	riff		motif	_	
9	guitar legend		maestro		
10	arrangement		cover version		
11	quintet		five-piece band		
12	session musician	_	accompanist		

Pronunciation

Rhyming words: /eə/ /uː/ /iː/ /əʊ/

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

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

A there/ðeə/	B zoo/zu:/
C we/wi:/	D owe/au/

1 Listen and check.

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

a	the past tense of blow	blew
b	an enemy	
С	a flat area of high grou	ınd
d	pieces of something de	estrove

e a strong, heartfelt request f a first performance

g bread before it's baked

h to use a needle and thread

i the platform ships leave from

i to move like water

k a person who inherits

1 to escape

Cockney rhyming slang



Cockney rhyming slang is believed to have originally been a code used by Londoners to make it hard for outsiders to understand them. Some of the expressions have become familiar to all English speakers. Sometimes when the rhyming slang is two words, only the first word is actually used when speaking. The rhyme is always with the second word, however.

4 19.3 Listen and replace the examples of slang in *italics* with their rhyming meanings in the box.

thieves clue lies look feet mate wife head pinch money stairs word

- 1 Come on kids! Up them apples (and pears) and into bed! stairs
- 2 Can you lend me some bread (and honey)?
- 3 Don't worry love, I won't say a dicky bird to anyone!
- 4 Oh, I need a sit-down I've been on my plates (of meat) all day. _____
- 5 Watch your bag this square's a favourite spot for *tea leaves*.
- 6 Well, time to go home and see how the *trouble and* strife is.
- 7 Here, come and have a butcher's (hook) at my new car!
- 8 So how are you, my old China (plate)? _____
- 9 I think you've been telling a few porkies (pork pies)!
- 10 Someone will half-inch your bike if you leave it there.
- 11 Do you know how to send photos on this phone? I haven't a *Scooby (Doo)*.
- 12 Come on it's not difficult! Use your loaf (of bread)!

Phrasal verbs

Verbs with a particle and a preposition

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

Α			В
come	go	pull	in for (x3)
end	keep	run	out of (x3)
face	look	stand	up to (x3)
feel	put	talk	up with (x3

1	Oh no, we've <u>run out of</u> coffee! I'll go and get some from the corner shop.
2	A Are you going to Mick's party tonight?
	B No, I don't really it. I'm tired and I've got a bit of a headache.
3	Alan is off work today, so I'm him at the meeting.
4	You can't just do whatever you want now you're a dad – you have to your responsibilities.
5	I was going to resign from my job, but my boss managed to me it.
6	I didn't have much luck investing in the stock market. I less money than I started with!
7	Many international corporations have a lot of criticism for paying so little tax in the countries they operate in.
8	I think teachers need to make it very clear that they won't any bad behaviour in class.
9	I prefer individual sports like squash and tennis. I don't really team sports.
10	Following problems with his car, Hamilton has had to this weekend's Formula One™ race.
11	Could you have a word with Sarah? I know she really you, so she'll listen to your advice.

12 I enjoy going out with my cycling group, but they

often go so fast, it's difficult to _____ them.

Reading

Mick Jagger

1 1 9.4 Read and listen to the biography of legendary rocker Mick Jagger and put these life events in the correct order.

a	Became a full-time musician.
b	Started at the London School of Economics
c	Joined the church choir.
d	Met Keith Richards for the second time.
e	Formed his first band.
f	Became Sir Michael Jagger.
g	Went to secondary school.

2 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false

h ____ Married for the second time.

i _____ Bit the end of his tongue off.

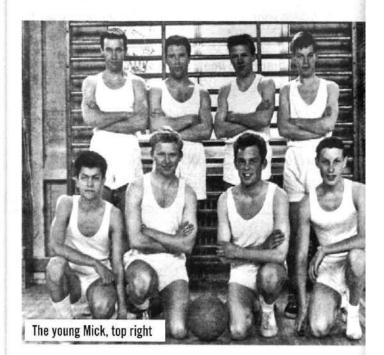
- 1 Mick Jagger's growling, gritty style is a result of his deprived background.
- 2 He always wanted to be a teacher before he became a professional musician.
- 3 He was a friend of Keith Richard's throughout his childhood.
- 4 Mick's background had originally been a disadvantage to him as a rock singer.
- 5 He graduated from a London college, while also performing in the band.
- 6 His parents were not always supportive of his chosen career path.
- 7 The Rolling Stones were much less popular than the
- 8 The Queen and Prince Charles took part in the ceremony for his knighthood.
- **3** Look at how the words and phrases are used in the text and match those with similar meanings.
 - 1 rebellious a unique 2 high-energy b follow 3 cute c constant 4 tough d anti-establishment 5 collect e charming 6 distinctive f gritty 7 undiminished g intense h amass

Mick Jagger

In the early days of rock music, people would have laughed at the idea of a rock singer in his seventies, but that hasn't stopped Mick Jagger pursuing his career of rock legend for over half a century. He has 5 been described as 'one of the most popular and influential frontmen in the history of rock and roll'.

He was born Michael Philip Jagger in 1943 to a middleclass family in Kent, England, his father a teacher and his mother a hairdresser. Although bright and studious – at one 10 time the young Jagger also aimed to follow the teaching profession - he had an overriding passion. 'I always sang as a child. I was one of those kids who just liked to sing.' He sang in the church choir, and copied all the singers he heard on the radio and TV.

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



8 pursue

Grand Master of ROCK



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

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

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



His subsequent life has been anything but ordinary, however.

55 He married twice – in 1971 and 1978 – and is a devoted father to the seven children he has had by four women. He set up the band's own record label, has acted in films, won awards, produced films, met presidents, and at 60 collected a knighthood from Prince Charles. He has also amassed a 60 considerable fortune, selling over 200 million albums.

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

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

Body and mind

- Reporting with passive verbs
- seem and appear
- Words to do with the body
- Prepositions in passive sentences
- Intonation in question tags
- · Reading: Charles Eugster

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

Jarod Kintz (1982-) Writer

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

> Lacey Mosley (1981-) Singer and songwriter

Distancing the facts

Reporting with passive verbs

- 1 Rewrite the sentences using the verbs in brackets in passive constructions.
 - 1 Usain Bolt is the fastest man in history. (consider) Usain Bolt is considered to be the fastest man in history.
 - 2 He has reached speeds of 44 km per hour. (report)
 - 3 His speed resulted from an unusually long stride. (assume)
 - 4 90% of his energy was used combatting wind resistance. (estimate)
 - 5 He earned more than \$20m a year from sponsorship deals. (think)

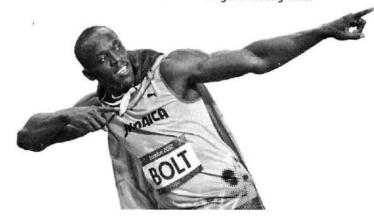
6 He sometimes ate chicken nuggets before a big race.

He

- 7 He was a late riser, getting up at 10.00 most days. (say)
- 8 He once considered playing for Manchester United.

9 He was also a keen cricket player before turning to athletics. (know)

10 It's unlikely that anyone will ever beat his 100 m record of 9.58 seconds. (consider)



seem and appear

- **2** Rewrite the sentences with *seem* and *appear* using different structures. Some need infinitive with to, others need a that clause.
 - 1 It seems that he died of a heart attack.

He seems to have died of a heart attack.

2 She appears to be recovering from her stroke.

It appears that she's recovering from her stroke.

3 The winning cyclist seemed to have been using drugs.

4 It appeared that all of the patients had been given placebos.

5 Her knee would appear to have healed satisfactorily.

6 It seems that he's planning to retire soon.

7 It would appear that many antibiotics are losing their

effectiveness. Many

8 His hearing seems to be getting worse.

Monique Van Der Vorst

(suppose / compete) in the

Beijing later that year, and

Paralympic Games in

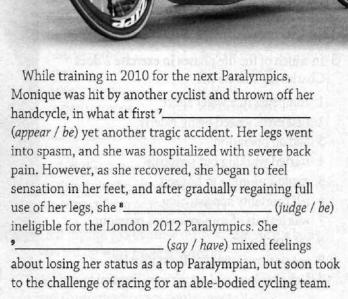
incredibly, still made

it there to win two silver medals.

3 Read the story of the Dutch cyclist, Monique Van Der Vorst. Use the first verb in brackets (in the passive where appropriate), followed by the correct form of the second verb.

A WONDER ON TWO WHEELS

When Monique Van Der Vorst suffered ankle strain as a 13-year-old, it 'was assumed she had been overdoing (assume / overdo) her enthusiasm for sports - hockey, tennis, running, and cycling. Sadly, complications from an ankle operation resulted in paralysis in one leg. She _____ (think / suffer) from muscular dystrophy, and later lost movement in her right leg, too. _____ (seem / be) impossible for Monique not to have a sporting challenge, and so she entered her first handcycle race in 2000. She _____ (not expect / do) well as a newcomer, but amazingly, came first and went on to win many world titles. In early 2008 she was involved in a serious car accident and had to be transported to hospital by helicopter, where it 5_ (conclude / suffer) from paraplegia.





Reading

Charles Eugster

1 Look at the photo of Charles Eugster. Would you guess he was ...?

a 68

b 76

c 84

d 93

☐ 6**-**12

13-39

☐ 40s

☐ 60s

□ 85

86-93

3 In which of the life phases in exercise 2 does Charles say that he ...?

1 competed in a water sport

2 first experienced being elderly

3 had an operation

4 started working out seriously

5 made a promise to himself

6 felt mortality approaching

7 was jealous of someone else's physique

8 sat down a lot

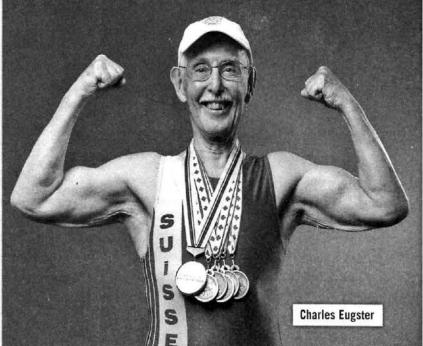
9 got positive attention from females

10 lacked colour and wasn't very dynamic

4 All the words in **A** and **B** are from the text. Match words from **A** and **B** to make near synonyms.

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

THE VETERAN BODYBUILDER



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

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

After school I trained to be a dentist, but sport remained an important hobby. I only once let myself go. As I crept into my 40s, I adopted my wife's sedentary lifestyle. We spent a lot of time doing nothing. Inevitably, my blood pressure plummeted and one day I felt a sharp pain in my legs – only to discover the dark, earthworm-like patterns of varicose veins across my 15 calves. It was my first brush with old age, and I didn't like it. Immediately I resumed rowing to stay fit.

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

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

25 I started to consider the fact that I was probably going to die soon.

^{*}abs = abdominal muscles

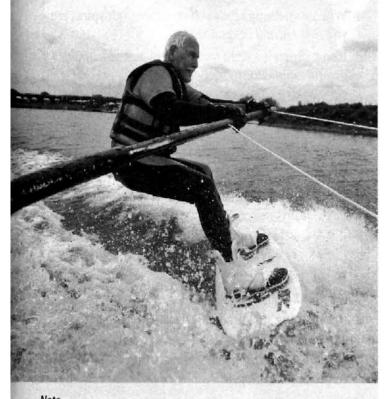
I knew I was supposed to slow down, but I'm vain. I missed my old body and wanted to be able to strut across the beach, turning heads. So in my late 80s, I joined a bodybuilding club.

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

35 Everything I learned was tailored to help my body cope with old age. I took up judo to teach me how to fall properly. My circulation and posture improved, and I was told that there was a chance more muscle mass could protect my brain from Alzheimer's. I stopped thinking about dying. As I approached 40 90, my focus was on getting my body back.

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

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



Charles Eugster died at the age of 97 in 2017, only a month after competing for the final time in the World Masters Championships.

Prepositions

Prepositions in passive sentences

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

Α		В
1	accuse someone	a against someone
2	warn someone	b to an unpleasant
3	congratulate someone	experience
4	deal	c at someone
5	force someone	d in a project
6	be involved	e on a promotion
7	hold something	f for a service
8	shout	g about a danger
9	subject someone	h of lying
10	charge someone	i with a problem
	1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999	j into doing something

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

1	I left my last job	because the boss was such a bully. I
	was fed up with	being shouted at .

2	All complaints will	_ promptly by
	our Customer Service department.	

3	Luckily we	how cold it can get in
	Greece during winter, s	o we had lots of warm clothes
	with us	

4	I haven't even got a mirror in the house, so vanity is
	not something I can .

5	Just say no! Don't allow yourself to	
	emotional blackmail.	

6	I think children should	choose to	play sport -	it's not
	something they should			

7	I don't want to go on this protest if there's going to
	be criminal damage - it's not something I want to

8	The	first	drink	is	free,	but	all	other	drinks	will

9	The speed with which this company	has	beer
	turned around is something you sho	uld	all

10	Just admit to the interviewers tha	t you're relatively
	new to this field - it won't	you

Vocabulary

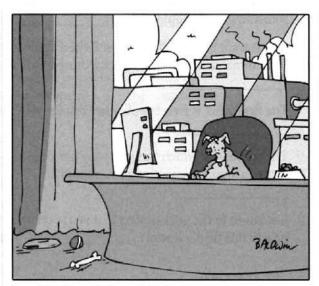
Words to do with the body

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

wink squeeze munch slap pat rub pinch stroke nudge shove

1 I couldn't believe we'd got the winning lottery numbers

- I couldn't believe we'd got the winning lottery numbers – I had to _____ myself to make sure I wasn't dreaming!
- 2 We knew that Phillip wasn't being serious, because he _____ at us.
- 3 I tried to stop the robber escaping, but he was big, and me out of the way.
- 4 I knew I'd said something wrong. My wife _____ me with her elbow so hard that I nearly spilt my tea.
- 5 Tom looked very thoughtful as he sat ______his beard.
- 6 OK, maybe I was bit rude to her, but that's no excuse for _____ me in the face!
- 7 _____ the juice from two lemons and add it to the mixture.
- 8 I know your eyes are itching, but try not to _____ them – you'll just make them even redder.
- 9 Dan ______ the little boy on the head and gave him a pound for behaving so well.
- Yeah, I know little bunny rabbits are cute, but not when they're _____ away on the carrots in my garden!



Top dog. Big deal. He'd give it up in a heartbeat for a good belly rub.

2 Answer the questions with words in the box.

lips arms jaw shoulder heart feet neck knees thumb mouth nose throat

Which part(s) of your body ...?

- 1 do you blow when you have a cold nose
- 2 waters when you see delicious food
- 3 do you land on when you're lucky in life
- 4 do you go down on to beg forgiveness
- 5 are sealed when you keep a secret
- 6 do you stick out when you take a risk
- 7 do you get a lump in when you want to cry
- 8 do little children suck
- 9 do you put round someone to comfort them
- 10 sinks when you get some disappointing news
- 11 drops when you hear something astonishing
- 12 do you look over when you feel paranoid

Expressions with parts of the body

- **3** Choose the correct option for the expressions with parts of the body.
 - 1 If you've raised a few eyebrows, have you *amused / shocked / confused* people?
 - 2 When the answer to a question is a no-brainer, is it *obvious / tricky / impossible*?
 - 3 If you keep a stiff upper lip, are your emotions *fierce / constant / hidden*?
 - 4 When something sends shivers down your spine, are you *cold | afraid | exhausted*?
 - 5 If something is a sight for sore eyes, is it *pleasurable / painful / annoying* to see?
 - 6 When you decide to play it by ear in a meeting, do you listen carefully / go without a plan / not take it seriously?
 - 7 If you lose face, do you worry people will show you less affection / sympathy / respect?
 - 8 When you let your hair down, is your behaviour wild / lazy / disorganized?
 - 9 If you say something tongue-in-cheek, are you being tactful / dishonest / ironic?
 - 10 When it's time to knuckle down, do you need to work hard / get angry / do less?
 - 11 If something sticks in your throat, is it difficult to enjoy / accept / believe?
 - 12 When someone is in your face, are they being honest / confrontational / open?

Pronunciation

Intonation in question tags

The intonation on question tags goes down if the speaker is just checking information and up ______ if the speaker is not sure.

4 Read these questions. Do you think the intonation on the tag will naturally rise \(\square \) or fall \(\sqrt{?} \)? Write R for rise and F for fall.

1 Lovely day, isn't it? _____

2 I'm so sorry. I'm late, aren't I? _____

3 You haven't seen my car keys anywhere, have you?

4 You're angry with me, aren't you? I can tell. _____

5 You couldn't give me a lift to the airport, could you?

6 Drive carefully dear, won't you? _____

7 George Clooney didn't win the Oscar, did he?

8 I think it's time to call it a day, isn't it? _____

9 Helen's the twin wearing the pink dress, isn't she?

10 You haven't got another parking ticket, have you?



10.2 Now listen and check your ideas. Practise saying the sentences.

5	Read the conversations. Write in the correct auxiliary or question tag. Will the intonation rise or fall? Write ${\bf R}$ or ${\bf F}$.
	1 A We had a holiday in Scotland. It rained a lot.

1	A We had a holiday in Scotland. It rained a lot.
	B But you had a good time, 'didn't you? R
	A Oh yes, the countryside's stunning, 2?
	B It certainly 3 The mountains just take your breath away.
	A They 4?
2	A Phew! I'm exhausted – but it was a brilliant party, 1 it?
	B It certainly was. The kids had a great time.
	A They 2?
	B They're all in Miss Bennet's class, you know.
	A Miss Bennet? She's a good teacher, 4she?
	B I think so. The kids like her, anyway.
3	A You haven't seen my red scarf, 1you?
	B I saw Jane wearing a red scarf.
	A She hasn't borrowed it again, 2 she? She's always taking my stuff.
	B Surely she asks you first, 3she?
	A She 4 not! I hate my sister.
4	A I thought Oliver O'Dell was great in that play. He's a great actor, ' he?
	B He 2 But I've heard he's been having a lot of problems lately.
	A He's been having problems, 3 he? I had no idea.

B Yes, his third wife walked out on him.

A So, he was married three times, 4_____he?

B Yes, and he has a drink problem.

A Oh, he 5______, 6_____ he? Poor guy.

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

____ it? You don't miss anything, _you?

10.3 Listen and check.

Our high-tech world

- Future forms
- · Phrasal verbs: literal and metaphorical
- Technology idioms

- Sounds and spelling homophones
- Reading: Future technology

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

Steven Spielberg (1946-) Film director

Future forms

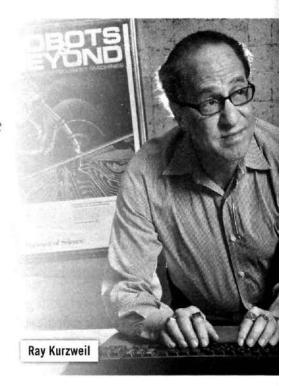
Names and uses

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

A was a second	Boundary and the second	C september of the state of the september 50
Present Continuous Present Simple will + infinitive going to + infinitive Future Continuous Future Perfect Future in the past	 The lecture starts / will start at ten o'clock. I'm going to study engineering at university. I feel dizzy. I think I'm going to faint. I know you'll enjoy the party. I'm meeting Tom for coffee. Will you be seeing Sally for lunch as usual? Don't call at 7.00 – I'll be getting ready to go out. I'll call tomorrow morning if you like. We were going to have a picnic, but it rained. They'll have decorated the whole house by May. 	a an arrangement between people b a planned intention c a spontaneous intention d a (timetabled) future fact e a simple prediction f a prediction based on present evidence g an action which will be completed before a definite time h the future seen from a point in the past i a future activity which will be in progress at a certain time j an action that will happen in the normal course of events

Shades of meaning

- 2 <u>Underline</u> the future form which is most appropriate.
 - 1 Scientist and futurologist Ray Kurzweil predicts that a computer will exhibit / will have exhibited intelligent behaviour equal to that of a human by 2029.
 - 2 In 1990, he predicted that a computer was going to defeat / would defeat a world chess champion by 1998 (an IBM computer defeated Garry Kasparov in 1997).
 - 3 He believes that in 15 years' time computers can / will be able to make jokes, tell stories, and even flirt.
 - 4 In order to do this, computers will have had to / will be having to read and absorb everything on the web.
 - 5 When they have read / will have read everything on the web, they are able to / will be able to engage in intelligent dialogue.
 - 6 A I hear the professor is giving / gives a lecture on Friday evening. Will you go / Will you be going?
 - B Yes, I'm going / I'll go. It starts / will start at seven o'clock. I'll see / I'm going to see you there.
 - A Great! I'll give / I'm going to give you a lift if you like.



Other future expressions

0

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

- 1 Which is a formal news report? Which means 'very close in time'? Which means 'expected'?
 - a The taxi is due (to arrive) in 20 minutes.
 - b The President is to make a state visit to London next March.
 - c I'm about to lose patience with you.
- 2 What other future forms could replace the expressions in a-c? Note the different shades of meaning.
- **3** Rewrite these sentences in two different ways. In **a**, use *be to*, *be due to*, or *be about to* and the verbs in brackets. In **b**, use another future form of the verbs.
 - 1 Sara's flight (land) at 5.35.
 - a Sara's flight is due to land at 5.35.
 - b Sara's flight lands at 5.35.
 - 2 EU ministers (meet) in Brussels tomorrow.

a _____

3 Come quick! The film (start).

....

4 Drivers (charge) more to park in future.

D _____

5 Roadworks (commence) on July 24.

a _____

6 The situation isn't good, and (get) worse.

.

b very soon

7 The royal couple (arrive) in Sydney on Friday.

a _____

b _____

Future in the past

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



1	His mum didn't worry when Jack went on holiday
	with all his mates. She knew he would behave
	(behave) sensibly.

	The traffic warden	(give) me a
	ticket, but I persuaded him not to.	

3	The lecture began badly. I hoped it	
	(get) better, but it just got worse and worse.	

4	Hi! Last time I saw you, you	
	(emigrate) to Canada? Did you?	

5	My brother's train	(arrive) at
	18.05, but it was cancelled.	

6	I	just
	(complain) when ou	r meal finally arrived.

7	Can you explain again how yo	ou did this on	your
	computer? You	(show)	me when
	we were rudely interrupted.		

8	Becky! Oh dear! I forgot you
	(come) to supper. I haven't got a thing to eat. Never
	mind. Come in.

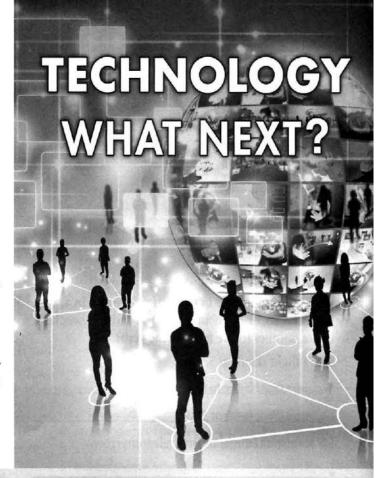
Reading

Future technology

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

Which do you think is about ...?

- · a new fail-safe way of connecting by phone
- · monitoring our health
- learning how to programme for ourselves
- using our bodies as passwords
- 2 11.1 Read and listen to the articles and complete each one with a line from below.
 - 1 And if they go down, your immediate means of communication go with it.
 - 2 Within a decade we could all become our own doctors.
 - 3 It seems we are delighted to be able to control our own technology, given the chance.
 - 4 Will we ever be able to simplify our complicated technological world?



THERE'S AN AURA THAT'S ONLY YOU

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

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

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

'Meshing' better together

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

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

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

3 Answer the questions.

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

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

c

GETTING UNDER YOUR SKIN

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

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

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

d

DOING IT YOURSELF

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

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

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

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

Phrasal verbs

Literal and metaphorical meanings

0

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

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

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

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

Literal	mea	nin	g

- 1 You are not allowed to ______ the escalator with a buggy.
- 2 How did the thieves _____ the window without breaking it?
- 3 The whole audience _____ the final curtain call, cheering wildly.
- 4 Slow down! I can't ______ you. Your legs are longer than mine.
 5 He went down to the cellar and ______ two
- bottles of the finest wine.6 It was an absolute cloudburst. I could barely the windscreen to drive.
- 7 I'm from Planet Zog. _____ me ____ your leader!

Metaphorical meaning

- 8 I finally ______ to an actual human being after two hours on the phone.
- 9 The computer system ______, causing chaos.
- 10 I've run out of ideas for passwords. I can't any more.
- 11 He had a smooth, superficial charm, but she soon _____ this and ditched him.
- 12 Don't let your boss treat you like that. _____ your rights!
- 13 My grandfather got a tablet for his 80th birthday and he's ______ it in a big way. He's never off it!
- 14 My husband's a real techno geek he likes to _____ all the latest gadgets.

Vocabulary

Technology idioms

 Match an idiom in A with a meaning in B.



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

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

Pronunciation

Sounds and spelling - homophones

- 3 11.2 Read and listen to the poem. What is it about? What has caused all the spelling mistakes?
- **4** Compare the poem with its phonemic transcription. <u>Underline</u> all the words in the transcription which are spelled wrongly in the poem.
- 5 Rewrite the poem without any spelling mistakes.



Do you run everything through a spell-checker?

Eye Have a Spelling Chequer

Eye have a spelling chequer It came with my pea sea It sikhs to fined four my revue Miss steaks eye can knot sea.

Eye strike a quay and type a word And weight four it two say Weather eye am wrong oar write It shows me strait a weigh.

As soon as a mist ache is maid It nose bee fore two long And eye can put the error rite It's in know weigh ever wrong.

Eye have run this poem threw it I am shore your pleased two no Its letter perfect in it's weigh My chequer tolled me sew. /ar hæv ə 'speliŋ 'tʃekə it keim wið mar 'piː'si: it siːks tə faind fɔ: mar rɪ'vju: mɪ'steiks ar 'kænot siː/

/aı straık ə ki: ən taıp ə w3:d ənd weit fə:rit tu: sei 'wəðə ai æm roŋ ə: rait ıt ʃəʊz mi: streitə'wei/

/əz su:n əz ə mi'steik iz meid it nəuz bi'fə: tu: loŋ ənd ai kən put ði: 'erə rait its in nəu wei evə rɒŋ/

/ai hæv ran ðis 'pəoim θru:wit ai æm ʃɔː jɔː pli:zd tə nəo its 'letə 'pɜːfikt in its wei mai 'ʧekə təold miː səo/

i nave a spe	elling checker

homophones. Re spellings for each		ud and wr	ite two possible
/əlaud/			
/grəʊn/	-		
/mo:nin/			
/dsi:nz/			

6 Look at the phonemic transcriptions of some

/mʌsəlz/ /berɪ/

7		omplete the sentences with one of the words from tercise 6.				
	1	After her husband died, Queen Victoria remained in clothes for the rest of her life.				
	2	They say that living to a great age depends on the you inherit.				
	3	My boyfriend is doing weightlifting to build up his				
	4	His jokes just make us They're not funny at all.				
	5	If it's a double red line, you're not to park there under any circumstances.				

6 The minister tried to _

the economy under loads of statistics.

the bad news about

Turning points

- Linking devices
- Prepositions in set phrases
- Expressions with light, weather, and food
- Idioms with like and as ... as
- Reading: The midlife crisis

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

> Franz Kafka (1883-1924) Writer

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

> Max Lerner (1902-1992) Journalist and educator

Linking devices

Revision of linkers

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

A UFE TURNED AROUND BY TREES

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

'I had what my doctor called a classic burn-out. In fact, I say that my head exploded 3 since / through modern-day living, stress, pressure of work, family grief all piled on top.' For months, Rob struggled with panic attacks *owing to / as a consequence massive anxiety, sas well as / what's more depression.

6 Nevertheless, / As a consequence he was unable to do any work for 18 months. The medication he was given helped, but all the same, / even though he didn't want to carry on taking tablets month after month. His doctor suggested getting out into the fresh air and doing some exercise, 8 as a consequence / so he started doing voluntary work for the Woodland Trust, a conservation charity.

⁹ Even though / Despite he was still far from well, ¹⁰ until / as soon as he entered the woodland, he felt better, and noticed that his pulse and blood pressure went down "while / by the time he was there. The physical work helped, too. 'We were absolutely built to be physical and out in the greenery, and I noticed that 12 when / meanwhile I was doing that, I didn't need tablets.' 13 However/ Whereas being worn out from mental work had been stressful, being physically tired was a pleasure.

14 While / However Rob's breakdown was an extreme case, he thinks most people nowadays should spend far less time on their computers, phones, and tablets, 15 in case / otherwise they never get to relax properly. He also thinks we need to plant millions more trees 16 in order that / in order to give more people access to

woodland. Forests are special places, and 17 once / by the

time anyone enters one, they're completely cut off from modern urban life, and back in a primeval world that feels both magical, and utterly peaceful.

18 In the end, / Once Rob found his life had been transformed, and he now makes his living searching for and recording ancient trees, and giving talks about them. He says he's no 'tree-hugger', 19 though / despite he's often teased with that label. 20 Although, / Nevertheless, he says it's hard to sit under a 4,000-year-old yew tree and not find it a spiritual experience.



Using contrast linkers

0

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

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

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

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



- 2 Rewrite the sentences using the linkers in brackets.
 - 1 I went to bed early last night. *All the same*, I feel really tired today. (even though)

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

- 2 Jeff went bankrupt in his 30s. However, he now runs a very successful online business. (despite)
- 3 I tend to be a bit lazy. My sister Monika, on the other hand, is always busy she can't keep still for a minute. (whereas)
- 4 My grandfather can describe in great detail events that took place 50 years ago, even though he often can't remember what he had for breakfast! (however)
- 5 Despite not being very well off, Sue gives generously to various charities. (even so)

- 6 I admire her, though I find her difficult to get on with. (much as)
- 7 I don't agree with some of his policies. Even so, I think he'd make a good prime minister. (while)
- 8 Even though buying that house should be a good investment, Katie has to remember that the housing market could collapse. (on the other hand)
- 9 I don't believe in miracles. Nevertheless, his recovery seems to defy medical explanation. (although)
- 10 Despite it being a bit of a wrench for Gio and Liv to leave Oxford, they are looking forward to living in Barbados. (all the same)

Reading

The midlife crisis

- 1 What do you think? Answer the questions.
 - 1 When was the term 'midlife crisis' first used?
 - a 1940s
- **b** 1950s
- c 1960s
- 2 What is the typical age for a midlife crisis?
- b 45
- 3 Which is a classic sign of a midlife crisis nowadays?
 - a wanting a tattoo b getting a pet
 - c going clubbing

12.1 Read and listen to the text. Check your answers.

- **2** Are the sentences true () or false () according to the text? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 Many men start wearing their old clothes in their 40s.
 - 2 Before the 1960s, adults generally settled into their roles as proper 'grown-ups'.
 - 3 Women and men tend to put equal effort into appearing younger.
 - 4 It's become more common to look for a completely new occupation earlier in life.
 - 5 It's not unusual for people to take a long period off work in their 30s.
 - 6 People often make jokes about men who don't take care of themselves in later life.
 - 7 People's identities are always changing.
 - 8 Increasing numbers of adults seize opportunities to enjoy life to the full, without worrying about the health consequences.
- **3** Match the words and phrases in **A** and **B** (all from the text) to make synonyms.

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

Crisis?

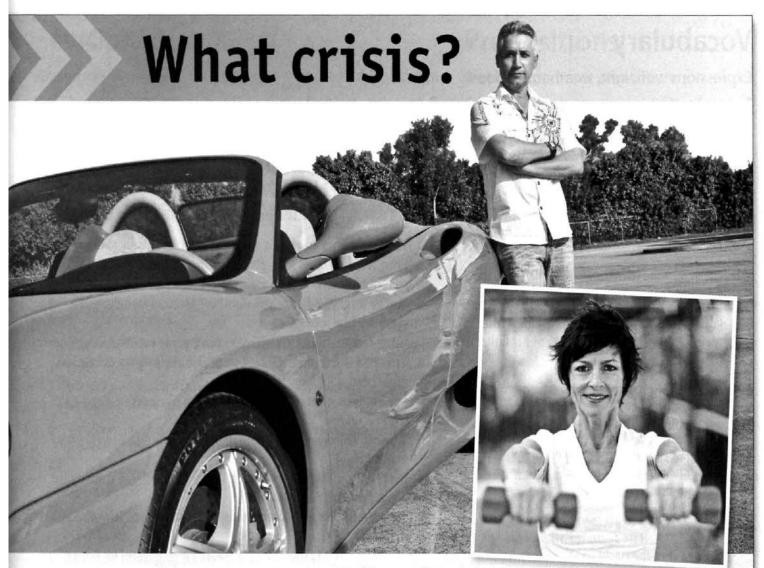
Jackie Stone reports on that most difficult time of life.

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

The term 'midlife crisis' was first coined in the 1960s. when remaining a conventionally staid adult lost its 15 attraction for some, and the temptation to join in with the radical experimentations of the youth of the time became too strong to resist. It was thought to occur mostly with men between the ages of 40 and 60, and no matter how much of a cliché the syndrome became, there has always 20 seemed to be an abundant supply of individuals who follow its predictable pattern, apparently unable to see that they have become a figure of fun.

According to recent studies, however, things have changed, and the midlife crisis itself has undergone 25 a major transformation in recent years. For a start, a desperate attempt to hang on to a more youthful appearance clearly passes the equal opportunities test these days, with so many women going under the cosmetic surgeon's knife that the men's predilection for a 30 bit of hair dye and moisturizer seems tame in comparison. And it all begins ever younger. One of the triggers for a major identity crisis appears to have been the accomplishment of long-held career goals, leading to an empty sense of '... so what now'? With younger people 35 attaining senior management positions much sooner (the average age of CEOs has fallen from 59 to 48 in the last generation), these career plateaus can come much earlier in life. Even for those who aren't as ambitious, severe work pressure often leads to a need to re-evaluate career 40 options in one's 30s, bringing on a crossroads moment well before the big four-oh is reached. This applies to women too these days, and whether career-oriented or not, another factor for mothers is the bewildering freedom

which hits them when the children have left home.



- While 45 is still the most common tipping point, the typical signs of a midlife crisis appear to have shifted to reflect more recent trends. Gone is the tendency to join a golf club or go nightclubbing. Recent surveys suggest that men and women the wrong side of 40 are most likely to reveal their angst about bidding farewell to their younger selves by:
 - looking up old boyfriends or girlfriends on Facebook
 - considering a tattoo
 - running a half marathon
- 55 > deciding it's time to go to music festivals again
 - > taking a sabbatical
 - removing all details of age from their online presence
 - using younger photos of themselves as online avatars.



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

Perhaps we need to remember that we get the word 'crisis' from the Greek *krisis*, meaning 'turning point'.

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

Vocabulary

Expressions with light, weather, and food

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

flood	slave	spark	tighten	da	wn
keep	foggy	bite	overshade	wc	boom

- 1 I volunteered to be project leader on this, but I may have ______ off more than I can chew.
- 2 Clare said she hadn't the how much it would all cost.
- 3 Glenn's success in his first major film role was by the death of his father that year.
- 4 It was a TV programme about family history that first _____ my interest in genealogy.
- 5 When I heard Helen's voice on the phone and knew she was safe, the relief _____ through me.
- 6 I'd been trying to get into the wrong car! It finally _____ on me when I saw a child seat in the back!
- 7 It's been a tough couple of years, but business is finally _____ again now.
- 8 I hope you're all hungry! I've been _____ away in the kitchen all
- 9 The government wants to reduce its spending, but we've our belts so much already, there's nothing left to cut.
- 10 We can't take on any more work. We're only just _____ our heads above water now.
- 2 12.2 Listen to the lines and reply, using the words in 1–10 below with their metaphorical meaning. Then listen and check / compare.
 - 1 breeze
- 6 sour
- 2 snow
- 7 hot
- 3 cloud
- 8 shady
- 4 flash
- 9 food
- 5 grilling
- 10 whirlwind

Idioms with like

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

Idioms with as ... as

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

i	sheet	b	one	mud	feather	pa	ancake	gold
	musta	rd	old	boots	clockwo	rk	house	s

1	You if be fine walking alone around here at hight. It's as safe	a
		
2	Are you feeling OK? You've gone as white as a	!

- 3 It hasn't rained for weeks and the ground is as dry as a
- 4 Bob is dying to start work on this project he's as keen as
- 5 This is a great area for cycling around it's as flat as a
- 6 I've enjoyed looking after little Maddie for you she's been as
- 7 The chips are wonderful, but this steak is as tough as
- 8 It rains every afternoon in the Amazon it's as regular as
- 9 I can't understand this instruction manual. It's as clear as
- 10 The battery in this phone is small, and it means it's as light as a

Revision

Finding and correcting mistakes

- **5** Twelve of these sentences contain a mistake. Find and correct them. (The unit in which the particular grammar point was covered is given in brackets.)
 - 1 I'm frozen! I've worked outside. (U1)
 - 2 The experiment went wrongly and had to be terminated. (U2)
 - 3 The Jeep was horribly dirty after the journey, so I took it to the car wash. (*U2*)
 - 4 We saw Rodriguez perform at Glastonbury Festival he was brilliant! (*U3*)
 - 5 I know the traffic noise makes it difficult, but please try paying attention. (*U3*)
 - 6 We needn't have rushed to get to the airport, so we took the scenic route. (*U4*)
 - 7 It could not be warm and sunny tomorrow, so bring something warm to wear. (*U*4)
 - 8 Not everyone can access government services via the Internet, nor should they have to. (*U*5)
 - 9 I'm not enjoying this work trip much. Then again, I wasn't expecting. (*U5*)
 - 10 Rarely I have encountered such rude staff in a four-star hotel. (*U6*)
- 11 It's nearly midnight! It's about time we left! (U7)
- 12 We'd rather you didn't bring Jo along last night. (U7)
- 13 The exercise that I found hardest was the one on relative clauses. (*U8*)
- 14 Walking over the bridge, my camera fell in the river! (U8)
- 15 You should go to Ganema beach when you visit Serifos. Mind you, it's easy to find! (*U9*)
- 16 Have you heard about Christine? Apparently she's going to work in Saudi Arabia! (*U9*)
- 17 The new drug appears to have had remarkable effects. (U10)
- 18 He has been alleged that he took money in return for political favours. (U10)
- 19 I'm about to be getting really angry! (U11)



Prepositions

Prepositions in set phrases

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

1	2	3
sight	time	reach
chance	luck	place
design	hindsight	turn
4	5	1.00
commor	n ease	
tears advance	a gues a disac	s Ivantage

7 Complete the sentences with the set phrases from exercise 6.

1	With	_ , I realize that I spoke
	out of	it wasn't appropriate
	for me to make th	ne announcement.

2	You don't really believe that you were g	iven
	this doomed project just by	,
	do you? I think it was all by	,
	to make you look bad.	9

3	I'm sorry, I need to tidy up be	fore I can
	relax. I just don't feel at	when
	everything is out of	

4	If you don't do enough research in
	, you'll be at
	compared to the other interviewees.

5	Don't worry – with you'll
	find that the diet gets much easier. At a
	, it'll take you a month to lose
	a couple of kilos.

6	Poor old Martha was in	after	
	her date. She had such high hopes, but		
	apparently they had absolutely not	hing in	

7	I don't know much about	t Damien. I
	only know him by	, so with
	, I will reco	gnize him when he
	arrives.	

8	Always keep tablets and medicine out of
	of young children, otherwise
	they'll try to get at them.

Exam practice Units 9-12

Reading and Use of English Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

Ha	nn	v M	lucir
Ha	PΡ	y IV	lusic

About two years ago, I came across an article about the **0** <u>C</u> music has on our emotions, which included references to Gloomy Sunday, a song **1** ____ by the Hungarian pianist Rezső Seress in 1933 during the Great Depression. It became **2** ___ all over the world as the saddest song ever written, and was banned in some countries because it was directly **3** ___ for thousands of cases of depression.

More recently, I heard what I regarded as the absolute **4**____ of Gloomy Sunday – a happy tune called Halsway Schottische, by the virtuoso hurdy-gurdy player Nigel Eaton. I learned the tune myself and liked it so much that I decided to **5**____ it with everyone I knew. I contacted Nigel to tell him my plan and then I sent the tune, as an MP3, to all my musical **6**____. I asked them to listen to the piece and, if they liked it, to play and record it on their own instrument. The **7**____ was amazing. Within two months there were eighty-six **8**____ from musicians all over the world.

0	Α	impression	В	power	C	effect	D	result
1	Α	made	В	composed	C	invented	D	formed
2	Α	identified	В	accepted	C	known	D	admitted
3	Α	answerable	В	accountable	C	liable	D	responsible
4	Α	contrast	В	opposite	C	reverse	D	rival
5	Α	distribute	В	divide	C	split	D	share
6	Α	acquaintances	В	associates	C	colleagues	D	companions
7	Α	reply	В	answer	C	response	D	solution
8	Α	versions	В	adaptations	C	forms	D	varieties

Reading and Use of English Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

Exercise addiction

Lisa Andrews was looking for a quick fitness fix. The 34-year-old had "a bit of weight to lose" a year after having her first baby and, 0 being both time-poor and on a budget, she decided to do it with the help of an online 12-week training programme she'd seen advertised on Facebook. "There 9 hundreds of transformations on there," Lisa tells me. "I couldn't 10 to start. The programme had several different levels so you could begin at whatever level you thought worked for 11 Surely, it couldn't be that hard? 12 , I picked Intermediate. It turned out to be really challenging, with daily sets of high-intensity exercises, and I 13 frequently feel exhausted and totally out of breath by the end of it. However, I'm made of strong 14 and, as I got fitter, I began to really love the training. I looked forward to it, talked about it all the time and even got friends to sign 15 I became quite obsessed. Sometimes I'd even do two sessions a day. I'd skip other activities in order to 16 out, because if I had to miss a session, I'd feel depressed and worried that it would derail my progress."

Reading and Use of English Part 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

My mission to Mars	
Even as a child I was 0 obsessed with space travel. The idea of becoming an	OBSESS
astronaut held an 17 appeal for me, even though I chose a career in	RESIST
engineering. I've always browsed websites such as the European Space Agency's,	
which is where I eventually saw the call for 18 for the Mars 500 project,	APPLY
a 19 of a 520-day flight to the red planet, to discover if a small crew	SIMULATE
could handle the 20 demands of a deep space mission. Some aspects of	PYSCHOLOGY
sealing myself off from the world did worry me. For nearly 18 months, I'd be living in	
a windowless area with five strangers, 21 to step outside, breathe fresh	ABLE
air or feel the sun on my face. This would be the longest experiment in	
22 ever conducted and no one knew how it would affect us all – we	ISOLATE
really would be stepping into the 23 Yet I felt a tremendous sense of	KNOW
24saying goodbye to friends and family, and closing the door behind us.	EXCITE

Reading and Use of English Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. (2 marks each)

25	They think a minor earthquake has affected parts of the city. THOUGHT A minor earthquake	_ parts of the city.
26	I drank lots of coffee last night to avoid falling asleep while revising. AS I drank lots of coffee last night so	asleep while revising.
27	I won't be accepted unless I get 80% or more in the forthcoming example PROVIDED They I get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 1 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more in the forthcoming example 2 get 80% or more 2 get 80	nms.
	TileyTget 80% of fi	note in the forthcoming exams.
28	It looks as though there has been snowfall overnight. APPEARS	
	Itsnowing overnig	ht.
29	By this time next year my exams will be over. FINISHED	
	A year my exams.	
30	Suzie fell asleep during maths because she went to bed very late las CONSEQUENCE	t night.
	Suzie went to bed very late last night	fell asleep during maths

TOTAL 36

Answer key

Unit 1

- 1 2 didn't think
 - 3 've been thinking / was thinking / 'm thinking / think, do ... think
 - would think / was thinking / was going to think
 - 5 haven't seen
 - 6 'm seeing / 'm going to see
 - 7 Did ... see
 - 8 was seen / had been seen
 - 9 do ... feel / are ... feeling / have ... been
- 10 haven't felt / haven't been feeling
- 11 is felt
- 12 's feeling / feels / 'Il be feeling
- 13 've spent
- 14 are you going to spend / will you spend / will you be spending
- 15 has spent / have spent
- 16 will have been spent / they will have spent
- 17 did ... find
- 18 found
- 19 was found
- 20 'Il find / 're going to find / 'Il be finding
- 21 was saying
- 22 's said / has been said
- 23 'll say / say / 'm going to say, 've said
- 2 1 Humans are unique among primates in that they walk upright.
 - 2 What have you been doing since I last saw you? / What have you been doing since I saw you last?
 - I hated school. Perhaps I'd have liked it if I had been more popular.
 - 4 Why didn't you tell me that you don't like fruit cake?
 - 5 I was going to go to the theatre last night, but then I heard that the performance was cancelled / had been cancelled.
 - 6 The forecast said unsettled, so take your umbrella in case it rains.
 - 7 His mother put him to bed early because he had been naughty.
 - 8 I'm visiting / I'm going to visit my grandmother in Scotland.
 - If you're seeing Jane at the weekend, will / could you invite her to my party, please?
 - 10 He wasn't thinking of celebrating his retirement, but he's now decided it's a good idea.
- 3 1 (better in the passive) This bridge was built in 1897.
 - 2 (better in the passive) My grandfather has been invited to a garden party at Buckingham Palace.
 - 3 (fine as an active sentence)
 - 4 (better in the passive) Reference books must not be taken from the library.
 - 5 (fine as an active sentence the focus here is on the person rather than the invention)

- 6 (better in the passive) A Bulgarian scientist is said to have discovered a drug which prevents ageing.
- (better in the passive) You're wanted in reception. You'll be told what it's about.
- (better in the passive) Eight people were buried by an avalanche in Austria.
- (better in the passive) He is known to be a very good judge of character.
- (better in the passive if the focus is on the robber) The violent robber who has been on the run for a week has finally been recaptured. (or fine in the active if the focus is on the police)
- 4 2 behave yourselves
 - 3 help yourself / yourselves
 - 4 applied herself
 - content ourselves
 - busied themselves
 - fancies herself
 - 8 kick myself

Reading

- 1 b
- 2 1 To be our faithful servants to do the things that we couldn't or didn't want to do ourselves.
 - 2 A computer program that is able to create / compose music.
 - 3 Experiments in Musical Intelligence. They were outraged as it took their work and used it to create new music using their style / technique. Composers presumably felt that EMI was demeaning their creative talent and just copying their style.
 - It reads the newspaper.
 - 'The Painting Fool's' co-creator. He wants 'The Painting Fool' to be recognized as an
 - 6 No. Eve is another robot who is in development.
 - Because they make us question what it is to be human.
- 3 1 accept, perform
 - 2 broke onto, flaw
 - 3 fed raw data into
 - 4 contemporary, controversial
 - won't, in a very bad mood
 - confined, collaborated
 - 7 out of hand, pull the plug on

Phrasal verbs

- 1 1 X He works out every day.
 - 2 XI took to her straightaway.
 - 3 /
 - 4 X ... I couldn't get through to you.
 - 5 X ... I'd easily pick it up living in Madrid
 - 6 /
 - 7 XTheir plans fell through.
 - 8 X ... they are looking into it.
- 10 X ... settle down together.

- 2 1 get on with my brother
 - throw that magazine out/throw out that magazine
 - 3 meet up with Gio
 - 4 freed up humans' hands/freed humans' hands up
 - 5 getting at me
 - switched his phone off/switched off his phone, get through to him
 - keep up the good work/keep the good
 - write down her address/write her address
 - 9 came up with a great idea
 - 10 put it off

Vocabulary

- 1 2 supportive / encouraging
 - 3 bubbly / energetic
 - 4 patronizing / condescending
 - 5 outraged / indignant
 - 6 offended / distraught
- 2 1 was absolutely gutted
 - 2 was completely blown away
 - 3 were beside themselves
 - was bored rigid
 - thrilled to bits
 - making such a fuss
 - 7 totally lost it
 - curiosity 7 fury 8 offensive 2 delightful
 - sarcasm
- 9 determination 10 affectionate
- indignant modesty
- 11 relief
- grateful
- 12 charming
- gratitude 2 indignant
- 5 modesty 6 determined
- 3 curiosity
- 7 charm

10 f

- 4 sarcastic
- 8 offence

Unit 2

a

- 4 6
 - 7 i 8 h
- 5 d 3 b 9 j
- 2 1 sincerely hope
 - 2 fully understand 3 virtually impossible
 - 4 eagerly await
 - highly unlikely
 - distinctly remember
 - bitterly disappointed
 - perfectly clear
 - sorely tempted
 - 10 deeply regret
 - absolutely
 - 6 perfectly
 - completely
- strongly
- 3 entirely wildly
- 8 fully 9 firmly
- safely
- 10 greatly

4	1	late	6	hard
	2	easy	7	Surely
	3	hardly	8	rightly
	4	lately	9	easily
	5	right	10	sure

Reading

- 1 1 T
 - 2 F His working class background meant that his parents wanted him to aspire to a profession, e.g. being an accountant, a lawyer, a dentist, or a doctor.
 - 3 F Her governess was interested in Penelope's desire to become a writer, and so wrote to Somerset Maugham asking for his advice as to what she should do to become a writer.
 - 4 F He joked around like other kids, but didn't write jokes.
 - 5 T
 - 6 F Plots change as new ideas occur during the writing process.
 - 7 F He'shakes' (= rereads) what he has written and if it still works he's had a good day.
- 2 1 Michael Holroyd, because he is a biographer.
 - 2 P.D. James, because her ideas change as she writes.
 - 3 Wendy Cope, because she is a poet.
 - 4 Michael Morpurgo, because he writes children's books.
 - 5 Penelope Lively, because she already had advice from Somerset Maugham.
 - 6 Ian Rankin, because he changed his mind about his career and followed his dream.
 - 7 Beryl Bainbridge, as she admits her novels are about her own life.
- 3 1 Ian Rankin, an epiphany
 - 2 Wendy Cope, agenda
 - 3 Michael Morpurgo, triggered
 - 4 Penelope Lively, aspiration
 - 5 Ian Rankin's, standard of living
 - 6 Michael Holroyd, come to bits
 - 7 P.D. James, huge enthusiasm
 - 8 Wendy Cope, dead

Vocabulary

1 Positive: famous, firm, frank, assertive, selfconfident, frugal, eloquent Negative: notorious, authoritarian, tactless,

aggressive, cocky, stingy, long-winded

- 2 1 stingy, frugal
 - 2 tactless, frank
 - 3 self-confident, cocky
 - 4 eloquent, long-winded
 - 5 famous, notorious
 - 6 aggressive, assertive
 - 7 firm, authoritarian
- 1 noisy, crowded, downtown
 - 2 /
 - 3 cool, dark, peaceful
 - 4 beautiful, old, wooden
 - 5 /
 - 6 large, deep
 - 7 long, black, bamboo
 - 8 /

- 9 interesting young
- 10 pale blue, cotton
- 11 long, cold
- 12 V
- 4 1 massive
 - 2 swung back
 - 3 marched
 - 4 demanding to know
 - 5 caught sight of
 - 6 ornate
 - 7 momentarily
 - 8 resplendent
 - 9 turquoise
 - 10 gown
 - 11 cascading
 - 12 refused
 - 13 account for
 - 14 swung round
 - 15 fury
 - 16 crimson
 - 17 all at once
 - 18 drooped
 - 19 desperately
 - 20 forlorn

Prepositions

- 5 1 on, I
 - 2 of, f
 - 3 to, a
 - 4 from, h
 - 5 for, b
 - 6 about, c
 - 7 for, d
 - 8 to, e

 - 9 with, i
 - 10 of, g
 - 11 on, i
- 12 with, k

Unit 3

- 1 2 being, spoiling
 - 3 helping, to sort out
 - 4 to play, being looked after
 - 5 know, to be kept
 - 6 being, go
 - seeing, to be moved
 - 8 not to make, to leave
 - 9 to persuade, to change, getting
 - 10 to pay, doing
- 2 1 X to forget
 - 2 /
 - 3 /
 - 4 X writing
 - 5 /
 - 6 X to charge

 - 7 1

 - 8 X to become
 - 9 X examining
 - 10 /
 - 11 X having
 - 12 /
- 3 2 Sandra has stopped eating meat.
 - 3 I'm Edward, but I'd / would rather be called 'Ted'.
 - 4 Do you feel like going out this evening?
 - Donna reminded me to bring my swimming costume.
 - 6 They can't force you to work overtime.

- 7 We don't mind sharing a taxi with you.
- Why won't you admit to cheating in the exam?
- Babis suggested we stayed / stay at Hotel Maistrali.
- The travel agent said we'd better book early.
- 4 2 playing
- 3 helping
- 4 to have
- 5 to start
- 6 to visit
- having
- 8 to show
- 9 describe
- 10 facing
- 11 saying
- 12 realize 13 to help
- 14 to get
- 15 to take
- 16 stop
- 17 being able to
- 18 to donate
- 19 selling / to sell
- 20 to grow / growing
- 21 missing
- 22 spending
- 23 seeing / to see
- 24 to do

Reading

- 1 a drove an old Volkswagen Beetle
 - b a small farmhouse
 - c more
- 2 a 5 b 3 c 4 d 7 e 2 f 1 g 6
- 3 1 ... donated the vast bulk of his salary to
 - social projects 2 'If I asked people to live as I live, they
 - would kill me.' 3 ... reaffirmed Uruguay as the most
 - socially liberal country in South America. 4 ... spent 14 years in a military prison,
 - much of it in dungeon-like conditions. Mujica cut an impressively unpolished
 - figure. I'm just sick of the way things are.
 - 'We're in an age in which we can't live without accepting the logic of the market."What we have left is the automatization of doing what the market
 - tells us' 8 'We can almost recycle everything now. If we lived within our means - by being prudent - the seven billion people in the world could have everything they
- 4 2 pragmatism 3 notorious

needed.

7 austerity 8 sustainable

f level off

- 4 grudgingly 5 folly
- 9 tagged 10 mattress
- 6 bulk

Vocabulary

- 1 a rise steadily e fluctuate
 - b shoot up c peak
 - d pick up

- 2 a remain stable
 - b decrease gradually
 - c plummet
 - d fall slightly
 - e bottom out
- 3 1 rose steadily
- 2 shot up
 - 3 peaked
 - 4 fell slightly
 - 5 levelling off
 - 6 gradual decrease
 - picked up
 - 8 fell slightly
 - 9 remained stable
- 10 rising steadily / picking up

Phrasal verbs

4	1	-down	7	down
	2	up	8	down
	3	down	9	up
	4	up	10	down
	5	up	11	up
	6	down	12	down

- 5 1 slow down / will slow down, speed up
 - 2 cutting down, save up
 - 3 cooled down, turn up
 - 4 had been bought up / would have been bought up, track down
 - 5 wound up, live down
 - 6 pin ... down, use up
 - 7 shut down / boot up
 - 8 brought down, stand down
 - 9 broke down, set up
 - 10 dumbed down, lighten up
 - 11 run down, do / did ... up
 - 12 traded up, dressed up

Unit 4

- 1 1 must
 - 2 will/must/should
 - 3 should/might/may/could
 - 4 can't
 - 5 can
 - 6 might/may/could
 - 7 won't / can't
 - 8 should/must
- 2 2 d can't have gone
 - 3 g must / should have finished
 - 4 e won't have told
 - 5 b can / could / might have put
 - 6 a could/might have been
 - 7 c should / could have rung
- 3 1 b must 9 h 'll 10 I can't 2 c must 3 a must 11 j can't 4 f should 12 k can 5 d shouldn't 13 n might 6 e should 14 m might 7 i 'll 15 o might
 - 8 g will
- 4 1 I might have guessed
 - 2 | can't be bothered
 - 3 They will keep ringing
 - 4 I must say,
 - 5 You might well ask!

- 6 I should think so too!
- 7 how should I know?
- 8 You can say that again!
- 9 We might as well
- 10 we'll see
- 5 1 we wasted £15
 - 2 as a child
 - 3 I'm putting on too much weight
 - 4 often take me camping
 - 5 be really hot
 - 6 but it would be nice if you did
- 6 1 will
 - 2 can't
 - 3 might
 - 4 will/may
 - 5 mustn't
 - 6 can
 - could 8 wouldn't
 - 9 had to

 - 10 must have
- 11 will have
- 12 needn't have worried
- 13 may have
- 14 should
- 15 mustn't
- 16 didn't have to be
- 17 must have been
- 18 may have
- 19 should have
- 20 could

Vocabulary

- 1 1 long shot
 - 2 sore point
 - 3 foregone conclusion
 - 4 last resort
 - 5 saving grace
 - 6 fine line
 - 7 raw deal
 - 8 wishful thinking
 - 9 itchy feet
 - 10 slippery slope
- 2 1 buzzing 9 roared 2 yap 10 buzzing 3 roared 11 whining 4 rumbling 12 sizzling 5 creaked 13 creaking 6 squealed 14 squealed 15 rumbled
- 7 whine/whining 8 sizzling
- Reading
- 1 1 = trainers, baggy jeans, bomber jacket, baseball cap

16 yapping

- 2 = lapel, sequins, make-up
- 3 = shiny dinner jacket, bow tie, top hat, magic wand
 - a = 1 b = 3 c = 2
- 2 Photo 1 shows Dynamo.
 - 1 a minority interest
 - 2 his public completely confused
 - 3 read people's minds
 - 4 he developed a health problem
 - 5 didn't fit in there
 - 6 was lent some money

- 7 Internet clips
- 8 modest nature
- 9 latecomer to
- 10 different
- 3 1 d 2 f 3 e 4 g 5 a 6 c 7 b

Prepositions

1	from	7	to
2	to	8	as
3	against	9	for
4	into	10	on/about
5	to	11	at
6	on	12	at

Exam practice Units 1-4

Reading and Use of English

Part 1

0	C	foregone	5	D	set
1	A	make	6	A	edgeways
2	В	words			down
3	C	flatter	8	В	profusely
4	D	dying			

Part 2

0	as	13	no
9	has	14	will
10	throughout	15	likel
11	within, in	16	by
12	to		-0.500

Dart 2

art	3		
0	disadvantage	23	being
17	haunted	24	mysterious
18	appearance	21	unwelcome
	regardless	22	supernatural
20	consequently	23	being
21	unwelcome	24	mysterious

22 supernatural Part 4 (2 marks each)

- 25 slowing down | so that I
- 26 do/would you fancy | doing
- 27 first time | Steph's eyesight has
- 28 I'd | had a word with
- 29 kick myself | for forgetting
- 30 cannot be refunded | unless you return

Unit 5

1

2	is	11	have
3	do	12	won't
4	didn't	13	will
5	did	14	was
6	have		could
7	do	16	can
8	wouldn't	17	will
9	did	18	Would

- 2 2 persuaded ... to
 - 3 used to

10 didn't

- 4 're not allowed to
- 5 tried to
- 6 won't be able to
- 3 The translator and the audience.

- 4 1 had to
 - 2 learnt / learned to
 - 3 don't have to
 - 4 tried to
 - 5 expected ... to
 - 6 pretended to
 - 7 told ... to

Reading

- 1 1 autobiographical
- 2 1 T
 - 2 F Felipe and Liz are lifelong travellers.
 - 3 F The incompatibility between them is how differently they travel.
 - 4 T
 - 5 T
 - 6 F Liz doesn't mind the various discomforts of travel, but Felipe hates strange bathrooms, dirty restaurants, uncomfortable trains and foreign beds.
 - 7 F He wanted to stay in Laos because it reminded him of Brazil thirty years ago.
 - 8 F She wants to settle down eventually, when the time comes.
- 3 1 Liz = southern New York State, the more rural sections of central New Jersey, north-western Connecticut, and bits of Eastern Pennsylvania.
 Feline = at the time when the text was
 - Felipe = at the time when the text was written, it would be Laos, but this may change.
 - 2 Felipe. He is the best because he can fit in and settle down anywhere – he learns the language, befriends the locals, etc. But he is also the worst because he hates the discomforts that go hand in hand with travelling.
 - 3 She is restless and curious. She wants to see lots of different places, but always wants to move on and doesn't want to settle anywhere except in the US near her family. She is also able to handle the discomforts of travelling very well.
 - 4 When you settle down and live in one of the places you were visiting.
 - 5 It doesn't matter to Felipe where he is in the world – he can always make a home for himself, whereas for Liz, she enjoys travelling and moving all around.
- 4 1 create a familiar habitat, reassuringly
 - 2 renders him peerless
 - 3 infinitely patient, infinitely curious
 - 4 mishaps and minor disasters
 - 5 instantly, utterly
 - 6 blanched, indefinitely
 - 7 dilettantish

Vocabulary

- 1 ridiculous
- 2 1 mates
 - 2 companion
 - 3 colleagues
 - 4 adores, worships
 - 5 've fancied
 - 6 fell for
 - 7 gossip
 - 8 had a word, 'll let ... know

- 9 chatting
- 10 are ... giggling
- 11 sniggers
- 12 guffaws
- 13 chuckling
- 14 journey
- 15 cruise
- 16 trip
- 17 voyages
- 18 stride
- 19 staggering
- 20 dawdling
- 21 waddle

Phrasal verbs

- 3 1 f tolerate
 - 2 d assimilates
 - 3 c deceived
 - 4 j compensated for
 - 5 b improving
 - 6 i pretending
 - 7 g abolishing
 - 8 h extracted
 - 9 e calculate
 - 10 a communicate
- 4 1 blow up 7 restored
 2 threw up 8 Keeping up
 3 assaulting 9 delayed
 4 surrender 10 escape
 5 stuck up for 11 left out
 6 told me off 12 rejected

Unit 6

- 1 2 he should do is avoid antagonizing the press
 - 3 is the ambassador who antagonizes the press
 - 4 the media did was exaggerate his role in the coup
 - 5 nobody likes is being criticized
 - 6 was the lies (that) she wrote that really annoyed me
 - 7 is / was where she used to work
 - 8 do know why she left Beirut
- 2 The Bank of Scotland is where he works now / It's the Bank of Scotland he works for now
 - 3 What I'd like to know is why he left Barclays / Why he left Barclays is what I'd like to know / Something I'd like to know is why'he left Barclays / The thing I'd like to know is why he left Barclays
 - 4 the pay he did like / he did like the pay / the pay was something he did like
 - 5 it's the historic buildings they come to see / the thing they come to see is the historic buildings / what they come to see is the historic buildings
 - 6 what's also very popular is the theatre / something that's also very popular is the theatre / the theatre's also something that's very popular
 - 7 the theatre really does boost London's economy / the theatre is what really boosts London's economy / the theatre is something that really boosts London's economy
 - 8 something a lot of tourists don't realize is / what a lot of tourists don't realize is / the

- 9 the thing I like to do is get out of the city / something I like to do is get out of the city / what I like to do is get out of the city
- 3 1 Never again will I allow myself to be deceived by him.
 - 2 Seldom does one find someone with such integrity as Harold.
 - 3 Nothing does he love more than counting all his money.
 - 4 Little did he suspect what she was up to.
 - 5 Never before has anyone / anybody spoken to me like that.
 - 6 Nowhere will you find a kinder man.
 - 7 Not only was she rude, (but) she was also really unkind.
 - 8 In no way could her reaction be described as sympathetic.
 - 9 No sooner than one war ended then the Ruritanians started another one.
- 10 Not until she threatened to leave him did he realize the error of his ways.
- 4 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d 5 b
- 5 1 However
 - 2 Wherever, whatever
 - 3 Wherever/Whenever
 - 4 whoever
 - 5 whenever
 - 6 Whoever/Who on earth
 - 7 However
 - 8 whichever

Reading

- Because of the war the women couldn't go to war (only men did) but they were needed to work in the fields.
- 2 a 4 b 3 c 5 d 2 e 6 f 1
- 3 1 When the Women's Land Army was set
 - The minimum age to join the WLA.
 - 3 The number of shillings they earned per week.
 - The time in the morning when the working day often started.
 - 5 The number of hours they worked in the week in the winter and in the summer.
 - 6 The number of WLA volunteers who had carried out their duties by the end of the war.
 - 7 When the WLA was disbanded.
- **4** 1 Because young men had left agricultural work for work in factories, and the men that did work on farms were joining the armed forces and going away to war.
 - 2 They were suspicious and didn't think the girls would be able to do the work. They also didn't think it was the right place for decent young women to be.
 - 3 They complained because the WLA girls had carried out their duties with dedication, skill, and enthusiasm.
 - 4 Because they were desperate to escape city poverty.
 - 5 The posters didn't show how hard the work would be and what the uniform would really look like.
 - 6 They only received rudimentary training.

- 7 They received less money than the men for the same work, they were regarded with indifference and hostility by the farming community, and many felt that the Italian prisoners of war were treated better and given more food than them.
- 8 Many enjoyed the new way of life in the country, they made many lifelong friends, and the role of women in the countryside and elsewhere was changed forever.

5	1	hoe	6	indifference
	2	livestock	7	disbanded
	3	scorn	8	counterparts
	4	was looming		felled
		cursory	10	rudimentary
	-	cuisory		radimentary

Vocabulary

1	2	destruction	9	invade
	3	threaten	10	demolition
	4	attack	11	pacify
	5	assassinate	12	complaint
	6	revolution		terrorize
	7	wound	14	loss
	8	survival	15	injure

- 2 1 conquest, had ... invaded
 - 2 Revolution, attacked
 - 3 was ... wounded / injured, wounds / injuries
 - 4 loss, complaint
 - 5 destruction, be demolished
 - 6 was assassinated, survival
 - 7 Terrorists, threat
 - 8 pacifists

Prepositions

- 3 fallout, fallback, overall, spin-off, breakthrough, breakout, break-up, outcome, downpour, setback, set up, underground, outpatient, upshot, pile-up, outcome, hangout, hangover, hang-up, offspring
- 4 1 underwear
 - 2 underground
 - 3 downpour
 - 4 (across) offspring/(down) overall
 - 5 spin-off
 - 6 upshot
 - 7 outpatient
 - 8 setback
 - 9 breakthrough
 - 10 outcome
 - 11 fallout
 - 12 hangover
 - 13 pile-up

Pronunciation

- 5 1 You're kidding. I thought it was awful.
 - 2 It was all special effects and no story.
 - 3 You're telling me.
 - 4 It was. I didn't understand a word.
 - 5 I didn't know who was chasing who or
 - 6 Not to me. What I need is a recognizable plot.
 - If you call noise and violence exciting.
 - 8 I wouldn't recommend it to anyone.
 - 9 Well, you know him better than I do.
 - 10 If there is a next time.

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

Unit 7

- 1 3 you weren't so stubborn and (you) would listen to my advice (sometimes)
 - 4 hasn't been painted / wasn't painted yellow as was suggested
 - 5 will never / won't ever admit he's wrong sometimes
 - 6 we weren't working when the boss popped in
 - he was / were an expert and had got a degree in linguistics
 - 'd been able to speak English and hadn't misunderstood me
 - Sally hadn't come
 - 10 he'd had to go to prison and pay for his crimes / he'd gone to prison and paid for his crimes
- 2 2 had
 - 3 would (past habit)
 - 4 had
 - 5 would, had (unreal situation)
 - 6 would (past habit)
 - would (unreal situation)
 - 8 would (future in the past)
- 3 1 e wouldn't be driving around
 - 2 d going to suggest
 - 3 g wouldn't play / wouldn't be playing
 - 4 a wouldn't have been given
 - 5 c wouldn't be having
 - 6 b wasn't having / wasn't going to have
 - 7 h didn't have
 - 8 f would have offered
- 4 4 didn't have to
 - 5 're going
 - 6 would
 - hadn't
 - 'd never bought
 - 9 didn't / doesn't know
 - 10 was/is
 - 11 took
 - 12 'd prefer
 - 13 did
 - 14 wouldn't do
 - 15 wouldn't mind
 - 16 did
 - 17 does
 - 18 'd lighten up
 - 19 would
 - 20 was/were/'s
- 21 would guess / would have guessed
- 22 lives / lived
- 23 got/were getting
- 24 'm enjoying

Vocabulary

- 1 1 if ever I saw one
 - 2 if not exactly
 - 3 if ever
 - 4 if any
 - 5 If so
 - 6 As if
 - 7 If not
- 2 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 d 6 j 7 i 8 f 9 h 10 g

1	chirpy	6	an upbeat
2	elated	7	out of sorts
3	wistful	8	despondent
4	bitter	9	in the doldrums
5	gleeful	10	content
1	it lasted	6	out alright
2	in disguise	7	come, go
3	nothing gained	8	late, never
4	on in, look back	9	learn
5	is done, win	10	mind, next time

Phrasal verbs

5	2	catching	7	split
	3	go	8	sneak up
	4	Dream		wear
	5	write	10	keep
	6	verges		.004220

Reading

- 1 The phrase 'Let's make sure he's dead.' The speaker intended for the other person to check for breathing, whereas this was misinterpreted as 'ensure that he is dead' so kill him if not!
- 2 2 e 3 i 4 h 5 f 6 b 7 c 8 a 9 d
- 3 1 F Readers rated the funniest joke from thousands sent in by other readers.
 - 2 T
 - 3 T
 - 4 F The effect of laughter can be seen in many parts of the brain.
 - 5 T
 - 6 T

 - 8 F People ought to laugh as much as they can.
- 4 1 anticipate 6 glazed 7 offensive 2 register 3 immune 8 taboo 4 absurd 9 consensus

Unit 8

5 bonding

- 1 2 D 3 ND 4 ND 5 D 6 ND 7 D 8 ND 9 D 10 D
- 2 b who come from Japan 1
 - c which I wasn't expecting 6
 - d who I've been wanting to introduce you to for ages 2

10 gag

- e when there were hardly any women politicians 9
- whose parents don't set behavioural boundaries 5
- g who you saw me talking to 7
- h who live in glass houses 10
- who is ten years younger than me 3
- whose brains are a bit bigger than women's 8
- 3 The second sentence with whose is more formal.
 - 1 There were hundreds of people at the show, the majority of whom gave the actors a standing ovation.
 - 2 I watched the whole programme, parts of which were very boring.

- 3 He has over 500 friends on Facebook, only a few of whom he knows well.
- 4 I've collected hundreds of recipes, most of which my grandmother gave me.
- 5 He owns three houses, none of which he lives in
- 6 She entered two races, neither of which she won.
- 7 I have two brothers, both of whose wives I get on well with.
- 8 I went to check on the swans, three of whose cygnets had been eaten by a fox.
- 5 which
- 2 where/when
- 6 when
- 3 which
- which
- 4 why
- 7 8 whose
- 5 1 He fed the baby while talking to me on his phone. / While talking to me on the phone, he fed the baby.
 - 2 By investing wisely, they made a fortune. / They made a fortune by investing wisely. / They made a fortune after investing wisely.
 - 3 On arriving at the conference centre, you must register immediately.
 - 4 Since having twins, she's had no time for herself. / She's had no time for herself since having twins.
 - 5 After hearing a storm was coming, we decided not to go sailing. / We decided not to go sailing after hearing a storm was coming.
 - 6 Turn on the burglar alarm before leaving the building. / Before leaving the building, turn on the burglar alarm.
- 6 1 currently working
 - 2 that surprised her
 - 3 While dropping off
 - 4 being asked
 - 5 to be addressed
 - 6 totally unfazed
 - 7 before pinning on
 - 8 labelled
 - 9 where other options
 - 10 the extent to which
 - 11 when describing
 - 12 having been replaced
 - 13 well-respected
 - 14 which of these new pronouns
 - 15 a passing fad

Club.

Reading

- 1 Because the women were wearing trousers of some kind, rather than the dresses or skirts they would normally have worn. Also, their outfits differed from those worn by male football players at the time.
- 2 1 Nellie Hudson: founded the British Ladies' Football Club. Helen Matthews: a goalkeeper who founded the first female Scottish side before joining Nellie Hudson. Nettie J. Honeyball: the name Nellie Hudson was known by. Mrs Graham: the name Helen Matthews

played under. Stuart Gibbs: helped compile the exhibition on the British Ladies' Football

- Colin Yates: historian and organizer of the exhibition.
- 2 'billowing' and 'voluminous'; You can't see the bloomers because they are underwear.
- 3 1 F Female football teams sparked off riots and contributed to greater empowerment for women.
 - 2 T
 - 3 F Their footballing skills are described as 'silky', not their clothes.
 - 4 F It was thought that they would not want their own sisters or daughters 'exhibiting themselves' by playing football.
 - 5 T
 - 6 T
 - 7 F They were banned because of the riots that erupted after the matches.
 - 8 F She moved to England because of the ban in Scotland. She only joined Nellie
- 4 1 clashes, sparked
 - 2 flocked, unladylike spectacle
 - 3 dainty way
 - 4 a furore
 - 5 fixed resolve
 - 6 compiled
- 5 In buttoned-up blouses and billowing bloomers ...
 - But these are the members of Britain's first official female football teams, whose clashes on the field in the 1880s sparked riots off it and ...
 - The pictures, uncovered as part of an exhibition charting the history of women's football, reveal the characters who tackled a man's world for the first
 - However, while thousands flocked to see their matches, by 1895, when these photographs were taken, ... 'The young women presented a pretty appearance on the field ... as well as the dainty way in which the women set them off.
 - Casting aside corsets in favour of voluminous knickerbockers and prim bonnets ...
 - ... it is not surprising that the match was attended by a crowd numbering several thousands, very few of whom would like to have their own sisters or daughters exhibiting themselves on the football
 - At the centre of the furore was the British Ladies' Football Club, which played dozens of games that year.
 - Founded by the enigmatic Nellie Hudson, known as Nettie J. Honeyball, the club fielded teams called North and South, which played against each other.
 - In the North team was Helen Matthews, a goalkeeper who played under the name of Mrs Graham.
 - Stuart Gibbs, 47, who helped compile the exhibition, said ...
 - 'The games often caused anger from men who disliked women doing what, at the time, was a man's job.'

Vocabulary

- 1 2 distant, fresh
 - 3 difficult, awkward
 - 4 overcast, guilty
 - 5 close, recent
 - 6 balanced, high
 - exorbitant, irrational
 - 8 successful, unassuming
 - pale, timid
 - 10 excitable, rough
- 2 1 close 7 bold 2 mild 8 balanced 3 reasonable 9 overcast 4 clear 10 irrational
 - 5 rough 11 vain
 - 6 vain 12 outdated

Prepositions

3	1	from	7	for
	2	to	8	on
	3	upon	9	with
	4	with	10	on, or
	5	of	11	into
	6	with	12	into

Revision Crossword

	F		20	В	3 5	E	45	5	5 E	0		6 D	7 E	A	8 L
9 H	A	L	F		0		A	18	Y	R	10 W	0	N	3	1
	1				11 R	E	L	1	E	s	18		c		G
12 C	R	U	1	13	E		E	ř			14 R		L		Н
Α	198		15	н		15 A	5	K		16 R	E	v	0	L	T
17 R	0	w		0		ı	1		18 B		Р		5		E
R			19 C	0	20 L	ι	21 A	В	0	R	A	T	E		N
Y		22 H		23 T	0		w	100	A		1	1	D		U
	24 T	0			R		25 A	В	5	U	R	D		26 U	P
27 B	1	т	28 T	E	R	ı	Y	18	т	36		I.E.	29 B	100	9
	м	1	E		Y			30 R	100	31 L	E	32 V	E	33 L	
34 F	1	L	L	s		35 L		E	1	1	h	1	gri	36 A	Т
	D		ı	16	37 H	A	N	G	0	v	E	R	0	Т	
	1	idi	38	F	100	Т	ġ.	R	U.S	ε	10.3	A		E	
39 R	40	0	F	28		41 E	V	E	R			42 L	A	5	Т
	N		43 _F	0	R	-		Т	13	44 A	т			T	

Exam practice Units 5–8

Reading and Use of English

Part 1

- 0 to
- 1 missing
- 2 reached 3 educated
- 4 stark
- 5 making
- 6 flexible
- 7 associated
- 8 figures

Part 2

all	4		
0	my	13	one
9	between	14	other
10	which	15	to
11	no	16	are
12	such		

Part 3

0	global	21	imaginative
17	outbreak	22	inventiveness

18 remarkable 23 thrilling 19 hazardous 24 unforgettable

20 powerful

Part 4 (2 marks each)

25 spent all weekend | writing

26 don't stop | working

27 No sooner | had they arrived home

28 wishes she was (were) | a better

29 would rather | you came

30 it's time | we went

Unit 9

1 2 h Surely

3 d To be honest.

4 f At least

5 b Predictably,

6 c No doubt

7 a Admittedly,

8 e Surprisingly,

2 1 it was very hot and full of tourists.

2 your money will lose value.

3 it would have been nice if it had rained a bit less!

4 I don't really care

5 he is our boss.

6 it's got nothing to do with you.

7 commuting will be easier.

8 I'm looking forward to it!

3 1 American

2 No, he sang with a band.

3 18

4 Probably cancer – as this is the charity his legacy supports.

4 1 Naturally,

8 besides,

2 Alarmingly,

9 given that 10 Unusually,

3 Tragically,

4 otherwise

11 inevitably,

5 Above all,

12 aptly enough

6 Apparently,

13 Actually,

7 at least

14 honestly

5 2 after all

3 quite honestly

4 Surely

5 Bizarrely

6 presumably

7 unfortunately

8 Frankly

9 Apparently

10 given that

11 Funnily enough

12 To be fair

13 Anyway

14 clearly

15 Still

Vocabulary

1 2 songwriter R, composer C

3 lead guitarist R, first violinist C

percussionist C, drummer R

5 pianist C, keyboard player R

6 band R, ensemble C

7 choir C, backing vocalists R

8 riff R, motif C

9 guitar legend R, maestro C

10 arrangement C, cover version R

11 quintet C, five-piece band R

12 session musician R, accompanist C

Pronunciation

2 A rare, heir, billionaire, prayer, swear

B view, queue, blew, debut, through

C plea, flee, key, quay, debris

D dough, flow, sew, plateau, foe

3 b foe

h sew

c plateau

i quay flow

d debris e plea

k heir

debut

I flee

dough

4 2 money

8 mate

3 word 4 feet

9 lies 10 pinch

5 thieves

.11 clue

6 wife

12 head

7 look

Phrasal verbs

5 2 feel up to

3 standing in for

4 face up to

5 talk ... out of

6 ended up with

7 come in for

8 put up with

9 go in for

10 pull out of 11 looks up to

12 keep up with

Reading

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

2 1 F He didn't come from a deprived background and his gritty sound came about after he bit off the tip of his tongue.

2 F He wanted to become a journalist or a politician (though he did consider being a teacher when he was younger).

3 F They lost contact for a while when they went to different secondary schools.

5 F He left college early so he didn't graduate.

6 T 7 F They were the two major groups of the

8 F The Queen wasn't there.

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

Unit 10

1 2 was reported to have reached speeds of 44 km per hour

3 was assumed that his speed resulted from an unusually long stride

4 was estimated / has been estimated that 90% of his energy was used combatting wind resistance

5 was thought to have earned more than \$20m a year from sponsorship deals

6 was known to have sometimes eaten chicken nuggets before a big race

was said to be a late riser, getting up at 10.00 most days

8 was reported to have once considered playing for Manchester United

9 was known to have also been a keen cricket player before turning to athletics

10 's / is considered unlikely that anyone will ever beat his 100 m record of 9.58 seconds; 's / is considered unlikely that his 100 m record of 9.58 seconds will ever be

2 3 seemed that the winning cyclist had been using drugs

4 of the patients appeared to have been given placebos

5 would appear that her knee has healed satisfactorily

6 seems to be planning to retire soon

antibiotics appear to be losing their effectiveness

8 seems that his hearing is getting worse

3 2 was thought to be suffering

3 seemed to be

4 was not expected to do

5 was concluded that she was suffering / suffered

6 was supposed to compete / was supposed to be competing

7 appeared to be

8 was judged to be

9 was said to have had / is said to have had / was said to have / has been said to have had / has been said to have

10 is considered to be

11 is also alleged to have exaggerated / has also been alleged to have exaggerated

12 appears to be 13 is known to be / has been known to be

14 are now believed to have been

Reading

1 d 93

2 He was happy with his health at the ages of 13-39, in his 60s, and 86-93.

3 1 60s 6 85 2 40s 7 6-12 3 13-39 8 40s 4 86-93 9 86-93 5 13-39 10 6-12

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

Prepositions

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

2 2 be dealt with

3 were warned / 'd been warned about

4 be accused of

5 be subjected to

6 be forced into 7 be involved in 8 be charged for

9 be congratulated on

10 be held against

Vocabulary

1	1	pinch
	2	winked
	3	shoved
	4	nudged
	5	stroking

- 6 slapping
- 7 Squeeze 8 rub
- 9 patted 10 munching
- 2 2 mouth 3 feet
- 8 thumb 9 arms
- 3 feet 9 arms 4 knees 10 heart 5 lips 11 jaw 6 neck 12 shoulder
- 7 throat
- 3 1 shocked
 - 2 obvious
 - 3 hidden
 - 4 afraid
 - 5 pleasurable
 - 6 go without a plan
 - 7 respect
 - 8 wild
 - 9 ironic
 - 10 work hard
 - 11 accept
 - 12 confrontational

Pronunciation

- 4 1 F 2 F 3 R 4 F 5 R 6 F 7 R 8 F 9 R 10 R
- 5 1 2 isn't it (F)
 - 3 is (F)
 - 4 do (F)
 - 5 don't they (F)
 - 2 1 wasn't (F)
 - 2 did (F)
 - 3 didn't they (F)
 - 4 isn't (R)
 - 3 1 have (R)
 - 2 has (F)
 - 3 doesn't (R)
 - 4 does (F)
 - 4 1 isn't (F)
 - 2 is (F)
 - 3 has (R)
 - 4 was (R)
 - 5 does (R) 6 does (R)
 - 7 Was (R)
 - 8 do (F)

Unit 11

- 1 1 Present Simple / will + infinitive d
 - 2 going to + infinitive b
 - 3 going to + infinitive f
 - 4 will + infinitive e
 - 5 Present Continuous a
 - 6 Future Continuous j
 - 7 Future Continuous i
 - 8 will + infinitive c
 - 9 Future in the past h
 - 10 Future Perfect g

- 2 1 will have exhibited
 - 2 would defeat
 - 3 will be able to
- 4 will have had to 5 have read, will be able to
 - 6 is giving, Will you be going, I'm going, starts, I'll see, I'll give
 - a expected
 - b formal news report
 - c very close in time
 - a will arrive (according to the taxi company's prediction) / arrives (according to the schedule) / is going to (the taxi company has just told me) / will be arriving (that's the time arranged and they are always punctual)
 - b is making (less formal, it's been arranged) / will make (simple fact) / is going to make (it's been announced, but possibly not planned yet) / will be making (it's part of his regular visits)
 - c 'm going to lose (not as imminent)
 - 3 2 a EU ministers are to/are due to meet in Brussels tomorrow.
 - b EU ministers will meet in Brussels tomorrow.
 - 3 a Come quick! The film's about to start!
 - b Come quick! The film is starting/will start/is going to start soon!
 - 4 a Drivers are to be charged more to park in future.
 - b Drivers will be charged/are going to be charged more to park in future.
 - 5 a Roadworks are due to/are to commence on July 24.
 - Roadworks will commence/are commencing on July 24.
 - 6 a The situation isn't good, and it's about to get worse.
 - b The situation isn't good, and it's going to/it will get worse.
 - 7 a The royal couple are due to arrive in Sydney on Friday.
 - b The royal couple will arrive/arrive/are arriving in Sydney on Friday.
 - 4 2 was going to give / was about to give
 - 3 would get / was going to get
 - 4 were about to emigrate / were going to emigrate
 - 5 was due to arrive
 - 6 was ... going to complain / was ... about to complain
 - 7 were about to show / were going to show / were showing me
 - 8 were coming / were going to come

Reading

- a new fail-safe way of connecting by phone
 b
 monitoring our health = c
 learning how to programme for ourselves
 = d
 - using our bodies as passwords = a

2 1 b 2 c 3 d 4 a

- 3 1 Because it is only yours and would only work for you.
 - 2 It was named after the Italian philosopher, Giovanni Pico, who had an extraordinary memory. It would stop working outside your aura field.
 - 3 Because connections can be passed down a line like a bucket of water in a fire.
 - 4 If regular telecom systems failed.
 - 5 They will be implanted.
 - 6 Sensors will predict illnesses so that they can be treated early, before the treatment becomes more expensive.
 - 7 It allows us to control our technology.
 - 8 We can be in control of our own destinies.
- 4 1 come up with
 - 2 junk
 - 3 to get through to
 - 4 have gone down / have failed
 - 5 commonplace
 - 6 spiralled
 - 7 keep up with
 - 8 didn't take to

Phrasal verbs

- 1 go down
- 2 get through
- 3 stood up for
- 4 keep up with
- 5 came up with 6 see through
- 7 Take ... to
- 8 got through
- 9 went down
- 10 come up with
- 11 saw through
- 12 Stand up for
- 13 taken to
- 14 keep up with

Vocabulary

- 1 1 f 2 h 3 b 4 i 5 j 6 a 7 c 8 e 9 d 10 g
- 2 1 is a well-oiled machine
 - 2 are on the same wavelength
 - 3 firing on all cylinders
 - 4 not rocket science
 - 5 throw a spanner in the works
 - 6 light years ahead
 - 7 got our wires crossed
 - 8 blew a fuse
 - 9 reinventing the wheel
 - 10 push the panic button

Pronunciation

3 1 It's about a spelling checker. A lot of words are spelt incorrectly – using a word that sounds the same, but has a different meaning. Because the words exist, the spelling checker won't identify with them as wrong as it can't understand the context of sentences.

- 4 /ai hæv ə 'spelin 'tfekə ıt keim wið mai 'pi:'si: ıt si:ks tə faınd fə: maı rı'vju: mi'steiks ai 'kænnt si:/ /aı straık ə ki: ən taıp ə w3:d and weit fairit tu: sei 'wede at æm ron of rait it fouz mi: streito'wei/ /əz su:n əz ə <u>mı'steik</u> iz <u>meid</u> ıt <u>nəoz bı'fə: tu:</u> loŋ and at kan put di: 'era ratt its in nou wei evo ron/ /ai hæv ran ðis 'pəuim θru:wit aı æm fo: jo: pli:zd tə nəu its 'letə 'pa:fikt in its wei maı 'tfekə təuld mi: səu/
- 5 It came with my PC
 It seeks to find for my review
 Mistakes I cannot see.
 I strike a key and type a word
 And wait for it to say
 Whether I am wrong or right
 It shows me straightaway.
 As soon as a mistake is made
 It knows before too long
 And I can put the error right
 It's in no way ever wrong.
 I have run this poem through it
 I am sure you're pleased to know
 It's letter-perfect in its way
 My checker told me so.
- 6 aloud, allowed groan, grown morning, mourning jeans, genes mussels, muscles berry, bury

7	1	mourning	4	groan
	-	genes	5	allowed
	3	muscles	6	bury

Unit 12

10 as soon as

1	1	as a result	11	while
	2	until	12	when
	3	through	13	Whereas
	4	owing to	14	While
	5	as well as	15	otherwise
	6	As a	16	in order to
		consequence	17	once
	7	all the same,	18	In the end,
	8	so	19	though
	9	Even though	20	Nevertheless,

- 2 Despite having gone / going bankrupt in his 30s, Jeff now runs a very successful online business. / Jeff now runs a very successful online business, despite having gone / going bankrupt in his 30s.
 - 3 I tend to be a bit lazy, whereas my sister Monika is always busy – she can't keep still for a minute. / Whereas I tend to be a bit lazy, my sister Monika is always busy – she can't keep still for a minute.
 - 4 My grandfather can describe in great detail events that took place 50 years ago. However he often can't remember what he had for breakfast!

- 5 Sue is not very well off. Even so, she gives generously to various charities.
- 6 Much as I admire her, I find her difficult to get on with.
- 7 While I don't agree with some of his policies, I think he'd make a good prime minister.
- 8 Buying that house should be a good investment. On the other hand, Katie has to remember that the housing market could collapse.
- 9 Although I don't believe in miracles, his recovery seems to defy medical explanation. / I don't believe in miracles, although his recovery does seem to defy medical explanation.
- 10 It's a bit of a wrench for Gio and Liv to leave Oxford. All the same, they are looking forward to living in Barbados. / They are looking forward to leaving Oxford all the same.

Reading

- 1 1 c 2 b 3 a
- 2 1 F Men often wear similar kinds of clothes in their 40s to the ones they wore in their 20s, but in a larger size, so they are not actually the same clothes.
 - 2 T 3 T 4 T
 - 5 F In their 30s, people re-evaluate their career options.
 - 6 F They make jokes if men attempt to look after their appearance after the age of 40
 - 7 T
 - 8 F Nowadays, leading an active and healthy lifestyle is common at the age of the typical midlife crisis.
- 3 1 e 2 k 3 h 4 j 5 i 6 d 7 a 8 g 9 b 10 c 11 f

Vocabulary

1	1	bitten	6	dawned
	2	foggiest	7	booming
	3	overshadowed	8	slaving
	4	sparked	9	tightened
	5	flooded	10	keeping

- 2 1 Don't worry, it'll be a breeze!
 - 2 No, sorry, I'm snowed under with work already.
 - 3 Yeah, it feels like a cloud hanging over me at the moment.
 - 4 It just came to me in a flash.
 - 5 No, the journalists gave him a really good
 - 6 Yes. It meant that it all ended on a really sour note.
 - 7 Yes, it's gone back to being a hot topic at the moment.
 - 8 Me neither. He seems a shady character.
 - 9 Yes, it's certainly given me some food for thought.
 - 10 Yes. It was a whirlwind romance!

3	1	clockwork	7	horse
	2	book	8	light, log
	3	wildfire	9	a house on fire
	4	glove	10	hot cakes
	5	leaf	11	sore thumb
	6	a sieve	12	charm
4	1	houses	6	gold
	2	sheet	7	old boots
	3	bone	8	clockwork
	4	mustard	9	mud
	5	pancake	10	feather

Revision

- 5 1 X I'm frozen. I've been working outside.
 - 2 X The experiment went wrong and had to be terminated.
 - 3 /
 - 4 /
 - 5 X I know the traffic noise makes it difficult, but please try to pay attention.
 - 6 X We didn't need to rush to get to the airport, so we took the scenic route.
 - 7 X It may / might not be warm and sunny tomorrow, so bring something warm to wear.
 - 8 /
 - 9 X I'm not enjoying this work trip much. Then again, I wasn't expecting to.
 - 10 X Rarely have I encountered such rude staff in a four-star hotel.
 - 11 /
- 12 X We'd rather you hadn't brought Jo along last night.
- 13
- 14 X As/While I was walking over the bridge, my camera fell in the river!
- 15 X You should go to Ganema beach when you visit Serifos. Mind you, it's not easy to find!
- 16 /
- 17 /
- 18 X It has been alleged that he took money in return for political favours. / He is alleged to have taken money in return for political favours.
- 19 X I'm about to get really angry!
- 20 /

Prepositions

- 6 1 by 2 with 3 out of 4 in 5 at
- 7 1 hindsight, turn
 - 2 chance, design
 - 3 ease, place
 - 4 advance, a disadvantage
 - 5 time, guess
 - 6 tears, common
 - 7 sight, luck
 - 8 reach

Exam practice Units 9-12

Reading and Use of English

Part 1

- 0 C effect 5 D share 1 B composed 6 A acquaintances 2 C known 7 C response 3 D responsible 8 A versions
- 4 B opposite

Part 2

- 0 being 13 would 14 stuff 9 were 10 wait 15 up 11 you 16 work 12 Nevertheless
- Part 3

0	obsessed	21	unable
17	irresistible	22	isolation
18	applications	23	unknown
19	simulation	24	excitement
20	anual alaniani		

20 psychological

Part 4 (2 marks each)

- 25 is thought | to have affected 26 as not | to fall
- 27 will accept me | provided (that)
- 28 appears | to have been
- 29 from now | I will have finished
- 30 and | as a consequence she

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past Simple Past	participle	Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was / were	been	leave	left	left
beat	beat	beaten	lend	lent	lent
become	became	become	let	let	let
begin	began	begun	lie	lay	lain
bend	bent	bent	light	lighted / lit	lighted / lit
bite	bit	bitten	lose	lost	lost
blow	blew	blown	make	made	made
break	broke	broken	mean	meant	meant
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
build	built	built	must	had to	had to
buy	bought	bought	, pay	paid	paid
can	could	been able	put	put	put
catch	caught	caught	read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
choose	chose	chosen	ride	rode	ridden
come	came	come	ring	rang	rung
cost	cost	cost	rise	rose	risen
cut	cut	cut	run	ran	run
dig	dug	dug	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
draw	drew	drawn	sell	sold	sold
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	set	set	set
drive	drove	driven	shake	shook	shaken
eat	ate	eaten	shine	shone	shone
fall	fell	fallen		shot	shot
feed	fed	fed	shoot		
feel	felt	felt	show	showed	shown
			shut	shut	shut
fight	fought	fought	sing	sang	sung
find fit	found	found	sink	sank	sunk
	fit	fit	sit	sat	sat
fly	flew	flown	sleep	slept	slept
forget	forgot	forgotten	slide	slid	slid
forgive	forgave	forgiven	speak	spoke	spoken
freeze	froze	frozen	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	spoil	spoiled / spoilt	
give	gave	given	spread	spread	spread
go	went	been / gone	stand	stood	stood
grow	grew	grown	steal	stole	stolen
hang	hanged / hung	hanged / hung	stick	stuck	stuck
have	had	had	swim	swam	swum
hear	heard	heard	take	took	taken
hide	hid	hidden	teach	taught	taught
hit	hit	hit	tear	tore	torn
hold	held	held	tell	told	told
hurt	hurt	hurt	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown
kneel	knelt	knelt	understand	understood	understood
know	knew	known	wake	woke	woken
lay	laid	laid	wear	wore	worn
lead	led	led	win	won	won
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	write	wrote	written



Great Clarendon Street, Oxford, 0x2 6DP, United Kingdom

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide. Oxford is a registered trade mark of Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2019
The moral rights of the author have been asserted
First published in 2019
2023 2022 2021 2020 2019
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted by law, by licence or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this work in any other form and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Links to third party websites are provided by Oxford in good faith and for information only. Oxford disclaims any responsibility for the materials contained in any third party website referenced in this work

ISBN: 978 0 19 454794 9

Printed in China

This book is printed on paper from certified and well-managed sources

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Back cover photograph: Oxford University Press building/David Fisher Front cover photographs: Shutterstock (male wearing sunglasses/FXQuadro), Getty Images (busy market/Weedezign).

The publisher would like to thank the following for their permission to reproduce photographs: Alamy pp.15 (Wendy Cope/Geraint Lewis), 16 (Raga Jose Fuste/ Prisma Bildagentur AG), 32 (Florence/Jan Wlodarczyk), 45 (homeless person/ Fotomaton), 61 (Roger Cracknell 01/classic), 70 (Ray Kurzweil/Trevor Collens), 79 (couple at a festival/Malcolm McDougall); Axiom p.45 (child and high rises/ Timothy Allen/AxiomPhotographic.com); Camera Press p.15 (Ian Rankin/Clara Molden/Telegraph, Penelope Lively/Clara Molden, Michael Holroyd/Eamonn McCabe), 29 (Dynamo bus trick), 62 (Mick Jagger at school); Cartoonstock pp.10 (Mike Baldwin), 40 (Ron Morgan), 68 (Mike Baldwin), 75 (Roy Delgado); Conde Nast p.48 (Mike Twohy); Corbis p.21 (Jose Mujica in panama hat/Sergio Goya/dpa, Jose Mujica in car/Ivan Franco/epa, Jose Mujica at the UN/Justin Lane/ epa), 35 (train in Laos/Bertrand Rieger/Hemis, terraced fields/Tim Clayton); Getty Images pp.12 (Cultura RM/Jason Butcher), 13 (home office/Peter Cade), 14 (Beryl Bainbrudge/Penny Tweedie/Documentary Value), 15 (Michael Morpurgo/Tim Whitby, PD James/Tim Whitby/WireImage), 21 (Jose Mujica with crowds/Claudio Reyes/AFP, Jose Mujica with dog/Dante Fernandez/LatinContent), 34 (Elizabeth M. Gilbert/Jeremy Liebman/Contour by Getty Images), 35 (Laos bus/Lonely Planet Images), 38 (battle scene 1807/Fine Art Images/Heritage Images), 41 (Land Girls working/Ministry of Information Photo Division Photographer/IWM via Getty Images), 63 (band in studio/David Farrell, Rolling Stones 1963/Terry O'Neill, Mick Jagger 2014/Ragnar Singsaas/WireImage), 77 (Steve Ogle), 79 (man and car/ Juan Silva); Imperial War Museums p.41 (Land Army poster); Kobal p.43 (Fast and Furious 6/Universal 2013); Oxford University Press pp.9 (robot/Colin Anderson), 25 (nullplus); Mary Evans Picture Library p.53 (Nellie Hudson/Illustrated London News Ltd); PA Images p.28 (Dynamo/Suzan/EMPICS Entertainment), 65 (Monique Van der Vorst cycling/MATHILDE DUSOL/AP, Monique Van der Vorst standing/ BAS CZERWINSKI/AP); Rex Features p.28 (Las Vegas magicians/The Incredible Burt Wonderstone/2013/Moviestore), 29 (Dynamo water trick), 64 (NIVIERE/ CHAMUSSY/SIPA); South West News Service p.52 (The British Ladies' Football club 1875, women playing football match), 53 (Helen Matthews), 66 (Charles Eugster), 67 (Charles Eugster water-skiing); Shutterstock p.11 (Creativa Images), 23 (g-stockstudio), 24 (Gts), 26 (cream/Pakawat Suwannaket, woman/Valua Vitaly), 28 (magician with top hat/Ljupco Smokovski), 43 (audience/BlueSkyImage), 49 (man laughing), 60 (posztos), 72 (nopporn), 79 (fit woman/michaeljung), 80 (Jes2u.photo).

With thanks to: Egmont UK Ltd p.15 (Cover design from The Ghost of Thomas Kempe by Penelope Lively. Cover illustration by Oliver Burston. Cover design © 2006. Published by Egmont UK Ltd London and used with permission, Cover design from War Horse by Michael Morpurgo. Cover design copyright © Egmont UK Ltd. Published by Egmont UK Ltd and used with permission); Faber and Faber p.15 (Family Values by Wendy Cope, Innocent Blood by p.D. James); Little Brown p.14 (Beryl Bainbridge/The Dressmaker book cover); Neha Gupta p.19; Rob McBride p.76 (TreeHunter.co.uk); The Orion Publishing Group, London p.15 (Ian Rankin/Exit Music book cover); The Painting Fool p.9 (painting of a chair); Professor Ross King p.9 (Adam the robot scientist/© Aberystwyth University); The Random House Group Limited p.15 (Lytton Strachey book cover/© National Portrait Gallery – Used by arrangement with The Random House Group Limited); The Wylie Agency (UK) Limited p.34 (Elizabeth and Felipe posing with woman/photograph from COMMITTED by Elizabeth Gilbert. Copyright © 2010, Elizabeth Gilbert); Zach Sobiech p.59 (both/Jeff Dunn).

Illustrations by: Ian Baker pp.8, 33, 44, 49, 69, 71, 74; Fausto Bianchi/Beehive Illustration p.17, 54; Thomas Croft pp.13 (speech); Mark Duffin p.37; Melvyn Evans pp.7; Roger Penwill pp.27, 36, 46, 47, 81; Martin Sanders p.51.

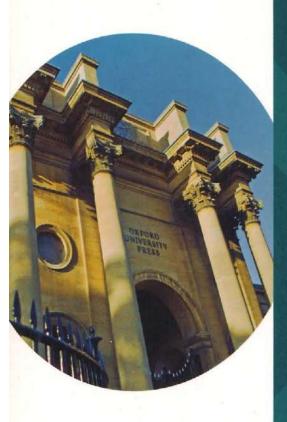
The authors and publisher are grateful to those who have given permission to reproduce the following extracts and adaptations of copyright material: p.15 excerpts from 'On writing: authors reveal the secrets of their craft' from theguardian.com, 26 March 2011. © Guardian News & Media Ltd 2018. Reproduced by permission; p.20 From 'Uruguay's president José Mujica: no palace, no motorcade, no frills' by Jonathan Watts Montevideo, theguardian.com, 13 December 2013. @ Guardian News & Media Ltd 2018. Reproduced by permission; p.34 excerpt(s) from COMMITTED: A SKEPTIC MAKES PEACE WITH MARRIAGE by Elizabeth Gilbert, copyright @ 2010 by Elizabeth Gilbert. Reproduced by permission of Bloomsbury Publishing plc; p.34 excerpt(s) from COMMITTED: A SKEPTIC MAKES PEACE WITH MARRIAGE by Elizabeth Gilbert, copyright © 2010 by Elizabeth Gilbert. Used by permission of Viking Books, an imprint of Penguin Publishing Group, a division of Penguin Random House LLC. All rights reserved; p.51 extract adapted from @ 'He, she or ze: pronouns really are personal now' by Alexandra Frean, thetimes.co.uk, 29 August 2014. Reprinted with permission of News Licensing; p.52 extract from 'Kicking up a fuss, the first female footballers wearing blouses and bloomers who sparked riots when they took the field' by David Wilkes, The Daily Mail, 9 December 2011. Reproduced by permission of Solo Syndication; p.56 extract from 'Mothers working part-time hit hard by gender pay gap, study shows women more likely to juggle work and childcare than male partners, stalling their pay progression' by Richard Partington, theguardian.com, 5 February 2018. © Guardian News & Media Ltd 2018. Reproduced by permission; p.56 excerpt from 'Letter from Africa: Parenting culture clash' by Elizabeth Ohene, bbc.co.uk, 5 November 2017. © BBC News. Reprinted with permission; p.82 extract adapted from 'It's intoxicating - I became obsessed: Has fitness gone too far?' by Nicole Mowbray, theguardian.com, 30 September 2017. © Guardian News & Media Ltd. Reprinted with permission; p.83 extract from 'Experience: I went on a mission to Mars' by Romain Charles, theguardian.com, 24 February 2012. © Guardian News & Media Ltd. Reprinted with permission.

Although every effort has been made to trace and contact copyright holders before publication, this has not been possible in some cases. We apologize for any apparent infringement of copyright and if notified, the publisher will be pleased to rectify any errors or omissions at the earliest opportunity.

Oxford University Press is the world's authority on the English language.

As part of the University of Oxford, we are committed to furthering English language learning worldwide.

We continuously bring together our experience, expertise and research to create resources such as Headway, helping millions of learners of English to achieve their potential.



Headway

Advanced Workbook with key

Trusted worldwide. Inspired by you.

Headway 5th edition provides fresh, relevant English instruction needed for success today.

Join over 100 million students who have studied with Headway's perfectly-balanced grammar and skills syllabus, developed by award-winning authors Liz and John Soars.

What's inside your Advanced Workbook?

Exclusive practice to match each unit of the Student's Book:

- Language focus and Vocabulary activities provide support, practice and revision for higher level study
- Regular Phrasal verbs and Prepositions activities extend students' knowledge of vocabulary in use
- Exam practice sections prepare students for success in a range of English language examinations.

PLUS download all Workbook audio and extend learning online with the Student's Book Online Practice.



headwayonline.com



UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com/elt



