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Advanced Workbook with key



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1 What makes us human?

- Tense review
- Reflexive pronouns
- Overview of phrasal verbs
- Describing people
- Idioms of extreme emotion
- Reading: Robots versus humans

> Always remember that you are absolutely unique. Just like everyone else.
>
> **Margaret Mead** (1901–1978)
> *Anthropologist*

> On the whole human beings want to be good, but not too good, and not quite all the time.
>
> **George Orwell** (1903–1950)
> *Author*

Tense review

Check your tenses

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

think

1 What ***are*** you ***thinking*** about? You look depressed.

2 Sorry, I shouldn't have said that. I _____ it would upset you so much.

3 Tom, I _____ maybe we should move house. What _____ you _____ ?

4 He told me he couldn't give me an answer now. He said he _____ about it.

see

5 Hi, Paula! How are you? I _____ you for ages.

6 I can't make the meeting tomorrow – I _____ the doctor for a check-up.

7 _____ you _____ that? That guy nearly knocked that girl off her bike!

8 The police said the suspect _____ trying to board a plane at Birmingham airport.

feel

9 How _____ you _____ about going to live in Australia? Are you still excited about it?

10 I'm not sure what's wrong with me. I _____ myself recently.

11 I'm sorry Mrs Jones, but it _____ by the teachers that we have no option but to expel Tom.

12 Jack's exam is about to start. I can just imagine how he _____ .

spend

13 We _____ the whole holiday looking out at this rain. It's miserable.

14 How long _____ deciding which dress to wear? We have to leave in ten minutes.

15 Do you have any idea how much the government _____ so far on the new high-speed rail link?

16 I just wonder how much _____ by the time it's finally finished?

find

17 How _____ you _____ the film? Was it as funny as the critics said?

18 She told me that she _____ it very difficult not to laugh in all the wrong places.

19 He _____ to have lied time and time again to the police.

20 I think you _____ that it's too hot for you in Dubai in August.

say

21 Well, as I _____ when I was so rudely interrupted, I think you're mistaken.

22 It _____ that no one will ever know the truth about what happened.

23 I _____ it again, just as I _____ it many times before, you're not going to an all-night party.

24 There's something _____ for answering your emails immediately.

Correcting mistakes

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



1 Humans are unique among primates in that they are walking upright.

2 It's great to hear from you, Jill. What have you been doing since I've last seen you?

3 I hated school. Perhaps I'd have liked it if I was more popular.

4 Why haven't you told me that you don't like fruit cake?

5 I was going to go to the theatre last night, but then I heard that the performance will be cancelled.

6 The forecast said unsettled, so take your umbrella in case it's raining.

7 His mother was putting him to bed early because he had been naughty.

8 I won't make your party, I'm afraid – I'll visit my grandmother in Scotland.

9 If you're seeing Jane at the weekend, are you inviting her to my party, please?

10 He wasn't thinking of celebrating his retirement, but he's now deciding it's a good idea.

Active or passive? Which sounds better?

The **passive** is used when:

- the subject is unknown.
  *No one knows when music **was invented**.*
  *My phone's **been stolen**!*
- we want to focus on the object of the sentence rather than the subject.
  *Calls and songs **are used** by birds to communicate.*
  Hamlet ***was written** by Shakespeare between 1599 and 1601.*
- we want to sound more impersonal and distance ourselves from the facts.
  *500 workers **will have to be made** redundant.*
  (We'll have to make 500 workers redundant.)

3 Most of the sentences below (but not all) would sound better in the passive. Decide which ones and rewrite them.

1 Someone built this bridge in 1897.

_____

2 A secretary has invited my grandfather to a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

_____

3 The invention of fire gave humans the ability to cook.

_____

4 Nobody must take reference books from the library.

_____

5 Alexander Graham Bell was a scientist. He invented the telephone in 1876.

_____

6 They say a Bulgarian scientist has discovered a drug which prevents ageing.

_____

7 Someone wants you in reception immediately. They'll tell you what it's about.

_____

8 An avalanche buried eight people in Austria.

_____

9 People know him to be a very good judge of character.

_____

10 The police have finally recaptured the violent robber who has been on the run for a week.

_____

Reflexive pronouns

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

apply	behave	busy	content	fancy
help	kick	~~dress~~		



1 After the accident he couldn't ***dress himself*** for a while.

2 Kids, you must _____ _____ when we go into the museum.

3 If you'd like another sandwich, please just _____ _____ .

4 She _____ _____ to the task of reaching the top of the career ladder at her firm.

5 We thought we had a chance of winning that rowing race, but unfortunately we had to _____ _____ with second place.

6 They _____ _____ in the kitchen with preparations for the party.

7 She _____ _____ as a world famous film star and fashion icon, but she's not actually a very good actress.

8 I didn't pluck up the courage to ask her out on a date. Silly me! I could _____ _____ !

Reading

Robots versus humans

1 1.1 Read and listen to the article about the latest robot experiments. Choose the best summary of the text.

a Robots will one day be superior to humans.
b Humans have started to create robots that are more like humans.
c Robots are now developing human emotions.
d Robots are particularly good at competing with humans in the arts.

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

1 According to the writer, why did humans invent robots?
2 Who or what is Emily Howell?
3 What does 'EMI' stand for? Why did it anger composers?
4 How does the software program 'The Painting Fool' choose its mood?
5 Who is Simon Colton? What does he want?
6 Has Adam won the Nobel Prize? Who is Eve?
7 Why does the writer say we are fascinated by robots?

3 Read these statements. There is one for each paragraph. Replace the words in *italics* with how they are expressed in the text.

1 Humans *readily acknowledge* _____ that robots *function* _____ better in some areas than they do.

2 Emily Howell *launched herself onto* _____ the music scene. Her only *failing* _____ was that she was a computer.

3 Professor David Cope *supplied unprocessed facts and figures to* _____ the computer about composers in history.

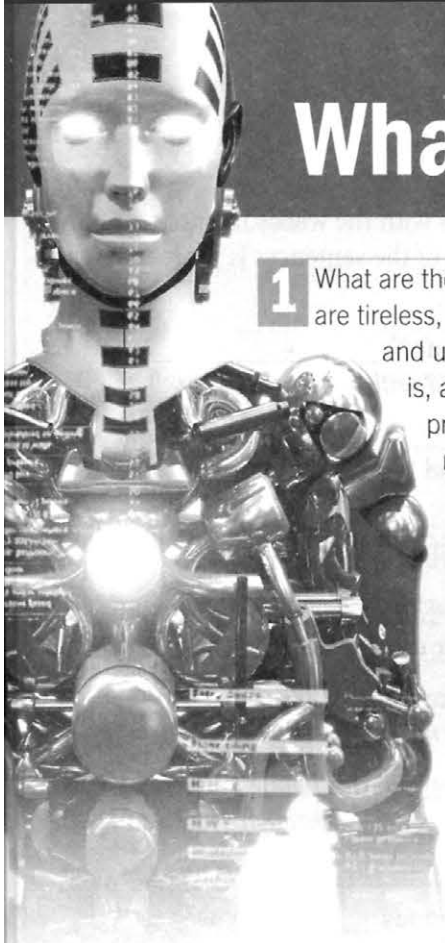
4 Emily Howell's music is *modern* _____ and *causes arguments* _____ because she is competing against humans.

5 'The Painting Fool' software program *refuses to* _____ paint if it is *feeling fed up* _____ .

6 Computer creativity is not just *limited* _____ to the arts. Scientists have *worked together* _____ and created Adam, the world's first computer scientist.

7 What will happen if the robot experiment gets *out of control* _____ ? Can scientists *close down* _____ these machines?

What makes a robot human?



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

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

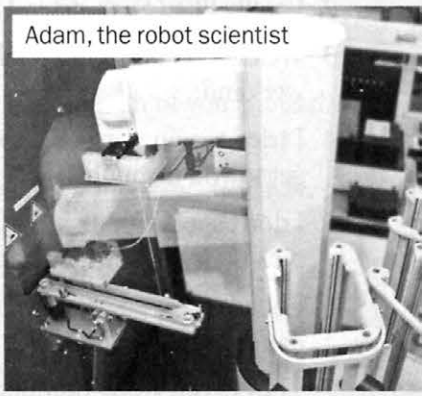
3 The human responsible for Emily, American professor David Cope, has worked on robot creativity for many years. He had originally attempted to code a computer program which wrote music. The results were predictably terrible. So he gave up writing rules for the computer and instead just fed raw data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

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

5 It is not only in the world of music that computers are making creative waves. Similarly, the art world is coming to terms with a program called **'The Painting Fool'** – a laptop software program which has learned how different artistic styles and colours can represent moods and emotions. Again, the program absorbed many years of art history and, like Emily Howell, came up with its own contemporary style. The computer first reads the newspaper in order to set its 'mood' for the day. Then it chooses an adjective to reflect that mood, and does a portrait of a real person with that adjective in mind. After that, it looks at its own work to see if it has achieved the objectives it set out for itself, and if it thinks the work isn't good enough, it tries again. And sometimes, if it's in a very bad mood, it won't paint at all! Because the program operates in different 'moods' and has the ability to analyse its own abilities as a human might, co-creator Simon Colton wants it to be recognized as an artist in its own right.



6 Computer creativity is not just confined to the arts, however. British scientists have collaborated on a big project to come up with a laboratory machine that can think for itself. **Adam** is the world's first robot scientist. Adam acts in the same way as a human scientist: he comes up with a hypothesis, he devises experiments to test this hypothesis, conducts his experiments, analyses the findings, and then retests accordingly – all without the need for human intervention. Although not yet a Nobel Prize winner, Adam has already produced some original research into genetics. The same scientists are now developing another robot called Eve, and she will be twice as clever!



Adam, the robot scientist

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

Phrasal verbs

An overview of phrasal verbs

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

Type 1: Verb + adverb

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

Type 2: Verb + adverb + object (transitive)

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

Type 3: Verb + preposition + object (transitive)

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

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

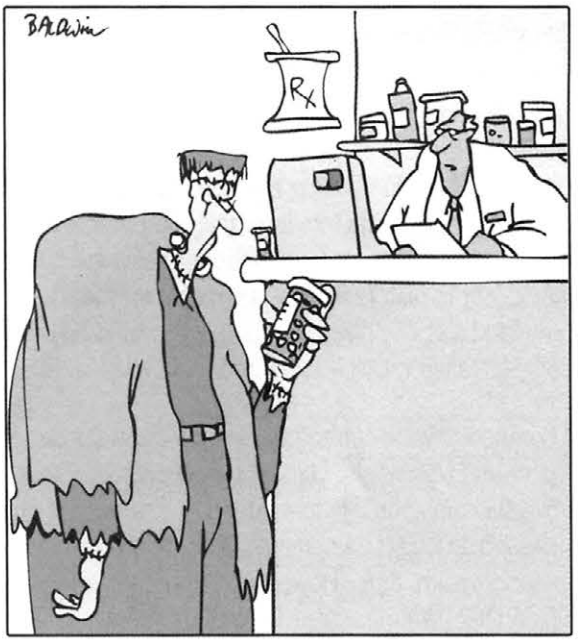
- The adverb and preposition are inseparable.
  *Henry **went out with** Kate for six years.*
  *Kate **broke up with** him last week.*

1 Read these sentences and decide if the phrasal verbs are used correctly. Correct the mistakes.

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

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

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



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

Vocabulary

Describing people

1 Choose the *two* adjectives that can best complete each sentence.

1 *snobbish smug conceited*
He never shuts up about himself. He's ***smug / conceited*** and arrogant.

2 *supportive incompetent encouraging*
My co-workers were really _____ when I started my new job. I was so grateful for their help.

3 *bubbly determined energetic*
She's such a / an _____ character and great company. She cheers me up.

4 *patronizing condescending indifferent*
He's so _____ – he always makes me feel silly and self-conscious.

5 *outraged undaunted indignant*
Rose was _____ about his comments on her work. She found him unnecessarily rude.

6 *offended distraught anxious*
I was really _____ when Sarah said that. She's forever hurting my feelings.

Idioms of extreme emotion

2 Replace the words in *italics* with an idiom from the box. Change the form where necessary.

totally lose it	be beside yourself
be completely blown away	be absolutely gutted
be bored rigid	be thrilled to bits
make such a fuss	

1 I had flu and I couldn't get to my best friend's birthday party! I *was terribly disappointed* _____ . .

2 I *was overwhelmed* _____ by his performance. I never knew he could sing like that!

3 They *were distraught* _____ with grief when their dog died.

4 I tried to watch the documentary about Ancient Greece, but I *wasn't remotely interested in it* _____ .

5 Guess what? Remember that job I applied for? I got it! I'm *absolutely delighted* _____ .

6 Look, you only spilt a little bit on your suit. And it's only water. Stop *complaining – it's nothing* _____ .

7 He was so late we missed the movie. And not for the first time! I *exploded with anger* _____ .

Word formation

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

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

4 Choose the correct form of the words.

1 I'm full of *grateful / gratitude* for everything you've done for me.

2 Harriet was *indignant / indignation* at the way Claude spoke to her.

3 Several of my neighbours expressed *curious / curiosity* about my new flatmate.

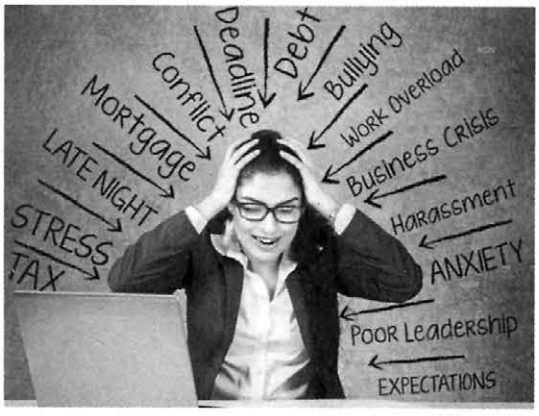
4 Be quiet! I've had enough of your *sarcastic / sarcasm* remarks.

5 I love Jane's *modest / modesty* – she never boasts about her talents.

6 You need to be more *determined / determination* if you want to succeed.

7 I'm afraid your *charming / charm* won't make me change my mind.

8 I'm sorry if I sounded rude – please don't take *offended / offence.*



2 In so many words

- Adverb collocations
- Adverbs with two forms
- Adjective order
- Adding drama
- Adjective + preposition
- Reading: Writers talk about their writing

> The only end of writing is to enable the readers better to enjoy life or better to endure it.
>
> **Samuel Johnson** (1709–1784)
> *Author of the first English dictionary*

> All the words I use in my stories can be found in the dictionary – it's just a matter of arranging them in the right sentences.
>
> **Somerset Maugham** (1874–1965)
> *Novelist and short story writer*

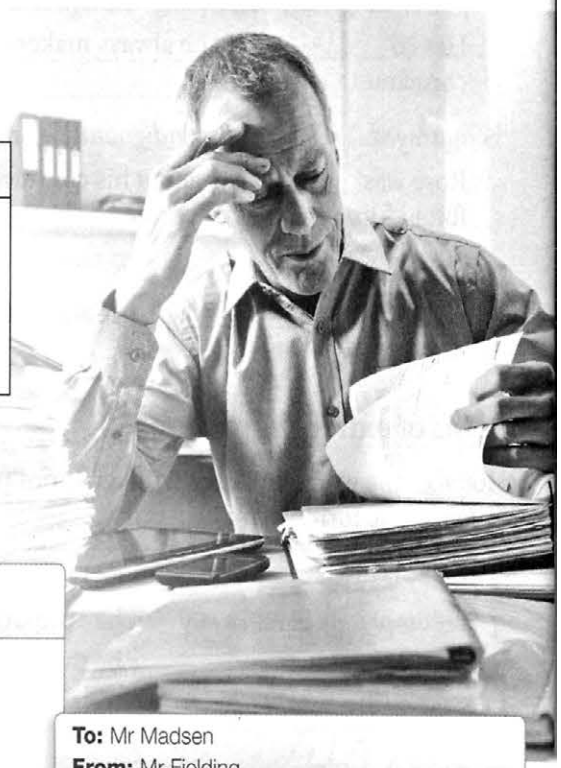
Adverbs and adjectives

Adverb collocations

1 Match the adverbs with the adjectives and verbs.

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

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



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

To: Mr Madsen
From: Mr Fielding

Dear Mr Madsen,

Please find attached the manuscript of my first novel entitled *Deep Space 17*.

I [1]_____ that you find it as exciting to read as I found it to write. As you are the foremost fiction publishers in the country, I am anxious to hear your opinion as soon as possible, although I [2]_____ that you may take up to six weeks to respond. However, I am so confident of my novel's appeal that I think you will find it [3]_____ to turn down!

I [4]_____ your speedy reply.

Yours sincerely,

N.R. Fielding

To: Mr Fielding
From: Mr Madsen

Dear Mr Fielding,

Thank you for your manuscript.

I'm afraid it is [5]_____ that your novel would ever be considered for publication by any publisher. Unfortunately, your work is not remotely original. In fact, I [6]_____ watching a Hollywood blockbuster with exactly the same storyline.

Yours sincerely,

A. Madsen

MADSEN PUBLISHING

To: Mr Madsen
From: Mr Fielding

Dear Mr Madsen,

I must confess that I was [7]_____ at first when I received your reply. However, it is now [8]_____ to me that your company is unable to appreciate rare new talent such as mine. I am [9]_____ to complain in the press about this poor treatment. I have no doubt that you will [10]_____ your decision when my novel is a great success.

Yours sincerely,

N.R. Fielding

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



An acceptance speech

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am [1] *absolutely / strongly / fully* delighted to accept this prestigious award. To be honest, I [2] *completely / distinctly / perfectly* forgot to plan an acceptance speech, as I wasn't [3] *deeply / sorely / entirely* convinced that I had any chance of winning. It's been a long road, and looking back, I can see it was [4] *wildly / fully / fatally* optimistic of me to think that my first novel would be quick and easy to write. Five years later, I can [5] *perfectly / eagerly / safely* say that it took a lot longer than I expected. However, I was [6] *perfectly / virtually / blindingly* happy spending day after day alone in my study writing, and I [7] *strongly / severely / completely* recommend that everyone has a go at writing their own novel. I now [8] *freely / fully / strongly* intend to write a sequel – but hopefully a bit more quickly! I [9] *highly / greatly / firmly* believe that creative work is its own reward, but I must say that I [10] *highly / greatly / entirely* appreciate being given an award as well. Thank you."

2.1 Listen and check.

Adverbs with two forms

4 2.2 Mike is a journalist. Complete the conversation between him and his wife, Jo, with the correct adverb from the box. Then listen and check.

sure / surely	easy / easily	right / rightly
hard / hardly	late / lately	

Jo It's nearly midnight! Why are you working so [1]_____ again?

Mike Oh no, is that the time? I'm not finding it [2]_____ to finish this article. And the deadline for the paper is midnight.

Jo It's always the same. Work's taken over your life. You've [3]_____ spent any time with me or the children [4]_____ !

Mike You're [5]_____ . I'm really sorry. But you know our paper is under pressure at the moment. I'm grateful not to have been made redundant like so many others.

Jo I know. But it means you have to work twice as [6]_____ these days. [7]_____ your newspaper bosses can see that it isn't good for any of its employees?

Mike The paper quite [8]_____ thinks that it will be much worse for its employees if more of us are out of work!

Jo Is it as bad as that? But Mike, you're such a good writer, I think you'll [9]_____ find another job.

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



Reading

Writers talk about their writing

1 2.3 Read and listen to what some famous contemporary British authors say about writing and what it means to them. Are these sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false ones.

1 **Beryl Bainbridge** says her books reflect her own life, apart from the violent endings.
2 **Ian Rankin's** parents were proud when he decided to follow in his aunt's footsteps and become an accountant.
3 **Penelope Lively** was never encouraged to be a writer as a child.
4 **Michael Morpurgo** began his writing career by writing jokes for his school friends.
5 **Wendy Cope** believes that to be a poet you have to experience life more deeply than other people.
6 **P.D. James** plans her novels carefully before she starts writing.
7 **Michael Holroyd** tears up a day's writing if he thinks it isn't any good.

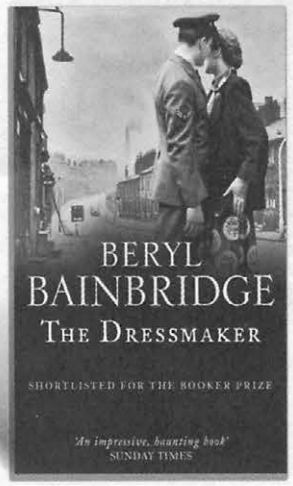
2 Which writer is being talked about? How do you know? Write the names.

1 '_____ gets great enjoyment from researching famous lives.'
2 '_____ was amazed when she made the nurse the culprit in the end.'
3 'One of _____'s best novels just took a morning to write.'
4 '_____ loves seeing kids' faces when the books are read aloud.'
5 '_____ has had advice from many famous authors since then, but none have been a greater influence.'
6 '_____ has never regretted taking the risk and following his dream.'
7 'Anyone who knows _____'s background can see that the books are mainly autobiographical.'

Writers on writing

1 BERYL BAINBRIDGE 1932–2010
English novelist, from Liverpool

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





3 Which author is being referred to in these sentences? Write the author's name and replace the words in *italics* with a highlighted word or phrase from their texts.

1 *He* had *a sudden realization* that he was studying totally the wrong subjects. _____
2 *She* believes that you don't need a reason or an *underlying motive* to write. _____
3 For years, *he* failed to realize that creative writing is often *generated* by real life. _____
4 *She* can't recall exactly when she first had the *ambition* to become a writer. _____
5 *His* aunt's husband seemed to have a very good *quality of life.* _____
6 *He* rereads his work and if the ideas don't *fall apart* it's been a good day's writing. _____
7 When new clever ideas occur while *she* is writing, she embraces them with *great gusto.* _____
8 Sometimes what *she* writes sounds *flat and unexciting.* _____

2 IAN RANKIN 1960–
Scottish crime writer

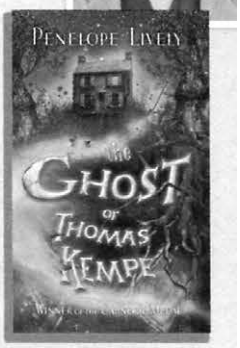




'It wasn't the thing my parents wanted me to be good at, but if you're working class and your parents have never owned their own house and never owned a car and stuff; they think you go to university to get a trade, to get a profession. So, accountant, lawyer, dentist, doctor. There was one relative, an aunt of mine who had grown up with my mum in Bradford; she was married to an accountant, and he had a nice flash car; they owned their own home, seemed to have a very good standard of living, so I thought, "Well, I'll become an accountant." So by the age of sort of 15 or 16, that's what I thought I was going to do, and I was doing economics and accounts ... and then there was this sort of epiphany. I was 17, I'd just sat my highers and I'd scraped a C for economics – just passed economics – and I thought, "Why the hell am I going to university to do a subject I'm really not that interested in and obviously not that good at? The thing I really like is English; I like books." I knew very few professional writers who made a living out of their writing, so there at university I was thinking, "Oh, I'm going to have to become a teacher, or hopefully an English lecturer, and I will continue to write as a hobby, part-time; in the margins of my life I'll be a writer."'

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

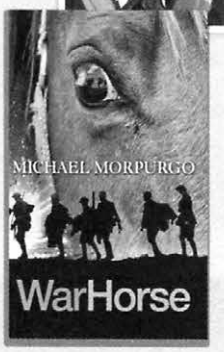




'When I was about 11 or 12 I think I must have said something about how I wanted to be a writer; I don't remember having any such aspiration until much, much later. But I must have said something, because Lucy [my governess] wrote to Somerset Maugham and said that she was governess to a little girl who wanted to be a writer and what would Mr Maugham suggest? Heaven knows how she managed to write to him – I suppose care of the publishers. He wrote a very nice letter back saying absolutely the right thing: "If your little girl is interested in writing then the best thing she can do is read a lot." Perfect answer; exactly what I'd say myself.'

4 MICHAEL MORPURGO 1943–
award-winning author of children's books

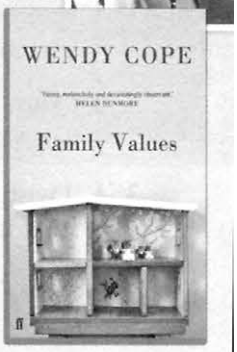




'One of the things that frightened me about writing when I was a small boy is that I had no ideas and no imagination. I was constantly being told this anyway, and I couldn't write very well. I could joke around like other boys, but on paper I had nothing really serious to add, no adventures I wanted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

5 WENDY COPE 1945–
contemporary English poet

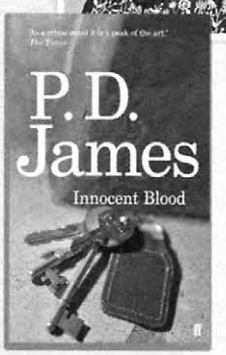




'You've got to have something to say, but you don't always know what it is. It's often just some words in your head that you think could be a line of a poem, so you write them down and see where it goes. One of the major misconceptions about poetry is that the poet has some kind of agenda and intentions,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

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

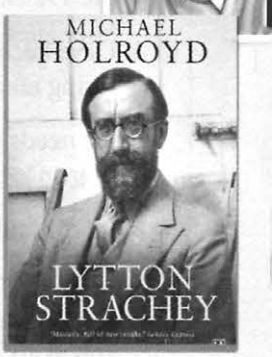




'By the time I begin writing, the plot is there and there's a chart which shows in which order the things come so that the structure is right. But that will change, as new ideas occur during the writing, which makes the writing very exciting. New ideas: sometimes one greets them with huge enthusiasm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

7 MICHAEL HOLROYD 1935–
biographer





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

Vocabulary

Adjectives with positive and negative meanings

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

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

Positive	Negative

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B Yes, his lectures are great – not like Professor Fox. He's so _____, he never gets to the point.

5 **A** Who's Al Capone? Why is he _____?

B Surely you've heard of Al Capone. He was a _____ American gangster and bootlegger in the 1920s. He spent 11 years in Alcatraz.

6 **A** Dave becomes really _____ if he thinks he's losing an argument.

B He needs to learn not to lose his temper and just be more _____.

7 **A** It's difficult being a parent. You have to be _____ with your children, but then …

B Don't I know … if you're too strict with them, you're accused of being an _____ father.

Adjective order

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

Home Destinations News **Blog** Search

Wednesday, August 10th

Day 10 of my travels in Japan: KYOTO

Today was extremely hot and humid. This morning, I left the hotel at ten and ventured into [1] *downtown, crowded, noisy* **Kyoto**. I headed for **Shisen-do**, a temple that a friend of mine said I shouldn't miss. Although I was wearing [2] *light, cotton* clothing, I was already sweating after twenty minutes. So when I reached the temple and walked in, I was struck by the [3] *dark, cool, peaceful* interior.

Shisen-do is a [4] *wooden, beautiful, old* temple built with great simplicity and grace, surrounded by [5] *tall, ancient*, maple trees and overlooking a [6] *deep, large* pond with moss-covered rocks. There is always the sound of running water in Japanese temples, and to the left of the pond was a fountain with a [7] *bamboo, black, long* tube which tipped backwards when it was full of water, making a [8] *soft knocking* sound on the stone beneath.

While I was sitting cross-legged on the tatami mat, looking out at the garden, I got into conversation with a(n) [9] *young interesting* man wearing a [10] *cotton, pale blue* robe. He told me he came there to meditate every day. I could see why. When I left, I experienced an incredible sense of calm and well-being, and as I sat having a [11] *cold, long* drink in a [12] *lovely little* café not far away, I realized I hadn't felt like that in a very long time.



Adding drama

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

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



Honoria and the marriage proposal

The [1] *big* mahogany doors [2] *opened* and the count [3] *walked* into the room shouting loudly and [4] *asking* where Honoria was. He [5] *saw* her standing in front of the [6] *decorative* gold mirror and was [7] *briefly* taken aback. She looked [8] *lovely* in a [9] *greeny-blue* silk [10] *dress* with her chestnut curls [11] *falling* down her back.

'My Lord, what is the meaning of this ungentlemanly behaviour?' she asked, indignantly.

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

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

Prepositions

Adjective + preposition

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

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

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

3 Enough is enough?

- Verb patterns
- Verbs + gerund or infinitive
- Describing trends
- Phrasal verbs: *up* and *down*
- Reading: Was this a president for our times?

> We buy things we don't need with money we don't have to impress people we don't like.
>
> **Dave Ramsey** (1960–)
> *Author and radio host*

> In spite of the cost of living, it's still popular.
>
> **Kathleen Norris** (1947–)
> *Poet*

Verb patterns

Verbs + gerund or infinitive

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, active or passive.

1 I'm willing ***to have*** (*have*) less money if it means ***spending*** (spend) less time at work.

2 Imagine _____ (*be*) a billionaire – it'd be hard to avoid _____ (*spoil*) your children.

3 Dave insisted on _____ (*help*) me _____ (*sort out*) my accommodation.

4 Jim expects me _____ (*play*) nurse when he's ill – he adores _____ (*look after*)!

5 Let me _____ (*know*) what happens – I'd prefer _____ (*keep*) informed.

6 If you kids carry on _____ (*be*) naughty, I'll make you _____ (*go*) to bed early!

7 I recommend _____ (*see*) this film – no one could fail _____ (*move*) by it.

8 Linda begged me _____ (*not make*) a scene in the restaurant when I threatened _____ (*leave*) without paying.

9 I tried _____ (*persuade*) Bob _____ (*change*) his mind when he suggested _____ (*get*) married at his football ground.

10 We refused _____ (*pay*) the workmen until they'd finished _____ (*do*) the work.

Verbs + gerund or infinitive with a change of meaning

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

try

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

stop

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

remember

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

go on

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

need

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

mean

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

Sentence transformation

3 Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets, followed by the *-ing* or infinitive form.

1 I had to laugh when Luke dropped his ice cream!
(*couldn't help*)

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

2 Sandra has given up eating meat.
(*stop*)

_____

3 I'm Edward, but I prefer to be called 'Ted'.
(*would rather*)

_____

4 Do you fancy going out this evening?
(*feel like*)

_____

5 Donna told me not to forget to bring my swimming costume. (*remind*)

_____

6 They can't make you work overtime.
(*force*)

_____

7 We'd be happy to share a taxi with you.
(*don't mind*)

_____

8 Why won't you confess to cheating in the exam?
(*admit*)

_____

9 Babis advised us to stay at Hotel Maistrali.
(*suggest*)

_____

10 The travel agent encouraged us to book early.
(*say / had better*)

_____

Neha Gupta, teenage philanthropist

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

Fact file

Charity	Empower Orphans
Founded	2009
Founder	Neha Gupta (Pennsylvania, US)
Funds raised	over $1m
Children helped	25,000



The power of one

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

At 15, **Neha Gupta** may have appeared [1] ***to be*** (*be*) a typical US high school student. She enjoyed [2]_____ (*play*) tennis in her free time, but somewhat untypically, she spent most of it [3]_____ (*help*) thousands of orphans and underprivileged children in India and the US [4]_____ (*have*) a better life.

At the age of just nine, Neha decided [5]_____ (*start*) a charity, Empower Orphans, as a result of her visits to India. When staying with her grandparents there, her family often used [6]_____ (*visit*) an orphanage to give the children presents. Neha remembers [7]_____ (*have*) a conversation with a girl who offered [8]_____ (*show*) her round. Neha heard her [9]_____ (*describe*) the hardship she risked [10]_____ (*face*) without any education. The girl kept [11]_____ (*say*) how much she would love to go to school, and it made Neha [12]_____ (*realize*) how much she took education for granted. She promised [13]_____ (*help*) the children and try [14]_____ (*get*) them an education. At first, people refused [15]_____ (*take*) her seriously, but she didn't let it [16]_____ (*stop*) her.

'People can't imagine one person [17]_____ (*be able to*) make an impact', says Neha, 'but I believe in the power of one.' Back home, she encouraged friends [18]_____ (*donate*) toys and books, and organized garage sales. She then started [19]_____ (*sell*) goods made by the children in the orphanage. Today, Empower Orphans continues [20]_____ (*grow*), with libraries, computer labs, and health clinics in India and the US.

For Neha, it all meant [21]_____ (*miss*) out on some social life, but she's never regretted [22]_____ (*spend*) so much time with the children. 'I love [23]_____ (*see*) them smile,' she says. A classmate wrote a profile of Neha for the school newspaper. 'Here's this girl who's close to what I'm like, and she's already managed [24]_____ (*do*) so much with her life and helped so many people. It's mind-boggling.'

Reading

Was this a president for our times?

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

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

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

Read the article and check.

2 Put the phrases a–g in the correct places 1–7 in the text.

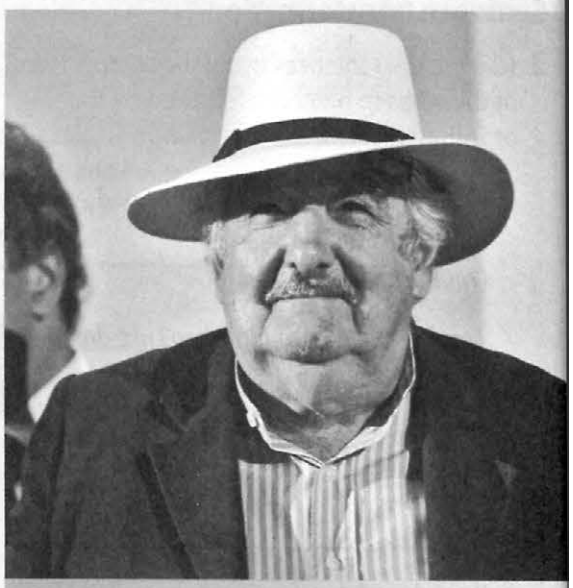
a I'm just sick of the way things are.
b much of it in dungeon-like conditions
c I'm the son of my history.
d Global politics should be moving in that direction
e set amid chrysanthemum fields outside Montevideo
f flew economy class
g I'm opposed to waste

3 These statements about José Mujica are *all true*. Find and underline evidence in the article to support them.

1 He earned a lot.
2 He didn't imagine that his lifestyle would be a popular one.
3 He wasn't the first liberal leader of Uruguay.
4 He lived in very difficult conditions.
5 He didn't care much about his appearance.
6 He wasn't encouraged by the direction the world is going in today.
7 He believed that politics is based too much on economics.
8 He thought we are guilty of being a throwaway society.

4 Match the words highlighted in the article with the definitions below.

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



José Mujica

A PRESIDENT FOR OUR TIMES?



Glossary

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

If anyone could claim to have led by example in an age of austerity, it was **José Mujica, Uruguay's president** from 2010 to 2015, who forswore a state palace in favour of a farmhouse, donated the vast bulk of his salary to social projects, [1]_____, and drove an old Volkswagen Beetle.

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

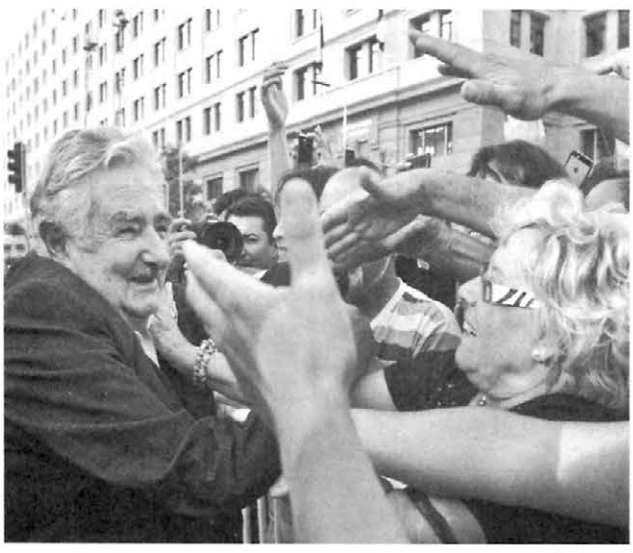
The president was a former member of the Tupamaros guerrilla group, which was notorious in the early 1970s for bank robberies, kidnappings, and distributing stolen food and money among the poor. He was shot by the police six times and spent 14 years in a military prison, [3]_____.



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

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

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





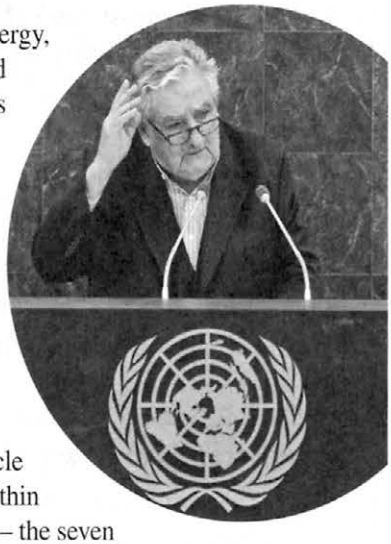
President Mujica cut an impressively unpolished figure. In conversation, he exuded a mix of warmth and cantankerousness, idealism about humanity's potential and a weariness about the modern world.

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

'[5]_____

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

At the United Nations Rio+20 conference on sustainable development, he railed against the 'blind obsession'; to achieve growth through greater consumption. But, with Uruguay's economy ticking along at a growth rate of more than 3%, Mujica – somewhat grudgingly, it seemed – accepted that he had to deliver material expansion. 'I'm president. I'm fighting for more work and more investment because people ask for more and more,' he said. 'I'm trying to expand consumption but to diminish unnecessary consumption … [6]_____ – of energy, or resources, or time. We need to build things that last. That's an ideal, but it may not be realistic because we live in an age of accumulation.'



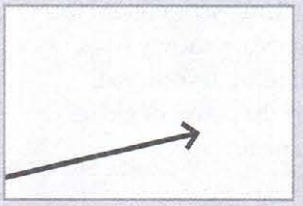
Asked for a solution to this contradiction, the president admitted that he didn't have the answers, but the former Marxist said the search for a solution must be political. 'We can almost recycle everything now. If we lived within our means – by being prudent – the seven billion people in the world could have everything they needed. [7]_____,' he said. 'But we think of people and countries, not as a species.' He continued, 'The world will always need revolution. That doesn't mean shooting and violence. A revolution is when you change your thinking.'

Vocabulary

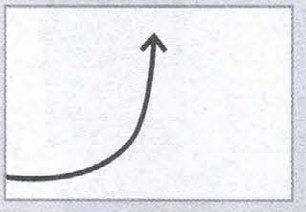
Describing trends

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

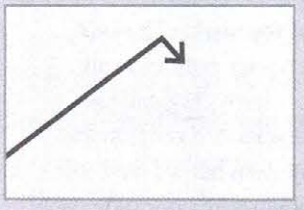
fluctuate	pick up	level off	rise steadily	peak	shoot up



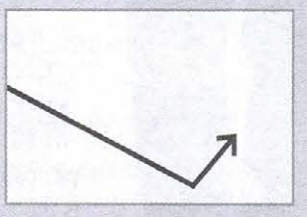
a _____



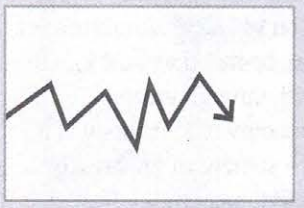
b _____



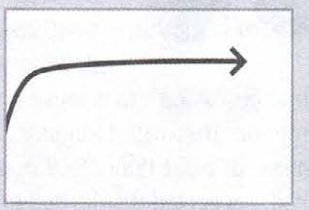
c _____



d _____



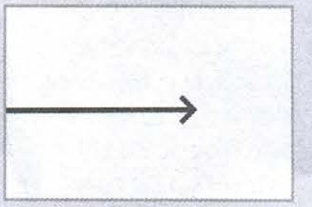
e _____



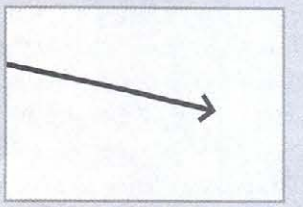
f _____

2 Now write these phrases under the correct graph.

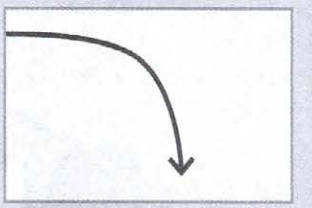
bottom out	decrease gradually	remain stable	plummet	fall slightly



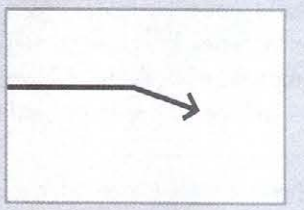
a _____



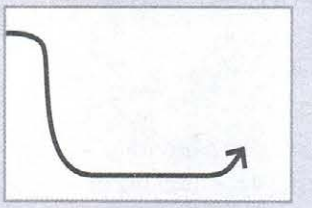
b _____



c _____



d _____

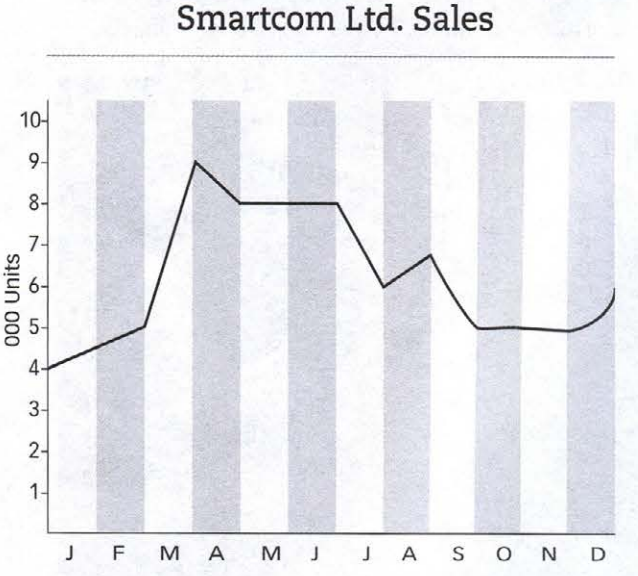


e _____

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

Smartcom sales [1]_____ in January and February and then [2]_____ in March when the economic recovery began. They [3]_____ at 9,000 units in April and then [4]_____ before [5]_____ around the 8,000 unit mark during May and June.

July saw a [6]_____ as economic growth started to slow generally, but sales [7]_____ again in August. They [8]_____ for the third time in September, but [9]_____ throughout October and November. Finally, in the run-up to Christmas, sales were healthy, [10]_____ to 6,000 units by the end of the year.



Phrasal verbs

up and *down*



4 Choose the correct particle in the sentences.

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

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

Increase and decrease

speed turn save cut cool slow

1 Drivers _____ for speed cameras, but then _____ again once they've gone past.
2 We're _____ on luxuries because we need to _____ for a new car.
3 It's really _____ now the sun's gone. Could you _____ the heating a bit?

Completion

use track live pin wind buy

4 I thought all the candles in town _____ during the power cuts, but I managed to _____ a shop that still had some.
5 We all _____ in a karaoke bar after work. I think my rendition of *I Will Survive* might be hard to _____ .
6 'Charlie, I need to _____ you _____ on when exactly you're going to take some holiday – you've still got a lot to _____ before the end of the year.'

Beginning and ending

boot shut set stand break bring

7 My laptop was taking so long to _____ , I tried to restart it, but now it's taking an eternity to _____ !
8 The government was _____ by ministerial resignations, and the prime minister had no choice but to _____ himself.
9 I was depressed for a while after my marriage _____ , but then I _____ my own business, and it gave me a new purpose in life.

Better and worse

trade lighten run dress dumb do

10 Stop complaining about TV being _____ . I mean, _____ – this is only a romantic comedy!
11 This area is a bit _____ , but if we _____ this house _____ , it could be lovely.
12 Look! I've _____ my old car for a new sports model. Let's get _____ and go out on the town in it!

4 Not all it seems

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



Very few of us are what we seem.

Agatha Christie (1890–1976)
Crime writer

Reality is merely an illusion, albeit a very persistent one.

Albert Einstein (1879–1955)
Scientist

Modal auxiliary verbs

Speculating – present and future

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

can't	will	must	won't	should	might	could	can	may

1 It _____ be London in the background of that photo – that's definitely the Shard.

2 David _____ be pleased that Arsenal won today – he's a big fan.

3 It'll be a miracle if we get to the airport on time, but we _____ just make it.

4 That _____ be Roberta's mother – she looks way too young!

5 There _____ be huge traffic jams on this road some days, but often it's fine.

6 It _____ rain later. The forecast said there was a 50% chance.

7 Janice _____ be upset she's been made redundant – she was going to leave anyway.

8 You _____ check that painting's genuine before buying it – there are some very good fakes around.

Speculating – past

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

can't	must	won't	should	might	could	can

A

1 I'm not sure about that investment offer. [f]
2 Pete's car is parked outside. [ ]
3 Why are the boys still glued to the TV? [ ]
4 I'm sure your secret's still safe with Vicky. [ ]
5 I've looked everywhere for my glasses. [ ]
6 Losing 7–1 wasn't so bad! [ ]
7 I'm sorry, we're just about to go out. [ ]

B

a It _____ (be) worse!
b Where _____ I _____ (put) them?
c You _____ (ring) before coming!
d He _____ (go) very far.
e She _____ (tell) anyone.
f I think it ***might have been*** (be) a con trick.
g It's 10.30 p.m.! The football _____ (finish) by now.

Set expressions with modals

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

A

1 ☐	You	_____	be joking!
2 ☐	I	_____	say …
3 ☐	It's a	_____	.
4 ☐	How	_____	I know?
5 ☐	I	_____	wonder if …
6 ☐	I	_____	think so too!
7 ☐	We	_____	see.
8 ☐	You	_____	keep forgetting my name!
9 ☐	You	_____	see.
10 ☐	I	_____	be bothered.
11 ☐	It	_____	be helped.
12 ☐	You	_____	say that again!
13 ☐	You	_____	as well.
14 ☐	I	_____	have guessed.
15 ☐	You	_____	well ask!

B

a This is something you shouldn't miss doing.
b You can't be serious.
c I have to admit that this is true.
d I wouldn't be surprised if …
e That's only what I would expect in this situation.
f Why am I expected to have the answer?
g You have an annoying habit of forgetting my name.
h I'll be proved right.
i Let's wait and find out.
j Nothing can be done about it.
k You're absolutely right.
l I haven't got the energy or enthusiasm for it.
m I'm not surprised.
n There's no reason for you not to.
o That's a good question.

4 Read the conversation about 'cold callers' – people who telephone you at home without your permission in order to sell you something. Choose the correct set expression from exercise 3 to complete it.



Cold callers

Beth Aaagh! That was another cold caller!

Andy [1] *I might have guessed. / I might well ask!* You were being incredibly rude.

Beth Well, what do you expect?! [2] *I can't be bothered / It can't be helped* to be polite to them. [3] *They might as well ring / They will keep ringing* when I'm trying to work!

Andy [4] *I must say, / I shouldn't wonder* if that is one of the biggest problems of working from home. How on earth do they get our number?

Beth [5] *You must be joking! / You might well ask!* But then a lot of them are crooks. That was someone pretending to be calling from Microsoft saying there was a virus on my computer, and wanting me to give them access to it. I didn't, of course.

Andy [6] *You can say that again! / I should think so too!*

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

Andy Maybe we should register with that organization that's supposed to stop cold calls?

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

Andy Well, [10] *we'll see / you'll see.*

4.1 Now listen and check your answers.

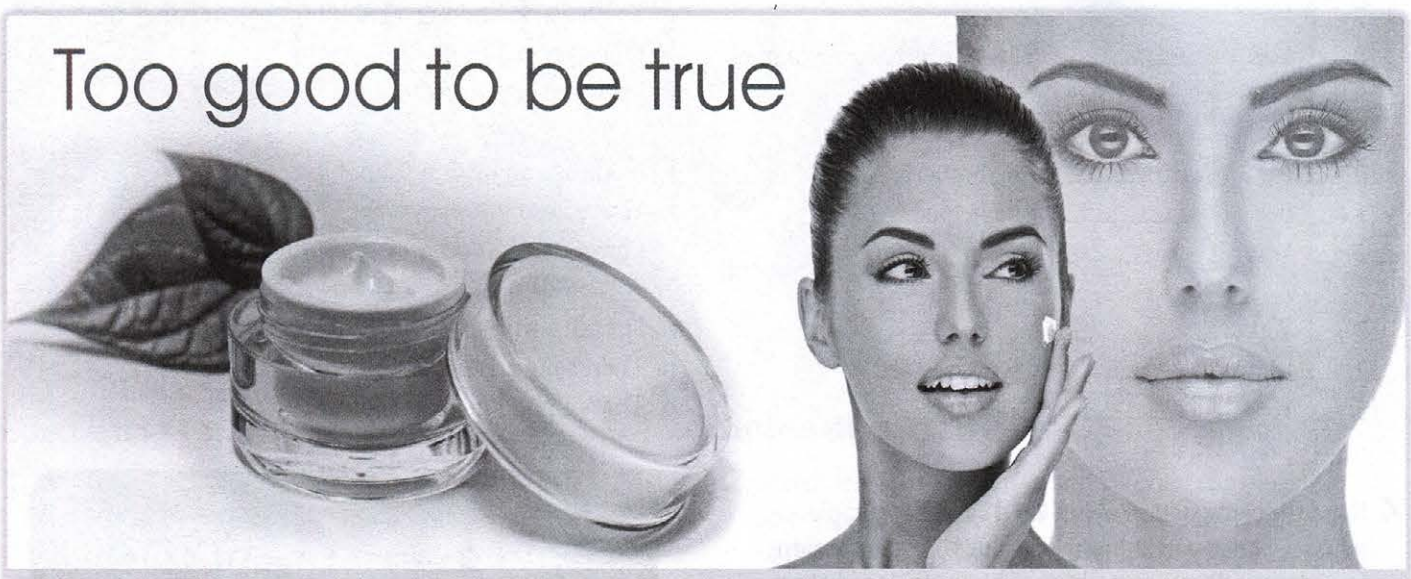
Modals – other meanings

5 Choose the correct ways to complete the sentences.

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

Misleading adverts

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



In adverts, you [1]*would / will* often see people staring open-mouthed at how wondrous a product is, clearly thinking that it [2]*can't / isn't* able to be true. It's always worth bearing in mind that it [3]*can / might well not* be.

Generally, advertisers [4]*will / may* get away with a bit of exaggeration, but companies [5]*mustn't / don't have to* push the boundaries too far, as it [6]*'s able to / can* cost millions in damages if someone sues for making 'false claims'.

Adverts for Dannon's Activia® yoghurt said that it [7]*could / was able to* provide various nutritional benefits, but in a legal challenge, the courts [8]*couldn't / wouldn't* accept that these were 'clinically' and 'scientifically' proven. Dannon [9]*had to / ought to* pay up to $45 million to consumers who felt deceived, and limit its health claims to strictly factual ones in future.

It [10]*must have / can have* come as more of a surprise when Ferrero, the makers of the chocolate and hazelnut spread Nutella®, began promoting its nutritional benefits (though long-term addicts [11]*can't have / will have been* pleased to learn that they [12]*didn't need to worry / needn't have worried* about it being unhealthy for all those years). However, it [13]*may have / will have been* a step too far for Ferrero to maintain it was a healthy 'good for you treat.' After having to pay millions in compensation to the customers who sued over this false claim, the company accepted that it [14]*could / should* change the adverts and product labels.

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

Vocabulary

Idiomatic collocations: adjective + noun

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

fine / thin line	wishful *thoughts / thinking*
long / difficult shot	saving *grace / factor*
raw / nasty deal	*slippery / slippy* slope
last *resort / option*	*sore / painful* point
itchy / restless feet	*foregone / foreseeable* conclusion

1 It may seem like a _____, but we're hoping the new branch of our solar power company in Scotland will be a big success.

2 Don't talk about cars with Jenny at the moment. She's just had hers stolen, so it's a bit of a _____.

3 The president talks as if his re-election is guaranteed, but it's by no means a _____.

4 There are lots of treatments we can try before thinking of an operation. Surgery will only be performed as a _____.

5 I thought the conference was poor, but the _____ was making so many useful new contacts.

6 It wasn't brave to get into that fight – there's a _____ between bravery and stupidity sometimes, you know.

7 Zoe's staying at the Hilton and I'm in a cheap hotel outside town – I think I got a _____!

8 Paula has no real chance of getting that job she's applied for – it's just _____ on her part.

9 I never stay long in the same city – after a while I get _____ again.

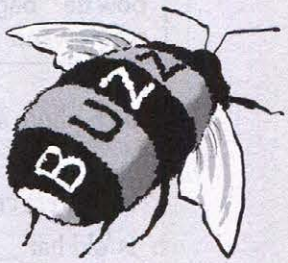
10 I can see an argument for assisted suicide, but you don't know where it might lead. It's a _____.

Onomatopoeic verbs

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

buzz	creak	roar	rumble	sizzle	squeal	yap	whine

Literal meaning



1 I could hear the bees _____ around the flowers.

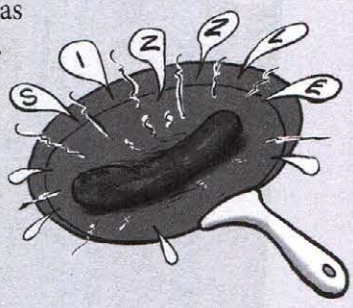
2 My neighbour has two little dogs that _____ all night – it drives me mad!

3 The lion suddenly _____ and frightened all the children at the zoo.

4 I could hear the thunder _____ in the distance.

5 The old door _____ as I opened it.

6 The piglets _____ with delight as they were let loose in the muddy field.



7 I loathe mosquitoes – it's not just their bites, but that high-pitched _____ that keeps you guessing where they are!

8 I woke up to the sound of sausages _____ in the pan. Bliss!

Metaphorical meaning

9 The engine of the giant truck _____ into life and I climbed aboard.

10 The audience waited for the star of the show to arrive. The theatre was _____ with excitement!

11 Oh, for goodness sake, will you children stop _____! I'm tired of hearing what's wrong with everything today!

12 Everyone was looking for shade in the _____ heat of the afternoon.

13 With an ageing population, the care system for the elderly is _____ under the strain.

14 All of the gang went to prison after one of their members _____ to the police.

15 The argument about politicians' expenses has _____ on for months, without coming to any definite conclusion.

16 I saw someone driving along the motorway, _____ away on their phone!

Reading

Modern-day magic

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

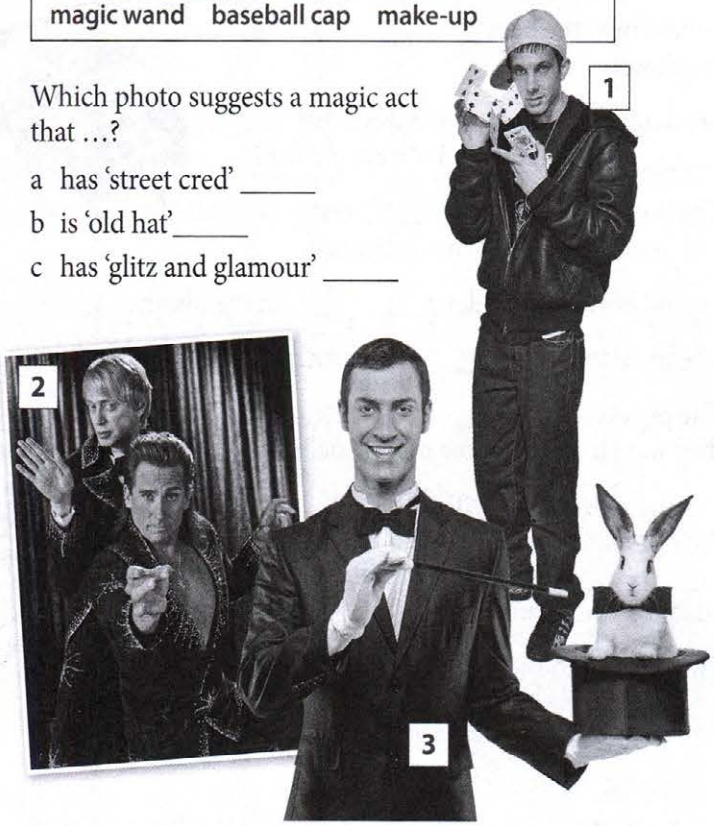
lapel	shiny dinner jacket	trainers	sequins
bow tie	baggy jeans	top hat	bomber jacket
magic wand	baseball cap	make-up	

Which photo suggests a magic act that …?

a has 'street cred' _____

b is 'old hat' _____

c has 'glitz and glamour' _____



2 4.2 Read and listen to the text about the magician **Dynamo**. Which photo in exercise 1 shows him? Choose the correct option in the sentences.

1 Before magicians like Dynamo, magic had become *a minority interest / too clever.*

2 After his tricks, he likes to leave *the stage quietly / his public completely confused.*

3 Dynamo appears to *read people's minds / prefer doing large-scale illusions.*

4 He had a difficult childhood because *he developed a health problem / of his deprived background.*

5 He left school because he *was being bullied / didn't fit in there.*

6 Dynamo's career took off when he *was lent some money / borrowed equipment to film his tricks.*

7 He has gained a huge audience for his *TV show / Internet clips.*

8 Celebrities seem to be attracted by Dynamo's *worldwide fame / modest nature.*

9 He is a *latecomer to / founding member of* the Magic Circle.

10 The Magic Circle didn't accept him at first because he was too *different / clichéd.*

DYNAMO

A modern-day magician

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

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

Dynamo has been celebrated for the modernity of his act. He doesn't use a stage, a string of assistants, or any of the shiny accessories of traditional magic shows. Instead he walks the streets in a bomber jacket, a baseball cap, and trainers, accompanied by a hand-held camera operator, sharing his magic with the astounded general public, and then strolling quietly away, before they can get their heads around what has just happened. He doesn't have a speciality. He is as brilliant with cards and small hand tricks as he is with far bigger stunts of mystery and illusion. He can pull out the playing card you were thinking about, put mobile phones in bottles, and change names on credit cards just as easily as he strolls down buildings or levitates – or once memorably walked on water across the River Thames! When it comes to magic, it appears that he can do it all.

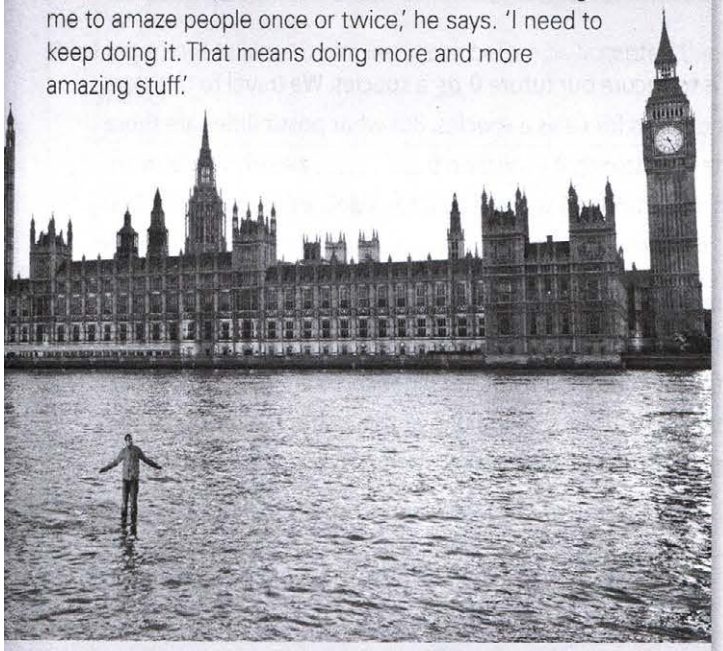
Dynamo, aka Steven Frayne, didn't have the easiest start in life. He was born in industrial Bradford, northern England, in a rundown part of the city to a teenage mum. His father was in and out of prison and he was partly brought up by his great-grandfather, who was an enthusiastic amateur magician. Born with a digestive disorder (Crohn's disease) which left him severely debilitated, the young Steven failed to put on any weight, and as a small, pale, and sickly child, he was an easy target for school bullies. His great-grandfather showed him how to use magic tricks to his advantage, and as he got a name for himself, the bullying ceased. However, he was always regarded as odd and an outsider, so school life wasn't a success and he left for London while still in his teens.

After having been granted a small business loan, Dynamo bought himself a DVD recorder and laptop and started filming some of the trick sequences that would make up his first DVD, *Underground Magic*. His current worldwide following gradually came about after some of his video clips appeared on YouTube™. A couple of thousand passersby in London watched him walk across the Thames in front of the Houses of Parliament on a Saturday afternoon, before he was picked up by a police speedboat. A couple of years later, 1.6 billion



viewers globally had watched the illusion on YouTube™, which led to the offer of his own TV show, *Magician Impossible*, on a small TV channel. In the show, he performs tricks that leave his audience stunned, including a variety of celebrities. Performing tricks on famous people makes it clear that his targets are not in on the act, and celebrities appear keen to work with this impressive but quiet and unassuming character. He walked through a shop window in front of footballer Rio Ferdinand; he removed the sunglasses from the album cover photo of rapper Tinie Tempah through the CD case; and even Prince Charles became a fan when Dynamo turned a pile of papers on his desk in the palace into real money.

The famous Magic Circle was slower to show their appreciation of this newcomer on their scene. This organization for the best of all magicians is shrouded in secrecy, even as to its location. As Dynamo said, 'They regarded me as a bit of an upstart. I wear a hoodie and trainers rather than a top hat and tails. I incorporate hip hop into my act ... I've always tried to go against the clichés of whatever magic is or was.' However, they eventually opened their doors to him – wherever those doors are. But although he may have finally been accepted into mainstream magic, he hasn't lost any of his creative drive. 'It's not enough for me to amaze people once or twice,' he says. 'I need to keep doing it. That means doing more and more amazing stuff.'



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

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

Prepositions

Verb + preposition

4 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1 Dynamo borrowed money _____ a bank to buy the equipment to film his tricks.

2 In times of difficulty, Petra always turns _____ her parents.

3 Steve's conviction for mobile phone use while driving counted _____ him when he renewed his car insurance.

4 The article said there was an increase in the number of babies worldwide born _____ poverty.

5 I told him he needed to work harder, but he didn't react _____ my suggestion very well.

6 The Hollywood star insisted _____ bringing her staff of 20 people with her wherever she went.

7 The money they've saved over the years amounts _____ a small fortune.

8 After qualifying _____ a doctor, she went to work in war-torn Africa for a year.

9 China now accounts _____ more than a quarter of global CO2 emissions.

10 The interviewer questioned the minister _____ the government's education policy.

11 I don't mind a joke, but I hate being laughed _____ in public. Isn't that just normal?

12 Stop staring _____ that girl, Thomas! It's very rude!

Exam practice Units 1–4

Reading and Use of English Part 1

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

My annoying friend

When I last saw Oliver, he was about to start a new job in a major investment bank. I remember him saying it was a **0** _C_ conclusion that he would **1** ___ a fortune by the time he was 25. I'd always known that he was arrogant, but when I heard this, I was lost for **2** ___. I said nothing, but I muttered under my breath, "Don't **3** ___ yourself, mate! You're not that clever."

That was over a year ago and I've been **4** ___ to know how he was getting on. So I rang him at the weekend. He seemed pleased to hear from me and started telling me how well he was doing. He'd left the bank and had **5** ___ up his own financial services business. However, he wouldn't stop talking – I couldn't get a word in **6** ___. After about half an hour, he'd worn me **7** ___ with his endless boasting, so I said I had an important meeting, apologized **8** ___ and put the phone down.

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

Reading and Use of English Part 2

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

The future of human evolution

One could argue that the purpose of everything we humans do is to secure our future **0** *as* a species. We travel to the stars, explore the oceans, and travel every inch of land to find the best options for us as a species. But what possibilities are there for the future evolution of mankind? The fact is that some experts maintain that evolution **9** _____ already come to an end. They point out that **10** _____ the history of life on Earth, evolution has worked best for a defined populations living in one place. Humans, however, no longer operate **11** _____ such limitations.

Another viewpoint holds that our evolution is ongoing. According **12** _____ this theory, environmental factors are **13** _____ longer the driving force for evolutionary change; our choice of partners is what **14** _____ define our future evolution. Partners are more **15** _____ to be chosen for their personality or intelligence, so characteristics that facilitate these choices will be highly valued. This can be exemplified **16** _____ looking at the children of athletes. Professional sports people tend to be more attractive and therefore attract good-looking mates, making it more probable that those traits will be passed down to their offspring.

Reading and Use of English Part 3

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

An Irish Ghost Story

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

Reading and Use of English Part 4

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

25 I can't keep up with you, so please don't walk so fast.

DOWN

Would you mind _____ can keep up with you.

26 Shall we go swimming at the weekend or would you like to do something more interesting?

FANCY

Shall we go swimming at the weekend or _____ something more interesting?

27 Steph has never had problems with her eyesight before.

TIME

This is the _____ caused her problems.

28 I regret not talking to him last week before he accepted the job.

WORD

I wish _____ him last week before he accepted the job.

29 It was stupid of me to forget to post my job application form.

KICK

I could _____ to post my job application form.

30 If the shoes are not returned in perfect condition, we cannot give you your money back

REFUNDED

Your money _____ the shoes in perfect condition.

TOTAL		36

5 Culture clashes

- Avoiding repetition
- Using auxiliaries
- Reduced infinitives
- Synonyms in context
- Phrasal verbs and synonyms
- Elizabeth Gilbert – two ways of travelling

> Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own.
>
> **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe**
> (1749–1832)
> *Poet, novelist, and dramatist*

> No culture can live, if it attempts to be exclusive.
>
> **Mahatma Gandhi**
> (1869–1948)
> *Philosopher and pacifist*

Avoiding repetition

Using auxiliaries

1 5.1 Complete the conversation with an auxiliary or modal verb. Then listen and compare.



Eamon Hi, you must be our new English flatmate, Ella.

Ella Hello. Yes, I [1] am . And you are … ?

Eamon Eamon. Welcome to Florence!

Ella Eamon – that's an Irish name.

Eamon It [2]_____ indeed. I'm from Ballylifin in County Donegal!

Ella I know that village …

Eamon Really?! Not many people [3]_____ .

Ella My dad and my brother played golf there just a couple of years ago.

Eamon They [4]_____ , [5]_____ they?! That's amazing!

Ella Yeah. So, what about Florence? Have you been living here long?

Eamon I [6]_____ . I came for a year and I'm still here three years later.

Ella You must like it then.

Eamon I [7]_____ . I can't imagine who [8]_____ . And you, you arrived yesterday?

Ella Well, I [9]_____ , but my suitcases [10]_____ ! They haven't arrived yet.

Eamon Oh no. Are you going to contact the airline?

Ella I already [11]_____ . At first they said they'd be delivered today, but they just called to say they [12]_____ be in till tomorrow morning.

Eamon Oh, that's too bad. If I can help in any way, I [13]_____ . Just ask.

Ella Thank you. That's really kind. Are you studying here at the university?

Eamon I [14]_____ . I studied Italian for a year, but now I'm teaching English.

Ella You mean Irish!

Eamon Come on! My accent isn't that strong.

Ella I can't speak much Italian – I wish I [15]_____ . I'm here to work for an English company, but I'm hoping to pick up the language if I [16]_____ .

Eamon I'm sure you [17]_____ in no time. And I could give you lessons if you like.

Ella [18]_____ you? That'd be fantastic.

Eamon No problem, I'd really like to. And I'll introduce you to the other two flatmates. They're from the US and Australia. We're quite a mixed bunch!

Reduced infinitives

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

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

1 **A** Who did you get to help you fix your computer?
B No one helped. Ben *offered to*, but in the end I did it myself.

2 **A** I thought you didn't want to come out this evening?
B I didn't, but Paula _____ me _____.

3 **A** Don't you usually spend the summer by the sea?
B We _____, but not since the kids grew up.

4 **A** Don't you want another ice cream?
B Yes, but we can't. Mum says we _____.

5 **A** You'll have to be at the airport at 6 a.m. Why don't you get a later flight?
B We _____, but they were all fully booked.

6 **A** You're not going to the conference, are you?
B No, I'm out of the country so I _____.

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

A BRITISH DIPLOMAT TELLS A JOKE IN JAPAN

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

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

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

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



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

have	not have	learn	expect	pretend	tell	try

1 **A** Why did the diplomat give a lecture?
B Because he _____. It was part of his job.

2 He didn't speak any Japanese because he'd never _____.

3 British diplomats don't always speak a foreign language; they _____.

4 **A** Didn't the first translator translate the joke well?
B Well, he _____, but the audience didn't get it.

5 **A** Was the businessman surprised when the audience didn't laugh at his joke?
B Yes, he was. He _____ them _____, but they didn't.

6 **A** Did the new translator translate the joke better?
B He didn't translate it at all, he just _____.

7 **A** Why did the audience laugh in the end?
B Because the translator _____ them when _____.

Reading

Two ways of travelling

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



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

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

2 5.3 Read and listen to the extract about Liz and Felipe's travels. Are these statements true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false ones.

1 The first paragraph is mainly about Felipe's approach to travelling.
2 Felipe and Liz didn't start travelling until late in life.
3 They're incompatible because only one of them enjoys travelling.
4 Felipe's 'secret weapon' is his ability to fit in wherever he goes.
5 He easily picks up foreign languages.
6 Neither of them minds the various discomforts of travel.
7 Felipe wanted to stay in northern Laos because it was cheap.
8 Liz never wants to settle down and be a home bird.

Incompatible Travelers

by Elizabeth M. Gilbert



'The best traveler and the worst.'

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

'I'm not like that, though.'

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



'Sure', I'd said. 'We can stay here for a few more days if you want.' 'No, I mean let's move here. Let's forget about me immigrating to America. It's too much trouble. This is a wonderful town. I like the feeling of it. It reminds me of Brazil thirty years ago. It wouldn't take much money or effort for us to run a little hotel or shop here, rent an apartment, settle in … .' In reaction, I had only blanched. He was serious. He would just do that. He would just up and move to northern Laos indefinitely and build a new life there. But I can't.

'Travel that wasn't even travel.'

What Felipe was proposing was travel at a level I could not reach – travel that wasn't even travel anymore, but rather a willingness to be ingested indefinitely by an unfamiliar place. I wasn't up for it. My traveling, as I understood then for the first time, was far more dilettantish than I had ever realized. As much as I love 'snacking' on the world, when it comes time to settle down – to really settle down – I wanted to live at home, in my own country, in my own language, near my own family, and in the company of people who think and believe the same things that I think and believe. This basically limits me to a small region of Planet Earth consisting of southern New York State, the more rural sections of central New Jersey, north-western Connecticut, and bits of Eastern Pennsylvania. Quite a scanty habitat for a bird who claims to be migratory. Felipe, on the other hand – my flying fish – has no such domestic limitations. A small bucket of water anywhere in the world will do him just fine.





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

3 Answer the questions.

1 Both Liz and Felipe might say 'I'll happily spend the rest of my life right here.' Where is 'here' for each of them?

2 Who is 'The best traveler and the worst'? In what ways?

3 Liz says 'I'm not like that though.' What is she like as a traveller?

4 What does Liz mean by 'Travel that wasn't even travel'?

5 Why is Felipe like a flying fish in a small bucket of water and Liz like a migratory bird?

4 Find words in the text that are synonymous with the words in *italics*.

1 Felipe is able to *make a home* and establish a *comfortingly* familiar routine for himself wherever he goes.

2 He has a particular way of travelling which *makes him better than anybody else.*

3 Liz believes she is an *extremely tolerant* person who is *extremely interested in seeing new things* when she travels.

4 She's good at putting up with the *little difficulties that arise* along the way.

5 Felipe is able to adapt *straightaway* to somewhere *totally* new if he likes it.

6 Liz *turned white* at the thought of staying *forever* in an unfamiliar place.

7 She finally realized that her attitude to travel was more *superficial* than Felipe's.

Vocabulary

Synonyms in context

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

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

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

friend	mate	colleague	companion

1 Tom and I have been best _____ ever since we were at school together.

2 We spent the year after school touring all round the US together. He made an excellent travelling _____ .

3 We now work for the same firm so we're _____ as well as friends.

love	adore	fancy	worship	fall for

4 He absolutely _____ her. It was love at first sight. He just _____ the ground she walks on.

5 I can't believe it – Matt's just asked me out. You know that I _____ him for ages!

6 From the moment we met I just knew. I _____ him straight away.

talk	chat	gossip	have a word	let someone know

7 No, I'm not telling you how we broke up. You'll only _____ about it to all your friends – you always do.

8 I _____ with my boss about that pay rise and it's a 'maybe'. I _____ you _____ as soon as I hear.

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

laugh	chuckle	giggle	guffaw	snigger

10 Why _____ you little girls _____? What's so funny about your big sister having a boyfriend?

11 He's a really unpleasant bloke. He's mean to people and then he _____ at their discomfort.

12 Uncle Robert's laugh is big, like the man. He _____ – you can hear him from miles away.

13 Sue Townsend's books are really funny. I was reading one on the train and couldn't help _____ to myself.

travel	journey	trip	voyage	cruise

14 Sorry we're late – the _____ took much longer than we expected.

15 My parents went on a two-week _____ up the Norwegian fjords. They said it was wonderful.

16 They're taking the whole class on a coach _____ to London for the day.

17 There were a great many _____ of discovery during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

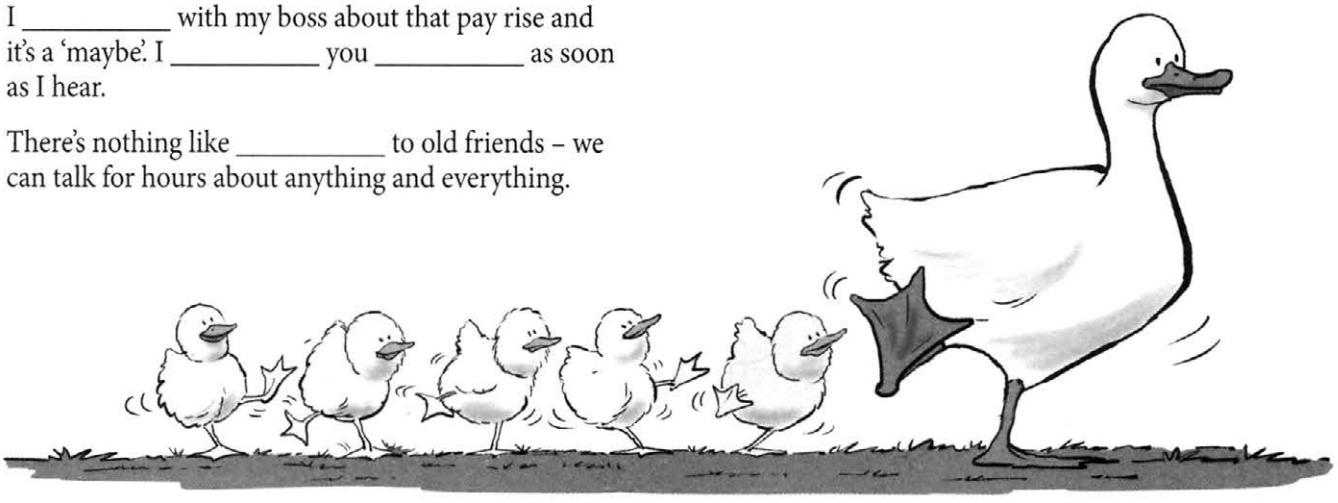
walk	dawdle	stagger	stride	waddle

18 Slow down! I can't keep up with you when you _____ along like that.

19 Look at that lot _____ out of the pub. They've either been celebrating their team's win or drowning their sorrows.

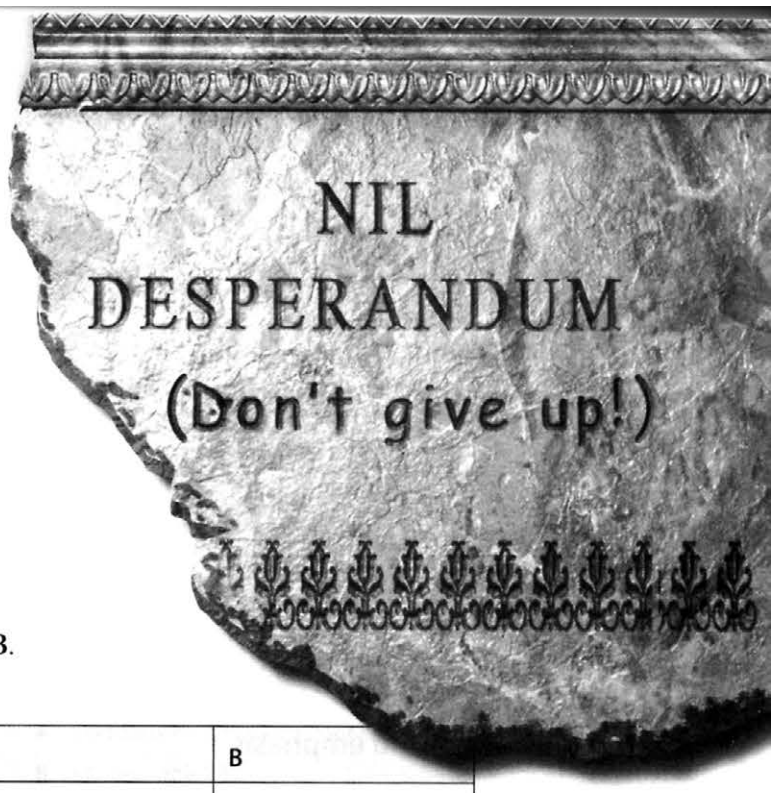
20 Come on you two! Stop _____ . We need to get a move on.

21 Ducks don't walk; they _____ from side to side.



Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs and their Latin-based synonyms



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

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

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

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

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

4 Read the sentences and decide whether they are more formal or informal. Underline the more appropriate verb.

1 Can you help me *inflate / blow up* these balloons for the party?

2 Little Johnny ate six slices of chocolate cake. No wonder he *vomited / threw up* all over the carpet.

3 The defendant was charged with *assaulting / beating up* a policeman.

4 Our soldiers were totally outnumbered – they had no choice but to *surrender / give in* to the enemy.

5 Stop letting everyone bully you! It's time you *defended / stuck up for* yourself!

6 Mum, my teacher *reprimanded me / told me off* for chewing gum in class.

7 This 17th century stately home has been painstakingly *restored / done up* by its current owners.

8 Our neighbour's a real snob. *Maintaining / Keeping up* appearances is all that's important to her.

9 The 21.05 flight to Stockholm is *held up / delayed* by 40 minutes. Please accept our apologies for any inconvenience to passengers.

10 The Home Office minister was unable to account for how four high security prisoners had managed to *get away / escape*.

11 You've spelt 'rhythm' wrong. You've *left out / omitted* the first 'h'.

12 We regret to inform you that your claim for invalidity benefit has been *rejected / turned down*.

6 Fruits of war

- Adding emphasis
- Negative inversion
- *-ever* for emphasis
- Compound nouns with prepositions
- Adding emphasis with stress
- Reading: Land Girls

> That men do not learn very much from the lessons of history is the most important of all the lessons of history.
>
> **Aldous Huxley** (1894–1963)
> *Writer*

> I dream of giving birth to a child who will ask, 'Mother, what was war?'
>
> **Eve Merriam** (1916–1992)
> *Poet and writer*

Ways of adding emphasis

Structures which add emphasis

1 **Base sentence:** History lessons focus mainly on wars.
What / ***The thing*** / ***Something*** | *history lessons* ***do*** *is focus mainly on wars.*

2 **Base sentence:** We ***learned*** mainly about ***wars*** in our history lessons.
What *we* ***did*** *in our history lessons was learn mainly about wars.*
It was *mainly wars that we learned about in our history lessons.*

3 **Base sentences:** The war started in *Ruritania*. The *Ruritanians* started it.
Ruritania ***was where*** *the war started.*
It was *the Ruritanians* ***who*** *started it.*

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



1 Complete the sentences to emphasize the words in *italics*.

1 We doubt the *president's sincerity.*
What ***we doubt is the president's sincerity*** .

2 He should *avoid antagonizing* the press.
The thing _____ .

3 *The ambassador* antagonizes the press.
It _____ .

4 The media *exaggerated* his role in the coup.
What _____ .

5 Nobody likes *being criticized.*
Something _____ .

6 *The lies she wrote* really annoyed me.
It _____ .

7 She used to work in *Beirut.*
Beirut _____ .

8 You're wrong. I *know* why she left Beirut.
You're wrong. I _____ .

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

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

2	CONVERSATION A	CONVERSATION B
	A London's heaving with tourists at the moment.	**A** London's heaving with tourists at the moment.
	B I know, I think they come to see the historic buildings.	**B** I know, I think [5] _____.
	A Yeah, there's that, but the theatre is also very popular. Most shows are full.	**A** Yeah, there's that, but [6] _____. Most shows are full.
	B You're right, the theatre really boosts London's economy.	**B** You're right, [7] _____.
	A But a lot of tourists don't realize that the rest of the country is not like London.	**A** But [8] _____ that the rest of the country isn't like London.
	B Yes, they don't often explore further afield. Personally, in summer I like to get out of the city.	**B** Yes, they don't often explore further afield. Personally, in summer [9] _____.

6.1 Listen and compare answers.

Negative inversion

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

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

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

2 One rarely finds someone with such integrity as Harold. _____

3 He loves counting all his money more than anything.
_____

4 He little suspected what she was up to.
_____

5 Nobody has ever spoken to me like that!
_____

6 You won't find a kinder man anywhere.
_____

7 She was rude *and* she was really unkind.
_____

8 Her reaction couldn't possibly be described as sympathetic. _____
_____

9 As soon as one war ended the Ruritanians started another one. _____

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

The use of *-ever* for emphasis

What-, who-, which-, when-, where- and ***how- + ever*** can be used in a variety of ways:

a to show that it doesn't matter ***what/who/which***, etc.:
*We'll go **whatever** the weather.*

b to show indifference or uncertainty:
*I'll call you later, **whenever** I get the time.*

c to express surprise in questions:
***Whatever** does it mean?*
***Whoever** is that with your sister?*

d to express surprise more informally and emphatically with ***on earth***:
***How on earth** did you do that?*



4 Mark these sentences **a**, **b**, **c**, or **d** according to the rules above.

1 **However** did you get here so quickly? _____
2 Well, I love him **whatever** you might think! _____
3 Choose **whichever** dress you want, I don't care. _____
4 **Who on earth** told you that? _____
5 'You're not to talk to your mother like that!' '**Whatever**!' _____

5 Complete these sentences.

1 _____ hard I try, I can never remember people's names.
2 _____ you go in life and _____ you do, you never forget your roots.
3 _____ possible we've tried to comply with his wishes.
4 Could _____ goes to bed last turn all the lights off?
5 It could be tomorrow or the next day. I'm not sure, but _____ I can, I'll call.
6 I'm amazed. _____ would have thought she'd want to study engineering?
7 _____ much money I earn, it never seems enough to live on.
8 There are three cakes left. Take _____ you want.

Reading

Land Girls

1 During WWII there was an organization called the Women's Land Army (WLA). Read the lyrics of their song. Why was the WLA created?

2 Read the rest of the article quite quickly. Match each paragraph 1–6 with its short summary.

a The main requirements of the job. _____
b The method of engaging WLA volunteers and the reasons for joining. _____
c Some experiences of the volunteers. _____
d The main purpose of the WLA and the initial reaction to it. _____
e The outcome of the organization. _____
f Reasons for the WLA. _____

3 6.2 Read and listen to the article again. What do these numbers and dates represent in the text?

1	**1 June 1939**	5	**48** and **50**
2	**17**	6	**100,000**
3	**26**	7	**1950**
4	**4**		

4 Answer the questions.

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

Land Girls

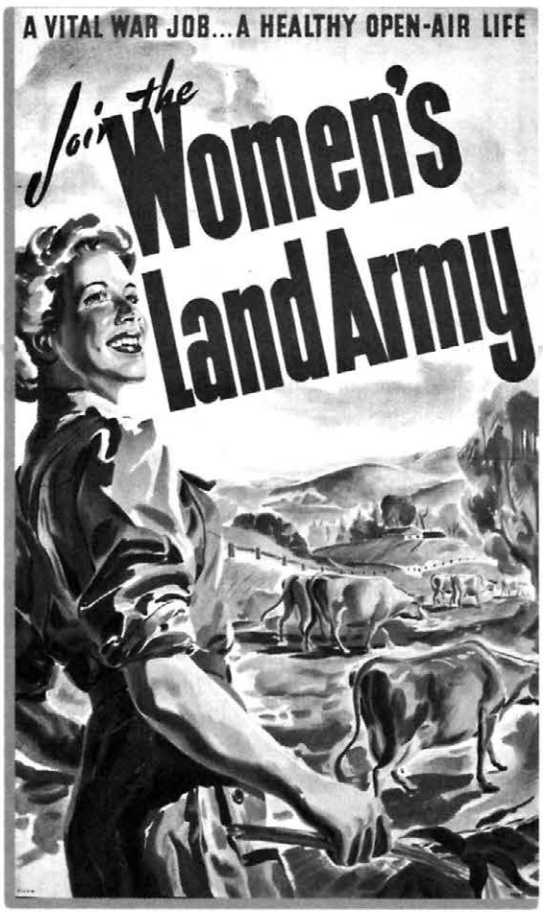
'Back to the land, we must all lend a hand,
To the farms and the fields we must go,
There's a job to be done,
Though we can't fire a gun,
We can still do our bit with the hoe.'



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

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

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



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

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

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

5 Match the highlighted words in the text with these definitions.

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

Vocabulary

Verbs to nouns

1 Complete the chart. Use a dictionary if necessary.

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

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

1 The Roman _____ of Britain was about AD 43 under Emperor Claudius. However, prior to this Julius Caesar _____ already _____ the country twice in 55 BC and 54 BC.

2 The French _____ started in Paris in July 1789 when an angry mob _____ the Bastille.

3 My great-grandfather _____ badly _____ in WWII. He finally died of his _____ in 1945.

4 My great-grandma never got over the _____ of her husband, but she brought up her family alone without any _____ .

5 She can remember the Blitz in London – she saw the _____ of a number of houses in her street. Her house survived, but later had to _____ because it was unsafe.

6 My mum can remember exactly what she was doing when President Kennedy _____ in 1963. Doctors fought hard for his _____ but failed.

7 _____ belonging to extreme groups pose a major _____ to our world today.

8 My dad says sometimes it's brave not to fight. Many _____ in WWI had to face the wrath of society.

Prepositions

Compound nouns formed with prepositions

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

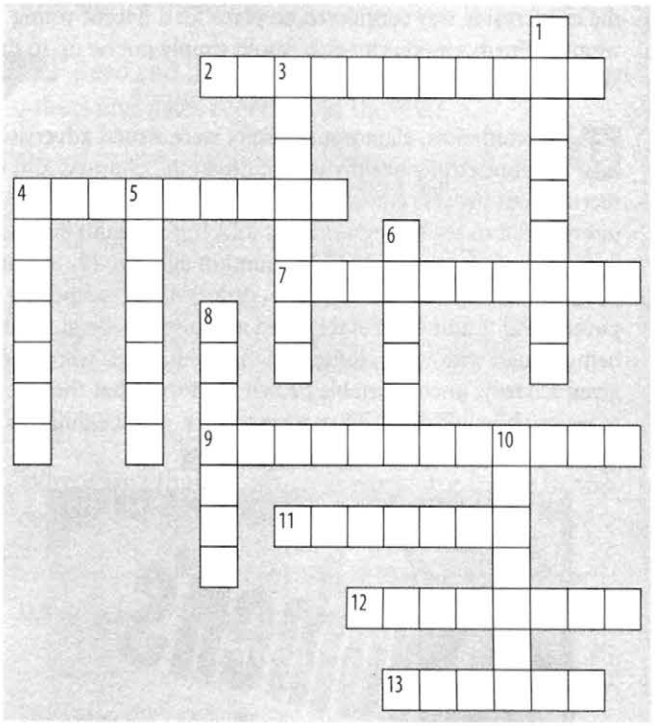
A	under over fall spin break out down set up pile hang off

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

fallout

6.3 Listen and compare.

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



ACROSS

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

DOWN

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

Pronunciation

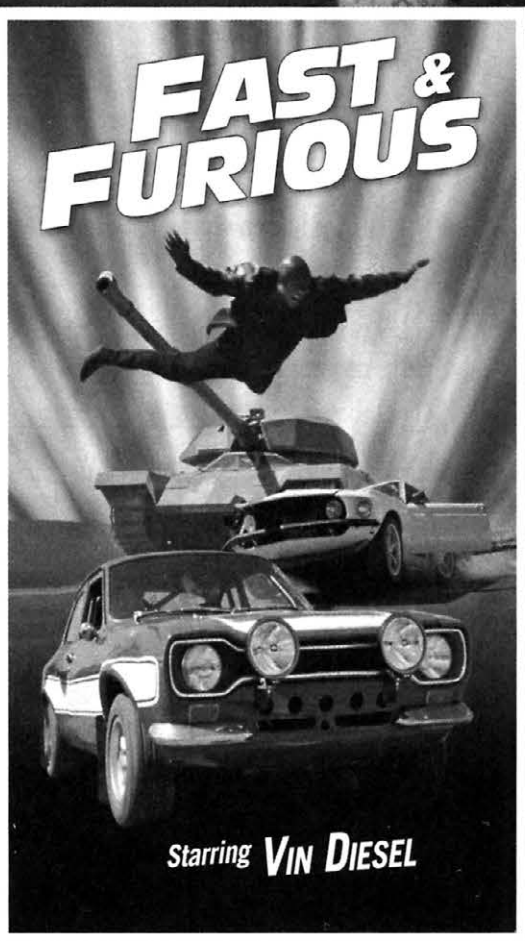
Adding emphasis with stress

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

AT THE CINEMA

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





6.4 Listen, check, and repeat.

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

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

6.5 Listen and check.

7 Lighten up!

- Real and unreal tense usage
- *would* or *had*?
- Mixed conditionals
- Synonyms: *happy* and *sad*
- Phrasal verbs: *on* and *off*
- Reading: Why we laugh

> Happiness is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting some on yourself.
>
> **Ralph Waldo Emerson** (1803–1882)
> *Poet*

> I do not think we have a 'right' to happiness. If happiness happens, say thanks.
>
> **Marlene Dietrich** (1901–1992)
> *Actress and singer*

Real and unreal tense usage

Real or hypothetical?

1 Complete the second lines so that they correspond to the real or hypothetical situations in the first ones. Sometimes more than one tense is possible.

1 I'm not enjoying this book on how to be happy.
I wish *I was enjoying this book on how to be happy*.

2 If only I hadn't worried so much when I was young.
I *worried too much when I was young*.

3 You're stubborn and you never listen to my advice.
I wish _____.

4 Imagine if this room had been painted yellow as was suggested!
Luckily this room _____.

5 If only he'd admit he was wrong sometimes.
He _____.

6 I wish we'd been working when the boss popped in.
Unfortunately, _____.

7 He's not an expert really and hasn't got a degree in linguistics.
He talks as if _____.

8 She couldn't speak English and misunderstood me.
Suppose she _____?

9 I didn't really want Sally to come, but she did.
I'd rather _____.

10 It's a shame he didn't have to go to prison and pay for his crimes.
I wish _____.



would or *had*?

2 Decide whether the *'d* contractions in the sentences are short forms of *would* or *had*. Then decide whether the examples of *would* express past habit, future in the past, or an unreal situation.

1 She told me she'd be late. *would – future in the past*

2 If only you'd told me! _____

3 He'd often stare out of the window during meetings.
_____

4 She looked as if she'd run a marathon.
_____

5 I bet you'd have come if it'd been free!
_____, _____

6 They'd often eat beans on toast when money was scarce. _____

7 I'd love to have met Nelson Mandela.
_____

8 I knew he'd end up being famous! _____

Mixed conditionals

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

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

Forming the correct tense – real or unreal

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



High-rise flats
Tom Bird

URBAN LIFE

Steve What if I [1] ***said*** (*say*) I [2] ***wasn't coming*** (*not come*) to your brother's photography exhibition tonight?

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

S Oh, I so wish we [4] _____ (*not have to*) go!

T Well, we [5] _____ (*go*) – I promised we [6] _____ .

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

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

S Er, yes, I [12] _____ (*prefer*) it if he [13] _____ actually – I mean, the odd smile [14] _____ (*not do*) any harm. And I [15] _____ (*not mind*) looking at endless photos of people in grim urban situations if it actually [16] _____ (*do*) anyone any good. I can't see that it [17] _____ (*do*) – it's just voyeurism.



Homeless man
Tom Bird

T Oh, for goodness sake, I wish you [18] _____ (*lighten up*)!

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

T Oh, give it a rest, will you? And come on, it's time we [23] _____ (*get*) ready to go.

S OK. Oh well, the good thing is, I won't have to look as though I [24] _____ (*enjoy*) myself. I can just scowl meaningfully at the horror of modern society!

7.1 Listen and compare.

Vocabulary

Expressions with *if*

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

if so	if not exactly	if ever	as if	if not
if ever I saw one	if any			

1 That's a bargain _____ !
2 The clothes in the catalogue were good value, _____ stylish.
3 Money itself seldom, _____ , brings real happiness.
4 You'd think there'd be little, _____ , chance of me bumping into Ted again here, wouldn't you?
5 Have you had an accident at work? _____ , call this number now to discuss compensation!
6 After all my problems with the company, they offered me a 10% discount if I used them again. _____ !
7 Are you a member? _____ , sign up now!

Synonyms: *happy* and *sad*

2 7.2 Listen to the lines using the words and phrases 1–10 in **A**, and match them with definitions a–j in **B**.

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

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

3 Choose the correct option in the sentences.



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

Look on the bright side!

4 Complete the expressions for looking on the bright side in the sentences.

1 My team's winning streak seems to have ended with the change of manager, but I must say, it was good while _____!

2 I was really upset when I got moved to a different branch of the company, but it turned out to be a blessing _____.

3 You have to accept failure as part of the learning process and remember, nothing ventured, _____.

4 I'm sorry you've had such a run of rotten luck, but hang _____ there! One day you'll _____ on all this and laugh!

5 Stop dwelling on the fact that you didn't get the contract. What's done _____ and you can't _____ 'em all.

6 Everything has gone wrong on this project so far, but I'm sure it will turn _____ in the end.

7 **A** I got a big bonus for hitting all my targets at work, and then a massive tax bill for about the same amount!
B Yes, easy _____, easy _____ sometimes, isn't it?

8 **A** I finally got a refund from the airline, ten months after I applied for it!
B Still, better _____ than _____!

9 **A** I've ruined this jacket in the washing machine – I didn't realize it was dry clean only.
B Oh well, you live and _____!

10 **A** I'm so disappointed I failed my driving test. I thought I was ready for it.
B Never _____, better luck _____!

Phrasal verbs

on and *off*

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

go	wear	split	write	sneak up	~~bring~~	dream
verge	catch	keep				

Is your glass half full or half empty?



'Depression? [1] ***Bring*** it **on**!' Maybe that's not a slogan you can imagine [2]_____ **on**, but there is something to be said for allowing at least a measure of negativity into your life. Studies have shown that people with a slight depressive tendency do in fact have a more realistic view of the world and their ability to influence it than those who [3]_____ **on** and on about the need to think positively. So if you tell a pessimist your life plans and they reply with, '[4]_____ **on**!', you shouldn't immediately [5]_____ them **off** as completely wrongheaded.

We all know that a relentlessly positive outlook sometimes [6]_____ ***on*** *manic behaviour, when people's* negative feelings get [7]_____ **off** and buried. These feelings can then [8]_____ **on** them and take them by surprise. As their optimism begins to [9]_____ **off**, it becomes impossible to [10]_____ **on** being so totally upbeat about life.

Reading

Why we laugh

1 7.3 Read and listen to the joke at the beginning of the article. What caused the misunderstanding?

2 Read the rest of the article about laughter. Match paragraph endings a–i with spaces 1–9 in the text.

___ **a** what's funny in Australia may well not be in Austria.

___ **b** they will lose their sense of humour before anything else.

___ **c** which provokes exaggerated hilarity as a response to the build-up of anxiety.

___ **d** tell them it's far from the truth!

___ **e** the joke about the hunters was the winning one.

___ **f** So laughter is a way of discharging stress and anxiety.

1 **g** Or totally hilarious?

___ **h** We all know that laughter can be very infectious.

___ **i** And is it possible to pinpoint what we all find funny?



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

3 Are the statements true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false ones.

1 Richard Wiseman chose the funniest joke from thousands sent in by readers.

2 It's probable that people who live alone laugh less than others.

3 Smiling and laughing have originated from different emotions.

4 The effect of laughter can be seen in the front part of the brain.

5 The joke about the hunters is an example of how we laugh out of relief.

6 Both children and teenagers enjoy humour that adults will disapprove of.

7 It can often go badly when we tell our favourite joke to someone from another country.

8 Laughing too much can be bad for your health.

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

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

2 What's his name? I think he did tell me, but it didn't _____ .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It's no laughing matter!

A joke:

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



Do you find this joke funny? Mildly amusing? 1 *g*

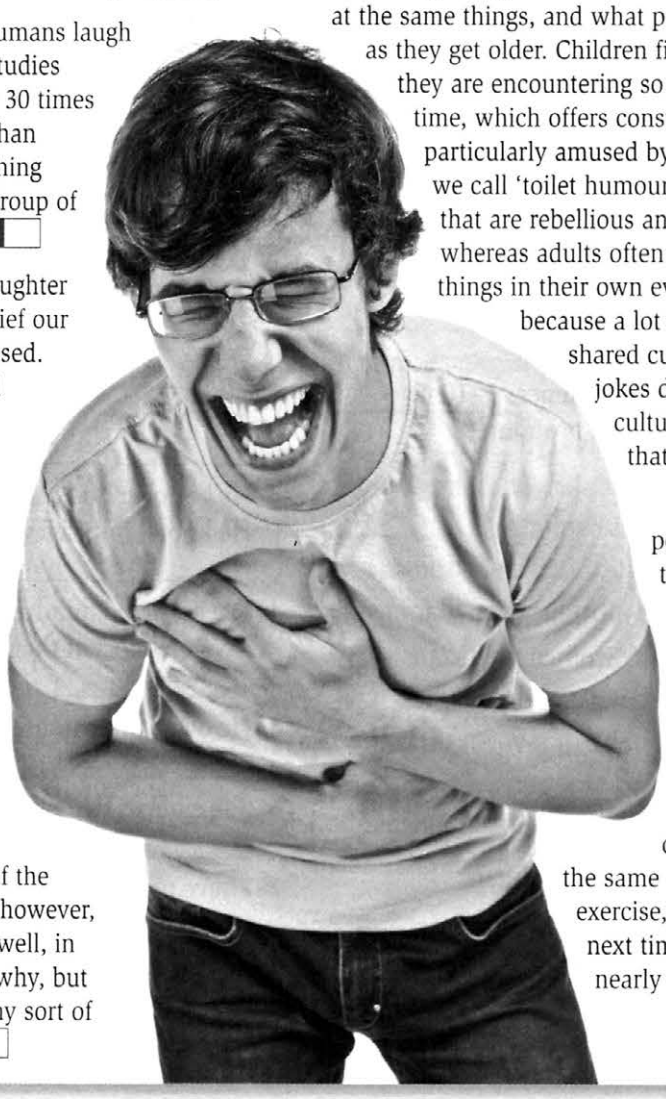
A few years ago, psychologist Richard Wiseman set up a project called LaughLab to try and discover the world's funniest joke. The website received 40,000 jokes rated by 1.5 million readers from around the globe. The joke that came out on top can't claim to be the funniest in the world, as the project only included jokes in English, but 2 ☐

Much research has been done into why humans laugh and what they laugh at – not only by psychologists, but also by neuroscientists and philosophers, for the study of laughter crosses many disciplines. So, why do we laugh? 3 ☐

The general **consensus** is that humans laugh as a social **bonding** mechanism. Studies have shown that humans are over 30 times more likely to laugh in company than alone. Even nitrous oxide or 'laughing gas' works more effectively on a group of people than on a single person. 4 ☐

Some researchers believe that laughter in humans was born out of the relief our ancestors felt after danger had passed. If smiling in humans is considered an extension of the 'fear' face in primates, then laughter is a signal that the fear has gone. When we laugh, our primitive 'fight or flight' reaction to danger is temporarily switched off, further indicating that we now feel relaxed. 5 ☐

The physiological study of laughter has its own name – 'gelotology'. Scientists have found that most emotional responses, like fear and anger, **register** in the large front section of the brain – the frontal lobe. Laughter, however, registers in various other parts as well, in a type of circuit. It's not yet clear why, but it means that if a person suffers any sort of brain damage, it's likely that 6 ☐



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

Although laughter is universal, people don't always laugh at the same things, and what people find funny often changes as they get older. Children find a lot to laugh about, as they are encountering so many things for the first time, which offers constant surprises. They are also particularly amused by the **taboo**, leading to what we call 'toilet humour'. Teenagers often like jokes that are rebellious and which adults find **offensive**, whereas adults often laugh at jokes about annoying things in their own everyday lives. Furthermore, because a lot of our humour comes from a shared cultural background, countless jokes don't cross language and cultural barriers, with the result that 8 ☐

Regardless of what different people find funny, people ought to laugh as much as they can. Laughter lowers blood pressure and cuts adrenalin production. While we're laughing, we increase the killer cells which destroy tumours and viruses, and become more **immune** to disease. Laughing 100 times is the same as doing 15 minutes' aerobic exercise, according to scientists. So, next time someone tells you they nearly died laughing, 9 ☐

8 Gender matters?

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

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

Stieg Larsson (1954–2004)
Novelist and journalist

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

Gloria Steinem (1934–)
Journalist and activist

Relative clauses and participles

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 Are these sentences more likely to be completed with defining (**D**) or non-defining (**ND**) relative clauses?

1 [D] Women ... can expect to live until they are 84.
2 [ ] I'd like you to meet someone ... .
3 [ ] My brother, ... , is still at school.
4 [ ] Her parents gave her the latest iPad for her birthday, ...
5 [ ] Children ... are often rude and bad-mannered.
6 [ ] I got a pay rise, ... , so we were able to have a holiday.
7 [ ] The guy ... is in my department.
8 [ ] Men, ... , are not more intelligent than women.
9 [ ] My grandma can remember a time ... .
10 [ ] People ... shouldn't throw stones.

2 Which lines in a–j below complete sentences 1–10 in exercise 1? Write in a suitable relative pronoun.

a ***which*** pleased her greatly *4*
b _____ come from Japan
c _____ I wasn't expecting
d _____ I've been wanting to introduce you to for ages
e _____ there were hardly any women politicians
f _____ parents don't set behavioural boundaries
g _____ you saw me talking to
h _____ live in glass houses
i _____ is ten years younger than me
j _____ brains are a bit bigger than women's

Expressions of quantity + *of* + a relative pronoun

Expressions of quantity, **some**, **many**, **all**, **none**, etc. can be used with **of** + **whom** / **which** / **whose**. Compare these sentences. Which sounds more formal?

*They're a clever couple. **Their** children **all** went to Oxford University.*
*They're a clever couple, **all of whose** children went to Oxford University.*

3 Rewrite these two sentences as one using an expression of quantity and *of*.

1 There were hundreds of people at the show. The majority gave the actors a standing ovation.
_____
2 I watched the whole programme. Parts were very boring.
_____
3 He has over 500 friends on Facebook. He knows only a few of them well.
_____
4 I've collected hundreds of recipes. My grandmother gave me most of them.
_____
5 He owns three houses. He doesn't live in any them.
_____
6 She entered two races. She didn't win either of them.
_____
7 I have two brothers. I get on well with both of their wives.
_____
8 I went to check on the swans. Three of their cygnets were eaten by a fox.
_____

Common phrases with relative pronouns

4 Complete these phrases with the correct relative pronoun.

1 He shouted at her again, **at** _____ **point** she left the room.

2 I liked the film, especially **the part** _____ they finally discovered the truth.

3 You don't like babies? **In** _____ **case** you'd better not have any.

4 **The reasons** _____ I'm leaving my job are obvious to anyone.

5 She arrived 15 minutes late, **by** _____ **time** the play had started.

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

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

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

Participle clauses

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

after	before	by	on	since	while

1 He fed the baby and talked to me on his phone.

_____

2 They invested wisely and made a fortune.

_____

3 When you arrive at the conference centre you must register immediately.

_____

4 She had twins. She has no time for herself.

_____

5 We heard a storm was coming and decided not to go sailing.

_____

6 Turn on the burglar alarm when you leave the building.

_____

Gender-neutral pronouns and participles

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

Relative clause
where other options
that surprised her
which of these new pronouns
the extent to which

Present participle
While dropping off
when describing
currently working
being asked
having been replaced
a passing fad
before pinning on

Past participle
well-respected
labelled
to be addressed
totally unfazed



British journalist **Alexandra Frean**, [1] _____ in America as a US business correspondent, had a linguistic experience [2] _____ enormously. [3] _____ her son for his first term at university on the American west coast she overheard him [4] _____ what gender pronoun he would like [5] _____ by during his university career. Did he want 'he', 'she', or a gender neutral alternative such as 'ze'? Her son, [6] _____, immediately replied 'he', [7] _____ himself a name badge [8] _____ 'he, his, him'.

Apparently, 'preferred gender pronouns', or PGPs, are spreading in US universities, [9] _____ include 'sie', 'e', 'ou', 've' and also the singular 'they'. It's surprising to learn [10] _____ this trend is catching on. It stems from a desire to eliminate gender stereotypes [11] _____ people. We're all now familiar with fireman, air hostess, and chairman [12] _____ by firefighter, flight attendant, and chairperson or chair.

However, [13] _____ experts in this linguistic field say that it's impossible to predict [14] _____ will go into common usage and which will prove to be just [15] _____ .

Reading

Meet the first female footballers

1 Look at the pictures and the captions. Why would the outfits worn by the women 'kick up a fuss' at the time?

2 Read the article quickly.

1 Who are these people?
Nellie Hudson, Helen Matthews, Nettie J. Honeyball, Mrs Graham, Stuart Gibbs, Colin Yates

2 The women are wearing *bloomers* and *knickerbockers*. Which two adjectives, meaning 'big and baggy', are used to describe them? Why can't you see the bloomers?

3 8.1 Listen to and read the article again. Are these statements true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false ones.

1 In the 1880s, the negative public reaction to female football teams delayed female emancipation.
2 The matches were very well-attended.
3 The players' outfits were made of silk.
4 Despite being shocked, some spectators went on to encourage their own female relatives to start playing.
5 Sports writers were scathing in their descriptions of the games.
6 Nellie Hudson created two football teams, who only played against each other.
7 Female footballers were banned in Scotland because their team lost twice to England.
8 Helen Matthews moved to England to help Nellie Hudson set up the teams.

4 Find words in the text that can replace the words in *italics*.

1 The teams' *battles* on the pitch during matches *caused* riots.
2 Thousands of people *gathered* to see the *vulgar sight* of women playing football.
3 It was reported that the women looked pretty because of the *genteel manner* in which they presented themselves.
4 The British Ladies' Football Club caused *an uproar* in the press.
5 Nellie Hudson had a *firm determination* to prove that women were as worthwhile as men.
6 Stuart Gibbs and Colin Yates *put together* the photos for the exhibition.

5 Underline all examples of relative clauses and present and past participles in the text.

Knickerbocker GLORY!!





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

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

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

However, while thousands flocked to see their matches, by 1895, when these photographs were taken, they were still less fascinated by the players' silky skills than by what they might be wearing for the unladylike spectacle.

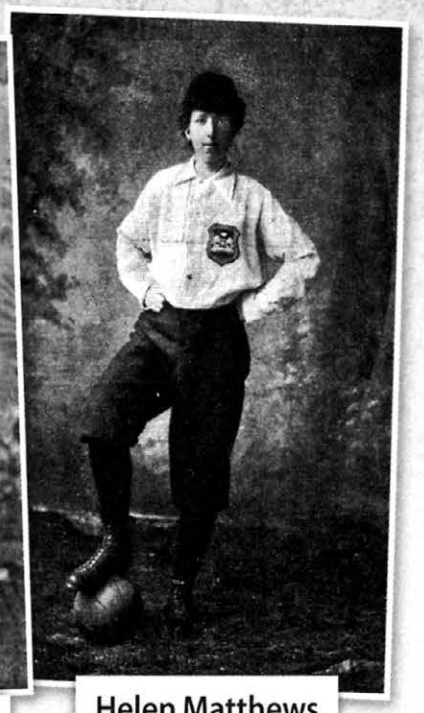
One newspaper report at the time said: 'The young women presented a pretty appearance on the field, and this was in great measure due to the nice assortment of colours, as well as the dainty way in which the women set them off.' Casting aside corsets in favour of voluminous knickerbockers and prim bonnets amounted to quite an eyeful back in Victorian times and spectators frequently tried to get onto the pitch to get closer to the players.

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

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



Nellie Hudson
aka Nettie J. Honeyball



Helen Matthews
aka Mrs Graham

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

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

Stuart Gibbs, 47, who helped compile the exhibition, said: 'The players were all part of the rights for women movement so maybe the game was seen as a sign of the times and had some influence.' Historian and exhibition organizer Colin Yates, 54, added: 'The games often caused anger from men who disliked women doing what, at the time, was a man's job.'

Vocabulary

Opposite adjectives

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

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

1 hot topic *outdated*
hot curry *mild*

2 close relative _____
close weather _____

3 easy question _____
easy manner _____

4 clear sky _____
clear conscience _____

5 distant relation _____
distant memory _____

6 poor diet _____
poor quality _____

7 reasonable price _____
reasonable person _____

8 vain attempt _____
vain person _____

9 bold colour _____
bold person _____

10 calm person _____
calm sea _____



2 Complete the sentences with the correct adjective from exercise 1.

1 My sister and I are very _____ . We tell each other everything.
2 If you don't like hot curries, try a korma – they're very _____ .
3 £4.50 for fish and chips seems very _____ to me.
4 I haven't done anything wrong – my conscience is _____ .
5 The ferry was cancelled because the sea was so _____ .
6 The company wasted thousands on advertising in a _____ attempt to increase their sales.
7 I love the strong, _____ colours in August Macke's paintings.
8 You don't need extra vitamins if you have a _____ diet.
9 We were hoping for sun, but the sky was _____ .
10 I'm sorry, but there's no logic to your decision. It's completely _____ .
11 He's so _____ . He thinks no woman could resist him.
12 Your version of the software is _____ . Click to update now.

Prepositions

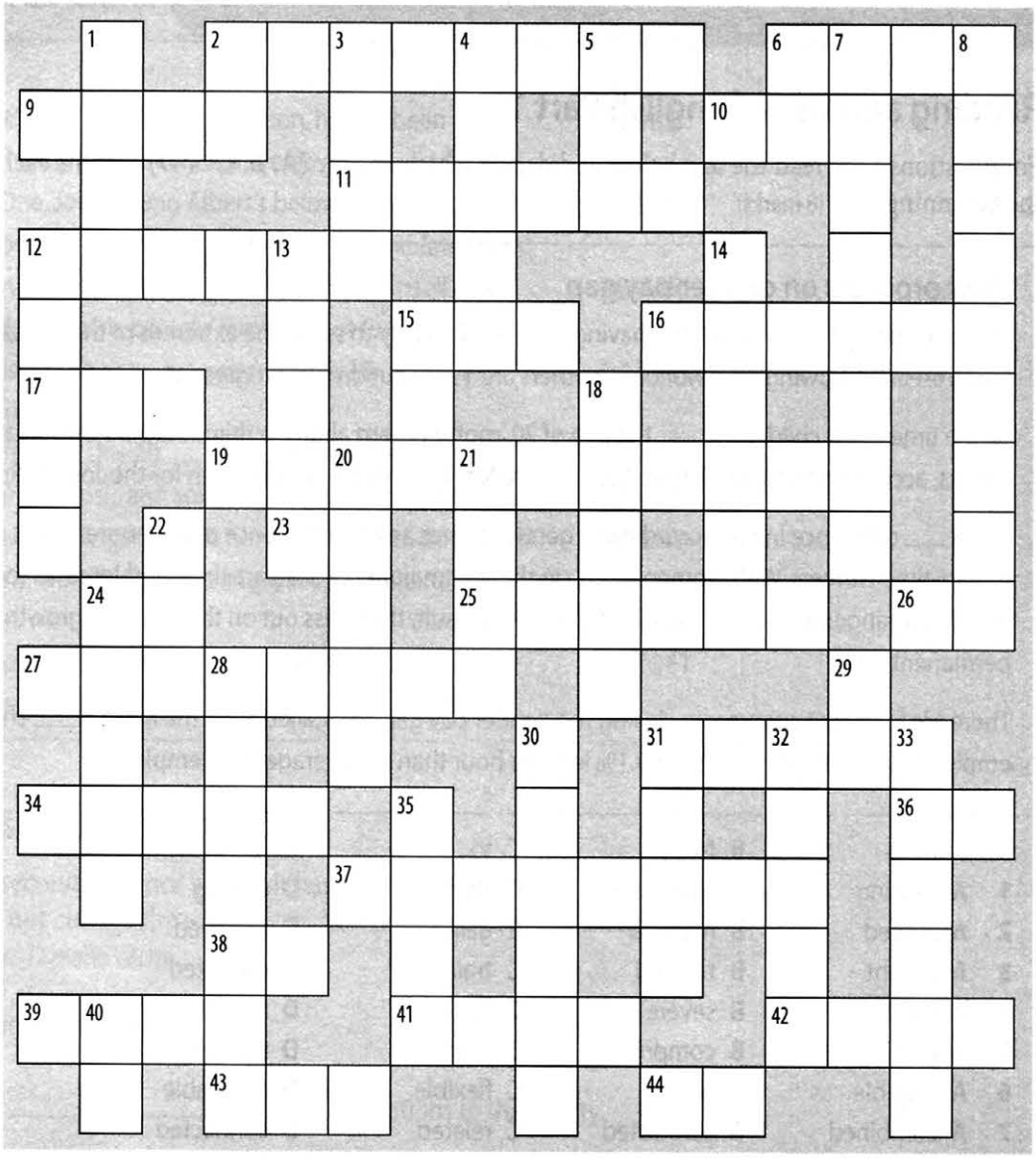
Verb + preposition

3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1 Women used to be banned ____ becoming football players.
2 How did the newspapers react ____ female players?
3 I stumbled ____ some old photographs of my great-great-grandparents when clearing the attic.
4 The BBC was flooded ____ complaints about the sexist remarks in the interview.
5 The judge was accused ____ being biased.
6 His methods of child-rearing did not always coincide ____ his wife's.
7 The footpath stretches ____ miles along the coast of Wales.
8 My boss insists ____ travelling first class on business trips.
9 Your flight to New York connects ____ your flight from Miami.
10 If you can't rely ____ your best friend, who can you rely ____ ?
11 How are you settling ____ your new house?
12 I was tricked ____ buying a watch that turned out to be a fake.

Revision

Crossword



ACROSS

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

DOWN

1 'It's not ____ that boys' toys are more fun than girls' toys! (4)
2 He's very envious ____ his sister. (2)
3 'Don't talk about it – it's a ____ point!'
4 She's a ____ assistant in a clothes shop. (5)
5 'We saw it all, so we're ____ witnesses.' (3)
6 'It'll be a lovely house if you ____ it up.' (2)
7 Dear Sir / Madam. Please find ____ the manuscript of my novel. (8)
8 You're too serious! You need to ____ ____! (7,2)
12 I won't retire – I'll ____ on working! (5)
13 Sales will ____ up when we launch the new product! (5)
14 We need to ____ broken things, not throw them away. (6)
15 I know ____ about computers – I'm an expert. (3)
18 Tell people how brilliant you are. (5)
20 The wartime land girls often went into town on the back of a ____ (5).
21 They weren't punished – they got ____ with it. (4)
22 Plastic pollution is a ____ topic at the moment. (3)
24 Opposite of brave. (5)
28 To reprimand. (4,3)
29 'Is that Matt's car?' 'It can't ____. He's off work today.' (2)
30 I deeply ____ my mistake. (6)
31 Yes, I got it wrong, but you ____ and learn! (4)
32 The video went ____ on the Internet – millions saw it! (5)
33 The most recent. (6)
35 Better ____ than never! (4)
40 It might catch ____ and become fashionable. (2)

Exam practice Units 5–8

Reading and Use of English Part 1

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

Slow progress on gender pay gap

Women who work part-time after having children are likely to suffer the extremes of the gender pay gap, according **0** *C* fresh research showing how working mothers are **1** ___ out on pay progression.

By the time a first child has **2** ___ the age of 20, mothers earn almost a third less per hour, on average, than similarly **3** ___ fathers, according to research from the Institute for Fiscal Studies undertaken for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

The **4** ___ difference in pay according to gender comes as a consequence of the poorer levels of pay progression open to part-time workers. With women **5** ___ up the vast majority of the part-time workforce, as they look to find more **6** ___ working arrangements after having children. As a result, they miss out on the earnings growth **7** ___ with staying in a permanent job.

There are fears that progress in closing the gender pay gap has stalled, with the latest **8** ___ showing that the average female employee currently earns around 9.1% less per hour than the average male employee.

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

Reading and Use of English Part 2

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

Parenting culture clash

I have been conducting **0** *my* own totally unscientific survey of the difference **9** _____ children brought up in Ghana and those brought up in the US. If you asked me **10** _____ children are the better behaved, American or Ghanaian, I would have **11** _____ hesitation in opting for the Ghanaian ones. I suppose there would be no surprise in **12** _____ an answer. I am an old Ghanaian woman, and so for me, a well-behaved child is **13** _____ who shows a level of manners some might consider old-fashioned, with a liberal use of not only 'please' and 'thank-you', but also 'sir' and 'madam' to address an older person

In **14** _____ words, I consider it a sign of bad upbringing to address an older person without using a title, as in calling me 'Elizabeth' without "Auntie", or "Madam", or "Miss", or whatever title comes **15** _____ mind. Most children brought up in the US would call me Elizabeth whereas a child brought up in Ghana would find a title to add to Elizabeth. In my part of the world, children speak and behave, or **16** _____ expected to behave, differently from grown-ups.

Reading and Use of English Part 3

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

War Horse – the play

Michael Morpurgo's play "War Horse" is a **0** ***global*** phenomenon, having been performed in 11 countries around the world. The story is a simple one.	GLOBE
At the **17**_____ of World War One, Joey, young Albert's beloved horse, is sold to the army and shipped to France. Soon, he is caught up in enemy fire, and fate takes him on a **18**_____ journey, serving on both sides before finding himself alone in no man's land. Albert, who remained on his parents' farm, cannot forget Joey.	BREAK REMARK
Though still not old enough to enlist in the army, he embarks on a **19**_____ mission to find him and bring him home.	HAZARD
Based on the novel by Michael Morpurgo, this **20**_____, moving and **21**_____ drama, filled with stirring music and songs, is a show of incredible **22**_____. At its heart are the astonishing life-sized horses created and operated by the Handspring Puppet Company, who bring breathing, galloping, charging horses to **23**_____ life on stage.	POWER IMAGINE INVENT THRILL
"War Horse" is an **24**_____ theatrical event which takes audiences from the English countryside to the trenches of First World War France.	FORGET

Reading and Use of English Part 4

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

25 Tom and Emma wrote party invitations all weekend.
SPENT
Tom and Emma _____ invitations to their party.

26 If you continue to work so hard, you'll make yourself ill.
STOP
If you _____ so hard, you'll make yourself ill.

27 The phone started ringing as soon as they arrived home.
SOONER
_____ than the phone started ringing.

28 Angela would like to be better at playing basketball.
WISHES
Angela _____ basketball player.

29 I would prefer you to come on Wednesday if you can.
RATHER
I _____ on Wednesday if you can.

30 I think we should go home now.
WENT
I think _____ home.

TOTAL		36

9 The sound of music

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

> A gentleman is someone who knows how to play the banjo, and doesn't.
>
> **Mark Twain** (1835–1910)
> *Author*

> I don't know anything about music. In my line, you don't have to.
>
> **Elvis Presley** (1935–1977)
> *Singer and actor*

Discourse markers

Attitude markers

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

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

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

9.1 Listen and check.

2 Choose the correct option to follow the discourse markers in **bold**.

1 **A** What was Rome like?
B **As you'd expect** in the middle of summer, *it was very hot and full of tourists. / it wasn't that hot, and fairly deserted.*

2 You need a savings account with an interest rate above inflation, **otherwise** *your money will lose value. / you'll make a decent return on your money.*

3 We had a lovely time in Northumberland – amazing beaches and spectacular castles! **Mind you,** *it would have been nice if it had rained a bit less! / the weather was pretty good, too!*

4 **A** You must be concerned about all the rumours going round about you.
B **Frankly,** *I don't really care / it's very important to me* what other people think.

5 You can't expect Dan to be friendly with us all the time at work. **After all,** *he is our boss. / he has a joke with us sometimes.*

6 I don't agree with you that Claire's been manipulative. **Besides,** *she's acted perfectly honestly. / it's got nothing to do with you.*

7 It's a shame the company's moving out of central London – I like the buzz of being in the city. **Still,** it means that *commuting will be easier. / lunch breaks won't be as much fun.*

8 **A** You must be dreading spending so much time on your own!
B **As a matter of fact,** *I don't think I'll enjoy it at all. / I'm looking forward to it!*

Zach Sobiech

3 Read the fact file about Zach Sobiech and answer the questions.

1 What nationality was Zach?
2 Did he perform solo?
3 How old was Zach when he died?
4 What do you think he died of?

FACT FILE

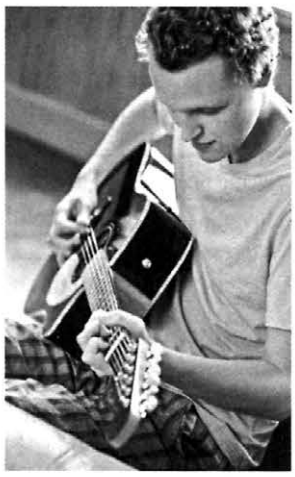
Zachary Sobiech, singer/songwriter: 1995–2013
From: Stillwater, Minnesota
Band: A Firm Handshake
Biggest hit: *Clouds* (YouTube™ hits: 11m)
Cover version featuring: Jason Mraz, Ashley Tisdale, Sara Bareilles
Profits to: Children's Cancer Research Fund

4 Choose the correct discourse markers in the text.



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

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



Zach remained incredibly positive about life, writing as many songs as he could, and many went viral. [10]*Unusually, / Frankly,* so did the moving and uplifting video about him, *My Last Days*, it being rare for such a long clip (22 minutes) to get as many as 13 million views. He gave public concerts, but [11]*inevitably, / surprisingly,* his health gradually deteriorated to the point where he was unable to. His single *Clouds* became the first by an independent artist to reach number 1 on iTunes, [12]*aptly enough / presumably* on the day of his funeral ('We'll go up in the clouds because the view is a little nicer').

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

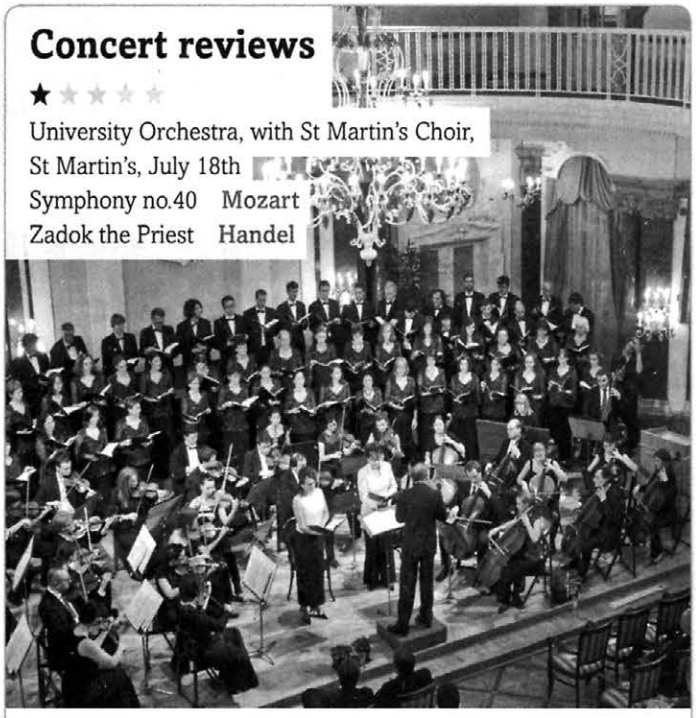
A review

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

Concert reviews

★☆☆☆☆

University Orchestra, with St Martin's Choir, St Martin's, July 18th
Symphony no.40 Mozart
Zadok the Priest Handel



I have to say, I was very disappointed with this concert. [1] ***Obviously***, one shouldn't demand the highest standards from university players – [2]_____, they are amateurs – but [3]_____, I expected a lot more from a group of music students. [4]_____ that's not unreasonable?

quite honestly
surely
after all
~~obviously~~

[5]_____, much of the Mozart symphony was played at half the usual speed, [6]_____ to give the struggling string players a chance to get the notes right, though [7]_____ this strategy was not successful. [8]_____, the less said about their performance of this piece, the better.

unfortunately
bizarrely
frankly
presumably

The choral work was Handel's *Zadok the Priest*. [9]_____, this is familiar to many these days as the anthem for the football Champions League (I wouldn't know, [10]_____ I've never watched a football match in my life). [11]_____, the basses in the choir did sound a little like chanting football fans. [12]_____, the standard of singing overall wasn't bad, but again the orchestra let things down.

given that
to be fair
apparently
funnily enough

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

still
clearly
anyway

Vocabulary

Music vocabulary

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

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

Pronunciation

Rhyming words: /eə/ /uː/ /iː/ /əʊ/

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

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

A **there** /ðeə/	B **zoo** /zuː/
C **we** /wiː/	D **owe** /əʊ/

9.2 Listen and check.

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

a the past tense of *blow* **blew**
b an enemy
c a flat area of high ground
d pieces of something destroyed
e a strong, heartfelt request
f a first performance
g bread before it's baked
h to use a needle and thread
i the platform ships leave from
j to move like water
k a person who inherits
l to escape

Cockney rhyming slang



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

4 9.3 Listen and replace the examples of slang in *italics* with their rhyming meanings in the box.

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

1 Come on kids! Up them *apples (and pears)* and into bed! ***stairs***

2 Can you lend me some *bread (and honey)*? _____

3 Don't worry love, I won't say a *dicky bird* to anyone! _____

4 Oh, I need a sit-down – I've been on my *plates (of meat)* all day. _____

5 Watch your bag – this square's a favourite spot for *tea leaves*. _____

6 Well, time to go home and see how the *trouble and strife* is. _____

7 Here, come and have *a butcher's (hook)* at my new car! _____

8 So how are you, my old *China (plate)*? _____

9 I think you've been telling a few *porkies (pork pies)*! _____

10 Someone will *half-inch* your bike if you leave it there. _____

11 Do you know how to send photos on this phone? I haven't a *Scooby (Doo)*. _____

12 Come on – it's not difficult! Use your *loaf (of bread)*! _____

Phrasal verbs

Verbs with a particle and a preposition

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

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

1 Oh no, we've ***run out of*** coffee! I'll go and get some from the corner shop.

2 **A** Are you going to Mick's party tonight?

B No, I don't really _____ it. I'm tired and I've got a bit of a headache.

3 Alan is off work today, so I'm _____ him at the meeting.

4 You can't just do whatever you want now you're a dad – you have to _____ your responsibilities.

5 I was going to resign from my job, but my boss managed to _____ me _____ it.

6 I didn't have much luck investing in the stock market. I _____ less money than I started with!

7 Many international corporations have _____ a lot of criticism for paying so little tax in the countries they operate in.

8 I think teachers need to make it very clear that they won't _____ any bad behaviour in class.

9 I prefer individual sports like squash and tennis. I don't really _____ team sports.

10 Following problems with his car, Hamilton has had to _____ this weekend's Formula One™ race.

11 Could you have a word with Sarah? I know she really _____ you, so she'll listen to your advice.

12 I enjoy going out with my cycling group, but they often go so fast, it's difficult to _____ them.

Reading

Mick Jagger

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

a _____ Became a full-time musician.

b _____ Started at the London School of Economics.

c _____ Joined the church choir.

d _____ Met Keith Richards for the second time.

e _____ Formed his first band.

f _____ Became Sir Michael Jagger.

g _____ Went to secondary school.

h _____ Married for the second time.

i _____ Bit the end of his tongue off.

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

1 Mick Jagger's growling, gritty style is a result of his deprived background.
2 He always wanted to be a teacher before he became a professional musician.
3 He was a friend of Keith Richard's throughout his childhood.
4 Mick's background had originally been a disadvantage to him as a rock singer.
5 He graduated from a London college, while also performing in the band.
6 His parents were not always supportive of his chosen career path.
7 The Rolling Stones were much less popular than the Beatles.
8 The Queen and Prince Charles took part in the ceremony for his knighthood.

3 Look at how the words and phrases are used in the text and match those with similar meanings.

1 rebellious	a unique
2 high-energy	b follow
3 cute	c constant
4 tough	d anti-establishment
5 collect	e charming
6 distinctive	f gritty
7 undiminished	g intense
8 pursue	h amass

Mick Jagger

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

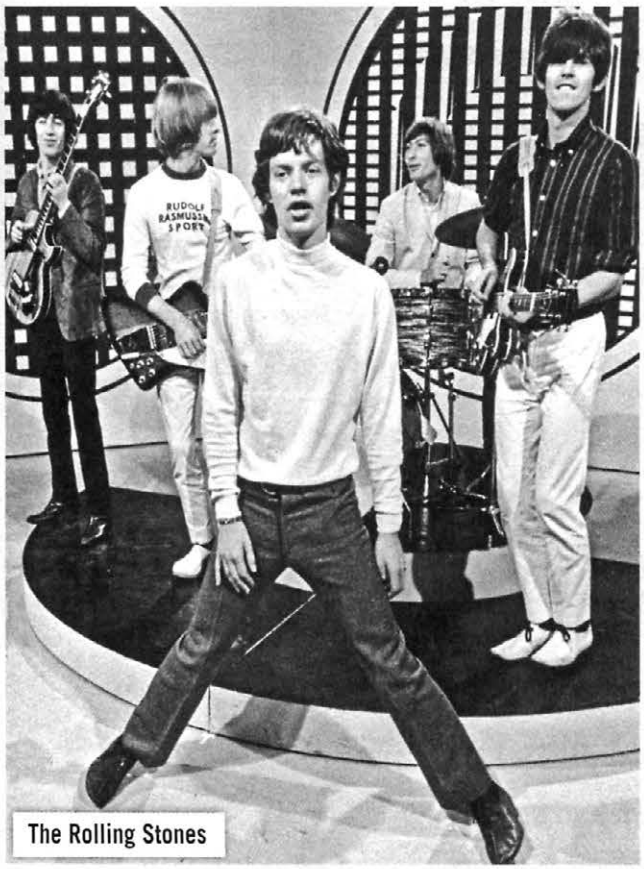
He was born Michael Philip Jagger in 1943 to a middle-class family in Kent, England, his father a teacher and his mother a hairdresser. Although bright and studious – at one time the young Jagger also aimed to follow the teaching profession – he had an overriding passion. 'I always sang as a child. I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

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



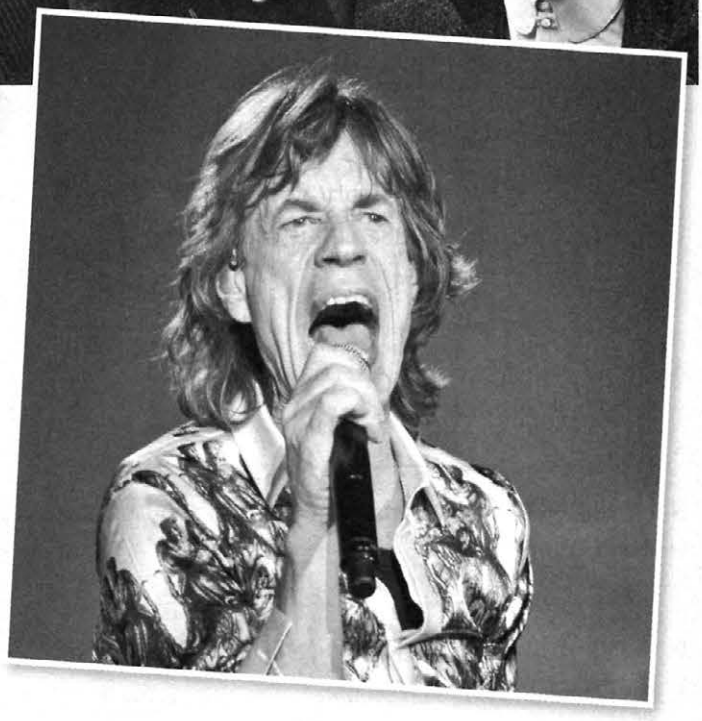
The young Mick, top right

Grand Master of ROCK



The Rolling Stones





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

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

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

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

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

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

10 Body and mind

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

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

Jarod Kintz (1982–)
Writer

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

Lacey Mosley (1981–)
Singer and songwriter

Distancing the facts

Reporting with passive verbs

1 Rewrite the sentences using the verbs in brackets in passive constructions.

1 Usain Bolt is the fastest man in history. (consider)
Usain Bolt is considered to be the fastest man in history.

2 He has reached speeds of 44 km per hour. (report)
He _____.

3 His speed resulted from an unusually long stride. (assume)
It _____.

4 90% of his energy was used combatting wind resistance. (estimate)
It _____.

5 He earned more than $20m a year from sponsorship deals. (think)
He _____.

6 He sometimes ate chicken nuggets before a big race. (know)
He _____.

7 He was a late riser, getting up at 10.00 most days. (say)
He _____.

8 He once considered playing for Manchester United. (report)
He _____.

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

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



seem and *appear*

2 Rewrite the sentences with *seem* and *appear* using different structures. Some need infinitive with *to*, others need a *that* clause.

1 It seems that he died of a heart attack.
He seems to have died of a heart attack.

2 She appears to be recovering from her stroke.
It appears that she's recovering from her stroke.

3 The winning cyclist seemed to have been using drugs.
It _____.

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

5 Her knee would appear to have healed satisfactorily.
It _____.

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

7 It would appear that many antibiotics are losing their effectiveness.
Many _____.

8 His hearing seems to be getting worse.
It _____.

Monique Van Der Vorst

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



A WONDER ON TWO WHEELS

When Monique Van Der Vorst suffered ankle strain as a 13-year-old, it [1] ***was assumed she had been overdoing*** (*assume / overdo*) her enthusiasm for sports – hockey, tennis, running, and cycling. Sadly, complications from an ankle operation resulted in paralysis in one leg. She [2]_____ (*think / suffer*) from muscular dystrophy, and later lost movement in her right leg, too.

It [3]_____ (*seem / be*) impossible for Monique not to have a sporting challenge, and so she entered her first handcycle race in 2000. She [4]_____ (*not expect / do*) well as a newcomer, but amazingly, came first and went on to win many world titles.

In early 2008 she was involved in a serious car accident and had to be transported to hospital by helicopter, where it [5]_____ (*conclude / suffer*) from paraplegia. She [6]_____ (*suppose / compete*) in the Paralympic Games in Beijing later that year, and incredibly, still made it there to win two silver medals.



While training in 2010 for the next Paralympics, Monique was hit by another cyclist and thrown off her handcycle, in what at first [7]_____ (*appear / be*) yet another tragic accident. Her legs went into spasm, and she was hospitalized with severe back pain. However, as she recovered, she began to feel sensation in her feet, and after gradually regaining full use of her legs, she [8]_____ (*judge / be*) ineligible for the London 2012 Paralympics. She [9]_____ (*say / have*) mixed feelings about losing her status as a top Paralympian, but soon took to the challenge of racing for an able-bodied cycling team.

Unfortunately, while her story [10]_____ (*consider / be*) miraculous by some, she [11]_____ (*also allege / exaggerate*) her previous disability. Experts have, however, confirmed that while it [12]_____ (*appear / be*) extremely rare, it [13]_____ (*know / be*) possible for paralysis victims to regain use of their legs. Though very real, Monique's problems [14]_____ (*now believe / be*) not in her spinal cord, but in her brain connections, as a result of the severe traumas she suffered.

Reading

Charles Eugster

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

a 68 b 76 c 84 d 93

2 10.1 Read and listen to the text and check. In which of these phases of his life was he happy with his health? Put a tick (✓).

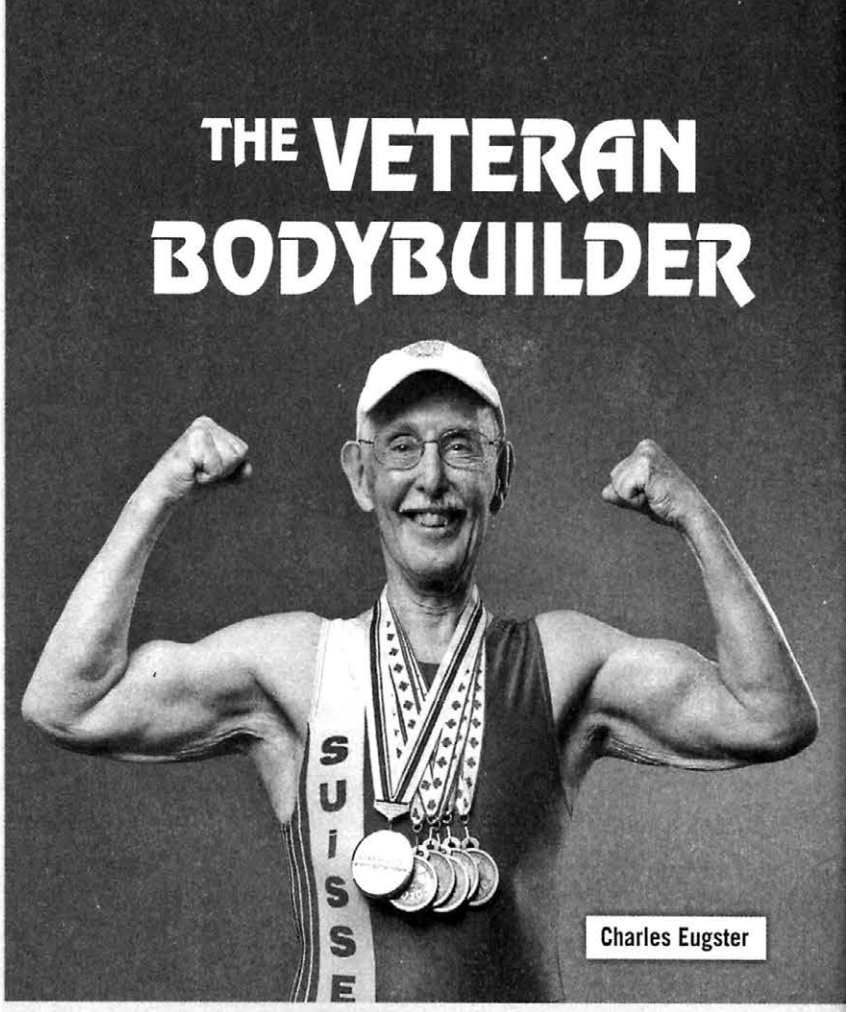
☐ 6–12 ☐ 13–39 ☐ 40s
☐ 60s ☐ 85 ☐ 86–93

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

1 competed in a water sport
2 first experienced being elderly
3 had an operation
4 started working out seriously
5 made a promise to himself
6 felt mortality approaching
7 was jealous of someone else's physique
8 sat down a lot
9 got positive attention from females
10 lacked colour and wasn't very dynamic

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

*abs = abdominal muscles

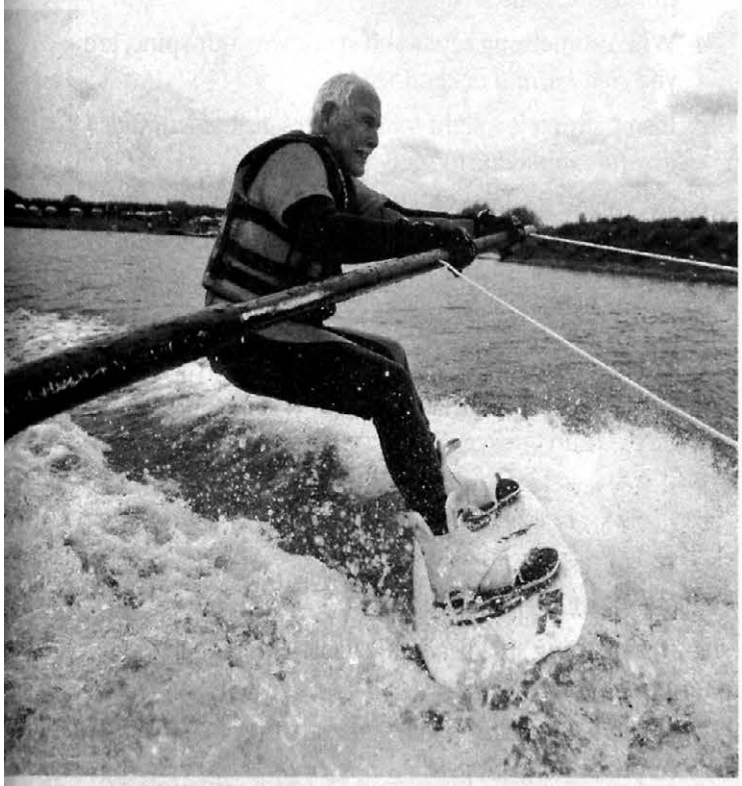
I knew I was supposed to slow down, but I'm vain. I missed my old body and wanted to be able to strut across the beach, turning heads. So in my late 80s, I joined a bodybuilding club.

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

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

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

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



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

Prepositions

Prepositions in passive sentences

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 I think children should *choose* to play sport – it's not something they should _____.

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

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

9 The speed with which this company has been turned around is something you should all _____.

10 Just admit to the interviewers that you're relatively new to this field – it won't _____ you.

Vocabulary

Words to do with the body

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

wink	squeeze	munch	slap	pat	rub	pinch
stroke	nudge	shove				

1 I couldn't believe we'd got the winning lottery numbers – I had to _____ myself to make sure I wasn't dreaming!

2 We knew that Phillip wasn't being serious, because he _____ at us.

3 I tried to stop the robber escaping, but he was big, and _____ me out of the way.

4 I knew I'd said something wrong. My wife _____ me with her elbow so hard that I nearly spilt my tea.

5 Tom looked very thoughtful as he sat _____ his beard.

6 OK, maybe I was bit rude to her, but that's no excuse for _____ me in the face!

7 _____ the juice from two lemons and add it to the mixture.

8 I know your eyes are itching, but try not to _____ them – you'll just make them even redder.

9 Dan _____ the little boy on the head and gave him a pound for behaving so well.

10 Yeah, I know little bunny rabbits are cute, but not when they're _____ away on the carrots in my garden!



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

2 Answer the questions with words in the box.

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

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

1 do you blow when you have a cold **nose**

2 waters when you see delicious food

3 do you land on when you're lucky in life

4 do you go down on to beg forgiveness

5 are sealed when you keep a secret

6 do you stick out when you take a risk

7 do you get a lump in when you want to cry

8 do little children suck

9 do you put round someone to comfort them

10 sinks when you get some disappointing news

11 drops when you hear something astonishing

12 do you look over when you feel paranoid

Expressions with parts of the body

3 Choose the correct option for the expressions with parts of the body.

1 If you've raised a few eyebrows, have you *amused / shocked / confused* people?

2 When the answer to a question is a no-brainer, is it *obvious / tricky / impossible*?

3 If you keep a stiff upper lip, are your emotions *fierce / constant / hidden*?

4 When something sends shivers down your spine, are you *cold / afraid / exhausted*?

5 If something is a sight for sore eyes, is it *pleasurable / painful / annoying* to see?

6 When you decide to play it by ear in a meeting, do you *listen carefully / go without a plan / not take it seriously*?

7 If you lose face, do you worry people will show you less *affection / sympathy / respect*?

8 When you let your hair down, is your behaviour *wild / lazy / disorganized*?

9 If you say something tongue-in-cheek, are you being *tactful / dishonest / ironic*?

10 When it's time to knuckle down, do you need to *work hard / get angry / do less*?

11 If something sticks in your throat, is it difficult to *enjoy / accept / believe*?

12 When someone is in your face, are they being *honest / confrontational / open*?

Pronunciation

Intonation in question tags

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

4 Read these questions. Do you think the intonation on the tag will naturally rise ↗ or fall ↘?
Write **R** for rise and **F** for fall.

1 Lovely day, isn't it? _____
2 I'm so sorry. I'm late, aren't I? _____
3 You haven't seen my car keys anywhere, have you? _____
4 You're angry with me, aren't you? I can tell. _____
5 You couldn't give me a lift to the airport, could you? _____
6 Drive carefully dear, won't you? _____
7 George Clooney didn't win the Oscar, did he? _____
8 I think it's time to call it a day, isn't it? _____
9 Helen's the twin wearing the pink dress, isn't she? _____
10 You haven't got another parking ticket, have you? _____



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

5 Read the conversations. Write in the correct auxiliary or question tag. Will the intonation rise or fall? Write **R** or **F**.

1 **A** We had a holiday in Scotland. It rained a lot.
B But you had a good time, [1] ***didn't*** you? ***R***
A Oh yes, the countryside's stunning, [2] _____ ?
B It certainly [3] _____ . The mountains just take your breath away.
A They [4] _____ , [5] _____ ?

2 **A** Phew! I'm exhausted – but it was a brilliant party, [1] _____ it?
B It certainly was. The kids had a great time.
A They [2] _____ , [3] _____ ?
B They're all in Miss Bennet's class, you know.
A Miss Bennet? She's a good teacher, [4] _____ she?
B I think so. The kids like her, anyway.

3 **A** You haven't seen my red scarf, [1] _____ you?
B I saw Jane wearing a red scarf.
A She hasn't borrowed it again, [2] _____ she? She's always taking my stuff.
B Surely she asks you first, [3] _____ she?
A She [4] _____ not! I hate my sister.

4 **A** I thought Oliver O'Dell was great in that play. He's a great actor, [1] _____ he?
B He [2] _____ . But I've heard he's been having a lot of problems lately.
A He's been having problems, [3] _____ he? I had no idea.
B Yes, his third wife walked out on him.
A So, he was married three times, [4] _____ he?
B Yes, and he has a drink problem.
A Oh, he [5] _____ , [6] _____ he? Poor guy.
B Yes. Didn't you see his hand shaking?
A [7] _____ it? You don't miss anything, [8] _____ you?

10.3 Listen and check.

11 Our high-tech world

- Future forms
- Phrasal verbs: literal and metaphorical
- Technology idioms
- Sounds and spelling – homophones
- Reading: Future technology

> **Technology can be our best friend, and also be the biggest party pooper of our lives. It interrupts our ability to have a thought or a daydream, because we're too busy bridging the walk from the cafeteria back to the office on the cell phone.**
>
> **Steven Spielberg** (1946–)
> *Film director*

Future forms

Names and uses

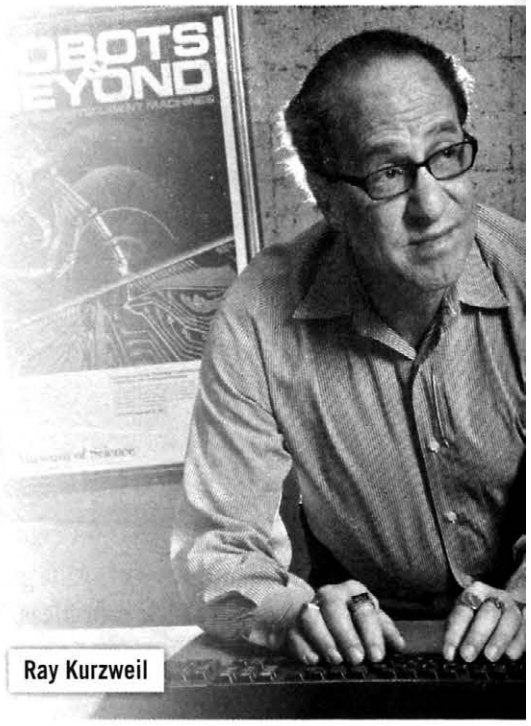
1 Match the names of the future forms in **A** with a sentence in **B** and their uses in **C**. Sometimes a form has more than one use.

A	B	C
Present Continuous Present Simple *will* + infinitive *going to* + infinitive Future Continuous Future Perfect Future in the past	1 The lecture **starts / will start** at ten o'clock. 2 **I'm going to study** engineering at university. 3 I feel dizzy. I think **I'm going to faint.** 4 I know **you'll enjoy** the party. 5 **I'm meeting** Tom for coffee. 6 **Will you be seeing** Sally for lunch as usual? 7 Don't call at 7.00 – **I'll be getting** ready to go out. 8 **I'll call** tomorrow morning if you like. 9 **We were going to have** a picnic, but it rained. 10 **They'll have decorated** the whole house by May.	a an arrangement between people b a planned intention c a spontaneous intention d a (timetabled) future fact e a simple prediction f a prediction based on present evidence g an action which will be completed before a definite time h the future seen from a point in the past i a future activity which will be in progress at a certain time j an action that will happen in the normal course of events

Shades of meaning

2 Underline the future form which is most appropriate.

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



Ray Kurzweil

Other future expressions

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

1 Which is a formal news report? Which means 'very close in time'? Which means 'expected'?

a The taxi **is due (to arrive)** in 20 minutes.

b The President **is to make** a state visit to London next March.

c **I'm about to lose** patience with you.

2 What other future forms could replace the expressions in a–c? Note the different shades of meaning.

3 Rewrite these sentences in two different ways. In **a**, use *be to*, *be due to*, or *be about to* and the verbs in brackets. In **b**, use another future form of the verbs.

1 Sara's flight (land) at 5.35.

a ***Sara's flight is due to land at 5.35.***

b ***Sara's flight lands at 5.35.***

2 EU ministers (meet) in Brussels tomorrow.

a _____

b _____

3 Come quick! The film (start).

a _____

b _____

4 Drivers (charge) more to park in future.

a _____

b _____

5 Roadworks (commence) on July 24.

a _____

b _____

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

a _____

b _____ very soon.

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

a _____

b _____

Future in the past

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



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

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

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

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

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

6 I _____ just _____ (complain) when our meal finally arrived.

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

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

Reading

Future technology

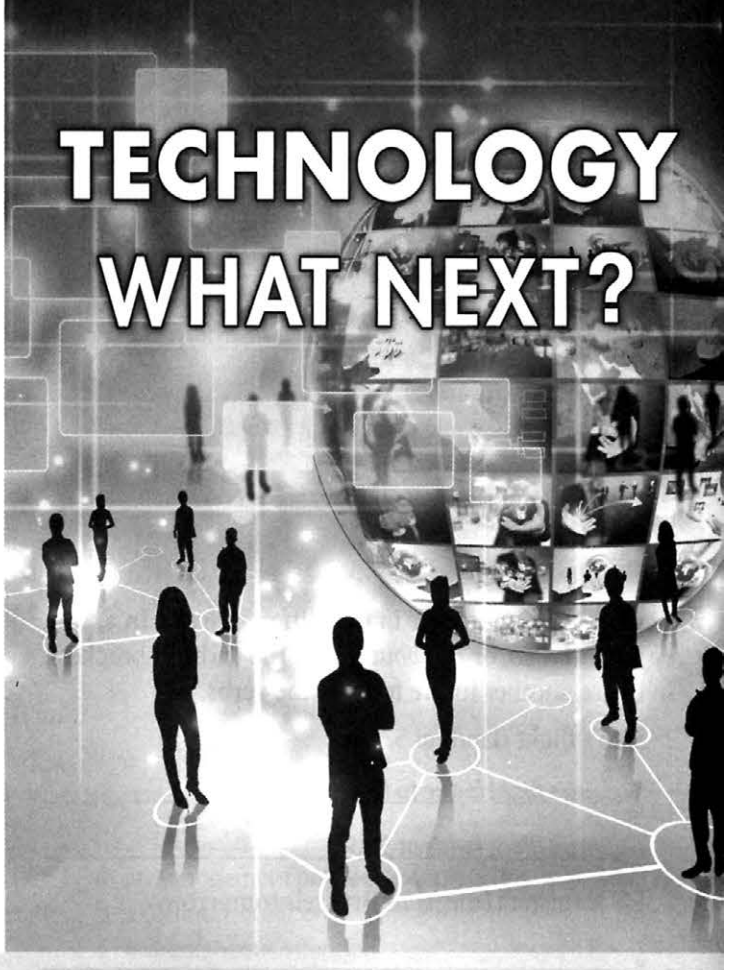
1 Look at the titles of four short newspaper articles about potential technological advances.

Which do you think is about … ?

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

2 11.1 Read and listen to the articles and complete each one with a line from below.

1 And if they go down, your immediate means of communication go with it.
2 Within a decade we could all become our own doctors.
3 It seems we are delighted to be able to control our own technology, given the chance.
4 Will we ever be able to simplify our complicated technological world?



a

THERE'S AN AURA THAT'S ONLY YOU

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

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

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

b

'Meshing' better together

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

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

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

3 Answer the questions.

a 1 Why would an 'electronic aura' work as a password?
2 How did the 'pico' get its name? When would it stop working?

b 3 How is the 'mesh network' like a bucket of water?
4 When would a 'mesh network' start to operate?

c 5 How might future devices differ from current ones?
6 How could implanting sensors into our bodies reduce healthcare costs?

d 7 Why is *Raspberry Pi* so popular?
8 How might learning how to program computers make us happier?

4 Find words in the texts to replace the words in *italics*.

a 1 I wish scientists could *invent* a way to feed the world's hungry.
2 That car boot sale was hopeless. It was full of *rubbish*.

b 3 Did you manage *to make that call* to the manufacturers and register your complaint?
4 That's the third time they've used the excuse that their computers *have crashed*.

c 5 My kids can't remember a time when all these gadgets weren't just *everyday* things.
6 The number of people suffering from diabetes has *increased dramatically* recently.

d 7 My son has to *stay abreast of* all the latest technological developments in his job.
8 We met Matt's new girlfriend, but I'm afraid we *didn't warm to* her at all.

c

GETTING UNDER YOUR SKIN

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

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

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

d

DOING IT YOURSELF

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

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

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

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

Phrasal verbs

Literal and metaphorical meanings

!

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

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

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

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

Literal meaning

1 You are not allowed to _____ the escalator with a buggy.

2 How did the thieves _____ the window without breaking it?

3 The whole audience _____ the final curtain call, cheering wildly.

4 Slow down! I can't _____ you. Your legs are longer than mine.

5 He went down to the cellar and _____ two bottles of the finest wine.

6 It was an absolute cloudburst. I could barely _____ the windscreen to drive.

7 I'm from Planet Zog. _____ me _____ your leader!

Metaphorical meaning

8 I finally _____ to an actual human being after two hours on the phone.

9 The computer system _____, causing chaos.

10 I've run out of ideas for passwords. I can't _____ any more.

11 He had a smooth, superficial charm, but she soon _____ this and ditched him.

12 Don't let your boss treat you like that. _____ your rights!

13 My grandfather got a tablet for his 80th birthday and he's _____ it in a big way. He's never off it!

14 My husband's a real techno geek – he likes to _____ all the latest gadgets.

Vocabulary



Technology idioms

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

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

2 Underline the most appropriate idiom.

1 John Lewis is a hugely efficient and successful department store. It *fires on all cylinders / is a well-oiled machine.*

2 We got on really well from the start – we *got our wires crossed / are on the same wavelength.*

3 I'm *firing on all cylinders / blowing a fuse* today. I've already written 3,000 words of my dissertation.

4 Surely you know how to mend a fuse – it's *not rocket science / a well-oiled machine.*

5 The wedding reception is to be held in the garden. If it rains, it will really *push the panic button / throw a spanner in the works.*

6 Our tablet is much more advanced than our competitors'. It's *light years ahead / not rocket science.*

7 Sorry, I thought we'd arranged to meet next Saturday, not this Saturday. We obviously *got our wires crossed / weren't on the same wavelength.*

8 His wife *blew a fuse / threw a spanner in the works* when Tom forgot their wedding anniversary.

9 Why not use the design we already have? There's no point in *reinventing the wheel / getting your wires crossed.*

10 Your shares have just dipped a bit. There's no need to *push the panic button / fire on all cylinders.*

Pronunciation

Sounds and spelling – homophones

3 11.2 Read and listen to the poem. What is it about? What has caused all the spelling mistakes?

4 Compare the poem with its phonemic transcription. Underline all the words in the transcription which are spelled wrongly in the poem.

5 Rewrite the poem without any spelling mistakes.



Do you run everything through a spell-checker?

Eye Have a Spelling Chequer

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

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

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

Eye have run this poem threw it
I am shore your pleased two no
Its letter perfect in it's weigh
My chequer tolled me sew.

/aɪ hæv ə 'speliŋ 'ʧekə
ɪt keɪm wɪð maɪ 'piː'siː
ɪt siːks tə faɪnd fɔː maɪ rɪ'vjuː
mɪ'steɪks aɪ 'kænɒt siː/

/aɪ straɪk ə kiː ən taɪp ə wɜːd
ənd weɪt fɔːrɪt tuː seɪ
'wəðə aɪ æm rɒŋ ɔː raɪt
ɪt ʃəʊz miː streɪtə'weɪ/

/əz suːn əz ə mɪ'steɪk ɪz meɪd
ɪt nəʊz bɪ'fɔː tuː lɒŋ
ənd aɪ kən pʊt ðiː 'erə raɪt
ɪts ɪn nəʊ weɪ evə rɒŋ/

/aɪ hæv rʌn ðɪs 'pəʊɪm θruːwɪt
aɪ æm ʃɔː jɔː pliːzd tə nəʊ
ɪts 'letə 'pɜːfɪkt ɪn ɪts weɪ
maɪ 'ʧekə təʊld miː səʊ/

I have a spelling checker

6 Look at the phonemic transcriptions of some homophones. Read them aloud and write two possible spellings for each.

/əlaʊd/ _____ _____
/grəʊn/ _____ _____
/mɔːnɪŋ/ _____ _____
/ʤiːnz/ _____ _____
/mʌsəlz/ _____ _____
/berɪ/ _____ _____

7 Complete the sentences with one of the words from exercise 6.

1 After her husband died, Queen Victoria remained in _____ clothes for the rest of her life.
2 They say that living to a great age depends on the _____ you inherit.
3 My boyfriend is doing weightlifting to build up his _____ .
4 His jokes just make us _____ . They're not funny at all.
5 If it's a double red line, you're not _____ to park there under any circumstances.
6 The minister tried to _____ the bad news about the economy under loads of statistics.

12 Turning points

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

> From a certain point onward there is no longer any turning back. That is the point that must be reached.
>
> **Franz Kafka** (1883–1924)
> *Writer*

> The turning point in the process of growing up is when you discover the core of strength within you that survives all hurt.
>
> **Max Lerner** (1902–1992)
> *Journalist and educator*

Linking devices

Revision of linkers

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

A LIFE TURNED AROUND BY TREES

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

'I had what my doctor called a classic burn-out. In fact, I say that my head exploded [3] *since / through* modern-day living, stress, pressure of work, family grief all piled on top.' For months, Rob struggled with panic attacks [4] *owing to / as a consequence* massive anxiety, [5] *as well as / what's more* depression.

[6] *Nevertheless, / As a consequence* he was unable to do any work for 18 months. The medication he was given helped, but [7] *all the same, / even though* he didn't want to carry on taking tablets month after month. His doctor suggested getting out into the fresh air and doing some exercise, [8] *as a consequence / so* he started doing voluntary work for the Woodland Trust, a conservation charity.

[9] *Even though / Despite* he was still far from well, [10] *until / as soon as* he entered the woodland, he felt better, and noticed that his pulse and blood pressure went down [11] *while / by the time* he was there. The physical work helped, too. 'We were absolutely built to be physical and out in the greenery, and I noticed that [12] *when / meanwhile* I was doing that, I didn't need tablets.' [13] *However / Whereas* being worn out from mental work had been stressful, being physically tired was a pleasure.

[14] *While / However* Rob's breakdown was an extreme case, he thinks most people nowadays should spend far less time on their computers, phones, and tablets, [15] *in case / otherwise* they never get to relax properly. He also thinks we need to plant millions more trees [16] *in order that / in order to* give more people access to woodland. Forests are special places, and [17] *once / by the time* anyone enters one, they're completely cut off from modern urban life, and back in a primeval world that feels both magical, and utterly peaceful.

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



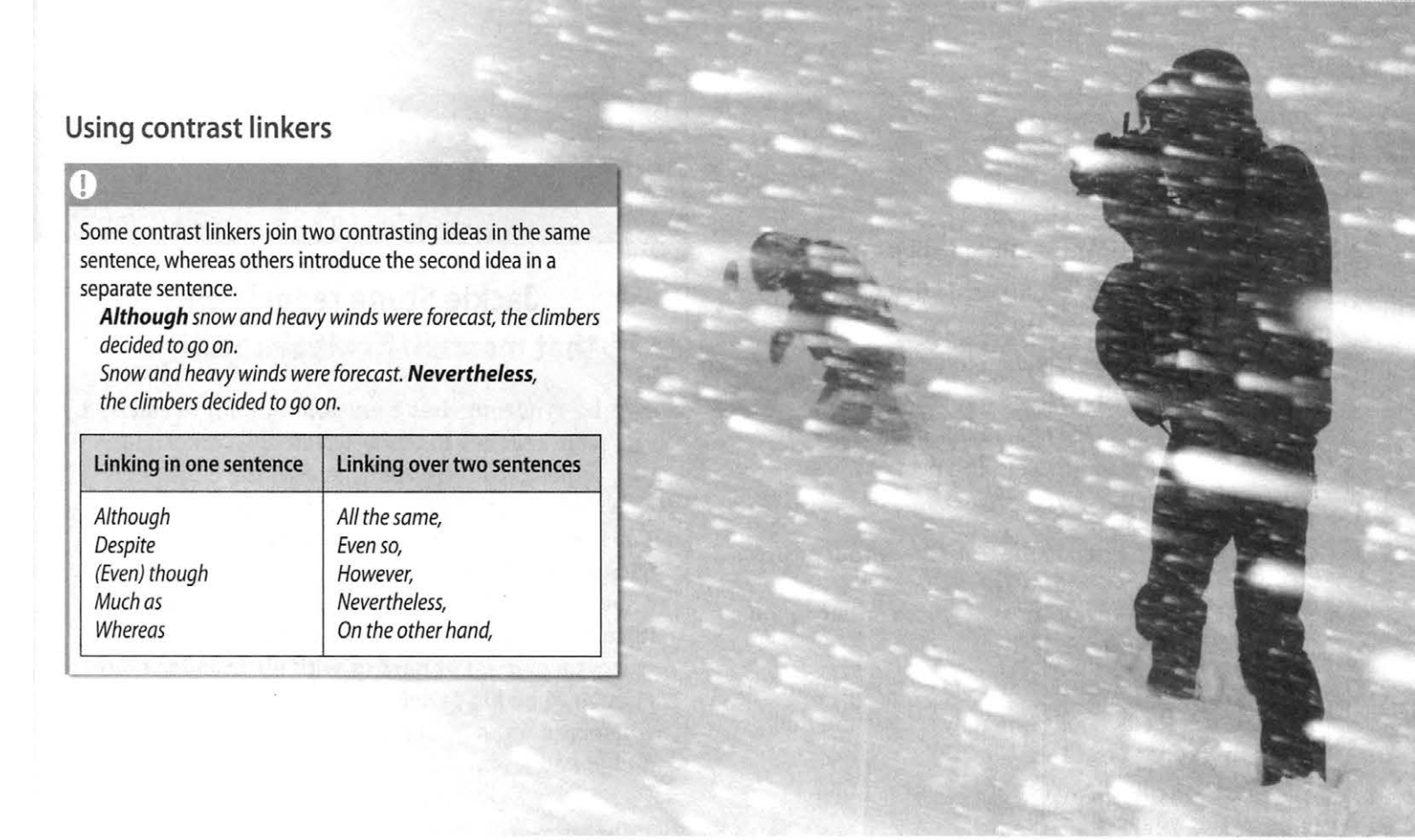
Using contrast linkers

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

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

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

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



2 Rewrite the sentences using the linkers in brackets.

1 I went to bed early last night. *All the same,* I feel really tired today. (even though)

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

2 Jeff went bankrupt in his 30s. However, he now runs a very successful online business. (despite)

3 I tend to be a bit lazy. My sister Monika, on the other hand, is always busy – she can't keep still for a minute. (whereas)

4 My grandfather can describe in great detail events that took place 50 years ago, even though he often can't remember what he had for breakfast! (however)

5 Despite not being very well off, Sue gives generously to various charities. (even so)

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

7 I don't agree with some of his policies. Even so, I think he'd make a good prime minister. (while)

8 Even though buying that house should be a good investment, Katie has to remember that the housing market could collapse. (on the other hand)

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

10 Despite it being a bit of a wrench for Gio and Liv to leave Oxford, they are looking forward to living in Barbados. (all the same)

Reading

The midlife crisis

1 What do you think? Answer the questions.

1 When was the term 'midlife crisis' first used?
a 1940s **b** 1950s **c** 1960s

2 What is the typical age for a midlife crisis?
a 35 **b** 45 **c** 55

3 Which is a classic sign of a midlife crisis nowadays?
a wanting a tattoo **b** getting a pet
c going clubbing

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

2 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗) according to the text? Correct the false ones.

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

3 Match the words and phrases in **A** and **B** (all from the text) to make synonyms.

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

Crisis?

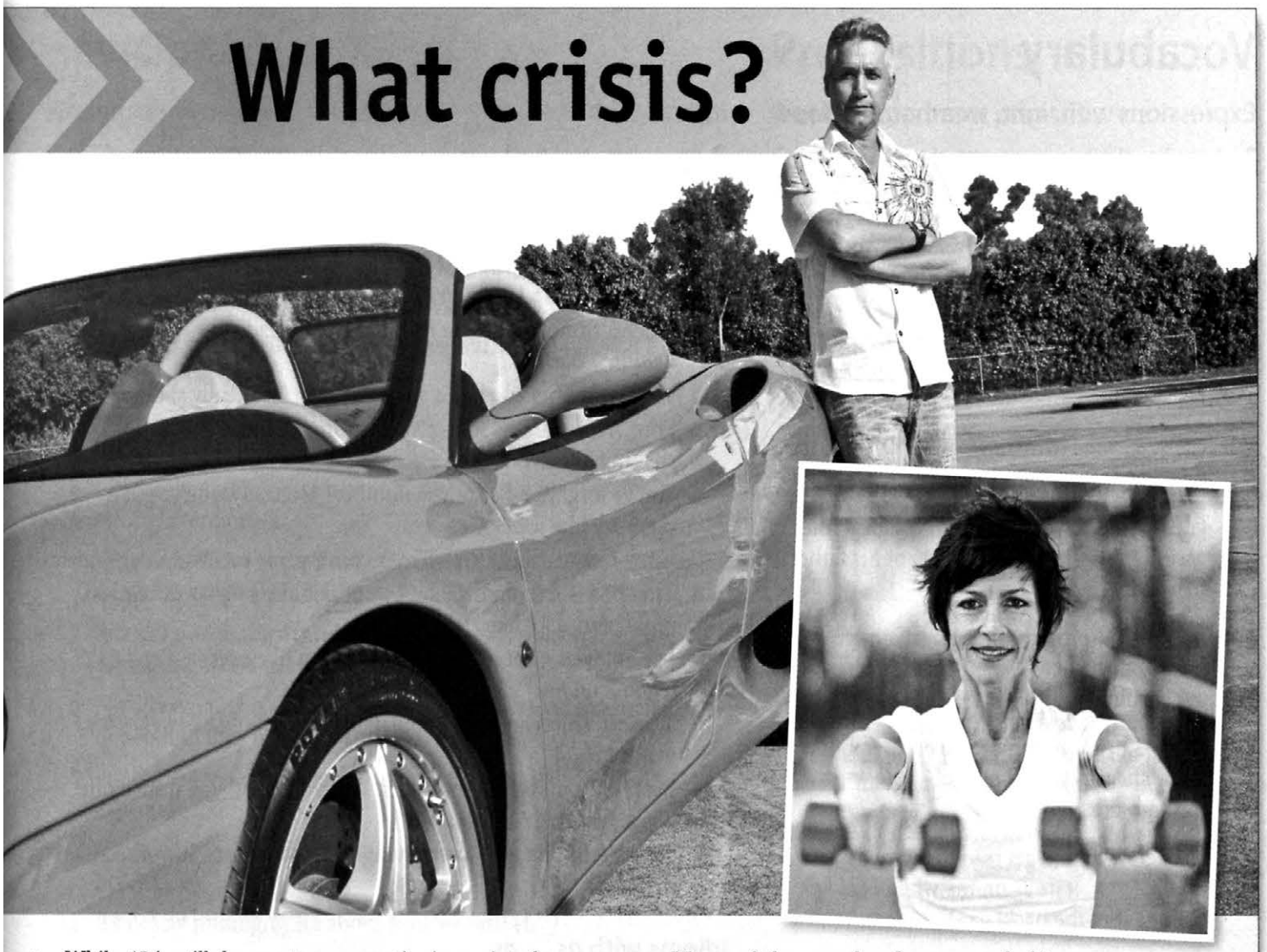
Jackie Stone reports on that most difficult time of life.

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

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

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

What crisis?



While 45 is still the most common tipping point, the typical signs of a midlife crisis appear to have shifted to reflect more recent trends. Gone is the tendency to join a golf club or go nightclubbing. Recent surveys suggest that men and women the wrong side of 40 are most likely to reveal their angst about bidding farewell to their younger selves by:

- looking up old boyfriends or girlfriends on Facebook
- considering a tattoo
- running a half marathon
- deciding it's time to go to music festivals again
- taking a sabbatical
- removing all details of age from their online presence
- using younger photos of themselves as online avatars.



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

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

Vocabulary

Expressions with light, weather, and food

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

flood	slave	spark	tighten	dawn
keep	foggy	bite	overshadow	boom

1 I volunteered to be project leader on this, but I may have _____ off more than I can chew.

2 Clare said she hadn't the _____ idea how much it would all cost.

3 Glenn's success in his first major film role was _____ by the death of his father that year.

4 It was a TV programme about family history that first _____ my interest in genealogy.

5 When I heard Helen's voice on the phone and knew she was safe, the relief _____ through me.

6 I'd been trying to get into the wrong car! It finally _____ on me when I saw a child seat in the back!

7 It's been a tough couple of years, but business is finally _____ again now.

8 I hope you're all hungry! I've been _____ away in the kitchen all afternoon.

9 The government wants to reduce its spending, but we've _____ our belts so much already, there's nothing left to cut.

10 We can't take on any more work. We're only just _____ our heads above water now.

2 12.2 Listen to the lines and reply, using the words in 1–10 below with their metaphorical meaning. Then listen and check / compare.

1 breeze
2 snow
3 cloud
4 flash
5 grilling
6 sour
7 hot
8 shady
9 food
10 whirlwind

Idioms with *like*

3 Choose the correct way to complete the idiomatic expressions.

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

Idioms with *as ... as*

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

sheet	bone	mud	feather	pancake	gold
mustard	old boots	clockwork	houses		

1 You'll be fine walking alone around here at night. It's as safe as _____.
2 Are you feeling OK? You've gone as white as a _____!
3 It hasn't rained for weeks and the ground is as dry as a _____.
4 Bob is dying to start work on this project – he's as keen as _____.
5 This is a great area for cycling around – it's as flat as a _____.
6 I've enjoyed looking after little Maddie for you – she's been as good as _____.
7 The chips are wonderful, but this steak is as tough as _____.
8 It rains every afternoon in the Amazon – it's as regular as _____.
9 I can't understand this instruction manual. It's as clear as _____.
10 The battery in this phone is small, and it means it's as light as a _____.

Revision

Finding and correcting mistakes

5 Twelve of these sentences contain a mistake. Find and correct them. (The unit in which the particular grammar point was covered is given in brackets.)

1 I'm frozen! I've worked outside. (*U1*)

2 The experiment went wrongly and had to be terminated. (*U2*)

3 The Jeep was horribly dirty after the journey, so I took it to the car wash. (*U2*)

4 We saw Rodriguez perform at Glastonbury Festival – he was brilliant! (*U3*)

5 I know the traffic noise makes it difficult, but please try paying attention. (*U3*)

6 We needn't have rushed to get to the airport, so we took the scenic route. (*U4*)

7 It could not be warm and sunny tomorrow, so bring something warm to wear. (*U4*)

8 Not everyone can access government services via the Internet, nor should they have to. (*U5*)

9 I'm not enjoying this work trip much. Then again, I wasn't expecting. (*U5*)

10 Rarely I have encountered such rude staff in a four-star hotel. (*U6*)

11 It's nearly midnight! It's about time we left! (*U7*)

12 We'd rather you didn't bring Jo along last night. (*U7*)

13 The exercise that I found hardest was the one on relative clauses. (*U8*)

14 Walking over the bridge, my camera fell in the river! (*U8*)

15 You should go to Ganema beach when you visit Serifos. Mind you, it's easy to find! (*U9*)

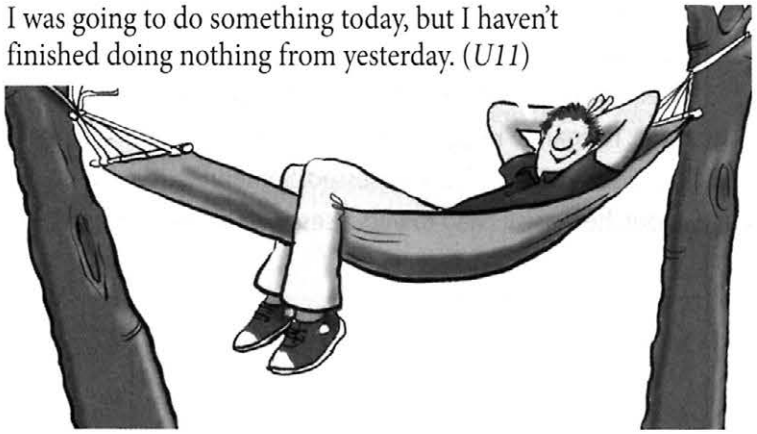
16 Have you heard about Christine? Apparently she's going to work in Saudi Arabia! (*U9*)

17 The new drug appears to have had remarkable effects. (*U10*)

18 He has been alleged that he took money in return for political favours. (*U10*)

19 I'm about to be getting really angry! (*U11*)

20 I was going to do something today, but I haven't finished doing nothing from yesterday. (*U11*)



Prepositions

Prepositions in set phrases

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

1 _____	2 _____	3 _____
sight	time	reach
chance	luck	place
design	hindsight	turn

4 _____	5 _____
common	ease
tears	a guess
advance	a disadvantage

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

1 With _____, I realize that I spoke out of _____ – it wasn't appropriate for me to make the announcement.

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

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

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

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

6 Poor old Martha was in _____ after her date. She had such high hopes, but apparently they had absolutely nothing in _____.

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

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

Exam practice Units 9–12

Reading and Use of English Part 1

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

Happy Music

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

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

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

Reading and Use of English Part 2

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

Exercise addiction

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

Reading and Use of English Part 3

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

My mission to Mars

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

Reading and Use of English Part 4

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

25 They think a minor earthquake has affected parts of the city.
THOUGHT
A minor earthquake _____ parts of the city.

26 I drank lots of coffee last night to avoid falling asleep while revising.
AS
I drank lots of coffee last night so _____ asleep while revising.

27 I won't be accepted unless I get 80% or more in the forthcoming exams.
PROVIDED
They _____ I get 80% or more in the forthcoming exams.

28 It looks as though there has been snowfall overnight.
APPEARS
It _____ snowing overnight.

29 By this time next year my exams will be over.
FINISHED
A year _____ my exams.

30 Suzie fell asleep during maths because she went to bed very late last night.
CONSEQUENCE
Suzie went to bed very late last night _____ fell asleep during maths.

TOTAL		36

Answer key

Unit 1

1 2 didn't think
3 've been thinking / was thinking / 'm thinking / think, do ... think
4 would think / was thinking / was going to think
5 haven't seen
6 'm seeing / 'm going to see
7 Did ... see
8 was seen / had been seen
9 do ... feel / are ... feeling / have ... been feeling
10 haven't felt / haven't been feeling
11 is felt
12 's feeling / feels / 'll be feeling
13 've spent
14 are you going to spend / will you spend / will you be spending
15 has spent / have spent
16 will have been spent / they will have spent
17 did ... find
18 found
19 was found
20 'll find / 're going to find / 'll be finding
21 was saying
22 's said / has been said
23 'll say / say / 'm going to say, 've said
24 to be said

2 1 Humans are unique among primates in that they **walk** upright.
2 What have you been doing since **I last saw you?** / What have you been doing since **I saw you last**?
3 I hated school. Perhaps I'd have liked it if I **had been** more popular.
4 Why **didn't you tell** me that you don't like fruit cake?
5 I was going to go to the theatre last night, but then I heard that the performance **was cancelled** / **had been cancelled**.
6 The forecast said unsettled, so take your umbrella in case **it rains**.
7 His mother **put** him to bed early because he had been naughty.
8 **I'm visiting** / **I'm going to visit** my grandmother in Scotland.
9 If you're seeing Jane at the weekend, **will** / **could you invite** her to my party, please?
10 He wasn't thinking of celebrating his retirement, but he's now **decided** it's a good idea.

3 1 (better in the passive) This bridge was built in 1897.
2 (better in the passive) My grandfather has been invited to a garden party at Buckingham Palace.
3 (fine as an active sentence)
4 (better in the passive) Reference books must not be taken from the library.
5 (fine as an active sentence – the focus here is on the person rather than the invention)
6 (better in the passive) A Bulgarian scientist is said to have discovered a drug which prevents ageing.
7 (better in the passive) You're wanted in reception. You'll be told what it's about.
8 (better in the passive) Eight people were buried by an avalanche in Austria.
9 (better in the passive) He is known to be a very good judge of character.
10 (better in the passive if the focus is on the robber) The violent robber who has been on the run for a week has finally been recaptured. (or fine in the active if the focus is on the police)

4 2 behave yourselves
3 help yourself / yourselves
4 applied herself
5 content ourselves
6 busied themselves
7 fancies herself
8 kick myself

Reading

1 b

2 1 To be our faithful servants – to do the things that we couldn't or didn't want to do ourselves.
2 A computer program that is able to create / compose music.
3 Experiments in Musical Intelligence. They were outraged as it took their work and used it to create new music using their style / technique. Composers presumably felt that EMI was demeaning their creative talent and just copying their style.
4 It reads the newspaper.
5 'The Painting Fool's' co-creator. He wants 'The Painting Fool' to be recognized as an artist.
6 No. Eve is another robot who is in development.
7 Because they make us question what it is to be human.

3 1 accept, perform
2 broke onto, flaw
3 fed raw data into
4 contemporary, controversial
5 won't, in a very bad mood
6 confined, collaborated
7 out of hand, pull the plug on

Phrasal verbs

1 1 ✗ He works out every day.
2 ✗ I took to her straightaway.
3 ✓
4 ✗ ... I couldn't get through to you.
5 ✗ ... I'd easily pick it up living in Madrid ...
6 ✓
7 ✗ Their plans fell through.
8 ✗ ... they are looking into it.
9 ✓
10 ✗ ... settle down together.

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

Vocabulary

1 2 supportive / encouraging
3 bubbly / energetic
4 patronizing / condescending
5 outraged / indignant
6 offended / distraught

2 1 was absolutely gutted
2 was completely blown away
3 were beside themselves
4 was bored rigid
5 thrilled to bits
6 making such a fuss
7 totally lost it

3 1 curiosity
2 delightful
3 sarcasm
4 indignant
5 modesty
6 grateful
7 fury
8 offensive
9 determination
10 affectionate
11 relief
12 charming

4 1 gratitude
2 indignant
3 curiosity
4 sarcastic
5 modesty
6 determined
7 charm
8 offence

Unit 2

1 1

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

2 1 sincerely hope
2 fully understand
3 virtually impossible
4 eagerly await
5 highly unlikely
6 distinctly remember
7 bitterly disappointed
8 perfectly clear
9 sorely tempted
10 deeply regret

3 1 absolutely
2 completely
3 entirely
4 wildly
5 safely
6 perfectly
7 strongly
8 fully
9 firmly
10 greatly

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

Reading

1 1 T
2 F His working class background meant that his parents wanted him to aspire to a profession, e.g. being an accountant, a lawyer, a dentist, or a doctor.
3 F Her governess was interested in Penelope's desire to become a writer, and so wrote to Somerset Maugham asking for his advice as to what she should do to become a writer.
4 F He joked around like other kids, but didn't write jokes.
5 T
6 F Plots change as new ideas occur during the writing process.
7 F He 'shakes' (= rereads) what he has written and if it still works he's had a good day.

2 1 Michael Holroyd, because he is a biographer.
2 P.D. James, because her ideas change as she writes.
3 Wendy Cope, because she is a poet.
4 Michael Morpurgo, because he writes children's books.
5 Penelope Lively, because she already had advice from Somerset Maugham.
6 Ian Rankin, because he changed his mind about his career and followed his dream.
7 Beryl Bainbridge, as she admits her novels are about her own life.

3 1 Ian Rankin, an epiphany
2 Wendy Cope, agenda
3 Michael Morpurgo, triggered
4 Penelope Lively, aspiration
5 Ian Rankin's, standard of living
6 Michael Holroyd, come to bits
7 P.D. James, huge enthusiasm
8 Wendy Cope, dead

Vocabulary

1 Positive: famous, firm, frank, assertive, self-confident, frugal, eloquent
Negative: notorious, authoritarian, tactless, aggressive, cocky, stingy, long-winded

2 1 stingy, frugal
2 tactless, frank
3 self-confident, cocky
4 eloquent, long-winded
5 famous, notorious
6 aggressive, assertive
7 firm, authoritarian

3 1 noisy, crowded, downtown
2 ✓
3 cool, dark, peaceful
4 beautiful, old, wooden
5 ✓
6 large, deep
7 long, black, bamboo
8 ✓
9 interesting young
10 pale blue, cotton
11 long, cold
12 ✓

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

Prepositions

5 1 on, l
2 of, f
3 to, a
4 from, h
5 for, b
6 about, c
7 for, d
8 to, e
9 with, j
10 of, g
11 on, i
12 with, k

Unit 3

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

2 1 ✗ to forget
2 ✓
3 ✓
4 ✗ writing
5 ✓
6 ✗ to charge
7 ✓
8 ✗ to become
9 ✗ examining
10 ✓
11 ✗ having
12 ✓

3 2 Sandra has stopped eating meat.
3 I'm Edward, but I'd / would rather be called 'Ted'.
4 Do you feel like going out this evening?
5 Donna reminded me to bring my swimming costume.
6 They can't force you to work overtime.
7 We don't mind sharing a taxi with you.
8 Why won't you admit to cheating in the exam?
9 Babis suggested we stayed / stay at Hotel Maistrali.
10 The travel agent said we'd better book early.

4 2 playing
3 helping
4 to have
5 to start
6 to visit
7 having
8 to show
9 describe
10 facing
11 saying
12 realize
13 to help
14 to get
15 to take
16 stop
17 being able to
18 to donate
19 selling / to sell
20 to grow / growing
21 missing
22 spending
23 seeing / to see
24 to do

Reading

1 a drove an old Volkswagen Beetle
b a small farmhouse
c more

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

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

4 2 pragmatism
3 notorious
4 grudgingly
5 folly
6 bulk
7 austerity
8 sustainable
9 tagged
10 mattress

Vocabulary

1 a rise steadily
b shoot up
c peak
d pick up
e fluctuate
f level off

2 a remain stable
b decrease gradually
c plummet
d fall slightly
e bottom out

3 1 rose steadily
2 shot up
3 peaked
4 fell slightly
5 levelling off
6 gradual decrease
7 picked up
8 fell slightly
9 remained stable
10 rising steadily / picking up

Phrasal verbs

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

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

Unit 4

1 1 must
2 will / must / should
3 should / might / may / could
4 can't
5 can
6 might / may / could
7 won't / can't
8 should / must

2 2 d can't have gone
3 g must / should have finished
4 e won't have told
5 b can / could / might have put
6 a could / might have been
7 c should / could have rung

3 1 b must
2 c must
3 a must
4 f should
5 d shouldn't
6 e should
7 i 'll
8 g will
9 h 'll
10 l can't
11 j can't
12 k can
13 n might
14 m might
15 o might

4 1 I might have guessed
2 I can't be bothered
3 They will keep ringing
4 I must say,
5 You might well ask!
6 I should think so too!
7 how should I know?
8 You can say that again!
9 We might as well
10 we'll see

5 1 we wasted £15
2 as a child
3 I'm putting on too much weight
4 often take me camping
5 be really hot
6 but it would be nice if you did

6 1 will
2 can't
3 might
4 will / may
5 mustn't
6 can
7 could
8 wouldn't
9 had to
10 must have
11 will have
12 needn't have worried
13 may have
14 should
15 mustn't
16 didn't have to be
17 must have been
18 may have
19 should have
20 could

Vocabulary

1 1 long shot
2 sore point
3 foregone conclusion
4 last resort
5 saving grace
6 fine line
7 raw deal
8 wishful thinking
9 itchy feet
10 slippery slope

2 1 buzzing
2 yap
3 roared
4 rumbling
5 creaked
6 squealed
7 whine/whining
8 sizzling
9 roared
10 buzzing
11 whining
12 sizzling
13 creaking
14 squealed
15 rumbled
16 yapping

Reading

1 1 = trainers, baggy jeans, bomber jacket, baseball cap
2 = lapel, sequins, make-up
3 = shiny dinner jacket, bow tie, top hat, magic wand
a = 1 b = 3 c = 2

2 Photo 1 shows Dynamo.
1 a minority interest
2 his public completely confused
3 read people's minds
4 he developed a health problem
5 didn't fit in there
6 was lent some money
7 Internet clips
8 modest nature
9 latecomer to
10 different

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

Prepositions

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

Exam practice Units 1–4

Reading and Use of English

Part 1

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

Part 2

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

Part 3

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

Part 4 (2 marks each)
25 slowing down | so that I
26 do/would you fancy | doing
27 first time | Steph's eyesight has
28 I'd | had a word with
29 kick myself | for forgetting
30 cannot be refunded | unless you return

Unit 5

1 2 is
3 do
4 didn't
5 did
6 have
7 do
8 wouldn't
9 did
10 didn't
11 have
12 won't
13 will
14 was
15 could
16 can
17 will
18 Would

2 2 persuaded … to
3 used to
4 're not allowed to
5 tried to
6 won't be able to

3 The translator and the audience.

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

Reading

1 1 autobiographical

2 1 T
2 F Felipe and Liz are lifelong travellers.
3 F The incompatibility between them is how differently they travel.
4 T
5 T
6 F Liz doesn't mind the various discomforts of travel, but Felipe hates strange bathrooms, dirty restaurants, uncomfortable trains and foreign beds.
7 F He wanted to stay in Laos because it reminded him of Brazil thirty years ago.
8 F She wants to settle down eventually, when the time comes.

3 1 Liz = southern New York State, the more rural sections of central New Jersey, north-western Connecticut, and bits of Eastern Pennsylvania.
Felipe = at the time when the text was written, it would be Laos, but this may change.
2 Felipe. He is the best because he can fit in and settle down anywhere – he learns the language, befriends the locals, etc. But he is also the worst because he hates the discomforts that go hand in hand with travelling.
3 She is restless and curious. She wants to see lots of different places, but always wants to move on and doesn't want to settle anywhere except in the US near her family. She is also able to handle the discomforts of travelling very well.
4 When you settle down and live in one of the places you were visiting.
5 It doesn't matter to Felipe where he is in the world – he can always make a home for himself, whereas for Liz, she enjoys travelling and moving all around.

4 1 create a familiar habitat, reassuringly
2 renders him peerless
3 infinitely patient, infinitely curious
4 mishaps and minor disasters
5 instantly, utterly
6 blanched, indefinitely
7 dilettantish

Vocabulary

1 ridiculous

2 1 mates
2 companion
3 colleagues
4 adores, worships
5 've fancied
6 fell for
7 gossip
8 had a word, 'll let ... know
9 chatting
10 are ... giggling
11 sniggers
12 guffaws
13 chuckling
14 journey
15 cruise
16 trip
17 voyages
18 stride
19 staggering
20 dawdling
21 waddle

Phrasal verbs

3 1 f tolerate
2 d assimilates
3 c deceived
4 j compensated for
5 b improving
6 i pretending
7 g abolishing
8 h extracted
9 e calculate
10 a communicate

4 1 blow up
2 threw up
3 assaulting
4 surrender
5 stuck up for
6 told me off
7 restored
8 Keeping up
9 delayed
10 escape
11 left out
12 rejected

Unit 6

1 2 he should do is avoid antagonizing the press
3 is the ambassador who antagonizes the press
4 the media did was exaggerate his role in the coup
5 nobody likes is being criticized
6 was the lies (that) she wrote that really annoyed me
7 is / was where she used to work
8 do know why she left Beirut

2 2 The Bank of Scotland is where he works now / It's the Bank of Scotland he works for now
3 What I'd like to know is why he left Barclays / Why he left Barclays is what I'd like to know / Something I'd like to know is why he left Barclays / The thing I'd like to know is why he left Barclays
4 the pay he did like / he did like the pay / the pay was something he did like
5 it's the historic buildings they come to see / the thing they come to see is the historic buildings / what they come to see is the historic buildings
6 what's also very popular is the theatre / something that's also very popular is the theatre / the theatre's also something that's very popular
7 the theatre really does boost London's economy / the theatre is what really boosts London's economy / the theatre is something that really boosts London's economy
8 something a lot of tourists don't realize is / what a lot of tourists don't realize is / the thing that a lot of tourists don't realize is
9 the thing I like to do is get out of the city / something I like to do is get out of the city / what I like to do is get out of the city

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

4 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d 5 b

5 1 However
2 Wherever, whatever
3 Wherever / Whenever
4 whoever
5 whenever
6 Whoever / Who on earth
7 However
8 whichever

Reading

1 Because of the war – the women couldn't go to war (only men did) but they were needed to work in the fields.

2 a 4 b 3 c 5 d 2 e 6 f 1

3 1 When the Women's Land Army was set up.
2 The minimum age to join the WLA.
3 The number of shillings they earned per week.
4 The time in the morning when the working day often started.
5 The number of hours they worked in the week in the winter and in the summer.
6 The number of WLA volunteers who had carried out their duties by the end of the war.
7 When the WLA was disbanded.

4 1 Because young men had left agricultural work for work in factories, and the men that did work on farms were joining the armed forces and going away to war.
2 They were suspicious and didn't think the girls would be able to do the work. They also didn't think it was the right place for decent young women to be.
3 They complained because the WLA girls had carried out their duties with dedication, skill, and enthusiasm.
4 Because they were desperate to escape city poverty.
5 The posters didn't show how hard the work would be and what the uniform would really look like.
6 They only received rudimentary training.

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

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

Vocabulary

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

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

Prepositions

3 fallout, fallback, overall, spin-off, breakthrough, breakout, break-up, outcome, downpour, setback, set up, underground, outpatient, upshot, pile-up, outcome, hang-out, hangover, hang-up, offspring

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

Pronunciation

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

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

Unit 7

1
3 you weren't so stubborn and (you) would listen to my advice (sometimes)
4 hasn't been painted / wasn't painted yellow as was suggested
5 will never / won't ever admit he's wrong sometimes
6 we weren't working when the boss popped in
7 he was / were an expert and had got a degree in linguistics
8 'd been able to speak English and hadn't misunderstood me
9 Sally hadn't come
10 he'd had to go to prison and pay for his crimes / he'd gone to prison and paid for his crimes

2
2 had
3 would (past habit)
4 had
5 would, had (unreal situation)
6 would (past habit)
7 would (unreal situation)
8 would (future in the past)

3
1 e wouldn't be driving around
2 d going to suggest
3 g wouldn't play / wouldn't be playing
4 a wouldn't have been given
5 c wouldn't be having
6 b wasn't having / wasn't going to have
7 h didn't have
8 f would have offered

4
4 didn't have to
5 're going
6 would
7 hadn't
8 'd never bought
9 didn't / doesn't know
10 was / is
11 took
12 'd prefer
13 did
14 wouldn't do
15 wouldn't mind
16 did
17 does
18 'd lighten up
19 would
20 was / were / 's
21 would guess / would have guessed
22 lives / lived
23 got / were getting
24 'm enjoying

Vocabulary

1
1 if ever I saw one
2 if not exactly
3 if ever
4 if any
5 If so
6 As if
7 If not

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

3
1 chirpy
2 elated
3 wistful
4 bitter
5 gleeful
6 an upbeat
7 out of sorts
8 despondent
9 in the doldrums
10 content

4
1 it lasted
2 in disguise
3 nothing gained
4 on in, look back
5 is done, win
6 out alright
7 come, go
8 late, never
9 learn
10 mind, next time

Phrasal verbs

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

Reading

1 The phrase 'Let's make sure he's dead.' The speaker intended for the other person to check for breathing, whereas this was misinterpreted as 'ensure that he is dead' – so kill him if not!

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

3
1 F Readers rated the funniest joke from thousands sent in by other readers.
2 T
3 T
4 F The effect of laughter can be seen in many parts of the brain.
5 T
6 T
7 T
8 F People ought to laugh as much as they can.

4
1 anticipate
2 register
3 immune
4 absurd
5 bonding
6 glazed
7 offensive
8 taboo
9 consensus
10 gag

Unit 8

1 2 D 3 ND 4 ND 5 D 6 ND 7 D 8 ND 9 D 10 D

2
b who come from Japan 1
c which I wasn't expecting 6
d who I've been wanting to introduce you to for ages 2
e when there were hardly any women politicians 9
f whose parents don't set behavioural boundaries 5
g who you saw me talking to 7
h who live in glass houses 10
i who is ten years younger than me 3
j whose brains are a bit bigger than women's 8

3 The second sentence with *whose* is more formal.
1 There were hundreds of people at the show, the majority of whom gave the actors a standing ovation.
2 I watched the whole programme, parts of which were very boring.

3 He has over 500 friends on Facebook, only a few of whom he knows well.
4 I've collected hundreds of recipes, most of which my grandmother gave me.
5 He owns three houses, none of which he lives in.
6 She entered two races, neither of which she won.
7 I have two brothers, both of whose wives I get on well with.
8 I went to check on the swans, three of whose cygnets had been eaten by a fox.

4
1 which
2 where / when
3 which
4 why
5 which
6 when
7 which
8 whose

5
1 He fed the baby while talking to me on his phone. / While talking to me on the phone, he fed the baby.
2 By investing wisely, they made a fortune. / They made a fortune by investing wisely. / They made a fortune after investing wisely.
3 On arriving at the conference centre, you must register immediately.
4 Since having twins, she's had no time for herself. / She's had no time for herself since having twins.
5 After hearing a storm was coming, we decided not to go sailing. / We decided not to go sailing after hearing a storm was coming.
6 Turn on the burglar alarm before leaving the building. / Before leaving the building, turn on the burglar alarm.

6
1 currently working
2 that surprised her
3 While dropping off
4 being asked
5 to be addressed
6 totally unfazed
7 before pinning on
8 labelled
9 where other options
10 the extent to which
11 when describing
12 having been replaced
13 well-respected
14 which of these new pronouns
15 a passing fad

Reading

1 Because the women were wearing trousers of some kind, rather than the dresses or skirts they would normally have worn. Also, their outfits differed from those worn by male football players at the time.

2
1 Nellie Hudson: founded the British Ladies' Football Club.
Helen Matthews: a goalkeeper who founded the first female Scottish side before joining Nellie Hudson.
Nettie J. Honeyball: the name Nellie Hudson was known by.
Mrs Graham: the name Helen Matthews played under.
Stuart Gibbs: helped compile the exhibition on the British Ladies' Football Club.
Colin Yates: historian and organizer of the exhibition.
2 'billowing' and 'voluminous'; You can't see the bloomers because they are underwear.

3
1 F Female football teams sparked off riots and contributed to greater empowerment for women.
2 T
3 F Their footballing skills are described as 'silky', not their clothes.
4 F It was thought that they would not want their own sisters or daughters 'exhibiting themselves' by playing football.
5 T
6 T
7 F They were banned because of the riots that erupted after the matches.
8 F She moved to England because of the ban in Scotland. She only joined Nellie later.

4
1 clashes, sparked
2 flocked, unladylike spectacle
3 dainty way
4 a furore
5 fixed resolve
6 compiled

5
In buttoned-up blouses and billowing bloomers …
But these are the members of Britain's first official female football teams, whose clashes on the field in the 1880s sparked riots off it and …
The pictures, uncovered as part of an exhibition charting the history of women's football, reveal the characters who tackled a man's world for the first time.
However, while thousands flocked to see their matches, by 1895, when these photographs were taken, … 'The young women presented a pretty appearance on the field … as well as the dainty way in which the women set them off.'
Casting aside corsets in favour of voluminous knickerbockers and prim bonnets …
… it is not surprising that the match was attended by a crowd numbering several thousands, very few of whom would like to have their own sisters or daughters exhibiting themselves on the football field.'
At the centre of the furore was the British Ladies' Football Club, which played dozens of games that year.
Founded by the enigmatic Nellie Hudson, known as Nettie J. Honeyball, the club fielded teams called North and South, which played against each other.
In the North team was Helen Matthews, a goalkeeper who played under the name of Mrs Graham.
Stuart Gibbs, 47, who helped compile the exhibition, said …
'The games often caused anger from men who disliked women doing what, at the time, was a man's job.'

Vocabulary

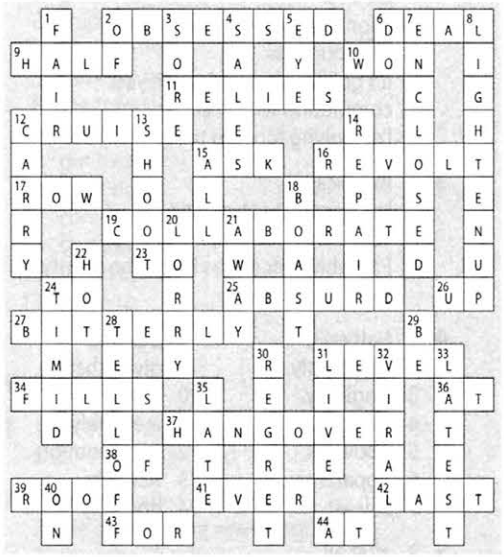
1
2 distant, fresh
3 difficult, awkward
4 overcast, guilty
5 close, recent
6 balanced, high
7 exorbitant, irrational
8 successful, unassuming
9 pale, timid
10 excitable, rough

2
1 close
2 mild
3 reasonable
4 clear
5 rough
6 vain
7 bold
8 balanced
9 overcast
10 irrational
11 vain
12 outdated

Prepositions

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

Revision Crossword



Exam practice Units 5–8

Reading and Use of English

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

Part 2
0 my
9 between
10 which
11 no
12 such
13 one
14 other
15 to
16 are

Part 3

0 global
17 outbreak
18 remarkable
19 hazardous
20 powerful
21 imaginative
22 inventiveness
23 thrilling
24 unforgettable

Part 4 (2 marks each)

25 spent all weekend | writing
26 don't stop | working
27 No sooner | had they arrived home
28 wishes she was (were) | a better
29 would rather | you came
30 it's time | we went

Unit 9

1 2 h Surely
3 d To be honest,
4 f At least
5 b Predictably,
6 c No doubt
7 a Admittedly,
8 e Surprisingly,

2 1 it was very hot and full of tourists.
2 your money will lose value.
3 it would have been nice if it had rained a bit less!
4 I don't really care
5 he is our boss.
6 it's got nothing to do with you.
7 commuting will be easier.
8 I'm looking forward to it!

3 1 American
2 No, he sang with a band.
3 18
4 Probably cancer – as this is the charity his legacy supports.

4 1 Naturally,
2 Alarmingly,
3 Tragically,
4 otherwise
5 Above all,
6 Apparently,
7 at least
8 besides,
9 given that
10 Unusually,
11 inevitably,
12 aptly enough
13 Actually,
14 honestly

5 2 after all
3 quite honestly
4 Surely
5 Bizarrely
6 presumably
7 unfortunately
8 Frankly
9 Apparently
10 given that
11 Funnily enough
12 To be fair
13 Anyway
14 clearly
15 Still

Vocabulary

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

Pronunciation

2 A rare, heir, billionaire, prayer, swear
B view, queue, blew, debut, through
C plea, flee, key, quay, debris
D dough, flow, sew, plateau, foe

3 b foe
c plateau
d debris
e plea
f debut
g dough
h sew
i quay
j flow
k heir
l flee

4 2 money
3 word
4 feet
5 thieves
6 wife
7 look
8 mate
9 lies
10 pinch
11 clue
12 head

Phrasal verbs

5 2 feel up to
3 standing in for
4 face up to
5 talk ... out of
6 ended up with
7 come in for
8 put up with
9 go in for
10 pull out of
11 looks up to
12 keep up with

Reading

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

2 1 F He didn't come from a deprived background and his gritty sound came about after he bit off the tip of his tongue.
2 F He wanted to become a journalist or a politician (though he did consider being a teacher when he was younger).
3 F They lost contact for a while when they went to different secondary schools.
4 T
5 F He left college early so he didn't graduate.
6 T
7 F They were the two major groups of the time.
8 F The Queen wasn't there.

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

Unit 10

1 2 was reported to have reached speeds of 44 km per hour
3 was assumed that his speed resulted from an unusually long stride
4 was estimated / has been estimated that 90% of his energy was used combatting wind resistance
5 was thought to have earned more than $20m a year from sponsorship deals
6 was known to have sometimes eaten chicken nuggets before a big race
7 was said to be a late riser, getting up at 10.00 most days
8 was reported to have once considered playing for Manchester United
9 was known to have also been a keen cricket player before turning to athletics
10 's / is considered unlikely that anyone will ever beat his 100 m record of 9.58 seconds; 's / is considered unlikely that his 100 m record of 9.58 seconds will ever be beaten

2 3 seemed that the winning cyclist had been using drugs
4 of the patients appeared to have been given placebos
5 would appear that her knee has healed satisfactorily
6 seems to be planning to retire soon
7 antibiotics appear to be losing their effectiveness
8 seems that his hearing is getting worse

3 2 was thought to be suffering
3 seemed to be
4 was not expected to do
5 was concluded that she was suffering / suffered
6 was supposed to compete / was supposed to be competing
7 appeared to be
8 was judged to be
9 was said to have had / is said to have had / was said to have / has been said to have had / has been said to have
10 is considered to be
11 is also alleged to have exaggerated / has also been alleged to have exaggerated
12 appears to be
13 is known to be / has been known to be
14 are now believed to have been

Reading

1 d 93

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

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

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

Prepositions

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

2 2 be dealt with
3 were warned / 'd been warned about
4 be accused of
5 be subjected to
6 be forced into
7 be involved in
8 be charged for
9 be congratulated on

10 be held against

Vocabulary

1 1 pinch
2 winked
3 shoved
4 nudged
5 stroking
6 slapping
7 Squeeze
8 rub
9 patted
10 munching

2 2 mouth
3 feet
4 knees
5 lips
6 neck
7 throat
8 thumb
9 arms
10 heart
11 jaw
12 shoulder

3 1 shocked
2 obvious
3 hidden
4 afraid
5 pleasurable
6 go without a plan
7 respect
8 wild
9 ironic
10 work hard
11 accept
12 confrontational

Pronunciation

4 1 F 2 F 3 R 4 F 5 R
6 F 7 R 8 F 9 R 10 R

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

Unit 11

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

2 1 will have exhibited
2 would defeat
3 will be able to
4 will have had to
5 have read, will be able to
6 is giving, Will you be going, I'm going, starts, I'll see, I'll give

a expected
b formal news report
c very close in time

a will arrive (according to the taxi company's prediction) / arrives (according to the schedule) / is going to (the taxi company has just told me) / will be arriving (that's the time arranged and they are always punctual)
b is making (less formal, it's been arranged) / will make (simple fact) / is going to make (it's been announced, but possibly not planned yet) / will be making (it's part of his regular visits)
c 'm going to lose (not as imminent)

3 2 a EU ministers are to/are due to meet in Brussels tomorrow.
b EU ministers will meet in Brussels tomorrow.
3 a Come quick! The film's about to start!
b Come quick! The film is starting/will start/is going to start soon!
4 a Drivers are to be charged more to park in future.
b Drivers will be charged/are going to be charged more to park in future.
5 a Roadworks are due to/are to commence on July 24.
b Roadworks will commence/are commencing on July 24.
6 a The situation isn't good, and it's about to get worse.
b The situation isn't good, and it's going to/it will get worse.
7 a The royal couple are due to arrive in Sydney on Friday.
b The royal couple will arrive/arrive/are arriving in Sydney on Friday.

4 2 was going to give / was about to give
3 would get / was going to get
4 were about to emigrate / were going to emigrate
5 was due to arrive
6 was ... going to complain / was ... about to complain
7 were about to show / were going to show / were showing me
8 were coming / were going to come

Reading

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

2 1 b 2 c 3 d 4 a

3 1 Because it is only yours and would only work for you.
2 It was named after the Italian philosopher, Giovanni Pico, who had an extraordinary memory. It would stop working outside your aura field.
3 Because connections can be passed down a line like a bucket of water in a fire.
4 If regular telecom systems failed.
5 They will be implanted.
6 Sensors will predict illnesses so that they can be treated early, before the treatment becomes more expensive.
7 It allows us to control our technology.
8 We can be in control of our own destinies.

4 1 come up with
2 junk
3 to get through to
4 have gone down / have failed
5 commonplace
6 spiralled
7 keep up with
8 didn't take to

Phrasal verbs

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

Vocabulary

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

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

Pronunciation

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

4 /aɪ hæv ə 'spelɪŋ 'ʧekə
ɪt keɪm wɪð maɪ 'piː'siː
ɪt siːks tə faɪnd fɔː maɪ rɪ'vjuː
mɪ'steɪks aɪ 'kænɒt siː/
/aɪ straɪk ə kiː ən taɪp ə wɜːd
ənd weɪt fɔːrɪt tuː seɪ
'wəðə aɪ æm rɒŋ ɔː raɪt
ɪt ʃəʊz miː streɪtə'weɪ/
/əz suːn əz ə mɪ'steɪk ɪz meɪd
ɪt nəʊz bɪ'fɔː tuː lɒŋ
ənd aɪ kən pʊt ðiː 'erə raɪt
ɪts ɪn nəʊ weɪ evə rɒŋ/
/aɪ hæv rʌn ðɪs 'pəʊɪm θruːwɪt
aɪ æm ʃɔː jɔː pliːzd tə nəʊ
ɪts 'letə 'pɜːfɪkt ɪn ɪts weɪ
maɪ 'ʧekə təʊld miː səʊ/

5 It came with my PC
It seeks to find for my review
Mistakes I cannot see.
I strike a key and type a word
And wait for it to say
Whether I am wrong or right
It shows me straightaway.
As soon as a mistake is made
It knows before too long
And I can put the error right
It's in no way ever wrong.
I have run this poem through it
I am sure you're pleased to know
It's letter-perfect in its way
My checker told me so.

6 aloud, allowed
groan, grown
morning, mourning
jeans, genes
mussels, muscles
berry, bury

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

Unit 12

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

2
2 Despite having gone / going bankrupt in his 30s, Jeff now runs a very successful online business. / Jeff now runs a very successful online business, despite having gone / going bankrupt in his 30s.
3 I tend to be a bit lazy, whereas my sister Monika is always busy – she can't keep still for a minute. / Whereas I tend to be a bit lazy, my sister Monika is always busy – she can't keep still for a minute.
4 My grandfather can describe in great detail events that took place 50 years ago. However he often can't remember what he had for breakfast!
5 Sue is not very well off. Even so, she gives generously to various charities.
6 Much as I admire her, I find her difficult to get on with.
7 While I don't agree with some of his policies, I think he'd make a good prime minister.
8 Buying that house should be a good investment. On the other hand, Katie has to remember that the housing market could collapse.
9 Although I don't believe in miracles, his recovery seems to defy medical explanation. / I don't believe in miracles, although his recovery does seem to defy medical explanation.
10 It's a bit of a wrench for Gio and Liv to leave Oxford. All the same, they are looking forward to living in Barbados. / They are looking forward to leaving Oxford all the same.

Reading

1 1 c 2 b 3 a

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

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

Vocabulary

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

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

3
1 clockwork
2 book
3 wildfire
4 glove
5 leaf
6 a sieve
7 horse
8 light, log
9 a house on fire
10 hot cakes
11 sore thumb
12 charm

4
1 houses
2 sheet
3 bone
4 mustard
5 pancake
6 gold
7 old boots
8 clockwork
9 mud
10 feather

Revision

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

Prepositions

6 1 by 2 with 3 out of 4 in 5 at

7
1 hindsight, turn
2 chance, design
3 ease, place
4 advance, a disadvantage
5 time, guess
6 tears, common
7 sight, luck
8 reach

Exam practice Units 9–12

Reading and Use of English

Part 1

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

Part 2

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

Part 3

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

Part 4 (2 marks each)

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

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
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
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	been / gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hanged / hung	hanged / hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted / lit	lighted / lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
must	had to	had to
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	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
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spoil	spoiled / spoilt	spoiled / spoilt
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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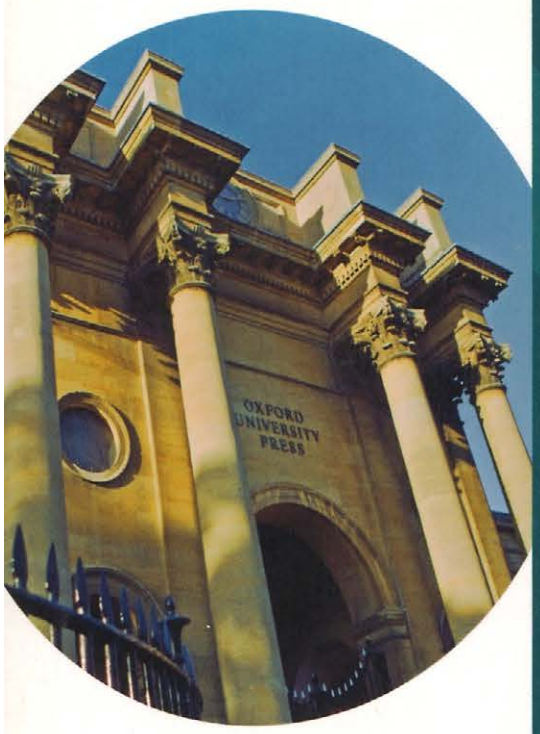
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