

THIRD EDITION

SUMMIT 2A

JOAN SASLOW ALLEN ASCHER

with WORKBOOK

Summit: English for Today's World Level 2A with Workbook, Third Edition

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Student Book

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Workbook

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این فایل توسط آموزشگاه زبان ملل، تهیه و تنظیم شده است

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

UNIT	COMMUNICATION GOALS	VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR
UNIT 1 Dreams and Goals PAGE 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask about someone's background Discuss career and study plans Compare your dreams and goals in life Describe job qualifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job applications Collocations for career and study plans Describing dreams and goals <p>Word Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collocations with <u>have</u> and <u>get</u> for qualifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simultaneous and sequential past actions: review and expansion Completed and uncompleted past actions closely related to the present <p>GRAMMAR BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing past actions and events: review Stative verbs: non-action and action meanings
UNIT 2 Character and Responsibility PAGE 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the consequences of lying Express regret and take responsibility Explore where values come from Discuss how best to help others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking or avoiding responsibility Philanthropic work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjective clauses: review and expansion "Comment" clauses <p>GRAMMAR BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjective clauses: overview Grammar for Writing: adjective clauses with quantifiers Grammar for Writing: reduced adjective clauses
UNIT 3 Fears, Hardships, and Heroism PAGE 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express frustration, empathy, and encouragement Describe how fear affects you physically Discuss overcoming handicaps and hardships Examine the nature of heroism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing frustration, empathy, and encouragement Physical effects of fear <p>Word Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using parts of speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clauses with <u>no matter</u> Using <u>so ... (that)</u> or <u>such ... (that)</u> to explain results <p>GRAMMAR BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embedded questions: review and common errors Non-count nouns made countable Nouns used in both countable and uncountable sense
UNIT 4 Getting Along with Others PAGE 38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss how to overcome shortcomings Acknowledge inconsiderate behavior Explain how you handle anger Explore the qualities of friendship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortcomings Expressing and controlling anger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverb clauses of condition Cleft sentences: review and expansion <p>GRAMMAR BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grammar for Writing: more conjunctions and transitions Cleft sentences: more on meaning and use
UNIT 5 Humor PAGE 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the health benefits of laughter Respond to something funny Analyze what makes us laugh Explore the limits of humor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ways to respond to jokes and other funny things Common types of jokes Practical jokes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect speech: backshifts in tense and time expressions Questions in indirect speech <p>GRAMMAR BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperatives in indirect speech Changes to pronouns and possessives <u>Say</u>, <u>tell</u>, and <u>ask</u> Other reporting verbs

CONVERSATION STRATEGIES	LISTENING / PRONUNCIATION	READING	WRITING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use <u>Thanks for asking</u> to express appreciation for someone's interest. Use <u>Correct me if I'm wrong, but ...</u> to tentatively assert what you believe about someone or something. Say <u>I've given it some thought and ...</u> to introduce a thoughtful opinion. Informally ask for directions by saying <u>Steer me in the right direction</u>. Say <u>As a matter of fact</u> to present a relevant fact. Offer assistance with <u>I'd be more than happy to</u>. Say <u>I really appreciate it</u> to express gratitude. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to activate vocabulary Listen for main ideas Listen to confirm content Listen for supporting details Listen to infer <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence stress and intonation: review 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An application for employment An article about two famous people An article about good and bad interview behavior A job advertisement A résumé <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Confirm information Apply ideas 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a traditional cover letter to an employer <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A formal cover letter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admit having made a mistake by apologizing with <u>I'm really sorry, but ...</u> Confirm that someone agrees to an offer with <u>if that's OK</u>. Use <u>That's really not necessary</u> to politely turn down an offer. Take responsibility for a mistake by saying <u>Please accept my apology</u>. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to infer information Listen to support an opinion Listen for main ideas Listen to classify Listen to confirm content Listen for point of view Listen to summarize Listen to draw conclusions <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphatic stress and pitch to express emotion 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A survey about taking or avoiding responsibility An article about lying A textbook article about the development of values Dictionary entries Short biographies <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Relate to personal experience Classify vocabulary using context Critical thinking 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a college application essay <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictive and non-restrictive adjective clauses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask <u>Is something wrong?</u> to express concern about someone's state of mind. Ask <u>What's going on?</u> to show interest in the details of someone's problem. Begin an explanation with <u>Well, basically</u> to characterize a problem in few words. Say <u>Hang in there</u> to offer support to someone facing a difficulty. Say <u>Anytime</u> to acknowledge someone's appreciation and minimize what one has done. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to predict Listen to activate parts of speech Listen for details Listen to retell a story Listen to summarize <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vowel reduction to /ə/ 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A self-test about how fearful you are Interview responses about how fear affects people physically An article about Marlee Matlin Profiles of three heroes <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Understand meaning from context Summarize 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a short report about a dangerous or frightening event <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing adverbial clauses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce an uncomfortable topic with <u>there's something I need to bring up</u>. Say <u>I didn't realize that</u> to acknowledge a complaint about your behavior. Use <u>I didn't mean to ...</u> to apologize for and summarize someone's complaint. Say <u>On the contrary</u> to assure someone that you don't feel the way they think you might. Say <u>I can see your point</u> to acknowledge someone's point of view. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to activate grammar Listen to summarize the main idea Listen to infer information Listen to draw conclusions <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting emphatic stress 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profiles about people's shortcomings Descriptions of different workshops An article on friendship <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Understand meaning from context Apply ideas Relate to personal experience 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a three-paragraph essay presenting a solution to a common shortcoming <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional topic sentences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclaim <u>You've got to see this!</u> to urge someone to look at something. Introduce a statement with <u>Seriously</u> to insist someone not hesitate to take your suggestion. Say <u>That's priceless</u> to strongly praise something. Agree informally with <u>Totally</u>. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to activate vocabulary Listen to summarize Listen to take notes Listen to apply ideas <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intonation of sarcasm 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A self-test about your sense of humor An article about the health benefits of laughter An article about the theories of humor Descriptions of practical jokes <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Critical thinking Classify 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a true or imaginary story <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing dialogue

UNIT	COMMUNICATION GOALS	VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR
UNIT 6 Troubles While Traveling PAGE 62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe some causes of travel hassles Express gratitude for a favor while traveling Discuss staying safe on the Internet Talk about lost, stolen, or damaged property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel nouns Word Study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past participles as noun modifiers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreal conditional sentences: continuous forms Unreal conditional statements with <i>if it weren't for ... / if it hadn't been for ...</i> GRAMMAR BOOSTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conditional: summary and extension
UNIT 7 Mind Over Matter PAGE 74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest that someone is being gullible Examine superstitions for believability Talk about the power of suggestion Discuss phobias 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ways to express disbelief Expressions with <i>mind</i> Word Study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noun and adjective forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns: indefinite, definite, unique, and generic meaning (review and expansion) Indirect speech: <i>it</i> + a passive reporting verb GRAMMAR BOOSTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article usage: summary Definite article: additional uses More non-count nouns with both a countable and an uncountable sense Grammar for Writing: indirect speech with passive reporting verbs
UNIT 8 Performing at Your Best PAGE 86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss your talents and strengths Suggest ways to boost intelligence Explain how you produce your best work Describe what makes someone a "genius" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressions to describe talents and strengths Adjectives that describe aspects of intelligence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using auxiliary <i>do</i> for emphatic stress The subjunctive GRAMMAR BOOSTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grammar for Writing: emphatic stress Infinitives and gerunds in place of the subjunctive
UNIT 9 What Lies Ahead? PAGE 98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the feasibility of future technologies Evaluate applications of innovative technologies Discuss how to protect our future environment Examine future social and demographic trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative technologies Ways to express a concern about consequences Describing social and demographic trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The passive voice: the future, the future as seen from the past, and the future perfect The passive voice in unreal conditional sentences GRAMMAR BOOSTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grammar for Writing: when to use the passive voice
UNIT 10 An Interconnected World PAGE 110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> React to news about global issues Describe the impact of foreign imports Discuss the pros and cons of globalization Suggest ways to avoid culture shock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phrasal verbs to discuss issues and problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separability of transitive phrasal verbs GRAMMAR BOOSTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phrasal verbs: expansion

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CONVERSATION STRATEGIES	LISTENING / PRONUNCIATION	READING	WRITING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask a stranger for help with <u>I wonder if you could do me a favor</u>. Agree to offer assistance with <u>How can I help?</u> Confirm willingness to perform a favor with <u>I'd be happy to</u>. Introduce a statement of relief with <u>It's a good thing</u>. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to infer Listen to activate grammar Listen for main ideas Listen to confirm content Listen to understand meaning from context Listen for details Listen to summarize <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular past participle endings Reduction in perfect modals 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A travel tips contest Interview responses about travel hassles An article about the dangers of public Wi-Fi <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Understand meaning from context Paraphrase Find supporting details 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write an essay comparing and contrasting two means of transportation <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comparison and contrast essay
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call someone's attention to an outrageous claim with <u>Can you believe this?</u> Express surprise at someone's gullibility with <u>Oh, come on</u>. Use <u>That's got to be</u> to underscore a conclusion. Add <u>I guess</u> to an opinion one isn't sure about. Express extreme agreement to another's opinion with <u>You can say that again</u>. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen for details Listen to confirm content Listen to summarize Listen to infer <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking sounds 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A website about superstitions An article about the placebo and nocebo effects <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Infer meaning Draw conclusions Critical thinking 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a four-paragraph essay on superstitions <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject / verb agreement: expansion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say <u>Guess what?</u> to introduce exciting news. Use <u>I can't make up my mind between ...</u> to signal indecision. Use <u>I wouldn't say ...</u> to express modesty or doubt. Support a statement or point of view with <u>I've been told that</u>. Provide support for someone's decision with <u>I don't think you can go wrong</u>. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen for main ideas Listen to infer Listen for supporting details Listen to draw conclusions <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphatic stress with auxiliary verbs 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A quiz on emotional intelligence An article on whether intelligence can be increased An article on staying on target <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Apply ideas Relate to personal experience 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a three-paragraph essay about the challenges of staying focused <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining cause and result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use <u>For one thing</u> to introduce an important first argument. Say <u>Well, if you ask me ...</u> to offer an opinion. Use <u>I mean</u> to clarify what you just said. Say <u>I see your point</u> to concede the value of someone else's opinion. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to activate vocabulary Listen to identify point of view Listen to confirm content Listen to infer information Listen to draw conclusions <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading aloud 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A survey on future predictions An article on how people in the past envisioned the future An article on what some people are doing to protect the environment Dictionary entries <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Understand meaning from context Draw conclusions 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a four- or five-paragraph essay about the future <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The thesis statement in a formal essay
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin a statement with <u>Can you believe ...</u> to introduce surprising, exciting, or disturbing information. Use <u>But on the bright side</u> to change a negative topic to something more positive. Begin a statement with <u>It just goes to show you ...</u> to emphasize a point. Say <u>Well, that's another story</u> to acknowledge a positive or negative change of topic. Begin a statement with <u>You'd think ...</u> to express frustration with a situation. 	<p>Listening Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to activate vocabulary Listen to summarize Listen to confirm information Listen to understand meaning from context Listen to draw conclusions <p>PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intonation of tag questions 	<p>Texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A quiz on English in today's world News stories about global issues and problems People's opinions about foreign imports An article about the pros and cons of globalization <p>Skills / strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand idioms and expressions Understand meaning from context Identify supporting ideas Interpret information in a graph 	<p>Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a four-paragraph essay to rebut an opposing view about globalization <p>Skill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebutting an opposing point of view

What is *Summit*?

Summit is a two-level high-intermediate to advanced communicative course that develops confident, culturally fluent English speakers able to navigate the social, travel, and professional situations they will encounter as they use English in their lives. *Summit* can follow the intermediate level of any communicative series, including the four-level *Top Notch* course.

Summit delivers immediate, demonstrable results in every class session through its proven pedagogy and systematic and intensive recycling of language. Each goal- and achievement-based lesson is tightly correlated to the Can-Do Statements of the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR). The course is fully benchmarked to the Global Scale of English (GSE).

Each level of *Summit* contains material for 60 to 90 hours of classroom instruction. Its full array of additional print and digital components can extend instruction to 120 hours if desired. Furthermore, the entire *Summit* course can be tailored to blended learning with its integrated online component, *MyEnglishLab*. *Summit* offers more ready-to-use teacher resources than any other course available today.

NEW This third edition represents a major revision of content and has a greatly increased quantity of exercises, both print and digital. Following are some key new features:

- **Conversation Activator Videos** to build communicative competence
- **Discussion Activator Videos** to increase quality and quantity of expression
- A **Test-Taking Skills Booster** (and **Extra Challenge Reading Activities**) to help students succeed in the reading and listening sections of standardized tests
- An **Understand Idioms and Expressions** section in each unit increases the authenticity of student spoken language

Award-Winning Instructional Design*

Demonstrable confirmation of progress

Every two-page lesson has a clearly stated communication goal and culminates in a guided conversation, free discussion, debate, presentation, role play, or project that achieves the goal. Idea framing and notepadding activities lead students to confident spoken expression.

Cultural fluency

Summit audio familiarizes students with a wide variety of native and non-native accents. Discussion activities reflect the topics people of diverse cultural backgrounds talk about in their social and professional lives.

Explicit vocabulary and grammar

Clear captioned illustrations and dictionary-style presentations, all with audio, take the guesswork out of meaning and ensure comprehensible pronunciation. Grammar is embedded in context and presented explicitly for form, meaning, and use. The unique "Recycle this Language" feature encourages active use of newly learned words and grammar during communication practice.

Active listening syllabus

More than 50 listening tasks at each level of *Summit* develop critical thinking and crucial listening comprehension skills such as listen for details, main ideas, confirmation of content, inference, and understand meaning from context.

Conversation and Discussion Activators

Memorable conversation models with audio provide appealing natural social language and conversation strategies essential for post-secondary learners. Rigorous Conversation Activator and Discussion Activator activities with video systematically stimulate recycling of social language, ensuring it is not forgotten. A unique Pronunciation Booster provides lessons and interactive practice, with audio, so students can improve their spoken expression.

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Summit teaches the conventions of correct English writing so students will be prepared for standardized tests, academic study, and professional communication. Lessons cover key writing and rhetorical skills such as using parallel structure and avoiding sentence fragments, run-on sentences, and comma splices. Intensive work in paragraph and essay development ensures confident and successful writing.

Reading skills and strategies

Each unit of *Summit* builds critical thinking and key reading skills and strategies such as paraphrasing, drawing conclusions, expressing and supporting an opinion, and activating prior knowledge. Learners develop analytical skills and increase fluency while supporting their answers through speaking.

*We wish you and your students enjoyment and success with **Summit**. We wrote it for you.*

Joan Saslow and Allen Ascher

**Summit* is the recipient of the Association of Educational Publishers' Distinguished Achievement Award.

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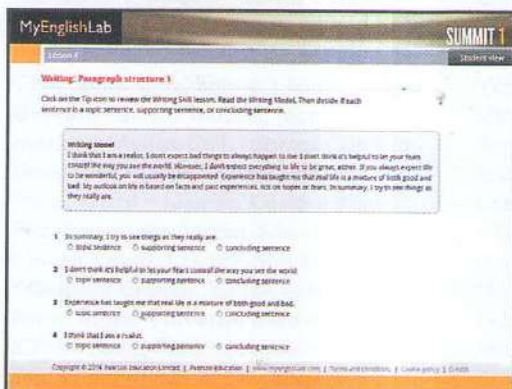
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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Joan Saslow

Joan Saslow has taught in a variety of programs in South America and the United States. She is author or coauthor of a number of widely used courses, some of which are *Ready to Go*, *Workplace Plus*, *Literacy Plus*, and *Top Notch*. She is also author of *English in Context*, a series for reading science and technology. Ms. Saslow was the series director of *True Colors* and *True Voices*. She has participated in the English Language Specialist Program in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Allen Ascher

Allen Ascher has been a teacher and teacher trainer in China and the United States, as well as academic director of the intensive English program at Hunter College. Mr. Ascher has also been an ELT publisher and was responsible for publication and expansion of numerous well-known courses including *True Colors*, *NorthStar*, the *Longman TOEFL Preparation Series*, and the *Longman Academic Writing Series*. He is coauthor of *Top Notch*, and he wrote the "Teaching Speaking" module of *Teacher Development Interactive*, an online multimedia teacher-training program.

Ms. Saslow and Mr. Ascher are frequent presenters at professional conferences and have been coauthoring courses for teens, adults, and young adults since 2002.

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Cris Asperti, CEL LEP, São Paulo, Brazil • **Diana Alicia Ávila Martínez**, CUEC, Monterrey, Mexico • **Shannon Brown**, Nagoya University of Foreign Studies, Nagoya, Japan • **Cesar Byrd**, Universidad ETAC Campus Chalco, Mexico City, Mexico • **Maria Claudia Campos de Freitas**, Metalanguage, São Paulo, Brazil • **Alvaro Del Castillo Alba**, CBA, Santa Cruz, Bolivia • **Isidro Castro Galván**, Instituto Teocalli, Monterrey, Mexico • **Melisa Celi**, Idiomas Católica, Lima, Peru • **Carlos Celis**, CEL LEP, São Paulo, Brazil • **Jussara Costa e Silva**, Prize Language School, São Paulo, Brazil • **Inara Couto**, CEL LEP, São Paulo, Brazil • **Gemma Crouch**, ICPNA Chiclayo, Peru • **Ingrid Valverde Díaz del Olmo**, ICPNA Cusco, Peru • **Jacqueline Díaz Esquivel**, PROULEX, Guadalajara, Mexico • **Maria Eid Ceneviva**, CBA, Cochabamba, Bolivia • **Erika Licia Esteves Silva**, Murphy English, São Paulo, Brazil • **Cristian Garay**, Idiomas Católica, Lima, Peru • **Miguel Angel Guerrero Pozos**, PROULEX, Guadalajara, Mexico • **Anderson Francisco Guimarães Maia**, Centro Cultural Brasil Estados Unidos, Belém, Brazil • **Cesar Guzmán**, CAADI Monterrey, Mexico • **César Iván Hernández Escobedo**, PROULEX, Guadalajara, Mexico • **Robert Hinton**, Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan • **Segundo**

Huanambal Díaz, ICPNA Chiclayo, Peru • **Chandra Víctor Jacobs Sukahai**, Universidad de Valle de México, Monterrey, Mexico • **Yeni Jiménez Torres**, Centro Colombo Americano Bogotá, Colombia • **Simon Lees**, Nagoya University of Foreign Studies, Nagoya, Japan • **Thomas LeViness**, PROULEX, Guadalajara, Mexico • **Amy Lewis**, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan • **Luz Libia Rey**, Centro Colombo Americano, Bogotá, Colombia • **Diego López**, Idiomas Católica, Lima, Peru • **Junior Lozano**, Idiomas Católica, Lima, Peru • **Tanja McCandie**, Nanzan University, Nagoya, Japan • **Tammy Martínez Nieves**, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Monterrey, Mexico • **María Teresa Meléndez Mantilla**, ICPNA Chiclayo, Peru • **Mónica Nomberto**, ICPNA Chiclayo, Peru • **Otilia Ojeda**, Monterrey, Mexico • **Juana Palacios**, Idiomas Católica, Lima, Peru • **Giuseppe Paldino Mayorga**, Jellyfish Learning Center, San Cristobal, Ecuador • **Henry Eduardo Pardo Lamprea**, Universidad Militar Nueva Granada, Colombia • **Dario Paredes**, Centro Colombo Americano, Bogotá, Colombia • **Teresa Noemí Parra Alarcón**, Centro Anglo Americano de Cuernavaca, S.C., Cuernavaca, Mexico • **Carlos Eduardo de la Paz Arroyo**, Centro Anglo Americano de Cuernavaca, S.C.,

Cuernavaca, Mexico • **José Luis Pérez Treviño**, Instituto Obispado, Monterrey, Mexico • **Evelize Maria Plácido Florian**, São Paulo, Brazil • **Armida Rivas**, Monterrey, Mexico • **Luis Rodríguez Amau**, ICPNA Chiclayo, Peru • **Fabio Ossaamn Rok Kaku**, Prize Language School, São Paulo, Brazil • **Ana María Román Villareal**, CUEC, Monterrey, Mexico • **Reynaldo Romano C.**, CBA, La Paz, Bolivia • **Francisco Rondón**, Centro Colombo Americano, Bogotá, Colombia • **Peter Russell**, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan • **Rubena St. Louis**, Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas, Venezuela • **Marisol Salazar**, Centro Colombo Americano, Bogotá, Colombia • **Miguel Sierra**, Idiomas Católica, Lima, Peru • **Greg Strong**, Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo, Japan • **Gerald Talandis**, Toyama University, Toyama, Japan • **Stephen Thompson**, Nagoya University of Foreign Studies, Nagoya, Japan • **José Luis Urbina Hurtado**, Instituto Tecnológico de León, Mexico • **René F. Valdivia Pereyra**, CBA, Santa Cruz, Bolivia • **Magno Alejandro Vivar Hurtado**, Salesian Polytechnic University, Ecuador • **Belkis Yanes**, Caracas, Venezuela • **Holger Zamora**, ICPNA Cusco, Peru • **Maria Cristina Zanon Costa**, Metalanguage, São Paulo, Brazil • **Kathia Zegarra**, Idiomas Católica, Lima, Peru.

Dreams and Goals

PREVIEW

COMMUNICATION GOALS

- 1 Ask about someone's background
- 2 Discuss career and study plans
- 3 Compare your dreams and goals in life
- 4 Describe job qualifications

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Complete the first section of an application for employment, using real or invented information.

Application for Employment

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name

last

middle

first

Address

City

State / province

Country

Postal code / zip code

Contact Information

home telephone

cell phone

e-mail

Type of position sought

Available start date

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

Are you currently employed?

☐

yes

☐

no

If so, where?

How long have you worked there?

EDUCATION

High School

College or University

Other Education

Name

Major field of study

Did you graduate?

High School	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
College or University	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other Education	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SKILLS AND / OR TRAINING: Please list skills and / or training you have had that may contribute to your ability to perform the position you seek:



PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Please attach a list of previous positions and job responsibilities, starting with the most recent. Include the names and addresses of each company.



STATEMENT OF GOALS

Please attach a short statement about your short-term and long-term employment goals.

To apply online, go to getajob@jobco.com

B 1:02 **VOCABULARY JOB APPLICATIONS** Find and circle these words and phrases in the application. Then listen and repeat.

C **ACTIVATE VOCABULARY** Look at how each word or phrase from Exercise B is used in the job application. Then on a separate sheet of paper, write a definition or synonym for each one.

D **PAIR WORK** What are some do's and don'ts for filling out a job application? With a partner, create a list of suggestions to help an applicant complete a job application successfully.

Be neat and spell all words correctly.

employment
contact information
position
start date
training
employment history

E ▶ 1:03 **SPOTLIGHT** Read and listen to a conversation between two friends discussing career plans. Notice the **spotlighted** language.

Anne: Well, I finally sent in the applications.

Now **it's just wait and see**.

Nina: How many schools did you end up applying to?

Anne: Ten. That's just about every single one within a hundred-mile radius!

Nina: Don't you think **that might be a little overkill**? You shouldn't have any trouble getting in, should you?

Anne: Well, the food industry's so trendy right now, and it's gotten pretty competitive. **I didn't want to take any chances**. This has been a lifelong dream of mine.

Nina: So which one's your first choice? I've read the Taste Institute's pretty good.

Anne: Actually, at first I'd been thinking of going there, but now **I've got my heart set on** the Culinary Center. I've heard it's far superior to the TI.

Nina: The Taste Institute? Really? Aren't chef schools all **six of one, half a dozen of the other**?

Anne: I would have thought so, but it turns out they're not.

Nina: How so?



Anne: Well, the CC's training is more demanding. You've really got to work hard. And their certificate's got a lot more prestige. A CC certificate's a ticket to an interview with all the top restaurants.

Nina: And that's not true with the TI?

Anne: Apparently not. I did a lot of reading, and it seems that the TI's pretty **run-of-the-mill**—nothing wrong with it, but nothing particularly outstanding about it either. **All in all**, the CC's a better bet if I can get in.

Nina: Well, **I'll keep my fingers crossed** for you, Anne. Hope all your dreams come true.

Anne: Thanks! I appreciate that.



F UNDERSTAND IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS With a partner, paraphrase each of these expressions from Spotlight, saying each one a different way.

1 "... it's just wait and see."

2 "... that might be a little overkill?"

3 "I didn't want to take any chances."

4 "I've got my heart set on ..."

5 "... six of one, half a dozen of the other."

6 "run-of-the-mill"

7 "all in all"

8 "I'll keep my fingers crossed ..."

G THINK AND EXPLAIN Answer the following questions. Explain your answers.

1 Why did Anne apply to so many schools?

2 In your opinion, which of the two reasons Anne gives for preferring the Culinary Center is a better reason? Explain.

3 What does Nina mean when she says, "Hope all your dreams come true"?

SPEAKING Which factors are the most important to you in choosing a job or career?

Rate each of the following on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the most important.

Then compare charts with a partner, explaining your ratings to each other.

The training period for the job is short.	The job has lots of prestige.
There's not too much competition in the field.	The field is trendy right now.
The work is interesting and fun.	The job doesn't require a lot of overtime work.
The pay is good.	The field contributes something important to the world.
The people in this field are interesting.	

GOAL Ask about someone's background**A** ▶ 1:04 **GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT** Read about two famous people. Notice the **spotlighted** grammar.

Kohei Uchimura



Kohei Uchimura is considered by some to be the greatest gymnast of all time. He **began** gymnastics very early in life. When Uchimura **joined** Japan's national team at the age of eighteen in 2007, he **had already been practicing** gymnastics for fifteen years. And since then, he **has competed** in world-class events year after year and **has won** many prizes and honors. Uchimura trains hard and consistently beats almost all his competition. Although Uchimura **had** already **won** many competitions before the

2012 Olympics, he **had** a close call there and **fell** as he **was dismounting** from the pommel horse. In spite of this, his team **managed** to win the silver medal, so the event **went** into his "win" record anyway. Uchimura has continued to win prize after prize ever since. Uchimura is renowned for the intensity of his concentration during practice. Surprisingly, however, for a world-class athlete, he is known to be pretty relaxed and has a normal life outside of the gym. He's been married since 2012, and he and his wife **had** their first child in 2013.

Singer, songwriter, and actress Lila Downs, whose mother was from Mexico and whose father was from the United States, **grew up** in both countries. She **had learned** to sing as a child and **had performed** with traditional mariachi bands before she **had** any formal training. She **attended** the Institute of Arts in Oaxaca and **studied** classical voice at the University of Minnesota. During the time Downs **was living** in the United States, she **became** more and more interested in the diverse cultural heritage of Mexico. To help support pride in those cultures,

Downs **learned** and **incorporated** a variety of indigenous Mexican languages into her songs. One of Downs's other passions is social justice, and the lyrics of some of her songs focus on the stories of workers who **migrated** from rural Mexico to the U.S. Downs has won many prizes, including a Grammy and a Latin Grammy. She and her husband **had been trying** for many years to have a baby, and in 2010, they **adopted** a son. The family travels together on Downs's international singing tours.



Lila Downs

B DISCUSSION Is it necessary to have formal training to be an elite athlete or a world-class singer? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.**GRAMMAR BOOSTER** p. 128

Describing past actions and events: review

DIGITAL
INDUCTIVE
ACTIVITY**C GRAMMAR** SIMULTANEOUS AND SEQUENTIAL PAST ACTIONS: REVIEW AND EXPANSION**Review: completed past actions: the simple past tense and the past perfect**

The simple past tense describes actions completed in the past, whether or not a specific time is mentioned. Context or time expressions can indicate whether the actions were simultaneous (at the same time) or sequential (one before the other).

When Uchimura **entered** the stadium, the gymnastics event **began**. (= simultaneous completed actions)

Downs **studied** voice in the U.S. **in the years before** she **moved** back to Mexico. (= sequential completed actions)

The simple past tense and the past perfect can be used to describe two sequential completed past actions. However, in informal spoken English it's common to avoid the past perfect and use the simple past tense for both actions, especially when context clarifies the order of occurrence.

Before Uchimura **competed** in the 2012 Olympics, he **had won** several world championships.

Review: simultaneous actions in progress: the past continuous

A statement in the past continuous describes an action that was in progress at a time—or during a period of time—in the past.

Lila Downs **was** already **singing** while I **was looking** for my seat.

Expansion: sequential continuing and completed past actions: the past perfect continuous and the simple past tense

The past perfect continuous can be used to focus on the fact that one past action was already in progress before another one occurred. (It often emphasizes the duration of the action.) Form the past perfect continuous with **had been** and a present participle. Describe the completed action with the simple past tense.

By the time Downs **moved** to the United States with her parents, she **had been performing** with mariachis for several years. How long **had** Uchimura **been training** before he **was asked** to join the Japan National Team?

Remember: The present perfect can also describe completed past actions.

Uchimura has competed in world-class events year after year.

Remember: To describe an action that was completed during an action in progress, use the simple past tense.

Lila met her future husband, Paul, when [or while] she was working in Oaxaca.

D ▶ 1:05 **UNDERSTAND THE GRAMMAR** Listen to the conversations and circle the letter of the correct summary of the events. Listen again if necessary.

1	a They continued filming after he got on the bus.	b The bus arrived after the filming was finished.
2	a Lisa had been thinking of buying the sweater that she left on the table.	b The other girl bought the sweater before Lisa had a chance to try it on.
3	a Diane was texting and driving at the same time.	b Diane had stopped driving before she texted.

E GRAMMAR PRACTICE Complete the statements with the past perfect or past perfect continuous.

- 1 My brother (had already won / had already been winning) the swim meet when the diving competition began.
- 2 The house was completely dark when I got home because the family (had gone / had been going) to bed.
- 3 The audience (had stood / had been standing) in line for hours to buy tickets when they canceled the concert.
- 4 The women's tennis team (had practiced / had been practicing) on a grass court four times before today's event started.
- 5 My friend (had already seen / had already been seeing) Lila Downs in concert, so we decided not to go.

NOW YOU CAN Ask about someone's background

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Complete the questionnaire about your background.

Where were you born? _____ How long have you been living at your current address? _____
 Where had you been living before you moved to your current address? _____
 If you are married, when did you get married? _____ Where were you living then? _____
 If you have children, what are their names and ages? _____
 If you have a career, what is it? _____
 How long have you been studying English? _____
 If you divided your life into three periods, how would you describe each one?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

B DISCUSSION ACTIVATOR Get to know a classmate's background. Use the questionnaire as an interview guide. Use the simple past tense, the past perfect, the past continuous, and the past perfect continuous in your questions and answers to clarify events in the past. Say as much as you can.

Where were you living when you got married?

OPTIONAL WRITING Write a one-page biography of your partner, using the information from your Discussion Activator. Put the biographies together in a notebook or post them on a class blog. Include pictures of the classmates.



Lisa Lee

Lisa has been living in Templeton Towers since February. Before that, she had been living with her family in Easton. She got married in January...



ESSENTIAL STRATEGIES

- A** ▶ 1:06 **VOCABULARY COLLOCATIONS FOR CAREER AND STUDY PLANS** Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.

decide on a course of study or a career

Jonathan decided on a career as a veterinarian because he's interested in medicine and loves animals.

take up something you're interested in

Lida is so impressed by the latest animated films that she's decided to take up computer graphics.

apply for a job or a position in a company

Gary is interested in environmental conservation, so he's applied for a job at the Wildlife Center.

apply to a school or program of study

I hope it's not too late to apply to dental school. I don't want to wait another year.

sign up for a course or an activity

Nora needs math for engineering school, but she hasn't used it since secondary school, so she's signed up for a refresher course.

I started out in art, but I'm switching to graphic design.

switch to a new course of study or a career

Magdalena started out in cultural anthropology but soon switched to medicine.

be accepted to / into / by a school or a program

Only two students from our class were accepted to medical school this year.

be rejected by a school or a program

Iris couldn't believe she had been rejected by the Wright College of Music, but luckily she was accepted elsewhere.

enroll in a school or program

Matt has been accepted into flight school, but he won't enroll in the program until next year.



- B** ▶ 1:07 **LISTEN TO ACTIVATE VOCABULARY** Listen to the conversations. Then listen again. After each conversation, complete the statement with the Vocabulary. Use each collocation only once.

- 1 She has engineering school.
- 2 She has a career in music.
- 3 He has meditation.

- 4 She has two graduate programs.
- 5 He has teaching math.
- 6 She has a position in a medical lab.

- C VOCABULARY PRACTICE** Complete each person's statement, using the Vocabulary. There may be more than one way to answer correctly.



- 1 I've just graduate school!



- 2 I've been an English teacher all my life, but I've decided to teaching French!



- 3 It may take me years, but my lifelong dream has been to be an architect. I'm going to architecture school this year.



- 4 I retired a few years ago, but I'm bored, so I've just law school. My kids think I'm crazy.



- 5 When I finish school I want to be a conductor, so I've the music program at my university.



- 6 I've just had a baby, but I'm an evening program at the college. I want to study graphic design.



- 7 I want to ride a motorcycle, but my mom and dad won't even let me lessons!



- 8 I'm really a nervous person, but I've yoga and it really helps calm me down.

D GRAMMAR COMPLETED AND UNCOMPLETED PAST ACTIONS CLOSELY RELATED TO THE PRESENT

You can use the present perfect for recently completed actions. The adverbs just, recently, and lately often accompany these statements. (Note: Lately is rarely used in affirmative statements.)

She's **just been accepted** into a top-notch business school.

Have you **looked** at the program requirements **lately**? They've **changed**.

The present perfect continuous can describe an action or event that began in the recent past (and continues in the present and is therefore uncompleted). You can use recently and lately.

We've **been filling** out a lot of applications **recently**.

However, the following adverbs are used only with the present perfect, not the present perfect continuous, because they signal a completed action: ever, never, before, already, yet, still (with negative), so far, once, twice, (three) times.

Have you **ever** considered applying to graduate school? I **never** have.

I **still** haven't signed up for lifeguard training.

Be careful!

Use the simple past tense, not the present perfect, to talk about actions completed at a specific time in the past.

She applied for a position at the Science Institute last week.

NOT She ~~has applied~~ for the position at the Science Institute last week.

Remember: Don't use the present perfect continuous with these stative verbs: be, believe, hate, have (for possession), know, like, love, own, seem, understand.

DON'T SAY I've ~~been knowing~~ him for a year.

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Stative verbs: non-action and action meanings

E GRAMMAR PRACTICE Circle the correct verb phrase to complete each statement.

- 1 In 2016, I (have enrolled in / enrolled in) the computer graphics program.
- 2 I still (haven't been receiving / haven't received) an acceptance letter.
- 3 No one (saw / has seen) Mike lately.
- 4 We (haven't been signing up / haven't signed up) for the professional development course yet.
- 5 The class (has started / started) at 9:00 sharp.
- 6 Lately, she's (been getting / got) ready to apply for that new position.

F GRAMMAR PRACTICE On a separate sheet of paper, write five questions to ask someone about his or her career or education plans. Use the present perfect, the simple past tense, and appropriate adverbs.**PRONUNCIATION
BOOSTER**

p. 143

Sentence stress and intonation: review

NOW YOU CAN Discuss career and study plans**A** ▶ 1:08 **CONVERSATION SPOTLIGHT** Read and listen. Notice the **spotlighted** conversation strategies.

- A: So, Vanessa, have you decided on a career yet?
 B: **Thanks for asking.** Actually, I've been thinking of taking up social work.
 A: Social work. That's interesting. **Correct me if I'm wrong, but** weren't you a biology major?
 B: Yes, that's right. But **I've given it some thought and** decided science just isn't for me.
 A: So how can I help?
 B: Well, I'd like to enroll in a good graduate program. I was hoping you could **steer me in the right direction.**
 A: **As a matter of fact** we have a great program right here. **I'd be more than happy to** write you a recommendation.
 B: That's super! **I really appreciate it.**

B ▶ 1:09 **RHYTHM AND INTONATION** Listen again and repeat. Then practice the conversation with a partner.**C CONVERSATION ACTIVATOR** Create a similar conversation, using the questions you wrote in Exercise F. Start like this: *So, have you decided on ...* Be sure to change roles and then partners.**DON'T STOP!**

- Discuss your background and interests.
- Say as much as you can.

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

A

▶ 1:10 **LISTENING WARM-UP VOCABULARY DESCRIBING DREAMS AND GOALS** Read and listen to what the people are saying. Then listen again and repeat the verb phrases and adjectives.

I'm fulfilling my lifelong dream to be an archaeologist. I'm in a graduate program and expect to get my degree in three years.

I know the goal I've set is ambitious, but I don't think it's unrealistic.

My husband will be working from home for the next three years so we can share the housekeeping and childcare responsibilities 50-50.

Verb phrases

fulfill a dream
set a goal
work towards / pursue a goal
put [something] off
share responsibilities

Adjectives

ambitious modest
achievable unachievable
realistic unrealistic



My wife put off her studies and worked to support us while I was studying. Now it's my turn to support her as she pursues her goal.

If we have a common goal and work towards it, anything's achievable. Hey, the sky's the limit for us!



B ACTIVATE THE VOCABULARY Complete each statement, using a word or phrase from the Vocabulary.

- 1 One way a husband and wife can is by each one doing half of the household chores.
- 2 Sometimes a goal requires too much work and it becomes
- 3 When you finally achieve what you've wanted all your life, you have
- 4 is an adjective that means almost the same thing as "challenging."
- 5 Sometimes people working towards their own goals for a while in order to help a spouse pursue his or her own goals for now.
- 6 The first step in achieving something is to

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

C

▶ 1:11 **LISTEN FOR MAIN IDEAS** Listen. Complete each statement, choosing the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Dan stays home because he (lost his job / wants to stay home).
- 2 Sarah is the primary (breadwinner / caregiver) in the family.
- 3 Sarah's lifelong dream was to be (a stay-at-home mom / a surgeon).
- 4 The number of (mothers / fathers) who choose to stay home to take care of the children is increasing.
- 5 Dan and Sarah have decided to lead a (traditional / nontraditional) lifestyle.

D

▶ 1:12 **LISTEN TO CONFIRM CONTENT** Write a checkmark next to the topics that were discussed. Write an X next to the topics that weren't. Listen again to check your answers.

- ☐ the definition of a stay-at-home dad
- ☐ the number of stay-at-home dads in the U.S.
- ☐ the kind of work Dan did before the children were born
- ☐ the ages of Dan and Sarah's children
- ☐ the sexes of Dan and Sarah's children
- ☐ the number of years it took for Sarah to complete her degree

E LISTEN FOR SUPPORTING DETAILS On a separate sheet of paper, answer each question. Explain your answers with details from what Dan said. Listen again if necessary.

- 1 Is Dan happy with his lifestyle choice? How do you know?
- 2 Why does Dan think comments about his life choices are sexist?
- 3 What's Dan's opinion of women who become the primary breadwinner of the family?
- 4 Why does Dan think it's good for his children to observe the roles he and Sarah have taken?
- 5 Why would the person who sent the tweet be against his son's deciding to be a stay-at-home dad?
- 6 How do you know Dan doesn't like the terms *housewife* and *househusband*?
- 7 What's Dan's hope for the next generation?

“He's happy because he's doing what he always wanted to do.”

F DISCUSSION Discuss the following questions. Express and support your opinions.

- 1 Should any careers or parental / household roles be limited to people of one sex or the other? Be specific and support your opinion with reasons.
- 2 Why do people have a double standard for men and women? Is there any good reason to have one?
- 3 Will Dan and Sarah's children benefit or be harmed by their parents' reversal of roles. In what ways?
- 4 Are men or women naturally more ambitious in their careers? If you think they are, why do you think that is?
- 5 Do you think Dan and Sarah fulfilled their dreams and goals? If so, explain how.

NOW YOU CAN Compare your dreams and goals in life

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Complete the chart with your own dreams and goals. If you need more space, continue on a separate sheet of paper.

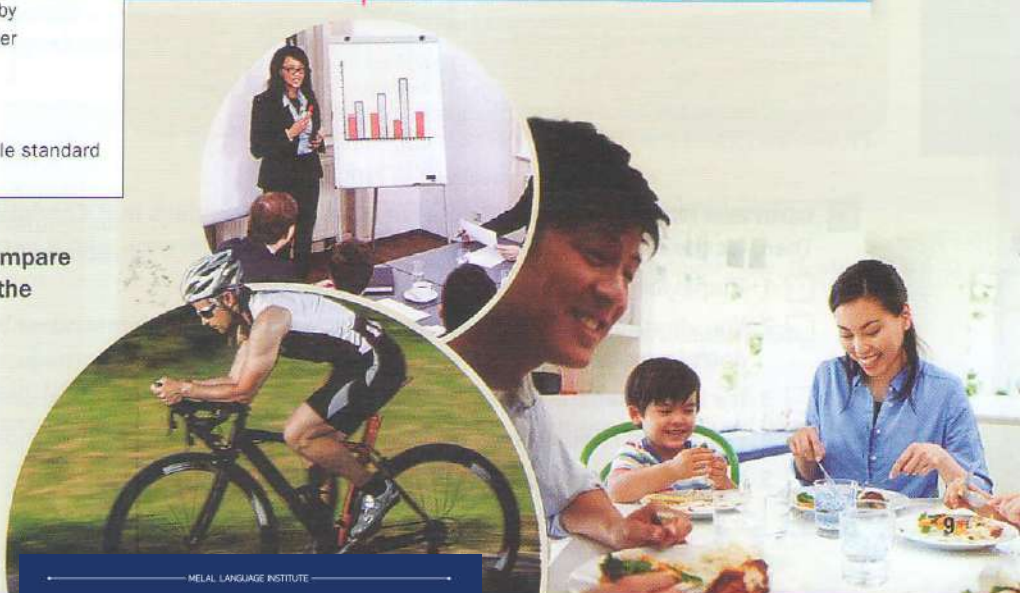
Goals I've set	What I have done to achieve them
to get married and have three children	I've signed up for an online dating site.
for my family	
for my career	
other	

RECYCLE THIS LANGUAGE

- decide on
- take up
- apply for / to
- sign up for
- switch to
- be accepted to / into / by
- be rejected by
- a breadwinner
- a caregiver
- sexist
- traditional
- have a double standard

DIGITAL
SPEAKING
BOOSTER

B DISCUSSION Share and compare goals with your partner. Use the Vocabulary from page 8.



A READING WARM-UP How qualified are you for the job you want—now or in the future? Explain.

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

B 1:13 **READING** Read the article about good and bad interview behavior. In your opinion, which suggestion is the most important?



JOB BUILDER



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The Successful Job Interview

Charlotte Watson

OK. So you've sent in an application and a résumé for that dream job you saw advertised. The employer thinks you might be a good candidate, and you've landed an interview. You already know it's important to dress right, offer a firm handshake, and maintain eye contact, but do you know that other aspects of your behavior can make the difference between getting that job or not?

Being late to a job interview is almost always a disqualifier. Most candidates are on their best behavior for their interview, so being late is a major red flag for employers. Since punctuality is expected in any kind of work setting, arriving late makes your future employer think you'll be late for work if you get the job. If you are late for your interview, it's important to provide an airtight detailed excuse, explaining why your lateness was unavoidable. Apologize and reassure the interviewer that this isn't habitual behavior on your part.

Another thing that can get an interviewee off on the wrong foot is being overly informal or too familiar.

Even though the person who interviews you might be friendly or dressed informally, don't take this as permission to be inappropriately casual. If an interviewer wants to be addressed by his or her first name, he or she will invite you to do that. If not, be sure to stick with last names and titles.

Remember that employers want to know that you are interested in the job and will be a motivated employee. A candidate who hasn't taken the time to learn something about the company or the position being offered appears unmotivated and willing to take anything that comes along. Even if you are sure you already know everything you need to know about the job or the company, prepare two or three relevant questions for the interviewer of the position. And listen with obvious interest to the answers, following up with thoughtful questions that demonstrate that you have been listening.

So before your next job interview, check out the list of do's and don'ts and follow the suggestions. They'll take you a long way towards getting that dream job!

Good morning, Ms. Bates. Please have a seat and make yourself comfortable.

Oh, thanks. I'm sorry for being late. I had written down eleven o'clock!



By the way, you don't mind if I call you Ian, do you?

Uh... no. That's OK.



Top Ten Do's and Don'ts for Your Job Interview

Do

Arrive on time.
Stay on topic when answering questions.
Ask questions.
Listen.
Be modest, yet positive about yourself.

Don't

Be too familiar.
Talk too much.
Seem desperate to get the job.
Criticize your current employer.
Brag about yourself.



C CONFIRM INFORMATION Write a checkmark for the ideas that Charlotte Watson expressed in the article. Then, for the statements that don't reflect what she said, work with a partner to clarify what she did say.

- ☐ 1 Employers expect employees to be punctual on the job.
- ☐ 2 You shouldn't ask the employer questions during a job interview because it might indicate that you don't know anything about the company.
- ☐ 3 It's important for job candidates to express interest in the company offering the job.
- ☐ 4 Employers should dress informally when they interview job candidates.
- ☐ 5 It's better not to explain why you are late for an interview.

D APPLY IDEAS Read more things Ms. Bates said in her interview. With a partner, explain whether she followed Watson's suggestions.

1 "I'd say I'm kind of a people person and a pretty good listener. My colleagues often come to me when they need advice and support."

4 "I make even better presentations than my boss. You would be lucky to have me in this job."

5 "What is the biggest challenge the company sees itself facing in the next year?"

2 "Correct me if I'm wrong, Ian—you're married, right?"

6 "Let me tell you what my teacher did when I was still a child. My mother was visiting and the teacher showed her my artwork, which she said was the best in the class. And since this job entails creating presentations at meetings, I thought that information would indicate that this has been a lifelong interest of mine and something that I have developed a lot of skills in."

3 "I really can't stand my supervisor. He's not fair. If I don't get this job, I'll be very depressed!"

E DISCUSSION Explain the reason for each of the do's and don'ts on the list in the article.

"If you criticize your current employer, the interviewer could think you're not a loyal employee and might say bad things about his or her company too."

ORIGINAL
EXTRA
CHALLENGE

ADDITIONAL
STRATEGIES

F **WORD STUDY COLLOCATIONS WITH HAVE AND GET FOR QUALIFICATIONS**

Read and listen to the collocations, paying attention to have, get, and the prepositions. Repeat.

have experience	get experience in
have experience with	get training in
have experience in	get a degree / certificate in
have training in	get certified in

G PERSONALIZE THE VOCABULARY On a separate sheet of paper, write statements about your qualifications, using at least four of the collocations.

I've had some training in IT
and gotten some experience in
managing technical staff ...

NOW YOU CAN Describe job qualifications

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Read the job ad and Ben Breedon's résumé. With a partner, make notes describing his qualifications for this job. Use the collocations from Word Study.

Wilton Hotel, Miami FLORIDA, USA

Seeks Assistant Manager to work at front desk and in office. Must possess good people skills and knowledge of the hotel industry. The Wilton Hotel has many guests and workers from Latin America so ability to speak Spanish and Portuguese fluently a must.

B ROLE PLAY In pairs, role-play a job interview between Ben Breedon and the hiring manager of the Wilton Hotel. Follow Charlotte Watson's suggestions.

OPTIONAL WRITING Write your own one-page résumé. Include your employment history, education and / or training. Use Breedon's résumé as a model, or select a template from an online résumé-building website.

Ben Breedon

102 Shanley Avenue
Newtown, FL 32793

+1 555 776 9833
ben.breedon@blue.net

Objective

To use my background and experience in a managerial position in the hotel industry

Experience

July 2016 to the present

Corporate sales associate, Holiday House Hotel, Newtown, FL

August 2015 to June 2016

Event planning assistant, Holiday House Hotel, Newtown, FL

September 2013 to June 2015

Part-time salesclerk, Pennyworth's Department Store, Newtown, FL

Education

Comstock School of Hotel Management, Comstock, GA
Certificate in Hotel Management (June 2015)

University of Central Florida, Hyperion, FL

B.S. in Communication with major in Spanish and Portuguese (June 2014)

A WRITING SKILL Study the rules.

The purpose of a cover letter is to acquaint an employer with you and to express interest in a position. If a job ad provides instructions about what to include in your cover letter, be sure to follow the directions carefully. If you don't, you may not receive a response. The letter can be sent in traditional paper form by mail, or as an e-mail.

Traditional paper form

Follow the style used for other formal letters. Use good quality paper and be neat. Proofread your letter carefully to be sure there are no spelling mistakes or typographical errors. Try to limit the letter to one page. Include your résumé on a separate sheet of paper in the same envelope.

E-mail form

Use formal e-mail style, addressing the recipient with his or her title and last name followed by a colon. Make paragraphs easy to read by separating them with a blank line space. Do not attach your cover letter to your e-mail. Make the e-mail the actual cover letter so the recipient can see the information upon opening the e-mail. Attach your résumé to your e-mail.

Here are some suggestions:

- Tell the employer why you are writing (in response to an ad, as a general expression of interest in working at that company or institution, etc.).
- Say why you think you would be a good candidate for the (or a) position; i.e., briefly state your qualifications.
- Tell the employer how to contact you for follow-up or to schedule an interview.
- Do not include too much information about your life.

WRITING MODEL

your address — Celina Ingram
95 River Road
Newtown, FL 32791
+1 555 887 7930
celina.ingram@blue.net

date — October 2, 2018

recipient's address — Mr. Ian Howe
Human Resources
Clermont Greeting Cards
7200 Bay Blvd
Seattle, WA 32555

Dear Mr. Howe, — salutation

I am writing in response to your advertisement on giantjob.com for the executive administrative assistant position at the Clermont Card Company in Seattle.

I have often bought Clermont greeting cards because of their positive messages and nice graphics, which is why I would be proud to work there. In addition, I believe I would be a good candidate because of my successful experience as an administrative assistant at Pinkerton Greeting Cards.

I have attached my résumé and the names and contact information of two managers here at Pinkerton who have offered to provide a recommendation.

If you agree that my experience and other qualifications make me a good candidate, please contact me at the address or e-mail address above. As I will be moving to Seattle in two weeks, please contact me at my e-mail address after October 15.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially, — complimentary close

Celina Ingram — signature

Celina Ingram — typewritten name

attachment — indicates another document included in the same envelope

B PRACTICE Read the e-mail cover letter. On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite it, correcting errors in style and formality.

Subject: _____

Hi, Bill—Just wanted u 2 know Im intersted in that great advertising copy writer job I saw listed in the want ads ☺. I think I'm the rite person 4 u. Here's why: I am 26 years old and graduated from Meecham College with a major in english. I have been working at Poco Cola in the advertising department for five years I am ready to move to a new company. My résumé is attached so you can see my qualifications. If you are interested in discussing the job, please e-mail me at the address above to set up an interview. -Jon

SELF-CHECK

- ☐ Does my letter have any spelling, punctuation, or typographical errors?
- ☐ Did I use formal letter writing conventions?
- ☐ Did I tell the employer the purpose of my letter?
- ☐ Did I say why I think I would be a good candidate?
- ☐ Did I tell the employer how to contact me for follow-up?

C APPLY THE WRITING SKILL On a separate sheet of paper, write a formal cover letter to an employer, expressing interest in a job. Create a job title that interests you and use the name of a real or a fictitious employer. Use real or invented information.

- A** ▶ 1:15 Listen to the conversations. Then read the questions in the chart and listen again. Complete the chart after each conversation.

What is his or her dream in life?		Is he or she confident about achieving his or her goal?	
1		<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
2		<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
3		<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
4		<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no

- B** Complete the statements with the correct prepositions.

- 1 She has always wanted to take the piano and has enrolled a program that teaches the basics of music to adults.
- 2 Anyone applying a job in the newspaper business should have training journalism.
- 3 He has decided a career as a chef and has been accepted a top-notch cooking school in Peru.
- 4 Her experience the diplomatic service and her degree international relations make her an excellent candidate for a position at the U.N.
- 5 After being rejected two accounting firms for a summer internship, he decided to switch a different major at his university.
- 6 Before she applied law school, she signed up speed reading.

- C** Match each word or phrase with its definition. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, use each one in a statement about your own plans and goals.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 achievable | a capable of being reached |
| 2 ambitious | b decide what one wants to do and work towards it |
| 3 work towards a goal | c divide necessary work between two or more people so neither one has to do it all |
| 4 put off | d postpone |
| 5 unrealistic | e requiring a lot of work |
| 6 share responsibilities | f unreasonably hard and thus unlikely to be achieved |

- D** Complete each information question, using the past perfect continuous.

- 1 (how long / you / work on) that project before you changed jobs?
- 2 (where / they / study) before they moved to Europe?
- 3 (which program / she / apply for) when she decided to change majors?
- 4 (what professor / you / study with) when they closed the university?
- 5 (how long / they / look) at résumés before they saw yours?



Character and Responsibility

COMMUNICATION GOALS

- 1 Describe the consequences of lying
- 2 Express regret and take responsibility
- 3 Explore where values come from
- 4 Discuss how best to help others

PREVIEW

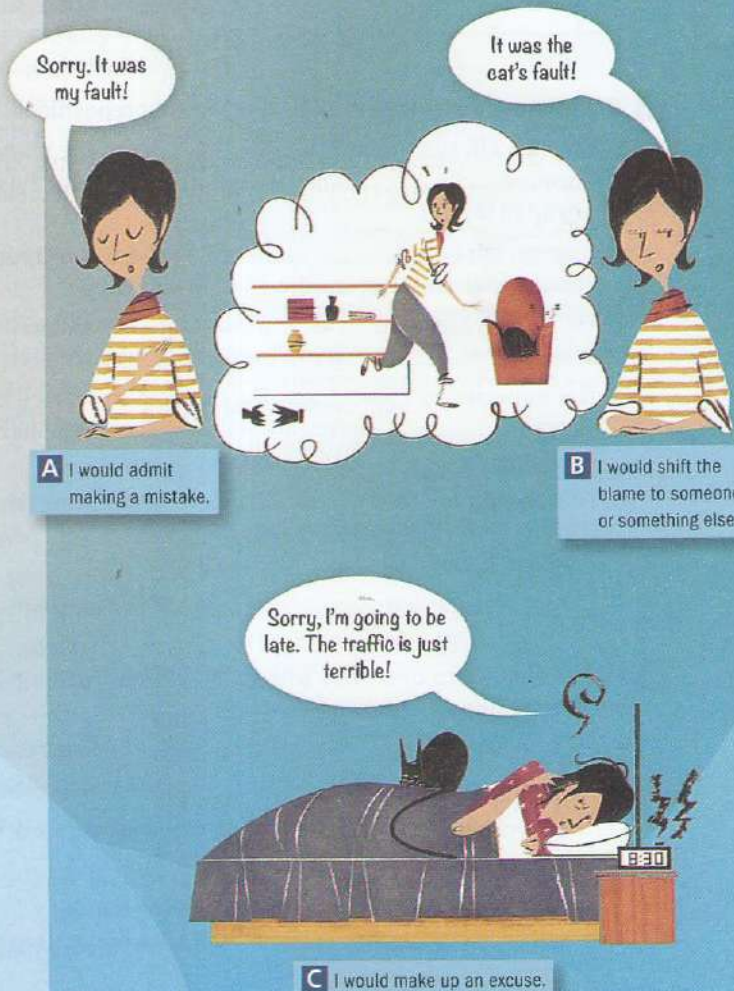
A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Look at the pictures. Then answer the questions in the survey. Check what you would do in each situation.

Taking responsibility... or avoiding it

IS IT HARD FOR YOU TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY?

What would you do if you ...

	A	B	C	Other
<input type="checkbox"/> made a serious mistake at work or school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> forgot to finish an assignment at work or school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> broke or lost something you had borrowed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> were late for an appointment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> were stopped for exceeding the speed limit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> damaged someone's car while parking, but no one saw you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> hadn't kept a promise you made to a friend or relative?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> forgot a friend's birthday?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> were caught telling a lie?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



B 1:16 **VOCABULARY TAKING OR AVOIDING RESPONSIBILITY**
Listen and repeat.

- admit making a mistake
- make up an excuse
- shift the blame
- keep a promise
- tell a lie / tell the truth

C PAIR WORK Compare and explain your responses to the survey.

D DISCUSSION Are there ever good reasons *not* to be truthful? Is it ever a better idea to make up an excuse or shift the blame to someone else? Explain your answers and give examples.

Understand a variety accents.
Jason = American English (regional)
Dad = American English (regional)

E ▶ 1:17 **SPOTLIGHT** Read and listen to a conversation between a father and his teenage son. Notice the **spotlighted** language.

Jason: Dad ... I think I messed up big time today.

Dad: What happened?

Jason: Well, you know how teachers always like to put up students' artwork on the walls? So Joey and I noticed this really weird drawing of a horse.

Dad: So what? You didn't like it. That's not a crime.

Jason: True. But that's not all.

Dad: Uh-oh.

Jason: See, Mr. Rogg had to step out for a bit. And Joey—you know how he's always fooling around—he starts **making fun of** the drawing, acting like he's the horse.

Dad: And I suppose the class loved that?

Jason: Totally. Everyone was cracking up. Anyway, **I couldn't help myself**.

I started joking around, too, and I guess we just kind of **got carried away**.

Dad: Don't tell me the kid who drew it was in that class!

Jason: No one realized it until she got up and ran out.

Dad: Wow. Her feelings must have really been hurt.

Jason: **That's not the worst of it**. She came back with Mr. Rogg and she was crying, which made me feel awful. I could just kick myself! I wish I'd told Joey to **cut it out**.

Dad: Well, it's never too late to apologize. If I were you, I'd **own up to** what you did and tell her how bad you feel. Take responsibility for **letting things get out of hand**. Maybe later you could **make it up to her** by buying her lunch.

Jason: You're probably right.

Dad: And it wouldn't hurt to talk to Mr. Rogg afterward ... just so he knows you did the right thing.



F UNDERSTANDING IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS 1 Find two **spotlighted** expressions that mean someone allowed his or her behavior to go too far.

G UNDERSTANDING IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS 2 Complete the statements.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 "Making fun of something" means | a admit you did it and take responsibility for it. |
| 2 "Couldn't help myself" means | b "Stop doing that!" |
| 3 "That's not the worst of it" means | c do something nice for someone you have wronged. |
| 4 "Cut it out" means | d joking about it in order to criticize it. |
| 5 "Own up to something" means | e wasn't able to stop doing [something]. |
| 6 "Make it up to someone" means | f there's even more negative information. |

H DISCUSSION Discuss the questions.

- Whose responsibility was it to prevent what happened in the art class—Joey's, Jason's, Mr. Rogg's, or the girl's? Explain.
- In what way could Joey, Jason, Mr. Rogg, or the girl have handled the situation differently?

SPAKING PAIR WORK Tell a partner about a situation in which someone's feelings were accidentally hurt. How was the situation resolved? Use the Vocabulary from page 14 and expressions from Spotlight.

A ▶ 1:18 **GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT** Read the article. Notice the **spotlighted** grammar.

Telling the Truth? It's Not So Easy!

The honest truth? We *all* tell lies. In a psychological study, 147 participants were asked to keep a diary of the lies they told over the course of a week. Researchers found that:

- Participants told lies to about 30 percent of the people **with whom they interacted**.
- There wasn't a single day **when the participants didn't tell at least one lie**.

In fact, we live in a world **where we are often punished for telling the truth and rewarded for lying**. For example, we tell our boss we got stuck in traffic instead of admitting that we overslept. Making up an excuse keeps us out of trouble.

Here's another common situation **in which we often tell lies**: we pretend to like something to avoid hurting others. For example, we say we love a friend's gift when in fact we don't like it.

I REALLY LIKE YOUR NEW HAIRCUT.



Some researchers argue that lying may in fact be good for us socially because it protects the feelings of the people **with whom we interact**. Interestingly, they note that the people **whose professions require the most social contacts**—for example, store clerks, salespeople, politicians, and journalists—tell the most lies.

The truth is, everyone tells “white lies” to avoid hurting others. Sometime **when you're ready**, try keeping a diary for a week and see how long you can go without telling a single lie!

B APPLY IDEAS With a partner, brainstorm one or more additional situations in which people would be likely to tell a lie, according to the article. Explain why.

C EXPRESS AND SUPPORT AN OPINION Do you agree that “lying may in fact be good for us socially because it protects the feelings of the people with whom we interact”? Explain, using examples from your life if possible.

D PAIR WORK How truthful are you? Write an X on the continuum. Explain your choice to your partner, giving examples from your experience.



E RELATE TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE Discuss and then make a list of times in your life when you ...

- made an excuse to avoid getting in trouble.
- told a lie to avoid hurting someone else's feelings.
- were punished or got in trouble after telling the truth.
- were rewarded for telling a lie.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER p. 129

- Adjective clauses: overview
- Adjective clauses with quantifiers

**DIGITAL
INDUCTIVE
ACTIVITY****F GRAMMAR ADJECTIVE CLAUSES: REVIEW AND EXPANSION**

Remember: An adjective clause gives more information about a noun. The relative pronouns **who**, **whom**, and **that** introduce adjective clauses about people. The relative pronouns **that** and **which** introduce adjective clauses about things.

The participants **who kept a diary** recorded **that** they told lies every day. (who = the participants)
White lies are some of the most common lies **that people tell**. (that = the most common lies)

Use **when**, **where**, and **whose** to introduce adjective clauses about time, location, and possession.

Time: There has never been a time **when** some form of lying wasn't a part of everyday life.

Location: There's no place in the world **where** people are completely honest all the time.

Possession: People **whose** jobs require frequent social contact have the most opportunity to lie.

In formal English, when a relative pronoun is the object of a preposition, the preposition appears at the beginning of the clause. In informal English, the preposition usually appears at the end.

The participants lied to many of the people **with whom** they interacted. (formal)

The participants lied to many of the people **who** they interacted **with**. (informal)

It's a question **to which** most people don't give a truthful answer. (formal)

It's a question **which** most people don't give a truthful answer **to**. (informal)

Be careful!

Use **whom**, not **who**, directly after a preposition.

... **with whom** they interacted.

NOT ~~with who~~ they interacted.

Use **which**, not **that**, directly after a preposition.

... **to which** most people don't give a truthful answer.

NOT ~~to that~~ most people don't give a truthful answer.

DIGITAL
MORE
EXERCISES

G UNDERSTAND THE GRAMMAR With a partner, study the adjective clauses in Grammar Spotlight on page 16 and answer the questions.

- 1 Which adjective clause is about possession? Which is about location? Which are about time?
- 2 Which three are objects of a preposition? On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite those sentences in informal English.

H GRAMMAR PRACTICE Complete the sentences with one of the relative pronouns from the box. (Do not add any prepositions.)

who	whom
which	whose
where	when

- 1 The workplace is the place people tend to tell the most lies.
- 2 People lies are discovered lose the trust of their friends and colleagues.
- 3 The people with I work are trustworthy.
- 4 People break their promises cannot be trusted.
- 5 There are situations in it's impossible to tell the truth.
- 6 There are moments being honest can cause you problems.
- 7 The people to I never lie are the people are really close to me.
- 8 There are times I lie to avoid getting into trouble and times I lie to avoid hurting others.
- 9 Telling the truth is an action for there is sometimes no reward.
- 10 The people lies were recorded said they would tell about 75 percent of those lies again.

NOW YOU CAN Describe the consequences of lying

A NOTEPADDING With a partner, write examples for each category.

Situations in which we shouldn't tell lies	Situations in which telling a lie is the best solution

B ACTIVATE THE GRAMMAR On a separate sheet of paper, describe the consequences of lying in the situations on your notepad. Use adjective clauses.

Lying to someone who is a good friend is wrong.

You could destroy the friendship that way.

DIGITAL
VIDEO

C DISCUSSION ACTIVATOR Discuss the consequences of lying. Explain further by providing examples. Say as much as you can.



A ▶ 1:19 **LISTEN TO INFER INFORMATION** Listen to the conversations. Then listen again and choose the expression that best describes each person's behavior.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 She the damage. | a took responsibility for | b avoided taking responsibility for |
| 2 He the damage. | a took responsibility for | b avoided taking responsibility for |
| 3 He | a admitted making a mistake | b shifted the blame to someone else |
| 4 She | a admitted making a mistake | b made up an excuse |
| 5 She for being late. | a took responsibility | b made up an excuse |
| 6 She for losing the scarf. | a took responsibility | b made up an excuse |



B ▶ 1:20 **LISTEN TO SUPPORT AN OPINION** Listen again. After each conversation, discuss whether you think each person did the right thing. What would you have done in each situation? Explain why.

“She definitely did the right thing. She took responsibility and offered to pay for the repair. I would have done the same thing. However, if I were the man, I'm not sure I would have accepted her offer.”

DIGITAL
INDUCTIVE
ACTIVITY

C GRAMMAR “COMMENT” CLAUSES

An adjective clause beginning with which can be used to modify—or comment on—an independent clause.

He broke his sister's camera, **which made him feel terrible.**

She blamed Paul for causing the accident, **which was totally unfair.**

I had avoided taking responsibility, **which was embarrassing**, so I just made up an excuse.

Comment clauses are non-restrictive—that is, they provide additional information that is not essential to the meaning of the sentence. Use a comma before a comment clause and after it if something else follows.

Be careful!

You cannot use that in place of which in a comment clause:

She always borrows Bob's tablet, **which** really bugs him.

NOT She always borrows Bob's tablet, **that** really bugs him.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER p. 130

Reduced adjective clauses

DIGITAL
MORE
EXERCISES

D GRAMMAR PRACTICE Write sentences that include comment clauses with which.

Example: Mark is going to replace my camera. (It's really thoughtful of him.)

...Mark is going to replace my camera, which is really thoughtful of him....

1 Lena insists on paying for the tickets I gave her. (It's just unnecessary.)

2 Mona never returned the book I lent her. (It really bothers me.)

3 Apparently, replacing Nancy's ring would cost an arm and a leg. (It's just ridiculous.)

4 I offered to pay for dinner. (It was the right thing to do, in my opinion.)

5 Gerry crossed the street in the middle of the block. (It's against the law and dangerous.)

**PRONUNCIATION
BOOSTER**

p. 144

Emphatic stress and pitch to express emotion

NOW YOU CAN Express regret and take responsibility

A ▶ 1:21 **CONVERSATION SPOTLIGHT** Read and listen. Notice the **spotlighted** conversation strategies.

- A: Tim, you know that tablet you lent me? Well, **I'm really sorry, but** I have some bad news. I broke it.
- B: Oh, no. How did that happen?
- A: Well, I tripped and dropped it, which was completely my fault. **I feel awful about it.**
- B: Are you sure it can't be fixed?
- A: Pretty sure. I took it to the store, and they said it wouldn't be worth it. I'm going to get you a new one, **if that's OK.**
- B: **That's really not necessary.** I was just about to get a new one anyway.
- A: No, I insist. It's no problem. And **please accept my apology.**

▶ 1:23 Ways to express regret
I feel awful (about it).
I feel (just) terrible.
I'm so sorry.



B ▶ 1:22 **RHYTHM AND INTONATION** Listen again and repeat. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

C **NOTEPADDING** Choose two situations from the survey on page 14 that have actually happened in your life. Make notes about what happened and what you said and did. Use "comment" clauses when possible.

Situation 1: I forgot a friend's birthday,
which was embarrassing.

Situation 1:	Situation 2:
What I said:	What I said:
What I did:	What I did:

DIGITAL
VIDEO

DIGITAL
SPEAKING
BOOSTER

D **CONVERSATION ACTIVATOR** Create a conversation similar to the one in Exercise A. Start like this: *I'm afraid I have some bad news ...* Be sure to change roles and then partners.

E **DISCUSSION** Choose one of the situations you wrote about on your notepad. Tell your classmates about what happened and details about what you said and did. Then say whether or not you're satisfied with the outcome and why.

RECYCLE THIS LANGUAGE

- messed up big time
- got carried away
- let things get out of hand
- admit making a mistake
- make up an excuse
- tell the truth
- tell a lie
- shift the blame to someone else
- take responsibility
- avoid taking responsibility
- So what?
- That's not the worst of it.

DON'T STOP!

- Continue to negotiate how you'll make up for what happened.
- Say as much as you can.

A READING WARM-UP Where do you think people learn the difference between right and wrong? What are the most important lessons children need to learn?

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

B 1:24 **READING** Read the article. Which influences do you think are the most important?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALUES

We all live by a set of principles or beliefs that guide our actions and help us distinguish between what is morally acceptable or unacceptable. But where do our values come from? In fact, they develop throughout our lives and originate from a variety of sources. Here are some key influences:

PARENTS From earliest childhood, most of us learn a sense of right and wrong from our parents. When they tell us children's stories, we learn simple morals—life lessons about the consequences of good and bad behavior. Our parents correct us when we make mistakes. More importantly, we learn from our parents' actions. Children see everything. They observe how their parents relate to each other and handle social situations, and they always notice whether their parents are truthful or not.

PEERS From childhood through adulthood, our everyday conversations with our friends, classmates, colleagues, neighbors, and acquaintances play a role in developing our moral outlook. We are strongly affected by the views of our peers. We naturally "categorize" the people we know or who we hear about on the news—for instance, who is unfriendly, who is generous, which politicians or celebrities are honest.

RELIGION AND CULTURE Many people attribute their moral principles to their religious upbringing. Religion can provide a clear set of guidelines to live by that make it easier to distinguish between right and wrong. All the world's religions offer values that can move us away from being self-centered toward helping others. The dominant values of the group, community, or culture we grow up in are also a powerful influence on our own worldview. For example, more importance may be placed on conforming to society than on the individual, which affects the choices we make in life.

INSTITUTIONS We also pick up values from the code of ethics promoted by our school, profession, or company. Some schools take a public stand against students' bullying their classmates, which sets a clear principle for how students should behave. A corporation might establish a mission statement for all its employees to follow. In such cases, the company expects employees to make its values part of their personal values.

LIFE EVENTS Significant life events, such as the death of a loved one, a divorce, an accident, or an illness, can shape our sense of ethics. Perhaps a loved one falls gravely ill. Having to take care of a sick relative teaches us about setting priorities and the value of selflessness. A sudden financial loss may force us to re-examine and rethink what is important to us. We might be the victim of a major accident or a natural disaster. Surviving such an event teaches us about the miracle and fragility of life and helps us see—and appreciate—each day differently from the way we did before the event.

Sometimes we face an ethical dilemma in which we have to choose between two opposing values. For example, a close friend may ask us to tell a lie in order to avoid his or her getting in trouble, which presents us with a conflict. While we believe it's important to protect the ones we love, our values also may place great importance on remaining truthful. It's the combined lessons we have learned throughout our lives that help us make the right (or wrong) choices.



C RELATE TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE Complete the chart. Identify one or more values you learned from each of the influences mentioned in the Reading.

Your parents

They taught me to work hard.

Your parents	Your school, profession, or company
Your peers	Your life events
Your religion or culture	Other

D CLASSIFY VOCABULARY USING CONTEXT Cross out the one word that doesn't belong with the other three in each group of words. Explain your answers, based on how the words are used in the article.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 values | events | beliefs | guidelines |
| 2 peers | acquaintances | celebrities | colleagues |
| 3 a situation | a divorce | an accident | a life event |
| 4 ethics | priorities | morals | principles |
| 5 moral | ethical | right | self-centered |

E CRITICAL THINKING Read each quote from the article and discuss the questions.

1 "[Children] observe how their parents relate to each other and handle social situations, and they always notice whether their parents are truthful or not."

How do you think children develop values from their observations?

2 "A sudden financial loss may force us to re-examine and rethink what is important to us."

In what ways could a financial loss affect our values?

3 "Sometimes we face an ethical dilemma in which we have to choose between two opposing values."

In addition to the one mentioned in the article, what are some other examples of ethical dilemmas?

DIGITAL
EXTRA
CHALLENGE

NOW YOU CAN Explore where values come from

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Where do you think your values mostly come from? Rank the following influences in the order of importance in your life, from 1 to 10, with 1 being the most important. Include an "other" if necessary.

my mother	my colleagues or classmates	my culture
my father	my teachers	a life event
other relatives	my school or job	other:
my friends	my religion	

B PAIR WORK Take turns explaining the most important influences on the development of your own values. Provide specific examples. Refer to the chart you completed in Exercise C on page 20. Ask your partner questions.

“The religious teaching I got as a child was, I think, the strongest influence on me. Those are the guidelines that help me remember the difference between right and wrong.”

“When I was just a kid, my dad got very sick and he couldn't work. We all had to help take care of my dad. My mom and my oldest sister both worked, so it was a lot harder for both of them. It made me realize how important family is.”



DIGITAL
STRATEGIES**A** ▶ 1:25 **VOCABULARY PHILANTHROPIC WORK** Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.

do•nor /ˈdoʊnər/ *n.* a person or organization that gives money for a specific cause or charity **ALSO do•na•tion** *n.* A number of donors have chosen to make their contributions privately. They prefer not to have their names associated with their donations.

phi•lan•thro•pist /fɪˈlænθrəpɪst/ *n.* a wealthy person who donates a significant amount of his or her money, time, and / or reputation to charitable causes **ALSO phi•lan•thro•py** *n.*, **phi•lan•thro•pic** *adj.* A number of celebrities have gotten deeply involved in philanthropy. As philanthropists, they have become almost as famous for their philanthropic work as for their work as actors, singers, and athletes.

hu•man•i•tar•i•an /hyuˌmænəˈterɪən/ *n.* a person who is dedicated to improving people's living conditions and treatment by others **ALSO hu•man•i•tar•i•an** *adj.*, **hu•man•i•tar•i•an•ism** *n.* Many celebrities choose to make humanitarianism an important part of their lives. In some cases, they discover that humanitarian work takes up even more of their time—that being a humanitarian can be a full-time job.

ac•tiv•ist /ˈæktəvɪst/ *n.* a person who works hard for social or political change, often as a member of a social or political organization **ALSO ac•tiv•ism** *n.* His activism has often gotten him into trouble. As a political activist, he comes into conflict with those who do not share his views.

B ACTIVATE THE VOCABULARY Read the biographies. Use the Vocabulary to write a sentence about each person and his or her work.

Graça Machel

Graça Machel, the widow of two presidents of two countries—Mozambique and South Africa—is known for her work protecting the rights of child refugees. She currently works to improve children's health.

**Li Ka-shing**

Hong Kong businessman Li Ka-shing is considered to be the wealthiest man in Asia. A number of universities have benefited from the numerous multi-million dollar contributions from his Li Ka-shing Foundation.

**Helen Caldicott**

In an effort to protect the environment for the future, Australian physician Helen Caldicott has worked for decades to oppose the use and spread of nuclear weapons and the use of nuclear power.

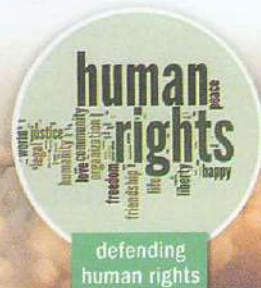


C LISTENING WARM-UP When someone achieves wealth and fame, do you think it's that person's responsibility to donate time and money to help others? Explain your point of view.

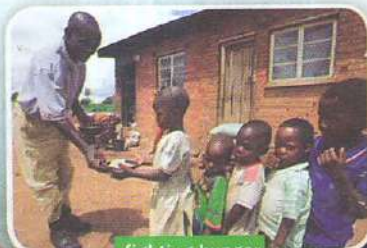
DIGITAL
STRATEGIES

D ▶ 1:26 **LISTEN FOR MAIN IDEAS** Listen to Part 1 of a report on celebrity philanthropic work. Choose the best title for it.

- ☐ 1 Many celebrities try to change the world.
- ☐ 2 Two celebrities try to make a difference.
- ☐ 3 Jolie and Bono are highly successful in their chosen careers.
- ☐ 4 Philanthropic work teaches celebrities new skills.

defending
human rights

helping refugees



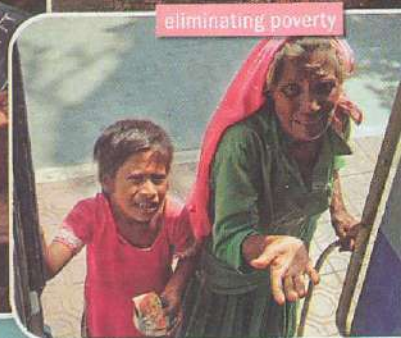
fighting hunger

improving literacy



protecting the environment

eliminating poverty



E ▶ 1:27 **LISTEN TO CLASSIFY** Read the following philanthropic activities. Listen to Part 1 again and write J for Jolie's activities and B for Bono's, according to the report.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 donates money to build schools. | 4 gets world leaders to work together. |
| 2 organizes events to raise money. | 5 works to improve medical care. |
| 3 works to protect wildlife. | 6 works with the United Nations. |

F ▶ 1:28 **LISTEN TO CONFIRM CONTENT** Listen to Part 1 again. Cross out the reasons for celebrity philanthropy that are NOT mentioned.

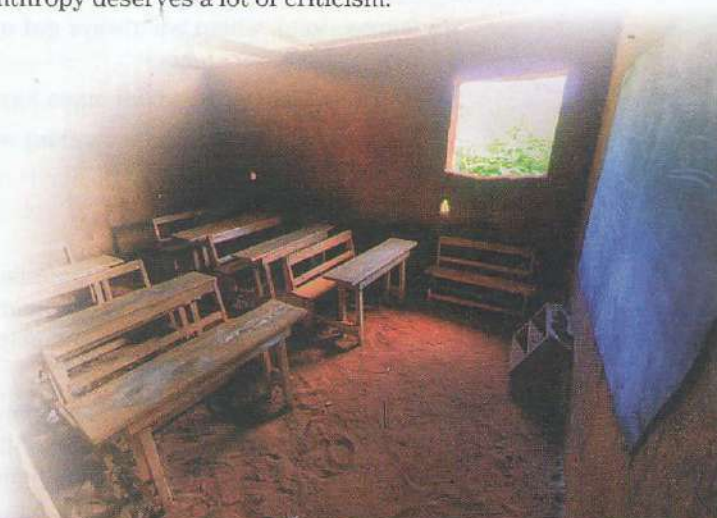
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 to develop new skills | 5 to increase one's fame and wealth |
| 2 to get attention from the media | 6 to change how one is seen by others |
| 3 to satisfy a desire to help end human suffering | 7 to address one's concerns about the future |
| 4 to show gratitude for one's success | |

G ▶ 1:29 **LISTEN FOR POINT OF VIEW** Now listen to Part 2. Which statement best represents the speaker's point of view? Explain your answer.

- ☐ 1 Celebrity philanthropists are only interested in their own fame and getting "photo ops."
☐ 2 While the criticism may have some truth, Jolie's and Bono's philanthropy has been mainly positive.
☐ 3 Despite their good work, Jolie's and Bono's philanthropy deserves a lot of criticism.

H ▶ 1:30 **LISTEN TO SUMMARIZE** Listen to Part 2 again. With a partner, write at least five criticisms of celebrity philanthropists from the report on a separate sheet of paper.

I **SUPPORT AN OPINION** Do celebrities make good philanthropists? Explain. Use information from the report or about other celebrity philanthropists you are aware of.



NOW YOU CAN Discuss how best to help others

A **FRAME YOUR IDEAS** Which three of the issues in the photos on page 22 do you think most urgently need attention? Write them on the notepad and write one activity that would help for each one.

1.	2.	3.

DIGITAL
SPEAKING
BOOSTER

B **DISCUSSION** Discuss the best activities for solving one of the problems on your notepad.

“I feel strongly about helping children, so I think it's crucial to provide good schools and ...”

OPTIONAL WRITING Do rich and famous people have a responsibility to donate fame and money to help others? Write at least two paragraphs, supporting your point of view.

A WRITING SKILL Study the rules.

Restrictive adjective clauses

A restrictive adjective clause provides *essential information* necessary to identify the noun or pronoun it modifies. Do not use commas.

- The person **who borrowed my camera yesterday** just told me she had broken it.
- She replaced the camera lens **that she had broken the day before**.
- The friend **whose phone I lost** insisted I didn't need to replace it.
- The hotel in the town **where we stayed last weekend** offered to give us a refund.

Non-restrictive adjective clauses

A non-restrictive adjective clause provides *additional information* that is not necessary to identify the noun or pronoun it modifies. Use commas before and after, except at the end of a sentence, when the adjective clause ends with a period.

- Lara, **who works in my office**, told me she broke the camera that she had borrowed.
- The Aimes Hotel, **where we always get a room in July**, offered to give us a refund.
- She replaced the tablet, **which made her very happy**.
- My laptop, **which was always crashing when I really needed it**, finally died.

Be careful!

Use punctuation that supports your intended meaning.

The laptop **which I bought last week** is great. (Differentiates this laptop from others: essential)

The laptop, **which I bought last week**, is great. (An additional comment about the laptop: not essential)

B PRACTICE Read the college application essay, in which the writer describes a life lesson. Correct punctuation errors with adjective clauses. Add three commas and delete three.

C PRACTICE Decide if the adjective clause provides essential or additional information. Write a checkmark if the punctuation is correct. Make corrections if it is a non-restrictive clause.

- ☐ 1 His grandparents are the ones who taught him the most about right and wrong.
- ☐ 2 My cousin who was always truthful about everything told my aunt she was wrong.
- ☐ 3 I told a lie that I have regretted for more than ten years.
- ☐ 4 Her favorite vase which her mother had given her had been broken.
- ☐ 5 We found out that Megan was going to join us which was great.

What I Learned from My First Job

While working at my first job which was at a clothing store, I had a co-worker who got me into a lot of trouble. When the manager counted the money in the cash register, it had come up short. The co-worker had taken some of the money, so she shifted the blame to me. I insisted that I wasn't responsible, but the manager who didn't know me fired me immediately.

Ten years later, I got a phone call, that really surprised me. It was from the woman, who had blamed me for taking the money. She called me to apologize for what she had done. Apparently it had been bothering her for a long time.

This incident taught me an important lesson. Sometimes when people tell a lie, they hurt themselves more than the other person. While I had completely forgotten about the incident, it was my former co-worker, who felt badly about it for all those years.

D APPLY THE WRITING SKILL On a separate sheet of paper, write a college application essay in which you describe an experience that taught you a life lesson or that shaped your values. Provide details by including at least three adjective clauses to add essential and additional information.

SELF-CHECK

- ☐ Did I include at least three adjective clauses?
- ☐ Did I distinguish between essential and additional information?

Did I use commas correctly in non-restrictive adjective clauses?

A ▶ 1.31 Listen to each conversation. Then listen again and complete the statements.

Conversation 1

- 1 The man is thinking about
 a shifting the blame b taking responsibility c telling the truth
- 2 The woman suggests
 a shifting the blame b making up an excuse c telling the truth

Conversation 2

- 3 The woman has decided to
 a shift the blame b make up an excuse c take responsibility

B Complete the sentences with phrases from the box. Use each phrase only once.

shift the blame admit making a mistake tell the truth make up an excuse take responsibility

- 1 If Matt makes a mistake, he tries to to other people in his office so he won't get in trouble with his boss.
- 2 Dan forgot to prepare his report for the sales meeting, so he decided to He told his boss that his computer deleted the file.
- 3 Alice borrowed Susan's umbrella, but she forgot it on the train. She wanted to take responsibility, but she didn't want to, so she just replaced it and didn't say anything to Susan about it.
- 4 Jane doesn't when she does something wrong. Either she makes up an excuse or she doesn't tell the truth about what happened.
- 5 I really believe that in some situations it's better not to, especially when you are protecting someone's feelings. For example, if my grandmother spent all day cooking dinner, but it tasted terrible, I would still tell her it was delicious.

C Complete the paragraph with the relative pronouns from the box.

who
which
that
whom
where
when

Nora Richards, with I worked for five years, was a person
 could never get her work done on time. I still remember the time she asked me to
 help her write a long report was due the next day! The report, on
 she had been working for an entire month, was needed for a business deal with a very important
 client. The deal, about Nora talked all the time (instead of writing the report), fell through,
 and Nora was fired. There are situations in you simply have to meet your deadlines. Nora
 was one of those people fails to understand that the office is a place, as the
 saying says, "Actions speak louder than words."

D On a separate sheet of paper, complete each statement with your own comment clause, using which. Don't forget to use a comma.

Example: Some celebrity philanthropists only care about publicity, which I think is a shame...

- 1 Angelina Jolie has received many awards for her philanthropic work...
- 2 Most people tell lies to avoid hurting people's feelings...
- 3 My brother took responsibility for his mistake...
- 4 I made up an excuse for being late to work...

TEST-TAKING SKILLS BOOSTER p. 152



Web Project: Celebrity Philanthropists
www.english.com/summit3e

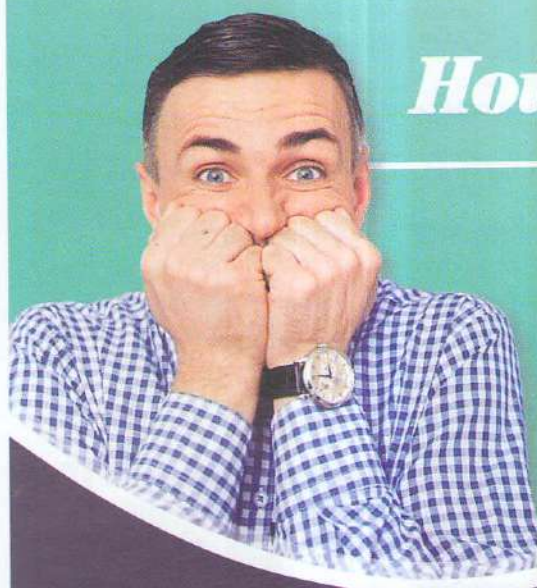
Fears, Hardships, and Heroism

PREVIEW

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Take the self-test. Total your responses.

COMMUNICATION GOALS

- 1 Express frustration, empathy, and encouragement
- 2 Describe how fear affects you physically
- 3 Discuss overcoming handicaps and hardships
- 4 Examine the nature of heroism



How chicken are you?

Rate the situations below, according to how scary they are to you, from 1 to 3, with 1 being not scary at all, 2 being somewhat scary, and 3 being very scary.

getting stuck in an elevator

seeing a bee on your arm

driving in bad weather

eating in an unclean restaurant

riding a horse

smelling smoke in a building

being a passenger in a speeding car

taking a roller-coaster ride

walking outside during a bad storm

standing near the edge of a cliff

going to the dentist

walking down a dark street at night

experiencing turbulence during a flight

getting an injection from a doctor or nurse

seeing a snake in your garden

being in a place undergoing an epidemic

YOUR CHICKEN SCORE

TOTAL YOUR SCORE

16-26



You're cool and collected. Nothing freaks you out.

27-37



You're just cautious.

38-48



You're a total chicken! You're probably afraid of your own shadow.

B PAIR WORK Compare self-tests with a partner. Are you both afraid of the same things? Which of you is more chicken?

C GROUP WORK How chicken is your class? Calculate the average score for each situation in your class. Which situation is the most frightening to everyone?

D ▶ 2:02 **SPOTLIGHT** Read and listen to two friends discuss a problem. Notice the **spotlighted** language.

Luiz: Hey, Michel. Anything wrong? You look like you've lost your best friend.

Michel: No. Nothing like that. I'm just **in hot water** with Emilie.

Luiz: Emilie? But the two of you were so lovey-dovey when I saw you at the restaurant on Sunday. What's up?

Michel: Well, Sunday was her birthday, and we'd been planning to get engaged on her birthday, but I guess I **got cold feet**. I just don't think I'm ready to make that kind of commitment yet. In any case, she's really upset. She feels like I **pulled the rug out from under her**.

Luiz: Well, I can imagine that must have been really disappointing for her.

Don't you feel like you're in love anymore? Or is there someone else?

Michel: No. Definitely not. I love her **with all my heart**, but no matter how much I tell myself she's the only one for me, I **just can't take the plunge**. I don't know what's wrong with me. Maybe it's some kind of psychological problem.

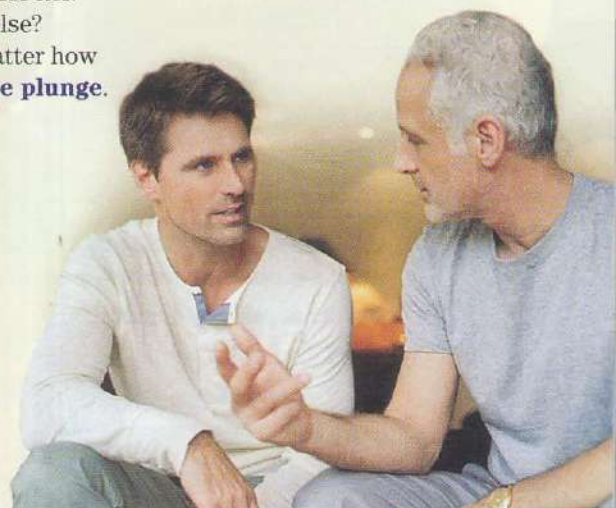
Luiz: I wouldn't **jump to that conclusion**. Marriage is **a big deal**, Michel. And it's forever. Most people find that scary.

Michel: I think that's what **freaks me out** about it. Every time I think of proposing, I panic. I feel so guilty that I don't even want to see her right now.

Luiz: Well, **it's not the end of the world**. Sounds like you just **have a minor case of the jitters**.

Michel: You think so?

Luiz: **Mark my words**. She'll wait for you. **Just chill** for a while until you're ready, OK?



E UNDERSTAND IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS Choose the best way to complete each statement.

- If you're "in hot water," you're
a in trouble b excited
- When you "get cold feet," you
a decide to do something as you had planned
b decide not to do something as you had planned
- If Emilie feels like Michel "pulled the rug out from under her," she feels that
a he didn't do what he had promised
b he was disappointed with her
- If you do something "with all your heart," you do it
a unwillingly b with 100% commitment
- When Michel said "I just can't take the plunge," he meant he
a couldn't go through with proposing
b didn't want to marry her
- When Luiz says "I wouldn't jump to that conclusion," he's suggesting that Michel's reasoning is probably
a right b not right
- Something that's "a big deal" is
a full of advantages b of great importance
- If something "freaks you out," it
a scares you b excites you
- If something "isn't the end of the world," it's
a not a big deal b not good
- When Luiz says "Sounds like you just have a minor case of the jitters," he means
a Michel is just nervous
b Michel should take his doubt seriously
- When you say "Mark my words," you want someone to
a remember your prediction later
b wait for you later
- When Luiz tells Michel to "just chill," he's suggesting that Michel
a do something right away
b wait

SPEAKING SUMMARIZE AND PERSONALIZE First, summarize Michel's problem and say what you would do in his situation. Speculate about what will happen next. Then, discuss what scares you more: fears of physical harm such as the ones in the self-test, or emotional fears such as the ones Michel is experiencing. Explain your reasons, using examples from your life.

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

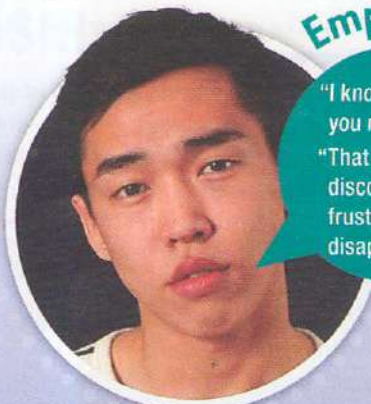
A 2:03 VOCABULARY EXPRESSING FRUSTRATION, EMPATHY, AND ENCOURAGEMENT

Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



Frustration

"I give up!"
 "I'm fed up!"
 "I've had it!"
 "I just can't take it any more!"



Empathy

"I know what you mean."
 "That must be discouraging / frustrating / disappointing."



Encouragement

"Don't let it get you down."
 "Don't give up!"
 "Hang in there!"

B 2:04 LISTEN TO PREDICT Listen to the conversations. Then choose what the other person will probably say next.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 a That must be frustrating. | b I just can't take it anymore. |
| 2 a I give up! | b I know what you mean. |
| 3 a I've had it! | b Well, don't give up. |
| 4 a I'm really fed up! | b Don't let it get you down. |
| 5 a Hang in there. | b I just can't take it any more! |

GRAMMAR BOOSTER p. 131

Embedded questions: review and common errors

DIGITAL INDUCTIVE ACTIVITY

C GRAMMAR CLAUSES WITH NO MATTER

Use **no matter** + a noun clause beginning with a question word to express frustration (that no amount of anything, for example *effort*, can make something change). Use a comma before or after clauses with **no matter**.

No matter how careful I am, I always forget something!

No matter what they said, he didn't believe them.

No matter what time we check in, we always have to wait for a room.

No one answers, **no matter when we call**.

They can't understand her, **no matter how slowly she speaks**.

Be careful!

Use normal, not inverted, word order in the noun clause and don't use an auxiliary verb.

No matter **who you ask**, no one can give you directions.

NOT No matter who do you ask, ...

DIGITAL MORE EXERCISES

D GRAMMAR PRACTICE Mark correct sentences with a checkmark. Mark incorrect sentences with an X. Correct the incorrect sentences.

- ☒ 1 No matter how much do I encourage my sister, she won't take a plane anywhere.
No matter how much I encourage my sister, she won't take a plane anywhere.
- ☐ 2 Eric couldn't find his folder, no matter how hard did he look.

- ☐ 3 No matter how late Phil stays up, he still gets up for his exercise class.

- ☐ 4 They were unable to find a gas station, no matter how many people did they ask.

- ☐ 5 No matter how many cups of coffee I drink, I sleep like a baby.

- ☐ 6 No matter when do I go to bed, I always get up tired.

E PAIR WORK Complete the conversations with your own ideas, using the Vocabulary from page 28. Then read your conversations with a partner.

- 1 A: ! No matter how little I eat,
B:
- 2 A: ! No matter what I tell my supervisor at work,
B:
- 3 A: ! I can't find my keys,
B:
- 4 A: ! Mary is always late,
B:

**PRONUNCIATION
BOOSTER**

p. 145

Vowel reduction to /ə/

NOW YOU CAN Express frustration, empathy, and encouragement

A ▶ 2:05 CONVERSATION SPOTLIGHT Read and listen. Notice the **spotlighted** conversation strategies.

- A: Hey, Nina. You look upset. **Is something wrong?**
B: Actually, I've been having a bit of trouble at work.
A: I'm sorry to hear that. **What's going on?**
B: **Well, basically**, no matter how well I do something, my boss never gives me credit.
A: That must be frustrating.
B: It is. I'm feeling really fed up.
A: I totally understand. **Hang in there**, though, OK?
B: Thanks for the encouragement! I appreciate it.
A: **Anytime.**

B ▶ 2:08 RHYTHM AND INTONATION Listen again and repeat. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

C NOTEPADDING Write statements on the notepad describing problems. Use no matter.

D CONVERSATION ACTIVATOR Create a conversation similar to the one in Exercise A. Start like this: *You look upset. Is something wrong?* Use one of the problems from your notepad. Be sure to change roles and then partners.



with a relationship: with my boyfriend. No matter how many times I ask him, he won't be friendly to my friends.

at home:

at work:

at school:

with money:

with a relationship:

with my health:

DON'T STOP!

- Ask for more details about the problem.
- Offer specific advice.
- Say as much as you can.

RECYCLE THIS LANGUAGE

- No way!
- Don't freak out.
- Just chill.
- It's not the end of the world.
- Wish me luck!
- Mark my words.

DIGITAL
VIDEO

DIGITAL
SPEAKING
BOOSTER

A ▶ 2:07 **GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT** Read how fear affects people physically. Notice the spotlighted grammar.

Q: What happens to you when you get really scared? **What situations** usually cause this reaction?

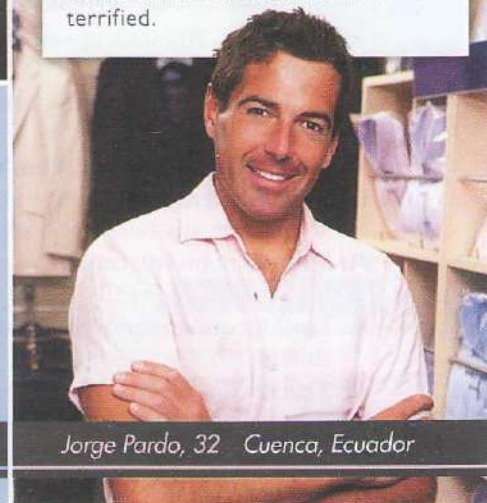
The worst thing for me is that I get sweaty palms and my hands shake. The first time I met my fiancée's parents, we were at a nice restaurant and my hands were shaking **so badly that** I avoided even picking up my glass. I was afraid they would think I had some kind of disease. I wish I could control this, but I can't. It's so embarrassing!

Kenji Yaegashi, 28 Nagoya, Japan



I get **such terrible palpitations that** it feels like my heart's going to jump right out of my chest. And when things are really bad, I can actually lose my voice. Fortunately, this only happens when I'm really panicked, like the time I was on a flight and the landing gear got stuck. I tried to pretend I was cool and collected, but the truth is I was terrified.

Jorge Pardo, 32 Cuenca, Ecuador



Having to speak English on the phone! I know it's crazy because I speak pretty well. But there's just something about it that makes me panic. It's **so bad that** when I know I have to make a call in English, I get **such awful butterflies in my stomach that** I think I'm going to get sick. Silly, I know, but true. But actually, once I start talking the butterflies go away.

Isil Farat, 24 Izmir, Turkey



B RELATE TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE Which situation described in the Grammar Spotlight do you identify with most? Explain, providing examples from your own life.

DIGITAL
INDUCTIVE
ACTIVITY

C GRAMMAR USING SO ... (THAT) OR SUCH ... (THAT) TO EXPLAIN RESULTS

Use **so** to intensify an adjective or an adverb to explain the result of an extreme situation. **That** is optional. Don't use a comma.

extreme situation

result

It was **so stormy**

(that) I was afraid to get on the plane.

She left **so quickly**

(that) she forgot her umbrella.

If the adjective is followed directly by a noun, use **such**, not **so**.

I was wearing **such uncomfortable shoes (that)** I could hardly walk.

I made **such salty soup (that)** no one could eat it.

She had **such a bad accident (that)** she never drove again.

If the noun is preceded by **many**, **much**, **few**, or **little**, use **so**.

There will be **so many people** there **(that)** we won't be able to find each other.

There was **so much lightning (that)** all the passengers on the plane were terrified.

We ate **so few meals** out last month **(that)** we saved a lot of money.

There's **so little ice** on the road **(that)** I think it's safe to drive.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER p. 132

Count and non-count nouns:

- Non-count nouns made countable
- Nouns used in countable and uncountable sense

Be careful!

Always use **a** or **an** with a singular count noun following **such**.

She had **such a bad accident** that she never drove again.

NOT She had ~~so bad accident~~ that she never drove again.

Remember: Use **many** and **few** with count nouns. Use **much** and **little** with non-count nouns.

He had **so many tickets** that he lost his driver's license.

NOT He had ~~so much tickets~~ that he lost his driver's license.

D GRAMMAR PRACTICE On a separate sheet of paper, combine the statements, using so ... (that) or such ... (that).

- 1 The fire was terrible. The building was totally destroyed.
- 2 There are usually many accidents. We don't travel on holiday weekends.
- 3 The games end late. We prefer to watch them on TV.
- 4 The insects are awful after dark. Most people prefer to stay inside in the evening.
- 5 Traffic in this region has become a bad problem. Lots of people are taking public transportation.
- 6 It was a stormy day. We postponed our picnic.

The fire was so terrible that the building was totally destroyed.

E GRAMMAR PRACTICE Complete each statement with much, little, many, or few.

- 1 They cancelled so flights that we won't be able to get there tonight.
- 2 There's always so trouble when the weather is bad that we don't travel in winter.
- 3 So people ate at that restaurant that they had to close it.
- 4 There were so seats left on the train that my friends and I couldn't sit together.
- 5 There was so time to get to the shelter that we just stayed in our basement.

F 2:08 **VOCABULARY PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF FEAR** Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



My hands shake.



I get palpitations.



I get sweaty palms.



I get butterflies in my stomach.

G ACTIVATE THE VOCABULARY Find and underline the Vocabulary and other physical effects of fear in the Grammar Spotlight. Paraphrase the situation that caused the physical effect for each of the three people, using the Vocabulary in your description.

“Jorge Pardo was so scared that he got palpitations and he lost his voice.”

NOW YOU CAN Describe how fear affects you physically

A NOTEPADDING Choose a time when you were so scared that it affected you physically. Write notes about it on the notepad. Use the grammar and Vocabulary from page 30.

B DISCUSSION ACTIVATOR Discuss the situations on your notepads. Tell each other your stories, asking for more information and details. Idea: Tell the class about what happened to your partner. Say as much as you can.

RECYCLE THIS LANGUAGE

- No matter ...
- Did you freak out?
- It wasn't the end of the world.

What I was afraid of:

How it affected me physically:

Write one statement with so or such ... (that).

What finally happened?

OPTIONAL WRITING Write your partner's story. Use sequencing expressions (first, next, after that, etc.) to clarify the order of events in his or her story.

- A READING WARM-UP** What are some physical handicaps people face?
What are some other hardships that might limit people's ability to succeed?

DIGITAL
STRATEGIES

- B** ▶ 2:09 **READING** Read about Marlee Matlin. If you had to choose one adjective to describe her, what would it be?

THE COURAGE TO BE WHO SHE IS

Marlee Matlin, the only deaf performer ever to win the Oscar for Best Actress in a Leading Role, is also known worldwide as a stage and TV actor, an author, and as a spokesperson for people with hearing disabilities. Through her work and her books she has devoted her life to encouraging children and adults with hearing loss to live normal lives with normal expectations.

Born with normal hearing, Marlee suffered permanent hearing loss at 18 months from an illness with a high fever. As she approached school age, her parents were advised to send her to a specialized boarding school far from home. However, her parents felt that Marlee would be deprived of the parental contact and love essential to normal development if she didn't live at home. So instead, they put her in a public mainstream school that had both hearing and deaf students, which built her confidence to participate in activities with hearing students. At school, Marlee learned sign language, though she was encouraged to use her voice, too.

Throughout her childhood, Marlee's parents did everything they could to give her the same life she would have had if she had had normal hearing. Her family even helped Marlee develop a sense of humor about herself so she wouldn't be ashamed of her handicap. When others wondered about the strange way she pronounced some words (because she had learned to say them without ever having heard them), her brother would say she had an accent because she was from a foreign country, which made both of them laugh.

At seven, her parents enrolled her in a summer camp with both hearing and deaf children, and there she learned to use her hands to "sign" the lyrics of songs as the other children sang. Her campmates loved this, and their applause gave Marlee her first taste of the joy of performing.

To encourage her, when Marlee returned home from camp, her mother enrolled her in an afterschool children's theater program (now called the International Center on Deafness and the Arts, or ICODA), where children prepared some performances in sign language and others in spoken English.

Matlin continued performing when she was in college. At one performance, the popular TV actor Henry Winkler was in the audience. Matlin approached him and said she wanted to be a famous actor like him. Winkler, who suffers from dyslexia (a reading disorder that causes difficulty in reading despite normal intelligence), empathized with Matlin and encouraged her, telling her she could be anything she wanted and not to let anything stand in her way. Winkler became a longtime mentor and friend to Matlin, helping her as she pursued her acting career.

Matlin's life hasn't been without controversy or criticism. When presenting an Oscar, she spoke the nominees' names instead of signing them, causing some deaf people to complain she was suggesting they should speak instead of signing. To comfort Matlin, African-American actor Whoopi Goldberg told her that once she had worn blue contact lenses just for fun and was criticized for trying to "appear white." Goldberg told Matlin not to worry about what others say and just be herself.

Matlin has never let her handicap stand in her way and has continued to surpass the expectations the public has of people who can't hear. When she competed in TV's *Dancing with the Stars*, people were incredulous: How could she dance if she couldn't hear the music?

The key to Matlin's success may, in part, lie in the support and help others have given her—support that has enabled Matlin to be who she is, no matter what others may believe or say.



Marlee Matlin has never let her handicap stand in her way.

C UNDERSTAND MEANING FROM CONTEXT Match the words and phrases from the article with these definitions. Then, with a partner, write sentences using the terms.

- 1 a person who represents and speaks for a group of people
- 2 a system of communication using hand gestures
- 3 a physical or mental disability or a condition that can limit a person's ability to function normally
- 4 an advisor from whom someone receives support and encouragement
- 5 strong differences of opinion, especially between groups of people

mentor
spokesperson
handicap
conflicts
sign language

D SUMMARIZE In the chart, summarize how these people and institutions contributed to Matlin's development and success. Then compare summaries with your classmates.

	Ways in which they helped Matlin
Her parents	
Her school	
Her brother	
Her summer camp	
Henry Winkler	
Whoopi Goldberg	

E DISCUSSION Discuss the following questions.

- 1 How do you think a person can learn to speak without ever hearing others speak?
- 2 In your opinion, what are some general factors that contribute to the success of people who have handicaps or other problems that could limit their success in life?

DIGITAL
EXTRA
CHALLENGE

NOW YOU CAN Discuss overcoming handicaps and hardships

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Choose a historical figure, a fictional character, or someone you know who overcame or has overcome a handicap or other hardship. Write discussion notes.

Name:

Summary of handicap or hardship:

Factors that helped him or her overcome it:

Achievements:

IDEAS: Some types of hardships

- a physical or mental handicap
- racial, ethnic, or sexual discrimination
- a natural disaster
- political instability or war
- poverty, lack of education or family support



She has overcome her handicap by playing tennis in a wheelchair.

DIGITAL
SPEAKING
BOOSTER

B DISCUSSION Compare information. What similarities do the people share? Explain.

Examine the nature of heroism

A

2:10

adjective	adverb	noun
brave	bravely	bravery
confident	confidently	confidence
courageous	courageously	courage
fearless	fearlessly	fearlessness
heroic	heroically	heroism
willing	willingly	willingness

B

▶ 2:11

- 1 Seol's decision to go back to the plane wreckage was extremely
- 2 Although aware that the airplane could explode at any moment, Seol returned to the plane again and again to rescue wounded passengers.
- 3 Seol's to risk his life to save others was extraordinary.
- 4 The story suggests that anyone, even an apparently ordinary person, is capable of acts.
- 5 Most people don't have the to act in the way Seol Ik Soo did.



Rescue personnel look for victims in the wreckage of an airliner.

C

2:12

- 1 Seol carried passengers out of the plane.
a three b more than three
- 2 During the rescue, Seol felt as if the passengers were very
a heavy b light
- 3 Seol used a to make bandages.
a belt b shirt
- 4 he took passengers out of the plane, he realized that there was blood on his face.
a Before b After
- 5 Before the crash, thought of Seol as a hero.
a no one had ever b everyone had always

- D** ▶ 2:13 **LISTEN TO RETELL A STORY** Listen to the story again. Retell the story in writing, including the important details and using at least three of the words from the Word Study chart. Exchange stories with a partner and suggest details your partner may have left out.

NOW YOU CAN Examine the nature of heroism

- A** **NOTEADDING** Frame your ideas. With a partner, discuss and write your own description of the behavior that makes someone a hero. Use words from the Word Study chart and other phrases.

A hero is someone who ...

RECYCLE THIS LANGUAGE

- hangs in there
- doesn't give up
- doesn't freak out
- No matter what happens

- B** **DISCUSSION** Read the three profiles. Which person's behavior comes closest to the description you wrote in Exercise A. Explain and discuss with a partner.

DAILY NEWS

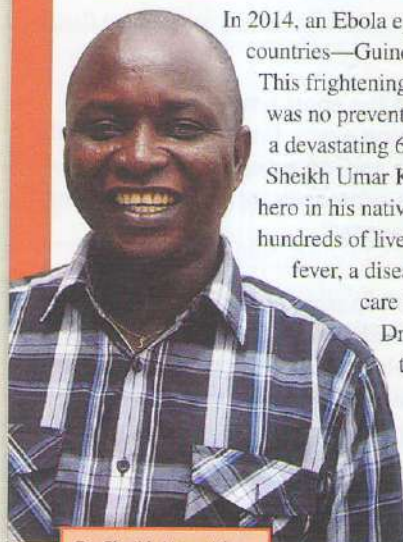
ROSA PARKS

In 1955, Rosa Parks got on a city bus in Montgomery, a city in the southern U.S., and sat down in a seat near the front. In those days, buses in Montgomery were racially segregated, and the front 10 seats were permanently reserved for white passengers. The driver told her to move to the back, but Parks refused. The driver then called the police, and she was arrested and taken to jail. Rosa Parks's act of defiance took great courage because of the brutality and injustice African Americans faced at that time in the South of the U.S. Her arrest became a rallying point, and the African-American community organized a bus boycott that lasted 381 days, during which no African American rode a city bus in Montgomery. Parks's action had a powerful economic impact on the bus company, which was forced to change its policy. Ultimately through the efforts of the community, racial segregation of public buses was made illegal.



Rosa Parks on the Montgomery bus.

Dr. Sheikh Umar Khan



Dr. Sheikh Umar Khan

In 2014, an Ebola epidemic raged in three African countries—Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

This frightening viral disease, for which there was no prevention or treatment, typically killed a devastating 60% to 90% of those infected. Dr. Sheikh Umar Khan, already hailed as a medical hero in his native Sierra Leone for having saved hundreds of lives during 10 years of battling Lassa fever, a disease similar to Ebola, rushed in to care for more than 100 Ebola patients.

Dr. Khan knew better than anyone else that the people at greatest risk were health care workers. In spite of taking precautions, Dr. Khan and three of the nurses who worked with him died of the virus within three days of each other.

Alicia Sorohan

On October 11, while camping in Queensland, Australia, Alicia Sorohan awoke to the sound of someone screaming. Rushing out of her tent, she came across her friend Mike Kerr in the mouth of a 4.2-meter saltwater crocodile. The 60-year-old grandmother immediately jumped on the back of the giant crocodile, which dropped Kerr and attacked her, biting her in the face and arm. When shot and killed by another member of the group, the crocodile had Sorohan's arm in its mouth and was dragging her into the water. Sorohan and Kerr both survived the incident though both had serious injuries. Family members of the victims, in shock after the horrible attack, said that Sorohan's speedy response had been astonishing. "She deserves an award of some kind," said Wayne Clancy, her son-in-law.



a giant saltwater crocodile

- C** **DEBATE** From pages 34 and 35, choose the person you consider to be the most heroic. Meet with two or three other classmates, each of whom has chosen someone different. Have a debate about which of the persons is the most heroic. Decide among yourselves or among the other students in the class who won the debate.

A WRITING SKILL Study the rules.

Reducing adverbial clauses to adverbial phrases

Adverbial clauses can be reduced to adverbial phrases when the subject of the independent clause and the adverbial clause are the same. Reduced adverbial phrases are more common in writing than in speaking.

Adverbial clauses	→	Reduced to adverbial phrases
When I fell off my bike, I hurt my back.	→	Falling off my bike, I hurt my back.
When we were eating, we got a call.	→	When eating (or Eating), we got a call.
We saw a bear while we were hiking.	→	We saw a bear while hiking.
Before I left, I sent my parents a letter.	→	Before leaving, I sent my parents a letter.
After I had shared my news, I felt better.	→	After having shared my news, I felt better.

Be careful!

When the subjects of the adverbial clause and the independent clause are different, the clause can't be reduced.

Before **she** saw the crocodile, **it** attacked.

DON'T SAY Before ~~seeing the crocodile~~, it attacked.

Punctuation

Use a comma after a clause or phrase when it comes first.

Before I left, I sent my parents a letter. / I sent my parents a letter **before I left.**

B PRACTICE Read the short news report to the right of a frightening event. Underline the reduced adverbial phrases and, on a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the sentences with them, changing the phrases to clauses.

C PRACTICE On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite each of the following sentences, reducing adverbial clauses to adverbial phrases when possible. If the sentence can't be reduced, explain why not.

- 1 When she was waking up, Alicia Sorohan heard a scream.
- 2 While Dr. Khan was trying to save his patients, several nurses on his staff came down with Ebola.
- 3 When she refused to move to the back seats on the bus, Rosa Parks was arrested.
- 4 Before she went to the drama program, Marlee Matlin hadn't ever performed in a play.
- 5 Seol realized that he was covered in blood after he had exited the plane several times.

WRITING MODEL

May 5—While camping yesterday, the Evans family was surprised by some frightening neighbors: a bear cub and its mother. Twin 5-year-olds Paul and Marcy were delighted because the young animal reminded them of the cute creatures in their picture books and on TV. Their father, on the other hand, wasn't as charmed because he knew that approaching a bear cub was dangerous since an adult bear is usually nearby.

Luckily for the family, Mr. Evans was already awake and getting breakfast ready when he heard the bear. As he posted later on Facebook: "While getting the milk out of our camping bag, I heard a rustling noise behind me. I turned around and saw a bear cub trying to open the garbage can. I knew I had to think fast."

Hearing his kids coming out of the tent, Mr. Evans quickly pushed them back inside to prevent them from approaching the bear to play with it. At that moment, a large adult female, probably the cub's mother, came by and led the cub away. The Evanses' camping day continued peacefully after that.

DIGITAL
WRITING
PROCESS

D APPLY THE WRITING SKILL Write a short report about a dangerous or frightening event, using the Writing Model for support. Write at least two paragraphs and tell the story in the order that the events occurred. The event can be real or fictional. Use at least three adverbial clauses and phrases to clarify time relationships.

SELF-CHECK

- ☐ Did I write two or more paragraphs?
- ☐ Does my report tell the story in the order that the events occurred?
- ☐ Did I use at least three adverbial clauses or reduced adverbial phrases to clarify time relationships?

A ▶ 2:14 Listen to each person. Then listen again to summarize each person's reason for being frustrated. Write statements with no matter.



Felix Tan

.....
.....
.....



Robert Reston

.....
.....
.....



Eva García

.....
.....
.....

B Complete each statement with no matter and who, whom, when, what time, what, where, or how.

- 1 I always get up at seven in the morning, I go to bed.
- 2 My daughter won't go to bed early, many times I tell her to.
- 3 the weather is like, we're going!
- 4 few calories you eat, it's hard to lose weight.
- 5 No one knew which gate the train was leaving from, we asked.
- 6 you leave from, the trip still takes two hours.

C Complete each statement with the correct word.

- 1 The thunder was (so / **such**) loud that we couldn't sleep.
- 2 The kids ate (so much / **such many**) candy that they got sick.
- 3 There was (so / **such**) bad turbulence that the passengers couldn't leave their seats.
- 4 The store has (so many / so much) brands of painkillers that I don't know which to buy.
- 5 Lyn is having (so / **such a**) good time at the party that she doesn't want to go home.
- 6 He learned Italian (so / **such**) quickly that he took the exam after only two months.

D Replace each underlined word with a word that has a similar meaning and the correct part of speech.

- 1 Many people don't think they are courageous until they are faced with an emergency.
a fearlessly b brave c heroism
- 2 Few people are fearless enough to fight an adult bear.
a courageous b confidence c willing
- 3 Bravery, especially in dangerous situations, is a rare quality.
a Courageous b Heroism c Heroically

E On a separate sheet of paper, create a two-line conversation for each pair of expressions. Use no matter and your own ideas.

- 1 I'm fed up. / Hang in there.
- 2 I just can't take it anymore. / Don't let it get you down.
- 3 I've had it. / That must be discouraging.
- 4 I give up. / Don't let it get you down.
- 5 I'm fed up. / I know what you mean.

A: I'm fed up. No matter how much exercise

I do, I still look like a weakling!

B: Hang in there. It takes time to see results.



Getting Along with Others

COMMUNICATION GOALS

- 1 Discuss how to overcome shortcomings
- 2 Acknowledge inconsiderate behavior
- 3 Explain how you handle anger
- 4 Explore the qualities of friendship

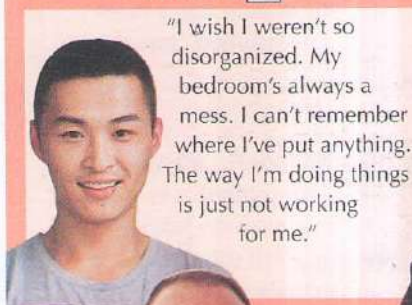
PREVIEW

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Read about some common shortcomings. Rate each person according to the scale:

A = Sounds just like me!
B = Sounds a bit like me.
C = Doesn't sound like me at all!

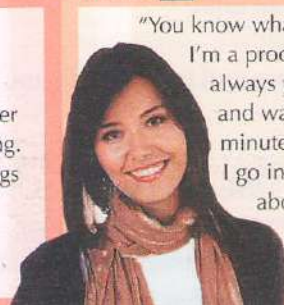
What's your biggest shortcoming?

Martin ☐



"I wish I weren't so disorganized. My bedroom's always a mess. I can't remember where I've put anything. The way I'm doing things is just not working for me."

Lena ☐



"You know what my problem is? I'm a procrastinator! I'm always putting things off and waiting till the last minute to do things. Then I go into a panic worrying about whether or not I'll be able to finish on time."

Ricardo ☐



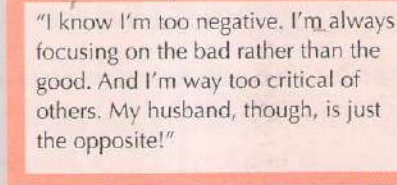
"I admit I'm a bit oversensitive. I tend to overreact to things people say to me—I think I'm being criticized when people are just trying to help. It really doesn't take much to get me upset about stuff."

Paul ☐



"I'm sure I'm too hot-tempered. I get angry way too easily. It doesn't take much to set me off. But I've been trying to change that."

Sophie ☐



"I know I'm too negative. I'm always focusing on the bad rather than the good. And I'm way too critical of others. My husband, though, is just the opposite!"

Jean ☐

"My husband says I'm too controlling—and he's probably right. I complain when he doesn't do things my way. I'm sure it drives him crazy!"



Trevor ☐

"My biggest shortcoming is that I'm a perfectionist. No matter what I do, I'm not satisfied. I just don't think it's good enough. My attitude really gets in my way."



B ▶ 2:15 **VOCABULARY SHORTCOMINGS** Listen and repeat.

C PAIR WORK Tell your partner how you are—or aren't—like the people in Exercise A. What are your biggest shortcomings?

“One of my biggest shortcomings is that I'm a perfectionist. I'd like to invite friends for dinner at my house, but I never do—because I don't think I cook well enough.”

be disorganized
 be a procrastinator
 be oversensitive
 be hot-tempered

be negative
 be controlling
 be a perfectionist

D DISCUSSION Discuss these questions.

- 1 Do any of the people above sound like someone you know? In what ways?
- 2 Can you think of any other common shortcomings people have? What are they?

E ▶ 2:16 **SPOTLIGHT** Read and listen to a conversation between two colleagues. Notice the **spotlighted** language.

Mike: Wait till you hear this ... Sam **lost his cool** again at the status meeting!

Jaya: Oh, please. He's always angry about something. So what **set him off** this time?

Mike: You know how Rob always waits till the last minute to do the sales report? Well, Sam **made a big issue out of** it. When Rob tried to defend himself, Sam **told him off**—in front of *everyone*.

Jaya: That's awful! You know, even if Rob starts things late, he always finishes on time. I don't see what the big deal is.

Mike: But you know Sam. If there's anything he hates, it's procrastination. I'm sure he wanted to make an example out of Rob.

Jaya: Well, it sounds like he went overboard. He could have just **brought it up** privately with Rob after the meeting.

Mike: Good point. But, all things considered, Rob **took it pretty well**. He knows Sam's just hot-tempered.

Jaya: If only he'd just stop and think first before having one of his outbursts! Instead, everyone always has to **walk on eggshells** wondering who's going to be next.

Mike: I agree. Between you and me, I think Sam's been under a lot of pressure lately from *his* boss. But that's no excuse to **take it out on** someone else.

Jaya: That's right. It must have been hard for everyone at the meeting to just **pick up the pieces** afterwards and go on as if nothing had happened. I'll bet it was really awkward.

Mike: Totally. But it's Sam who should feel awkward. What bothers me the most is that he has no clue how he affects other people.



F UNDERSTAND IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS Find these expressions in Spotlight. Complete each statement.

- If you "lose your cool," you
a get angry b are worried
- If something "sets you off," it
a makes you angry b relaxes you
- If someone "makes a big issue out of" something, he or she it.
a enjoys talking about
b calls too much attention to
- If you "tell someone off," you are expressing your to that person about his or her behavior.
a anger b appreciation
- If something bothers you and you "bring it up" with someone, you want to
a discuss it b avoid discussing it
- If someone gets angry at you and you "take it well," you are by it.
a not very affected b very affected
- If you "walk on eggshells," you make someone angry.
a try to b are careful not to
- If you feel stressed and "take it out on" a friend, you might need to apologize to that person for
a being stressed b acting angry
- If you try to "pick up the pieces" after an argument, you try to
a re-establish a friendly atmosphere
b understand someone's point of view

G THINK AND EXPLAIN With a partner, discuss the questions and explain your answers.

- Why does Jaya think the other people at the meeting must have felt uncomfortable?
- Why do you think Rob wasn't upset about the situation?

SPEAKING GROUP WORK Which of the shortcomings from page 38 do you think cause the greatest problems for people? Discuss the consequences.

“In my opinion, being hot-tempered causes the most problems. Once you've gone overboard, it's hard to pick up the pieces.”

A ▶ 2:17 **GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT** Read about the workshops. Notice the **spotlighted** grammar.

SELF-HELP

FOR THE SELF-CRITICAL

Practical workshops to help you reach your goals!

1 GET ORGANIZED NOW

Tired of being so disorganized? Is it hard to find things even if **you've filed them away properly**? Have papers been piling up on your desk **whether or not you've had time to go through them**? Take the bull by the horns and discover how getting organized can help you increase your productivity today.

STOP TRYING TO CONTROL OTHERS

2 Do you drive people crazy by constantly supervising what they are doing? Does this sound like you: "**Only if things are done my way** will things get done right!" Let's face it—something's got to change. **Otherwise**, no one's ever going to want to work with you! Letting go of control is easier than you think.

3 END NEGATIVE THINKING NOW

Is your negative attitude interfering with your goals in life? Achieving your goals will be possible **only if you make a decision to change your outlook today**. This workshop will move you from the negative to the positive on a journey that will change your life.

4 SAY GOOD-BYE TO PROCRASTINATION

Have you been putting off till tomorrow what you could have done today? **Unless you're the type who says "I'll never change,"** you too can learn to stop procrastinating today. Learn easy strategies for using your time more efficiently than ever.

B PAIR WORK Do you think people can really overcome their shortcomings? Why or why not? Which of the workshops would you personally find the most useful? Explain.

DIGITAL
INDUCTIVE
ACTIVITY

C GRAMMAR ADVERB CLAUSES OF CONDITION

Use **even if** or **whether or not** in an adverb clause to express the fact that no matter what the condition, there is no way to affect or change an event or situation.

Even if I have plenty of time to finish a project, I still wait till the last minute to begin.

(= No matter what, I wait till the last minute.)

She would have been late for the meeting **even if she had set her alarm**.

(= No matter what, she would have been late.)

Whether or not anyone says anything to her about it, Kyla's desk is always a disorganized mess.

(= No matter what, her desk is always a mess.)

We would have been uncomfortable at the meeting **whether or not he had lost his cool**.

(= No matter what, we would have been uncomfortable.)

Use **only if** to express the fact that a certain condition is necessary in order for something to happen or to be true. If the adverb clause comes first, invert the subject and verb (or auxiliary) in the independent clause and do not use a comma.

Nina will be happy at her job **only if she learns to say no to her boss**. OR

Only if Nina learns to say no to her boss **will she** be happy at her job.

Use **unless** to express the consequence of an action or lack of action. (Note: **unless** = **if ... not**)

Unless he writes himself a note, he'll forget to pay his bills.

(= If he doesn't write himself a note, he will forget to pay his bills.)

We told him we wouldn't come to the meeting **unless he apologized for his outburst**.

(= We told him we wouldn't come to the meeting if he didn't apologize.)

Note: You can also use the transition word **Otherwise** at the beginning of a sentence to express the consequences of an action or a lack of action.

He needs to write himself a note. **Otherwise**, he'll forget to pay his bills.

I always set my alarm for 7:00 A.M. on weekdays. **Otherwise**, I'm late for school.

Remember: The unreal conditional with **if only** expresses a wish for a particular condition (or a strong regret).

If only I were more organized, I'd get a lot more done.

(= I wish I were OR I regret that I'm not)

GRAMMAR BOOSTER p. 133
More conjunctions and transitions

D UNDERSTAND THE GRAMMAR Choose the statement with the same meaning.

- 1 I find it difficult to remember my appointments unless I put a reminder on my smart phone.
 - a If I don't put a reminder on my smart phone, I find it difficult to remember my appointments.
 - b If I don't put a reminder on my smart phone, I don't find it difficult to remember my appointments.
- 2 Even if she tries not to be controlling, her friends still think she is.
 - a Her friends find her to be controlling, no matter what she does.
 - b Her friends find her to be controlling unless she tries not to be.
- 3 Only if he takes a workshop about procrastination will Martin stop putting things off.
 - a Unless Martin takes a workshop, he won't stop putting things off.
 - b Whether or not Martin takes a workshop, he won't stop putting things off.
- 4 Whether or not you apologize, some people always have a hard time picking up the pieces after you tell them off.
 - a It's always difficult to pick up the pieces after being told off, even if you receive an apology.
 - b It's never difficult to pick up the pieces after being told off if you receive an apology.
- 5 You should try not to overreact when your manager criticizes your work. Otherwise, you might lose your job.
 - a Unless you try to stop overreacting to your manager's criticisms, you might lose your job.
 - b No matter how you react to your manager's criticisms, you might lose your job.

E GRAMMAR PRACTICE Circle the correct way to complete each statement.

- 1 (Whether or not / Unless) Bob is oversensitive, his friends still like him.
- 2 (Only if / Unless) Sal overreacts again at the meeting, I won't mention his negative attitude.
- 3 Katia loses her cool with her kids (only if / if only) she's had a bad day at work.
- 4 Carl's colleagues enjoy working with him (even if / unless) he's a bit hot-tempered.
- 5 (If only / Unless) she really goes overboard, I don't care that much if my wife tells me off.
- 6 (Only if / Even if) she puts something off to the last minute does Stacey worry about what her boss will think.

PRONUNCIATION BOOSTER

p. 145

Shifting emphatic stress

NOW YOU CAN Discuss how to overcome shortcomings

- A NOTEPADDING** Look at page 38 again and choose three of the people's shortcomings. On your notepad, suggest how to overcome each shortcoming.

What is the shortcoming?	Your suggestions for how to overcome it
1. Ricardo is oversensitive.	try not to overreact remember that most people just want to be helpful
What is the shortcoming?	Your suggestions for how to overcome it
1.	
2.	
3.	

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- B DISCUSSION ACTIVATOR** Discuss the shortcomings on your notepads and other ways you think. Use adverb clauses of condition.

“Whether or not you have a good reason to be angry, you should try not to take it out on someone else.”

DIGITAL
INDUCTIVE
ACTIVITY**A GRAMMAR CLEFT SENTENCES: REVIEW AND EXPANSION****Cleft sentences with What**

Remember: A cleft sentence emphasizes an action or a result. You can form a cleft sentence using a noun clause with What as the subject + a form of be. Be sure the form of be agrees with its complement.

What bothers me is getting interrupted when I'm speaking.

What surprised me were the many "thank you" e-mails I received.

Cleft sentences with What often have a subject complement that is a noun clause. If so, always use a singular form of be.

What bothered me the most was **(that) you didn't even apologize.**

What was surprising was **(that) she had completely cleaned up her desk.**

What I mean is **(that) I wish I hadn't lost my cool.**

What I'm trying to say is **(that) I'm really sorry.**

GRAMMAR BOOSTER p. 134

Cleft sentences: more on meaning and use

Cleft sentences with It

A cleft sentence with the impersonal It emphasizes a noun or noun phrase. Use a noun clause with who or that.

Valerie decided to have a talk with her boss.



It was Valerie who decided to have a talk with her boss.

Jack's outbursts make people uncomfortable.



It's Jack's outbursts that make people uncomfortable.

DIGITAL
NOTICE
EXERCISES**B NOTICE THE GRAMMAR** Look at Spotlight on page 39.

Find and underline two types of cleft sentences in the last paragraph.

C ▶ 2:18 LISTEN TO ACTIVATE GRAMMAR Listen to the conversations.

Then listen again and complete each statement.

- It was her that he wanted to bring up.
a missing the meeting b not finishing the project
- What bothered him was that Simon
a lost his cool b refused to apologize
- It was his that made her decide to talk with him.
a apologizing for his mistake b interrupting her meeting
- What's surprising to him is that the two women
a are such good friends b had such a bad argument
- It was his that upset her.
a constant criticism b refusing to listen to her

D GRAMMAR PRACTICE Combine each pair of sentences by writing a cleft sentence with What and a noun clause subject complement.

Example: People tell me I'm too controlling. That has always surprised me.

..... What has always surprised me is that people tell me I'm too controlling.

- 1 My boss always criticizes me. That makes me kind of angry.

.....

- 2 Most people tell lies to protect the ones they love. That fascinates me.

.....

- 3 Gary actually has a hard time saying no to people. That's surprising.

.....

4 My manager and I get along really well. That's nice.

5 It's been great working with you. That's what I've always wanted to tell you.

6 I wish you would try to control your anger. That's what I mean.

E GRAMMAR PRACTICE Write cleft sentences with It, emphasizing the underlined noun phrase.

Example: The way she talks to people is so offensive.

It's the way she talks to people that's so offensive.

1 Nancy's negative attitude prevents her from accepting any suggestions.

2 The final workshop can give you some ideas for getting more organized.

3 Bill's being so hot-tempered makes me want to avoid him.

4 The way you spoke to me this morning hurt my feelings.

5 His lying about what happened was so surprising.

NOW YOU CAN Acknowledge inconsiderate behavior

A ▶ 2:19 CONVERSATION SPOTLIGHT Read and listen.
Notice the **spotlighted** conversation strategies.

A: Nancy, **there's something I need to bring up.**

B: Of course, Scott. What's wrong?

A: Well, the other day at the meeting, I was in the middle of making a point and you interrupted me. What really bothered me was that you didn't even let me finish my thought.

B: **I didn't realize that!** I'm so sorry.
I didn't mean to be rude.

A: Well, I don't want to make an issue out of it, but it's been bugging me. I hope you don't mind my pointing it out.

B: **On the contrary. I can see your point.** Thanks for saying something.



B ▶ 2:20 RHYTHM AND INTONATION Listen again and repeat.
Then practice the conversation with a partner.

DIGITAL
VIDEO

DIGITAL
SPEAKING
BOOSTER

C CONVERSATION ACTIVATOR Create a similar conversation, acknowledging someone's criticism. Start like this: *There's something I need to bring up.* Be sure to change roles and then partners.

Some possible problems
being late
missing a meeting
losing one's cool
being too critical
not apologizing

DON'T STOP!

- Explain the problem in greater detail and how you felt about it.
- Offer to make up for it.
- Say as much as you can.

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

A ▶ 2:21 **LISTENING WARM-UP VOCABULARY EXPRESSING AND CONTROLLING ANGER**

Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.

"I lost my temper."



- lose one's temper
- have a fit
- hit the roof
- go ballistic
- blow one's top

got really angry

"When I'm angry about something, I prefer to just hold it in."



hold it in / keep it inside
avoid expressing your feelings

"When I lose my cool, I take a deep breath and try to calm down."



calm down become quieter and more relaxed

"When someone tells me off, I just let it go."



let it go / shrug it off decide not to be bothered by something

"Running helps me let off steam when I'm feeling angry about something."



let off steam get rid of your anger in a way that does not harm anyone; for example, by doing something active

"When I'm upset about something, venting about it with a friend usually calms me down."



vent talk with someone you trust in order to express your anger at someone else

B PERSONALIZE THE VOCABULARY Use the expressions to tell about a time when you controlled your anger or lost control of it. What do you usually do to let off steam? Is there someone in particular who you can vent to when you're angry?

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

C ▶ 2:22 **LISTEN TO SUMMARIZE THE MAIN IDEA** Listen to the interviews. On a separate sheet of paper, write a summary in one or two sentences about the purpose of the interview.

D ▶ 2:23 **LISTEN TO INFER INFORMATION** Listen again and check the correct statements.

	Joseph would ...	Celina would ...
1 If he or she were angry with his or her boss ...	<input type="checkbox"/> make an issue out of it. <input type="checkbox"/> say what's on his mind. <input type="checkbox"/> hold his feelings in.	<input type="checkbox"/> let off steam. <input type="checkbox"/> say what's on her mind. <input type="checkbox"/> hold her feelings in.
2 If he or she were angry with a friend or colleague ...	<input type="checkbox"/> take it out on someone else. <input type="checkbox"/> probably just shrug it off. <input type="checkbox"/> probably lose his temper.	<input type="checkbox"/> take it out on someone else. <input type="checkbox"/> probably just shrug it off. <input type="checkbox"/> probably not hold it in.
3 If he or she were angry with a complete stranger ...	<input type="checkbox"/> probably let it go. <input type="checkbox"/> probably lose his temper. <input type="checkbox"/> take it out on someone else.	<input type="checkbox"/> probably let it go. <input type="checkbox"/> probably say what's on her mind. <input type="checkbox"/> take it out on someone else.



NOW YOU CAN Explain how you handle anger

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Discuss each situation with a partner. How similar is your behavior to your partner's? Describe how you would express or control your anger. Use the Vocabulary in your discussion.

Situation

How would you handle your anger?



1 A friend arrives really late to meet you for a movie.

2 You tell a friend something in confidence and he or she doesn't keep it a secret.

3 A classmate or colleague says bad things about you to people you know.

4 Someone tells you off in front of a group of other people.

5 Another driver cuts you off while you are driving.

6 Someone borrows something from you and doesn't return it.

7 Your next-door neighbor always plays very loud music and has noisy late-night parties.

8 (your own idea)



DIGITAL
SPEAKING
BOOSTER

B DISCUSSION Do you act the same way when you get angry with someone you know as you do with a stranger? Explain.

RECYCLE THIS LANGUAGE

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • lose one's cool | • mess up big time |
| • set someone off | • take it [well / badly] |
| • make a big issue out of something | • Even if ... |
| • tell someone off | • Whether or not ... |
| • take it out on someone | • Only if ... |
| | • Unless ... |
| | • Otherwise, ... |

OPTIONAL WRITING Write a true story about something that made you angry. What happened? How did you respond? Use the Vocabulary.

A READING WARM-UP How do friendships among men differ from friendships among women? How are they similar?

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

B ▶ 2:24 **READING** Read the article. Which qualities of friendship do you think are the most important?

FRIENDS THROUGH THICK AND THIN



What makes friendships stand the test of time? We interviewed 100 men and women, and here is what they had to say:

1. Friends share the good times

You build great memories together. There's nothing like having a friend around to enjoy the best moments of your life with you—graduation, your first rock concert, watching the World Cup, your wedding, and so on. You probably share a similar sense of humor and you can count on your friends to laugh at your jokes—even when they're dumb jokes. Most importantly, good friends aren't jealous of your successes. On the contrary, they cheer you on, which contributes to your achievement. Good friends want only the best for you. Otherwise, what's the point?

2. Friends are there when times are tough

Like the song says, friendship is “like a bridge over troubled water.” You can always count on your friends’ support when you really need a helping hand. You shouldn’t even have to ask. When you’re feeling down or are upset about something, friends know what makes you tick—whether or not you want to talk about it. They are thoughtful when it comes to your well-being, and they will accommodate your needs, particularly when you need it the most.

3. Friends don't judge each other

We need our friends to be dependable—through thick and thin. Your friends accept you as you are, and they don't constantly try to change you. And they roll with the punches. They get it that inside you're a good person with flaws, and that those

shortcomings are part of who you are. They know you make mistakes, and they forgive you for them, knowing you'll try to do better next time. And even when someone lets you have it when you make a mistake, friends still stick up for you, because friends are patient even when you're being difficult. Even if you and your friends disagree, you respect each other's opinions.

4. Friends are trustworthy

You need your friends to be totally loyal. Above all, you need to know that your secrets are safe with them. If there's a problem between you, a friend will come to you first and not gossip about you with others. We can always count on our friends to be honest with us when others aren't. We can trust them to stick by us no matter what. Friends don't keep things bottled up inside—if there's a problem, they work things out and move on.

Are there differences between what men and women expect in their friends? Among our interviewees, husbands claimed to understand what made their wives' female friendships tick, but many wives admitted that they wondered what in the world their husbands and their male friends saw in each other. According to the women, the quality of interaction between women friends was crucial to the longevity of their friendships. They valued being able to talk about their problems and feelings. However, for the men, it was mutual acceptance—being able to simply hang out together with no judgment. One man offered this view, “Female friends prefer to face each other, while male friends do things side by side.” Nevertheless, it shouldn't be all that surprising that the men and women generally agreed that *all* truly good friends stick by each other through thick and thin.

C UNDERSTAND MEANING FROM CONTEXT Find the words and expressions in the article. Use the context of the article to complete each statement.

- When a friendship can “stand the test of time,” it as people change and get older.
 - continues
 - becomes more difficult
- When you “count on people” to do something, you
 - worry whether they will do it
 - feel sure they will do it
- When someone “cheers you on,” he or she is of your efforts.
 - supportive
 - critical
- When “times are tough,” things are
 - going well
 - difficult
- When you know what “makes someone tick,” you understand
 - how he or she thinks and responds to things
 - that he or she likes you
- When people are friends “through thick and thin,” their friendship
 - can survive good times and bad times
 - may be in trouble
- When someone “lets you have it,” he or she
 - is being very critical
 - is being very supportive

- 8 When someone "sticks up for you," he or she
 a defends you against criticism b criticizes you honestly
- 9 When friends "stick by you," they
 a are always loyal to you b tell you off
- 10 When someone "keeps things bottled up inside," he or she to talk about uncomfortable feelings such as anger.
 a is willing b isn't willing

D APPLY IDEAS Discuss what a good friend would do in response to each situation, according to the information in the article. Explain your answers.

1 You get a new job at twice your current salary.

“It says a true friend cheers you on when times are good. So I think a good friend would be happy for me and want to celebrate.”

2 You tell your friend a really dumb joke.

3 You're unhappy about something, but you haven't told anyone about it yet.

4 You lose your temper with your friend.

5 A colleague criticizes you when you're not around.

6 You and your friend have a disagreement.

E RELATE TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE Work in pairs. Using the four qualities of a good friendship in the article as examples, share personal examples of your friendships that illustrate each quality.

DIGITAL
EXTRA
CHALLENGE

NOW YOU CAN Explore the qualities of friendship

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Read each statement and write A, B, or C. Then, with a partner, compare and explain your responses.

“That's not the kind of friend I am. Remember what the article said? Good friends aren't jealous of your successes.”

A = That's not the kind of friend I am.

B = Sometimes I'm a bit like that.

C = I have to admit that sounds a lot like me.



"My friend Carla just got engaged last week. I can't figure it out. I'm so much more popular than she is." ☐



"My friend Trevor is really feeling down right now because he broke up with his wife. He's kind of getting on my nerves. I wish he'd just stop talking about it." ☐



"Laura's a good friend, but I think her clothes are really out of style. It's kind of embarrassing to be seen with her. She'd be so much prettier if she took my suggestions." ☐



"I was really disappointed when my friend Tom didn't invite me over to watch the World Cup. I guess I just won't invite him anywhere either." ☐



"My friend Harriet told me about the problems she's been having with her husband. I only told my neighbor Cynthia about it, but no one else." ☐



"My friend Nick is always late for everything. Today was the last straw—if he can't change his habits, he can go find another friend." ☐

B DISCUSSION How would you rate your friendships in general? All things considered, in what ways would you say you're a good friend to your friends? Explain your answers and give examples.

How I'd generally rate my friends

poor average excellent

How I'd rate myself as a friend

poor average excellent

A WRITING SKILL Study the rules.

Remember: Transition words and subordinating conjunctions link ideas within and between sentences. They can also be used in a paragraph's topic sentence to connect the paragraph to the one that precedes it. The following words and phrases can be used as transitions to announce the content of a new paragraph:

To add information

- Furthermore**, it's very convenient.
- Moreover**, it's very convenient.
- More importantly**, it's very convenient.

To contrast information

- Even though** it's convenient, it's not for everyone.
- Although** it's convenient, it's not for everyone.
- Despite the fact that** it's convenient, it's not for everyone.
- Nevertheless**, it's not for everyone.
- On the other hand**, it's not for everyone.
- However**, it's not for everyone.

B PRACTICE Rewrite these transitional topic sentences from the Writing Model, using other words and phrases to announce the content of the new paragraph. (Note: You may have to make other changes in the sentence.)

Furthermore, using a smartphone calendar is not really all that difficult.

- 1 More importantly,
- 2 Moreover,

Nevertheless, using a smartphone calendar does take some getting used to.

- 3 Even though
- 4 Although
- 5 Despite the fact that
- 6 On the other hand,
- 7 However,

WRITING MODEL

For an effective solution to procrastination, I suggest using the daily calendar on your smartphone. It can be used to break up the steps essential to completing a larger task into smaller tasks. That way it is easier to keep things moving forward. It also allows you to check off the smaller tasks as they are finished, which motivates you by providing a feeling of accomplishment.

Furthermore, using a smartphone calendar is not really all that difficult.

You can use the calendar that's already installed, or you can download an app for that purpose. Instructions are easily available online, and they are usually very clear.

Nevertheless, using a smartphone calendar does take some getting used to.

It may require some time to learn how to use it, but the calendar will make your work easier. Without a calendar, it is far too easy to simply forget about what needs to be done. With one, it is easy to keep track of your progress. If your teacher or manager asks questions, you have a record you can refer to. This increases your confidence. I believe the calendar is one of the best ways to convert procrastination into effective organization.



C APPLY THE WRITING SKILL Write a three-paragraph essay presenting a solution to a common shortcoming. In paragraph one, introduce the solution. Use transitional topic sentences to link the content of the second and third paragraphs.

SELF-CHECK

- ☐ Does the first paragraph have a topic sentence?
- ☐ Do the paragraphs that follow have transitional topic sentences?
- ☐ Does each transitional topic sentence clearly link to previous content?

- A** ▶ 2:25 Listen to three people describe their shortcomings. Then listen again and complete the chart. Listen a third time if necessary to check your answers.

	What is the shortcoming?	What solution did the person find?	Did it work?
1			
2			
3			

- B** Complete each statement with one of the lettered choices. (You will not use all the choices.)

- Claire overreacts and takes things personally when her friends make suggestions. She
a is a perfectionist.
b is negative.
- Bob is always losing his cool over things that aren't important. He
c tends to procrastinate.
d is oversensitive.
- Laura usually misses her deadlines because she doesn't get started on her assignments right away. She
e is hot-tempered.
- Nick is always worrying about every little detail. He hates making mistakes. He

- C** Complete each statement about the situations in which people express or control their anger.

- People sometimes hold their feelings in when
- People usually only tell someone off when
- Most people lose their tempers only when

- D** Complete each statement logically and correctly with one of the lettered choices.

- Even if I know a project is important,
a Otherwise, I wouldn't have waited till the last minute to get started.
- Unless I know that a project is not important,
b I never wait till the last minute to get started.
- Only if I know that a project is not important
c will I wait till the last minute to get started.
- If only I had known that the project was important,
d I still wait till the last minute to get started.
- I wish I'd known that the project was so important.
e I wouldn't have waited till the last minute to get started.

- E** On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite each sentence as a cleft sentence with What. Follow the example.

- It's the way she criticizes new employees that's so offensive.

What's so offensive is the way she criticizes new employees.

- It's maintaining a positive attitude that changes negative thinking.
- It's fear of failure that causes people to put things off.
- It's his being so hot-tempered that makes people feel like they're walking on eggshells.
- It's her ability to organize that makes her so successful.

TEST-TAKING SKILLS BOOSTER p. 154



Web Project: Anger Management
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PREVIEW

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Take the humor self-test to analyze your sense of humor.

COMMUNICATION GOALS

- 1 Discuss the health benefits of laughter
- 2 Respond to something funny
- 3 Analyze what makes us laugh
- 4 Explore the limits of humor

HUMOR

SELF-TEST

Rate how funny you think each image is, from 1 to 5, with 1 being not funny at all and 5 being extremely funny.

1 YOUR RATING: 1 2 3 4 5 NOT FUNNY VERY FUNNY

2 YOUR RATING: 1 2 3 4 5 NOT FUNNY VERY FUNNY

3 YOUR RATING: 1 2 3 4 5 NOT FUNNY VERY FUNNY

4 YOUR RATING: 1 2 3 4 5 NOT FUNNY VERY FUNNY

5 YOUR RATING: 1 2 3 4 5 NOT FUNNY VERY FUNNY

6 YOUR RATING: 1 2 3 4 5 NOT FUNNY VERY FUNNY

7 YOUR RATING: 1 2 3 4 5 NOT FUNNY VERY FUNNY

8 YOUR RATING: 1 2 3 4 5 NOT FUNNY VERY FUNNY

B PAIR WORK Discuss your funniest and least funny choices with a partner. Explain why you find some of the images funny and other ones not funny. Do you have the same sense of humor?

“I don’t like the picture of the boy with the head to his side. I find it kind of scary—even a bit creepy. I gave it a 1.”

C DISCUSSION Do a class survey. Which image did your classmates find the funniest? Which did they find the least funny? What were the reasons?

D ▶ 3:02 **SPOTLIGHT** Read and listen to a conversation about an embarrassing social situation. Notice the **spotlighted** language.

Sylvie: Oh, David, I can't tell you how mortified I am.
David: What on earth happened?
Sylvie: So, last night I told this funny joke French people tell about Americans: How do you know someone's an American? He asks for ketchup for his peanut butter sandwich. Well, **it went over like a lead balloon**. *No one laughed.* **I made a total fool of myself.**
David: Oh, Sylvie! That must have been awful!
Sylvie: The thing is I don't know why they took it personally. The joke wasn't about *them*! They were pretty sophisticated. We were even eating French food!
David: Well, you couldn't have known this, but it's definitely uncool to make fun of a particular nationality, an ethnic group, a religion ... **It just isn't done.**
Sylvie: You mean you guys are that politically correct?
David: You could say that. And the fact that you're French probably didn't help. We Americans can get a bit intimidated by the French, but don't quote me on that.
Sylvie: **I don't get it.** Why are people here so sensitive? In France, we can't get enough jokes about ourselves.



David: I'm surmising the French are thicker-skinned than Americans ...
Sylvie: You can say that again. Ethnic jokes—even ones about ourselves—are just **par for the course** there. You know, I don't think I can ever face those people again.
David: You know what, Sylvie? We Americans make jokes about ourselves, too. It's just less funny when it comes from an outsider.
Don't take it so hard.
Sylvie: **Easier said than done!**

E UNDERSTAND IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS Complete the statements with **spotlighted** language.

- 1 If you want to say that someone's advice isn't easy to follow, you can say ""
- 2 Another way to say that no one liked your joke is ""
- 3 When you want to say you just don't understand something, you can say ""
- 4 When you want to suggest that something isn't at all unusual, you can say it's ""
- 5 When you want to suggest that most people consider something rude or inappropriate, you can say ""
- 6 If you do something stupid or silly that causes other people to laugh at you, you feel embarrassed and say ""
- 7 If you want to suggest that someone is reacting too strongly to something, you can tell him or her ""

F THINK AND EXPLAIN Can a joke about your own nationality or ethnic group ever be funny? Or are those jokes always "politically incorrect" or even offensive? Explain.

SPEAKING PAIR WORK Check the things you find funny. Discuss why certain things make people laugh. What other things make you laugh?

<input type="checkbox"/> Cute video clips about animals and babies	<input type="checkbox"/> People embarrassing themselves by using the wrong word or expression
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical "slapstick" humor in TV shows and movies	<input type="checkbox"/> Stories or pictures of people making fools of themselves
<input type="checkbox"/> Jokes making fun of men or jokes making fun of women	<input type="checkbox"/> Your own idea:

“Even though some ethnic jokes can be funny, I think we probably shouldn't tell them. They can end up insulting people.”

A ▶ 3:03 **GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT** Read the article about the health benefits of laughter. Notice the spotlighted grammar.

LAUGH YOUR WAY TO HEALTH?

CAN SOMETHING AS SIMPLE AS LAUGHTER CURE DISEASE?

The concept is actually not new. Sixteenth-century humanist educator Richard Mulcaster **said** that because laughter **produced** warmth in the body, it **might be** a good remedy for colds. Other scientists of his time **noted** that laughter **increased** the rate of breathing, **boosted** muscle tone, and **exercised** the body's internal organs. They **claimed** that those effects **were** beneficial to people suffering from colds too. So although many physicians and medical researchers had long **thought** that laughter **could be** helpful, scientific studies had been inconclusive. Then, in his classic 1956 book *The Stress of Life*, Hungarian scientist Hans Selye **wrote**, based on extensive research, that he **had proved** that biological stress **has** negative effects on health. This laid the foundation for the theory that the absence of stress could have positive effects.

Later, in 1976, American editor Norman Cousins—a non-scientist—**reported** in the *New England Journal of Medicine* that laughter **had helped** cure him of a painful life-threatening chronic disease. His article captured the attention of the medical profession and some doctors began considering using laughter as therapy. Then in his 1979 bestseller, *Anatomy of an Illness*, Cousins **wrote** that he **had been** so sick that the only thing he could do was lie in bed. Cousins **theorized** that, based on Selye's research, because the stress of negative emotions **could cause** illness, positive emotions **should be able to exert** a healing effect. So he spent his time watching funny movies and he asked his friends to tell him lots of funny jokes.

Although no one **can state** definitively that laughter **cured** Norman Cousins, the concept of laughter therapy has gained popular acceptance, notably in Madan Kataria's laughter yoga movement practiced by thousands of people worldwide. In this popular activity, large groups of people sit together and force themselves to laugh until the laughter becomes contagious and real.



A laughter therapy group

B CRITICAL THINKING Do you think it's possible that Norman Cousins was cured by laughter? Can you think of any other explanation for his recovery? In what ways do you think positive and negative emotions can affect our health?

DIGITAL
INDUCTIVE
ACTIVITY

C GRAMMAR INDIRECT SPEECH: BACKSHIFTS IN TENSE AND TIME EXPRESSIONS

In indirect speech, when the reporting verb is in a past form, the verb form in the noun clause (the indirect speech) usually "shifts back" to preserve meaning. Compare the verb forms in direct and indirect speech.

Some common reporting verbs

admit	insist	theorize
claim	note	think
complain	report	write
continue	state	

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Dr. Ames wrote, "Negative emotions are harmful and cause illness."	Dr. Ames wrote (that) negative emotions were harmful and caused illness.
He continued, "But Cousins hasn't proved anything."	He continued (that) Cousins hadn't proved anything.
Cousins said, "Laughter cured me."	Cousins said (that) laughter had cured him.
We wrote, "He isn't practicing laughter yoga."	We wrote (that) he wasn't practicing laughter yoga.
She claimed, "We were telling the truth."	She claimed (that) they had been telling the truth.
Doctors admitted, "We 've learned from Cousins's article."	Doctors admitted (that) they had learned from Cousins's article.
He told her, "I ll check to see how you 're feeling later."	He told her (that) he would check to see how she was feeling later.
Pam told us, "I can't understand what happened ."	Pam told us (that) she couldn't understand what had happened .
He told me, "You have to see this funny movie."	He told me (that) I had to see that funny movie.
The nurse told the little girl, "You must rest ."	The nurse told the little girl (that) she had to rest .

Exceptions

When a reporting verb is in the simple past tense, backshifting is optional when the statement refers to something just said, something that's still true, or a scientific or general truth.

Tom just called. He said that the director **is** (OR **was**) leaving. [something just said]

Ann told me that she **needs** (OR **needed**) to renew her passport. [something still true]

He noted that the Earth **is** (OR **was**) the fifth largest planet in the solar system. [a scientific or general truth]

Do not make changes to present or perfect forms of the modals should, could, may, might, would, and ought to when converting to indirect speech.

Expressions of time and place: backshifts in indirect speech

now →	then	this year →	that year
today →	that day	last week →	the week before
tomorrow →	the next day	next month →	the following month
yesterday →	the day before	here →	there

Mark told me, "Judy was here yesterday." → Mark told me Judy had been **there the day before**.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER p. 135

Indirect speech: review and expansion

- Imperatives in indirect speech
- Changes to pronouns and possessives
- Say, tell, and ask
- Other reporting verbs

DIGITAL
MORE
EXERCISES

D GRAMMAR PRACTICE On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the sentences in indirect speech. If the sentence can be written both with and without backshifting, write it both ways.

- 1 Ms. Barr stated, "I want you to finish your essays for the next class."
- 2 Last week I told my husband, "This has been the best vacation we've ever taken."
- 3 My friend Amy said, "I have never seen such exciting paintings before."
- 4 In his lecture, Dr. White explained, "The earth rotates around the sun."

E PAIR WORK With a partner, take turns restating each of the following in indirect speech.

- 1 Pain researchers reported, "Laughter may help some patients."
- 2 They said, "Our new study will begin here next week."
- 3 The doctors said, "We've recommended laughter yoga to cure his pain."
- 4 The patient told everyone, "I definitely feel better from the laughter yoga."

F GRAMMAR PRACTICE On a separate sheet of paper, write what the people actually said, using direct speech.

- 1 Ellen told me she had read an article about laughter yoga in the New Yorker magazine.
- 2 She claimed she believed laughter yoga could be helpful.
- 3 I said I never would have known that.
- 4 The nurse told me that she had been using laughter therapy with certain patients.

NOW YOU CAN Discuss the health benefits of laughter

A NOTEPADDING Complete the statements, based on the article. Then use that information as support in the Discussion Activator.

Richard Mulcaster and other scientists have said that

Much later, Hans Selye wrote that

Norman Cousins claimed that

DIGITAL
VIDEO

B DISCUSSION ACTIVATOR Do you believe laughter can be "good medicine"? How could you apply the ideas in the article to help heal a sick friend or family member? If you were very sick, how might you use laughter therapy to get better? Support your opinion with ideas from the article, using indirect speech if you are reporting what someone said. Say as much as you can.

A ▶ 3:04 **VOCABULARY** WAYS TO RESPOND TO JOKES AND OTHER FUNNY THINGS

Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.

If you think it's funny:

That's so funny!

That's hysterical!

That's hilarious!

That's too much!

If you don't understand what's funny about it:

I don't get it.

That went over my head.

ALSO: That's ridiculous / silly / offensive*

* Be careful! These can be rude and hurt the joke-teller's feelings.

B ▶ 3:05 **LISTEN TO ACTIVATE VOCABULARY** Listen to six conversations. After each one, check Yes or No to indicate whether the listener thought it was funny. Then listen again and write your own response to each joke, using the Vocabulary.

Did the listener think it was funny?

	Yes	No	Your own response to the joke
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C PAIR WORK Did you both get all the jokes? If there's a joke your partner didn't get (or didn't like), try to explain why it was funny to you. Tell your partner which joke you thought was the funniest, and why.**D RELATE TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE** Tell your partner about something funny you saw on TV or in a movie, or a joke or funny story you heard from a friend or family member. Respond to your partner, using the Vocabulary.DIGITAL
INDUCTIVE
ACTIVITY**E GRAMMAR** QUESTIONS IN INDIRECT SPEECHIndirect questions are a kind of embedded question—a question that is included in a noun clause. Indirect yes / no questions begin with if or whether (or whether or not).He asked, "Did you find that joke funny?" → He asked **if I had found the joke funny.** OR He asked **whether or not I had found the joke funny.**My boss asked me, "Were you able to finish the project yesterday?" → My boss asked **if (or whether) I had been able to finish the project the day before.**

Indirect information questions begin with a question word.

She asked, "How did you respond to that offensive joke?" → She asked **how I had responded to that offensive joke.**

People often ask Nora, "How many years have you been studying English?" → People often ask Nora **how many years she has been studying English.**

Remember: Embedded questions always have statement (not inverted) word order. Do not use *do*, *does*, or *did*.
My friend asked what movie I wanted to see. NOT My friend asked what movie ~~did I want~~ to see.

DIGITAL
MORE
EXERCISES

F GRAMMAR PRACTICE On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite each sentence in indirect speech. Make all necessary backshifts and changes to pronouns and time expressions.

- 1 The teacher asked her students, "Can you tell me what the joke is about?"
- 2 Barry sometimes asks himself, "How would I react if someone told an offensive joke?"
- 3 Lisa asked her friend, "Should you have laughed at that offensive joke?"
- 4 Dan asked his wife, "Have you finished reading that book of jokes?"
- 5 Vivian asked me, "Which is the best website for funny animal videos?"

PRONUNCIATION
BOOSTER

p. 146

Intonation of sarcasm

NOW YOU CAN Respond to something funny

A ▶ 3:06 **CONVERSATION SPOTLIGHT** Read and listen. Notice the **spotlighted** conversation strategies.

A: Oh, Melanie, **you've got to see this!**
I just can't tell you how hilarious it is.

B: What is it?

A: Here. It's this video. Some guy keeps tearing pieces of paper and his baby's laughing hysterically. **Seriously**, come over here and look!

B: Oh, **that's priceless!** Forward me the link, OK?

A: **Totally.**

B ▶ 3:07 **RHYTHM AND INTONATION**
Listen again and repeat. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

DIGITAL
VIDEO

DIGITAL
SPEAKING
BOOSTER

C CONVERSATION ACTIVATOR Bring a cartoon, photo, or video clip to class. Or use the cartoon below or something from page 50. Use it to create a similar conversation. Start like this: *You've got to see this ...* Be sure to change roles and then partners.

DON'T STOP!

- Talk about other cartoons, videos, or video clips you've seen.
- Say why you think they're funny.
- Say as much as you can.



"It could be that it's not plugged in, but that would be too easy."

A READING WARM-UP Who are your favorite comedians and comic actors? Why do they make you laugh?

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

B ▶ 3:08 **READING** Read the article about why people laugh. Provide your own examples to illustrate each theory.

THEORIES OF HUMOR

People of all ages and from all cultures laugh. Although there are many factors that make something funny, three theories are often cited.

THE SUPERIORITY THEORY

The Superiority Theory holds that we tend to find people's small misfortunes and verbal or behavioral mistakes funny. Two examples of the kind of misfortunes often depicted in funny movies and comedy routines are people falling down or bumping into things. Similarly, hearing someone mispronounce a word or use the wrong word makes us laugh, as do the ridiculous mistakes that result from automatic spell check programs. According to this theory, the reason why we laugh at the misfortunes or mistakes of others is that they make us feel superior (and happy that the mistakes and misfortunes are theirs, not ours!).

THE INCONGRUITY THEORY

The Incongruity Theory suggests that humor arises from unexpected, inappropriate, or illogical situations—such as the one about the man who says his brother thinks he's a chicken:

A man goes to a psychiatrist and says, "Doctor, I'm worried about my brother. He thinks he's a chicken." "That IS serious," says the doctor. "Why don't you put him in a mental hospital?" So the man says, "I would, but I need the eggs."



According to the Incongruity Theory, a joke becomes funny when we anticipate that one thing will happen or be said, but something else does instead. When the joke goes in the unexpected direction, we experience two sets of incompatible thoughts and emotions—the ones we had as we were listening and the ones revealed at the end. This incongruity makes us laugh.

THE RELIEF THEORY

According to the Relief Theory, humor is the feeling of relief that comes from the removal of tension. When tension is high, we need a release, and laughter is a way to cleanse our system of the built-up tension. This theory holds that there are certain things we feel tense about, such as bodily functions, physical attractions, and shame about how we look. It is believed that the large number of jokes about those subjects come from our need to laugh about them and thus relieve or reduce our tension about them.

Regardless of the theory, in order to be able to appreciate a situation or joke as funny, some detachment is always necessary; that is, we have to feel uninvolved with the situation. For example, we can often laugh at our own past mistakes because, with the passage of time, we have become detached. Conversely, if the joke or situation is too familiar or realistic, it may "hit too close to home" and evoke sadness instead of laughter. To understand a joke—to "get it"—we might also need some knowledge of cultural, economic, political, and social issues, without which some jokes are impossible to understand. Although humor is universal, there is no universal joke.

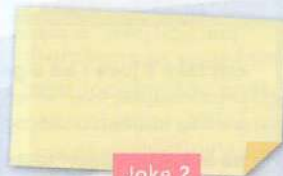
C CLASSIFY Complete the chart, checking the theory you think best explains why people laugh. (You may choose more than one.) Explain your choices.

PEOPLE OFTEN LAUGH WHEN THEY ...	THE SUPERIORITY THEORY	THE INCONGRUITY THEORY	THE RELIEF THEORY
discover the strange noise they heard downstairs was only the cat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
see someone slip and fall down.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
see someone wearing inappropriate clothes to an event.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
arrive at a party where someone is wearing the same outfit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
see a little girl wearing her mother's high heels.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
see someone make an embarrassing social mistake.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D ▶ 3:09 **LISTEN TO APPLY IDEAS** Listen to three jokes. Write the theory you think each joke exemplifies. Then discuss with a partner to see if you agreed or disagreed. Provide reasons for your opinion and listen again if necessary to settle differences of opinion.



Joke 1



Joke 2



Joke 3

DIGITAL
EXTRA
CHALLENGE

NOW YOU CAN Analyze what makes us laugh

DIGITAL
SPEAKING
BOOSTER

DISCUSSION Read the list of common types of jokes to the right and try to explain why people find each kind funny. Use the theories, other reasons, and your own ideas for support.

OPTIONAL WRITING On a separate sheet of paper, write a joke you like. Then write at least two paragraphs analyzing why you and other people find it funny.

DIGITAL
STRATEGIES

▶ 3:10 Common types of jokes

a dirty joke	a joke about sex or with sexual content
an ethnic joke	a joke about people of a particular ethnic background
a sexist joke	a joke about men or women
a political joke	a joke about a political candidate, party, opinion, or government official
a verbal joke	a joke that uses language in such a way that the language itself becomes funny



DIGITAL STRATEGIES

A ▶ 3:11 LISTENING WARM-UP VOCABULARY PRACTICAL JOKES

Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



a practical joke

be the butt of a joke be the person on whom a trick, or "practical joke," is played; be the object of ridicule

can take a joke / be a good sport be able to laugh at a practical joke, even when one is the butt of it, without getting insulted or taking it too personally

be in bad (or poor) taste be offensive or extremely cruel

cross the line go beyond funny into something mean, hurtful, offensive, or cruel

DIGITAL STRATEGIES

B ▶ 3:12 LISTEN TO ACTIVATE VOCABULARY Listen to a description of a practical joke a doctor played on another doctor. Complete each statement about the practical joke you heard described.

- 1 Dr. Adams
 - a played a practical joke on another doctor
 - b was the butt of another doctor's joke
- 2 The woman thinks her father's joke
 - a was in pretty good taste
 - b may have crossed the line
- 3 In the end, the younger doctor proved that
 - a he could take being the butt of a practical joke
 - b the joke was in pretty poor taste
- 4 We can conclude that the man thinks that
 - a the joke crossed the line
 - b the younger doctor was a pretty good sport



C ▶ 3:13 LISTEN TO SUMMARIZE Listen again and write a summary of the story, using indirect speech. Then compare summaries with a partner. Use the example as a way to start:

“The woman described a practical joke her father had once played on someone. One day ...”

D ▶ 3:14 LISTEN TO TAKE NOTES Listen to people who were the butt of practical jokes. Then listen again to complete the chart. Use the Vocabulary. Listen again if necessary.

Speaker	What was the joke?	How did the person react?
1		
2		
3		

E DISCUSSION Which, if any, of the jokes in Exercise D crossed the line? Explain your opinion. Then compare how you would have reacted with the way each speaker reacted.

NOW YOU CAN Explore the limits of humor

A FRAME YOUR IDEAS Read the practical jokes and rate each one, using the scorecard.

SCORECARD

- X = I don't get it.
 1 = It crosses the line.
 2 = It's silly.
 3 = It's kind of funny.
 4 = It's hilarious!

A

RATING: ☐

Someone in your family leaves a very real-looking toy snake in a drawer with your clothes. You open the drawer and are about to put your hand in when you suddenly see the snake.



B

RATING: ☐

You start getting lots of calls from people who want to buy your house, even though you have no intention of selling. It turns out a friend had secretly created an online real estate ad offering your house at a very cheap price.

C

RATING: ☐

A colleague tells you that another colleague is going to get married. When you see her, you congratulate her happily. She has no idea what you're talking about.

D

RATING: ☐

Someone in your family offers you a cup of coffee or tea. When you take the first sip, it tastes so bad you can hardly swallow it. You realize it has salt in it instead of sugar.



E

RATING: ☐

You're invited to a friend's costume party. When you arrive at the party, everyone is nicely dressed in regular clothes, and you are dressed in a chicken costume.



B PAIR WORK Compare your ratings on the practical jokes. Do you agree? Then, for each joke, compare how you would have responded if you had been the butt of the joke. Would you have been a good sport? Or would you have been offended?

C DISCUSSION

- When do you think a practical joke crosses the line?
- Have you ever played a practical joke on someone else? What was the joke and what happened? Use the Vocabulary from page 58.
- What is your opinion of practical jokes in the workplace? Are they ever acceptable? Explain.

RECYCLE THIS LANGUAGE

- It was so [hysterical / hilarious]!
- It was [too much / too funny]!
- I didn't get it.
- What was so funny about it?
- It went over my head.
- Seriously.
- That just isn't done.
- It was kind of [ridiculous / offensive / silly].

A WRITING SKILL Study the rules.

Paragraphing a story with dialogue

With direct speech, begin a new paragraph each time you introduce a new speaker. Remember that paragraphs should be indented or should have a space above them so the reader can see where new paragraphs begin. See one paragraphing style in the Writing Model.

Punctuation of direct speech

- When the reporting verb comes before a quotation, put a comma after the reporting verb. Put the end punctuation inside the quotation marks.

Mr. Mann **said**, "That's not at all funny."

- When the reporting verb comes after a quotation, put a comma, question mark, or an exclamation point at the end of the quoted sentence, inside the quotation marks. Put the speaker's name before or after the reporting verb.

"Please don't do anything cruel," Ms. Kane **said**.

"Didn't anyone object to that mean practical joke?" **asked** Carlson.

- A reporting verb can also come between two parts of a quotation. Put quotation marks around each part of the quotation. Don't begin the second part of the quotation with a capital letter unless it begins a new sentence.

"Melanie and Elaine," Mr. Sargent **said**, "please apologize for hurting Morgan."

- If the reporting verb comes between complete sentences, put a period after the reporting verb. Begin the new sentence with a capital letter.

"Peter, please apologize to Morgan," continued Mr. Sargent. "You participated in that mean practical joke too."

WRITING MODEL

About a year ago, my grandmother was walking down the street, stopping from time to time to look in shop windows. At one store, she stopped to admire a dress in the window. Just as she turned to enter the store, a businessman walking very fast and, not looking where he was going, bumped into her, knocking her down. "Oh, I'm so sorry!" said the man. "Are you OK?"

My grandmother was too stunned to reply. But then after a moment she said she was fine.

"Look!" she heard someone say from across the street. "An old woman just fell down!"

She quickly sat up and looked around with great concern and said, "Where?"

When she told us this story, we all laughed. But, it really wasn't that funny, and it could have been serious.

B PRACTICE On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the sentences, correcting the errors in punctuation and capitalization.

- Norman Cousins said, "That he had cured himself with laughter."
- "The Superiority Theory" our professor explained. "Is exemplified by finding people's errors funny."
- "The joke was really cruel," said Claire. "they shouldn't have played it."
- "Does that example illustrate the Incongruity Theory" asked John?
- "I learned about all kinds of humor in my psychology class", said my sister.

C PRACTICE On a separate sheet of paper, write the following indirect speech statements in direct speech, using correct punctuation for dialogue.

- Dr. Summers stated that positive emotions can have a direct effect on emotional and physical health.
- A psychologist told me many people believed that Norman Cousins's book popularized the idea that laughter therapy could be helpful in treating illness.
- She said that practical jokes come from our need to feel superior to others.
- Ms. Barton insisted that traditional medicine is more effective than laughter therapy.
- Our professor asked whether there is any scientific evidence that laughter can treat illness.

SELF-CHECK

- ☐ Did I use direct speech in my story?
- ☐ Did I punctuate direct speech correctly?
- ☐ Did I correctly paragraph the dialogue?

D APPLY THE WRITING SKILL Write a true or imaginary story telling what happened and what people said, using dialogue. Use the Writing Model for support.

A ▶ 3:15 Listen to three examples of jokes. After each one, complete the statement about it.
Listen again if necessary.

- 1** The butt of the joke is
a John **b** the manager **c** Mark
- 2** The joke is funny because
a we feel superior to the man **b** we are surprised at his response **c** we feel relief from tension
- 3** This joke is an example of
a a verbal joke **b** an ethnic joke **c** a dirty joke

B Write the response you would give in each situation, using vocabulary from Unit 5 or your own response.

- 1 Someone tells you a joke you don't understand.

You:

- 3 You hear a joke that you find very funny.

You:

- 2** Someone tells an insulting ethnic joke and you want to say something about it.

You:

- 4** You have a friend who wants to play a practical joke on someone, but you think it's cruel.

You:

C On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the following, changing the direct speech into indirect speech.

- 1 Mary asked me, "Did you get that joke?"
- 2 The students insisted, "We didn't play any practical jokes in the gym."
- 3 My father admitted, "Twenty-five years of practicing medicine have taught me that laughter can be the best medicine."
- 4 Jess told her friends, "I'll tell you about a joke I told during my job interview yesterday if you promise not to tell anyone."
- 5 "I can't understand British humor," said Anne.
- 6 She said, "I may not have enough familiarity with British culture to understand all the pop culture references."
- 7 The people at the party asked, "Who's going to tell the first joke?"

D Complete each statement about kinds of jokes.

- 1 A(n) joke is a joke that's about sex.
- 2 A joke that's insulting to all men or to all women is a(n) joke.
- 3 A joke that's insulting to all people of a certain nationality is a(n) joke.
- 4 A joke that makes fun of a candidate for election is a(n) joke.
- 5 A joke that plays a trick on someone to make him or her the butt of the joke is
a(n) joke.

Reference Charts

IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>base form</i>	<i>simple past</i>	<i>past participle</i>
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leap	leaped / leapt	leaped / leapt
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made

<i>base form</i>	<i>simple past</i>	<i>past participle</i>
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read /rid/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
smell	smelled / smelt	smelled / smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped / speeded	sped / speeded
spell	spelled / spelt	spelled / spelt
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilled / spilt	spilled / spilt
spin	spun	spun
spit	spit / spat	spit / spat
spoil	spoiled / spoilt	spoiled / spoilt
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang / sprung	sprang / sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank / stunk	stunk
strike	struck	struck / stricken
string	strung	strung
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
upset	upset	upset
wake	woke / waked	woken / waked
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
write	wrote	written

VERBS FOLLOWED BY A GERUND

acknowledge	celebrate	discontinue	escape	imagine	postpone	recall	risk
admit	complete	discuss	explain	justify	practice	recommend	suggest
advise	consider	dislike	feel like	keep	prevent	report	support
appreciate	delay	don't mind	finish	mention	prohibit	resent	tolerate
avoid	deny	endure	forgive	mind	propose	resist	understand
can't help	detest	enjoy	give up	miss	quit		

EXPRESSIONS THAT CAN BE FOLLOWED BY A GERUND

be excited about	be committed to	make an excuse for	look forward to
be worried about	be opposed to	have a reason for	blame [someone or something] for
be responsible for	be used to	believe in	forgive [someone or something] for
be interested in	complain about	participate in	thank [someone or something] for
be accused of	dream about / of	succeed in	keep [someone or something] from
be capable of	talk about / of	take advantage of	prevent [someone or something] from
be tired of	think about / of	take care of	stop [someone or something] from
be accustomed to	apologize for	insist on	

VERBS FOLLOWED DIRECTLY BY AN INFINITIVE

afford	can't wait	demand	hope	need	pretend	swear	want
agree	care	deserve	hurry	neglect	promise	threaten	wish
appear	choose	expect	intend	offer	refuse	volunteer	would like
arrange	claim	fail	learn	pay	request	wait	yearn
ask	consent	grow	manage	plan	seem		
attempt	decide	hesitate	mean	prepare	struggle		

VERBS FOLLOWED BY AN OBJECT BEFORE AN INFINITIVE*

advise	cause	enable	force	need*	persuade	require	want*
allow	challenge	encourage	hire	order	promise*	teach	warn
ask*	choose*	expect*	instruct	pay*	remind	tell	wish*
beg	convince	forbid	invite	permit	request*	urge	would like*

* In the active voice, these verbs can be followed by the infinitive without an object (example: *want to speak* or *want someone to speak*).

VERBS THAT CAN BE FOLLOWED BY A GERUND OR AN INFINITIVE

with a change in meaning

forget	remember
regret	stop

without a change in meaning

begin	continue	like	prefer	try
can't stand	hate	love	start	

ADJECTIVES FOLLOWED BY AN INFINITIVE*

afraid	ashamed	depressed	eager	fortunate	lucky	relieved	surprised
alarmed	certain	determined	easy	glad	pleased	reluctant	touched
amazed	content	disappointed	embarrassed	happy	prepared	sad	upset
angry	curious	distressed	encouraged	hesitant	proud	shocked	willing
anxious	delighted	disturbed	excited	likely	ready	sorry	

*Example: *I'm willing to accept that.*

PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES*

alarming	-	alarmed	embarrassing	-	embarrassed	paralyzing	-	paralyzed
amazing	-	amazed	enlightening	-	enlightened	pleasing	-	pleased
amusing	-	amused	entertaining	-	entertained	relaxing	-	relaxed
annoying	-	annoyed	exciting	-	excited	satisfying	-	satisfied
astounding	-	astonished	exhausting	-	exhausted	shocking	-	shocked
boring	-	bored	fascinating	-	fascinated	soothing	-	soothed
confusing	-	confused	frightening	-	frightened	startling	-	startled
depressing	-	depressed	horrifying	-	horrified	stimulating	-	stimulated
disappointing	-	disappointed	inspiring	-	inspired	surprising	-	surprised
disgusting	-	disgusted	interesting	-	interested	terrifying	-	terrified
distressing	-	distressed	irritating	-	irritated	tiring	-	tired
disturbing	-	disturbed	moving	-	moved	touching	-	touched

STATIVE VERBS

amaze	contain	feel*	look like	please	smell*
appear*	cost	forget	look*	possess	sound
appreciate	desire	hate	love	prefer	suppose
astonish	dislike	have*	matter	realize	surprise
be*	doubt	hear	mean	recognize	taste*
believe	envy	imagine	mind	remember*	think*
belong	equal	include*	need	resemble	understand
care	exist	know	owe	see*	want*
consist of	fear	like	own	seem	weigh*

*These verbs also have action meanings. Example: *I see a tree.* (non-action) *I'm seeing her tomorrow.* (action)

TRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS

Abbreviations

s.o.	=	someone
sth.	=	something
e.g.	=	for example
inf.	=	informal

Some transitive phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. Not all are included here.

SEPARABLE

blow sth. out	stop a flame by blowing on it
blow sth. up	1 make sth. explode 2 fill sth. with air, e.g., a balloon 3 make sth. larger, e.g., a photo
bring sth. about	make sth. happen
bring sth. back	1 return sth. to a store 2 revive or renew sth., e.g., a custom or tradition
bring sth. out	1 introduce a new product 2 make a quality more noticeable
bring s.o. up	raise a child
bring sth. up	start to talk about an issue
burn sth. down	burn a structure completely
call s.o. back	return a phone call
call sth. off	cancel sth.
call s.o. up	call s.o. on the phone
carry sth. out	conduct a plan
check s.o./sth. out	look at s.o. or sth. more closely
cheer s.o. up	make s.o. feel happier
clean s.o./sth. up	clean s.o. or sth. completely
clear sth. up	clarify sth.
close sth. down	force a business or institution to close
cover sth. up	1 cover sth. completely 2 change facts to avoid responsibility
cross sth. out	draw a line through sth.
cut sth. down	make sth. fall by cutting, e.g., a tree
cut sth. off	1 remove sth. by cutting 2 stop the supply of sth.
cut s.o. off	interrupt s.o. who is speaking
dream sth. up	invent or think of a new idea
drink sth. up	drink a beverage completely
drop s.o./sth. off	leave s.o. or sth. somewhere
empty sth. out	empty sth. completely
figure s.o./sth. out	understand s.o. or sth. after some thought
fill s.o. in	tell s.o. about recent events
fill sth. out	complete a form
fill sth. up	fill a container completely
find sth. out	learn new information
follow sth. through	do everything to complete a task
get sth. across	help s.o. understand an idea
give sth. away	give sth. you do not need or want
give sth. back	return sth. to its owner
give sth. out	distribute sth.
give sth. up	quit doing sth.
hand sth. in	submit work, e.g., to a boss or a teacher
hand sth. out	distribute sth.
hang sth. up	put sth. on a hanger or hook, e.g., clothes
help s.o. out	assist s.o.
keep s.o./sth. away	cause s.o. or sth. to stay at a distance
lay s.o. off	fire s.o. because of economic conditions
leave sth. on	1 not turn sth. off, e.g., an appliance 2 not remove sth. such as clothing or jewelry

leave sth. out	omit sth.
let s.o. down	disappoint s.o.
let s.o./sth. in	allow s.o. or sth. to enter
let s.o. off	allow s.o. to leave a bus, car, taxi, etc.
let s.o./sth. out	allow s.o. or sth. to leave
light sth. up	illuminate sth.
look s.o./sth. over	examine s.o. or sth.
look s.o./sth. up	1 try to find s.o. 2 try to find sth. in a book, the Internet, etc.
make sth. up	create a fictional story
pass sth. out	distribute sth.
pass sth. up	decide not to take an opportunity
pay s.o. off	bribe s.o.
pay sth. off	pay back money one owes
pick s.o./sth. out	identify or choose s.o. or sth.
pick s.o. up	stop a vehicle so s.o. can get in
pick s.o./sth. up	lift s.o. or sth.
pick sth. up	1 get or buy sth. from somewhere 2 learn sth. new 3 get an infectious disease
point s.o./sth. out	show s.o. or sth. to another person
put sth. away	put sth. in its appropriate place
put sth. back	return sth. to its original place
put s.o./sth. down	1 stop holding or lifting s.o. or sth. 2 insult s.o.
put sth. off	delay or postpone sth.
put sth. on	get dressed or place sth. on one's body
put sth. together	1 put sth. on a wall 2 build sth.
put sth. up	build or erect sth.
set sth. off	cause sth. to explode
set sth. up	1 establish a new business, organization, etc. 2 prepare equipment for use
show s.o./sth. off	display the best qualities of s.o. or sth.
shut sth. off	stop a machine or supply
straighten sth. up	make sth. neat
switch sth. on	start a machine, turn on a light, etc.
take sth. away	remove sth.
take sth. back	1 return sth. to a store 2 accept sth. returned by another person
take sth. down	remove sth. that is hanging
take sth. in	1 notice and remember sth. 2 make a clothing item smaller
take sth. off	remove clothing, jewelry, etc.
take s.o. on	hire s.o.
take sth. on	agree to do a task
take s.o. out	invite s.o. somewhere and pay for his/her meal, show, etc.
take sth. up	start doing an activity habitually
talk sth. over	discuss sth.
tear sth. down	destroy sth.

tear sth. up tear sth. into small pieces
think sth. over consider sth.
think sth. up invent or think of a new idea
throw sth. away put sth. in the garbage
throw sth. out put sth. in the garbage
touch sth. up improve sth. with very small changes
try sth. on try clothing to see if it fits
try sth. out use sth. to see if one likes it or if it works
turn sth. around 1 turn so the front is at the back 2 cause things to get better
turn s.o./sth. down reject s.o. or sth.
turn sth. down lower the volume, heat, etc.

turn sth. in submit a paper, application, etc.
turn sth. off stop a machine, light, etc.
turn s.o. off cause s.o. to lose interest (inf.)
turn sth. on start a machine, light, etc.
turn sth. out make or manufacture sth.
turn sth. over turn sth. so the bottom is at the top
turn sth. up raise the volume, heat, etc.
use sth. up use sth. completely
wake s.o. up cause s.o. to stop sleeping
wipe sth. out remove or destroy sth.
work sth. out 1 resolve a problem 2 calculate a math problem
write sth. down write sth. to have a record of it

ALWAYS SEPARATED

ask s.o. over invite s.o. to one's home
bring s.o./sth. down remove a ruler or government from power
do sth. over do sth. again
keep sth. on not remove sth. such as clothing or jewelry

see sth. through complete a task
start sth. over begin sth. again
talk s.o. into sth. persuade s.o. to do sth.

INSEPARABLE

cater to s.o. provide what s.o. wants or needs
carry on sth. continue sth. another person has started
come across s.o./sth. find s.o. or sth. unexpectedly
count on s.o./sth. depend on s.o. or sth.
do without s.o./sth. live without s.o. or sth. one needs or wants
go after s.o./sth. pursue s.o. or sth.

go over sth. examine sth. carefully
go without sth. live without sth. one needs or wants
run into s.o. meet s.o. unexpectedly
run into sth. accidentally hit or crash into sth.
stick with s.o. stay close to s.o.
stick with sth. continue doing sth. as before

INTRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS

Some intransitive phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. Not all are included here.

blow up 1 explode 2 suddenly become very angry
break down stop functioning
break out start suddenly, e.g., a war, disease, or fire
burn down burn completely
call back return a phone call
carry on 1 continue doing sth. 2 behave in a silly or emotional way
catch on become popular
check in report one's arrival at an airport or hotel
check out pay one's bill and leave a hotel
cheer up become happier
clear up become better, e.g., a rash or the weather
close down stop operating, e.g., a factory or a school
come along accompany s.o.
come back return
come in enter
come off become unattached
come out 1 appear, e.g., the sun 2 be removed, e.g., a stain
dress up wear more formal clothes or a costume
drop in visit unexpectedly
drop out quit a class, school, or program
eat out eat in a restaurant
empty out empty completely
fall off become unattached
fill out become bigger
fill up become completely full
find out learn new information
follow through continue working on sth. until it is completed
fool around have fun or not be serious
get ahead make progress or succeed
get along to not argue
get back return from a place
get together meet somewhere with a friend or acquaintance
get up get out of bed
give up quit
go along 1 accompany s.o. 2 agree
go back return

go off explode; make a sudden noise
go on continue to talk about or describe sth.
go out 1 leave a building 2 leave one's home to meet people, enjoy entertainment, etc.
go up be built
grow up become an adult
help out do sth. helpful
hang up end a phone call
hold on wait during a phone call
keep away stay at a distance
keep on continue
keep up go or think as fast as another person
lie down rest on a bed
light up 1 begin to shine brightly 2 look pleased or happy
make up end an argument and reestablish a friendly relationship
pass out become unconscious
pay off be worthwhile
pick up improve, e.g., the economy
play around have fun or not be serious
run out no longer in supply
show up appear
sign up register
sit down sit
slip up make a mistake
stand up rise to one's feet
start over begin again
stay up not go to bed
straighten up make neat
take off depart by plane
turn in go to bed (inf.)
turn out have a particular result
turn up appear
wake up stop sleeping
watch out be careful
work out 1 exercise 2 be resolved; end successfully

THREE-WORD PHRASAL VERBS

Some three-word phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. Not all are included here.

catch up on sth. 1 do sth. one didn't have time to do earlier
2 get the most recent information

catch up with s.o. exchange information about recent activities

check up on s.o. make sure s.o. is OK

come away with sth. learn sth. useful from s.o. or sth.

come down to sth. be the most important point or idea

come down with sth. get an illness

come up against s.o./sth. be faced with a difficult person or situation

come up with sth. think of an idea, plan, or solution

face up to sth. accept an unpleasant truth

fall back on sth. use an old idea because new ideas have failed

follow through on sth. continue doing sth. until it is completed

get around to sth. finally do sth.

get away with sth. avoid the consequences of a wrong act

get back at s.o. harm s.o. because he / she harmed you

give up on s.o. stop hoping that s.o. will change

give up on sth. stop trying to make sth. happen

go along with sth. agree to do sth.

go through with sth. do sth. difficult or painful

grow out of sth. stop doing sth. as one becomes an adult

keep up with s.o. stay in regular contact

look down on s.o. think one is better than another person

look out for s.o. protect s.o.

look up to s.o. admire or respect s.o.

make up for sth. do sth. to apologize

put up with s.o./sth. accept s.o. or sth. without complaining

run out of sth. no longer have enough of sth.

stand up for sth. support an idea or a principle

stand up to s.o. refuse to let s.o. treat anyone badly

team up with s.o. do a task together

think back on s.o./sth. think about and remember s.o. or sth.

walk out on s.o. end a relationship with a wife, boyfriend, etc.

watch out for s.o./sth. protect s.o. or sth.

Verb forms: overview

SUMMARY OF VERB FORMS

	Present time	Past time	Future time
Simple	Simple present walk / walks	Simple past walked	Simple future will walk
Continuous	Present continuous am walking / is walking / are walking	Past continuous was walking / were walking	Future continuous will be walking
Perfect	Present perfect have walked / has walked	Past perfect had walked	Future perfect will have walked
Perfect continuous	Present perfect continuous have been walking / has been walking	Past perfect continuous had been walking	Future perfect continuous will have been walking

SIMPLE VERB FORMS: USAGE

	Present time	Past time	Future time
Simple verb forms describe habitual actions or events that occur at a definite time.	Simple present¹ Habitual action <i>The department meets once a month to review the status of projects.</i> Facts and generalizations <i>The Earth rotates around the sun every 365 days.</i>	Simple past Completed action that occurred at a definite time in the past <i>Last year researchers discovered a new cancer treatment.</i> Habitual action in the past² <i>When I was young we visited my grandparents every week.</i>	Simple future³ Action that will occur at a definite time in the future <i>Next year they will offer a course on global trade.</i> Habitual action in the future <i>Next month I'll go to the gym three times a week.</i>

¹ The simple present tense can also express a future action: *Her flight arrives this evening at eight.*

² *Used to* and *would* also express habitual actions in the past: *When I was a child, we used to spend the summer in the mountains. In the mornings we would go hiking and in the afternoons we would swim in a nearby lake.*

³ *Be going to* can also express a future action: *Next year they are going to offer a course on global trade.*

CONTINUOUS VERB FORMS: USAGE

	Present time	Past time	Future time
Continuous verb forms describe continuous actions or events that occur at a definite time.	Present continuous* Action in progress now <i>The business managers are discussing next year's budget right now.</i>	Past continuous Action in progress at a definite time in the past <i>None of the computers were working when I came in this morning.</i>	Future continuous Action that will be in progress during a definite time in the future <i>We'll be listening to the speech when you arrive.</i>

The present continuous can also express a future plan: *They're getting married next month.*

PERFECT VERB FORMS: USAGE

	Present time	Past time	Future time
Perfect verb forms describe actions or events in relation to other time frames.	Present perfect* Completed action that occurred at an indefinite time before the present <i>She has made many contributions to the field.</i> Recently completed action <i>He has just published an article about his findings.</i> Uncompleted action (action that began in the past, continues into the present, and may continue into the future) <i>They have studied ancient cultures for many years.</i>	Past perfect Action that occurred at some point before a definite time in the past <i>By 2016, he had started a new business.</i> Action that occurred before another past action <i>They had already finished medical school when the war broke out.</i>	Future perfect Action that will be completed by some point at a definite time in the future <i>By this time next year, I will have completed my research.</i>

*Many statements in the present perfect can also be stated correctly using the simple past tense, depending on the speaker's perspective:
She made many contributions to the field.

PERFECT CONTINUOUS VERB FORMS: USAGE

	Present time	Past time	Future time
Perfect continuous verb forms describe continuous actions or events in relation to other time frames.	Present perfect continuous Uncompleted continuous action (action that began in the past, continues into the present, and may continue into the future) <i>She has been lecturing about that topic since 2015.</i> Very recently completed action <i>The workers have been protesting. They're finished now.</i>	Past perfect continuous Continuous action that occurred before another past action or time <i>By 2015, researchers had been seeking a cure for AIDS for more than thirty years.</i>	Future perfect continuous Continuous action that occurred before another action or time in the future <i>When the new director takes over, I will have been working at this company for ten years.</i>

Grammar Booster

The Grammar Booster is optional. It provides more explanation and practice, as well as additional related grammar concepts and review.

UNIT 1

Describing past actions and events: review

The past of **be** and the simple past tense

Use for completed actions and states that occurred at a specific time in the past.

He **was** here at 10:00 and **left** this message.

The past continuous

Use for one or more recurring actions or actions in progress at a specific time in the past.

Steven **was** always **talking** in class.

The baby **was sleeping** and the older children **were eating** dinner when we arrived.

The present perfect

Use for actions completed at an unspecified time in the past.

She **has** already **informed** her manager about the problem.

New York **has been called** the capital of the world.

The past perfect

Use for an action that occurred before another past action.

They **had** already **made** a decision when we called.

The past perfect continuous

Use for a continuing action that was occurring before another past action.

We **had been working** for two hours when the storm began.

Used to / would

Use **used to** for past situations and habits that no longer exist. Use **would** or **used to** for actions that were repeated regularly in the past.

When she was younger, she never **used to be** afraid of anything.

In those days, we **would** (or **used to**) **take** a long walk every evening.

The future as seen from the past

Use **was** / **were going to** + the base form of a verb to express future plans someone had in the past.

He **was going to start** his own business, but he couldn't get a loan.

Would + the base form of the verb can also express the future as seen from the past, but only after statements of knowledge or belief.

We always thought that she **would become** an actor, but she decided to study law.

A Correct the errors with past forms.

- 1 Florence has been walking for several hours before she realized that her wallet was missing.
- 2 As a child, he was practicing the piano for hours every day. Then he stopped taking lessons.
- 3 "I have seen that movie last year, and I thought it was great," Frank exclaimed.
- 4 Before this morning, I never took a yoga class.
- 5 He was working on the problem all morning when he finally found the solution.
- 6 My husband believed he will never get married, but then he met me.

Stative verbs

Stative (non-action) verbs express mental states, emotions, perceptions, descriptions, relationships, possession, measurements, and other conditions, rather than actions. They are not usually used in continuous verb forms, even when they describe a situation in progress.

Many people **believe** the environment should be our top priority. NOT Many people ~~are believing~~ the environment should be our top priority.

She **has** always **understood** that job satisfaction was important. NOT She ~~has always been understanding~~ that job satisfaction was important.

Some stative verbs have both non-action and action meanings. A stative verb that has an action meaning may be used in the continuous.

Non-action meaning

That's ridiculous! (description)

She **has** two children. (possession)

We **think** these laws are unfair. (mental state: opinion)

How does the soup **taste**? (perception)

This garden **looks** neglected. (description)

Action meaning

You're **being** ridiculous! (act in a ridiculous way)

She's **having** another baby soon. (act of giving birth)

We're **thinking** of organizing a protest. (act of planning)

I'm **tasting** the soup to see if it needs salt. (act of tasting)

The child **is looking** at the flowers. (act of looking)

NOTE: In informal spoken English, certain stative verbs, especially **want**, **need**, and **have to**, are becoming common in the continuous:

I'm really **wanting** a cup of good coffee. Let's go into that coffee bar.

For a complete list of stative verbs, see the Reference Charts, page 124.

B Decide if each stative verb in parentheses has an action or a non-action meaning. Then complete each sentence with the simple present tense or the present continuous.

- | | action | non-action | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sara (doubt) that she'll get a promotion at her job. |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Our skills are excellent, and we (have) experience in the field. |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Philip (think) about moving abroad to teach for a year. |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | We (have) dinner at 6:00 today so we can go to the lecture on climate change. |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Michael (not remember) where the meeting will take place. |
| 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The book (include) some diagrams to support the hypothesis. |
| 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The doctor (see) another patient now. |

UNIT 2

Adjective clauses: overview

Purpose	Examples
To identify or give additional information about a person · relative pronoun can be subject or object of clause	<div> The physicist <div> { who that made that discovery } teaches at my university. </div> </div> <div> The psychologist <div> { whom that who he interviewed } did a study about lying. </div> </div>
To identify or give additional information about a place or thing · relative pronoun can be subject or object of clause	<div> The building <div> { that which is on your left } was formerly a bank. </div> </div> <div> The article <div> { (that)* (which)* I read yesterday } is fascinating. </div> </div>
To show possession	The woman whose house you admired is a famous author. Paris, whose museums hold so many treasures , is a favorite destination for tourists.
To modify a noun of place	The town <div> { where they live in which they live that they live in which they live in } has many beautiful parks and squares. </div>
To modify a noun of time	I can't remember the year <div> { (when)* (that)* (in which)* we visited them for the first time. } </div>

*Note: These relative pronouns may be omitted.

A Underline the best word or words to complete each sentence.

- Parents (who / which) spend time with their children give them a sense of security.
- The city (that / in which) my father grew up was destroyed during the war.
- The Miller family, (whose / who) house is for sale, hopes to find a buyer soon.
- The star of the film, (whom / which) we had hoped to meet, didn't come to the reception.
- I will never forget the time (when / who) I told the truth and was punished for it.
- The woman (who / which) used to teach English at my school is now the director there.
- The *Sun Times*, (whose / which) is the best newspaper in town, recently published an article about the social uses of lying.

Grammar for Writing: adjective clauses with quantifiers

Some adjective clauses may include a quantifier that refers to a previously mentioned noun or noun phrase. These clauses are constructed as follows: quantifier + **of** + relative pronoun (**whom**, **which**, or **whose**).

He consulted three doctors, **all of whom** confirmed the original diagnosis.

I can think of several possible explanations, **none of which** justifies their behavior.

The reporters questioned the president, **one of whose** strengths is his ability to remain calm under pressure.

Adjective clauses that include quantifiers appear more often in written than spoken English.

Some expressions of quantity used with **of**

a few of	half of	none of
all of	little of	one of
a number of	many of	several of
both of	most of	some of
each of	neither of	

- B** Complete each sentence with a quantifier from the box and the correct relative pronoun. Use each quantifier only once.

all of each of neither of one of both of

- 1 I've bought several of the company's products, only works.
- 2 He's upset with all three of his children, makes up a different excuse to avoid sharing chores at home.
- 3 The teacher sent six of her students to speak with the director, were caught cheating on the test.
- 4 The two articles, deal with the issue of honesty in the workplace, should be required reading for everyone in the company.
- 5 My parents, has ever told a lie, are the most honest people I know.

Grammar for Writing: reduced adjective clauses

Adjective clauses can be reduced to adjective phrases.

clause: Hawaii, **which is known for its beautiful topography and climate**, lies in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

phrase: Hawaii, **known for its beautiful topography and climate**, lies in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

There are two ways to reduce an adjective clause to an adjective phrase:

- 1 When the adjective clause contains a form of the verb **be**, drop the relative pronoun and the verb **be**.
Herodotus, **who was the first Greek historian**, wrote about the wars between ancient Greece and Persia. →
Herodotus, **the first Greek historian**, wrote about the wars between ancient Greece and Persia.
- 2 When the adjective clause does not contain a form of the verb **be**, drop the relative pronoun and use the present participle of the verb.
The human skeleton, **which contains** 206 separate bones, is a strong and flexible structure. →
The human skeleton, **containing** 206 separate bones, is a strong and flexible structure.
Those **who tamper** with the smoke detector will be prosecuted. →
Those **tampering** with the smoke detector will be prosecuted.

Adjective phrases often begin with an article or **one**, **a type of**, or **a kind of**.

My grandmother, **a very practical and hardworking woman**, made clothes for the entire family.

The largest city in Turkey, Istanbul is at the point where Europe joins Asia.

They're looking for a quiet place to live, preferably **one in the suburbs**.

Chanterelles, **a type of edible mushroom with a rich yellow color**, are very expensive.

The llama and alpaca are camelids, **a kind of mammal native to South America**.

Remember

A **clause** is a group of words that has both a subject and a verb.

A **phrase** is a group of words that doesn't have both a subject and a verb.

The use of commas in reduced adjective clauses follows the same rules as those for full adjective clauses. See page 000 for the use of commas in restrictive and non-restrictive adjective clauses.

- C** Reduce the adjective clause in each sentence to an adjective phrase.

- 1 Daniel Craig and Rachel Weisz, who are two of the U.K.'s best-known movie actors, do charity work with underprivileged teens.
- 2 Philanthropy, which is the act of giving time and money to help others, can be very time-consuming.
- 3 Executives who fail to accept responsibility for their mistakes risk losing the trust of their employees.
- 4 The United Nations, which hosts a number of humanitarian organizations, invited Angelina Jolie to be a goodwill ambassador to countries in need of assistance.
- 5 Truthfulness, which is believed to be taught to us by our parents, develops in children from a very young age.

D On a separate sheet of paper, combine each pair of sentences. Use the second sentence as an adjective phrase.

1 Amal Hijazi is also known for her humanitarian work. (Hijazi is a Lebanese pop singer currently living in Beirut.)

Amal Hijazi, a Lebanese pop singer currently living in Beirut, is also known for her humanitarian work.

2 Telling a white lie can still get us into big trouble. (A white lie is the type of lie we tell to protect others.)

3 My mother taught me a lot about how to be honest. (My mother is the only person I know who is unable to tell a lie.)

4 My brother frequently volunteers in a hospital. (My brother is a man of great compassion.)

5 A lot of money was raised at last night's concert. (Last night's concert was the biggest charity event of the year.)

UNIT 3

Embedded questions: review and common errors

Remember: A question can be embedded in a noun clause.

Use **if** or **whether** to begin an embedded **yes / no** question.

If and **whether** have the same meaning.

Yes / no questions

Does she get fed up
when she's frustrated?

Do you know what I mean?

Have you ever asked
your boss for a raise?

Embedded yes / no questions

Let's ask **whether she gets fed up when
she's frustrated.**

I'd like to know **if you know what I mean.**

Could you tell me **if you've ever asked your boss
for a raise?**

**Phrases that are often followed by
embedded questions**

Ask ...	I'd like to know ...
Tell me ...	Don't tell them ...
I wonder ...	I can't remember ...
Let's ask ...	Do you know ...?
Don't say ...	Can you tell me ...?
I don't know ...	Can you remember ...?
Let me know ...	Could you explain ...?

Use a question word to begin embedded information questions.

Information questions

What's she afraid of?

Why have you decided to stay home?

When was it found?

Embedded information questions

I can't remember **what she's afraid of.**

I don't understand **why you've decided to stay home.**

Do you know **when it was found?**

Question words and phrases

how	what color	which
how many	what day	who
how much	when	whom
what	where	why

Punctuation of embedded questions

Use a period with an embedded question within a statement.

Use a question mark with an embedded question within a question.

I don't know who is singing.

Would you mind telling me who is singing?

Social use of embedded questions

You can use an embedded question to soften a direct question.

Why isn't this printer working? → Can you tell me **why this printer isn't working?**

Where's the bathroom? → Do you know **where the bathroom is?**

Embedded questions: common errors

Remember: Use regular statement word order, not inverted (question) word order, in embedded questions.

Do you know **why your parents won't fly?** NOT Do you know why ~~won't they~~ fly?

Can you tell me **whether this bus runs** express? NOT Can you tell me ~~does this bus run~~ express?

A On a separate sheet of paper, combine the two parts of each item to write an embedded question, using **if** or **whether**, as indicated. Punctuate each sentence correctly.

1 I can't remember (Is there going to be a late show?) [whether]

2 We're not sure (Was it John or Bill who found the wallet?) [whether]

3 Could you tell me (Is the movie going to start soon?) [if]

4 I wonder (Will the traffic be bad at this hour?) [if]

5 Would she like to know (Is there a possibility of getting a seat on the plane?) [if]

6 Do you know (Does this movie have a good cast?) [whether]

B On a separate sheet of paper, combine the two parts of each item to write an embedded question. Punctuate each sentence correctly.

- 1 Please let me know (When do you expect to arrive?)
- 2 I wonder (Where were your parents when the earthquake occurred?)
- 3 Can you tell me (How do you know that?)
- 4 We're not sure (Where can we buy flowers to take to the hostess of the dinner party?)
- 5 They'd like to understand (Why don't you just call the restaurant for reservations?)
- 6 Please tell us (What time does the performance begin?)

C On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the sentences, correcting errors, including punctuation errors.

- 1 Please tell me what do you usually say when you feel frustrated.
- 2 Can you remind me what day is the party?
- 3 Could you explain how did you make this omelet?
- 4 Tell me what is your favorite color?
- 5 I wonder what should they do.
- 6 Do you think is something wrong?

Count and non-count nouns

Non-count nouns made countable

A non-count noun is neither singular nor plural. Except in certain circumstances, it is not preceded by an article.

A non-count noun can be preceded by certain quantifiers such as **much**, **a lot of**, **a little**, and **some**.

I always like **a little** sugar in my oatmeal. NOT I like ~~a~~ sugar in my oatmeal. OR Sugar are good in oatmeal.

Many non-count nouns can be made countable by using a phrase to limit them or give them a form.

If you want to serve fruit for dessert, serve each person **two pieces of** fruit instead of one. One piece might not be enough.

They got scared when they heard **a clap of** thunder.

Some phrases to make non-count nouns countable

The following phrases are used to make non-count nouns countable. The list includes abstract ideas, natural phenomena, foods, drinks and liquids, and household products. Many phrases are used in more than one category.

a article of (clothing)	a cloud of (smoke)	a liter of (gasoline / oil)
a bar of (chocolate / soap)	a cup of (sugar / rice / coffee / tea)	a loaf of (bread)
a bottle of (water)	a drop of (rain / water)	a piece of (fruit / paper / wood / metal / advice)
a bowl of (rice / soup / cereal)	a game of (tennis / soccer / chess)	a teaspoon of (salt / sugar)
a box of (rice / pasta)	a glass of (juice / milk)	a type (or kind) of (energy / behavior / music)
a carton of (milk / juice)	a grain of (sand / salt / rice)	

Phrases that are used to make a number of non-count nouns countable

Here are four common phrases that are used to make a number of non-count nouns countable.

a piece of { advice equipment furniture gossip information news paper	a sense of { achievement community confidence control humor heroism identity	an act of { anger defiance generosity insanity justice kindness	a state of { confusion disrepair emergency mind war
---	--	--	---

Nouns used in both countable and uncountable sense

Some nouns can be used in both a countable and an uncountable sense.

a chance = a possibility	a coffee = a cup of coffee
chance = luck	coffee = a type of beverage
a light = a light source, such as a light bulb, lamp, etc.	a hair = a single hair
light = a type of energy	hair = all the hair on the head
a metal = a specific substance, such as gold or steel	a shampoo = a brand of shampoo
metal = a type of substance	shampoo = soap for your hair

D On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite the statements, using a phrase to make each underlined non-count noun countable.

- 1 If you're going to play tennis tomorrow morning, give me a call.
- 2 When I plant my garden in April, I wait eagerly for the first rain to make sure the plants grow.
- 3 If you sew or repair clothing yourself instead of taking it to someone else, you will save a lot of money in the long run.
- 4 They say that turning bread upside down after a slice has been cut from it will keep it fresh.
- 5 When I make chicken soup, I like to serve rice on the side.

E Choose the best word from the box to complete each sentence.

act bar glass piece sense state

- 1 The group's donation was a true of generosity.
- 2 My sister has an amazing of humor.
- 3 The woman slipped on a of soap in the shower.
- 4 Our town has been in a of emergency since the hurricane.
- 5 The park just installed a new of equipment in the playground.
- 6 I asked the waitress for a of orange juice.

UNIT 4

Grammar for Writing: more conjunctions and transitions

Purpose	Coordinating conjunctions	Subordinating conjunctions	Transitions
To add information <i>Marc is working as a photographer, and he has experience in graphic design.</i> <i>In addition to working as a photographer, Marc has experience in graphic design.</i>	and	in addition to besides	In addition, Furthermore, Moreover, Besides, More importantly,
To clarify information <i>Smaller cars are more efficient; in other words, they use less fuel.</i>			That is, In other words, In fact,
To illustrate or exemplify information <i>Many European cities are found along waterways. For example, London, Paris, Vienna, and Budapest all lie on major rivers.</i>			For instance, For example, To illustrate,
To show contrast <i>Meg does not usually perform well under pressure, but she gave a brilliant recital.</i> <i>Meg does not usually perform well under pressure. Despite this, she gave a brilliant recital.</i>	but yet	even though although though while whereas despite the fact that	However, Nevertheless, Nonetheless, In contrast, Even so, Still, Despite [this / that], In spite of [this / that], All the same, On the other hand,
To express cause or result <i>They have a new baby, so they rarely get a good night's sleep!</i> <i>Now that they have a new baby, they rarely get a good night's sleep!</i>	so for	because since due to the fact that now that so that	Therefore, Consequently, Accordingly, As a consequence, As a result,

Remember

- A coordinating conjunction links two independent clauses in a sentence. It is preceded by a comma.
- A subordinating conjunction introduces a dependent clause in a sentence. When a dependent clause starts a sentence, the clause is followed by a comma.
- A transition links ideas between sentences or paragraphs. It usually begins a sentence and is followed by a comma. A transition can be preceded by a semicolon.

<p>To express a condition</p> <p>Pollution can be reduced provided that car manufacturers mass-produce cars with greater fuel efficiency.</p> <p>Car manufacturers should mass-produce cars with greater fuel efficiency. Otherwise, pollution will not be reduced.</p>	or (else)	(only) if provided that as long as unless even if whether (or not)	Otherwise,
<p>To show similarity</p> <p>Water is necessary for life. Similarly, oxygen is required by all living things.</p>			Similarly, Likewise,

A On a separate sheet of paper, combine each pair of sentences two ways: once with the connecting word(s) in **a** and once with the connecting words in **b**. Use a semicolon before a transition. Change the wording as necessary to retain the meaning.

- John is a bit of a perfectionist. His brothers are pretty easygoing. (**a** while **b** in contrast)
- Nicole has always struggled with being disorganized. She has made a lot of progress recently. (**a** although **b** despite that)
- My boss tends to be very negative. He gets angry too quickly. (**a** in addition to **b** furthermore)
- I need to stop procrastinating. I won't ever finish the class assignment on time. (**a** unless **b** otherwise)
- Carla has been trying not to be so controlling at work. She gets along better with her colleagues. (**a** now that **b** as a result)

Cleft sentences: more on meaning and use

Cleft sentences with **What**

Cleft sentences with **What** are often used to clarify what someone said, thought, or meant.

- A: Do you think Gail would like to go somewhere for her birthday?
 B: Actually, **what she'd really like is** for us to take her out to a nice restaurant.
- A: Were you surprised that Rob called you after your argument?
 B: Actually, **what surprised me was** that he was even willing to talk to me!

Cleft sentences with **It**

Cleft sentences with **It** are used to clarify who, what, when, where, or why.

- A: Did you try calling me a few minutes ago? Your number popped up in my missed calls.
 B: Actually, **it was my sister** who called you. She was using my phone. (clarifies who)
- A: Our neighbor had a great party last night. But I have to say, the noise really got to me.
 B: Well, **it was not getting an invitation** that really bugged me. (clarifies what)
- A: Don't I see you in the computer lab on Mondays?
 B: I doubt it. **It's usually on Tuesdays and Thursdays** that I go to the lab. (clarifies when)
- A: Did you hear about the bus accident this morning?
 B: Yeah. And **it was just down the street from me** where it happened! (clarifies where)
- A: Thanks for helping me with the homework.
 B: Well, **it's because you're always so nice** that I did it. (clarifies why)

B Clarify what B said, thought, or meant. Complete each cleft sentence using the underlined information.

- A: Are you excited about going on vacation next week?
 B: Actually, getting to see my aunt and uncle again.
- A: Did you think your boss was going to lose her temper?
 B: On the contrary, that she was going to give me a promotion.
- A: It's 6:15. I thought you said you'd be here at 6:00.
 B: we should plan to meet at 6:00, but that I might be a little late.

4 A: What did Gary mean when he said his tablet cost an arm and a leg?

B: it was a lot more expensive than he thought it would be.

5 A: Should you be eating that cake?

B: According to my doctor, nothing but healthy food. But I don't care!

C Write cleft sentences with **It** to clarify who, what, when, where, or why. Use the prompts.

1 A: Is feeding a parrot a lot of work?

B: Are you kidding? (clean the cage)

2 A: Did Gina write that song?

B: No. (her sister)

3 A: Will the traffic be really bad at this time?

B: I don't think so. (at 5:00)

4 A: These cookies are so good!

B: Thanks. (because / I add / nuts)

5 A: Aren't we supposed to meet Jason at the coffee shop?

B: No. (at the bus stop)

UNIT 5

Indirect speech: review and expansion

Imperatives in indirect speech

When imperatives are used to report commands, requests, instructions, and invitations, the imperative form changes to the infinitive. The negative infinitive is used for negative commands, requests, and instructions.

Direct speech

"Could you please **go** to the store?"

The chef said, "**Add** two eggs and stir the mixture."

"Please **have** dinner with us," he said.

She told the child, "**Don't cross** the street."

Indirect speech

She asked me **to go** to the store.

The chef said **to add** two eggs and stir the mixture.

He invited me **to have** dinner with them.

She told the child **not to cross** the street.

Remember

Indirect questions end with a period, not a question mark. Like in embedded questions, verbs in indirect questions follow the same changes as the verbs in indirect statements.

Changes to pronouns and possessives

Remember: In indirect speech, pronouns and possessives change to reflect the point of view of the reporter rather than the original speaker.

My manager said, "**You** have to finish **your** report and give it to **me** as soon as possible."

→

My manager said (that) I had to finish **my** report and give it to **her** as soon as possible.

I told her, "**You'll** have **this** report on **your** desk by noon."

→

I told her (that) **she** would have **that** report on **her** desk by noon.

Peter asked them, "Are **these** coats **yours**?"

→

Peter asked them if **those** coats were **theirs**.

A On a separate sheet of paper, write each sentence in indirect speech.

1 Marian advised Claire, "Turn on the TV at 9:00 because there's a funny movie on."

2 Dr. Baker advised his patient, "Don't let emotional tension make you sick."

3 She told me, "Be a good sport and laugh about it."

4 "Don't laugh at that joke," Fred instructed his son. "It's disgusting."

5 "Laugh first, cry later," an old saying advises us.

6 Lucas told us, "Never touch the green button on the printer."

7 "Take the penguin to the zoo tomorrow," Mr. Franklin's neighbor told him.

8 Nick said, "Please don't ask how the meeting went."

B On a separate sheet of paper, write these conversations in indirect speech, using correct pronouns and possessives.

1 **MARIA:** Your cartoon is great. Your drawing is so funny.

JACK: Yours is hilarious, too! It really cracked me up!

2 **KATHERINE:** Allison, I'm not sure if this tablet is yours.

ALLISON: It's definitely mine. Thanks!

3 **RICHARD:** My paper on the health benefits of humor has just been published in a medical journal.

ME: I'm happy for you! I'd appreciate it if you could give me a copy.

4 **KIM:** I bought a new MP3 player last week.

BEN: I know. I saw it on your desk. It looks much better than your old one.

5 **SAM:** I got all these articles about humor on the Internet last weekend.

PIRI: That's great. Would you let me read them when you've finished them?

Maria said Jack's cartoon was great and that...

Jack answered that...

Say, tell, and ask

Remember: Use **tell** when you mention the listener. You can use **say** in indirect speech when you mention the listener, but you must use the preposition **to** and introduce the indirect speech with **that**.

Marie **told** Dr. Barton she had to change the time of her appointment. (listener mentioned)

Dr. Barton **said** that wouldn't be a problem. (listener not mentioned)

Dr. Barton **said to** the nurse that it wouldn't be a problem. (listener mentioned)

Use **ask** either with or without mentioning the listener. Don't use **to** after **ask** when you mention the listener.

Marie **asked** if she could make an appointment later in the week. OR Marie **asked**

Dr. Barton if she could make an appointment later in the week.

BE CAREFUL!

DON'T SAY: He ~~said the manager~~ that he completely disagreed with her.

DON'T SAY: He ~~told that~~ he completely disagreed with the manager.

DON'T SAY: He ~~told to the manager~~ that he completely disagreed with her.

DON'T SAY: He ~~asked to the manager~~ if she agreed.

C Complete the sentences with a form of **say**, **tell**, or **ask**.

1 She the waiter if she could pay with a credit card.

2 We that we would come back later when they were less busy.

3 He his friends that he would be a few minutes late.

4 She to her teacher that she needed a bit more time.

5 They the reporter that they were ready to provide information about the case.

6 I them if they enjoyed the movie.

Grammar for Writing: other reporting verbs

Writers use a variety of reporting verbs to describe actions more specifically and accurately.

claim

"Things are definitely getting better," **claims** Charles Wilder, a patient trying out humor therapy for the first time.

Charles Wilder, a patient trying out humor therapy for the first time, **claims** that things are definitely getting better.

declare

"The nursing staff has been doing a brilliant job!" **declared** the head doctor on Tuesday.

On Tuesday, the head doctor **declared** that the nursing staff had been doing a brilliant job.

explain

"You should always discuss dieting with your doctor," Dr. Fish **explained**.

Dr. Fish **explained** that people should always discuss dieting with their doctors.

report

The New York Times **reports**, "Obesity is a growing problem in Asia."

Last year, the New York Times **reported** that obesity was a growing problem in Asia.

state

The new CEO **stated**, "Things are going to change around here."

The new CEO **stated** that things were going to change at the company.

More reporting verbs

add	maintain
announce	mention
answer	promise
comment	remark
complain	reply
exclaim	reveal
imply	write

D On a separate sheet of paper, restate each sentence with a different reporting verb. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- 1 The Bangkok Post says that the president of Chile will be visiting Thailand next month.
- 2 The minister of education said yesterday that major improvements had been made in schools across the country.
- 3 The secretary of the United Nations says that more should be done to alleviate world hunger.
- 4 The scientists who conducted the study said that more research would have to be conducted.
- 5 The children who wrote on the walls said that they wouldn't do it again.
- 6 The BBC said that it would increase its coverage of the news in the Middle East.

Pronunciation table

These are the pronunciation symbols used in **Summit 2**.

Vowels				Consonants			
Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word
i	beat, feed	ə	banana, among	p	pack, happy	z	zip, please, goes
ɪ	bit, did	ɔː	shirt, murder	b	back, rubber	ʃ	ship, machine, station, special, discussion
eɪ	date, paid	aɪ	bite, cry, buy, eye	t	tie	ʒ	measure, vision
ɛ	bet, bed	aʊ	about, how	d	die	h	hot, who
æ	bat, bad	ɔɪ	voice, boy	k	came, key, quick	m	men, some
ɑ	box, odd, father	ɪr	beer	g	game, guest	n	sun, know, pneumonia
ɔ	bought, dog	ɛr	bare	tʃ	church, nature, watch	ŋ	sung, ringing
oʊ	boat, road	ɑr	bar	dʒ	judge, general, major	w	wet, white
ʊ	book, good	ɔr	door	f	fan, photograph	l	light, long
u	boot, food, student	ʊr	tour	v	van	r	right, wrong
ʌ	but, mud, mother			θ	thing, breath	y	yes, use, music
				ð	then, breathe	t	butter, bottle
				s	sip, city, psychology	tʃ	button

Pronunciation Booster

The Pronunciation Booster is optional. It provides a pronunciation lesson and practice to support speaking in each unit, making students' speech more comprehensible.

UNIT 1

Sentence stress and intonation: review

Sentence stress

Remember: Content words are generally stressed in a sentence.

I've **ALWAYS DREAMED** about **BEING** a **PHOTOGRAPHER**.

You've been **TALKING** about **DOING** that for **YEARS**!

Have you **EVER THOUGHT** about a **CAREER** in **LAW**?

Intonation

Lower pitch after the stressed syllable in the last stressed word in statements, commands, and information questions. Raise pitch after the last stressed syllable in yes/no questions.

I love the outdoors, so I've decided to become a naturalist. What's stopping you?

Tell me something about your experience. Have you made plans to get married?

If the last syllable in the sentence is stressed, lengthen the vowel and lower pitch. In yes/no questions, lengthen the vowel and raise pitch.

I just gave notice at the bank.

Have you decided on a career?

Content words

nouns	photographer, Robert, career
verbs	think, study, discuss
adjectives	important, young, successful
adverbs	carefully, ever, recently
possessive pronouns	ours, yours, theirs
demonstrative pronouns	this, that, these
reflexive pronouns	myself, yourself, ourselves
interrogative pronouns	who, what, why

In compound nouns, stress only the first word.

She has just been accepted to a top **BUSINESS** school.

Have you made any progress with your **JOB** search?

A ▶ 6:02 Listen and practice.

- 1 I've always dreamed about being a photographer.
- 2 You've been talking about doing that for years!
- 3 Have you ever thought about a career in law?

B ▶ 6:03 Listen and practice.

- 1 I love the outdoors, so I've decided to become a naturalist.
- 2 Tell me something about your experience.
- 3 What's stopping you?
- 4 Have you made plans to get married?
- 5 I just gave notice at the bank.
- 6 Have you decided on a career?

C Circle the content words.

- 1 It was very difficult for Dan to hide his disappointment.
- 2 He was rejected by two law schools.
- 3 What does he plan to do now?
- 4 He just accepted a position teaching math at the university.
- 5 MediLabs has an opening for a junior lab specialist.

▶ 6:04 Now practice reading each sentence aloud. Listen to compare.*

D Circle the last stressed content word in each sentence.

- 1 He wants to start his own travel agency.
- 2 I don't really know how to get started.
- 3 Do I need to have experience in the tourism industry?
- 4 Why are you looking for a change?
- 5 Tell me about your plans for the coming year.
- 6 Do you want to become a flight attendant?
- 7 Have you applied for that job?

▶ 6:05 Now practice reading each sentence aloud, using the intonation patterns you have learned. Listen to compare.*

UNIT 2

Emphatic stress and pitch to express emotion

Use emphatic stress and higher pitch on content words to indicate intensity of emotion.

I'm **SO SORRY!**

I'm **REALLY UPSET!**

What do you **MEAN?**

How could you **DO** that?

What **GREAT NEWS!**

Thank you **SO MUCH!**

A ▶ 6:06 Listen and practice.

- 1 I'm so sorry!
- 2 I'm really upset!
- 3 What do you mean?
- 4 How could you do that?
- 5 What great news!
- 6 Thank you so much!

B ▶ 6:07 Practice reading each sentence aloud, using intonation to express emotion. Listen to compare.*

- 1 **JOHN**, what **HAPPENED?**
- 2 You look **WORRIED**.
- 3 I feel **JUST TERRIBLE!**
- 4 How did **THAT** happen?
- 5 Why didn't you slow **DOWN?**
- 6 We could have been **KILLED!**
- 7 How could you **SAY** that?

NOTE: Whenever you see a listening activity with an asterisk (), say each word, phrase, or sentence in the pause *after* the number. Then listen for confirmation.

UNIT 3

Vowel reduction to /ə/

Remember: The /u/ sound in the function word **to** is often reduced to /ə/ in spoken English.

- We tried **to** cheer him up. /tə/
 They were scared **to** death. /tə/
 It was starting **to** get me down. /tə/
 You just need **to** give it a little more time. /tə/

Do not reduce the /u/ sound when **to** comes before another /ə/ sound.

- /tə/ /tu/
 She was trying **to e-mail** a message **to** a friend.

When **to** occurs before **her** or **him**, you can say it two ways (Note the change in syllable stress, too):

- Use /tə/ and pronounce /h/ → I sent it **to her** yesterday. /tə'hər/
 Use /tu/ and drop /h/ → I sent it **to her** yesterday. /'tuər/

In the phrases **have to**, **ought to**, and **be going to**, /u/ generally reduces to /ə/, and there are often other sound changes.

- I didn't **have to** walk very far. /hæftə/
 You really **ought to** be careful next time. /ɔ:tə/
 We're definitely **going to** take a cell phone on our next trip. /gʌnə/

Function words

prepositions	of, from, at, to
conjunctions	and, but, or
determiners	a, the, some
personal pronouns	he, she, they
possessive adjectives	my, her, their
auxiliary verbs	have [+ past participle] be [+ present participle]

Be careful! When an auxiliary verb is negative or used in short answers, it is generally stressed.

I CAN'T GO.
 No, they **DON'T**.

He **WON'T LIKE** it.
 Yes, I **HAVE**.

A ▶ 6:08 Listen and practice.

- 1 We tried to cheer him up.
- 2 They were scared to death.
- 3 It was starting to get me down.
- 4 You just need to give it a little more time.
- 5 She was trying to e-mail a message to a friend.
- 6 I sent it to her yesterday.
- 7 I sent it to her yesterday.
- 8 I didn't have to walk very far.
- 9 You really ought to be careful next time.
- 10 We're definitely going to take a cell phone on our next trip.

B Circle the words in the following sentences that you think contain sounds that will be reduced, according to what you have learned about vowel reduction.

- 1 I'm learning to sail my ship.
- 2 They had sent an SOS text message from a cell phone to a friend in London.
- 3 They got several messages telling them to be strong.
- 4 The helicopters had been unable to take off because of the severe weather.
- 5 You ought to tell your brother that you can't talk to him right now.
- 6 Don't let it get to you.
- 7 I'm going to refuse to give up.
- 8 We have to keep trying, no matter how tired we are.

▶ 6:09 Now practice reading each sentence aloud and listen to compare.*

UNIT 4

Shifting emphatic stress

You can shift stress within a sentence to change emphasis. Place emphatic stress on key words to get your meaning across.

A: I think I'm too critical of other people.

B: Really? I don't think I'm critical **ENOUGH**.

A: I don't think I'm critical enough.

B: Really? I think I'm **TOO** critical.

A: I think I'm too critical of other people.

B: I don't see you that way at all. **I'M** too critical.

A: I think I'm too critical of other people.

B: Really? Not me ... At least I don't **THINK** I'm too critical.

A ▶ 6:10 Listen and practice.

- 1 I don't think I'm critical **ENOUGH**.
- 2 I think I'm **TOO** critical.
- 3 **I'M** too critical.
- 4 I don't **THINK** I'm too critical.

B Study each conversation, paying attention to emphatic stress.

- 1 "You know what my problem is? I'm a perfectionist."
RESPONSE: Well, **I'M** just the opposite.
- 2 "You know what my problem is? I'm a perfectionist."
RESPONSE: Not me. I'm just the **OPPOSITE**.
- 3 "What set Sam off this morning?"
RESPONSE: I have no idea. But he's **ALWAYS** angry about **SOMETHING**.
- 4 "Why did Sam tell Paul off in front of everyone?"
RESPONSE: It's just the way he is. He's always **ANGRY** about something.
- 5 "Why was Judy so angry this morning?"
RESPONSE: I don't know. I've **NEVER** seen her lose her cool like that.
- 6 "Can you believe how angry Judy was this morning?"
RESPONSE: Not really. I've never seen her lose her cool like **THAT**.


▶ 6:11 Now practice reading each response aloud, using emphatic stress as shown. Listen to compare.*


UNIT 5


Intonation of sarcasm


Saying the opposite of what you mean in order to show that you don't think a joke is funny is a type of sarcasm. When someone thinks a joke is funny, the response is usually said with raised pitch. The same response can convey sarcasm if it is said with flattened pitch and at a slower pace.

Pleasure


How funny! (= It's funny.)


That's hysterical! (= It's funny.)


That's terrific! (= It's great.)


I love it! (= It's great.)

Sarcasm


How funny. (= It's not funny.)


That's hysterical. (= It's not funny.)


That's terrific. (= It's not great.)


I love it. (= It's not great.)

A ▶ 6:12 Listen and practice.

- 1 How funny! / How funny.
- 2 That's hysterical! / That's hysterical.
- 3 That's terrific! / That's terrific.
- 4 I love it! / I love it.

B ▶ 6:13 Practice saying each statement two ways, first with intonation showing pleasure and then sarcasm. Listen to compare.* (Note that your choices may differ from what you hear on the audio.)

- 1 That's hilarious! / That's hilarious.
- 2 That's so funny! / That's so funny.
- 3 What a funny story! / What a funny story.
- 4 That's great! / That's great.
- 5 That's too much! / That's too much.
- 6 That really made me laugh! / That really made me laugh.

Test-Taking Skills Booster

The Test-Taking Skills Booster is optional. It provides practice in applying some key logical thinking and comprehension skills typically included in reading and listening tasks on standardized proficiency tests. Each unit contains one Reading Completion activity and one or more Listening Completion activities.

*Note that the practice activities in the Booster are not intended to test student achievement after each unit. Complete Achievement Tests for Summit can be found in the Summit ActiveTeach.

UNIT 1

READING COMPLETION

Read the selection. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each statement.

Gender Roles

Until recently in the developed world, most married couples (1) traditional roles, with the husband working outside the home and the wife taking care of the children and the house. Although many families still follow this tradition, those roles have become less iron-clad. A number of factors have contributed to this (2) (3) , perhaps as a consequence of feminism, people have begun to believe that one's (4) should not dictate one's role. (5) , people feel they have "permission" to decide what they want to do in life. It's no longer (6) for men to want to be the primary caregiver or homemaker. (7) , many women would prefer to enter the working world instead of staying home. (8) , a large number of women have achieved advanced academic and professional training,

providing them with a significant earning potential.

On the other hand, factors other than personal choice have (9) to the fluidity of gender roles. Life has become more expensive and it's (10) for a family to exist on only one income, requiring married women to leave the home to earn money to help support the family. (11) , the number of two-income households has grown exponentially. And despite the fact that women on average still earn less than men for the same job, their incomes have become an (12) component of survival and prosperity in today's world. In similar fashion, a man's decision to stay home may not be voluntary. In the event he has lost his job, his decision to stay home might be one of necessity, not (13)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A rejected | B adopted | C gave | D needed |
| 2 A change | B consequence | C continuation | D conflict |
| 3 A Whereas | B While | C On the one hand | D On the other hand |
| 4 A parents | B income | C gender | D age |
| 5 A Despite this | B As a result | C Nevertheless | D Whereas |
| 6 A beneficial | B advantageous | C harmful | D shameful |
| 7 A Nevertheless | B Despite the fact | C By the same token | D First |
| 8 A On the other hand | B Moreover | C For example | D Finally |
| 9 A contradicted | B contributed | C coincided | D donated |
| 10 A convenient | B difficult | C easy | D traditional |
| 11 A Yet | B Even though | C Even if | D Consequently |
| 12 A ordinary | B arbitrary | C unnecessary | D essential |
| 13 A need | B habit | C choice | D logic |

LISTENING COMPLETION

▶ 6:27 You will hear a conversation. Read the paragraph below. Then listen and complete each statement with the word or short phrase you hear in the conversation. Listen a second time to check your work.

The woman, Diane, is upset because she can't (1) Her husband is trying to help her, and he asks her (2) she saw it (3) She remembers that she used it (4) her friend Mark when she was (5) Her husband asks if she had been (6) when she texted Mark. Diane wants to know why that question is relevant, and her husband says that even though it's (7) to text while driving, the main reason he asked was to help her figure out when she (8) That question helps Diane remember that she had been downstairs (9) when she texted and that she had stuck (10) in the grocery bag.

READING COMPLETION

Read the selection. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each statement.

Where Values Come From

All of us live by a set of principles or beliefs that guide our actions and help us develop a sense of what is morally acceptable (1) what is unacceptable behavior. But where do our values come from? According to psychologists, they develop throughout our lives and (2) from a variety of sources, such as family, school, religious upbringing, the places we work in, (3) as the media and music we watch and listen to.

For example, most of us learn from our parents to (4) between right and wrong. When they read to us or tell us children's stories, we (5) moral lessons about the consequences of good and bad behavior. (6) we make mistakes or when we don't tell the

truth, our parents correct us. Moreover, we learn from our parents' actions. Children (7) how their parents relate to each other and handle social situations, and they always notice whether their parents are truthful or not.

(8) , we are strongly affected by the views of our peers. Our friends, colleagues, and acquaintances "categorize" the people we know or who we hear about on the news—for example, who is unfriendly, who is generous, which politicians or celebrities are honest. Many people also believe their moral principles can be (9) to their religious upbringing. Religion can provide a clear set of guidelines to live by that make it easier to distinguish between right and wrong.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 A between | B from | C to | D about |
| 2 A originate | B learn | C match | D populate |
| 3 A known | B such | C as well | D as far |
| 4 A activate | B distinguish | C enter | D educate |
| 5 A absorb | B calculate | C inspire | D encourage |
| 6 A Therefore | B Although | C Even if | D When |
| 7 A observe | B disagree | C ignore | D compete |
| 8 A Consequently | B As a result | C For instance | D Similarly |
| 9 A described | B contributed | C attributed | D celebrated |

LISTENING COMPLETION

▶ 6:28 You will hear part of a report. Read the paragraph below. Then listen and complete each statement with the word or short phrase you hear in the report. Listen a second time to check your work.

In the report, the speaker notes that celebrity philanthropists get lots of attention but also have their (1) For example, an aid worker complains that bringing celebrities in to do humanitarian work is more (2) it's worth. Why? Because celebrity philanthropists can be (3) and demanding. They also often do little to (4) the people they came to help. On the other hand, supporters note that some celebrity philanthropists (5) way and don't ask for special (6) Another criticism of celebrity philanthropists, however, is that they sometimes spread a (7) that places like Africa are hopeless and (8) Finally, some critics say celebrities (9) local humanitarian efforts and provide increased opportunities for (10)

READING COMPLETION

Read the selection. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each statement.

Avoiding Hearing Loss

Hearing plays a crucial role in all aspects of communication and learning. (1) does even a small amount of hearing loss have a profound, negative effect on language development and comprehension, it (2) affects the classroom learning of students who have difficulty hearing. (3) deafness that occurs at birth or because of disease or injury, permanent (4) to hearing can result from excessive exposure to noise. In fact, millions of people (5) from this sort of hearing loss, called "noise-induced hearing loss." It is (6) by damage to structures and / or nerve fibers in the inner ear. It can result from a one-time exposure to a very loud sound or from listening to loud sounds over an extended period of time. Unfortunately, noise-induced hearing loss cannot be medically or surgically (7)

So how can noise-induced hearing loss be (8) ? In some cases it's impossible to avoid the (9) exposure to one very loud sound, and some work environments are noisy. Nevertheless, there are many cases in which people can avoid voluntary exposure to loud sounds, and they (10) What are some steps anyone can take? Most importantly, identify the (11) of loud sounds, such as lawnmowers, power tools, and music in your life. Next, adopt behaviors to protect hearing, such as avoiding or (12) exposure to the loud sounds as much as you can. After that, make it a practice to automatically turn down the volume of music systems. Finally, when it's not feasible to avoid or (13) loud sounds, use hearing protection devices. Such devices can reduce the noise to a safe level.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A Even though | B Not only | C If only | D Therefore |
| 2 A yet | B in spite of this | C even if | D also |
| 3 A Whenever | B Whereas | C Before | D Unlike |
| 4 A aid | B damage | C benefits | D symptoms |
| 5 A enjoy | B are helped | C result | D suffer |
| 6 A aided | B caused | C benefitted | D cured |
| 7 A caused | B corrected | C heard | D possible |
| 8 A improved | B prevented | C treated | D confirmed |
| 9 A fortunate | B accidental | C intentional | D obvious |
| 10 A can | B might | C should | D do not |
| 11 A effects | B sources | C problems | D consequences |
| 12 A limiting | B combining | C making | D causing |
| 13 A increase | B hope for | C create | D reduce |

LISTENING COMPLETION

▶ 6:29 You will hear a report. Read the paragraph below. Then listen and complete each statement with the word or short phrase you hear in the report. Listen a second time to check your work.

Seol Ik Soo, a Korean (1) who was a passenger on a flight returning (2) South Korea (3) China, was daydreaming about his wife as the plane prepared (4) He and his wife had been married only (5) before and this was the first time they had been (6) Suddenly, he saw a ball of (7) in the cabin of the plane and the plane (8) Luckily, Seol escaped through a hole in the crashed plane. From outside of the plane he could hear other passengers calling (9) Instead of running away, Seol went back in to rescue others. No one knows exactly how many passengers Seol managed to carry out of the plane. There may have been (10) ten. After it was all over, Seol was asked how he had managed to behave so heroically and he responded that he's sure he couldn't have done it in his (11)

READING COMPLETION

Read the selection. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each statement.

Friendship

In the words of a famous song, friendship is "like a bridge over troubled water." In other words, you can always count on your friends' support when you need it the (1) Friends can tell when you're feeling (2), and they know whether or not you want to talk about it. They are thoughtful when it comes to your well-being, and they can (3) according to your needs.

The truth is we need our friends to be dependable—through thick and thin. (4) constantly trying to change you, good friends accept you as you are. And good friends roll with the punches. They get it that inside you're a good person with flaws, and that those shortcomings are part of who you are. (5),

they know you make mistakes, and they forgive you for them, knowing you'll try to do better next time. And when people criticize you, friends stick up for you because even (6) you're being difficult, friends are patient.

While you and your friends may have disagreements, you (7) respect each other's opinions. Above all, you need to know that you can (8) your friends with your secrets. If there's a problem between you, a friend will talk to you (9) and not gossip about you with others. We can always count on our friends to be honest with us when others aren't. Friends don't keep things bottled up inside. Whenever there's an (10), they work things out together and move on.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 A heaviest | B most | C least | D nearest |
| 2 A ready | B cold | C energetic | D blue |
| 3 A criticize | B argue | C adjust | D learn |
| 4 A Rather than | B Whereas | C Despite | D Before |
| 5 A Moreover | B Otherwise | C Whether or not | D Unfortunately |
| 6 A despite | B especially | C when | D so |
| 7 A should | B never | C don't | D might |
| 8 A help | B save | C trust | D lend |
| 9 A formally | B casually | C importantly | D directly |
| 10 A accident | B issue | C attribute | D examination |

LISTENING COMPLETION

A ▶ 6:30 You will hear a description. Read the paragraph below. Then listen and complete each statement with the word or short phrase you hear in the description. Listen a second time to check your work.

The woman says she sometimes feels (1) because she's so (2) She says that when she puts things away, she then can't (3) She feels embarrassed to (4) because there's such a mess. So she asked her friend Alicia for help because Alicia's so (5) Alicia helped her (6) all her stuff to decide what was important and what she could (7)

B ▶ 6:31 You will hear a description. Read the paragraph below. Then listen and complete each statement with the word or short phrase you hear in the description. Listen a second time to check your work.

The woman is concerned about what she calls a problem with her (8) It's not a problem at (9), but she worries when she gets really angry at her (10) and starts (11) at them. She believes that, after a bad day at work, she's just (12) it out on them. As a result, she took a workshop on (13), where she learned that it's important to let off a little steam. So she took up (14) three days a week. When she feels angry, exercising helps her (15) what's making her mad.

READING COMPLETION

Read the selection. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each statement.

Laughter Yoga

The principle of Laughter Yoga is that you cannot be physically stressed and mentally relaxed at the same time. (1) most forms of Yoga include body positions and exercises, Laughter Yoga is based on the physical activity of laughing, which relaxes the body and mind. Proponents of Laughter Yoga (2) that it permits us to be more aware of the present (3) dwelling on the past or worrying about the future. In short, it enables us to simply be.

Some (4) that Laughter Yoga can be considered a new form of exercise. (5) its proponents, it's a kind of internal jogging. Anyone can do it because, they say, everybody knows how to laugh. It is not necessary to tell jokes, have a sense of (6) , or be happy

in order to laugh. In fact, practitioners of Laughter Yoga are invited to "laugh for no reason," faking the laughter until it becomes real. It is (7) that the physical action of laughing brings oxygen and certain body chemicals such as hormones to the body and the brain, thus fostering (8) feelings and improving interpersonal skills. (9) Laughter Yoga is practiced in groups, people leave each session laughing and feeling (10) to each other. Believers in Laughter Yoga (11) contend it can contribute to world peace. They say, "World peace first starts inside every one of us. We don't laugh because we are happy. We are happy because we laugh."

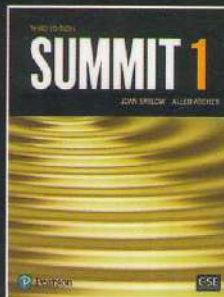
- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A Until | B While | C Whether | D If |
| 2 A continue | B complain | C assert | D admit |
| 3 A in addition to | B instead of | C in favor of | D along with |
| 4 A tell | B ask | C claim | D wonder |
| 5 A Even if | B Whenever | C Although | D According to |
| 6 A anger | B humor | C happiness | D knowledge |
| 7 A argued | B disputed | C required | D intended |
| 8 A negative | B hopeless | C lucky | D positive |
| 9 A Since | B All the same | C Even if | D Until |
| 10 A separate | B connected | C different | D annoyed |
| 11 A however | B nevertheless | C therefore | D besides |

LISTENING COMPLETION

▶ 6:32 You will hear a story. Read the paragraph below. Then listen and complete each statement with the word or short phrase you hear in the story. Listen a second time to check your work.

The woman tells a story about her friend Mark, who loves to (1) Mark decided to play a joke on his friend John, who was very (2) and was always looking for (3) One day, Mark spoke to (4) of the Bargain Burger restaurant and asked her if she would (5) two very large burgers. The manager said "Sure," and Mark paid her for them (6) Mark explained that he would bring (7) for lunch and that the manager should (8) the huge burgers and put the regular low price on the check. When Mark and John finished eating, (9) and John was pleasantly surprised at the low price of the burgers. So the (10) John invited a couple of his friends to Bargain Burger for the huge hamburgers. But when the burgers came to the table, they were the ordinary tiny little ones, which made John (11) in front of his friends.

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