

American Language Hub



LEVEL 4
Workbook without Key

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Additional sources: Tolentino, M. 2014, *Smart Home market to boom in 2020: New trends in smart elevators + smoke detectors*, SiliconANGLE, p29; Kasimis, C. 2010, 'Demographic trends in rural Europe and international migration to rural areas', *Agriregionieuropa*, vol. 6, no. 21, p37; Hannah, S. 2018, *It's no mystery that crime is the biggest-selling genre in books*, *Guardian*, p58

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U1	CONNECTIONS
(p4–10)	G question forms; tense review V feelings; personality adjectives; noun suffixes P intonation in <i>yes/no</i> and <i>wh</i>- questions; connected speech: final consonant and initial vowel W write a formal letter asking for information
U2	LIFESTYLES
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U3	SURVIVAL
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U4	THE FUTURE
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U5	CHANGE
(p32–38)	G the passive voice; causative <i>have</i> and <i>get</i>; <i>-ing</i> and infinitive forms V green vocabulary; describing areas of a city; prefixes P glottal stops; words that lose a syllable W write a problem solution article
U6	COMING OF AGE
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U7	COMMUNITY
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U8	MYSTERY
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U9	BUSINESS
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VOCABULARY

Feelings

A Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- 1 Work is really stressful right now. I just feel so ___ all the time.
a relieved b awkward c tense
- 2 How can you eat like that? I'm ___ just watching you.
a thrilled b disgusted c overwhelmed
- 3 I was ___ to discover that he had stolen money from me.
a horrified b thrilled c tense
- 4 We were all ___ to hear that Jim had gotten back safely.
a relieved b disgusted c furious
- 5 My daughter was so ___ when she passed all her exams.
a horrified b devastated c thrilled
- 6 Sometimes I just feel so ___ by the amount of work I have to do.
a overwhelmed b relieved c awkward
- 7 I think we all felt really ___ that there was nothing we could do to help.
a impressed b frustrated c disgusted
- 8 If I lose my job because of this, I will be ___ with you!
a relieved b stunned c furious
- 9 The Patriots were ___ by the Steelers' last-minute touchdown.
a thrilled b overwhelmed c stunned
- 10 Actually, I was really ___ by his level of commitment.
a impressed b furious c relieved

B Complete the text with the adjectives in the box.

frustrated impressed relieved stunned tense thrilled

It had been a difficult year at work and Jake (who never won anything) was ¹ _____ when he found out that he had won an international vacation in a competition. When he arrived, he loved everything about the place – the hotel, the countryside and the beach, which was only five minutes' walk away. He was particularly ² _____ by the food at a local restaurant and used to go there every evening to try out different dishes.

One evening, as he was eating, Jake thought the staff seemed a little ³ _____. They were polite to him, but they didn't seem as relaxed as usual, and one of the waiters looked really angry. Jake didn't pay much attention – after all, nobody is bright and cheerful all the time – but a little while later, he thought he heard raised voices in the kitchen. Soon after, there was yelling, but more alarmingly, a lot of smoke coming from the kitchen. Jake was ⁴ _____ because he couldn't understand what they were saying, but the message soon became clear – the restaurant was on fire and they had to get out fast! While the staff battled in vain to put out the fire, Jake and the other customers looked on from a safe distance, most of them too ⁵ _____ to even speak.

The following day, they learned that one of the waiters had thrown a pan of hot oil across the kitchen, and that was what had caused the fire. Everyone was shocked when they saw the damage – there was nothing left of the restaurant – but they were all ⁶ _____ to hear that there were no injuries.



GRAMMAR

Question forms

A Reorder the words to make questions.

- 1 where / could / nearest / is / the / you / me / tell / bank
_____?
- 2 is / your / name / I / ask / what / can
_____?
- 3 are / what / about / you / thinking
_____?
- 4 there / you / happened / what / when / got
_____?
- 5 meal / the / you / like / didn't / about / what
_____?
- 6 today / is / the / class / taking / who
_____?
- 7 know / you / do / lives / he / where
_____?
- 8 that / you / repeating / mind / would
_____?

B Rewrite the direct questions as indirect questions.

- 1 When is the test?
Could you tell me when _____?
- 2 What is your name?
Do you mind telling _____?
- 3 How old are you?
Can I ask you _____?
- 4 Where do we have to go?
Do you know _____?
- 5 Where do I sign my name, please?
Excuse me. Could you tell me _____?
- 6 Please sit down over there.
Would you mind _____?
- 7 What is your address?
Can I ask you _____?
- 8 What time is it?
Do you know _____?

C Complete the questions with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

- 1 You must be joking! Why _____
(you / not tell) me this before?
- 2 What _____ (you / talk / about)?
I finished it last week!
- 3 Can you tell me what _____
(happen / yesterday)?
- 4 _____ (you / know) the
manager personally?
- 5 So, you said your vacation wasn't great – what _____
(you / not / like) about it?
- 6 You're not from here, are you? Where _____
(you / grow up)?
- 7 Who _____ (you / talk / to)
outside earlier?
- 8 _____ (who / you / go) to Brussels
with tomorrow?

PRONUNCIATION

Intonation in yes/no and wh- questions



A Circle the arrows to predict which intonation will be used in each question. Then listen and check.

- 1 Do you need any help with your bags? [↗] / [↘]
- 2 What time would you like to meet? [↗] / [↘]
- 3 Do you want anything else to eat? [↗] / [↘]
- 4 What seems to be the problem? [↗] / [↘]
- 5 How long have you been living at your current address? [↗] / [↘]
- 6 Are you ready to go? [↗] / [↘]
- 7 Have you asked her about it? [↗] / [↘]
- 8 How much do I owe you? [↗] / [↘]



B Listen again and repeat.



GRAMMAR

Tense review

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 What *were you doing* / *did you do* between three and five o'clock yesterday?
- 2 I made sure *I'd* / *I've* done all the housework before I left this morning.
- 3 Apparently, *he works* / *he's working* this Saturday so he can't come.
- 4 Sorry, I can't stop – I *have to* / *had to* pick the kids up in half an hour.
- 5 I met her while I *was traveling* / *had traveled* around South-East Asia.
- 6 You aren't going to believe this – *I've* / *I'd* passed all my exams! Isn't that great?
- 7 Conditions were terrible – it was freezing cold and it *rained* / *was raining* heavily.
- 8 I *grew* / *have grown* up in France, but strangely I've never been to Paris.

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use contractions where possible.

close finish leave live see sell out

- 1 This is ridiculous – I can't believe he _____ the report yet!
- 2 I _____ just _____ the house when the phone rang.
- 3 Apparently, all of the tickets _____ by the time she got there.
- 4 We'd better hurry up – the store _____ at 4 pm on Sundays.
- 5 Actually, I _____ him on Friday – you should come along.
- 6 I _____ in New York for eight years, but never went to the Empire State Building.

C Complete the interview with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions where possible.

Interviewer: So would you say you ¹ _____ (face) a lot of challenges in your life up until now? What was your childhood like, for example?

Joe: Well, actually – something pretty crazy happened to me while I was growing up. My parents came to get me from school one day and told me that our house ² _____ (burn) down – there was nothing left of it. I was nine years old. That was quite a challenge.

Interviewer: Wow! That must have been awful. It ³ _____ (sound) like a devastating experience, especially for someone so young.

Joe: Yes but, in a funny way, I think I was young enough to get over it – it would be much worse to go through that now.

Interviewer: I see. Apart from that one extreme event, was your childhood a happy one?

Joe: Let me think ... Yes, I ⁴ _____ (have) a happy childhood. Things got a little difficult later, though. I ⁵ _____ (not be) very happy in college, so I left. That was really tough because I ⁶ _____ (look) for a job for at least six months before I found one. But I think I ⁷ _____ (go) through my biggest challenge right now, actually. It isn't easy getting started in my profession – especially when you're a foreigner.

Interviewer: No, I guess it isn't. I ⁸ _____ (not think) about that. Good point.





VOCABULARY

Personality adjectives; Noun suffixes

A Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–8) to the endings (a–h). Use the adjectives in **bold** to help you.

- 1 Elias is so **stubborn**! He can ... _____
 - 2 The manager is pretty **optimistic** about the target. He thinks ... _____
 - 3 Don't be so **self-centered**. You should ... _____
 - 4 He is talented, but he's **arrogant** too. He ... _____
 - 5 She's incredibly **witty** actually. After five minutes with her, I ... _____
 - 6 I worry about Kelly being so **naïve**. I'm afraid ... _____
 - 7 I think I'm an **open-minded** person – I'm always ready ... _____
 - 8 Freya is very **down-to-earth**. You'd never know ... _____
- a is always telling people how great he is.
 - b people will hurt her feelings.
 - c that she was rich.
 - d never admit when he's wrong.
 - e think about others for a change.
 - f to hear different viewpoints.
 - g the team should reach it by July.
 - h can't stop laughing.

B Complete the sentences with the noun form of the adjectives in the box.

arrogant confident determined different loyal
optimistic responsible stubborn

- 1 I wish I had had the _____ to speak up when I see something like that.
- 2 His _____ when he was talking about his success was very annoying.
- 3 The team's _____ paid off in the end when they got the victory they needed.
- 4 When everything started to go wrong, Carl began to lose some of his natural _____.
- 5 It is the company's goal to encourage brand _____ so that you keep buying their products.
- 6 I'm sorry, but the break-in is your fault. It was your _____ to make sure the office was locked up.
- 7 Can you tell the _____ between these two photos? They both look the same to me.
- 8 His _____ prevented him from apologizing and saving his job.

PRONUNCIATION

Connected speech: final consonant and initial vowel

A Listen and draw () to show the connected speech.

1.2

- 1 You can't always get what you want in life.
- 2 Alex isn't an easy person to get to know.
- 3 Actually, he's not at all like his brother.
- 4 Marco will support us whatever we end up doing.
- 5 Everyone at work has been really understanding about it.



B Read the sentences. Draw () to join the words where one word ends with a consonant and the next begins with a vowel. Then listen and check.

1.3

- 1 How far is it to your house – will it take long to walk?
- 2 My job is much better now that I work from home on Wednesdays.
- 3 He was generally thought of as lazy and disruptive.
- 4 I think I've done the best I can on this project.
- 5 I think it's important to talk to people we don't agree with.



C Listen again and repeat.

1.3

READING

A PREDICT Look at the title of the article and the pictures. What do you think these four famous people had in common?

B SCAN Read *Through thick and thin* quickly to check your answers to Exercise A.

C SKIM FOR MAIN IDEAS Read the article again. Choose the correct sub-headings (a–f) to complete the article. There are two extra headings you do not need to use.

- a Don't let failure stop you
- b Inspiration can strike when you least expect it
- c Physical strength can be beneficial
- d Discipline and training is key
- e Bravery will help you achieve
- f Be prepared to take new paths

D READ FOR DETAIL Read the article again and answer the questions. Underline the parts of the text that give you the answers.

- 1 What effect did Demosthenes's initial failure have on him?
- 2 What methods did he use to improve his speech?
- 3 How successful was Spielberg's first movie?
- 4 What was his first big break?
- 5 What was Lincoln's first occupation?
- 6 Which occupation led him to a career?
- 7 Why did Frida Kahlo change the way she dressed as a child?
- 8 Did she always want to be an artist?

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

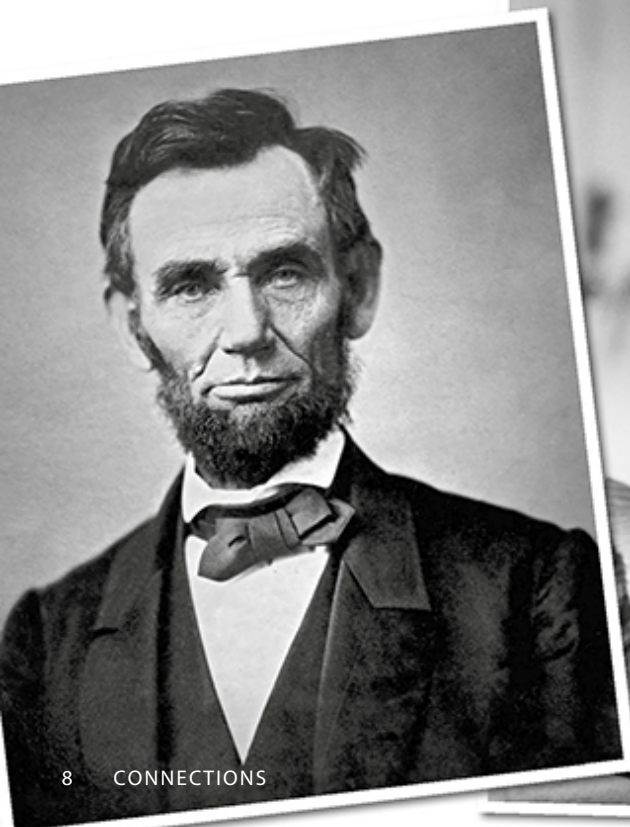
- 1 Which of the stories do you find the most inspiring? Why?
- 2 Apart from the four lessons highlighted in the article, what other things do you think are key to success?

Through Thick and Thin

When life gets too much for us, reading about people who have struggled against the hard circumstances of their birth and upbringing can put things into perspective. Here are four lessons from inspiring figures who never gave up:

1 _____

If you had a stammer, you probably wouldn't choose public speaking as a profession. Demosthenes – an ancient Greek politician – managed to overcome his speaking difficulties to become the greatest orator of his time. His first attempt at public speaking was a disaster, but criticism just made him more determined. He shut himself away, read a lot and practiced speaking day and night. It is said that he would fill his mouth with small stones and practice speaking with a knife held between his teeth to get rid of his stammer and improve the strength of his voice. All his hard work paid off: he went on to become one of the leading political figures in Athens.



2

Steven Spielberg may not have been born into poverty or suffered a physical disability, but his path to success wasn't easy. The grandson of Ukrainian immigrants, Steven was bullied as a child, and his parents' divorce while he was in high school was a further blow. He dreamed of being a movie-maker, but his first commercial movie made a profit of only \$1, and his first TV show was considered so bad that it had to be re-shot by someone else. A year later, he was given a second chance, and this time, there were calls for him to be fired. He admitted that if he hadn't then been given the chance to direct the movie *Duel*, he might have given up. Then came *Jaws* and the rest is movie history.

3

Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 to poor and probably illiterate parents. His mother died when he was nine years old and Lincoln was immediately put to work on the family farm. He had little formal education, but it is said that he would walk for miles just to borrow books. For a few years, he was a manual laborer and was said to be good at using an axe. Life was tough, but these years strengthened him. He then moved to the town of New Salem, where he tried a variety of jobs – store manager, postmaster, general store owner – mostly unsuccessfully. It was when he decided to become a lawyer and later to go into politics that he finally found his life's work.

4

The challenges faced by the world-famous artist Frida Kahlo started from an early age. When she was just six years old, she caught polio which left her right leg shorter and much thinner than the left – something she wore long skirts to disguise. Perhaps because of her illness, Kahlo dreamed of becoming a doctor, but her ambitions were cut short when, at the age of 18, she was involved in a serious traffic accident. Kahlo's injuries kept her in bed for months and left her in serious pain for the rest of her life. However, it was during her recovery that Kahlo found her true calling – painting. Although she was unable to get out of bed, she could see her reflection in a mirror opposite where she slept and, as a result, many of her paintings were self-portraits – a style for which she became famous.

Glossary

- illiterate (adj)** somebody who is not able to read or write
orator (n) somebody who makes formal speeches in public or is good at public speaking
polio (n) a serious disease that causes loss of control or feeling in your muscles
stammer (n) a speech difficulty where words or sounds are repeated

LISTENING

A You are going to listen to a lifestyle podcast recorded on a US college campus about a social issue in the UK. Make a list of the top five social issues (e.g. housing, lack of jobs, etc) facing your country.



1.4

B LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to an extract from the podcast and choose the best title (1, 2 or 3).

- 1 The effects of social isolation and loneliness on an aging population
- 2 Government introduces new strategy to tackle loneliness in British society
- 3 Top tips to help you tackle social isolation in your own community



1.5

C LISTEN FOR MAIN IDEAS Listen to the full podcast. Put the following topics in the order they are discussed.

- ___ The decision came about because of recent research.
- ___ The new minister will develop a strategy based on input from many groups.
- ___ British government appoints a minister for loneliness.
- ___ Give practical help to those in need.
- ___ Try to develop new relationships with your neighbors and classmates.
- ___ Young people are lonelier than older people.



1.5

D LISTEN FOR DETAIL Listen to the podcast again. Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- 1 The idea of a minister for loneliness ...
 - a is the British Prime Minister's most unusual idea.
 - b is unique to the UK.
 - c will definitely solve the problem.
- 2 According to the Cigna survey, the loneliest people in the US are ...
 - a 16 years old and under.
 - b between the ages of 18 and 22.
 - c 75 and over.
- 3 The minister for loneliness will ...
 - a talk to people who feel lonely.
 - b help charities which deal with loneliness.
 - c work with different organizations to solve the problem.
- 4 The first step to helping others is to ...
 - a use social media to reach out to people.
 - b take time to get to know people around you.
 - c start a conversation with a stranger.
- 5 Older people appreciate practical help because ...
 - a most of them can't drive.
 - b they find practical matters boring.
 - c it gives them a chance to communicate with others.

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Do you think the appointment of a 'minister for loneliness' is a good idea? Why/Why not?
- 2 What other ways can you think of to bring people together and tackle the problem of loneliness?

WRITING

A Skim the letter and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the purpose of the letter?
- 2 Who is the letter for?
- 3 Why does the writer begin with *Dear Sir/Madam*?

B STRUCTURING FORMAL LETTERS Read the letter again. Put the functions in the order they appear.

- ___ request for information
- ___ sign-off
- ___ request for a response
- ___ purpose of the letter
- ___ salutation or greeting

To: roboticsclub@email.com

From: ajkhatri@mail.com

Dear Sir/Madam,

¹I want to know a little more info about joining your robotics club. I was looking for a club to join and the projects on your website looked the most interesting. However, I have a few questions I would like to ask before I sign up.

²So first things first, how often do you get together and where? I was also wondering if the venue is fully equipped or whether I should bring any of my own tools or parts to the meetings. ³I also want to know how much I have to pay to be a member and how often. Lastly, are your members all certified in robotics, ⁴or do you let anybody join? I am studying electronics in college but am very interested in robotics and subscribe to several magazines on the subject.

⁵Let me know by the end of the week, OK – either by email or telephone. Thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

Arjan Khatri

C Replace the sentences (1–5) with their more formal equivalents (a–e).

- a or do you accept people with related skills?
- b I am writing to inquire about membership in your robotics club.
- c I would be grateful if you could let me know before your next meeting.
- d Could you also tell me if there is a membership fee and if it is a one-time or weekly/monthly payment?
- e I would like to know how often the club meets, and where.

WRITING PRACTICE

A PREPARE Read the task below and write notes about who you are writing to, what you need to know and what action you expect them to take.

You are interested in joining the local sailing club. Write a letter of inquiry and find out:

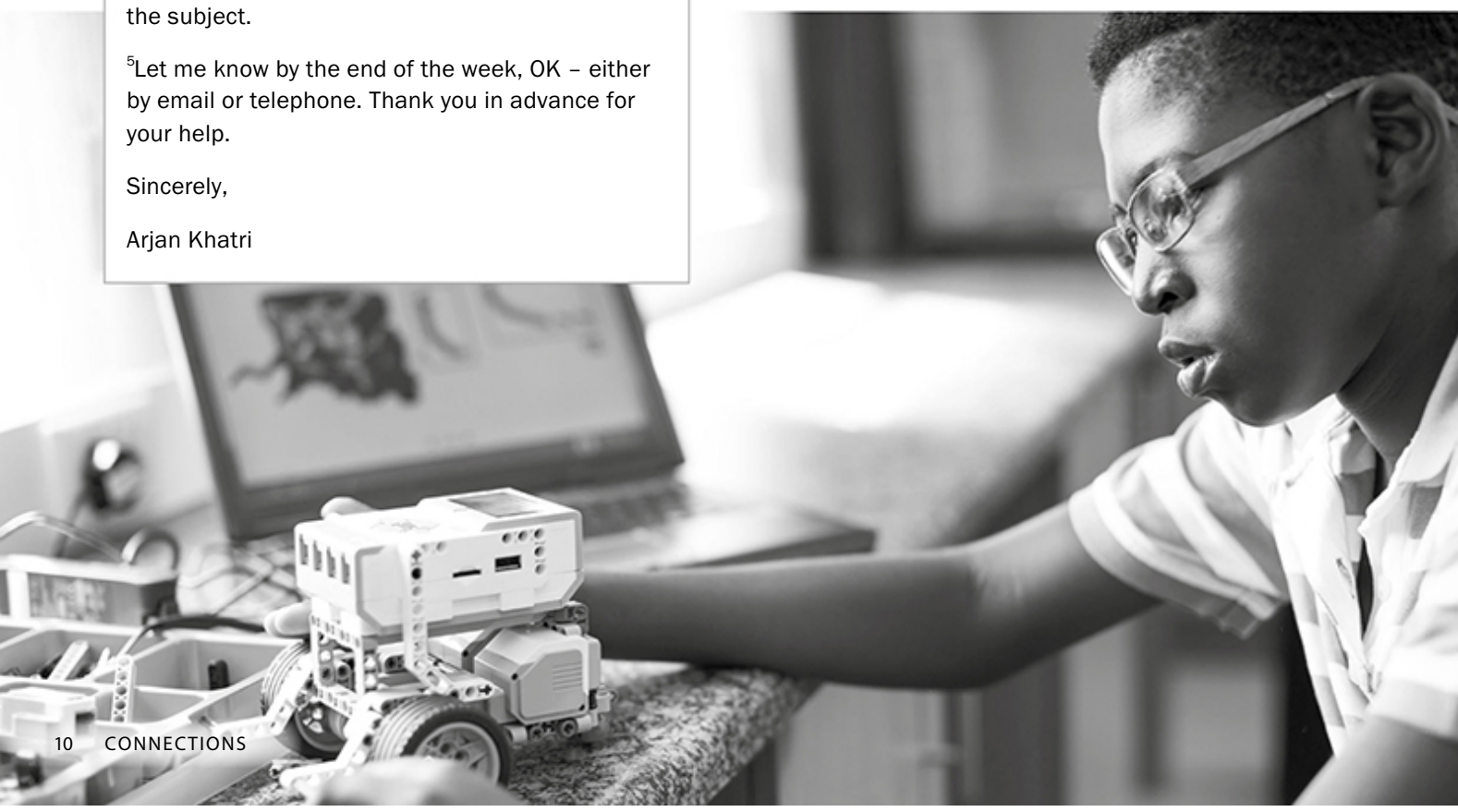
- when and how often they meet
- how much previous experience is necessary
- how the club ensures your safety
- what equipment you need.

B PLAN Organize your notes from Exercise A into a plan for a letter of inquiry.

C WRITE Write your letter of inquiry in 150–250 words. Use your plan to help you.

D EDIT Edit your letter. Check:

- spelling and punctuation
- all of the information in the task has been covered
- an appropriate structure/tone has been used.



VOCABULARY

Health and fitness

A Complete the article with the nouns in the box.

anxiety calories cholesterol depression obesity stress

Staying healthy as a student

BY EMILY FISCHER | OCT 15



When you are under a lot of ¹ _____ – for example, when you have a lot of studying to do – you need to make sure that you look after yourself both mentally and physically.

Mentally, you could find yourself suffering from ² _____, worrying about even the simplest of things. If left untreated, this could lead to ³ _____. Many sufferers are so unhappy that they find it difficult to lead a normal life and it can be incredibly difficult to overcome.

Physically, a lot of people tend to overeat, consuming far more ⁴ _____ than they can burn off. If this continues, it can lead to ⁵ _____, which has its own set of complications. Stress and overeating can both cause an increase of ⁶ _____ in the blood, which in turn can cause problems, particularly for the heart.

B Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 *Mental / Physical* health issues, such as anxiety and depression, can have serious consequences on your quality of life.
- 2 Not all *calorie / processed* foods are unhealthy, but many of them have added chemicals, salt or sugar which you might want to avoid.
- 3 The average *life / age* expectancy for women in the US is around 78.7 years, while for men it is a little less.
- 4 Giving up smoking greatly *levels / reduces* the risk of serious illness and, in fact, some health benefits can be measured almost immediately.
- 5 Keeping fit and healthy helps to slow the *aging / disease* process, as well as helps you feel younger.
- 6 This workout is designed for people with an average *lack / level* of fitness.
- 7 A little bit of stress helps us get things done, but if you *benefit / suffer* from constant anxiety, it can make it difficult to lead a normal life.
- 8 I'm actually taking my vacation a little earlier this year as I know I'll be *under / in* a lot of pressure over the summer.

GRAMMAR

Present perfect and present perfect progressive

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 I've *read / been reading* that book you gave me. I've only finished the first few chapters, but it's pretty good.
- 2 I've *been staying / stayed* with Jo all week because they're doing some work on my apartment.
- 3 I've *been losing / lost* five kilos already, but I want to lose at least five more.
- 4 Where on Earth have you been? I've *called / been calling* you all day!
- 5 Paris? Yes, I've *been / been going* there many times. What do you want to know?
- 6 I've *tried / been trying* to finish this project for well over a week now.
- 7 We've *been spending / spent* every summer in Portugal since we got married there 20 years ago.
- 8 We've *done / been doing* this for hours. Maybe we should take a break?
- 9 I'm really tired actually. I *haven't slept / haven't been sleeping* very well recently.
- 10 He *has written / has been writing* six best-selling novels in the past decade.

B Complete the sentences with the present perfect or present perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions where possible.

- _____ (I / finish) everything I needed to do for today. Can I go home now?
- Your hands are black! What _____ (you / do) this morning?
- I need to be careful with my diet. I think _____ (I / put on) a little weight since the summer.
- One good thing I've managed to do for my health is that _____ (I / give up) smoking.
- _____ (We / work) on this all week without a break. I'll be glad when we finish it.
- I wasn't happy with the service that company provided so _____ (I / stop) using them.
- _____ (Mia / bike) to work while her car is being fixed.
- Apparently, _____ (he / already / go) to the gym three times this week!

C Complete the sentences with the present perfect or present perfect progressive form of the verbs in the box.

break call clean finish go (x2) stay wait

- I can't play on Saturday because I _____ my leg!
- I _____ David all morning, but he isn't answering his phone.
- I _____ writing the report yet.
- We _____ to the gym for over a year now.
- Apparently, he _____ the downstairs bathroom, but not the one upstairs.
- We _____ for you since six o'clock!
- Phil _____ to Hungary three times.
- For the last week, I _____ at Tim's place.

PRONUNCIATION

Connected speech: present perfect progressive



A Listen and circle the sentences you hear (a or b).

2.1

- a I'm trying to reach him.

b I've been trying to reach him.
- a He's drinking too much coffee.

b He's been drinking too much coffee.
- a I've been looking at places to stay on the island.

b I'm looking at places to stay on the island.
- a They've been talking about buying a new car.

b They're talking about buying a new car.
- a We've been spending more time together as a family.

b We're spending more time together as a family.



B Listen and complete the sentences.

2.2

- _____ living in France for four years now.
- _____ working part time in a café.
- _____ eating a lot less junk food recently.
- _____ spending more time with her family.
- _____ talking about returning to the US.



C Listen again and repeat.

2.2



GRAMMAR

used to, would, get used to, be used to

A Are these sentences correct or incorrect? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

- 1 I'm still not used to living out in the country.
- 2 He didn't used to have such long hair.
- 3 We would to sit out on the balcony and talk all night.
- 4 I found it really difficult to get use to wearing contact lenses at first.
- 5 You'll have to be used to working longer hours now that you have your new job.
- 6 Being the youngest in my family, I soon used to being told what to do.
- 7 I've lived here for 12 years now and I'm still not used to driving on the right!
- 8 What would you do in the summer when you were a child?
- 9 I think I'm slowly getting use to such a long commute.
- 10 I'd always play soccer for hours after school in the park.

B Complete the conversation with the correct forms of *used to, would, get used to* or *be used to*.

Natasha: Is this you in the photo?

Dimitri: Yes. It's a little embarrassing.

Natasha: You ¹ _____ be so sweet!

Dimitri: Thank you. Wait a minute. Are you saying that I'm not sweet anymore?

Natasha: Well, it was a long time ago – I'm sure I'm not the first person to point it out to you! You must ² _____ it by now!

Dimitri: One thing I can't ³ _____ is the fact that I don't feel any older. I mean, I look at photographs of me and I think, 'I don't look like that, do I?'

Natasha: Oh, I ⁴ _____ that years ago. Now, I just don't let anyone take my photo!

Dimitri: You know, when I was younger, I ⁵ _____ often wonder what I would look like when I grew up. I sometimes ⁶ _____ imagine I would look like my dad. I guess I do as I get older.

Natasha: I know, right? People ⁷ _____ say that I looked like my mom – but they do now! It's hard ⁸ _____ growing older. Oh well – we can't change the aging process I guess.

PRONUNCIATION

Catenation: *used to*

A Listen to the sentences. Which sound is omitted in *used to* – /d/ or /t/?

- 1 He used to be a professional soccer player.
- 2 I'm slowly getting used to life in Japan.
- 3 You must be used to the food here by now!



B Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 I can't get used to doing everything on my own.
- 2 I'm not used to having to cook for myself.
- 3 My mom used to take care of things like that.
- 4 We always used to eat delicious food at family gatherings.
- 5 She's used to getting everything her own way.
- 6 Have you gotten used to driving on the right yet?





VOCABULARY

Adverbs of stance; Adverb + adjective collocations

A Choose the correct adverbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 *Naturally / Simply*, we all want to find a solution as soon as possible.
- 2 Five years ago, there were plenty of jobs. *Merely / Sadly*, this is no longer the case.
- 3 Social media has *undoubtedly / apparently* affected the way we communicate with each other.
- 4 I didn't do a lot at my old job. I was *naturally / merely* there to make the coffee and answer the phone.
- 5 She is a very unpleasant person and, *undoubtedly / frankly*, I don't want her on my team.
- 6 *Merely / Admittedly*, I made a mistake, but we're all human, aren't we?
- 7 Do you remember Sharon? Well, *frankly / apparently*, she's now married and living in New Zealand!
- 8 I'm sorry, but what's being reported in the press *merely / simply* isn't true.

B Replace the phrases in italics with adverbs from Exercise A.

- 1 *I accept that* I don't do as much to help the environment as I probably should.
- 2 *To be completely honest*, I don't like her attitude.
- 3 The money they're offering is *just* to keep us quiet.
- 4 *Of course*, we will let you know if anything changes.
- 5 He's just bought a Ferrari, *from what people say*.
- 6 *Although I wish it wasn't necessary*, I have to leave my job.

C Complete the email with the adjectives in the box.

concerned disappointed easy likely ridiculous

TO ALL DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

From Chang

In my mind, the proposal to ban personal use of the internet in the office is absolutely ¹ _____, and I'm bitterly ² _____ with the management's decision. Naturally, I'm deeply ³ _____ about the invasion of privacy that this might cause, but, frankly, it is ridiculously ⁴ _____ for a manager to see if an employee is spending hours on social media and, in such cases, to take disciplinary action. There is no need for such drastic measures and I think it is highly ⁵ _____ that the staff will react very badly to the new rule.

READING

A PREDICT You are going to read an article about self-help books. What do you think makes them effective? What are some of the potential issues?

B SCAN Read *How helpful is self-help?* quickly. Which of your ideas from Exercise A are discussed?

C READ FOR GIST Read the article again. Choose the best summary (1, 2 or 3) of the writer's argument.

- 1 People rely too heavily on self-help books these days.
- 2 Self-help books may offer some useful advice, but only you can drive real change.
- 3 The majority of self-help books contain very practical and useful advice.

D IDENTIFY ASSUMPTIONS Read the article again. Underline parts of the text that match the assumptions (1–5).

- 1 Taking someone's advice is more difficult than giving it to others.
- 2 Hearing about the similar experiences of others can be helpful.
- 3 A lot of self-help books are factually inaccurate.
- 4 Your current situation can affect what you can achieve.
- 5 People don't need self-help books when the country is doing well.

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Do you believe that self-help books can actually bring about change in people's lives? Why/Why not?
- 2 In the conclusion, the writer claims that more people turn to self-help when the economy is bad. Why do think this happens?

How helpful is self-help?

The self-help industry is still booming, offering support for everything from giving up caffeine to managing depression. But is it doing more harm than good? | By Daniel Edwards

When I was younger, change seemed much easier. If you wanted to get in shape, you went for a run. If you didn't like your job, you got another one. It's just common sense, isn't it? Well, to a point, yes: do something outside your comfort zone often enough and you'll soon get used to the discomfort. You may even become good at it. But as we all know, advice is always easier to give than to follow, and change can be scary.

Enter the quick fix – the self-help book. Over the past 20 years, self-help content has exploded, with books, blogs, vlogs, podcasts, all dedicated to giving advice. But whether the huge popularity of the industry proves it is effective is difficult to say. Can we really prove a cause and effect relationship between the book and the reader's happiness? Perhaps they started one title, found it didn't work and tried another. Perhaps other parts of their life – like their job or relationship – just got better. It's impossible to say for certain what led to their happiness.

However, good self-help books do give a clear picture of a problem and how to deal with it. At least you learn something, even if you don't follow the advice given, and it might make you more sympathetic to people with a similar issue. They can also be a source of comfort when facing life-changing experiences

such as a death in the family or a divorce. I think we can all agree that knowing how others have coped in similar situations can give you the strength to keep going. Also, they are undoubtedly cheaper than paying for a therapist or other professional help.

While some self-help content does provide good advice, many are, without a doubt, full of unscientific nonsense. I can see how a title like 'Think Yourself Famous' might be attractive, but in reality, we can't just get what we want simply by thinking about it. Another problem is that many of them don't consider social and economic circumstances. If you have the time and the money, a nice home and a loving family, then it becomes that much easier to make positive changes in your life. Whether the idea that it takes 10,000 hours of practice to master something is true or not, at least it makes you realize that some time and effort are required.

The boom of the self-help industry is driven by people's desire for quick solutions to difficult problems. It's also pretty interesting that we only seem to turn to self-help when the economy is bad. However, one thing is clear – whatever inspires you to make a change, only you can make it happen. Which, if you think about it, isn't all that different to how things used to be.

LISTENING

A You are going to listen to an interview about making lifestyle changes. Which of the following techniques do you think would help? Why?

- Log your progress in a written diary or online blog.
- Involve a friend or family member in your plans.
- Reward yourself with a special treat when you reach your goal.



B LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to the interview. Put the techniques in the order they are mentioned.

2.5

- ___ Use social media to log your progress.
- ___ Set realistic goals.
- ___ Ask friends and family for support.
- ___ Focus on one change at a time.
- ___ Make a detailed plan of action.



C LISTEN FOR REASONS Listen to the interview again. Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

2.5

- 1 People often fail to achieve their goals because they aren't ...
 - a detailed enough.
 - b motivating enough.
 - c challenging enough.
- 2 Many people struggle with fitness goals because they ...
 - a try to make too many changes at once.
 - b don't set achievable targets.
 - c can't fit them into their schedules.

3 Gudrun's kind of list helps her clients to ...

- a prioritize their goals.
- b track their overall progress.
- c clearly define their goals.

4 Many people avoid support networks because they ...

- a don't know how to explain their issues.
- b don't want to be judged by friends and family.
- c don't want to admit they have a problem.

5 Writing about your goals on Facebook will ...

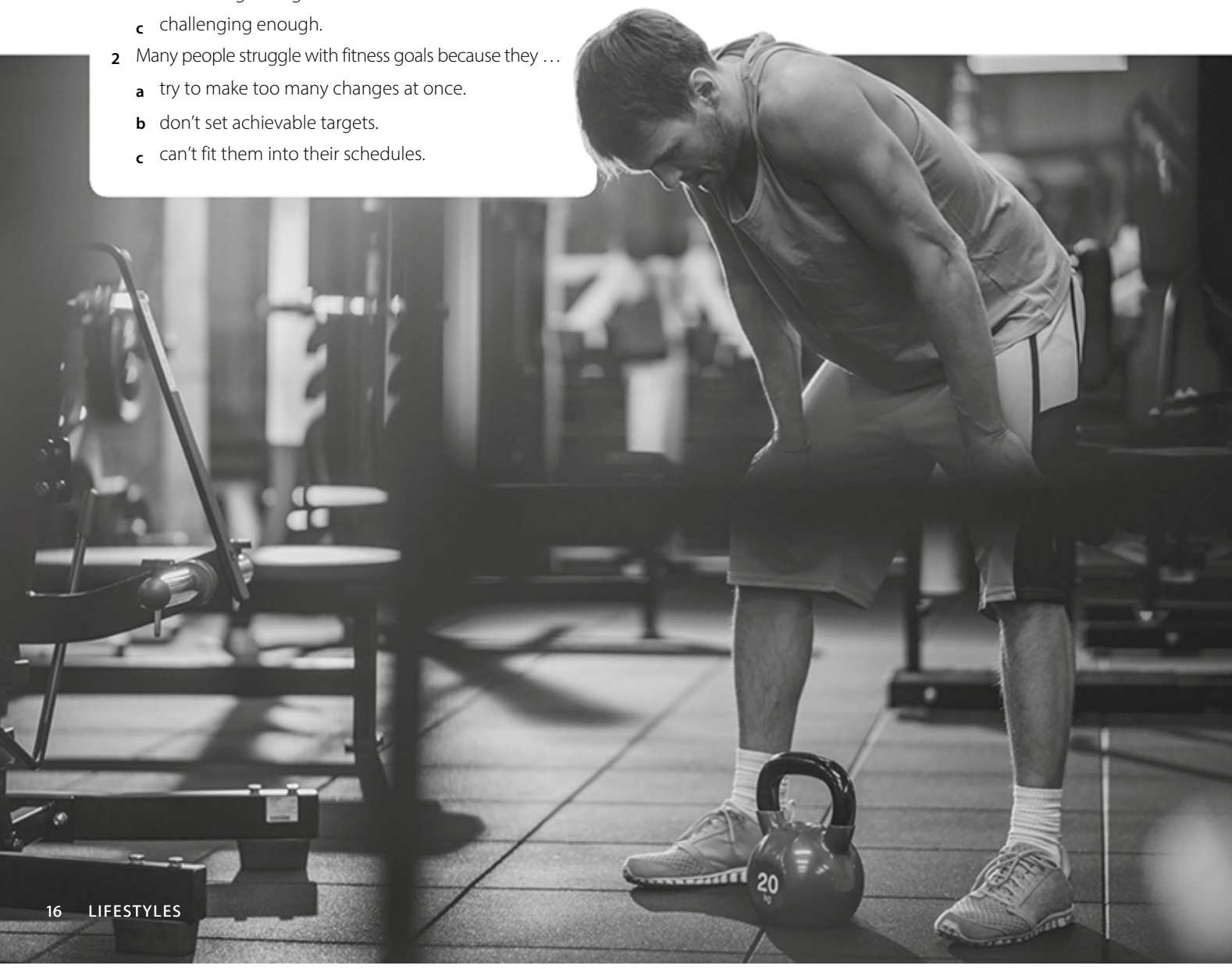
- a help you stay motivated.
- b mean you're less likely to fail.
- c earn you more likes and comments.

6 One of Gudrun's clients tracked his daily progress to ...

- a share with his family.
- b encourage others to do the same.
- c help him stick to his goal.

D REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Which of the methods discussed in the interview do you think would work best for you? Why?
- 2 What other methods can you think of that might affect lasting change?



WRITING

- A** Think about your habits when working or studying. How do you avoid getting distracted? Make a list of five techniques you use.
- B** Read *How to stop putting things off*. Were any of your techniques from Exercise A mentioned?



How to stop putting things off

The poet Edward Young called procrastination 'the thief of time' because it is the one thing you can never get back. Whatever excuses you find for putting off tasks, it always leads to worry and stress. We all do this at one time or another, depending on the difficulty of the task. But ¹ let it become a habit. Here are some tips to help you!

What's the problem?

Emotions are often the cause of procrastination. If it is fear or boredom that's stopping you from getting started, follow these rules:

- Take time to think about your real reason for putting off the task. Is there really a problem? Or is that just an excuse?
- If negative emotions are the issue, ² replace them with a can-do attitude. Do some physical activity. Believe me, it works!

Getting started

Once you've identified the problem, take the following steps to get started:

- ³ break a big task down into smaller stages that are easier to manage.
- Put it in writing! A written plan of action will give you confidence to see the task through.

Keep going

Now you've begun, follow these simple rules to keep working:

- ⁴ there are no distractions. Turn your phone off, or put it into airplane mode so you can't check your emails or go on social media.
- ⁵ any negative thinking now that you got started.
- ⁶ congratulate or even reward yourself when you complete each part of the task.

Job done

Congratulations! You got your work done. It feels good, doesn't it? I'm sure you feel more confident and you'll no doubt sleep much better tonight.

- C GIVING ADVICE** Read the article again. Complete the sentences (1–6) with the words and phrases (a–f).

- a Avoid
- b It's a good idea to
- c whatever you do, don't
- d Remember to
- e Make sure
- f try to

- D** Rewrite the advice using the words in bold.

- Making a plan before you start is always helpful.
Try to _____.
- Doing some physical exercise will help a lot.
It's a good idea _____.
- Try not to use your cell phone after 10 pm.
Avoid _____.
- Breaking tasks down into stages is very important.
Make sure you _____.
- Remember to reward yourself.
Whatever you do, don't _____.

WRITING PRACTICE

- A PREPARE** You are going to write an article giving advice about public speaking. Use the following questions to write some notes:

- Would you be nervous if you had to give a speech? How would you control your nerves?
- What kind of preparation do you think is needed before making a speech?
- What advice would you give to someone who has to speak in public for the first time?

- B PLAN** Organize your notes from Exercise A into a plan for an article.

- C WRITE** Write your article in 150–250 words. Use your plan to help you.

- D EDIT** Edit your article. Check:

- spelling and punctuation
- use of expressions to give advice
- appropriateness of ideas (e.g. Is the advice clear? Is it good advice?).

Glossary

procrastination (n) delaying something that must be done, usually because it is boring or unpleasant

GRAMMAR

Narrative tenses

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 I didn't want to stay for lunch because I *already ate* / *had already eaten*.
- 2 Sorry, I couldn't talk earlier because I *tried* / *was trying* to put my daughter down for a nap.
- 3 Fearing for his life, he got up, *packed* / *had packed* his bags and took the first train out of town.
- 4 The house was a mess when my parents showed up because we *had been decorating* / *decorated*.
- 5 Although I *wasn't studying* / *hadn't studied* very much, I still passed the test.
- 6 I arrived on time, *was knocking* / *knocked* on the office door and waited for a reply.
- 7 Conditions were terrible. It *was pouring* / *poured* rain and visibility was less than a meter.
- 8 We *had walked* / *had been walking* in silence for hours when Dylan suddenly screamed out in terror.

B Complete the sentences with the correct narrative form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 Sadly, by the time we made it to the airport, our flight _____ (*already* / *leave*).
- 2 I saw her get into a taxi just as I _____ (*leaving*) the party.
- 3 I had just finished work and _____ (*look forward*) to a nice quiet evening at home.
- 4 Looking in horror at his watch, he threw on his coat and _____ (*rush*) out of the house.
- 5 I was certain that I _____ (*lock*) the car, so I wasn't worried about anyone stealing it.
- 6 She said she was worried about me and thought I _____ (*work*) too hard recently.
- 7 Suddenly, Harry _____ (*remember*) he had left his phone in the office.
- 8 I _____ (*get*) ready for bed when I heard a noise downstairs.

C Find and correct eight mistakes with narrative tenses in the story.

When Andrew was walking to work that morning, he had a funny feeling that someone followed him. Although he turned around several times to look, he wasn't seeing anyone. But still, the feeling of being followed continued until the moment he had been arriving at the office. After a routine day, Andrew started to walk home and suddenly remembered how he felt eight hours earlier, because now he felt the same way again – he was sure he was not alone. He decided to vary his route a little. He went to the park and sat in the most open, exposed place he could find. Surely now he would notice if someone watched him. But, after waiting for about 20 minutes, he saw nothing unusual so he went on. When he got home, he was having one last anxious look around. No one was there. Entering the house and collapsing into his favorite armchair, Andrew wondered to himself ... did he work too hard for the last few weeks? Was he imagining things? Could there really have been someone following him? While he was sitting there trying to work it all out, his phone had rung and made him jump. His questions were about to be answered.



VOCABULARY

Descriptive verbs

A Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the pictures to help you.

crackling creaked crunched growled rumbled smashed



1



2



3



4



5



6

- 1 The firefighter _____ the window and reached inside.
- 2 The tiger _____ and looked as though it was going to attack.
- 3 The bridge _____ under my weight as if it was going to collapse.
- 4 We sat listening to the wood _____ on the camp fire.
- 5 The crisp snow _____ under our feet as we made our way up the mountain.
- 6 The volcano _____ into life, firing ash and lava into the sky.

B Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- 1 All we could hear was the sound of water _____ somewhere in the darkness.
a crunching b trickling c hissing
- 2 As Giles reached forward, the branch _____ under him and he fell to the ground.
a snapped b rumbled c crunched
- 3 The old ship _____ as it was tossed around by the waves.
a snapped b groaned c growled
- 4 The car _____ to a halt, narrowly missing the bus coming the other way.
a screeched b crunched c trickled
- 5 From the _____ in the long grass beside him, it was clear there was a snake nearby.
a hissing b snapping c crunching
- 6 Angry at the decision, I left the room, _____ the door behind me.
a groaning b creaking c slamming
- 7 The chair _____ under his weight as he tried to put the suitcase back on the top shelf in the closet.
a slammed b crunched c creaked
- 8 They sat staring at each other, the silence broken only by the occasional truck _____ past the window.
a groaning b rumbling c creaking

PRONUNCIATION

Dramatic storytelling techniques



3.1

A Read the story aloud using pauses, stress and changes in speed to sound dramatic. Then listen and compare your reading with the recording.

The snow lay thick on the ground outside, but inside, I was nice and warm and comfortable sitting by the fire. I was just thinking how relaxing this all was when I realized that I was going to have to go outside for more wood. Annoyed to be leaving the cozy fireside, I pulled my boots and coat on, stepped outside and slammed the door behind me. Outside, the wind was whistling through the trees which were creaking under the weight of the snow. It was cold but peaceful out there. I stopped for a moment and looked at the scene in the brilliant moonlight. Suddenly, I heard the distinct crunch, crunch, crunch of footsteps in the snow. I was not alone ...

B Practice reading the story aloud. Try to read it in the same way as the speaker in Exercise A.

GRAMMAR

Alternatives to *if* in conditionals

A Complete the flyer with the words in the box.

as long as as soon as in case provided unless



IMPORTANT ADVICE

CONCERNING BEARS

There are many different types of bears and the best way to stay out of trouble is to find out about which ones you might encounter where you are. Here are some guidelines ¹_____ you find yourself face to face with one.

- Don't ever surprise a bear. They don't like surprises and are likely to attack you out of fear. For this reason, you should talk, sing or generally make loud noises to announce your presence in the area, ²_____ you see a bear that hasn't seen you; in that case, don't make a noise – just slowly move away or wait for it to leave.
- Always carry bear spray. This is your best defense if a bear attacks. ³_____ you see a bear coming toward you, spray the area in front of you. This should stop it from coming any closer.
- Know the difference between bears. If you meet a black bear (and you are sure it *is* a black bear), it probably won't attack you ⁴_____ you make a lot of noise. But remember – this will only work with black bears. Other types of bears will probably attack if you do this.
- ⁵_____ you take these basic precautions, you should be able to survive a bear attack.

B Rewrite the sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 We'll miss our flight if we don't hurry up!

unless

We'll miss _____.

- 2 You can borrow the money but only if you pay me back next week.

provided

You can borrow _____.

- 3 Bring a change of clothes – it might get cold later.

case

Bring a change of clothes _____.

- 4 I'll be asleep, so only call me if there's a problem.

unless

I'll be asleep, so _____.

- 5 I promise to let you know when I arrive.

soon

I promise I'll _____.

- 6 If you follow these instructions, there won't be a problem.

long

There won't be a problem _____.

PRONUNCIATION

Intonation in conditional sentences



3.2

A Listen to the conditional sentences. Draw arrows to mark rising (↗) or falling (↘) intonation.

- 1 As soon as you get there, ___ send me a message ___.
- 2 You'll be OK, ___ provided you stay calm ___.
- 3 You won't survive ___ unless you stay hydrated ___.
- 4 As long as the wood is dry, ___ you should be able to start a fire ___.
- 5 Take a sleeping bag ___ in case you need to stay overnight ___.



3.3

B Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 Try to find a safe place for shelter as soon as possible.
- 2 Provided you don't make any sudden moves, the bear probably won't attack.
- 3 Unless you know it's safe, don't drink the water.
- 4 You'll survive as long as you remember your training.
- 5 Remember to take a map in case you get lost.

VOCABULARY

Phrasal verbs to describe problems; Dependent prepositions: adjectives

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 I would rather **put up with** / **talk over** the possible solutions before we take action.
- 2 Once you've **weighed up** / **figured out** what to do, the hard part is over.
- 3 Look, there's a problem and someone needs to **weigh it out** / **straighten it out**.
- 4 The team **went through** / **figured out** a terrifying experience and was lucky to be alive.
- 5 In my opinion, we need to **weigh out** / **put up** the risks before we set off.
- 6 I can **put up with** / **straighten out** cold weather, but I hate it when it snows.
- 7 Why don't you let someone else **talk it over** / **deal with it** for a change?

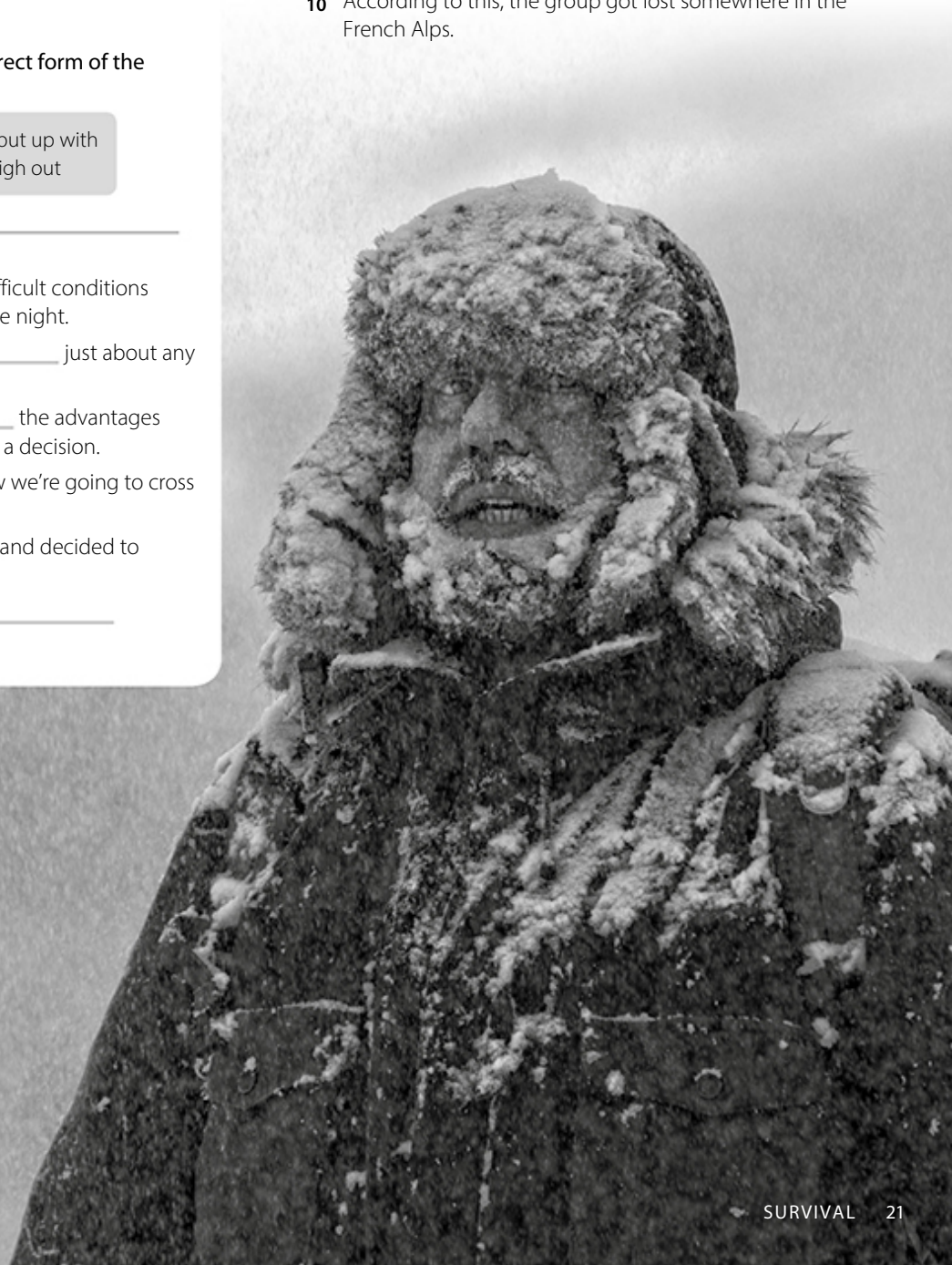
B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

deal with figure out go through put up with
straighten it out talk it over weigh out

- 1 A dispute started and I had to _____ before it turned into a fight.
- 2 We _____ the difficult conditions because we knew it was only for one night.
- 3 I know that I can _____ just about any survival situation.
- 4 We need to _____ the advantages and disadvantages before we make a decision.
- 5 I can't _____ how we're going to cross the river.
- 6 The team _____ and decided to return to the camp.
- 7 I don't want to have to _____ anything like that ever again.

C Are these sentences correct or incorrect? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

- 1 I'm sick about listening to him telling us how brilliant he is.
- 2 The company has stated that it is dissatisfied with the results.
- 3 It's very important to be sensitive of the feelings of others.
- 4 I usually get anxious about flying a week before I'm due to travel.
- 5 We were enthusiastic about the walk in the woods – until we heard about the bears!
- 6 Aren't you envious for Marco? He gets to travel all around the world!
- 7 To be honest, she should be absolutely ashamed of her behavior last week.
- 8 It seemed that the man wasn't aware from anyone following him.
- 9 I'm just so sick from him telling me what to do all the time!
- 10 According to this, the group got lost somewhere in the French Alps.



READING

A PREDICT You are going to read an article about a man who was lost in the jungle for three weeks. Write a list of the kinds of dangers you think he might have had to face.

B READ FOR GIST Read *Lost and in danger* quickly. Which of your ideas from Exercise A were mentioned?

C FOLLOW THE SEQUENCE OF A NARRATIVE Read again and complete the article with the sentences (a–i). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

- a Yossi, holding onto a piece of the raft, was washed over the edge.
- b At this point, they needed a plan that would eventually get them back to civilization.
- c But days and nights passed and Yossi realized he was completely alone, with little hope of rescue.
- d They had to kill monkeys for food, which Marcus wouldn't eat.
- e It took him two days to find the strength and courage to continue.
- f Yossi had been saving up to go to the Amazon for some time.
- g What he didn't know was that Kevin had persuaded a man with a boat to help him look for his friend.
- h But things were about to go disastrously wrong.
- i Then he had a bit of luck.

D READ FOR DETAIL Read the article again and answer the questions. Underline the parts of the texts that give you the answers.

- 1 Where did the group begin their trek?
- 2 What soon became clear as they trekked along the river?
- 3 Why did the group eventually split up?
- 4 How did Yossi lose his supplies?
- 5 How did Yossi survive the attack of a predator?
- 6 What bit of luck saved Yossi's life?

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 What do you think motivates people to explore the unknown?
- 2 What qualities does a person need to survive in a situation such as Yossi's?



LOST and in DANGER

Imagine being lost and alone in the Bolivian jungle. You're exhausted and have no supplies. This is exactly the situation the Israeli author Yossi Ghinsberg found himself in when he went missing for nearly three weeks back in 1981.

¹ ___ Discovering a lost tribe was the motivation for the trip, but as it turned out, there weren't really any left. Still determined to explore the jungle, he hitchhiked to Colombia, where he met fellow traveler, Marcus Stamm. They became friends and decided to travel to Bolivia together, where two more men, Karl Ruprecht and Kevin Gale, joined the group. They set off along the Tuichi River, but it wasn't long before they realized that they didn't have enough supplies and that the local villages couldn't provide all they needed. ² ___ He became weak from hunger and the group decided to turn back.

³ ___ The group agreed to build a raft and sail down the Tuichi River. Once they were on their way, Karl, who had suggested the plan in the first place, decided that he didn't want to continue because the river passed over dangerous rocks and waterfalls. He also told them he couldn't swim. This led to suspicion and distrust in the group, and they decided to separate and make their own way back. Karl and Marcus went on foot, while Yossi and Kevin continued down the river on the raft.

⁴ ___ In fast-moving water approaching a large waterfall, they lost control of the raft, which began to break into pieces. Kevin managed to swim to the riverbank. ⁵ ___ Miraculously, he survived the fall, but pulled along by the force of the water and smashing against rocks on the way, Yossi thought he was going to drown. He eventually made it to the shore, but now he had nothing; all the supplies had been lost with the raft. Glad to be alive, but terrified at his situation, he decided the first thing to do was to find Kevin.

⁶ ___ He found his backpack, which had been washed to the riverbank. Now he set off to find Kevin, thinking this would take just a few hours. ⁷ ___ Over the 19 days he was alone, he was constantly bitten by insects and on one occasion woke up to find a jaguar staring at him, ready to attack. He improvised, using a spray can and a lighter as a makeshift flame thrower to frighten it off. Worst of all, his feet were causing him terrible pain – they looked like raw meat.

Once, a plane flew overhead, but it didn't spot him in the thick jungle. ⁸ ___ They had been looking for days and were about to give up when Yossi saw their boat. He waved his arms and tried to yell, but he had lost his voice. By chance, Kevin turned around for a last look and saw him.

Marcus and Karl were never seen again.

Glossary

raft (n) a simple boat made by tying pieces of wood together

LISTENING

A PREDICT Imagine that you have been shipwrecked on an island in the middle of the ocean. How will you survive? Put these tasks in order of priority.

- ___ getting rescued
- ___ building a shelter
- ___ creating a safe space
- ___ finding food
- ___ finding water



B LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to the first part of the talk. How does the speaker prioritize the tasks in Exercise A?



C LISTEN FOR DETAIL Listen to the full talk. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Having a positive attitude will help you to survive. **T / F**
- 2 A minor medical problem could kill you. **T / F**
- 3 You must find a stream to have access to drinking water. **T / F**
- 4 A shelter will protect you from different kinds of weather. **T / F**
- 5 Avoid fruits and berries because you cannot tell if they're poisonous or not. **T / F**
- 6 The only way to attract attention is to light a fire. **T / F**



D LISTEN FOR DEFINITIONS, EXAMPLES AND EXPLANATIONS Listen to the full talk again and complete the notes with no more than three words or a number.

- Create a(n) ¹ _____ 'free from wild animals, rocks, spiky plants, etc – anything dangerous!
- Next step = water! Find a stream / collect rainwater from ² _____ or large leaves.
- Use ³ _____ to make shelter structure > use leaves for the roof.
- Food = fish or limpets – ⁴ _____ attached to rocks.
- Berry test:
 - 1 rub across your ⁵ _____
 - 2 touch to lips
 - 3 put in mouth > spit out
 No reaction = safe to eat!
- International distress signal = ⁶ _____ flashes of light.
- Use three ⁷ _____ / spell out a message with braches to signal for help.

E REFLECT Do you think you would be good in a survival situation? Why/Why not?



WRITING

A Read the short story and answer the questions. Underline the parts of the text that give you the answers.

- 1 Where does the story take place?
- 2 What is the main event?
- 3 What possible causes are mentioned?

B Read the story again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The writer went to pick up his mom while his family was making dinner. T / F
- 2 It had just started snowing when the writer left to go to the station. T / F
- 3 The writer's mom got into the car after putting her suitcase in the back. T / F
- 4 Hitting a patch of ice on the way home caused the car to skid into the ditch. T / F
- 5 The other driver helped them out of the car, then called an ambulance. T / F

C USING ADVERBS Complete the story with the adverbs in the box.

desperately fortunately heavily nervously
noisily slowly surprisingly violently

WRITING PRACTICE

A PREPARE You are going to write a short story about a day when something unexpected happened to you. Write notes about:

- the location
- the people involved
- the key events
- contextual details (e.g. the weather, time of year, etc)
- how the day ended.

B PLAN Organize your notes from Exercise A into a plan for a short story.

C WRITE Write your short story in 150–250 words. Use your plan to help you.

D EDIT Edit your story. Check:

- spelling and punctuation
- use of adverbs
- use of narrative tenses.

AN EVENTFUL NEW YEAR

Most of the family had already arrived for our annual New Year's Eve party and were ¹ _____ chatting and preparing food. It was my job to pick Mom up from the station and I'd decided to leave early, partly to get away from the noise and partly because I was worried about the drive. We live out in the country and the roads are narrow and bordered by shallow ditches. Driving around there is difficult at the best of times, but it had snowed the night before and I knew the roads would be icy. However, despite my fears, the trip to the station was uneventful.

Mom's train was on time, we hugged, and as I was putting her suitcase into the back, she got into the driver's seat. She isn't the best driver, but she also isn't the sort of person you want to argue with, so we set off back home, with me ² _____ keeping an eye on the road.

By now, it had started snowing ³ _____ and visibility was poor. Halfway home, we hit a patch of ice, skidded ⁴ _____ across the road and ended up facing the wrong way with two wheels hanging over the edge of the ditch. I was about to ask Mom if she was all right, when suddenly I felt the car begin to move. ⁵ _____, it rolled over into the ditch, leaving us hanging upside down.

⁶ _____, neither of us was badly hurt, but we were stuck. Terrified, I was ⁷ _____ trying to undo my seat belt when I heard a voice outside say, 'Are you all right in there?' It turned out that another driver had seen the accident and called emergency services. ⁸ _____, we didn't have to wait long before help arrived. A paramedic quickly looked us over, then we were driven home in a police car.

'You took your time. We were beginning to get worried,' said my aunt, when she answered the door.

'Sorry', said Mom. 'The trains were late as usual.'

Glossary

ditch (n) a long channel dug at the side of a road or field to hold or carry water

GRAMMAR

Future forms

A Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- 1 ___ a party tomorrow at our place. Would you like to come?
 - a We're having
 - b We have
 - c We'll have
- 2 The traffic hasn't moved for an hour. ___ to the meeting.
 - a We aren't making it
 - b We'll make it
 - c We're not going to make it
- 3 Mark ___ the doctor tomorrow about his back.
 - a sees
 - b is seeing
 - c will see
- 4 It still hasn't arrived. ___ the delivery company now to see what's happened.
 - a I'll call
 - b I'm calling
 - c I'll be calling
- 5 Both teams have a poor defensive record, so it ___ a high scoring game.
 - a won't be
 - b will probably be
 - c is
- 6 Don't worry, ___ you as soon as we get there.
 - a I'm going to text
 - b I'm texting
 - c I'll text
- 7 ___ tomorrow, because it's a national holiday here.
 - a I'm not working
 - b I don't work
 - c I won't work
- 8 The flight ___ at 4:20 pm on Tuesday morning.
 - a will be arriving
 - b arrives
 - c is going to arrive

B Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions where possible.

- 1 So my brother _____ (get) married in July and I have to give a speech!
- 2 I haven't booked anything, but I think we _____ (fly) into Paris first, then take the train to London.
- 3 We can't fly on December 20th; my semester _____ (not end) until the 21st.
- 4 I'm not around this weekend. I _____ (visit) a friend up north.
- 5 If you do the dishes, then I _____ (take) the trash out.
- 6 They're playing next month! I _____ (buy) tickets as soon as I get paid.

C Find and correct eight mistakes with future forms in the conversation.

Cheryl: So, that's it – we've graduated! What are you doing now, Dan?

Dan: I honestly don't know. It's just such a relief to finish! I guess I'm taking a few weeks off, just to relax and reflect on things. How about you?

Cheryl: I don't think we can afford to relax; I mean, there are so many graduates these days and not enough jobs. I've already planned ahead for a few days. I'll work on my resume tomorrow, then I'll go job hunting on Monday.

Dan: Wow, you're so proactive. You're putting me to shame! What do you mean you'll go job hunting? Isn't job hunting more of an online thing these days?

Cheryl: Well, yeah. I'm probably spending some time searching for jobs online next week, but I need some temp work first. You know, just to get a little money coming in. This student loan isn't going to repay itself!

Dan: Temp work? Like what?

Cheryl: Well, I read in the paper that there's some part-time work available at that new grocery store in town. You have to apply for the work through the job center. Why don't you come along with me on Monday? The work is going to start on the 14th.

Dan: No thanks. It's all a bit too soon for me. I need to chill out for a little while first. I don't have time to do that once I enter the world of work ...

Cheryl: Fair enough, I get that.



VOCABULARY

Noun + preposition collocations;
Nouns and verbs with the
same spelling

A Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- One of the advantages ___ studying in a foreign country is being able to experience a different culture.
- If you apply early, then you'll have a better chance ___ getting a scholarship, but the competition will still be strong.
- Another year, another rise ___ tuition fees. Something really must change.
- You need to be pretty tough to succeed ___ the world of business.
- Max also has experience ___ programming, so he would be an ideal candidate for the role.
- It's only natural to have anxiety ___ performing badly; we all suffer with that from time to time.
- Do you have a sec? I'd like to get your opinion ___ a proposal I'm writing.
- We're sorry to see you go, but wish you every success ___ your future career.

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. Use each word twice and make any necessary changes.

balance benefit challenge control
influence produce

- It is often _____ for new parents _____ a career and family life.
- The organic _____ grown on the farm has many health _____.
- The owner of the soccer team _____ the manager's decisions. It doesn't seem like the manager has full _____ over transfers or tactics.
- It's hard for artists _____ truly expressive work and still make money. Not many artists in today's society have been able to strike that _____.
- One _____ of home schooling our child was that we could _____ what we taught her; we weren't bound by a school syllabus.
- I am a big admirer of Stephen Hawking. I feel he _____ society's perception of disability and he had a great _____ and impact on modern science.

PRONUNCIATION

Nouns and verbs with the
same spelling

A Listen to the pairs of sentences. Which of the words in bold are stressed differently when the form is changed?

- a You can **access** the building from both sides.

b My key card doesn't give me **access** to all floors.
- a They've just **produced** a new model of phone.

b All the **produce** is home-grown.
- a There's been an **increase** in sales this year.

b We need to **increase** our social media presence.
- a She's just set a new Olympic **record**!

b It's important to **record** all new vocabulary.
- a I think you should **challenge** the decision.

b I just need a new **challenge** really.
- a I didn't receive an **invite** to the meeting.

b Did you **invite** Alex to the party?



B Underline the stressed syllables in each of the words in bold. Then listen and check.

- We had to **reject** multiple designs before we found one we liked.
- There's been a huge **increase** in illegal downloads recently.
- Ellen can **update** you on the latest developments.
- The app allows you to stream or **download** content.
- They're currently offering a 10% **discount** on all airfares.



C Listen again and repeat the sentences.



GRAMMAR

Future perfect, future progressive and future perfect progressive

A Choose the correct options to complete the article.

Is climate change really a big deal?

The statistics prove that climate change is a very real problem. Based on the rate of temperature increase during the last century, we can predict that the overall temperature on Earth ¹*will be rising / will have risen* by 3.4 degrees by the year 2100. This might not sound like much, but it could have a serious impact on our lifestyle. Let's fast-forward to the end of the century and imagine what life will be like ...

In the year 2100, we'll ²*have been eating / be eating* less vegetables. How do we know this? Well, pests that attack plants normally don't like colder weather. However, if things heat up, then the frost-free season will extend, and this will cause significant damage to crops.

It is also likely that in around 80 years, we'll ³*be traveling / have traveled* to work equipped with both sunglasses and an umbrella. In 2100, weather patterns will have become so unpredictable that we'll need to be prepared for every eventuality.

Then there are the oceans. If you live in a low-lying city like say, Bangkok, then in 2100, you will probably ⁴*be living / have been living* underwater. That's because sea levels are estimated to rise by 65 centimeters over the next 80 years. The worst-case scenario would be terrible for any place that is currently at sea level, so I wouldn't plan a vacation in the Maldives around then. In fact, you might want to avoid the Maldives from about 2050, because people there will ⁵*be living / have been living* underwater since then. We can joke, but in all seriousness, this issue is not going to solve itself.

It gets worse. By the year 2048, the international treaty to preserve our most important continent, Antarctica, will ⁶*be expiring / have expired*. If this is not renewed, then the icy continent will be open to further tourism, development, business ventures and potentially destruction.



B Complete the sentences with the future perfect, future progressive or future perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- Oh, really? So where _____
(you / live) this time next year?
- By this time next week, I _____
(finish) all my work so I'll be lying on a beach sunbathing.
- Don't call me at 12 because I _____
(travel) and the signal is terrible on the train.
- At the end of this month, Lewis _____
(work) here for ten years.
- Do you think we _____
(still / have) English lessons in five years?
- There's no point in calling at six – everyone _____
(leave) the office and gone home by then.
- This time tomorrow, we _____
(watch) the World Cup Final. England had better win!
- I'm pretty sure that scientists _____
(discover) a cure for cancer by 2030.

VOCABULARY

Intensifiers

A Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- It is ___ believed that the temperature of the Earth will continue to rise, causing more and more extreme weather conditions.
a widely b especially c greatly
- Home computers are becoming ___ cheaper year by year.
a widely b significantly c entirely
- We ___ believe that a safe, healthy future is possible.
a undoubtedly b significantly c firmly
- That's not ___ true I'm afraid as there are still several coal power plants in operation.
a incredibly b greatly c entirely
- We will need to find new sources of energy – ___ when fossil fuels run out.
a especially b entirely c significantly
- A little more money would ___ improve my quality of life.
a greatly b widely c firmly
- Jonas is ___ focused on his work and will let nothing distract him.
a widely b incredibly c especially
- It is ___ true that the climate is changing at a faster rate than ever before.
a greatly b significantly c undoubtedly

B Complete the sentences with the intensifiers in the box.

entirely especially firmly greatly incredibly
significantly undoubtedly widely

- It is _____ accepted that the airplane is one of the most environmentally damaging means of transportation.
- She was a talented all-around athlete but was _____ good at golf.
- He was spotted at the crime scene, but police say he _____ denies being there.
- Magda is _____ a highly qualified and talented individual.
- Thank you for your response to our survey; it is _____ appreciated.
- There is a(n) _____ higher number of cars using our roads than five years ago.
- I like your suggestions, but I don't know whether it is _____ possible to put all of them into practice.
- No matter what you think, it is _____ difficult to imagine us putting humans on Mars any time soon.

PRONUNCIATION

Intonation with intensifiers



A Listen to each sentence. What intonation does the speaker use on the intensifiers in bold – rising (↗), falling (↘) or rise-fall (↗↘)? What effect does this have?

- I'm not sure that's **entirely** true.
- This is becoming **significantly** more important.
- This puzzle is **incredibly** challenging.



B Listen and repeat the sentences.

- Some items were for sale at greatly reduced prices.
- It's incredibly difficult to get anywhere during rush hour.
- It's becoming increasingly important to conserve energy.
- His proposal was entirely unrealistic.
- I firmly believe that I'm right about this.
- She's widely expected to win the tournament.
- It's significantly cheaper than buying a new one.
- It's been an especially difficult year for us.



READING

A PREDICT Look at the title of the article and the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you understand by the phrase 'smart homes'?
- 2 Which of today's household appliances do you think will have evolved into 'smart' devices by 2030?

B READ FOR GIST Read *Smart homes: living in the future* and check your ideas from Exercise A. Did any of the information in the article surprise you?

C IDENTIFY EVIDENCE Read the article again. Underline the evidence used to support the arguments (1–4).

- 1 Smart kitchen technology may soon become commercially available.
- 2 Solar panels may not be the only way to generate electricity from the sun.
- 3 Like smartphones, houses of the future could help monitor our health.
- 4 Despite predictions, smart technology plays a minimal role in modern housing.

D READ FOR DETAIL Read again. Complete the sentences with no more than three words from the article.

- 1 It's possible that household security systems in the future will rely on _____.
- 2 Experts predict that _____ in homes of the future will be part of a single, automated system.
- 3 It seems likely that robots will be increasingly used to perform _____, such as vacuuming and gardening.
- 4 To address the issue of _____, houses of the future may include solar-powered windows.
- 5 Security is an issue in smart homes as criminals could potentially _____ your appliances to steal your personal data.
- 6 The market for smart homes will increase by around _____ in the near future.

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 If everything can be done from home, how will that affect people's social lives?
- 2 Which of the smart household devices in the article do you think would be most useful? Why?

Smart homes: living in the future



You get home from work, parking your electric car on its charging surface. On your way to the front door, a security system checks who you are using facial recognition software. You enter, and sensors connected to your smartwatch measure your physical condition and automatically play music to suit your mood ...

Although this sounds like science fiction, smart homes like this might not actually be that far off. Kitchen appliances will be automated and linked into one system so that meals can be prepared and cooked remotely. Fridges will be able to monitor what food is running low and automatically generate a shopping list. In fact, one major electronics company already has fridges that can communicate directly with your local grocery store.

Robots will play a part, too. Many people already use devices, such as automatic vacuum cleaners for floors and carpets – and a similar robotic device may soon be mowing your lawn. In the future, human-like robots will be able to understand instructions and do many household chores.

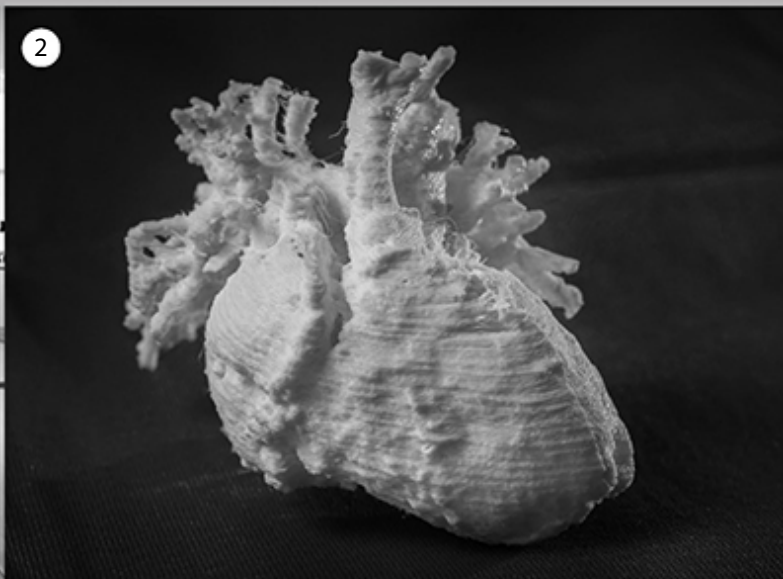
Energy conservation, health and security are all major considerations in building the houses of the future. Many houses already have solar panels, but in the future, power may be generated by solar windows – a development that one expert says could be commercially available within the next few years. As mentioned before, health will be monitored and the information made directly available to the resident. In fact, a 2016 report published by the National Association of Home Builders suggested that in the future, floors and stairs within the home will be able to monitor your weight, if that is a particular concern of yours.

The level of connectivity required for these innovations is already possible. So why is it that only an estimated 1% of homes now have full smart technology? Being connected is one problem, in the sense that various companies are competing with each other, and their systems are not compatible. If you want to add or replace a device, it must be from the same company that set up your system. Security is another problem: one internet company found that eight out of ten security systems were open to hacking. Someone could hack your fridge and get ahold of all your personal data. Finally, there is the cost, though as the technology develops, many devices may become cheaper.

Despite these drawbacks, market research surveys predict a growth of about 30% by 2020. The fact that many houses are now being built as smart homes from the start will probably help the figures – and leave future homeowners with no choice.

Glossary

sensor (n) a piece of equipment which reacts to physical changes such as heat, light, pressure, etc



LISTENING

A PREPARE You are going to listen to a discussion about future medical technology. Look at the pictures (1–3) and list the potential advantages of each.

B LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to the discussion. Were any of your ideas from Exercise A mentioned?

C IDENTIFY AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT Listen again. Check (✓) the ideas that both interviewees agree with. Write notes about any disagreements.

- 1 Technological advancements have improved the design and development of artificial limbs. ☐
- 2 Brain-computer interface technology requires complex, dangerous surgery. ☐
- 3 Nobody wants to expose themselves to high levels of risk, despite the potential rewards. ☐
- 4 It won't be long before scientists are able to 3D print organs and tissue. ☐
- 5 Private hospitals sometimes promote ideas like robotic surgery to get more customers. ☐

D LISTEN FOR DETAIL Listen again. Complete the sentences with no more than three words from the discussion.

- 1 Doctors first started using _____ to replace arms and legs thousands of years ago.
- 2 Patients will be able to use _____ to move their prosthetic arms or legs.
- 3 Dr. Scott compares 3D bioprinting to _____ because she believes it will never become a reality.
- 4 Robots are better at carrying out simple procedures because they don't feel _____.
- 5 Robotic surgical devices use small _____ to carry out operations.
- 6 Richard believes that the use of robotic surgery has led to _____ which have resulted in the death of patients.

Glossary

organ (n) part of an animal or plant that performs a specific function (e.g. the heart or brain)

procedure (n) a medical operation

tissue (n) the substance that animals and plants are made of

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Which of the technological advances which you heard about in the discussion do you think will be 'normal' within the next ten years?
- 2 Can you think of any other technological advances which might be made in the field of medicine?



WRITING

- A** Read the introduction to the blog post. What issue is the writer going to discuss?
- B** List ideas for and against the issue.
- C** Scan the blog post. Which of your ideas from Exercise B are mentioned?

About Blog Contact

Q Search

Online courses: The end of school as we know it?

¹ Their reasons vary – to get a degree, improve their job prospects or simply because they want to learn something new. ² They also offer a convenient way for people who have a full-time job to study on their own time or at their own pace. ³ They lack personal interaction and can leave many students feeling isolated. In this article, I will explore both sides of the argument.

Perhaps the biggest benefit of online learning is the flexibility it offers students. Anyone with a computer or smart device and a good internet connection can log in and study whenever and wherever they want. ⁴ Most courses also offer flexible deadlines, taking the pressure off students and arguably making the learning experience more enjoyable.

⁵ Most, if not all, connection between teachers and students takes place online, via forums, chat rooms and email – something that can make the whole experience feel a little impersonal. Arguably, it also makes it much more difficult for teachers to assess each student's strengths and weaknesses, let alone their personal interests. Education should be about more than just remembering facts and figures – it teaches us social skills.

⁶ While there are many clear benefits of studying online – indeed for some it is the ideal educational solution – it lacks the vital element of personal contact and, as such, can never fully replace the need for physical classrooms.

- D STRUCTURING FOR AND AGAINST TEXTS** Read the blog post again. Fill in the blanks (1–6) with the sentences (a–f).

- a** This is particularly beneficial to people who have to fit studying around full-time jobs or family commitments.
- b** On the other hand, many argue that online courses don't provide a complete educational experience.
- c** In conclusion, I believe that online courses should support, not replace, traditional classroom education.
- d** One argument against online learning is that it removes social interaction.
- e** These days, more and more people are taking courses online.
- f** Those in favor of online learning point out that courses are available at a very low cost.

WRITING PRACTICE

- A PLAN** Read the blog topic and write notes of arguments for and against.

The benefits of increased automation in the home far outweigh the drawbacks.

- B PREPARE** Organize your notes from Exercise A into a plan for a for and against blog post.
- C WRITE** Write your blog post in 150–250 words. Use your plan to help you.
- D EDIT** Edit your blog post. Check:
- spelling and punctuation
 - use of phrases to structure your argument
 - strength of ideas.



GRAMMAR

The passive voice; Causative *have* and *get*

A Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in the box.

add destroy donate fine publish solve

- 1 A report _____ last year that strongly indicated the factory was to blame.
- 2 Farmers claim that their crops _____ by the chemical and want it banned.
- 3 Climate change can't _____ by people alone – we need government support.
- 4 Over \$400 billion _____ to charitable organizations last year.
- 5 The company says that meat-free burgers _____ to the menu next year.
- 6 Many of the companies that were involved _____ previously for environmental damage.

B Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice, omitting the agent where appropriate.

- 1 The US food industry wastes 60 million tons of food every year.

- 2 Volunteers are supporting families in need during the food shortage.

- 3 The international community still hasn't solved the water crisis in sub-Saharan Africa.

- 4 The oil spill will affect many communities of nesting birds in the area.

- 5 Most governments around the world have banned whale hunting.

- 6 Hunters have poached nearly 10,000 rhinos in South Africa in the last ten years.

C Complete the comment with the causative *have* or *get* form of the prompts in parentheses. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.



EmilyB
25 mins ago

Hey! Long time no speak. How's the house renovation going? Have you moved in yet?



Dan
Just now

Not yet, sadly! We ¹ _____ (do a lot of work), but there's still a lot more to do. While we ² _____ (replace floors), we ³ _____ (put in underfloor heating). That probably wasn't the best decision we've made – we've had some pretty expensive energy bills since! After that, we ⁴ _____ (change all the doors and windows). Normally this is really expensive, but we actually got a pretty good deal on them. We also ⁵ _____ (have to fix a few holes in the roof). We probably could have fixed these ourselves, but it just seemed easier to call in the experts. At the moment, we're ⁶ _____ (put in wiring) for lights and sockets, so next week, we'll ⁷ _____ (finish off walls). We hired local businesses to help us with all the technical jobs, but I think we can manage the decorating. To be honest, I really like painting anyway. After we've moved in, we're going to ⁸ _____ (put in a swimming pool) if we can get planning permits. But that will probably have to wait until we've saved up some more money!

VOCABULARY

Green vocabulary

A Label the pictures with the words in the box.

compost heap double glazing
energy-efficient light bulb rain barrel smart meter
solar panel underfloor heating wind turbine



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

B Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in Exercise A.

- We have a(n) _____ on our balcony; we mostly use it to collect rainwater which we use on the plants.
- Good insulation and _____ help to keep heat in and save energy.
- I don't think we should rely on gadgets like _____ to monitor our energy use. We should be more conscious of this ourselves.
- Hopefully, a(n) _____ will encourage us to think more carefully about food waste as we can see what we are throwing away.
- There are alternatives to traditional energy sources. For example, a(n) _____ can help supply your home with electricity.
- If you put a(n) _____ in every room, you won't lose light, but you will use less electricity.
- We have _____ which we control by setting the thermostat to the temperature we need.
- If you have a(n) _____ fitted on your roof, you will be saving money and helping the environment at the same time.

PRONUNCIATION

Glottal stops



A Listen to the sentences. Underline the words in which the /t/ sound is omitted.

- It'll save you money, but take a while to pay for itself.
- We'd like to start right away.
- It'll take about a week to have it done.
- I'm going to get a quote for a smart meter.
- Don't worry, I bought a new light bulb.
- He sewed a button on the energy-efficient curtain.



B Listen and repeat the sentences.

- We've made a lot of changes to the house.
- We've gotten a builder to agree to come around later.
- I think installing a solar panel would be better.
- She doesn't see the need for underfloor heating.
- Do you want to buy a smart meter?

VOCABULARY

Describing areas of a city; Prefixes

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 Providing *housing* / *slums* for the growing population is going to become a problem.
- 2 I would much rather live in the *slums* / *suburbs* than in the city center.
- 3 This is a(n) *residential* / *industrial* area, so there are no businesses here, only a few stores.
- 4 *Rural* / *Urban* life has its problems; there isn't much public transportation, for example.
- 5 Before we reached our destination, we seemed to travel for miles through a(n) *suburb* / *industrial* area filled with factories.
- 6 Life in the *slums* / *rural* is very hard for people – there is no running water and sometimes no electricity either.
- 7 There are mostly banks and insurance offices in the *residential* / *commercial* center.
- 8 How do you like *urban* / *industrial* living now that you've moved to New York City?

B Complete the post with the words in the box and an appropriate prefix.

developed estimated happy led
populated possible priced urban

PRONUNCIATION

Words that lose a syllable



A How many syllables are there in the underlined words? Write the number next to each sentence. Then listen and check.

- 1 Living in the suburbs would be preferable to being in the city. ____
- 2 The building is losing a lot of heat, especially without double glazing. ____
- 3 Our energy bills are considerably higher than I expected. ____
- 4 House prices in the suburbs are actually very reasonable. ____
- 5 I don't mind where we live. Do you have a preference? ____
- 6 It was traditionally seen as a poor area, but these days, it's thriving. ____



B Cross out the syllables that are not pronounced in the sentences below. Then listen, check and repeat.

- 1 Do you have an aspirin, please?
- 2 What's the average time it takes to do a unit in your English business book?
- 3 This camera's expensive, but it has a lot of different features.
- 4 Everyone has a favorite song, surely.
- 5 My mom subscribes to several general interest magazines.
- 6 The seats are comfortable on this plane, but what's wrong with the temperature? It's boiling!

Finding the right place

In the part of town where we most wanted to live, it was ¹ _____ to find the kind of accommodations we were looking for, and anything we did find was incredibly ² _____ so we couldn't afford it. We were really ³ _____ with our current apartment because we had been entirely ⁴ _____ about the amount of noise there – the people who sold it to us hadn't said a word about noise pollution! We had ⁵ _____ just how badly this would affect us, and it turned out to be very hard to sleep at night, so we were forced to move. ⁶ _____ living didn't really appeal to us as the places we'd seen were ⁷ _____ and lacking in character – in other words, just street after street of tightly packed little houses that all looked the same. Then someone suggested looking in the old quarter, which had recently been ⁸ _____. Neither of us had been there for years so we went to take a look ... and fell in love with it immediately!

Richard Solomon

Poughkeepsie, New York





GRAMMAR

-ing and infinitive forms

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 You must respect the local customs. Remember **bowing** / **to bow** when you greet the manager.
- 2 Annie! How great **to see** / **seeing** you! What's new?
- 3 Take it from me; you won't **find** / **to find** more affordable housing in Norton.
- 4 With no progress by four o'clock, Patrícia suggested **to take** / **taking** a break.
- 5 He joined the department in 2012 and went on **becoming** / **to become** the manager before he left.
- 6 She's pretty angry with you, so I don't think **to call** / **calling** her would be the best option.

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

build chat drink fight imagine watch

- 1 Do you remember _____ with my ex-boyfriend in the club last night? Wow, that was embarrassing!
- 2 It's difficult _____ living anywhere else than New York. It's my forever home.
- 3 They keep _____ more and more housing projects in the area.
- 4 I gave up _____ coffee about four years ago. It wasn't easy at first!
- 5 Celebrities aren't committed to _____ climate change – they are just after publicity.
- 6 I wouldn't bother _____ it. I can't see how it was nominated for an Oscar.

7 **Driving** / **To Drive** just isn't an option I'm afraid – the roads are closed because of the snow.

- 8 Did you manage **to speak** / **speaking** to the landlord about the lock on the bathroom door?
- 9 I would **to pack** / **pack** a couple of sweaters if I were you – it's supposed to be pretty cold this weekend.
- 10 Oh, and don't forget **to pick up** / **picking up** some more tomatoes on your way home.
- 11 If you've finished **cleaning up** / **to clean up** the kitchen, you can give me a hand in here.
- 12 To be honest, I think I just wanted **to see** / **see** a little more of the world before I went to college.

C Rewrite each sentence to express the same meaning in a different way.

- 1 He won't tell me what's wrong with him.
He's refusing _____.
- 2 They filled up with gas on the way.
They stopped _____ on the way.
- 3 She let me listen to heavy metal in the car.
I was allowed _____.
- 4 They really don't want to work on a Sunday.
They want to avoid _____.
- 5 It was a very difficult climb, but they reached the summit.
They managed _____.
- 6 He said I could borrow his car.
He offered _____.

READING

A PREDICT Look at the picture and the title of the article. How do you think melting ice in the Arctic might affect the following?

- sea levels
- economies
- plant and animal life
- local populations

B READ FOR GIST Read *Arctic disaster as ice melts* quickly. Were any of your ideas from Exercise A mentioned?

C IDENTIFY CAUSE AND EFFECT Read the article again and complete the sentences using the causes in the box.

change in its chemical balance
coastal erosion
cost of extreme weather events
destruction of their natural habitat
erosion of sea ice global warming
rising sea levels rising temperatures

- Ice in the arctic region is melting as a direct result of _____.
- The _____ is gradually destroying the natural habitat of large mammals in the area.
- As a result of the _____, polar bears are being forced to look for food in local towns and villages.
- The _____ in the Arctic have encouraged grizzly bears to leave their homes in the south.
- Due to a _____, sea water is having a dramatic impact on the ocean's ecosystem.
- Many towns and villages by the sea are at threat due to _____.
- _____ are likely to lead to increased flooding in many areas outside the Arctic.
- The _____ will have a hugely negative impact on the global economy.

D REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- What kind of an impact do you think global warming will have on your country?
- Are the economic interests of a country more important than environmental concerns?

Arctic disaster as ice melts

No environment on the planet is changing as fast as the Arctic. Sea ice, glaciers and even the permafrost are melting because of warmer temperatures. This not only affects the physical environment – the wildlife, people and plants of the Arctic – but has serious consequences for the rest of the planet, too.

Sea ice reflects the sun's heat back into the atmosphere, and until recently, a balance had been kept. But global warming is causing the ice to melt, which exposes more ocean, which absorbs more heat, which melts more ice – and so on, in a never-ending cycle. This steady erosion of the sea ice leads to the disappearance of the natural habitat of seals and polar bears. As a consequence, animals are having to adapt to new environmental conditions faster than they are perhaps able to. More polar bears are seen on land and close to human settlements as a result, and in some areas, animals such as grizzly bears that are used to a warmer climate are moving north as the Arctic becomes less cold.

The whole ecosystem is at risk, right down to the smallest creatures. Sea ice is also important in the production of plankton, which is the main food source for many fish, seabirds and whales. Fish, particularly Arctic cod, are the main food source for seals, and seals form a large part of the polar bear's diet. Freshwater ice melting into the sea has the effect of altering the chemical balance in the sea water, which in turn can harm organisms: so due to global warming, the delicate balance of the Arctic food chain is threatened.



Arctic ice is melting faster than the snowfall in the winter months can replace it. The sea ice provides protection to coastlines from the destructive power of waves, but the disappearance of the sea ice will bring about coastal erosion and land will be lost to the sea. Already, some coastal settlements have had to protect their coasts with rocks and bags full of sand to try and reduce the effects of erosion.

The consequences of these Arctic changes will not be felt only in the Arctic region but will have a global impact. Rising sea levels will have an impact on coastlines in Europe, the UK and America, with low-lying areas seeing an increase in flooding. It will also affect temperatures and changes in climate worldwide.

As well as environmental and climatic consequences, there are also economic ones: for example, countries whose economies rely on fishing or tourism could be badly affected, while the cost of cleaning up after extreme weather events – which are predicted to become more frequent – can be enormous.

Now that the dangers cannot be ignored, let's hope that there will be a global effort to prevent matters from getting worse.

Glossary

erosion (n) the process by which soil, ice, etc are damaged by water, wind, etc

permafrost (n) a thick layer of soil which remains frozen throughout the year

LISTENING



5.5 A LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to a radio show about two different projects related to rural areas of Europe. Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to answer the questions.

- What is the main topic of the show?
 - encouraging people to appreciate rural life
 - problems faced by the elderly in rural areas
 - overcoming rural depopulation
- Who will benefit from the two projects?
 - older residents in rural communities
 - village residents and newcomers to the villages
 - mostly tourists
- What will both projects focus on improving?
 - traditional houses and hotels
 - local schools and businesses
 - the natural environment



5.5 B LISTEN FOR RHETORICAL QUESTIONS Listen again and check (✓) the questions used rhetorically.

- Who doesn't enjoy a challenge? ☐
- So how is this going to work exactly? ☐
- And what are you asking in return? ☐
- No, people had left – especially the young people, you know? ☐
- Aren't the young people always the first to leave? ☐
- So what changed? ☐
- And best of all? ☐
- Are people moving back to the village? ☐



5.5 C LISTEN FOR DETAIL Listen again and answer the questions. Write notes.

- What are some of the consequences of rural depopulation?
- How does Aldo hope to encourage people to move to Candela?
- What two things does Aldo expect in return?
- What kind of visitors come to Saint-Pierre-de-Frugie?
- What facilities are there in the village?
- Have the latest developments solved the original problem? Give reasons for your answer.

D REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- Which of the ideas you heard about in the interviews do you think was the most interesting? Why?
- Are there areas of your own country which have become depopulated? Is anything being done to stop that trend?

PRONUNCIATION

Intonation to show interest

- 6.1** **A** Listen to the conversation. What kind of intonation does Tom use in the underlined phrases to show interest: rise, fall or rise-fall?

Tess: Did you hear about Rob and Maria?

Tom: No ...

Tess: Well, they're an item!

Tom: No way. That's amazing!

Tess: I know. They got together at the party last week. It was a little embarrassing though, because Rob's ex-girlfriend was there.

Tom: You're kidding!

Tess: Hashtag *not kidding* ...

- 6.2** **B** Listen to the conversations. In which of the responses (1–6) does the speaker use intonation to show interest?

1 **A:** He was standing on stage ready to give his speech and he just ... froze. He couldn't say a word.

B: How embarrassing.

2 **A:** It's the first time that any company has launched a commercial flight into space. I mean, how cool!

B: Interesting.

3 **A:** I can't believe they won't give me a refund because I'd opened the packaging.

B: That's ridiculous.

4 **A:** I can't believe it! We've won! We've won the lottery – look, all six numbers!

B: That's amazing.

5 **A:** The traffic was absolutely terrible, then it started raining. That turned into a hurricane! Then, to top it all off, the car broke down. It was the worst few hours of my life.

B: What a nightmare.

6 **A:** Have you seen the score? The Orlando Lions are leading 4-0!

B: You're joking.

- 6.3** **C** Listen to the interested responses in Exercise B again and repeat.

VOCABULARY

Education

- A** Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–6) to the endings (a–f).

- 1 She goes to a boarding school and _____
 - 2 Subjects like math and history are required _____
 - 3 Not everybody wants to go into higher education _____
 - 4 She went to a very expensive private school _____
 - 5 They lived near a very good public school _____
 - 6 There were some unusual subjects in the curriculum _____
- a so they didn't have to pay for their children's education.
 - b with fees of \$36,000 a year.
 - c which you don't find at many schools.
 - d until the age of 16 when you can choose what to focus on.
 - e after they leave high school.
 - f only sees her family during school holidays.

- B** Complete the interview with the words in the box.

campus graduate high lectures (x2)
seminars scholarship vocational

Presenter: So you famously dropped out of college. Can you tell us a little more about that?

Jo: Yeah, sure. Well, back in the 90s, I was studying for a degree in business management at New York University. I'd actually earned a ¹ _____ to study there based on my academic performance in ² _____ school. My grades meant I could pretty much choose which college to go to, but NYU was the only university that offered to pay for part of my tuition – so they seemed like a good option.

Presenter: Absolutely! NYU is a great university, too. The ³ _____ is right in the heart of Greenwich Village, isn't it?

Jo: Yes, that's right. Every morning, on my way to ⁴ _____, I'd walk through Washington Square Park and past its famous marble arch ... it was definitely an inspiring place to study, that's for sure.

Presenter: Did you enjoy the ⁵ _____?

Jo: Uh, yes. They were interesting, but actually I found the ⁶ _____ far more useful. I used to love having in-depth discussions about the details of business management! Sad, I know ...

Presenter: Ha ha! Not at all. But, in the end, you didn't actually ⁷ _____? What happened?

Jo: No, I never finished. In our third year, we had to do a work experience placement. It was a chance to gain some ⁸ _____ experience and learn about the practical side of managing a firm. I spent three months working under Karen Barton at Barton Technology.

Presenter: Wow, I bet that was a great opportunity.

Jo: Yes, too good in fact. Karen felt I had great potential and offered me a job. That was six years ago and now I'm a partner!

GRAMMAR

Articles

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 There are some beautiful islands and beaches in *a / the / –* Philippines.
- 2 I'd say taking the subway would be *a / an / the* easiest way to get into town.
- 3 Look over there! There's someone flying *a / the / –* drone.
- 4 Some colleges ask you to attend *a / an / the* interview before offering you a spot.
- 5 I think *a / the / –* climate change is a bigger problem than most people realize.
- 6 I think *a / the / –* Japanese food is probably the best in the world!
- 7 Sorry, I'm a little busy. Can you just give me *a / the / –* minute?
- 8 Did you actually do *a / the / –* shopping this week? The fridge is empty!

B Complete the sentences with *a, an, the* or *–* (no article).

- 1 The Day of the Dead is _____ interesting tradition which we don't celebrate in _____ US.
- 2 It's my dream to visit some of the world's best historical sites, like _____ Pyramids of Giza or _____ Stonehenge.
- 3 Megan visited _____ new local hospital and told me it was _____ best she's ever seen.
- 4 We were staying in _____ Berlin because I had _____ job interview.
- 5 I grew up in _____ small town called Telluride near _____ Rocky Mountains.
- 6 I really love _____ music, but I like _____ sports, too.
- 7 Sorry, I'm a little lost. Do you know _____ way to _____ train station?
- 8 We left _____ River Nile and headed toward _____ Sahara Desert.

C Find and correct ten mistakes with articles in the text.

The Bullet Ant Initiation

BY LUCAS HERNANDEZ

PUBLISHED OCTOBER 15, 2019

There are many interesting coming-of-age traditions around a world, but few are as scary (or as painful) as the Sateré-Mawé Bullet Ant Initiation.

The Sateré-Mawé tribe live deep in an Amazon rainforest in Brazil. When boys in the tribe turn 13, they are sent into the jungle to search for the specific species of ant – the bullet ant. These ants are known for their particularly strong sting, which can cause the extreme pain for up to 24 hours.

Once the boys find an ants, they put them into a glove with the stingers pointing upward. You might think that just catching this highly venomous insect was enough of a initiation, but that's nothing! Each boy then has to wear glove for ten minutes!

A initiation can last months, with the boys repeatedly wearing the glove – sometimes more than 20 times. Your first reaction when being stung by bullet ant would probably be to scream, but the boys try to keep calm to hide their weakness – enduring pain is part of the transition to the manhood.



PRONUNCIATION

Intrusive /j/ sounds



A Listen to the sentences below. Notice the /j/ sound that appears between the words connected with a ().

- 1 The Sateré-Mawé tribe live deep in the Amazon rainforest in Brazil.
- 2 Once the boys find the ants, they put them into a glove with the stingers pointing upward.
- 3 Your first reaction when being stung by a bullet ant would probably be to scream.



B Draw a () between any words you think are linked by a /j/ sound. Then listen and check.

- 1 The ants have a venomous sting.
- 2 The age-old tradition of land diving
- 3 The second Monday of January is a special day in Japan.
- 4 These young adults then go on to celebrate at parties in the evening.
- 5 It's a coming-of-age movie about three young friends growing up together.
- 6 I often wonder what it would be like to be in the Sateré-Mawé tribe and do the initiation!



C Listen again and repeat the sentences.

VOCABULARY

Compound adjectives; Phrases with *make* and *do*

A Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Add hyphens where necessary.

bedroom date fashioned grown
known minute risk seeking

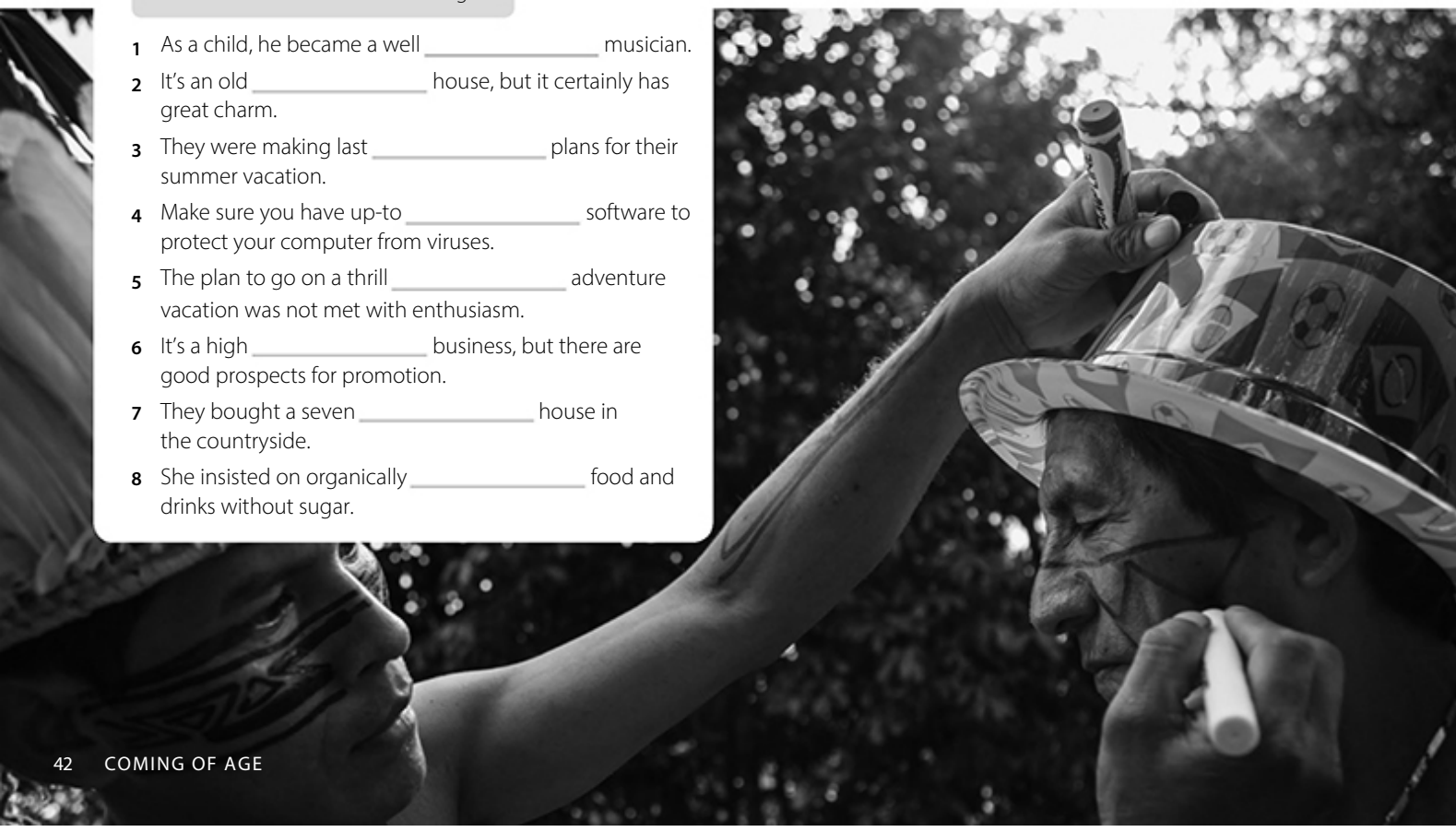
- 1 As a child, he became a well musician.
- 2 It's an old house, but it certainly has great charm.
- 3 They were making last plans for their summer vacation.
- 4 Make sure you have up-to software to protect your computer from viruses.
- 5 The plan to go on a thrill adventure vacation was not met with enthusiasm.
- 6 It's a high business, but there are good prospects for promotion.
- 7 They bought a seven house in the countryside.
- 8 She insisted on organically food and drinks without sugar.

B Rewrite the sentences with an appropriate compound adjective.

- 1 My commute lasts two hours.
I have a commute.
- 2 The trip is about 100 miles.
It's a trip.
- 3 Their children generally behave well.
Their children are generally .
- 4 As a singer, he is famous around the world.
He's a singer.
- 5 This movie is terrible! Will it never end?
This movie is !
- 6 I'd like to visit a country where everyone speaks Spanish.
I'd like to visit a country.

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make* or *do*.

- 1 You should have allowances for the fact that he's only 15.
- 2 a good impression at an interview starts with looking professional.
- 3 In the past, people without a lot of things we take for granted today.
- 4 It's a difficult situation, but I'm the best of it.
- 5 I wonder if you could me a favor?
- 6 Leave them alone – they're not any harm.
- 7 Everyone said their marriage would fail, but they're a go of it.
- 8 I wonder if we will ever away with cell phones. Maybe we'll invent something better!



The happiest days of your LIFE?

I hadn't thought about ¹ _____ much since I'd left, but on vacation last year, I found myself talking about my school days. I went to boarding school and, as it turned out, my experience was quite horrifying to the French girl that James and I were trying to impress.

What is a boarding school?

As the name says, 'boarding schools' are schools where students board, or live. Parents pay large amounts of money, believing that their precious boys will get the very best education and become awfully important. I say 'boys' because it was a single-sex boarding school; ² _____ lived at the school during the semester and only went home during the holidays.

How to fit in

Part of going to a 'big' school is learning to fit in. We 'newbies' quickly had to learn school slang – 'chow' was food, 'uni' was uniform and so on. There were certain 'traditions', too, including physical 'tests' that you might consider barbaric. One of ³ _____ was to be thrown into a patch of sandspurs. Another was to make new boys swing from one end of the dorm roof to the other, which, given how high up ⁴ _____ were, was actually pretty dangerous. In fact, just before I left, this 'tradition' was banned after one boy broke his arm!

A long overdue change

Punishment is another aspect of my school life that seems to shock people. When I was a boy, teachers would paddle you on the behind if you did anything wrong. Our Head of School even kept a paddle on the bookshelf in his office that we called 'Big Bertha'. As of 2018, corporal punishment has been banned in public schools in 32 states, but only New Jersey and Iowa have banned ⁵ _____ in private schools. Big Bertha is gone from my old school—most parents these days object to paddling—but there is still no law to protect every student in every American school.

Routine

At my school, we had classes six days a week – waking up at six in the morning and working through until dinner. After dinner, there was study hall for two hours. There were no classes on Sundays and we were 'free' to leave school grounds as long as we were in uni. The uniforms we wore to class included striped neckties tied tight, thick blazers and itchy 'worsted wool' pants (to be honest, I still don't really know what ⁶ _____ is). On Sundays, though, uni was a polo shirt with the school crest and khaki pants.

Glossary

barbaric (adj) violent and cruel

corporal punishment (n) physical punishment of someone by hitting or beating them

READING

- A PREDICT** You are going to read about boys at an expensive boarding school in the US. What do you think the main differences are between their school experience and yours?
- B SCAN** Read *The happiest days of your life?* Were any of your ideas from Exercise A mentioned?
- C PRONOUN REFERENCING** Complete the article with an appropriate pronoun in each space. What does each pronoun refer to?
- D READ FOR DETAIL** Read the article again. Are these sentences true (T), false (F) or is the information not given (NG)?
- The writer's friend James went to the same school as him. **T / F / NG**
 - The writer thinks boarding schools offer the best education. **T / F / NG**
 - The writer doesn't think the 'traditions' were violent. **T / F / NG**
 - Corporal punishment has been banned from all public schools. **T / F / NG**
 - Students could go elsewhere on Sundays. **T / F / NG**
 - School uniforms were uncomfortable. **T / F / NG**
- E REFLECT** Think about the answers to these questions.
- Would you like to go to a boarding school like the one described in the text? Why/Why not?
 - Should education focus more on preparing students for their future careers or how to think for themselves? Why?



LISTENING

A You are going to listen to a conversation about homeschooling. List the main advantages and disadvantages of teaching children at home.

6.6 B LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to the conversation. Were any of your ideas from Exercise A mentioned?

6.6 C LISTEN FOR DETAIL Listen again and choose the correct options (a, b or c) to answer the questions.

- 1 When did the two women last see each other?
 - a At least 12 years ago
 - b Before Cleo moved to Philadelphia
 - c At Cleo's wedding
- 2 How does Anya think home schooling will affect Cleo's children?
 - a It will have a negative impact on their job prospects.
 - b It will make it more difficult for them to get into college.
 - c It will mean they aren't taught subjects like music and art.
- 3 Which subject is Cleo's husband best qualified to teach?
 - a English literature
 - b Science
 - c Geography
- 4 How does Cleo ensure her curriculum is flexible?
 - a She hires tutors to cover certain subjects.
 - b She doesn't follow a mainstream grading system.
 - c She allows her children to choose what to study.
- 5 Why did Cleo take her son out of high school?
 - a Because he's shy and found it difficult to adapt
 - b Because she felt he wasn't getting the skills he needed
 - c Because he was treated badly by other children



6.7 D DECODING IDIOMS Listen to the extracts from the conversation. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Anya says that her daughter's busy schedule is affecting her eating habits. T/F
- 2 Anya thinks it will be difficult to cover such a wide range of subjects. T/F
- 3 Cleo believes that homeschooling teaches students to think more creatively. T/F
- 4 Cleo believes that most young people benefit from a college education. T/F
- 5 Anya worries that the conversation has started badly. T/F

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Which of the two viewpoints put forward in the conversation do you agree with most? Why?
- 2 Why do you think some people choose to home school their children?
- 3 Do you agree with Cleo that homeschooled children can still get a good education? Why/Why not?
- 4 Do you think children should be allowed to decide what they study at school? Why/Why not?
- 5 When was the last time you felt like you had 'bitten off more than you could chew'? What happened in the end?



WRITING

A What do you think are some of the reasons for the rise and fall in popularity of certain subjects in college? Think about the following and write notes:

- changes in the educational system
- job prospects related to different subjects
- lack of interest
- lack of qualified teachers
- peer pressure

STUDENT NUMBERS

Introduction

¹ ___ is to evaluate the results of a survey conducted to assess which college courses have shown the greatest increase or decline in enrolment, to suggest reasons for this trend and make certain recommendations.

Results

² ___ the results of a survey conducted in colleges around the country. It clearly shows a marked decline in law and education courses, with 11,000 fewer enrollments in each. ³ ___, languages have also suffered a significant decrease, given that numbers have been declining for many years.

⁴ ___, numbers for computer science have risen dramatically, as have those for business and management. This is partly a result of the new national curriculum which makes at least one science subject required, and partly due to the government's promotion of the sciences in education. ⁵ ___ in enrollment was in computer science which is seen as being most suited to the modern workplace.

Interpretation

While the rise in those taking computer science, management and business is a positive development, the decline in the numbers of students taking languages and education is a cause for concern. Education is vital to a country's prospects and more educators are needed.

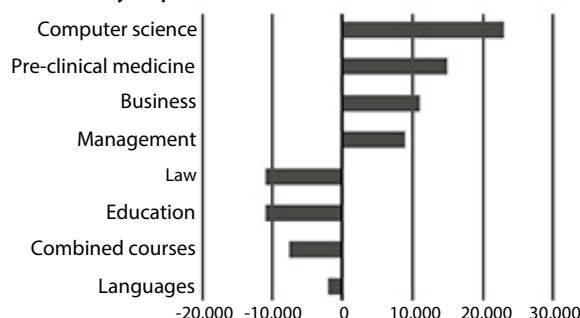
Recommendations

⁶ ___ that schools once again make at least one language required (as with science) and that more money be made available for education in the humanities. Schools encourage students to choose subjects suited to them rather than those that are currently popular or offer better job prospects. Some subjects are worth doing for themselves and form part of a complete education.

B Look at the bar chart showing the relative increase and decline in student numbers in certain subjects over a five-year period. Which subjects have seen the greatest decline? Which are the most popular subjects?

The biggest increases and drops in student numbers

Percentage change in number of students; top and bottom four over a five-year period



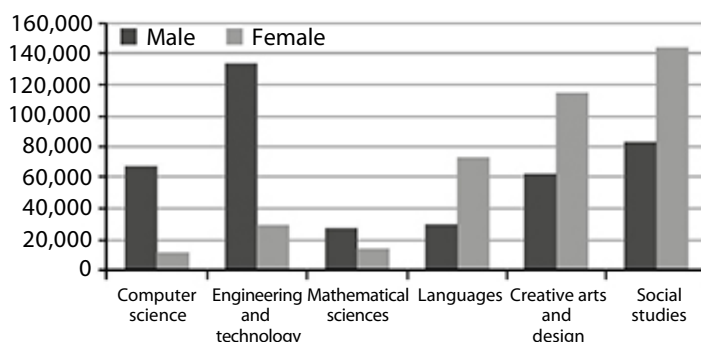
C DESCRIBING DATA Complete the report with the phrases (a–f).

- a In contrast
- b I would recommend
- c The purpose of this report
- d Similarly
- e The graph illustrates
- f The largest increase

WRITING PRACTICE

A PLAN You are going to write a report describing the data in the chart below and making recommendations about how to address the imbalance.

Subjects with the biggest gender divides



B PREPARE Organize your notes from Exercise A into a plan for a report.

C WRITE Write your report. Use your plan to help you.

D EDIT Edit your report. Check:

- spelling and punctuation
- report structure
- strength and analysis of ideas.

GRAMMAR

First conditional with different future forms; Unreal conditionals

A Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- What ___ if you win first prize?
a do you do b will you do c did you do
- If you ___, you won't meet the deadline.
a don't hurry up b won't hurry up c 'll hurry up
- They're going to start a community project if they ___ enough funding.
a will get b would get c get
- If everything goes according to plan, this time next year, I ___ in France.
a 'll be living b would live c 'm living
- As long as there are no more problems, I ___ by the end of the year.
a finish b have finished c 'll have finished
- OK, no problem. Just ___ me a call if you change your mind.
a giving b give c gives
- This ___ unless we all work together as a team.
a shouldn't work b won't work c might work
- If you need any further information, ___ our website.
a will check b check c you will have checked

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions where possible.

- Sorry, I _____ (give) you a ride if I'd known you were coming.
- If I were you, I _____ (buy) the tickets now – they always sell out really quickly.
- Well, you _____ (be) so tired if you'd gone to bed at a reasonable time last night.
- If I _____ (have) enough money, I'd build a house somewhere in the countryside.
- I probably _____ (go) to work for my dad if I hadn't gotten a job here.
- My commute would be much easier if I _____ (have to) change trains.

C Read the post and correct the mistakes in bold.



Douglas Bradshaw

3 hrs

As you know, the town council has achieved a great deal in the last year. In fact, I think it is fair to say that if we ¹**not taken** action, the community would have suffered greatly. It is certainly true that, if our members had not campaigned so effectively, we ²**did not have** a bus service today and our town would be completely isolated.

Similarly, several of our oldest buildings could have been lost if we ³**did not fought** to save them. Additionally, we ⁴**might don't have** a community center today if generous members of the community had not stepped forward with the necessary funds. So, well done to everyone concerned!

However, there is more to be done. We ⁵**could make** our town the pride of the region if we could. If we ⁶**had had** the support of every member of our community, we could transform our town into a popular tourist destination and thriving residential area ... and, needless to say, if we managed that, the value of each and every property ⁷**went up**.

If we all contributed, there is no limit to what we could ⁸**have achieved**. It is therefore in everyone's interest to come to our next meeting – date and venue to be announced soon. We look forward to seeing you all there.

Like | Comment | Share

VOCABULARY

Verbs to describe change

A Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- A new, 30-floor apartment building has been ___ near the subway station.
a demolished b relocated c constructed
- Our current site is too small, so we've decided ___ to the new business park outside town.
a to convert b to relocate c to transform
- The local council is ___ the disused factory into a homeless shelter.
a restoring b constructing c converting
- There used to be a multi-story parking garage on the site, but it was ___ two years ago.
a demolished b restored c converted
- The recreation center had fallen into disrepair, but it was ___ by a local team of volunteers.
a constructed b relocated c restored
- The redevelopment around the canal area of the city has completely ___ the area.
a demolished b transformed c converted

B Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

construct demolish extend
relocate restore transform

PRONUNCIATION

Connected speech in conditionals



A Listen and circle the sentences you hear (a or b).

7.1

- a If I'd known about the problem in advance, I'd have planned for it.
b If I know about the problem in advance, I plan for it.
- a I think the customers would've paid more if we'd priced it lower.
b I think the customers would pay more if we priced it lower.
- a I'd help if he asked me.
b I'd have helped if he'd asked me.
- a If we'd had more customers, we'd have survived.
b If we had more customers, we'd survive.
- a We couldn't save the business even if we wanted to.
b We couldn't have saved the business even if we'd wanted to.
- a It might have been better if we'd invested less money.
b It might be better if we invested less money.



B Listen and repeat the sentences.

7.2

- I wouldn't have eaten the fish if I'd known it was undercooked.
- If the concert had been cheaper, I probably would have gone.
- If they had been friendlier, we might have hung out more.
- The staff might have respected the boss more if she had listened to their feedback.

THE REVITALIZATION OF LARAMIE, WYOMING

Many major cities around the US have benefitted from revitalization projects – Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Nashville. However, some of the real success stories have happened on a much smaller scale. One of the best examples was the project ¹ _____ the sleepy railroad town of Laramie, Wyoming to its former glory.

Laramie was a 'tent town' on the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains until Union Pacific's Laramie Train Depot was ² _____ in the 1860s. Work with the railroad, opportunities in the sheep and cattle businesses and the opening of the University of Wyoming enticed increasing numbers of settlers to this frontier town. In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt established the Medicine Bow National Forest Preserve, which still attracts visitors to its million pristine acres.

By the end of the last century, though, historic downtown Laramie was in rough shape. Only two restaurants were still open, and many aging buildings were ³ _____. With no incentive to venture

further, college students stayed on campus and businesses went under. That all changed in 2005, when the Wyoming Business Council provided funds and assistance to create a Laramie Main Street Alliance. Their first step was to move a planned art exhibit from one building on campus to several public spaces downtown. The exhibit lured students off campus, exposed local residents to art and inspired Laramie's award-winning Mural Project.

For the project, local artists ⁴ _____ the walls of drab buildings with large-scale images reflecting the area's natural beauty and cultural heritage. As a result, visitor numbers increased, small businesses in the suburbs decided ⁵ _____ to downtown and new restaurants opened to serve their employees. The Mural Project's success ⁶ _____ to every aspect of the community's revitalization. The historic area now spans 30 blocks and boasts not only restaurants and retailers, but also apartments and a nonprofit grocery store that sells products from local ranches and farms.

GRAMMAR

Wish and if only

A Find and correct six mistakes with *wish* and *if only* in Alexis's comment.



Culture Shock

8 mins

The end of the year is a time for reflection. A time to think about your biggest wishes and regrets. So let us help you get things off your chest. Leave a comment below for your chance to win a year's subscription to Culture Shock.

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Alexis

20 mins

I wish I've done things a little differently when I was younger. If only I tried a little bit harder as a student, I would have gotten a much better degree. And that would have led to a better job. If only I do a job that I could be proud of, but I don't – it's just boring! To be honest, I wish people won't ask me what I do for a living because I'm ashamed that it's just ... well ... nothing very impressive. I also sometimes wish I've been braver with my life decisions in the past. I mean, I've lived and worked in the same town all my life. If only I would have the courage to try something and somewhere else when I was younger.

Like | Comment | Share

B Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- I wish I ___ someone who could help me get a job in the publishing industry.
a know b knew c known
- If only I ___ that I wanted an adventure – none of this would have happened.
a hadn't decided b haven't decided c didn't decide
- I wish those people next door ___ yelling at each other!
a stop b stopped c would stop
- If only I ___ a little more money, I could rent somewhere nicer to live.
a had b have c have had
- I wish I ___ travel with my job – just once a month would be nice.
a would b could c should
- If only we ___ all our money on that pizza, we would be able to get a taxi home.
a didn't spend b hadn't spent c wouldn't spend
- I wish the weather ___ nicer here – then it would be the perfect place to live.
a is b would be c were
- If only we ___ some warning that this was coming – we wouldn't have lost the business.
a had had b were having c have had



VOCABULARY

Three-part phrasal verbs; Compound nouns

A Replace the words in bold with the three-part phrasal verbs in the box.

come up against come up with
cut down on get around to get along with
keep up with look up to run out of

- 1 When are you going to **find the time to start** going to the gym?
- 2 We seem to have **used up all the** shampoo. Can you buy some more?
- 3 We're half-way through the project; we've **hit** a problem.
- 4 Is there anyone in politics that you **admire**?
- 5 We need to **think of** a better name for the product.
- 6 If you don't **stay informed about** the latest developments in this industry, you quickly lose out to the competition.
- 7 I don't **have a good relationship with** Lizzie. I'd rather not have her on my team.
- 8 I think it's important for all of us to **reduce** the amount of sugar we eat.

B Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 Car **parking / sharing** systems mean that the roads aren't blocked with cars carrying only one occupant.
- 2 Noise **pollution / level** is a dangerous or annoying amount of noise, often caused by traffic.
- 3 Community **spirit / life** is the feeling of togetherness and willingness for a community to work together.
- 4 It's common for communities in the US to organize a street **party / procession** for events such as the Fourth of July.
- 5 Food **banks / retailers** are non-profit organizations that distribute food to those in need.
- 6 A youth **theater / group** organizes social events and activities for young people in a community.
- 7 Facilities such as community gardens often rely on volunteer **workers / caregivers**.
- 8 A language **exchange / course** is when two speakers meet to teach each other their languages.

PRONUNCIATION

Two-stress phrasal verbs



A Listen to the sentences. Where is the main stress on the phrasal verbs? Where is the secondary stress?

- 1 We **came up against** quite a few problems early on.
- 2 You need to **stand up for** your beliefs.
- 3 I can't **keep up with** all these changes.
- 4 They **teamed up with** people from another company.
- 5 During the holidays, I like to **catch up with** my friends.
- 6 I **get along with** most of the people in my department.



B Listen to each sentence said in two different ways. Choose the sentence (a or b) in which the phrasal verb is stressed correctly.

- 1 I think you need to **stand up for** yourself a bit more. a / b
- 2 Who's going to **take care of** you if you're sick? a / b
- 3 We could always **team up with** one of the big fast food chains. a / b
- 4 I need to **take care of** my grandma; she's not doing so well at the moment. a / b
- 5 He doesn't really **get along with** his sister. a / b
- 6 We don't go jogging anymore – I just can't **keep up with** her! a / b
- 7 I **caught up with** an old friend from school last night. a / b

READING

A Read the definition and list the main advantages and disadvantages of this type of community.

co-housing (n) a community of private homes built around shared spaces (e.g. dining areas, laundry rooms, etc), in which residents usually share work (e.g. growing crops, taking care of children, etc)

B READ FOR GIST Skim *Alternative communities* and choose the best summary (1, 2 or 3) of the writer's opinion on co-housing projects.

- 1 They work for some people but are unsuitable for families.
- 2 They offer a range of benefits, especially to those who feel isolated.
- 3 They are a passing trend that cannot survive in the modern world.

C IDENTIFY SPECULATION Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why does the writer think co-housing is so popular in the US?
- 2 Does the writer think more OWCH projects will be set up soon?
- 3 Why does the writer believe some co-living projects failed?
- 4 Why does the writer think combining living and work spaces might prove unpopular?

D INFER MEANING Read the article again. Match the underlined sentences (1–4) to the implied meanings (a–f). There are two more options than you need.

- a They would probably take offense.
- b I couldn't think of anything worse.
- c I wouldn't want to do it again.
- d I had been rude.
- e I could think of worse things to say.
- f The people he talked to didn't like the implications.

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Would you like to live in any of the projects described in the article?
- 2 What do you think makes a successful community?

Alternative communities

Perhaps I should change the title of my article to 'Communities of choice', because every time I use the word 'alternative', 'I am gently but firmly corrected'. I think the reason why some people don't like the word is that it suggests dropping out of society rather than finding a way to fit in – avoiding the 'normal' way of life as if there's something wrong with it. I'm not sure I agree with this, but I would say that the term isn't quite accurate enough. Some of the communities I looked into were – ²and I'm being polite – impractical: living in treehouses, caves, underground and so on. So I'll focus on a specific type of alternative community – co-housing. It's a big trend around the world, especially in the US. (It seems as if Americans are always looking for life hacks, or new ways to manage their daily activities.). The movement, in one form or another, seems to offer a genuine answer to the problems of social isolation, community decline and urban planning which so many people complain of in modern society.

³Three years in shared housing as a student has somewhat colored my view of communal living, but I can see the attraction of co-housing for some. Co-housing systems are open to everyone, though groups of people with a common interest can start their own. Basically, the idea is that a group of people get together along with architects and urban planners to come up with a design for the community they want. This can mean starting right from the beginning with a new housing development or renovating or restoring existing buildings. Usually there is a common house at the center of the community where people can meet, cook, eat together, do their laundry and so on and a shared space outside for gardens and children to play in. Essentially, the whole area is designed to encourage social interaction.



One of the less conventional examples is the Older Women's Cohousing Community (OWCH). ⁴You could call it an old people's home, but I wouldn't if I were you, not when you're talking to one of its residents. These women look out for each other, and years of struggle to get the system off the ground has made them resilient. Here there are shared spaces – a garden, recreational facilities and so on – and they take turns working outside, cooking and cleaning. However, unlike more traditional communes, the women either rent or buy their apartments. Their hope is that many other groups like theirs will emerge, but how likely is this? It takes time, money (a lot of it), the cooperation of various local authorities and the kind of toughness not everyone has. But their energy and enthusiasm are infectious, so who knows?

Then there are the systems designed for millennials. Apparently, in New York the co-living business is booming – though several companies have tried to set up co-living systems and failed. My guess is that it was too much like living in a hotel for many people. Small apartments fully furnished – down to even the toiletries – around communal spaces are made available at competitive prices. Now some companies are combining the living space and the workplace into one. This may appeal to the sociable, get-ahead, young professional – they can make contacts, discuss business ideas and have a good time all in one space – but, again, I can't help but wonder how successful this will prove. Surely most people want to keep their private lives, well, separate from work?

Whichever form co-housing takes, one thing remains constant – for many of the tenants, communities like these help to relieve the feelings of social isolation they felt in the modern urban environment. While I personally wouldn't choose to call any of these communities home, I can appreciate the value they add to our society as a whole.



LISTENING



A LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to the introduction to a talk about urban development and answer the questions.

- 1 What was the topic of the previous talk?
- 2 Why are architects developing underground projects?



B LISTEN FOR ORGANIZATION Listen to the next part of the talk. Put the topics in the order they are discussed.

- ___ Solving a transportation issue
- ___ Repurposing an industrial facility
- ___ Housing an underground farm
- ___ Keeping things safe and secure
- ___ Creating an artificial climate



C LISTEN FOR DETAIL Listen to the second part of the talk again. Complete the notes below with no more than three words or a number.

Growing Underground

City: _____

Location: old underground _____

Main activity: Growing _____ and _____

Main advantages:

- Low ⁴ _____ and _____ consumption
- Constant temperature
- Low transportation-related pollution

Subtropolis

City: Kansas City

Location: an inactive _____

Main uses: offices and _____ premises

Main advantages:

- Constant temperature
- Saves money on ⁷ _____
- secure location

Bicycle park

City: _____

Location: Under one of the central _____

Main activity: Bike storage/parking

Main advantages:

- Saves space on the streets
- Protects bicycle owners from vandalism and ¹⁰ _____

D REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 What other uses for underground facilities can you think of?
- 2 How else could cities address the issue of overcrowding?

WRITING

A Skim the letter and answer the questions.

- 1 Why has the writer written the letter?
- 2 Who is the letter for?
- 3 What features make the letter formal?

B Read the letter again. Match the paragraphs (1–3) to their functions (a–c).

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Paragraph 1 | a a request for action |
| Paragraph 2 | b reasons for writing |
| Paragraph 3 | c what the issues are |

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you with regard to the Council's proposal to close the local library and to build more retirement homes on the site. While I applaud the Council's efforts to provide housing and care for the elderly, ¹*I don't agree* that it should mean the loss of such an important social institution.

²*I know* that local councils are under a lot of pressure to make cuts, and I am aware that fewer people these days use the library than they used to, but it would be a great shame to lose it completely. I have no doubt that if it offered more activities and educational programs for young children, more people would use it. ³*I think* the proposal would do more harm than good. ⁴*Can't you find* an alternative site for the retirement homes? The old office block on Church Street is due for demolition; perhaps this would be suitable for renovation into apartments. Local residents feel strongly on this matter and are organizing to oppose your proposal.

⁵*It is* in everyone's interests if you consulted local residents about this matter and gave their opinion a fair consideration. I look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Smith

C HEDGING Read again. Replace the phrases in italics (1–5) with the more formal hedging phrases (a–e).

- a May I suggest
- b I'm afraid I can't agree
- c I'm sorry, but I think
- d I feel it would be
- e I appreciate

WRITING PRACTICE

A PREPARE Write a list of issues in your town or city (e.g. graffiti, lack of housing, poor transportation links, etc).

B PLAN Choose one of the issues from Exercise A to write a letter of complaint about. Write notes and organize them into a plan for a formal letter.

C WRITE Write your letter of complaint in 150–250 words. Use your plan to help you.

D EDIT Edit your letter. Check:

- spelling and punctuation
- strength of analysis and recommendations
- use of hedging language.



GRAMMAR

Past modals of deduction

A Complete the article with past modals of deduction and the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

The disappearance of Amelia Earhart

On July 2, 1937, Amelia Earhart left Papua New Guinea in her aircraft and headed for Howland Island. However, she never arrived, and no trace of her, her plane or her navigator, Fred Noonan, have ever been found. The easiest conclusion to draw is that they ¹ _____ (crash) into the sea. In their search for the island, they ² _____ (get) lost and, according to most theories, ³ _____ (run out) of fuel before they could land. Suggestions that the unfortunate pair ⁴ _____ (capture) by Japanese soldiers are based on pure guesswork and have no supporting evidence. Some bones were found on a different island, suggesting that they ⁵ _____ (reach) land, only to be killed by wild animals or die from their injuries. Other findings in the area have led to suggestions that their remains ⁶ _____ (find), but each time, the evidence has been inconclusive. More recent examination of the remains can only conclude that they ⁷ _____ (be) those of a man or a woman, but we can't be entirely certain. The mystery remains unsolved, and the only thing we can say with any certainty is that it ⁸ _____ (be) a pleasant end for the two aviators.

B Rewrite the sentences in bold using appropriate past modals of deduction.

- 1 She hasn't arrived yet. **Maybe she has gotten lost.**
She _____.
- 2 **I'm certain that Don didn't steal the money.**
He wasn't there at the time.
Don _____.
- 3 **I'm sure that the package arrived** because I tracked it online.
The _____.
- 4 **There's a chance that the plane was delayed.** It hasn't arrived yet.
The _____.
- 5 **It's impossible that Tom was born in 1976.** He only looks about 30.
Tom _____.
- 6 **I'm sure the car was stolen.** It's gone and there is smashed glass in the parking space.
My _____.
- 7 **It wasn't Stephen that you saw** because he's in Austria.
It _____.
- 8 **Perhaps they were French.** One of them mentioned their apartment in Paris.
They _____.



VOCABULARY

Easily confused verbs; Crime

A Choose the correct options to complete the story.



As Gerard got out of bed, he stopped and ¹*listened / heard* for a minute. Something didn't seem quite right and he wanted to be sure. From the woods surrounding the house, he ²*listened / heard* a dog barking, but nothing else. 'I must be ³*listening / hearing* things,' he thought to himself. He got dressed and stood ⁴*watching / looking* out of the window at the trees. It ⁵*felt / touched* cold – cold enough for snow – but so far there was no sign of it. As he was ⁶*seeing / watching* the treetops swaying in the breeze, he ⁷*saw / watched* something else. It was smoke. Very quickly, the awful realization dawned on him that the house was on fire. Rushing to the door of his bedroom, he felt the back of it to see if it was hot. It wasn't, so he gently opened it and ⁸*saw / looked* out into the hallway. There were no flames, but the air was thick with smoke and he couldn't see. He made his way toward the staircase, then quickly ran down the stairs. He grabbed the door handle to fling the door open and escape, but as his hand ⁹*touched / felt* it, he screamed in pain! It was metal and had been heated by the fire. Gerard turned around and ¹⁰*watched / looked* for another way to escape, but the smoke was blurring everything. He felt so disorientated in his own home, and he was beginning to feel dizzy ...

B Match the crime vocabulary (1–6) to the scenarios (a–f).

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1 burglary | _____ |
| 2 bribe | _____ |
| 3 identity theft | _____ |
| 4 robbery | _____ |
| 5 fraud | _____ |
| 6 blackmail | _____ |
- a Ms. Smith returned home to find her front door had been kicked open and all of her valuables missing.
- b Someone has used my bank details to order a new phone, laptop and wireless headphones online! Unbelievable!
- c They said that if I didn't give them \$1,000, they would sell the photographs to a newspaper.
- d He had been claiming disability benefits for years because he could not walk. When investigators visited his house, they saw him playing soccer in the yard!
- e They ran into the store and told everybody to get down. Then they ran behind the counter, demanded that the register was opened and started taking the money.
- f They said that if we give them the contract, they will offer us free tickets to big soccer games. They keep sending us presents to persuade us to sign the deal.

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

accuse catch charge commit innocent
investigate proof punishment question
sentence witness

- I don't think prison is a suitable _____ for minor crimes such as vandalism.
- The judge _____ him to nine months in prison.
- There were two key _____ to the robbery on Oak Street.
- Police are _____ a possible break-in at Mear's Garage on Warren Street.
- He was _____ of theft after three members of the staff reported having possessions stolen from their lockers.
- The suspect fled the scene but was later _____, arrested and _____ with dangerous driving.
- She was sent to prison for a crime she didn't _____. It was a high-profile miscarriage of justice.
- The trial lasted two months, but eventually the defendant was proven _____.
- There wasn't enough _____ to convict the suspect of murder.
- The suspects were taken to the police station where they were _____ for three hours, then released.



GRAMMAR

Order of adjectives

A Rewrite the sentences using the adjectives in parentheses.

- 1 We watched a documentary on Netflix last night.
(*Japanese/interesting*)

- 2 She was wearing a shirt she bought on sale.
(*cotton/striped*)

- 3 They live in a house just outside Charleston.
(*fantastic/old*)

- 4 The clock struck midnight as he tiptoed down the stairs.
(*antique/wooden*)

- 5 Overall, I'd say that it's quite a car. (*little/economical*)

- 6 Apparently, she's found a dress she likes.
(*beautiful/Italian*)

- 7 As I stood up, an object on the grass caught my eye.
(*small/round*)

- 8 Every day, he ate two doughnuts for breakfast.
(*sugar-coated/large*)

- 9 The \$20 million development includes two lecture theaters. (*state-of-the-art/large*)

- 10 The couple found the vase in their backyard.
(*Chinese/16th century*)

B Are these correct or incorrect? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

- 1 It's a coastal charming little town on Cape Cod.
- 2 It was a rare, 19th-century landscape painting.
- 3 I bought a designer new suit for my interview.
- 4 At the entrance was a large, imposing wooden door.
- 5 She's tall with blond shoulder-length hair.
- 6 We live on a long tree-lined pleasant street in the suburbs.
- 7 The castle was full of priceless, medieval artifacts.
- 8 We were struck by the snow-covered beautiful hills.

PRONUNCIATION

Adding information



A Listen to the sentences. Does the speaker use a falling (↘), rising (↗) or fall-rising (↘↗) tone on the underlined parts of the sentences?

- 1 There was no evidence of a forced entry into the house. On top of that, there seemed to be nothing missing.
- 2 There was nothing linking the man to the murder, but he didn't protest his innocence. In fact, he seemed eager to sign a full confession.
- 3 Critics argue that criminals rarely serve their full sentences. Furthermore, they point to statistics showing that many go on to reoffend.



B Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 You would think prison would change his behavior. But actually, he committed far worse crimes after release.
- 2 It's clear that our memories can be altered. On top of that, entirely new memories can be created.
- 3 CCTV shows Mr. Duncan was in the area at the time of the robbery. Furthermore, he had a clear motive for involvement.

READING

- A PREDICT** Look at the clipping from an old newspaper and the picture. Can you think of an explanation for what might have happened?

MYSTERY OF THE MARY CELESTE

Ship found abandoned at sea, but entire crew vanished without a trace.



- B READ FOR MAIN IDEAS** Read *Mary Celeste: the ghost ship* and check your ideas from Exercise A.

- C READ FOR MAIN IDEAS** Read the article again. Are these statements true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)? Correct the false sentences.

- Conan Doyle chose to present his own version of events. T/F/NG
- The abandoned ship was found just under a month after it had left New York. T/F/NG
- The ship had completely run out of provisions. T/F/NG
- The writer thinks that a pirate attack is the most likely explanation. T/F/NG
- The writer argues that not knowing what happened makes the story more interesting. T/F/NG
- The chronometer and pump both stopped working in bad weather. T/F/NG

- D DECODE: SIMILES AND METAPHORS** Read the article again and answer the questions.

- What does the writer compare the *Mary Celeste* with when it was discovered?
- Why do you think the writer used that image?
- What does the line '*papers lay about like confetti*' suggest?

- E REFLECT** Think about the answers to these questions.

- What do you think is the most likely explanation to the mystery of the *Mary Celeste*?
- Do you believe that there is a rational explanation for every mystery?

MARY CELESTE: the ghost ship

The story of the *Mary Celeste* might not have become so well-known if Arthur Conan Doyle, the English writer famous for creating the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, hadn't written a short story based on the mysterious events of 1872. His story was so convincing that many people believed it to be a true account of events. In Conan Doyle's version, the ship is discovered floating in the Atlantic Ocean in perfect condition, with a half-finished meal on the table and the coffee still warm in the mugs. It was as if the crew had just left.

That, however, was fiction. But what is known about the event is no less strange, and what might have happened remains a cause of endless speculation. What we do know is that the ship set sail from New York on November 7, 1872, with ten people on board: Captain Benjamin Briggs, his wife and daughter and a seven-member crew. The ship was discovered on December 5th, like a bottle which had been thrown into the sea, hundreds of miles off the coast of Portugal. But this bottle had no message in it. It wasn't in the condition described by Doyle in his fictionalized account, but neither was it badly damaged. Papers lay about like confetti and the ship had taken on some water, and one of the ship's pumps was found in pieces as if being repaired – but there was no abandoned dinner. The crew's belongings were still there, there were supplies of food and water and the cargo was in place. But the captain, his family and the crew were nowhere to be found. The ship's only lifeboat was missing. The last entry in the ship's log was made at 5 am on November 25th.

So what are the theories? First, let's look at the least likely. There are some who think it must have been an alien abduction, perhaps inspired by Doyle's suggestion of interrupted activity. Slightly less silly, but only slightly, are those who speculate that it could have been a sea monster of some kind, such as a giant squid: but they tend to stay deep underwater, and anyway wouldn't it have taken the whole ship down with it? Others suggest that the ship might have been attacked by pirates, not as improbable as the other theories, but it's unlikely to have been the reason – they would have taken the cargo. Freak weather conditions is another possibility, but in that case, wouldn't there have been more damage to the ship?

We will probably never know what happened, which is why it remains so fascinating. Mysteries like this allow our imaginations to run wild, but the truth is often far less interesting. So far, the most plausible explanation is that the ship might have gone off course because of rough seas and a faulty chronometer. The ship had also been taking on water – remember the pump found in pieces? – so it's possible that the captain, unable to fully assess the amount of water pouring into the ship, and with a pump not working, might have given the order to abandon ship fearing that it would sink. They got into the lifeboat and, still attached to the ship by a rope, waited to see if the ship would sink. Maybe the rope broke or came loose, leaving them at the mercy of the waves.

Glossary

abduction (n) being taken away by force, kidnapped
chronometer (n) piece of equipment that measures time accurately

LISTENING

A PREDICT Which of these genres of fiction do you think is the most popular in the US? Why?

- science fiction and fantasy
- romance
- crime/mystery
- literary fiction



8.5

B LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to an interview with a successful author and check your answers from Exercise A.



8.5

C LISTEN FOR ORGANIZATION Listen again. Put the topics in the order they are discussed.

- ___ Excitement keeps you entertained
- ___ Bringing order to chaos
- ___ The basic structure of a crime novel
- ___ Sales are at their highest ever
- ___ Creating an ideal moral world



8.5

D FOLLOW AN ARGUMENT Listen again and choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- 1 The speaker argues that most crime novels are similar because they ...
 - a center around an unsolved murder.
 - b involve a main character with artistic tendencies.
 - c have a plot which follows a standard formula.
- 2 According to the speaker, the most important factor for readers is ...
 - a an exciting storyline.
 - b expressive writing.
 - c an attractive cover.
- 3 According to the speaker, many people find that crime fiction ...
 - a explains the psychology of evil people.
 - b offers a moral message.
 - c reflects their view of justice.
- 4 The Oscar Wilde quote supports the speaker's argument because ...
 - a it shows that Oscar Wilde wrote about themes of good and evil.
 - b it suggests that fiction does not reflect harsh reality.
 - c it offers advice on how to create good writing.
- 5 The speaker believes that crime fiction ...
 - a helps us to resolve our own problems.
 - b offers us reassurance and order.
 - c accurately reflects real life.

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Which of the genres of fiction listed in Exercise A do you enjoy most? Why?
- 2 Can you think of reasons why people enjoy those genres? Are those reasons similar or different to the ones which the speaker mentioned in her talk?



WRITING

A Read the essay prompt and answer the questions.

Cybercrime – offenses such as identity theft and credit card fraud – now tops the list of criminal activity around the world. What might account for the rise in cybercrime? And what measures can we take to protect ourselves against it?

- 1 What themes do you have to address?
- 2 Does 'it' in the last sentence of the prompt refer to identity theft, cybercrime or credit card fraud?

B Read the introduction and body of the essay. Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to answer the questions.

- 1 What is the main cause of the rise in cybercrime?
 - a The internet is a global phenomenon.
 - b People don't know about security measures.
 - c People put data which is attractive to criminals online.
- 2 What is the most effective way to reduce cybercrime?
 - a To inform the police when you've been hacked.
 - b Individuals should provide security for their own data.
 - c Educating the young.

Cybercrime has become the most widespread criminal activity in the world. This essay will first focus on why crimes such as identity theft and computer fraud are on the rise and then suggest ways of protecting ourselves against them.

There are a number of reasons for the rise in this type of crime. The foremost problem is that we put so much personal information online that it is easy for criminals to acquire banking or credit card details and hack into people's bank accounts. Second, there is the problem that many people are unaware of how to protect that information. A further major problem – which the individual can do little about – is that computer networks now cover the globe, and as a result, it is very difficult for the authorities to actually police cybercrime.

The best way to tackle the problem is to be responsible for ourselves. We should make sure that our online information is well-protected, using firewalls and antivirus software. Another solution is education – teaching children of the dangers as soon as they start using computers. The police can help to a limited extent – they can provide information on how best to protect yourself – and you should inform them immediately if you have been the victim of identity theft or your bank account has been hacked and let them deal with the problem.

C WRITING CONCLUSIONS Which is the best conclusion for the essay in Exercise B?

1

In conclusion, we have only ourselves to blame for the rise in cybercrime, by putting so much personal information online where it is easily acquired by cybercriminals and used to hack into bank accounts. We rely on the authorities to deal with the problem when we should be taking personal responsibility. People need to be educated as early as possible on how to protect their online data: this would go some way in reducing the number of crimes committed.

2

In conclusion, the very success of the internet, its global reach and the fact that we put so much personal information into the public sphere all contribute to the rise in cybercrime. It also makes it difficult to catch those responsible for criminal activity. The best solution for now is to educate people from an early age on how to protect their online presence by using, for example, firewalls and antivirus software. This means taking personal responsibility for our cybersecurity.

WRITING PRACTICE

A PREPARE Read the essay prompt below and write notes about how to answer it.

Cyber bullying is rapidly growing into a major problem for young people today. What are some of the reasons for its growth? And what can be done to prevent it?

B PLAN Organize your notes into a plan for an essay.

C WRITE Write your essay. Use your plan to help you.

D EDIT Edit your essay. Check:

- spelling and punctuation
- use of language
- strength of ideas.





GRAMMAR

Adjective clauses

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 The company, **which / that** was founded in 1971, serves an estimated four million cups of coffee a day.
- 2 Almost all the consumers – / **that** previewed the product were dissatisfied.
- 3 Overall, he was fairly satisfied with the company **where / that** he worked for.
- 4 Saturation is a situation **for when / in which** the availability of a product or service in a market has been maximized.
- 5 The place **where / that** the store was located meant it didn't get much foot traffic.
- 6 The mystery shopper, **which / who** will visit the store sometime this week, should provide us with some useful feedback.
- 7 Do you remember the customer – / **that** complained about the lack of parking near the store last week? Well, he's back. Can you deal with him?
- 8 I remember the days **when / where** we didn't have these fancy shopping malls – it was all main streets and local businesses.
- 9 The well-known grocery store, **who / whose** profits slumped during the first quarter, has announced that they are calling in the administrators.
- 10 The way **which /** – the toy company handled the product recall received negative attention from the press.
- 11 The company's new electric car, **that / which** costs \$27,000, takes over 21 hours to fully charge.
- 12 There's the restaurant – / **where** I'm taking Nicky to on Saturday night.

B Combine the sentences using an adjective clause. Omit the relative pronoun where possible.

- 1 We watched a documentary last night. It was terrible!

- 2 Could you pass me the book? The one on the table.

- 3 The first stop on our trip was Ljubljana. It is the capital of Slovenia.

- 4 My friend just started dating a guy. I used to work with him.

- 5 Hey, that's the man! He stole my wallet!

C Are these sentences correct or incorrect? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

- 1 The employee dealt with me in the store was really helpful.
- 2 Online sales that have increased dramatically over the last year, could be our main source of income soon.
- 3 We haven't been back to the restaurant when we ate that bad shrimp.
- 4 I don't know whose to blame for the poor promotional campaign.
- 5 The ideal candidate for the role would be someone who has excellent customer service skills.
- 6 In my opinion, retailers that refuse to ban plastic bags should be fined.
- 7 I've no time for managers who sole focus is maximizing profit.
- 8 Not one of the employees in which he hired had the right attributes – I'd seriously question his recruitment process.

PRONUNCIATION

Pitch on non-essential adjective clauses



9.1 A Listen to the sentences. Does the speaker's pitch step up or down on the non-essential adjective clause?

- 1 The weather app, which I use more than any other, is really very good.
- 2 The free version of Spotify, which does contain advertising, is still worth having.
- 3 Radio, which everyone expected to die out, is actually as popular as ever.
- 4 Athens, where I grew up, has some really great places to visit.
- 5 This product, which was only launched last week, is selling by the millions!
- 6 Marge, who is a doctor, lives on the same block as me.



9.2 B Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 The staff member, who was on a temporary contract at the time, was dismissed immediately.
- 2 The company, which was established in the early 20th century, continues to be a world leader in the entertainment industry.
- 3 Magnolia Bakery, which is based near Savannah, is a local supplier of pastry and other baked goods.
- 4 The pension plan, which has declined in popularity over the years, is to be phased out by 2022.
- 5 Investors from Japan, where cryptocurrency is commonplace, believe this could be the future of global trade.

VOCABULARY

Dependent prepositions: verbs

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 Company representatives must adhere **to** / **for** a strict dress code when meeting clients.
- 2 I can't do the weekly shopping with my partner – we always argue **for** / **about** what to buy.
- 3 I don't think dealing **on** / **with** complaints over the phone is one of her strengths.
- 4 Thank you **for** / **with** your interest in our company and we wish you the best of luck with your job search.
- 5 I'd like to complain **at** / **about** the service at your restaurant tonight. It has been below the usual standard.
- 6 I'm sorry, but I didn't consent **for** / **to** my details being used for marketing purposes.
- 7 Apparently, they're insisting **on** / **about** meeting us and discussing this in person.
- 8 All our operators are currently busy. We apologize **about** / **for** the inconvenience.

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box and appropriate prepositions.

adhere apologize argue complain
consent deal insist thank you

- 1 I'd rather not _____ this – if you give me my money, I'll say nothing more about it.
- 2 Did you _____ them using your name?
- 3 I'm going to have to leave you to _____ the problem if that's all right?
- 4 I _____ an apology in writing.
- 5 If you don't _____ the rules, you might lose your job.
- 6 You're always _____ the conditions here, so why don't you leave?
- 7 I bought the flowers to _____ your help.
- 8 Sam called me earlier to _____ the misunderstanding.



VOCABULARY

Science; Advertising

A Complete the article with the correct form of the words in the box.

analysis data evidence finding
researcher theory

No sugar, please

Sweeteners – replacements for sugar – are big business. The ¹ _____ is that, if we use products with no calories in place of sugar, we don't put on weight, while still enjoying the sweet taste we love. Saccharin, the original sweetener, was first used over 100 years ago. ² _____ thought they'd found something better in 1937. This was called cyclamate, and it enjoyed increasing popularity for several decades until further experiments were carried out on rats. The ³ _____ from these experiments showed that the rats were developing cancer, and cyclamate was to blame. Next came aspartame, followed by sucralose, which was marketed as 'Splenda'.

However, there is a lot of ⁴ _____ to suggest that we are not being very scientific in our approach to the problem. First, it is impossible to gather enough ⁵ _____ until thousands of people have been exposed to untested (and potentially very harmful) chemicals. Moreover, recent ⁶ _____ of the effect of these chemicals shows that they might have the opposite effect to the one that is intended – that is, they make us gain weight rather than lose it.

B Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- The idea of ____ loyalty is that customers are happy with a company so they keep buying their products.
a target b consumer c brand
- For music streaming services, the ____ market is the under-30s, with the exception of classical music, which is typically directed toward older people.
a target b profile c brand
- Popular, high-____ celebrities are the best people to get to advertise your product.
a profile b brand c trend
- Some people are paid a fortune to help identify what the next fashion ____ might be; manufacturers who can predict a new fashion have a great advantage.
a campaign b trend c profile
- We launched a massive advertising ____ on TV and radio, but sales were disappointingly low.
a strategy b campaign c endorsement
- People are just not buying our products – we need a new marketing ____.
a trend b target c strategy
- There have been a lot of complaints online – the manufacturer simply must listen to the demands of ____.
a consumers b trends c targets
- By getting a famous soccer player to ____ their product on TV, the company increased sales enormously.
a profile b trend c endorse





GRAMMAR

Determiners and quantifiers

A Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–6) to the endings (a–f).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 There were several | — |
| 2 Make sure that each | — |
| 3 Now let's go through any | — |
| 4 The general manager and the chairman were away so neither | — |
| 5 I've no doubt that some | — |
| 6 I just think that's a large amount | — |
| a questions you'd like to ask. | |
| b people there – probably five or six. | |
| c of money to spend on a phone. | |
| d people bought the product because they saw it advertised on TV. | |
| e of them was at the meeting. | |
| f person in the room gets a copy of this. | |

B Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- John and Mark are interested in joining us – I spoke to **both / either** of them yesterday.
- I didn't really buy much – just a **couple / few** things we needed around the house.
- They say these two cell phones are the best, but I don't like **both / either** of them.
- There's no need to spend any money – there are **plenty of / much to** free programs you can try.
- Of all the people at the meeting, **no / none** of them were really paying attention.
- Every / Any** year, the company reviews its advertising strategy.
- It's important to make sure there are **no / none** grammatical mistakes in your report.
- Do you have **any / much** money you can lend me?

PRONUNCIATION

Connected speech: determiners and quantifiers



A Listen to the sentences and draw a () to show the connected speech in the words in bold.

- A few of** the people in the room laughed.
- A large number of** people gathered outside the office.
- There was **a great deal of** publicity for the new product.
- Plenty of** people came, but **none of them** bought anything.
- Some of** the customers were over 30, but **most of them** were much younger.
- I spoke to **both of them**, but **neither of them** was interested.



B Draw a () to show the connected speech in the determiners and quantifiers below. Then listen and check.

- Thousands of people were sold faulty goods, but only half of them complained.
- There are a whole bunch of reasons why I don't trust the brand – lack of quality being one of them.
- Some of the best technology on sale these days is manufactured in China.
- Most of the stores on Main Street have survived the recession.
- A number of residents are worried the redevelopment will cause a great deal of disruption.



C Listen again and repeat.

VOCABULARY

Word families

A Complete the word families in the table.

verb	noun	adjective	adverb
–	tradition	1	2
3	4	believable	believably
–	–	essential	5
mythologize	6	7	–
–	8	legendary	9
10	resemblance	–	–
11	representation	12	–

B Complete the article with the correct form of the words in Exercise A.

Beware of the WATER

Inuit children grow up living very close to ice and water. While the ocean is a great source of food for these people, the freezing cold Arctic waters are also very dangerous for young children in the community. That's why parents share a warning story with their children about a ¹ _____ creature called a Qalupalik that can be found near the water's edge.

² _____ has it that the Qalupalik is a half-human creature that ³ _____ an evil mermaid. They are ⁴ _____ described as having long hair, long fingernails, a female face and green skin. They live close to the coastline and lie in wait to catch naughty children who roam too close to the water. When they catch a child, they put them in a pouch and carry them deep under water, never to return.

Qalupaliks are ⁵ _____ in different ways depending on the story. Some say that they keep children in a secret place, others say that they eat them and some even suggest that as the captive children age, the Qalupalik gets younger. Either way, none of the stories are that pleasant, and children who ⁶ _____ this ⁷ _____ would be very likely to avoid walking too close to the shore!

Qalupaliks are ⁸ _____ an Inuit version of the bogeyman. They often appear in popular culture in Canada and other Arctic regions. If you're walking along the coast near the Arctic Circle, then be warned – you can always identify a Qalupalik by its distinctive sound, which is like an eerie hum ...

PRONUNCIATION

Thought groups



A Listen to the text about an Irish folk hero and mark the pauses with a (/).

In Irish folklore, Cúchulainn is a mythological hero who appears in many stories. According to the stories, during battles, he is transformed into some kind of monster. Although descriptions of him differ in the various stories, most agree that he is extremely handsome. The stories about Cúchulainn bear some similarity to other legends from different parts of the world, most notably ancient Greece and Persia.

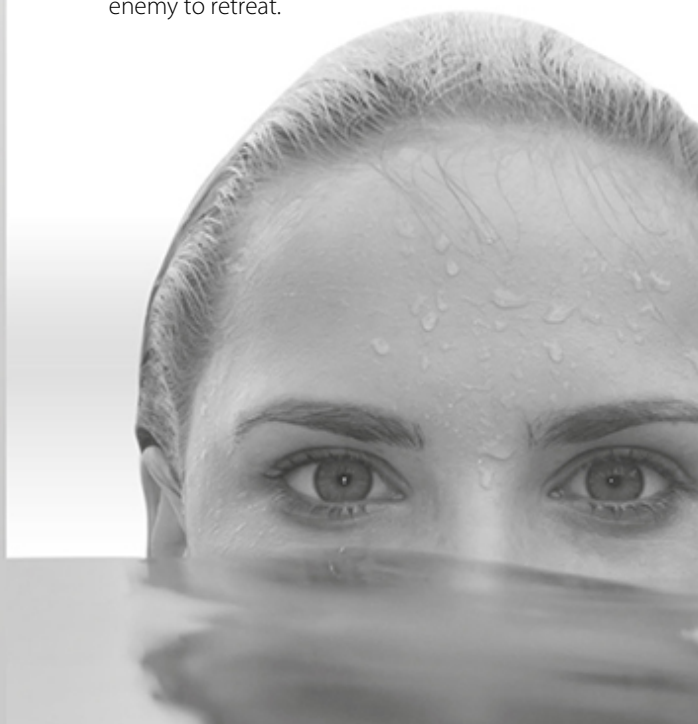


B Read the last part of the story. Mark where you think the speaker will pause with a (/). Then listen and check.

Cúchulainn's most heroic deed was performed at the Raid of Cooley. Legend has it, the Irish hero defended Ulster from attack from the men of Connaught. The leader of Connaught, Queen Medb, wanted to conquer Ulster so she could take possession of a magical brown bull, which was owned by the elder warriors of Ulster.

At the time of the attack, the men of Ulster were suffering from a bizarre weakness imposed on them by the goddess Macha. None of the warriors were able to defend their city. Cúchulainn, however, was unaffected by Macha's curse as he was not merely human – he was the son of a god.

Cúchulainn went to battle against the whole army of Connaught, helped only by his father, the god of light, and by Morrigan, the goddess of war. During the defense, Cúchulainn is severely wounded, but his father helps heal his wounds. He regains his energy and kills hundreds of Connaught soldiers, using their dead bodies to build a wall to help defend Ulster. Eventually, the men of Ulster regain strength and launch into battle, forcing their enemy to retreat.





⁴ Digital media has changed everything. Many people today, especially the young, who are frequently the main target for advertisers, watch shows and get information from their phones and tablets. They are far more likely to record their favorite shows and skip through the ads or alternatively download or live-stream ad-free content. Now there are apps which can be used to stop ads popping up on our screens and many people are subscribing to pay-per-view platforms such as Netflix. In other words, we have reached a point where people are paying not to see ads. This trend means that advertisers are going to have to adapt again – as no doubt they will.

⁵ It can be difficult to judge how successful an advertising campaign has been based on sales figures alone. Unless there has been a sudden and huge response to a particular ad, it isn't always possible to measure what effect the advertisement has had. But if sales figures are not an immediate measure of success, then maybe a big response in the form of tweets and comments is? What businesses usually hope for with their advertising campaigns is to become part of the general conversational buzz, 'Have you seen the new ad for X? How about that polar bear, eh?' Whether the reaction is positive or negative – although obviously a positive reaction is preferred – then it keeps the brand in consumers' minds. And at the end of the day, that's what it's all about – which is why advertising, in all its changing forms, will continue to be vital to the business and commercial world.

Glossary

jingle (n) a short piece of music used to advertise a particular product

slogan (n) a short phrase that is easy to remember and is used to advertise something

LISTENING

A PREDICT You are going to listen to conversations in a recreation center and an office. In both conversations, one speaker is making a complaint. What might you complain about in these situations?



B LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to the conversations. What are the main issues discussed in each? Write notes.



C FRONTING Listen to the conversations again. Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- 1 The customer is worried she'll miss her usual train at ...
 - a 8:36.
 - b 8:54.
 - c 9:30.
- 2 She thought she would have the racquetball court for ...
 - a 15 minutes.
 - b 25 minutes.
 - c 45 minutes.
- 3 The receptionist explains that after ten minutes ...
 - a the facilities are made available to other customers.
 - b the customer is not allowed to use the facilities.
 - c the facilities are closed for the duration of the session.
- 4 He goes on to explain that Ms. Jackson will ...
 - a be able to choose a new session at a different time.
 - b have to pay a cancellation fee.
 - c get a refund on her next booking.
- 5 Logan's boss asked him to print ...
 - a 100 reports.
 - b 720 reports.
 - c 1,000 reports.
- 6 Logan didn't notice that the report ...
 - a was missing an important word.
 - b contained a spelling mistake.
 - c gave an incorrect figure.
- 7 Logan's boss wishes that he would ...
 - a read instructions properly.
 - b ask her if he's unsure about something.
 - c pay more attention to his work.
- 8 She didn't want Logan to seal the envelopes because she ...
 - a wanted to check his work.
 - b had something to add to the report.
 - c made a mistake in the report.

D REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Do you think the customer in the recreation center was right to be angry? Why/Why not?
- 2 How do you think Logan's boss should have dealt with the situation?

WRITING

A Read the proposal task and answer the questions.

Your recreation center has been getting negative comments on its website and has been losing members. The manager has asked you to look at the complaints and to write a proposal for changes that can be made. You should include information about the problems people have mentioned and suggest ways to improve.

- 1 What is the current problem?
- 2 What recommendations do you need to make?

Proposal for improvements to the recreation center

1 ____

This proposal is intended to examine the complaints that have been made about the recreation center and suggest possible changes and improvements that could be made.

2 ____

Examination of the complaints reveals that they fall into two main categories. First, the standard of the equipment, some of which is considered to be outdated and occasionally faulty. ¹**Consequently / Additionally**, there have been complaints that there simply aren't enough customer lockers. Second, the lack of sufficient numbers of instructors to oversee fitness sessions and show newcomers how to use the equipment. ²**Specifically / As a result** of these issues, we are losing members. ³**Furthermore / Therefore**, the café has come under some minor criticism; ⁴**moreover / however**, I don't believe these are serious enough to concern management.

3 ____

It would be to the benefit of the recreation center if it invested in new equipment. ⁵**After all / In particular**, fitness is the main concern of the business and the equipment one of its main selling points. ⁶**Also / Owing to**, the center should recruit more experienced staff to attend fitness sessions and provide personal attention to members. Finally, it would be neither difficult nor expensive to increase the number of lockers and is something that can be dealt with quickly.

4 ____

Implementing the suggestions made above would result in an increase in members' satisfaction and fewer negative online complaints. ⁷**Therefore / Moreover**, this will lead to an improved public profile, attracting more members.

B Read the proposal and match the paragraphs (1–4) to the headings (a–d).

- a Suggestions
- b Final recommendations
- c Current situation
- d Introduction

C **USING DISCOURSE MARKERS** Read again and choose the correct options to complete the proposal.

WRITING PRACTICE

A **PREPARE** Read the proposal task below and write notes to answer the questions.

You work in a department store near the center of town which is attracting fewer and fewer customers each year. Your manager has asked you to look into the problem and to write a proposal examining the causes of the problem and suggesting what action could be taken to improve the situation.

- 1 What reasons can you think of for the decrease in the number of shoppers?
- 2 What steps could be taken to attract more customers?
- 3 How could shopping at the department store be made into a more fun/interesting experience?

B **PLAN** Organize your notes from Exercise A into a plan for a proposal.

C **WRITE** Write your proposal in 150–250 words. Use your plan to help you.

D **EDIT** Edit your proposal. Check:

- spelling and punctuation
- use of headings
- use of formal discourse markers.





GRAMMAR

Reported speech

A Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

- 1 'Can we turn the news off? It's so depressing.'
She asked me _____.
- 2 'My cousin works as a journalist for the local paper.'
She said _____.
- 3 'We can't make it. We'll be working then.'
Emily said _____.
- 4 He's been lying to us this whole time.'
Yuki thinks _____.
- 5 'This restaurant has gone downhill.'
He said _____.
- 6 'I saw that documentary last week.'
She said _____.
- 7 'Have you always been interested in current affairs?'
He asked me _____.
- 8 'I really must go, I have to work tomorrow.'
Liz said _____.

B Find and correct seven mistakes in the conversation.

Gary: So, how'd the interview go? Do you think you have enough for an article?

Jonas: Yeah, it was good. I'm hoping to focus on her background, so I asked her how did she get into acting.

Gary: Go on ...

Jonas: Well, she said that she hasn't thought about being an actress at all. It was her parents that pushed her to do auditions.

Gary: So, she had pushy parents? That could be a good angle.

Jonas: Not exactly. She told me that she was working as a waitress back then, which she described as a 'dead-end job'. Anyway, her mom had heard that the local theater was holding auditions. She wasn't sure about it, but she told that her mom had persuaded her to go along.

Gary: Oh, so her parents were just supportive by the sounds of it. I guess she just passed the auditions and that was it?

Jonas: It was a little more interesting than that. She went to the auditions, but guess what?

Gary: What?

Jonas: She said that they'd been attending by none other than ... Claudia Von Danke.

Gary: What, the Claudia Von Danke? You mean the Hollywood star?

Jonas: Crazy, huh?

Gary: Why was Von Danke at a local theater audition?

Jonas: Well, it turns out that Von Danke's cousin owns the company. She said that Von Danke told her she'd been the most promising actress that she came across in a long while. They exchanged numbers and barely a week later, she was off to Hollywood.

Gary: I can't believe this. I mean, this isn't common knowledge, right? I think we've hit on a great story here – 'local actress made it to Hollywood on the endorsement of Von Danke'.

Jonas: It gets better. She told me that she stops speaking to Von Danke. They've had a major falling out. She didn't say much, but I think there's a guy involved ...

Gary: Right. Get me the number of Von Danke's agent. There is definitely a story here!

VOCABULARY

Traditional media

A Complete the blog post with the correct form of the words in the box.

biased coverage editor headline newspaper
source subjective tabloid

MY LOVE OF NEWSPAPERS

Martin Harris | Oct. 10, 2019

I've always been into newspapers, ever since I started work as a paperboy when I was 12. Most of the papers I delivered around our town were ¹_____, you know, the ones with a red top and all the gossip in them. They were the easiest to carry because they were so thin.

Some of the houses I delivered to had really long driveways, so I used to leave my bike at the gate and look through the paper as I walked up the path. In general, the tabloids are very ²_____ toward one political position or another, although, to be honest, I wasn't really interested in all that back then. I mostly just read the ³_____ and the sports section.

Sunday was the hardest day to deliver papers. I only had to deliver ten ⁴_____ each day, but on a Sunday, they were huge! They were full of supplements and pull-out magazines – they had comprehensive ⁵_____ on pretty much every topic. The trouble was, they didn't fit in most normal mailboxes so I had to leave them on the doorstep. I got a lot of complaints!

When I finished school, I got a job reporting on sports for a local newspaper. The ⁶_____ was really supportive and took me under his wing. He taught me a lot about the industry, but I soon realized that being a journalist probably wasn't for me.

These days, I still read a paper every day, although I avoid some of them because the reporting seems to be so ⁷_____ – they're just not interested in presenting the facts. I don't read tabloid papers much anymore as they are full of pointless stories and sensationalism. Personally, I think they need to fact-check more, too, as some of the ⁸_____ for their stories seem unreliable. I do pick up a tabloid paper now and then when somebody leaves them on the train, but just for the sports sections!

B Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- The word '**tabloid / broadsheet**' is usually associated with poor-quality reporting.
- The **source / headline** of a story is what a journalist needs to find.
- The **manager / editor** is the person responsible for what goes in a newspaper.
- Tabloids / Broadsheets** are large-format newspapers with better-quality writing.
- When a newspaper article is subjective or **biased / unbiased**, it reports only one side of a story.
- The Sunday newspapers usually have good **supplements / coverage** of the week's events.
- I don't read a paper every day, but I always glance at the **coverage / headlines**.

PRONUNCIATION

Avoiding interruption



A Listen to this extract from the interview. What intonation is used on the underlined words – falling (↘) or rise-fall-rise (↗)? Why?

10.1

- I don't think print media will be completely replaced, but it is certainly not driving the profits for most media companies.
- Targeted marketing via social media is an interesting approach, but some consumers certainly see it as intrusive.
- I understand why most papers are moving to a digital format, but I'm not sure some of the older readers will want to change.

B Read the sentences aloud. Try to use intonation to avoid interruption.

- I don't think many young people read print newspapers anymore, because they get the majority of their news online.
- There's little point in reading a newspaper that's biased because, apart from anything else, you're not getting the full story that way.
- The only way to address the issue of fake news stories is for the government to better regulate social media.
- Although there's been a shift in the way people find out about current events, that's not to say that print newspapers are dying.
- The easiest way to stop the spread of stories that are inaccurate is stopping to think before we share information.



C Listen to the sentences in Exercise B. Then practice saying them in the same way as the speakers do in the recording.

10.2

GRAMMAR

Reporting verbs

A Complete the article with the verbs in the box.

apologized convinced decided explained
informed promised

Late-night intrusion

Twin Falls resident forgets keys and is mistaken for an intruder

Andrea Klopp | Tues. May 27th, 2019 | 2:58 pm MDT

On Tuesday night, Steven Frankel, of Austin Avenue, ¹ _____ police that someone was trying to break into his Twin Falls residence, after hearing suspicious noises on the roof. When officers arrived on the scene, they did indeed find a man on the roof. The man assured them that he had not gone there with the intent to steal and eventually ² _____ them of his innocence. The alleged intruder ³ _____ that he lived in another townhouse in the same complex as Mr. Frankel. He said that he had ⁴ _____ to go up on the roof to look at the stars because it was a nice night. However, he had locked himself out and he didn't have a phone with him. The noises had been him jumping up and down because he was cold. The man later ⁵ _____ to the police and to his neighbor for the inconvenience and ⁶ _____ to be more careful in future.

B Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- The police ___ leaving a spare key with a neighbor, not on the property.
a insist b recommend c remind
- You can't ___ me for thinking the man was a burglar – what was he doing in my yard?
a blame b inform c threaten
- After several hours of questioning, she ___ to committing the crime.
a agreed b confessed c confirmed
- I ___ you not to go near that place – it's really dangerous!
a said b warned c insisted
- She directly ___ him of stealing the money!
a accused b insisted c admitted
- The manager ___ that we take a short break to get coffee.
a threatened b assured c suggested
- The police officer ___ on questioning everyone a second time.
a apologized b insisted c regretted
- The man ___ to upload the pictures unless he was paid \$10,000.
a threatened b insisted c promised





VOCABULARY

Social media; Adjective + noun collocations

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

campaign follow hashtag influence key factor
meme reach trend viral wide audience

- Anyone with around 3,000 followers on Twitter and tweets about a specific industry is considered a micro-_____.
- As successful YouTube vloggers, people often ask us how we make _____ videos. Well, the _____ is this: know your audience.
- The government launched a _____ to encourage people to be more aware of their online activities.
- The popular _____ has become a way for people to spread the campaign on social media.
- I'm just not sure who you're trying _____ with this ad? If you're looking for a _____, then you might want to consider sharing it across different platforms.
- You get the same type of things _____ online toward the end of the year – Christmas ads, charity campaigns, etc.
- If you're looking to get the word out about what your business is trying to do, it's probably worth trying to get more _____ on Instagram and Twitter.
- Someone circulated a funny _____ with the company's president in it. It hasn't gone down well.

B Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- Victor makes regular *donations* / *mentions* to support his favorite charities.
- We need a better online presence if we want to reach a wider *engagement* / *audience*.
- The product simply won't sell without high *content* / *engagement* from the start.
- I think the key *factor* / *trend* in our success was the care we take to produce less waste.
- We should definitely try to include viral *content* / *influencers* in our advertising.
- It started with just a few online *mentions* / *hashtags*, but they were obviously read by the right people.
- We expect a positive *audience* / *reaction* when we bring out the latest model next month.
- Advertising on websites visited by young people helps us to reach our target *audience* / *follows*.

PRONUNCIATION

Using intonation to attract and keep interest



A Listen to the same sentences said in two different ways. Choose the sentences (a or b) that sound more engaging.

- Don't be afraid of using traditional media as well as digital media in your advertising. *a/b*
- The campaign started off small but grew to capture the world's attention. *a/b*
- The meme was seen a million times by people all over the world. *a/b*
- The brainchild of a bored student soon became a multimillion-dollar industry. *a/b*
- Your profit will only increase when you have a better understanding of your target audience. *a/b*
- Bad publicity can quickly undo even the best marketing campaigns. *a/b*



B Listen and repeat the sentences. Try to copy the stress, intonation and pauses that each speaker uses.

- There are plenty of blogs out there with good content. They just need good marketing to help them thrive.
- It doesn't matter what your business is. These days, no one can afford to ignore social media marketing.
- There is only one key rule to follow on Twitter – that's hashtag, hashtag, hashtag.
- If you want your content to reach a wider audience, you should consider working on search engine optimization.
- It can take around three months for a blog post to be indexed on Google. Don't sit around waiting to see if your content will be popular – spend that time writing more!

READING

A PREDICT Look at the title of the article and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you think radio has to offer that other forms of media don't?
- 2 Have music streaming platforms made the radio redundant?
- 3 Are news broadcasts on radio more or less reliable than on other media?

B READ FOR DETAIL Read *Does radio have a place in the digital age?* and answer the questions.

- 1 What role did radio use to play in traditional households?
- 2 What does the writer think the statistic for daily listeners would be?
- 3 What comparison does the writer make between the radio and print media?
- 4 How has radio adapted to the digital age?
- 5 According to the writer, what five qualities attract listeners to the radio?

C SUBSTITUTION Read the article again. Match the words in bold (1–5) to the ideas they refer to (a–e).

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| a of the qualities | — |
| b broadcasting live / intimacy | — |
| c listen to the radio | — |
| d listeners | — |
| e radio | — |

D REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Do you think live broadcasting, on the radio or TV, still has a place in modern society? Why/Why not?
- 2 Which forms of media do you think may die out over the next decade? Why?

Does radio have a place in the digital age?

There was a time when the radio was at the heart of the living room. Families would gather around the polished walnut cabinet to listen to everything from the news headlines to the latest jazz records. But is there still a place for the radio in the age of podcasts and Spotify? Does anyone still listen to the radio?

Well, as it turns out, many of us ¹**do**. According to a recent survey, 89% of respondents said they listen to the radio at least once a week. I imagine a similar percentage tune in every day. Some listen while they're doing the housework, others use the ²**one** in their car. Builders sing along to stereos as they work. We listen to music, interviews, weather forecasts, traffic updates – the list just goes on and on. Yet since the dawn of television, people have been saying that the age of radio is over, just as they have long said that print is dead.

Like all other media, radio has had to adapt – and fast – to the digital revolution. For example, most mainstream radio broadcasts are available online and many shows can now be downloaded. The move online has allowed traditional broadcasters to reach a wider audience, yet I'd argue it is some of the qualities that radio has had from the start that has sustained its popularity. ³**One** is that it is far more intimate than other media. We listen so regularly that the presenters have become familiar to us – we trust their judgement and taste. We also see them as reliable sources of information – a rare quality in the era of fake news. Many of the shows are also broadcast live, which makes us feel more involved in the discussion.

Another aspect of ⁴**this** is that radio can be just as interactive as social media, if not more so. Listeners can call in, tweet or text, joining the conversation with politicians, movie stars, musicians and celebrities. In fact, I'm sure for ⁵**some** this is one of its big attractions. Radio also has a wider reach in the moment than other media; it can be local, national or international. You can tune in to the latest news from your hometown, what your Governor or President is up to or a baseball game in the Dominican Republic. What's more, with the arrival of digital radio, not only is sound quality hugely improved, but listeners can also use the LCD screen to receive information about what song's currently playing, phone numbers for the ads they're listening to, album art and much more. And if you take a look at just a single day's listing of shows, you'll be surprised at how much more radio has to offer.





LISTENING

A Write a list of the top five most influential people on social media. Write notes about:

- which social media platform(s) they use
- the kind of content they produce
- why you think they're so influential.

10.5 B LISTEN FOR GIST Listen to the first part of a talk about a social media influencer. What is unique about her?

10.6 C LISTEN FOR MAIN IDEAS Listen to the full talk. Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- The speaker believes that social media ...
 - is too addictive for teenagers.
 - makes her daughter unhappy.
 - makes us question what's 'real'.
- Lil Miquela is an influencer who has ...
 - criticized the fashion industry.
 - struggled to gain followers.
 - divided public opinion.
- The speaker says she is surprised that Lil Miquela ...
 - has been used as part of a marketing campaign.
 - has caused such a strong reaction online.
 - has been branded by some commenters as 'fake'.
- The speaker argues that, like Lil Miquela, we all use social media to present ...
 - our true selves.
 - the best version of ourselves.
 - multiple versions of ourselves.
- The speaker concludes that we should ...
 - stop listening to social media influencers.
 - share more of our everyday lives online.
 - accept that we're different from social media influencers.

Glossary

influencer (n) someone whose actions on social media change or affect the way others behave

persona (n) the way your character appears to others

vlogger (n) a person who makes videos and posts them on the internet

10.6 D LISTEN FOR REPAIR AND ELABORATION Listen to the full talk again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- Lil Miquela's Instagram account currently has one million followers. **T/F**
- The speaker says Lil Miquela behaves just like every other influencer. **T/F**
- Traditional media outlets were unaware of the debate surrounding Lil Miquela. **T/F**
- The speaker argues that Lil Miquela has made us redefine what's 'real' online. **T/F**
- The speaker thinks everyone knows beauty vloggers present an enhanced version of themselves. **T/F**

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- Do you agree with the speaker that Lil Miquela is 'no less real' than human influencers? Why/Why not?
- How else is social media changing the way we think about reality?
- Do you think online celebrities have too much influence over the way we behave?

WRITING

A Read the essay prompt and answer the questions.

Since the invention of e-readers, people have disagreed over which provides the better reading experience – e-books or conventional, printed books. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

- 1 What are the two points of view you need to discuss?
- 2 What else do you need to do?

B Read the essay and choose the best summary of the writer's argument (a, b or c).

- a Buying an e-book reader has changed the writer's opinion of printed books.
- b Despite their many advantages, the writer will never switch to e-books.
- c The writer prefers printed books but argues both forms have their place.

Some years ago, people were announcing the death of the printed book. The e-reader was the future: portable, practical, a whole library in your pocket.

¹ _____ I own one myself, I believe it is far too early to mourn the death of the print book.

The advantages of e-readers are fairly obvious. They are easy to carry, can be read in most light conditions and have features to help those with eyesight problems. If you are an avid reader going on vacation, you don't want to add weight to your luggage in the form of books. They can also save you money – once you have an e-reader, books are cheaper and quicker to buy. ² _____, these advantages are not enough to make me give up print books.

³ _____ print book lovers like me may agree that these developments are not a bad thing, they

⁴ _____ feel that there's no substitute for the real thing. Good jacket design makes books into objects of beauty in themselves and holding a digital machine in your hands cannot replace the feel of a real book. And, ⁵ _____ e-readers make for easy reading, print books are less of a strain on the eyes. Besides, don't we already spend a lot of the time staring at screens?

On balance, there's no reason why they can't live side by side. You can take your e-reader on the commute to work and read the print version of *War and Peace* in your armchair at home.

C Scan the essay again. Put the following in order to show the essay structure.

- ___ giving a personal opinion
- ___ outlining the disadvantages of e-readers
- ___ paraphrasing the essay question
- ___ outlining the advantages of e-readers

D CONCESSION Complete the essay with words and phrases of concession in the box.

although as much as however
nevertheless while

WRITING PRACTICE

A PREPARE Read the essay prompt and use the questions below to help you write notes.

Some people argue that communication via digital media is having a negative impact on young people's knowledge of the basics of written language. Others argue the new vocabulary used on social media is enriching the English language. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

- 1 What are some of the differences between the conventional written language and the language used on social media (e.g. acronyms like FOMO and ROFL, slang, grammar, spelling, use of emojis, etc)?
- 2 Does this necessarily mean that young people will write school essays in the same way? Why/Why not?

B PLAN Organize your notes from Exercise A into a plan for a persuasive essay.

C WRITE Write your essay in 150–250 words. Use your plan to help you.

D EDIT Edit your essay. Check:

- spelling and punctuation
- use of phrases of concession
- an appropriate structure/tone has been used.



UNIT 1



Lesson 1.4, Listening, Exercise C

1.5 P = Presenter Y = Yasmin

P: We're all used to hearing about the effects of social media. Even on this show, we often remark how it's possible to have hundreds of 'friends' on Facebook but no friends at all on campus. This inevitably leads to wider issues, and not just for college students. Americans of all ages suffer from social isolation, feelings of exclusion, anxiety, and so on. In the UK, the authorities have come up with an unusual way of tackling the problem. Here to tell us all about it is Professor Yasmin Ahmed, Chair of the Sociology Department. Professor, welcome to our show.

Y: Thanks. It's good to be here.

P: So, tell us about this unique approach.

Y: Well, in 2018, the British Prime Minister appointed a 'minister for loneliness', to address social isolation in the UK.

P: A minister for loneliness? That has to be a first, doesn't it?

Y: It certainly is. It's actually the first time a national government has directly tried to address the issue.

P: So, what's the story? Where did the idea for this appointment come from?

Y: It came about as the result of a recent survey by the British Red Cross which found that more than nine million British people are frequently or always lonely.

P: That's a huge number.

Y: I know! It's a serious problem, but loneliness is often a sad reality in today's modern world, and social isolation can have a negative impact both psychologically and physically. Depression, anxiety and stress are all directly linked to social isolation, and these, in turn, can lead to an increased risk of coronary heart disease, arthritis and type 2 diabetes. And in fact, the situation is quite similar in other countries. For example, a 2018 survey conducted by the global health organization, Cigna, found that nearly half of Americans say that they sometimes or always feel lonely. Another surprising thing which we learned from this research was that the younger generation actually feels lonelier than older people.

P: Actually, that doesn't surprise me. Young teenagers can often feel socially isolated, can't they?

Y: That's true, although the report specifically found that people between the ages of 18 and 22 felt the loneliest, despite being around others a lot of the time.

P: But surely, living alone has a huge influence on loneliness, too?

Y: Absolutely. In fact, I'd say it's actually the main cause of loneliness among older people. Something like half of people 75 and over in the UK live alone, and many of them find it difficult to get out and meet people.

P: And this is why the 'minister for loneliness' has been appointed?

Y: That's right. The creation of this position is an opportunity for people to start talking. To begin a public dialogue – about relationships, communities and mental health in general. The new minister wants to commission a study into the whole issue, and she wants to bring together local councils, community groups and charities, as well as businesses and individuals, to develop a strategy which will tackle loneliness across the country.

P: So what can we do, as individuals, to help on campus and in our own communities?

Y: The most important thing you can do is to make contact – make friends. Not the social media kind! Reach out to classmates or neighbors who you've never really spoken to before. Stop and chat when you see them, instead of hurrying on.

P: What about older people? Some of our listeners might feel a little awkward about just, well, walking up to somebody and starting a conversation.

Y: Well. Something else you can do is to offer practical help – taking out the trash or changing a light bulb. Many older people find it difficult to get out at all, so you can offer the person a ride to the hairdresser's or just out to the local grocery store. These activities may seem somewhat boring to you and me, but if you don't see anyone for days on end, or even hear the sound of somebody else's voice, then these small gestures are really important.

P: Did you hear that, listeners? These are ways – very simple ways – that you can make a real difference ...

UNIT 2



Lesson 2.4, Listening, Exercise B

2.5 P = Presenter G = Gudrun

P: Hello and welcome to *Health Beat*. Now, we all know that making important lifestyle changes can be difficult – I mean, who hasn't struggled to stick to a New Year's resolution? But why is it so tough to make a meaningful change? Here to help me answer that is well-being coach and best-selling author Gudrun Nair. Gudrun – thanks for coming on the show.

G: Happy to be here.

P: So, how can we succeed in making lifestyle changes – which actually last?

G: Well, I think the most important thing is to be realistic about what you're trying to achieve. All too often, we set ourselves vague or unmanageable goals and fail as a result. Let me give you an example. Say your goal is 'to lose weight'. What does this actually mean? How much weight are you trying to lose? When do you want to lose it by? Why are you trying to lose it? Vague goals like this can actually be pretty demotivating.

P: So, what's the alternative?

G: How about something like, *I'm going to lose three kilos in four weeks*. This is a challenging, but realistic goal, and it has a clear time frame.

P: OK, so what else?

G: Two words – start slowly. Massive lifestyle changes don't happen overnight – you have to build up to them.

P: Can you give us an example?

G: OK, let's say you want to introduce some physical exercise into your routine. If you try to do too much at once, it can all feel a little overwhelming, and this is when people give up. Allocate a particular time of day to exercise and set a time limit – say, ten minutes every morning before work. You'll soon find that it becomes part of your daily routine. After a while, you won't even think about it. Then, you can move on to your next fitness goal, using the same method.

P: Yeah, that makes a lot of sense. So, what about making a list of your goals? Is that actually helpful?

G: Uh, it can be, but not the way most people do it. We tend to just write a huge list of everything we want, then forget about it. The lists I work on with my clients are a little different.

- P: How so?
- G: Well, first, I ask people to write down their motivation for each goal – why they actually want to make the change.
- P: So, why it's important to them?
- G: Right. Next, they make a list of any obstacles they might face – anything that would stop them from making progress.
- P: OK ...
- G: And finally, they make a plan of action – what steps they will need to take in order to actually achieve their goal. It's much more than just 'a list' – it helps people focus their ideas.
- P: OK, I see how that could work.
- G: Something else which I always say to my clients is – you don't have to do this on your own. A lot of people don't want to talk about their resolutions, as it kind of highlights all of their, ..., failings, their flaws. If we tell our friends that we want to lose weight, for example, it draws attention to the fact that we might be overweight, right?
- P: True. It can be pretty difficult to talk about your problems – especially with people you know.
- G: Exactly. But you'll find that if you're honest with your friends or family about what you're trying to achieve, you'll actually get a really positive reaction.
- P: So, what's the best way to get started?
- G: Well, why not use social media to your advantage? Share your resolution on Facebook and you'll have hundreds of people to support and encourage you. Committing to the goal in such a public way means there'll be a lot of people waiting to see whether you succeed and, believe me, that really helps with motivation.
- P: Yeah, I can imagine. It's nice to hear about a positive use of social media for a change.
- G: Well, social media has actually helped my clients in a lot of ways. For example, I was recently working with someone who had a really poor work–life balance. He rarely got home before eight o'clock in the evening, and by that point, both of his children were in bed. He felt like he never got to see them or his wife. So, to encourage himself to leave work on time, he started posting the exact time he arrived home each day and how much time this allowed him to spend with his family. That way, he could track his progress online.
- P: And did he achieve his goal?
- G: He certainly did. He now leaves on time every day and can help put the kids to bed.
- P: Glad to hear it. So, do you have any final words of advice?
- G: If nothing else, I think it's important to understand that you have to work hard to make meaningful lifestyle changes.
- P: Gudrun Nair – thank you for talking to us. Next on the show, we ...

UNIT 3



Lesson 3.4, Listening, Exercise C

3.5 C = Chuck

- C: Good afternoon everybody. For those of you who don't know me, my name is Chuck Adams and I'm a survival expert with over 30 years' experience in some of the harshest environments on the

planet. Now, I'm sure many of you heard on the news this week about the very lucky man who survived for 38 days after being shipwrecked on a remote Pacific island. He was spotted by a passing ship, rescued and is now safely home and recovering from his terrifying experience. Well, today, I'm going to be explaining what you should do if you ever find yourself in a similar situation. I think the most important piece of advice I can give – and this is true of many situations in which we find ourselves – is don't panic! Panic is your worst enemy. Provided you stay calm, you have a good chance of surviving. You need to believe that you'll be rescued. Your priorities should be safety, water, shelter and food – in that order. And rescue of course, but that comes later.

So, first of all – safety. The first thing you need to do is to establish what I like to call a 'safe zone'. Start by asking yourself if there are any immediate dangers in the area. For instance, are there any wild animals? Are there rocks or spiky plants which could injure you? You need to be aware of these things. It's extremely important to avoid injury. Out in the wild – with no medication – even a small cut can be fatal.

As soon as you've done that, the next thing to do is to look for water. As long as you have a supply of fresh water, you can actually survive for quite a long time with very little food. Obviously, if you find a stream, then you're very, very lucky! If not, then you need to find a way to collect water – this means collecting rainwater or finding water dripping down cave walls. You could also try to collect water from the leaves of any large plants you can find. It's important that you stay warm and dry and away from insects that might bite you. In other words, you need some kind of shelter. Find a fallen tree. Then collect some large branches and lean them across the fallen tree. Cover these with leaves and smaller branches to protect you from the wind and rain.

On an island, the ocean is an obvious source of food. As well as trying to catch fish, look for limpets – those small shellfish that attach themselves to rocks on the seashore. You will probably find some berries and fruits, too, but how can you figure out if they're safe to eat? Well, first, rub the berry or fruit across your skin. Then, touch it to your lips without eating it. Finally, put a piece of the berry or fruit in your mouth and then spit it out again. Provided there is no strong reaction, it should be safe to eat.

Obviously, getting rescued is your ultimate goal. It's important to remember that somebody is probably out there looking for you, so don't give up hope. An example of this is the man I mentioned at the beginning of the talk. He lit a fire on the beach and the smoke was seen by a rescue ship which had been sent to look for him. So, you need to make some kind of signal in case a plane or ship passes by. A distress signal is simply a pattern of three, such as three blows on a whistle, three flashes of light or even three piles of rocks. You could also use tree branches to spell out a message. Although, remember, it needs to be really big if it's going to be seen from the air or by a passing ship. Three sailors were rescued in that way a couple of years ago. They wrote the word 'Help' using tree branches on the beach.

So, while I hope that none of you ever do find yourselves alone on a desert island, I hope that the tips I've given you today will help prepare you if you do.

UNIT 4



Lesson 4.4, Listening, Exercise B

4.5 P = Presenter DS = Dr. Scott R = Richard

P: Good morning. You're listening to *Future Talk* on Radio 106.7 FM with Nadia Hussein. On today's show, we'll be discussing the use of technology in medicine. My guests are Doctor Anna Scott, of Long Island City Hospital, and Richard Driver, a research scientist at the University of Ohio.

DS and R: Good morning.

P: So Anna, technology is changing the way doctors diagnose, treat and care for their patients. Tell us a little about the developments we can expect to see in the future.

DS: Well, this idea doesn't come from the future – but from the past! Since ancient times, medical practitioners have tried to replace missing body parts using artificial devices. Since then, there have been huge advances obviously, especially in the design and manufacture of artificial limbs.

R: That's true – designers are able to use lightweight plastics and carbon fiber to create the most incredibly lifelike arms and legs which don't look artificial at all.

DS: The really interesting part comes with the *control* of the limb though. Scientists are working on a brain-computer interface which will allow the patient to control his or her artificial limb using brain power alone.

R: Yes, but what you're not explaining is that this development has met with a lot of resistance from patients themselves. The kind of technology you're talking about requires far more complicated and dangerous surgery than that which is currently used to attach a prosthetic arm or leg.

DS: Well, that's true, Richard, but what's your point? We all know that these procedures are delicate, and, yes, they can be dangerous.

R: By definition, somebody who's lost a limb has already had a horrific experience. Many patients just don't want to expose themselves to another extreme procedure.

DS: I agree, Richard, but while there may sometimes be objections from a few patients, I think you'll find that most people want to improve their quality of life as much as they can. They've survived life-changing accidents – they're very brave people – and they're prepared to go that little bit further.

R: I don't know if you would say that if you were in their position.

DS: You're right, but that's why I believe we need to invest more money in this technology, so that we can be sure it's completely safe and 100% successful for every patient before we make it available.

R: Well, surely that's true of every new development, isn't it?

P: OK. Let's move on, shall we? Richard?

R: Well, Nadia, with people living longer than ever, being able to replace parts of the human body when they cease to function is going to become vital. We hope that one day we'll be able to 3D print replacement organs. Organovo, a US-based medical research company, is currently developing an incredible 'bioprinting' process. Layers of cells called 'bio ink' are built up into carefully calculated designs to create new structures.

DS: Oh, come on. For most people – medical professionals included – the idea of 3D printing new organs is just science fiction.

R: Well, you're obviously wrong, because it's happening – here and now.

DS: You're talking about 3D printing new tissue. We're still years away from what you're suggesting.

R: It's undoubtedly true that this technology is in the early stages, but researchers have already printed small sections of liver tissue in the lab. I don't think it's actually all that unrealistic. Don't forget that medical procedures which are perfectly normal today were just a dream 20 years ago.

P: Anna, can you predict any other ways in which technology will transform patient care?

DS: I remember being terrified the first time that I had to take blood from a patient. Today, robots – which are not affected by anxiety or fear – can easily perform this procedure without making any mistakes. And of course, they will soon be carrying out much riskier, surgical procedures.

P: Maybe so, but a robot isn't the same as a doctor, is it? Patients may not *want* to have an electronic doctor taking their blood. Isn't it possible that the patient's fear may significantly impact their physical well-being?

DS: When I say 'robot', we're not talking about a *Star Wars*-style android! A surgical robot is a mechanical arm to which tiny sensors and cameras are attached. A *human* doctor actually controls the entire procedure – a screen allows him or her to view enlarged 3D images of the inside of the patient's body.

R: I know that, Anna, but the level of risk is crazy! I believe that researchers are trying to develop robotic surgery too fast. There have been a lot of reports about robotic surgical devices making fatal mistakes. While I accept that in some cases these techniques are safe and useful, I just think that people have a tendency to admire anything 'new'. In some cases, the traditional surgical procedure is actually much safer. I, for one, think that some hospitals – especially private ones – are promoting these kinds of technologies in order to impress their patients and get more 'customers', if you like.

DS: Definitely! That *is* an issue, but I don't see why the unethical practices of a few private clinics should stop us from developing life-saving new techniques ...

UNIT 5



Lesson 5.4, Listening, Exercise A

5.5 P = Presenter A = Aldo M = Mark

P: Across rural Europe, young people are leaving small towns and villages by the hundreds and possibly even thousands. They leave behind them empty streets, closed schools and cafés and an elderly population. Fields which have been farmed for generations have been abandoned and houses are falling down because there is nobody there to repair them. According to EU statistics, as many as 22% of rural European populations are elderly. However, some areas and towns are trying to change this trend of rural depopulation.

One person hoping to bring life back to their empty streets is Aldo Conti – a resident of Candela, a small town in south-east Italy. Aldo recently moved back to Candela after living in the UK for ten years, and was devastated to find it much emptier than when he left. I met Aldo last year, when he took me on a tour of the town.

A: ... and this is the main square.

P: Wow! It really is empty, isn't it?

- A:** Yeah. When I was growing up, the square was full of people on the weekend, but now, everyone's just gone.
- P:** And you want to repopulate the entire village? Sounds a bit ambitious.
- A:** Haha! Well who doesn't enjoy a challenge? We all know that people are leaving the countryside and heading to urban areas. Here, in Candela, we hope to change that trend and bring life back to our village by encouraging city dwellers to relocate here.
- P:** So how is this going to work exactly?
- A:** Just think about it. Although most jobs and houses are in urban areas, there are a lot of people who are fed up with their hectic, stressful lifestyle in the city, people who are longing to get away and to live at a slower pace, closer to nature.
- P:** Sure. But that's where the jobs are. Why would people want to move here?
- A:** Well, for one thing, we are willing to pay people to come and live in Candela! We are offering a fee of between \$800 and \$2,000 to single people and families who are willing to join our community. Six new families have moved in already!
- P:** That's incredible! And what are you asking for in return?
- A:** New residents will have to commit to living permanently in the village. We will expect them to rent a house here, and we also require them to have a job with a minimum salary. So, they must work and have an income. We especially welcome families with young children as we're hoping to reopen the village school if we have enough students. The reopening of the school, local stores and businesses will create jobs for local people, too, which we hope will also encourage some of our own young people to stay here and not to head for the city.
- P:** A similar project is taking place in Saint-Pierre-de-Frugie, in the Dordogne region of south-western France. I spoke to one of the project leaders, Mark Henderson, about how he hopes to breathe life back into the village. So you're not actually from here, are you?
- M:** Uh, no. My wife and I moved here about four years ago for a bit of peace and quiet.
- P:** Well, you've certainly gotten that!
- M:** True – although I didn't think it would be *this* quiet! Our house was pretty cheap and it didn't take long to figure out why. There was no school, no stores, the farms and fields were abandoned, people were leaving. No, people had left – especially the young people, you know?
- P:** Aren't the young people always the first to leave?
- M:** Absolutely.
- P:** So, what changed?
- M:** Well, as you can see, our village is beautiful.
- P:** True – the countryside around here is amazing.
- M:** Right – so we decided to concentrate on that – the natural environment. A team of volunteers started to work in the village – we fixed the fountains and public monuments; we cleared the footpaths and created walking trails. Suddenly we had nature lovers, walkers, campers, all wanting to come and visit our village and stay.
- P:** That's great. But what about local businesses?
- M:** Well, we restored one of the bigger, older houses and converted it into a hotel. We've also opened a village store that sells organic produce and the restaurant is open again. We've even created an

eco-center which has educational resources and information for visitors. And best of all? We've installed several wind turbines and are now generating our own electricity!

P: Wow! So has it worked? Are people moving back to the village?

M: Well, let me give you a few stats – the population of the village has risen from 360 in 2008 to over 400; 22% of our farmland is used for organic farming – that's compared with 3% in the rest of France; and our school has reopened – there's even a waiting list.

P: That's amazing. I hope it all continues.

UNIT 6



Lesson 6.4, Listening, Exercise B

6.6 **A = Anya C = Cleo**

- A:** Cleo! I was so happy when I got your message. I haven't seen you in ages! How are you? Are you still living in Philadelphia?
- C:** It's so great to see you, too, Anya! Yes, I am. I'm married now and I have two children.
- A:** That's fantastic! Girls, boys? How old are they?
- C:** My daughter's 6 and my son's 12.
- A:** 12? That's amazing! How's he doing in school? It's not so bad at that age, is it? It's when they're 15 or 16 that things start to get a bit tough – a lot of pressure ...
- C:** Well, the thing is, Anya ...
- A:** ... what with exams and so on. I know my daughter finds it quite stressful. She's about to take her exams and, well, she has a lot on her plate. Still, it's worth it, in the end, isn't it? I mean, to improve their job prospects.
- C:** Actually, neither of my children go to school.
- A:** Seriously?
- C:** Yes, my husband and I homeschool both our children.
- A:** You're joking, right? I mean, how will they get the certifications they need to go to college?
- C:** Just because they're homeschooled doesn't mean they're not getting an education, Anya. My husband teaches them math and science, and I teach them English literature and essay writing.
- A:** Look – I know you studied English Lit, and your husband is a biologist, but, I mean, those aren't the only subjects. What about music, art, geography and, well, everything? Don't you think you've bitten off a little more than you can chew? It's a huge responsibility. How can you provide them with a full curriculum?
- C:** We hire tutors for those subjects which we can't teach ourselves, and, as a matter of fact, the kids are getting better grades than some of their peers who go to mainstream schools. They're not required to study subjects they don't like and they do really well in the ones they love. What you don't understand is that they have so many more choices. They're not limited by a rigid school curriculum. They can think outside the box. We go on nature walks and visit art galleries. We do craft projects and experiments. There's so much more flexibility with, well, with the way we do things.
- A:** You still haven't explained how you expect them to get into a good college, Cleo.
- C:** College isn't everybody's cup of tea. There are other paths in life. Actually, my son wants to set up his own business when he's older. Some of America's most successful businesspeople didn't go to college.

- L: Wait, what? But ... but ... I thought ... I'm sure the note said 1,000 copies.
- F: A thousand copies would be ridiculous, Logan. Never mind, at least we have enough for the presentation. I take it you did check the spelling as I asked?
- L: Of course, boss. Look ...
- F: 'Diamond Electrical Services wishes to thank you for your customer loyalty over the last 12 moths.' Moths, Logan?
- L: Uh, that's right.
- F: Months is what it's supposed to say, Logan. Not moths! Every single one of these reports will now have to be thrown away.
- L: I ... I ... I'm really sorry. I guess I just didn't ...
- F: ... didn't what, Logan? Think for two minutes? Why you don't take more care with your work, that's what I don't understand. Just give me the pile of envelopes. I'll take the reports out and redo them.
- L: Um, how are we going to take the reports out? I mean the envelopes are all sealed.
- F: Sealed, Logan? Sealed? I specifically wrote, 'Do not seal the envelopes' in my note. I wanted to check everything first, because, frankly, I thought you might make a mistake and, sadly, I was right.
- L: I ... I don't know what to say.
- F: It's fine, Logan. Just go and find some more paper for the photocopier, will you?

UNIT 10



Lesson 10.4, Listening, Exercise C

10.6 L = Lecturer

- L: Thank you. Now, I'd like to start by telling you a little bit about my daughter. She, like most teenagers in this day and age, is completely addicted to social media. It's where she gets her news, how she connects with her friends, what she turns to for advice. And for the most part, I'm fine with this. It's not my thing, but as long as she's happy, I'm happy. But what does interest me is the ability of social media to shape our view of reality. In fact, I'd argue that in recent years, social media has blurred the lines between what's real and what's fake.

Let me give you an example. One of the latest influencers taking the fashion world by storm is 19-year-old model, Miquela Sousa. Better known as Lil Miquela, her profile first appeared on Instagram in 2016 and has since gained well over a million followers. 1.5 million to be precise. This success landed her a contract with the fashion house Prada and she is now the face of their 3D-generated advertising campaign.

Her Instagram account itself is fairly typical for someone of her age – endless selfies of her modeling trendy streetwear or posing with celebrities. She's also fairly outspoken on current affairs, is regularly involved in fundraising campaigns and has a burgeoning music career. In other words, she does everything that other influencers do.

Yet, her rise to fame has caused a media storm. People are outraged and have expressed their anger in no uncertain terms online. Why? Because Lil Miquela is not real – that is to say, not flesh and blood real. She's the world's first 'virtual influencer' and was created as part of a digital art project by Sara Decou and Trevor McFedries.

What I think is most astonishing about all of this is not that someone would choose to create a virtual persona like this – it actually makes sense from a marketing point of view – but that people would react so passionately to her very existence. When she first appeared on the scene, furious debates erupted on social media – a story that was actually picked up by mainstream news outlets – with some commenters, often in the most unpleasant or abusive language, branding her as fake. Others, with equal relish, leapt to her defense. She seems to arouse as much feeling as a living, breathing person. For me, this just goes to show how much social media has distorted our view of reality. What I mean is – her very existence seems to have made us question what we mean by 'real' when it comes to online content.

But is Lil Miquela really so different from the rest of us? Don't we all use Instagram pages, blogs, YouTube channels and Twitter feeds to present an idealized version of ourselves, not necessarily who we are? I mean, seriously, does anybody really believe that those beauty vloggers actually look like that in real life? The right lighting, the best digital equipment, clever make-up tricks and editing can make anybody look like a model of perfection – an image utterly unrelated to the real, living, breathing person. What I'm saying is – our online persona often bears very little resemblance to our real self.

And for me, this is where the dilemma lies. I'm happy for my daughter to take inspiration from the people she follows online, to aspire to a different lifestyle. But are influencers setting an impossibly high bar? They seem to have the perfect life. But is this because they don't actually share the boring parts? You don't get likes or retweets for pictures of you locking the front door or taking the trash out. You're expected to present the best version of yourself – the one that goes on glamorous vacations and eats in expensive restaurants. But most of us aren't celebrities, and sometimes our lives aren't all that great. And surely, that's OK, too. What I'm trying to say is that in a world where the difference between 'real' and 'fake' is almost impossible to distinguish, perhaps it's more important than ever to teach our children it's OK to be themselves.