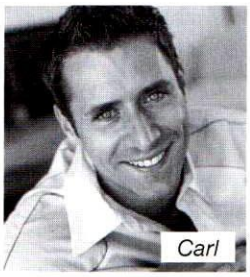
1A A global language

Language Summary 1, Student's Book p127

Language ability VOCABULARY 1.1

1 Read what Carl, Heidi and Maria say about speaking languages. Fill in the gaps with the phrases in the boxes.

~~bad at~~ can't speak a word know a few words


Carl

To be honest, I'm quite [1] *bad at* languages. I [2] _____ of French that I learned at school, but I [3] _____ of anything else.


Heidi

can also get by 'm reasonably good picked up

My first language is Swiss German, but I live near the border, so I [4] _____ at Italian. I [5] _____ in French. We went to Lyon last summer and I [6] _____ the language very quickly.

also fluent in can have a conversation
'm bilingual it's a bit rusty


Maria

My mother is Spanish and my father is French so I [7] _____. I'm [8] _____ English, which I need for work. I [9] _____ in German, but [10] _____.

2 Rewrite these sentences using the words/phrases in brackets.

1 I don't know any Japanese. (word)
I can't speak a word of Japanese.

2 I speak enough German for holidays. (get by)
I _____ on holiday.

3 My sister can speak Chinese very well. (fluent)
My _____

4 I haven't spoken Portuguese for a long time. (bit rusty)
My _____

5 I learned a few words of Italian on holiday. (picked)
I _____

6 I can speak both Turkish and Spanish perfectly. (bilingual)
I'm _____

The English verb system GRAMMAR 1.1

3 **a** Match sentence beginnings 1–9 to endings a–i.

1 In the year 1000, English *b*
2 The English language was ___
3 A hundred years ago, many people were ___
4 Cambridge University Press has ___
5 By the 21st century, English had ___
6 Immigration, new technologies, popular culture and even war have ___
7 At present, over a billion people are ___
8 English is ___
9 However, more people speak ___

a now learning English worldwide.
b had approximately 40,000 words.
c all contributed to the growth of English.
d using French as an international language.
e grown to over 500,000 words.
f been publishing English-language teaching books since 1975.
g Mandarin Chinese than any other language.
h taken to North America by settlers in the 17th century.
i used as a first language in at least 75 countries.

b Match sentences 1–9 in **3a** to these verb forms.

Present Simple *9*
Present Continuous ___
Present Simple passive ___
Present Perfect Simple ___
Present Perfect Continuous ___
Past Simple ___
Past Continuous ___
Past Simple passive ___
Past Perfect Simple ___

4 **a** Read the first part of an article about 'Basic English' and choose the correct verb forms.



The idea of inventing an international language is not a new one. Over the past 180 years, linguists [1]*have created/created* over ten different languages that [2]*are based/be based* on German, Spanish, English and even musical notes. One of the most influential of these [3]*had been/was* 'Basic English'.

By 1923, the First World War [4]*was/had been* over for five years, but Europe was still [5]*recovering/recovered* from its effects. Charles Kay Ogden, a linguist and writer, was running several bookshops in Cambridge. He [6]*had just written/just written* published a book which described how we use language. The success of his book [7]*has inspired/inspired* Ogden to design a universal language – one that was much simpler than English, but [8]*doesn't/didn't* require native English speakers to study a different language. In 1930, Ogden's book *Basic English: A General Introduction with Rules and Grammar* [9]*was/were* published.

It is estimated that, on average, it [10]*takes/took* about seven years to become fluent in English. Ogden [11]*believed/was believing* that 'Basic English' could be learned in seven weeks. There [12]*had been/were* only 850 words, and the grammar was simplified with very few exceptions to each rule.

b Read the second part of the article below and fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

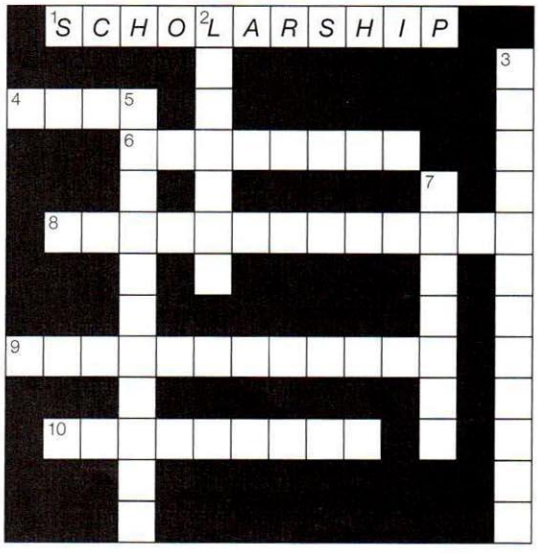
The language [1] ***attracted*** (attract) the attention of educators all over the world, but its development [2] _____ (interrupt) by the Second World War. After the war, both the British prime minister and the president of the United States [3] _____ (look) for ideas that might promote world peace. They both [4] _____ (give) speeches that supported the use of Basic English. In the past 60 years, the language [5] _____ (have) some success. In some parts of East Asia, teachers [6] _____ (still; use) Ogden's word lists. However, in the main, the language has disappeared.

Now that we [7] _____ (know) that there are many more non-native than native speakers of English, some linguists [8] _____ (recently; ask) whether we should revisit Ogden's ideas. There is even a version of the Wikipedia website which [9] _____ (write) in 'Basic English' for non-native learners of the language. Google it now!

1B Open learning

Education VOCABULARY 1.2

1 Complete the crossword with words connected with education.



1 money given by an organisation to pay for someone's studies (11)
2 a talk on an academic subject, especially at university (7)
3 a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one that is done as part of a course at college or university (12)
4 money that students must pay to universities for their courses (4)
5 an agreement by which a student at a college or university borrows money from a bank to pay for their education and then pays the money back after they finish studying and start a job (7, 4)
6 a class, especially at university, with a few students (8)
7 an advanced degree, usually lasting for one year (7)
8 someone who is studying for their first degree at university (13)
9 a student who has already got one degree and is studying at a university for a more advanced qualification (12)
10 a senior person who teaches at a British university (9)

Auxiliaries in verb forms GRAMMAR 1.2
Other uses of auxiliaries GRAMMAR 1.3

2 **a** Are sentences 1–8 correct? Change the incorrect sentences.

1 Everyone here ~~are~~ *is* doing a Master's degree.
2 Did you went to the seminar yesterday?
3 I do work very hard, but I still find the course difficult.
4 Some universities does give scholarships, but we don't.
5 I'm the only person here who went to a state school, aren't I?
6 If I were you, I don't eat in the college canteen.
7 You like doing exams or prefer continuous assessment?
8 I've be invited to apply for a PhD, but the fees are too high.

b Match the correct and corrected sentences in **2a** to replies a–h.

a *4* Don't you?
b ___ Well, I'm not.
c ___ I don't enjoy either!
d ___ Wouldn't you? Why not?
e ___ They are, aren't they?
f ___ Are you?
g ___ So do I.
h ___ No, I didn't.

3 Read the conversation and choose the correct auxiliary verb.

PHIL Hi. It's Sara, [1] *isn't* it? We met last week, [2] _____ we?
SARA Yes, we [3] _____. You're Phil.
PHIL Well remembered! You [4] _____ warn me when we met that you often forget names.
SARA I [5] _____, unfortunately. But I [6] _____ making a special effort this week. Anyway, how [7] _____ it going?
PHIL OK. I [8] _____ already had a tutorial with my PhD tutor.
SARA [9] _____ you? Who's that?
PHIL His name's Professor Shavick. Everyone else was very impressed by him, but I [10] _____. I [11] _____ expect you know him.
SARA I [12] _____, actually. You see, I'm ...
PHIL Oh, sorry, hold on – that's my phone ringing ...

1	a is	(b) isn't	c doesn't
2	a didn't	b haven't	c aren't
3	a did	b do	c have
4	a have	b do	c did
5	a 'm	b do	c have
6	a 'm	b 've	c 'll
7	a has	b does	c is
8	a do	b 'd	c 've
9	a Did	b Have	c Haven't
10	a wasn't	b didn't	c haven't
11	a 'm not	b don't	c do
12	a am	b have	c do

4 Read the second part of the conversation. Fill in the gaps with the correct positive or negative auxiliaries. Use contractions (*'ve, 's*, etc.) if possible.



PHIL Sorry, where were we? Yes, Professor Shavick. He's a bit strange, [1] *isn't* he? I [2] _____ interviewed by him, so we hadn't met before.
SARA Neither [3] _____ I when I started here. And I must admit – he [4] _____ appear rather unusual when you first meet him.
PHIL Unusual? If I met him in the street, I [5] _____ probably run away screaming. All that hair! He's been spending far too much time with his computer. He should get out more often, [6] _____ he?
SARA Well, perhaps.
PHIL Anyway. I [7] _____ think I even asked you what you're doing your PhD in.
SARA Well, I [8] _____ not doing a PhD actually. I, er, teach here.
PHIL You don't, [9] _____ you?
SARA Er ... yes. Computer science, as a matter of fact. Sorry, I [10] _____ going to say something earlier, but ...
PHIL How embarrassing. So, Professor Shavick is a colleague of yours?
SARA Erm ... well, I suppose he's my boss really. But [11] _____ worry – I [12] _____ tell him anything! And not all tutors are like him, I promise!

Getting results

Reading

1 Read the article quickly and choose the best definition of 'lateral thinking'.

'Lateral thinking' is …

a a new way of thinking about old problems.

b a fun way of solving puzzles.

c an alternative way of thinking about problems.

Verb patterns (1)

VOCABULARY 1.3

2 Read the article again. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

3 Read the article again. Which paragraph or paragraphs in the article:

1 encourage you not to give up thinking about the puzzle? *B* , ___

2 tells you what you need to do if you want to use lateral thinking? ___

3 explains why some people are better at lateral thinking? ___

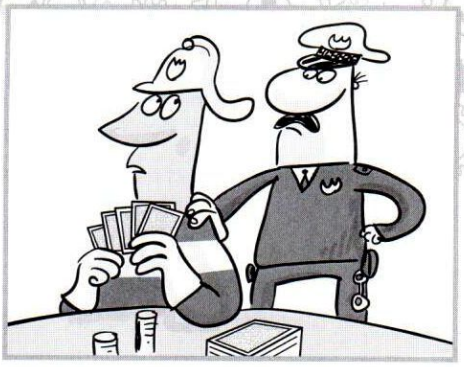
4 gives an example of solving a problem by lateral thinking? ___

5 presents a lateral-thinking problem for the reader to solve? ___

6 explains the way we traditionally deal with problems? ___

7 tells you where you can find the solution to the puzzle? ___

Teaching thinking



A **Acting on an anonymous phone call, the police raid a house to arrest a suspected murderer. They don't know what he looks like but they know his name is John. Inside the house, they find a surgeon, a lorry driver, a mechanic and a fireman, all playing cards. Without hesitation or asking any questions, they arrest the fireman. How do they know the fireman is the murderer?**

B The answer to the puzzle is printed at the bottom of the page. But if you don't know it, try [1] *not to look* (not look) yet! Read this article and then force yourself [2] _____ (think) a little harder.

C In the 1960s, Edward de Bono, a Maltese doctor and writer, invented the phrase 'lateral thinking'. He believes that we understand the world by building up patterns based on experience. These patterns teach us [3] _____ (recognise) familiar problems and situations and allow us [4] _____ (make) simple decisions quickly. However, de Bono argues these patterns can also stop us from seeing the solution to a problem.

D Edward de Bono thinks that for every problem, you need [5] _____ (check) your assumptions. What did you assume when you read the puzzle above? To think laterally means you must avoid [6] _____ (make) assumptions about a problem and make yourself [7] _____ (think) 'outside the box'.

E Now think about the fireman puzzle again. Have you got the solution yet? No? Well, keep [8] _____ (read) then think again.

F Edward de Bono once asked some children [9] _____ (suggest) ways of estimating the height of a tall building. Some suggestions were asking the architect and also dropping a stone from the top, and measuring the time taken to fall. But one boy refused [10] _____ (take) the question seriously. "Put the building on its side and measure it," he said. The class laughed. Edward de Bono then managed [11] _____ (demonstrate) that this was actually a very sensible idea. You can measure the building, de Bono pointed out, in a photograph. And if you put something else in the photograph – that you know the height of – you can easily calculate the height of the building.

G In fact, children are often good at lateral thinking. With less life experience, they bring fewer assumptions to a problem, and so look for different solutions. So, if you can't answer the murderer puzzle yet, try asking a young person the same problem. You might [12] _____ (be) surprised at how simple they find it!

SOLUTION

The surgeon, lorry driver and mechanic were all women. The fireman was the only man.

1D REAL WORLD Evening classes

Keeping a conversation going

REAL WORLD 1.1

1 **a** Choose the best response.

1 We'd like to do something more creative than yoga.
- a What's it like?
- b What sort of writing?
- (c) Like what, exactly?

2 I can't stand exams.
- a Why's that?
- b Such as?
- c Don't you?

3 I'm doing a jewellery-making class at the moment.
- a How do you mean?
- b How's it going?
- c Like what, exactly?

4 Richard wants to learn Chinese.
- a In what way?
- b How's it going?
- c Does he?

b Match conversations 1–4 in **1a** to the next lines a–d.

a *4* Yes, he needs it for work.

b ___ Bad memories from school, really.

c ___ We're not sure. Maybe carpentry.

d ___ Really well. I love it.

2 Complete conversations 1–5 with the correct question word and preposition.

~~Who~~	What	How long	Who	Where

~~with~~	from	for	about	to

1

SAM Clare is starting her own business.

DAN Really? *Who with* ?

SAM It's just her at the moment.

2

PAUL Alex has written a screenplay.

KATE No way! _____ ?

PAUL It's a thriller, I think. But I don't know the story or anything.

3

ROB We've got to give in our application forms soon.

AMY _____ ? Do you know?

ROB I think you can just leave them with the secretary.

4

TIM I got this camera for less than half price.

CHRIS Did you? _____ ?

TIM On a website my brother told me about.

5

SARA Our teacher's going away next week.

LUIS _____ ?

SARA Almost a fortnight, I think.

3 Fill in the gaps in the conversation. Use between one and three words.

JIM Clare! Hi!

CLARE Jim! What a coincidence. I was thinking about you recently.

JIM [1] *Were* you? Why [2] _____ that?

CLARE I was wondering if you're still doing that jewellery class.

JIM No, I gave that up a few months ago.

CLARE [3] _____ come?

JIM Well, we moved house in March, so it's a bit far.

CLARE Really? [4] _____ to?

JIM Near here, actually. On Shelford Street. Anyway, [5] _____ going? Are you still teaching?

CLARE Yes, but not for much longer, thankfully.

JIM What [6] _____ mean?

CLARE Well, I'm starting my own training business.

JIM [7] _____ of training?

CLARE Presentations, mainly.

JIM You've always been good at that kind of thing, [8] _____ ? I guess teaching helps.

CLARE Absolutely. Anyway, enough about me. What's Shelford Street [9] _____ ?

JIM Great. It's a much bigger place than our old one. Of course, life is a little different these days.

CLARE Different? In [10] _____ ?

JIM Well, since we had the baby ...

CLARE A baby? Congratulations! I had no idea!

Reading and Writing Portfolio 1 p64

2A It's bad for you!

Language Summary 2, Student's Book p130

Expressing frequency

VOCABULARY 2.1

1 **a** Read the nutritional advice in the 'Healthy eating' leaflet. Choose the correct phrases in these sentences.

1 You can eat chips *every so often* /*most of the time*.
2 Try to eat some fruit *once in a while*/*every day*.
3 It's alright to snack on biscuits *once in a while*/*most of the time*.
4 Only eat crisps *every now and again*/*more often than not*.
5 Eating red meat *most days*/*rarely* isn't good for you.

b Read these comments. Are the people following the advice in the leaflet? Write Y (Yes) or N (No).

1 [Y] More often than not I'll choose fish or chicken rather than a burger.
2 [ ] I have chips for dinner most days.
3 [ ] I seldom remember to eat an apple or an orange.
4 [ ] I have a biscuit with my coffee every now and again.
5 [ ] Every so often, when I'm on the computer, I'll have a packet of crisps.
6 [ ] I only eat vegetables at weekends.
7 [ ] My favourite food is cheese sandwiches on white bread – I eat them for lunch once in a while.

Healthy eating

✓ GO AHEAD! (EVERY DAY)
- fruit, nuts
- wholemeal bread
- white meat (e.g. chicken, turkey)
- vegetables
- white/oily fish

✗ BE CAREFUL! (ONCE A WEEK)
- crisps
- white bread, rice, pasta
- red meat
- fried or roast potatoes
- cakes, biscuits, chocolate

Present and past habits, repeated actions and states GRAMMAR 2.1

2 Choose the correct verb form. Sometimes both are possible.

When my father [1]*reached*/*would reach* 40, something strange [2]*used to happen*/*happened* to him. Before this, he [3]*was always eating*/*always used to eat* what he wanted, but now [4]*he's never eating*/*he won't eat* any fried food and [5]*he's always worrying*/*he worried* about how much sugar and salt there is in everything. This is the same man who [6]*used to eat*/*would eat* chocolate all day long! These days [7]*he gets up*/*he'd get up* early to go to the gym every morning before work. Before his 40th birthday, he [8]*would even complain*/*was even complaining* about having to walk to the car!

3 Are the words/phrases in **bold** correct? Change the incorrect words/phrases and tick the correct phrases.



I used to live in a tiny village in southern Italy many years ago before I [1]~~**used to go**~~ to university. At that time there [2]**was** very little tourism so there [3]**didn't use to be** many restaurants and there only [4]**use to be** one small hotel. Because the village was so small everyone [5]**would know** everyone else and so people [6]**would always say** hello to you in the shops or while you were walking down the streets. We [7]**spent** a lot of time sitting in cafés and bars, chatting to everyone in our bad Italian! It [8]**would be** very cheap to eat out so we ate delicious food all the time for next to nothing. We [9]**used to make** some fantastic friends and we still go back there from time to time to visit them.

1	*went*	4		7	
2	✓	5		8	
3		6		9	

4 Choose the correct endings.

1 My aunt is always apologising for everything she does.
   (a) I find it really annoying!
   b She's very polite!
2 Fred used to like playing football
   a but he prefers watching it these days.
   b but he doesn't like watching it.
3 I went to Scotland for my holidays last year.
   a It would rain every day.
   b It rained every day.
4 I'll go out for a long walk when I'm feeling stressed.
   a It helps me clear my head.
   b It'd help me feel better.
5 My dad and I would watch *Match of the Day* together on television.
   a It used to be on at 10 p.m. on Saturdays.
   b I remember seeing it a couple of times.

5 Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.

1 I drank up to five cups of strong coffee every morning before I gave up. (would)
   I would drink up to five cups of strong coffee every morning before I gave up.
2 My doctor frequently tells me to take more exercise. (always)
   _____
3 My wife always checks the labels before she buys food. (will)
   _____
4 When I was a student, I was a vegetarian. (used to)
   _____
5 I never worried about my food until I put on weight. (used to)
   _____
6 When my children were small I never gave them fast food. (would)
   _____

2B Life's different here

Feelings and opinions VOCABULARY 2.2

1 Put sentences a–j in order 1–10.

a [1] I knew that Barcelona was famous
b [ ] Luckily they were more than satisfied
c [ ] of art and architecture, and were shocked
d [ ] of all the wonderful restaurants we went to while we were there.
e [ ] by the idea of sightseeing in the heat of the day.
f [ ] with the shopping in Barcelona, and I wasn't at all disappointed
g [ ] about the idea of visiting the cathedral and houses that Gaudí designed.
h [ ] by the fantastic buildings I saw. And none of us would ever get sick
i [ ] for its fantastic architecture so I was excited
j [ ] Unfortunately, however, the friends I went with were not very fond

2 Choose the correct prepositions.

Dear everyone,

Having a great time. Weather's fantastic so far. The kids seem fascinated [1]*in/by* how warm the sea is, although terrified [2]*of/at* seeing a shark!

Thanks for the offer of a lift from the airport. Not sure yet [3]*about/at* our plans, but will phone you soon to confirm. We aren't aware [4]*of/in* any problems with the flights, anyway.

Hope you are impressed [5]*of/by* the picture on the card. Josh chose it, of course!

Love,

Amanda

The Gill Family
132 Hart Road
Cambridge
CB9 3TY
UK

be used to, get used to GRAMMAR 2.2

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *be used to* or *get used to* and the verb in brackets.

1 Julia kept drinking lots of water. She isn't *used to eating* such spicy food. (eat)

2 I'm always losing my sunglasses. I haven't _____ them yet. (wear)

3 I'm finding it more difficult than I thought to _____ on the right. (drive)

4 My children are _____ because we travelled abroad when they were babies. (fly)

5 It's taken me ages, but I've finally _____ tea with milk. (drink)

6 Are you _____ in a country without seasons yet? (live)

7 My grandmother is now _____ emails, but she still can't use a mobile phone. (answer)

4 Will has just started working from home. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of these verbs.

~~waste~~ enjoy organise focus wear have to get

1 Before I worked from home, I used to *waste* at least three hours a day on the train.

2 I still can't get used to not _____ leave home at seven o'clock every morning.

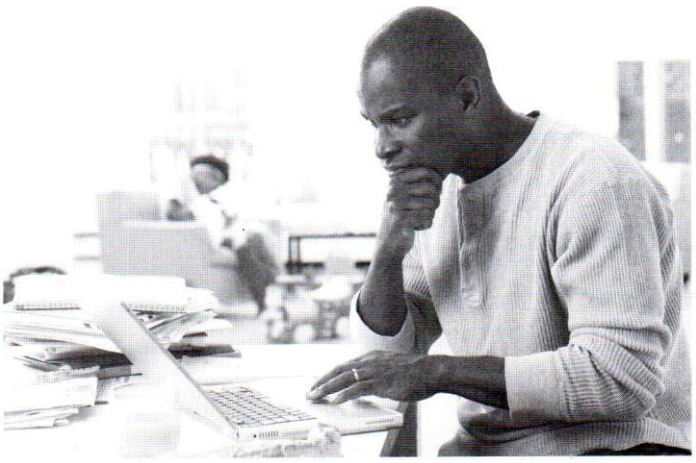
3 I'm still not used to _____ my own working day. I get distracted easily.

4 I used to _____ chatting to people in the office so I sometimes feel a bit lonely.

5 I'm slowly getting used to _____ on work, rather than what's happening at home.

6 I'd find it difficult to get used to _____ suits and ties again instead of my jeans.

7 When I worked in an office, I never used to _____ home in time to go to the gym in the evenings.



5 Match sentence beginnings 1–6 to endings a–f.

1 There always *f*

2 She can't get ___

3 She'll never ___

4 Are you ___

5 Did he ___

6 He's never ___

a getting used to your new school?

b used to getting up so early now she has this new job.

c got used to living in the country. He finds it strange.

d get used to the long winters in this country.

e use to be an actor at one time?

f used to be a lot of traffic on this road. What's happened?

6 Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.

working

1 I'm not used to ~~work~~ so hard.

2 He's getting used to have a baby in the house.

3 He's use to driving long distances, so don't worry.

4 He used to the hot weather. He comes from Australia.

5 I didn't used to like him, but I do now.

6 We used to playing together when we were children.

7 Did you two used to know each other?

8 How long did it take to get used to wear contact lenses?

2C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS At a glance

Reading

1 Read the article about body language and match headings 1–4 to paragraphs A–D.

1 It's a small world ___
2 Don't jump to conclusions ___
3 First impressions ___
4 The rules of attraction ___

2 Read the article again and decide whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1 [F] People don't usually form an opinion of someone before they've spoken to them.
2 [ ] People everywhere nod their head to say 'yes' and shake their head to say 'no'.
3 [ ] It is impossible to smile properly if you don't feel like it.
4 [ ] If we are attracted to someone, we often try to copy what they are doing.
5 [ ] The most universal form of communication is one we're not usually aware of.
6 [ ] Body language doesn't always mean what you think it does.

Word building (1): suffixes VOCABULARY 2.3

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. All the words are in bold in the article.

1 I try not to make *judgements* about people just because of what they are wearing. (judge)
2 The new job I've been offered will give me a lot more _____ (responsible)
3 Do you have a _____ about where to have the meeting next week? (prefer)
4 I only have the _____ to do and then the report will be finished. (conclude)
5 A lot of these expressions _____ from other languages. (origin)
6 You should speak with more _____ if you want them to believe you! (convince)
7 That's a _____ unusual idea that you just came up with. (real)
8 What I just said to her wasn't intended as a _____ of her work. (criticise)
9 Unless you take off that hat, you won't be _____ at all. (recognition)

READING THE SIGNS



A Most experts agree that it only takes between 90 seconds and four minutes to decide what we think about someone. And in fact, 80% of the time, we reach a **conclusion** about someone based on body language, before that person has even opened their mouth! Of course, what you say later will matter, and this is your **responsibility**. However, you do need to get the body language right straight away or people won't stay around long enough to find out how fascinating you really are!

B Many gestures, such as how you say 'yes' or 'no', **originate** from a specific country, but others are universal. For example, all people wrinkle their noses and raise their top lip to show dislike or **criticism**. Everyone knows what a smile is, too, and when you're only pretending to smile. This is because muscles around the eyes are linked to the emotional part of your brain, so they only work when you really mean it. Also, to have any **conviction**, a smile will fade after a few seconds. Fake smiles tend to last much longer.

C There are also signals to tell us whether someone is attracted to us. When someone flirts with you, they will make eye contact. This **preference** is shown by enlarged pupils and they will blink more often. Admirers will also mirror your behaviour, often unconsciously. So if you lean forward or take a sip of a drink, you will find that they will do the same. However, there is another gesture we are probably unaware of, but which is used by every culture on Earth and which some experts claim is the most instantly **recognisable** non-verbal human greeting. When we first see someone we find attractive, our eyebrows rise and fall and if they feel the same, they raise their eyebrows, too. It's not surprising if you have never noticed this, since the whole process only lasts about a fifth of a second!

D However, don't make **judgements** about people on just one thing! Look for at least four signals. Sitting with their arms crossed might look as if someone is being defensive, but it might **really** mean they're feeling cold!

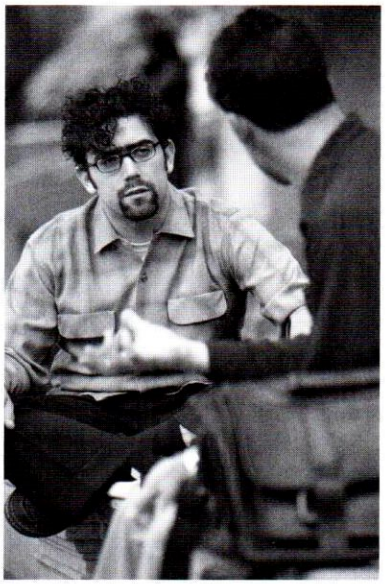
2D REAL WORLD I see your point

Discussion language (1): agreeing and disagreeing politely REAL WORLD 2.1

1 Match phrase beginnings 1–8 to endings a–h.

1	Oh, do you	a	still not convinced.
2	Oh, I	b	what you mean.
3	I can't	c	be right there.
4	I suppose	d	think so?
5	Well, I'm	e	argue with that.
6	You might	f	a good point.
7	I see	g	wouldn't say that.
8	That's	h	that's true, actually.

2 Read opinions 1–6. Decide if a and b are agreeing (A) or disagreeing (D).



1 I think he's done really well as manager this season.
   a Oh, do you think so? *D*
   b I suppose you've got a point there. *A*

2 I think it's time people started supporting our local shops instead of using big supermarkets.
   a I wouldn't say that. ___
   b I can't really argue with that. ___

3 The government ought to fine people who don't recycle paper and plastic.
   a You might be right there. ___
   b I can't really see the point of doing that! ___

4 In my opinion, there's too much pressure on young people these days.
   a I see your point. ___
   b I don't know about that. ___

5 Footballers are paid far too much, if you ask me.
   a I suppose that's true, actually. ___
   b That's a good point. ___

6 The reason many people don't buy much organic food is because it's expensive.
   a Well, I'm still not convinced. ___
   b I see what you mean. ___

3 Read the conversations and fill in the gaps with these phrases.

~~I can't really see the point of that.~~
I see what you mean.
Oh, do you think so?
Well, I can't argue with that.
Well, I'm still not convinced.

1 A My brother never lets his children watch TV at home.
   B *I can't really see the point of that.* They'll just watch it somewhere else instead.

2 A That film was really boring.
   B _____ I quite enjoyed it.

3 A I don't eat red meat any more because all the evidence shows it's bad for you.
   B _____ I'd prefer to see more research before I give it up.

4 A Experts are now saying that teenagers need at least ten hours' sleep a night.
   B _____ Alex is always bad-tempered the next day if he stays up late.

5 A We think that making teenagers get a part-time job means they learn the value of money.
   B _____ You're right, just as long as their school work doesn't suffer.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 2 p66

3A Against the law

Language Summary 3, Student's Book p132

Crime VOCABULARY 3.1
Criminals and crime verbs
VOCABULARY 3.2

1 Complete sentences 1–7 with the correct pair of crimes and crime verbs.

~~mugged/mugging~~	burglary/burgled
theft/stolen	shoplift/shoplifting
loot/looting	smuggle/smuggling
vandalism/vandalise	

1 I was *mugged* recently. Some guy took my mobile. I reported the *mugging* to the police.

2 If something is _____ from you, report the _____ to the police.

3 Graffiti is a common kind of _____ and costs the UK about £1 billion each year. Graffiti artists commonly _____ road signs and public transport.

4 High taxes in Britain in the 18th century led to a dramatic increase in _____. The most common items to _____ into Britain were tobacco and alcohol.

5 There are over 30 million instances of _____ in British stores each year. If you _____ in the UK and are caught, you will almost always be prosecuted.

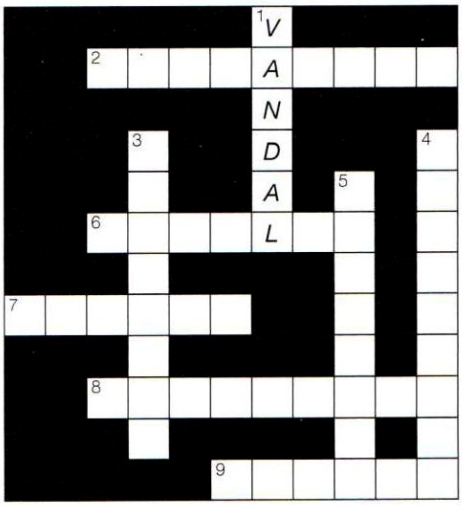
6 There was a lot of _____ in New Orleans immediately after Hurricane Katrina. Even the police had to _____ fuel from abandoned cars in order to drive their police cars.

7 My parents were _____ last year. The criminals got in through an open window. It was my parents' first _____ and they were upset.

2 Complete the puzzle with words for criminals.

Someone who ...

1 intentionally damages property belonging to other people. (6)
2 takes a person and holds them prisoner, often in order to demand money. (9)
3 takes things or people to or from a place illegally. (8)
4 obtains money by deceiving people. (9)
5 sets fire to things illegally. (8)
6 illegally enters buildings and steals things. (7)
7 attacks people, often in the street, to steal something. (6)
8 commits violent crimes, often for political reasons. (9)
9 steals things from shops and homes during a disaster, for example a riot or war. (6)



Second conditional; alternatives for *if* GRAMMAR 3.1

3 Match sentence beginnings 1–8 to endings a–h.

1 If someone mugged you and took your keys, *h*
2 It's very hard to prove a case of arson ___
3 Even if I was offered a lot of money, ___
4 As long as you could prove the credit card was stolen, ___
5 Their parents would be furious ___
6 If I saw someone shoplifting, ___
7 Suppose you found out your brother was a burglar, ___
8 If I found some money in the street, I might keep it, ___

a I'd never take a bribe.
b you wouldn't be responsible for paying the bill.
c would you tell the police about him?
d if they knew their children had vandalised the phone box.
e assuming I didn't know who had lost it.
f unless the criminal is caught at the scene.
g I might try and tell someone.
h ~~would you change the locks in your house?~~

4 Choose the correct word and write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 A (Supposing)/*Assuming* you *realised* (realise) your young son had accidentally left a shop holding a £25 toy, would you take it back?
B Yes, I might. *Imagine/As long as* it _____ (not be) too far away.

2 A *If/Provided* you _____ (break) something expensive in a shop and no one saw you, would you tell anyone?
B Never. *Provided/Unless* I knew they _____ (not charge) me for it.

3 A _____ you _____ (approach) a group of teenagers *if/imagine* you saw them vandalising something near your house?
B Definitely. *Even if/Assuming* they _____ (look) threatening. I can't stand vandalism.

4 A *Imagine/Assuming* you _____ (hit) a car in a car park and there were no witnesses. Would you leave a note?
B Of course. *Assuming/Supposing* the other car _____ (be) damaged.

5 A *Even if/Suppose* you were hungry in the supermarket and you _____ (eat) something while you were walking round, would you pay for it at the checkout?
B Yes. *Provided/Unless* I _____ (forget) about it, of course!

6 A *Suppose/As long as* you heard a good CD at your friend's house. _____ you _____ (ask) him to make a copy or buy it yourself?
B I would usually buy my own copy. *Provided/Unless* I _____ (can) find it in the shops, of course.

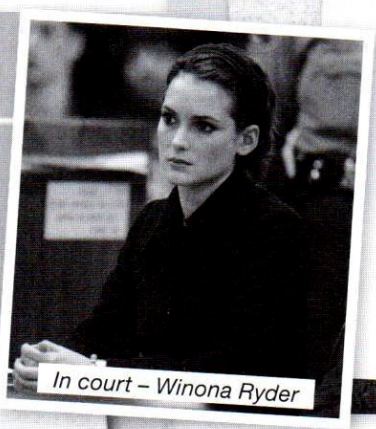
3B It shouldn't be allowed!

Crime and punishment VOCABULARY 3.3

1 Read the article and choose the correct words.

CRIMES OF THE FAMOUS

Celebrities may lead unimaginable lifestyles but they still have to follow the law. And if they [1] *commit* a [2] _____, they can be sure the whole world will be watching.


In court – Winona Ryder

American actor Winona Ryder shoplifted $5,000 of clothes and bags from a shop in New York. The shop [3] _____ her to court and the jury [4] _____ her guilty. The judge [5] _____ Winona to 480 hours of community service – helping the local community. He also [6] _____ her $10,000. Winona didn't work again for five years.

Coldplay's lead singer, Chris Martin, was more fortunate. He was [7] _____ for vandalising a photographer's car in Australia. The photographer was taking pictures of Chris while he was surfing. However, Chris didn't even have to go to [8] _____ because a few months later the police dropped the charges.

The rapper Snoop Dogg's case was more serious: murder. After a three-month trial, Snoop was [9] _____ of the crime and released immediately.

Some celebrities have a longer criminal record. James Brown, the soul singer, was first [10] _____ to prison when he was 15 for stealing some clothes. During his life, he was arrested eight times!

1	(a) commit	b give	c do	d convict
2	a court	b crime	c guilty	d prison
3	a sentenced	b sent	c arrested	d took
4	a sentenced	b found	c fined	d convicted
5	a gave	b sent	c sentenced	d charged
6	a gave	b committed	c took	d fined
7	a arrested	b acquitted	c committed	d found
8	a guilty	b evidence	c crime	d court
9	a convicted	b charged	c acquitted	d found
10	a found	b sent	c charged	d arrested

Third conditional GRAMMAR 3.2

2 Choose the correct verb forms.

1 If I *would have accepted/had accepted* your offer of a lift, I *would have/had* got home safely.

2 *Would you have/Had you* moved here if you *would have/had* known about the crime problem?

3 If he *had/'d had* a weapon, I *hadn't had/wouldn't have* tried to stop him.

4 Suppose they *had/had been* caught you, *did you have to/would you have had to* pay a fine?

5 He *would of/could have* committed the same crime again if the judge *hadn't sentenced/didn't sentence* him to prison.

6 Imagine you *didn't have/hadn't had* your mobile, what *had you/would you have* done?

7 If we *wouldn't have/hadn't known* about his criminal record, we *wouldn't had/might not have* suspected him.

8 How much would *have you/you have had* to pay, if they *would have/had found* you guilty?

3 **a** Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

~~not have/not arrest~~ not attack/shoot take/not refund go/find not give/acquit get/not become

1 If we *hadn't had* any evidence, we *wouldn't have arrested* him.

2 _____ you _____ the company to court if they _____ your money?

3 Suppose he _____ her, _____ she _____ him?

4 She _____ to prison for a long time if they _____ her guilty.

5 He _____ away with it if we _____ suspicious.

6 If she _____ evidence, the jury _____ him of the murder.

b Read the sentences in **3a** again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 a [F] The police didn't have any evidence.
b [ ] The police arrested him.
2 a [ ] The company gave the money back.
b [ ] You took the company to court.
3 a [ ] He attacked her.
b [ ] She shot him.
4 a [ ] She went to prison for a long time.
b [ ] She was found guilty.
5 a [ ] He didn't get away with it.
b [ ] We became suspicious.
6 a [ ] She gave evidence.
b [ ] He was found guilty of murder.

4 Write sentence chains using the third conditional.

1 Rachel wasn't well → She took a day off work → She was in bed at midday → She heard her neighbour's alarm → She saw the burglars → She called the police

If Rachel had been well, she wouldn't have taken a day off work. If she hadn't taken a day off she wouldn't have ...



2 Martin didn't have a job → Martin didn't have any money → He stole some food from a supermarket → The security guard called the police → Martin had to go to court → He went to prison → He met lots of criminals → He became interested in crime → He trained as a police officer.

If Martin had had a job,

3C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS The cost of crime

Reading

1 Read the first part of the article below. Which two subjects doesn't it mention?

a Some places where CCTV is installed.
b The cost of CCTV.
c The popularity of CCTV in the UK.
d The shop owner's reason for installing CCTV.
e What criminals think of CCTV.

Verbs and prepositions VOCABULARY 3.4

2 Read part 1 again and choose the correct prepositions.

NEWS | REVIEWS | COMMENT

In my local corner shop a few weeks ago, I mentioned having an unwanted TV to the owner, Rizza. His normally bored face lit up. Within ten minutes we were back at my flat, apologising [1]*to/for/about* my wife [2]*of/for/with* the noise – it was late – as we dragged an ancient TV out of the loft.

"It really is quite old," I said. But Rizza insisted [3]*of/to/on* taking it, saying it was perfect for the shop. I assumed he meant for entertainment during quiet periods.

A few days later, I was in Rizza's shop again and I spotted our old TV. On the screen I saw a picture of myself.

"Security cameras," Rizza announced, "to catch shoplifters." I look around the shop. It's a tiny place. Only a magician could succeed [4]*after/in/for* taking anything without being seen.

"Great!" I say.

Rizza's decision to install closed-circuit television (CCTV) is not unusual. The number of CCTV cameras throughout the UK has been estimated as high as four million. However, recent research, based [5]*on/of/in* the number of cameras in an average town, thinks the number is closer to two million. You don't need to apply [6]*with/to/of* anyone [7]*to/from/for* permission to install a CCTV camera. So, they are everywhere: from busy shopping centres to the quietest corners of public parks.



3 Read the second part of the article below. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb and preposition.

worry	cope	~~convinced~~	complained	stops
with	to	from	~~of~~	about

Most British people support CCTV. It makes areas feel safer, they say. It discourages crime and helps to solve it, they add. And if you've ever seen CCTV images of a criminal on the news, it's hard to disagree. However, many others are not [1] *convinced* [2] *of* its effectiveness. There is no clear evidence that CCTV [3]_____ criminals [4]_____ committing crimes.

Opponents also [5]_____ [6]_____ the issue of personal privacy. A few years ago Geoffrey Peck felt unable to [7]_____ [8]_____ his life. He attempted suicide in a British street and he was spotted by a CCTV camera. The police were called and fortunately he survived. However, the pictures were shown on TV – to approximately nine million viewers – and Geoffrey's face was clearly visible. He [9]_____ [10]_____ the police about this and was awarded £7,000 compensation.

I passed my local shop again the next week. Rizza was repairing the glass door with his son. Neither of them looked very happy.

"Thieves broke in last night," he explained.

"Oh, no!" I replied. "Have you watched the CCTV yet?"

"There are no CCTV pictures," he said unhappily, pointing to his son. "He turned the camera off when he left the shop last night!"



4 Read the complete article and answer these questions.

1 What did the writer think Rizza wanted the TV for?

_____

2 What does the writer think of Rizza's idea? Why?

_____

3 What reason does the writer give for the large number of CCTV cameras?

_____

4 Why do some people like CCTV?

_____

5 What arguments against CCTV does the writer mention?

_____

6 Why did Geoffrey Peck get £7,000?

_____

7 Did Rizza's CCTV help after the break-in at his shop? Why?/Why not?

_____

3D REAL WORLD How can I help?

Making, refusing and accepting offers REAL WORLD 3.1

1 Complete the conversations with these phrases.

~~Let me help~~	you wouldn't mind	That'd be
if you like	I'd better	Would you like me



FRAN [1] *Let me help* you tidy up.

EMMA Thanks. [2] _____ a great help. It'll take me ages otherwise.

JIM I'll ring someone about the broken window, [3] _____ .

EMMA No, thanks. [4] _____ call the insurance company myself. They'll have a number for a repair person.

JIM OK. [5] _____ to check upstairs?

EMMA Are you sure [6] _____ ? I'm sure they've gone, but I haven't been up there yet.

What if I called	I can	As long as
would it help if	It'd be easier	Why don't I



PAM Who would vandalise your car? [7] _____ call the police?

BETH No, don't worry. [8] _____ if I called them when I get home. I'm meant to pick up Michael at three.

MARK It'll take me half an hour, but [9] _____ I changed the wheel?

BETH Oh yes. [10] _____ you don't mind. Thanks so much. I'm useless at that kind of thing.

PAM [11] _____ the school and told them you'll be late? I'll explain why.

BETH No, that's OK. [12] _____ call Michael on his mobile. He's old enough to get a taxi home.

2 **a** Make offers with these words.

1 you / out / Let / take / me / dinner / to .
Let me take you out to dinner.

2 me / over / Would / come / like / you / to ?
_____
_____

3 your / bank / it / if I / rang / help / Would ?
_____
_____

4 cancelled / meeting / if / morning's / What / tomorrow / I ?
_____
_____

5 call / I / you / a / Why / taxi / don't ?
_____
_____

6 you / like / you / pick / you can / stay at ours / up and / I'll / tonight if .
_____
_____

b Match sentences 1–6 in **2a** to replies a–f.

a 1 No, it's OK, but thanks for asking. I'm not really very hungry. I think I just need an early night.

b ___ Are you sure you wouldn't mind? They took my mobile.

c ___ No, thanks. I'd better do it myself. It won't take long to cancel my cards.

d ___ Well, it'd be wonderful if you could. I need some company and I don't want to stay here.

e ___ No, that's OK. I can ask my son to come round. He'll stay here tonight.

f ___ As long as you don't mind. We could rearrange it for next Monday.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 3 p68

4A Urban legends

Language Summary 4, Student's Book p134

Phrasal verbs (1)

VOCABULARY 4.1

1 **a** Replace the words in bold with the correct form of a phrasal verb in the box.

go off	~~get away with~~
make up	pass on

1 My brother always **escapes punishment for** being late for work. *gets away with*

2 I couldn't think quickly enough, so I **invented** an excuse. _____

3 The smoke alarm **made a noise** when I burnt some toast. _____

4 Could you remember to **give** this message to your parents, please? _____

b Fill in the gaps with the correct form of a phrasal verb in the box.

turn out	run away	work out
come round	~~knock out~~	

1 I had a fight with my brother and he accidentally *knocked* me *out* .

2 Luckily, after the accident I _____ _____ again quite quickly.

3 My brother was so frightened of what I might do that he _____ _____ .

4 The film began badly, but it _____ _____ to be worth staying for.

5 Can you give me a few moments to _____ _____ what I owe you?

Narrative verb forms; Past Perfect Continuous GRAMMAR 4.1

2 **a** Read the first part of the story and choose the correct verb.

Andy [1]*jogged/(was jogging)* through the park one day on his way to the shops when another jogger [2]*bumped/was bumping* into him. The other jogger [3]*apologised/was apologising* to Andy and then [4]*was going on/went on* running. Feeling a little annoyed, Andy then [5]*noticed/had noticed* his wallet [6]*went/had gone*. So he [7]*was chasing/chased* the jogging pickpocket through the park. When he [8]*had caught up/had been catching up* with him, he [9]*shouted/had shouted*, "Give me that wallet!"

b Read the second part of the story. Choose one of the verbs a, b or c.

The frightened robber did what he [1] *b* and then [2] _____ as quickly as he could. Anxious to tell someone about what [3] _____ , Andy went straight home, where his wife, Barbara, [4] _____ for him to return. As soon as he came in the door she asked him why he [5] _____ to the shops. Andy [6] _____ , saying that he [7] _____ a good excuse. Barbara [8] _____ , "I know you have. You left your wallet on the table."

1	a	was saying	b	said	c	had been saying
2	a	ran away	b	was running away	c	had been running away
3	a	happened	b	was happening	c	had happened
4	a	was waiting	b	had waited	c	waited
5	a	didn't go	b	hadn't been going	c	hadn't been
6	a	was apologising	b	apologised	c	had apologised
7	a	had had	b	was having	c	had
8	a	replied	b	was replying	c	had been replying

3 Make sentences with these words, using the Past Simple, the Past Perfect Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1 By the time Sam / get / home from school, / his friends / eat / all the cake.
By the time Sam got home from school, his friends had eaten all the cake.

2 When I finally / find / the café, / Jacqui / already / wait / for an hour.
_____

3 By the time I / get / out of the shower, / the phone / stop / ringing.
_____

4 When we / arrive / at the cinema, / the film / already / start.
_____

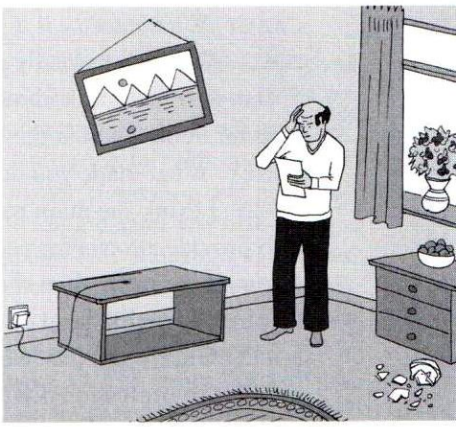
5 When Tom / come / to see me, I / feel / exhausted / because I / work / all day.
_____

4 Read the story and fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Past Perfect Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Late one evening Charlie [1] *came out* (come out) of a shop where he [2]_____ (buy) some bread and milk. Suddenly he [3]_____ (realise) that his car [4]_____ (disappear). Nobody in the shop [5]_____ (notice) anything because they [6]_____ (do) their shopping.

However, the next day the owner of the shop [7]_____ (phone) Charlie to tell him to come back right away. When he [8]_____ (get) there he [9]_____ (see) his car in the same place that he [10]_____ (park) it the night before. On the window there was a note which said "Sorry, but my wife was having a baby and I [11]_____ (have to) take her to hospital urgently."

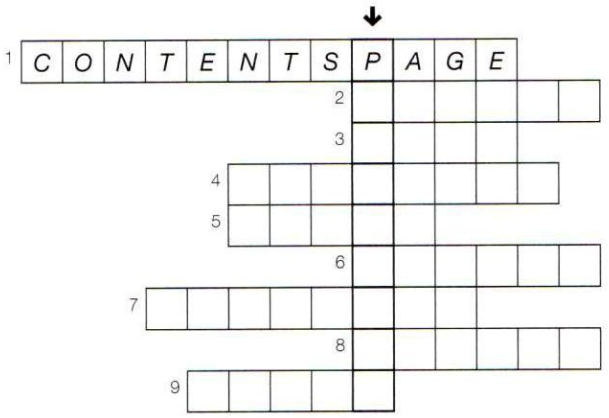
Charlie was very relieved and told the police that his car [12]_____ (be) returned. However, when he [13]_____ (get) home he discovered that someone [14]_____ (steal) his TV and computer. On the table was a note reading "Sorry, but I need the money for the kid's education."



4B First books

Books and reading VOCABULARY 4.2

1 Complete the puzzle. Find a kind of book. ↓



1 The page that lists the articles or parts in a magazine or book. (8, 4)
2 Another word for writer. (6)
3 The story of a book, film or play. (4)
4 Someone who writes books about imaginary people and events. (8)
5 Books with the same style or topic are in the same literary _____. (5)
6 Walk around a shop looking at things, but not planning to buy them. (6)
7 A book that has a thick, stiff cover. (8)
8 Someone whose job it is to make judgements on books, films, etc. (6)
9 Look quickly through the pages of a book, newspaper or magazine. (5)

Defining, non-defining and reduced relative clauses GRAMMAR 4.2

2 **a** Read these descriptions of books and plays and add commas to the non-defining relative clauses.

1 This book which was about the American Civil War was made into a famous film.
2 This Shakespeare play is about two lovers whose families hate each other.
3 The place where this modern novel takes place is Paris.
4 This novel which is by the Russian writer Tolstoy is extremely long.
5 This book whose hero is a vampire is very popular with teenagers.
6 The novel that I love the best was written by a Frenchman called Flaubert.

b Do you know the films and books in **2a**? If you do, match the descriptions 1–6 to the titles a–f.

a ___ *War and Peace*
b ___ *Romeo and Juliet*
c ___ *Twilight*
d ___ *Madame Bovary*
e ___ *Gone with the Wind*
f ___ *The Da Vinci Code*

3 Read this interview with a person who has started a reading group. Cross out any words in bold which you can leave out.

CAREY What exactly is a reading group?

POLLY Well, it's basically a few people [1]**who** meet from time to time to talk about what they liked and disliked about books [2]~~**which**~~ they've all read.

CAREY What made you decide to set one up?

POLLY I think the main reason [3]**that** we started it was to provide a focus for people to meet and talk about something other than their work or family!

CAREY And what kind of people do you invite?

POLLY Oh, the people [4]**who** come range from young mums to professional writers!

CAREY Who decides on the books [5]**that** you're going to read?

POLLY We all do! Whoever comes to the meeting decides on one to read next time.

CAREY How often do you meet?

POLLY The number of meetings [6]**that** we have will depend on how busy we all are. No more than one a month.

CAREY Do you ever invite guest speakers?

POLLY We do occasionally invite someone [7]**whose** book we find particularly interesting, but only if they live fairly near.

4 Read this description of a novel and fill in the gaps with *who*, *that*, *which*, *whose*, *where* or *when*.

A book [1] *that* I really used to love when I was a child was *Black Beauty*. It's a story [2]_____ takes place in 19th-century England at a time [3]_____ people were often cruel to animals. It's a kind of autobiography written from the horse's point of view about its experiences with a variety of owners.

As a young horse, Black Beauty lives happily in a place [4]_____ everyone is kind to him. Unfortunately, when the owner has to go abroad, he sells him to a family [5]_____ are not so kind. He goes on to have a lot of bad experiences, [6]_____ is the sad part of the story, but it does all end happily in the end.

Although people think of it as a children's book, this is a novel [7]_____ helped to influence thinking about the way we treat animals and so it's a book [8]_____ message is timeless.



5 Complete sentence **b** with the information in **a**.

1 a Can I borrow that Steve Jobs biography? Jill was reading it last night.

b Can I borrow that Steve Jobs biography *(which/that) Jill was reading* last night?

2 a The novel is based on a true story. Her mother told her the story.

b The novel is based on a true story _____.

3 a My son lent me this book. I'm trying to finish it before he gets back.

b My son lent me this book, _____ gets back.

4 a I know that woman. She's giving a reading from her book tonight.

b I know the woman _____ tonight's book reading.

5 a Did you read that paperback? I lent it to you last week.

b Did you read that paperback _____ last week?

6 a Jacqueline Wilson is a writer. Her books are read by millions of young girls all over the world.

b Jacqueline Wilson is a writer _____ millions of young girls all over the world.

4C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS Very funny!

Reading

1 Read the article quickly. What is it about?

a an unfortunate job interview
b a new television comedy
c an amusing human error

Connecting words: reason and contrast VOCABULARY 4.3

2 Choose the correct words 1–6 in the article.

3 Read the article again and choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1 Guy Goma had gone to the BBC TV centre because
   a he wanted a job.
   b someone had phoned for a taxi.
   c he was being interviewed on TV.

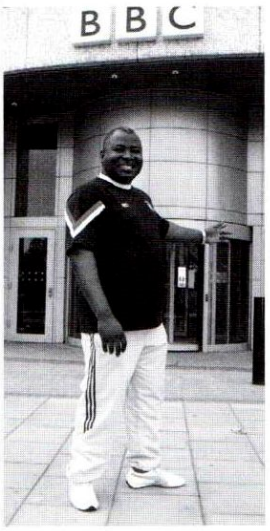
2 The confusion happened because
   a Mr Goma didn't speak any English.
   b there were two men called Guy.
   c there were two IT experts at the BBC.

3 When Mr Goma realised he was on TV, he
   a panicked.
   b went completely quiet.
   c pretended nothing was wrong.

4 The BBC staff
   a realised their mistake immediately.
   b didn't realise their mistake at first.
   c didn't realise their mistake until the interview had finished.

5 Mr Goma
   a has become well known.
   b found the experience funny.
   c will be paid a lot of money by the BBC.

The wrong GUY!



THE STORY OF GUY GOMA IS NOT ONE OF STUPIDITY. A former taxi driver from the French Congo, Mr Goma was at the BBC TV centre for an interview, in the hope of becoming an IT assistant. So when a producer came up to him and said, "Guy Kewney, isn't it? About the IT thing?" he agreed, [1]*because/due to* he thought she had just pronounced his surname badly.

Mr Goma, who had taught himself English after he moved to England four years previously, was rushed into a studio, where he found himself in front of the cameras, having questions thrown at him. How could he know that the man who'd been sitting on a nearby sofa was also called Guy? In fact Guy Kewney was an IT expert, who was waiting to go on live TV to be interviewed about a legal dispute with Apple computers.

"It all happened so fast," Goma told *The Sun* newspaper. "I had just signed my name in reception when someone said 'Follow me'. She was walking so fast that I had to jog to keep up with her. [2]*Even though/However* a lady put some make-up on me and I was fitted with a microphone, I just thought it was all part of the job interview and when I realised I was on air, what could I do? I just tried to answer the questions and stay calm."

Viewers of the most-watched TV interview in months – it was posted on YouTube – have reacted with a mixture of delight and sympathy to the key moment when the BBC's Karen Bowerman introduced Goma as "Guy Kewney, head of newswireless.net!" Across his expressive face flit a dozen expressions in a second – mainly shock, fear, guilt and embarrassment – as he wondered what to do next. However, [3]*instead of/apart from* saying there had been a mistake, he answered three questions before the BBC staff became aware of what had happened and brought the item to an early close.

Mr Goma was finally taken to his interview for the IT post, but [4]*even though/despite* going through such a bad experience, he didn't get the job. [5]*Nevertheless,/Whereas* Mr Goma is now in demand as a celebrity, [6]*due to/since* hundreds of thousands of people have now watched his television appearance online.

4 Complete this summary of the article with these connecting words.

~~because of~~ apart from even though whereas instead of as

1 Guy Goma was at the BBC *because of* a job interview.
2 _____ the two men had the same name, the producer got confused.
3 _____ the producer said the wrong name, Guy still went with her.
4 Guy Kewney is an IT expert, _____ Guy Goma is an IT assistant.
5 Mr Goma tried to answer the interviewer's questions _____ explaining it was a mistake.
6 _____ looking a bit shocked, Goma gave no other sign that there was something wrong.

4D REAL WORLD How was your day?

Ways of exaggerating VOCABULARY 4.4

1 Complete these conversations. Make words with the letters in brackets.

1 A Shall I make you a sandwich?
B I'd love one. I'm *starving* . (**vtangrsi**)

2 A I think you need a break! I'll look after the kids.
B Would you? They've been _____ me _____ all day. (**vdrgini/rzayc**)

3 A Are those shoes too small for you?
B I think they must be. My feet are _____ me. (**nklgili**)

4 A What was the motorway like on the way back?
B Very busy. It was a complete _____ ! (**gmernitha**)

5 A Will you be late home again?
B I'm afraid so. This work is taking _____ . (**ofrveer**)

6 A Can I get you some water?
B Please. I'm _____ for a _____ . (**gydni/kridn**)

2 Complete the conversations with these phrases.

~~a fortune~~	scared stiff	speechless
out of my mind	over the moon	a ton

1 A Did you buy that dress in the end?
B No. It was lovely but it cost *a fortune* .

2 A Could you give me a hand moving this cupboard?
B Sorry, I've tried but it weighs _____ !

3 A Clare seems very happy today!
B Yes, she's _____ about passing her driving test.

4 A Surely you're not frightened of spiders?
B I'm absolutely _____ !

5 A Did you have a good evening?
B No, I didn't. Mike was late back and I was going _____ with worry.

6 A Were you surprised by the lovely things they said about you?
B Surprised? I was completely _____ !

Saying you're surprised or not surprised

REAL WORLD 4.1

3 **a** Make phrases with these words.

1 not / Oh / again / no *Oh no, not again* !
2 imagine / I / can _____ .
3 wouldn't / he / say / He / would / that _____ ?
4 is / news / fantastic / That _____ !
5 honest / be / to _____
6 bet / you / I / were _____ !

b Fill in the gaps in the conversation with phrases 1–6 in **3a**.



LAURA Sorry I'm late. My car broke down again this morning.
BECKY [a] *Oh no, not again!* That's the third time this week.
LAURA I know. Anyway, it took the mechanic two hours to arrive, so I was a bit annoyed, to say the least.
BECKY [b] _____ So would I have been! Did he have an excuse?
LAURA Not really. He just said it wasn't his fault.
BECKY [c] _____ Did he manage to fix it?
LAURA He did. But I'm sick of the car now, [d] _____ I'm going to get a new one. How are you, anyway?
BECKY Great, actually. I've just heard I've got a place at university.
LAURA Wow! [e] _____ Well done.
BECKY It's such a relief.
LAURA [f] _____ Let's go and celebrate!

Reading and Writing Portfolio 4 p70

5A Nature's best

Language Summary 5, Student's Book p137

Adjectives (1) VOCABULARY 5.1

1 Replace the phrases in bold with these adjectives.

weird	enthusiastic	rewarding	rare
lucrative	~~time-consuming~~	fierce	

time-consuming

1 Keeping a pet can be ~~**something that takes up a lot of time**~~ but it can also be **something that gives you a lot of satisfaction** if you do it well.

2 Rats can seem **very strange or unnatural** pets but the British first started keeping them over 150 years ago.

3 Pet smuggling can be **something that makes a lot of money** for criminals.

4 Monkeys are fortunately **uncommon** as pets because they need constant attention and can be **physically violent** towards people.

5 Children are usually **interested in and excited** about pets for the first few months but many will lose interest in their animals after this.

2 Make a word from box A and box B to describe these pets.

A

~~exot~~ faith
unsuit destruct
harm affection

B

able less
~~ie~~ ate
ful ive

1 *exotic* : There are an estimated 15,000 lions, tigers and other big cats kept in private homes in the US.

2 _____ : I don't think a snake is a good pet for a five year-old.

3 _____ : Mark's cat loves sitting on people.

4 _____ : Thomas has a snake but it's a non-poisonous one.

5 _____ : Chihuahuas love chewing sofas and cushions.

6 _____ : Sally's dog is always with her, like a best friend.

Ways of comparing GRAMMAR 5.1

3 **a** Match sentences 1–5 to replies a–e.

1 I think spiders are far scarier pets than snakes. *e*

2 Keeping a rabbit is no harder than keeping a goldfish. ___

3 Hippos are not nearly as friendly as I thought they would be. ___

4 Cats are nowhere near as hard work as dogs. ___

5 A ticket to our local zoo is nearly as expensive as going to a concert! ___

a Yes, they're a great deal easier to look after, aren't they?

b Yes. And it's only slightly cheaper for children than adults.

c I agree. It's just as easy.

d That's right. They're considerably more dangerous than people think.

e ~~Yes, they frighten me almost as much as rats.~~

b Underline the comparative phrases in **3a** and fill in the gaps in the table.

1 *I think spiders are far scarier pets than snakes.*

e *Yes, they frighten me almost as much as rats.*

no difference	1 _____ , 2 _____
a small difference	3 *almost as much as* , 4 _____ , 5 _____
a big difference	6 *far scarier than* , 7 _____ , 8 _____ , 9 _____ , 10 _____

4 Read the introduction to an article. Choose the correct words.



Over a million people in the UK keep some kind of exotic pet. Although that's considerably [1]*fewer/less* people than those who have a cat, it's [2]*near/nearly* as many as the number of people who own a goldfish.

Why would anyone decide to keep a snake as a pet? They're only slightly more attractive [3]*as/than* tortoises. They're nowhere near as [4]*cute/cuter* as rabbits. And they're [5]*far/more* harder to look after than many other pets.

Last week I met Carla, who has had pet snakes for almost ten years. Keeping snakes as pets, she told me, is [6]*much/lot* less unusual than I might expect. I must admit I was considerably [7]*fewer/less* enthusiastic than Carla about meeting her two pythons, Bart and Lisa. Unlike their cartoon 'cousins', Bart is not [8]*anywhere/quite* as lively as Lisa and sits quietly throughout our conversation. Lisa, on the other hand, is clearly ready to play.

"Don't worry," says Carla. "She's [9]*no/not* more dangerous than me."

Read the rest of this article here.

5 Complete sentence b so it has the same meaning as a. You can use between three and five words, including the word in brackets.

1 a Cats are much easier to look after than dogs.
b Cats are *nowhere near as difficult* to look after as dogs. (nowhere)

2 a Goldfish are a lot cheaper than koi.
b Goldfish are _____ koi. (nearly)

3 a Tortoises are far less interesting than snakes.
b Tortoises aren't anywhere _____ snakes. (near)

4 a Butterflies have considerably larger wings than bees.
b Butterflies' wings _____ than bees' wings. (deal)

5 a Tortoises aren't quite as easy to look after as goldfish.
b Goldfish are _____ look after than tortoises. (little)

6 a Many people think dolphins are no more intelligent than whales.
b Many people think whales are just _____ dolphins. (as)

6 Correct the mistakes.

half as

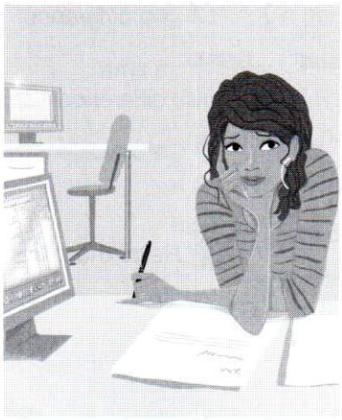
1 An adult shark is ~~as half~~ big as an adult whale.
2 Rabbit's fur is as softer as feathers.
3 There are thousands more leopards in the world that tigers.
4 Bee stings are a lot painful than mosquito bites.
5 The number of wild tigers is getting smaller and smaller than each year.
6 Spiders are farther more frightening than ants.

5B Royal treasures

Phrasal verbs (2) VOCABULARY 5.2

1 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs.

~~cheer up~~	go ahead	packed out	fit in with
put out	pass by	catch up on	talk into



1

DEBBIE Come out with us tonight. It'll *cheer* you *up* .
CLARE No, I'm fine. I want to _____ some work. I'm really behind at the moment.

2

RUTH Martin says he wants to come on holiday but he's happy to _____ our plans.
PAUL OK. I'll _____ and book the flights then.

3

MAX I often _____ your house on the way home. Are you busy on Wednesday?
PAT It'd be lovely to see you but I don't want to _____ you _____ .

4

SIMON I can't believe I let Sally _____ me _____ going to Windsor on Friday.
ALEX You're mad! It'll be _____ with families at this time of year.

Future verb forms; Future Continuous GRAMMAR 5.2

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

to

1 We're going ^ visit Buckingham Palace.
2 If you need me, I'll have be sitting outside in the garden.
3 They're comeing to lay a new lawn this afternoon.
4 I'm going to buying some fresh herbs.
5 The castle doesn't opens until ten.
6 The pollen probably will make me sneeze.
7 I'll watering the plants if you like.
8 I imagine we'll been working in the garden all weekend.

3 Match sentences 1–8 in **2** to meanings a–h. Then fill in gaps A–E with these verb forms.

~~*be going to*~~ Future Continuous *will* Present Simple Present Continuous

A *be going to*

a *1* for making predictions based on present evidence.

b ___ for personal plans or intentions.

B ___

c ___ for fixed events on a timetable.

C ___

d ___ for future arrangements.

D ___

e ___ for actions that will be in progress at a point in the future.

f ___ for something that will happen in the normal course of events.

E ___

g ___ for instant decisions.

h ___ for predictions not based on evidence.

4 Choose the correct future form.

1 It says here that the pottery class *will be beginning/(begins)* at 6.30.

2 Look at all those trees. You're *having/going to have* to clear up a lot of leaves in the autumn.

3 You*'ll be seeing/seen* her soon, won't you?

4 I*'ll give/'m giving* her a rabbit for her birthday. It's at my house.

5 We*'re finding/'ll find* the weather a lot warmer in the future.

6 *Are you going to/Do you* get a pet of any kind?

7 I've got an idea! I*'ll use/'m using* that tree trunk to make logs for the fire.

8 We *watch/'ll be watching* you in the race on television.

9 I*'m waiting/'ll be waiting* outside your house tomorrow morning at six o'clock.

10 They'll *have/be having* enough time if they leave right now.

5 Complete the conversations with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 PRESENT CONTINUOUS; *WILL*



JESS What's that book? Don't tell me you [1] *'re thinking* (think) of getting an iguana!

RAY Yes. I [2] ___ (probably get) one. But I'm not completely sure.

JESS [3] ___ (you be able) to look after it?

RAY I [4] ___ (go) on a course about keeping exotic pets next week. So we [5] ___ (see).

2 FUTURE CONTINUOUS; PRESENT SIMPLE

MAX I [6] ___ (not come) in tomorrow morning.

LENA Why not?

MAX Well, if my train to London [7] ___ (go) at one, I won't have time.

LENA Yes, you will. I [8] ___ (leave) work at around midday for a meeting in town, so I can take you to the station.

MAX OK. But we must leave on time. Traffic [9] ___ (get) terrible around the station during the lunchtime rush hour. And if I [10] ___ (miss) my train, I [11] ___ (ask) you for a lift to London!

6 Complete the sentences with the Future Continuous form of these verbs.

~~have~~ wonder stay meet think fly

1 When they arrive we *'ll be having* dinner.

2 I ___ of you while you're in your exam.

3 I ___ her again in a few weeks if you want to come.

4 I should go. My mum ___ soon ___ where I am.

5 At midnight we ___ somewhere over the Atlantic.

6 ___ you ___ at home this evening?

The nature of cities

Reading

1 Read the first two paragraphs. What is unusual about the River Ebro in Zaragoza?

A Nobody knows how the huge catfish got in the river.

B There are bird-eating fish that live in the river.

C Pigeons lie in wait to attack the giant fish living in the river.

2 Read the whole article and decide whether the following sentences are true (T), false (F) or the article doesn't say (DS).

1 [T] The threat to pigeons started quite recently.

2 [ ] The catfish only ever attacks pigeons.

3 [ ] The townspeople had first told the writer about the strange attacks.

4 [ ] The best time for people to go and watch the unusual sight is later in the day.

5 [ ] The best time to see the attacks is while there is still daylight.

6 [ ] People living in the town tend to sympathise with the pigeons.

Guessing meaning from context

VOCABULARY 5.3

3 **a** Look at the six words in bold in the article and put them in these groups.

verbs	1 *loiter* 2 _____
nouns	3 _____ 4 _____
adjectives	5 _____ 6 _____

b Match the words in **3a** to the meanings a–f. Look carefully at the context.

a do something slowly, or wait for no reason _____

b attack suddenly _____

c careless _____

d enormous _____

e bird _____

f wait quietly and secretly _____



Pigeon fanciers

In the Spanish city of Zaragoza, a new menace is threatening the city's pigeons and it comes from the depths of the River Ebro. Every day, birds living in the historic buildings there fly down to drink at the base of a nearby bridge. Some never return.

The reason for their disappearance is the **giant** wels catfish, a species native to central and eastern Europe that grows up to three metres long. The catfish were introduced to the Ebro by German fishermen in the late 1970s but in the past couple of months the catfish have begun to **lurk** in the waters around the bridge. When pigeons **loiter** too long at the water's edge, a fish leaps up from below and swallows one of them whole.

The citizens of Zaragoza, fascinated, gather at the bridge each day to witness the unlikely battle between fish and **fowl**. Having heard about this unusual event in the Spanish media and thinking it was worth investigating, I decided to join them.

I arrived at the bridge on a chilly afternoon. There were no catfish in sight, however. No pigeons, no crowds, nothing. But as the day went on, more and more passers-by paused to take a quick glance into the depths. I talked to one, named Oscar, who helpfully showed me the stretch of water where the catfish liked to be.

Not everyone was so well informed. One self-appointed expert confidently told me that catfish weren't fish at all, because they live on both land and in water. Another know-it-all explained that they only fed in the morning. (I found out later that they actually hunt in the evening and at night.)

Finally, at about 5.30 in the afternoon, a dark shape measuring a good deal more than a metre took up its place in the water close to the **unwary** birds, which were drinking nearby. By now, an audience had gathered in the hope of a show – and it didn't take long. With a sudden splash, a catfish made an unsuccessful **lunge** at a pigeon. The next bird was not so lucky. For two hours, a crowd of about 50 watched three big catfish feeding.

Most people were taking the side of the fishy invaders. A cheer went up whenever a catfish made a successful attack. One woman was on the pigeons' side, however, greeting each narrow escape with a shout of triumph. "Poor things," she said. "Nobody likes them."

5D REAL WORLD Carbon footprints

Adjectives for giving opinions VOCABULARY 5.4

1 Replace the words/phrases in bold with these adjectives.

~~illegal~~ justifiable ethical wasteful damaging unsustainable disturbing inevitable

illegal

1 Building here without permission is **~~not allowed by the law~~**.

2 I believe that a world shortage of oil is **certain to happen** if we continue to be so **inefficient and careless**.

3 The current rate of oil consumption is **impossible to maintain**.

4 The environmental impact of tourism can be **shocking and upsetting**. But many governments think it is **acceptable** because of the business it generates for their economies.

5 Can producing cigarettes ever be **morally correct** when they are so **harmful** to our health?

Discussion language (2): opinions REAL WORLD 5.1

2 Match sentences 1–6 to replies a–f.

1 It'd be much better if everyone were charged for the amount of rubbish they produced. *b*

2 One argument in favour of organic food is that it simply tastes better. ___

3 How many languages will die out before the end of the century? ___

4 So you're saying that the Earth will be uninhabitable by 2100? ___

5 What proportion of the world's population doesn't have access to clean water? ___

6 I just don't think it's right that over half of the world's population live in poverty. ___

a Maybe, but I don't see how we can change the situation.

b ~~I've never really thought about that. But it does sound a good idea.~~

c It's hard to say. But estimates say about half of the existing number.

d Yes, but then again it often costs twice as much.

e Er, let me think. About 1 billion people so that's about 15%.

f No. That's not what I meant. All I'm saying is that it's going to get a lot warmer.



3 Fill in the gaps in the conversations with these phrases.

~~It'd be much better if~~ Maybe, but I just don't
No, that's not what I That's an interesting
I don't think it's right Yes, but then again
One argument in favour of
Well, some people would
I've never really thought about

A

PIA [1] *It'd be much better if* everyone bought fruit locally.

TOM [2] _____ argue that it would be a bit boring. Imagine if we didn't have bananas.

PIA [3] _____, imagine how interesting it would be when you travelled abroad.

B

BEN [4] _____ nuclear power is that it's relatively cheap.

JOAN [5] _____ that. But doesn't it produce a lot of waste?

BEN [6] _____ point. In fact, very little waste, but the waste is highly dangerous.

C

ALAN [7] _____ that we waste so many resources on transport.

LILY [8] _____ see how we can stop people from buying cars.

ALAN [9] _____ meant. All I'm saying is that our oil supplies are not sustainable.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 5 p72

6A Codes of conduct

Language Summary 6, Student's Book p140

Phrases with *take*

VOCABULARY 6.1

1 Match sentences 1–10 to endings a–j.

1 Don't take any notice *i*
2 I sometimes feel my family take me too much ___
3 It was really kind of him to take the time ___
4 My son has never taken an interest ___
5 My daughter always takes it out on me ___
6 OK, do you mind taking responsibility ___
7 I've learned never to take sides ___
8 Does your brother still take life ___
9 This time, I won't take no ___
10 Don't let your boss take advantage ___

a when she's in a bad mood.
b too seriously? If so, he needs to let go a bit!
c in any kind of sport.
d to explain the rules to us.
e for granted. I wish they'd help more.
f of you. You are supposed to finish at six.
g for organising the picnic?
h when the two of them have arguments.
i of Joe if he shouts at you. He does it to everyone.
j for an answer. You have to let me pay.

Uses of verb+*ing* GRAMMAR 6.1

2 Fill in the gaps with verb+*ing*. Use the verbs in the box.

~~live~~ chat annoy waste go try enjoy apologise be



After [1] *living* in France for a few months, I realised that I really should stop [2] _____ to be so polite all the time. The French seem to find it [3] _____ if you say things like "I'm awfully sorry" because they feel you are [4] _____ their time. It must seem to them that the British spend their whole time [5] _____ ! The French don't really make 'small talk' either. [6] _____ to strangers such as taxi drivers or shop assistants, especially politely, is seen as rather strange. Another difference is that people [7] _____ to dinner parties in France will expect to take part in a serious discussion, with guests often [8] _____ asked their opinions on 'big issues'. British people, despite [9] _____ discussions about house prices and education, are sometimes surprised if their guests want to talk about anything serious, such as politics or art.

3 Make sentences with these words.

1 fascinating / culture / has / Japan / a .
Japan has a fascinating culture.
2 humour / don't / living / understand / here / British / Despite / I .
3 People / you / close / some / standing / like / cultures / too / don't / in .
4 countries / expensive / in / Eating / some / is / restaurants / in .
5 direct / try / to / questions / avoid / I / answering .
6 much / being / how / English / earn / The / they / asked / hate .

4 Complete sentence **b** so it means the same as sentence **a**, using verb+*ing*.

1 a If you queue-jump you can make some people very angry.
b *Queue-jumping* makes some people very angry.

2 a People are no longer allowed to smoke in many public places.
b _____ is now forbidden in many public places.

3 a People talk about the weather as a way of starting a conversation.
b _____ is how many people start a conversation.

4 a It is rude to be very late for appointments or meetings.
b _____ for appointments or meetings is rude.

5 a When business people meet for the first time, they usually shake hands.
b _____ is normal when business people meet for the first time.

6 a People who speak loudly in public on mobile phones are often seen as rude.
b _____ in public on mobile phones is often seen as rude.

7 a Much of the population enjoys watching soap operas.
b _____ is very popular with much of the population.

8 a Many people find it embarrassing to complain in restaurants.
b _____ in restaurants is embarrassing for many people.

5 Are the words/phrases in bold correct? Change the incorrect phrases.

1 This morning I was woken early by the neighbour's dog **bark** loudly.
2 **Feel** a bit annoyed, I decided to get up.
3 Before **going** downstairs I had a shower and got dressed.
4 Suddenly, **I was noticing** that my front door was open.
5 I could see a red car **being driven** away at top speed.
6 Someone had broken into my house and escaped, **take** my new TV with them.

6B Rebel!

Compound adjectives describing character

VOCABULARY 6.2

1 Read the conversations about three people who have applied for a job. Look at the phrases in bold. Choose three adjectives from the box to describe each person.

~~self-assured~~	big-headed	self-conscious
laid-back	absent-minded	level-headed
narrow-minded	self-centred	strong-willed

A



ANNA Joanne's certainly very [1]**confident!** She's only been here a few weeks, but you wouldn't believe it!

ANDY Mmm, confident, certainly. Some might say [2]**she thinks she's more important than she really is.**

ANNA True, and [3]**she has a very clear idea of exactly what she wants to achieve,** which is good as long as she's prepared to listen to other people too.

Joanne is [1] *self-assured* , [2] _____ and [3] _____ .

B

ANDY And what about Steve?

ANNA Well, [4]**he's calm and sensible when he's making decisions.**

ANDY Is he? Interesting. But am I right in thinking that [5]**he's more interested in himself than in other people?**

ANNA Yes, that's fair enough. And [6]**he's not as open to new ideas as he could be,** which would be a bit of a problem, working with so many new people.

Steve is [4] _____ , [5] _____ and [6] _____ .

C

ANDY I really like Emma, myself. [7]**She's a very relaxed kind of person.**

ANNA That's true. Except giving presentations in front of a lot of people – then [8]**she does get a bit embarrassed.**

ANDY Yes, I'd noticed that. And [9]**she tends to forget things, too.** She doesn't always concentrate that well.

ANNA So who is it to be, then? Joanne, Steve or Emma?

Emma is [7] _____ , [8] _____ and [9] _____ .

Modal verbs (1); levels of certainty about the future GRAMMAR 6.2

2 Are sentences 1–8 correct? Change the incorrect sentences.

'll get

1 I shouldn't think she ~~gets~~ the job.

2 They are bound preferring Emma.

3 I don't suppose they will come.

4 I doubt if Steve won't apply for the job.

5 She's unlikely having another interview.

6 They may well want to talk to us.

7 I can't imagine they choose her for the job.

8 They are sure to come late.

3 Complete the conversations with the words/phrases in the boxes.



A

~~will~~	bound to	doubt	may well	unlikely

ERIN Do you think Jess [1] *will* get the job?

LIZ Oh, she's [2] _____. Everyone thinks she's wonderful!

ERIN But she [3] _____ decide not to apply for it.

LIZ I [4] _____ that, myself. She's quite ambitious.

ERIN Yes, you're right. She's [5] _____ to be happy earning this salary for very long!

B

couldn't	dare say	can't imagine

AL I [6] _____ they'll stop paying overtime, surely?

OLIVE They might. I [7] _____ there's a lot of pressure on them to save money at the moment.

AL I know. Even so, they [8] _____ do that without lots of people being very angry.

OLIVE Well, we'll soon find out!

4 Complete these sentences about the future, using the words in brackets.

1 Take your coat. It's *bound to rain* if you don't. Look at those clouds! (bound/rain)

2 Don't worry if you forget her birthday.
I _____ (not/suppose/she/mind)

3 I don't think we should wait for him.
I _____ this late. (doubt/he/arrive)

4 We don't need to pack many clothes.
I _____ at this time of year. (can't imagine/it/be/cold)

5 Give him a ring. He's _____ about it if we don't. (likely/forget)

5 **a** Write sentences with these words.

1 Matt / bound / ask Charlotte out soon.
Matt is bound to ask Charlotte out soon.

2 I / not imagine / what / happen / in the next episode of *High Street*.

3 I / not suppose / Bruce / get back / from lunch before two.

4 It's unlikely / Ellie / invite us to her party now.

5 I dare say / Jamie / be / play / computer games again, as usual.

b Match sentences 1–5 in **5a** with replies a–e.

a ___ You never know, she might, but we're not too popular at the moment.

b ___ He may well be. He certainly seems to be busy with something.

c ___ Actually, I know. I'll tell you, if you want.

d ___ I doubt it. He usually takes at least an hour, especially if he's meeting Laura.

e ___ He may, but I don't think for one second she'll say yes.

Dress code

Reading

1 Read the article about dress codes in UK schools. Is the answer to the question in the title *yes* or *no*, according to the headmaster?

Back referencing VOCABULARY 6.3

2 Read the article and look at the words in bold. What do they refer to, a or b?

1	a	the school	b	its students
2	a	the dress code	b	the exam results
3	a	at the school	b	in the countryside
4	a	uniforms	b	beliefs
5	a	from Europe	b	from the UK government
6	a	schools	b	uniforms
7	a	wearing appropriate clothes	b	what students wear
8	a	the pupils'	b	the school's

3 Are the sentences true (T), false (F) or the article doesn't say (DS)?

1 [F] Anthony Gell school is known for doing exceptionally well academically.

2 [ ] Headteachers in the UK are not allowed to go against government policy on uniforms.

3 [ ] Pupils at schools with a uniform policy do not necessarily all achieve the minimum educational requirements.

4 [ ] David Baker abolished uniform at his school when he became headmaster.

5 [ ] Students at Anthony Gell sometimes choose to wear clothes which identify them with that school.

6 [ ] At Anthony Gell, richer children do not make fun of those with less expensive clothes.

7 [ ] David Baker rates clothing as less of a priority than helping pupils to learn.

8 [ ] There are no guidelines about what to wear at Anthony Gell.

Are uniforms the key to educational success?



THERE'S an unusual school hidden away in the English countryside. Anthony Gell is a small comprehensive, [1]**which** successfully supports its students and involves the local community. It also achieves good exam results, but [2]**that's** not what makes it stand out. What makes it distinctive is that there is no dress code [3]**there**.

In Europe, school uniforms are relatively rare. Yet the UK government has had a firm belief in the power of uniforms for years now, linking [4]**them** to high standards and strict discipline and advocating zero-tolerance of untidy dress.

Headteachers have found it hard to resist [5]**such** pressure. Over 90% of secondary schools are now thought to insist on uniforms and most of the [6]**others** enforce a strict dress code. However, despite dressing students in blazers and ties, more than 40 schools still failed to reach the government's target for basic subjects, and an eight-year research project in the US recently concluded that uniforms do not make schools perform better.

When he became head of Anthony Gell, a non-uniform school, David Baker was aware of how this issue divided people – even the students themselves. But after doing an extensive survey, he decided not to change. "As long as students come in appropriate clothes, [7]**this** isn't an issue. I believe in treating children as individuals, with rights and responsibilities."

Supporters of uniforms insist they improve behaviour and community spirit. Yet recent inspections of Anthony Gell commented on how responsible the pupils appeared and on their obvious pride in and loyalty towards the school.

Interestingly, proof of Anthony Gell's good relations with its pupils is revealed by [8]**their** willingness to buy its optional branded clothing. Students are frequently seen wearing hoodies and sweatshirts adorned with the school logo around town at the weekend.

Another claim made for uniforms is that they paper over divides between rich and poor children, making bullying less likely. But Baker maintains that this is not a problem specific to schools and that wearing a uniform doesn't solve it. The dress code at his school is simple: "3Cs – clean, comfortable and covered up." And the absence of a school uniform liberates him from the obligation to enforce it, thus allowing more time to focus on the important business of teaching and learning.



6D REAL WORLD Sorry to interrupt ...

Polite interruptions REAL WORLD 6.1

1 Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1 Is this good time?
Is this a good time?

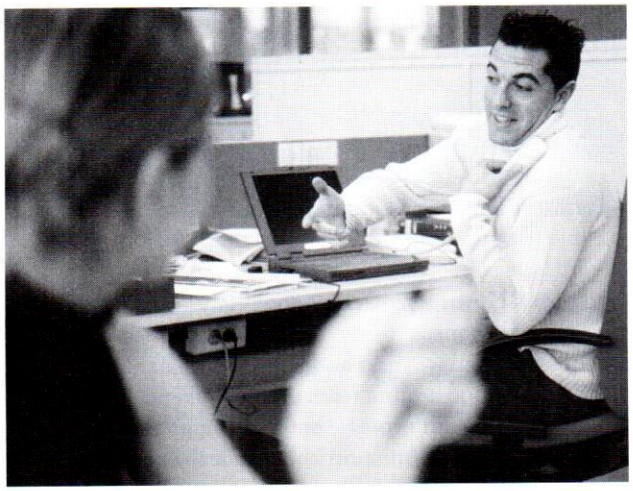
2 Sorry to disturbing you.
_____

3 Can I have word?
_____

4 Sorry bother you, but have you got a minute?
_____

5 I was wondering if could I see you for a moment.
_____

2 Complete the conversations using the sentences in **1** and the words in brackets.



1

LUCY Hi, love. [1] *Is this a good time?*

BEN Hi. It isn't, I'm afraid. (against / really / the / up / I'm / moment / at / it) [2] _____

LUCY That's OK, I'll catch you later.

BEN See you!

2

DAN Hi, Paul. [3] _____

PAUL Sorry, mate, you can't. (tied / just / I'm / bit / up / now / a) [4] _____

DAN Don't worry. It can wait.

PAUL Cheers.

3

JUAN Hello. [5] _____

SARA I haven't just now, I'm afraid. (time / Sorry, / a / this / good / isn't) [6] _____

JUAN Don't worry. Some other time?

SARA Yes, of course. Shall we try later on today? Around 5?

4

SUE Hello. [7] _____

CLARE That's fine. But (pushed / at / I'm / the / for / time / moment / rather) [8] _____

SUE It's not important. I'll come back later.

CLARE Great. See you then.

5

SIMON Excuse me, [9] _____

KAY I wish I had the time, Simon. But (busy / really / I'm / rather) [10] _____

SIMON When would be more convenient?

KAY Let me just have a look in my diary.

Review: future verb forms

3 Read the conversation and choose the correct verb forms.

NINA Hi, James, sorry to disturb you at work.

JAMES It's no problem. Are you OK?

NINA I'm fine. I was just thinking about this evening. Do you know what time the film [1]*starts/will start*?

JAMES I'm fairly sure it's 7.30.

NINA I thought so. [2]*Are you going to/Do you* meet us for a drink first or not?

JAMES Probably not. I think [3]*I'll be working/I work* late again, so [4]*I'll probably meet/I'm probably meeting* you there as usual.

NINA Right. Amanda [5]*is coming/will come*, too, by the way. I invited her this morning.

JAMES Good. [6]*I'm going to/I'll* give you both a lift home, if you like.

NINA That's brilliant, because the last train [7]*will go/goes* at ten and that means we [8]*won't have to/aren't having to* rush to catch it.

JAMES OK. See you later.

NINA Bye.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 6 p74

7A At the airport

Language Summary 7, Student's Book p142

State verbs VOCABULARY 7.1

1 Read the quotations. Fill in the gaps with the state verbs in the boxes.

~~seem~~ realises trusts doubt deserves

Can I quote you on that?

1 "Very few of us are what we *seem*." *Agatha Christie, writer (1890–1976)*

2 "The old believe everything, the middle-aged _____ everything, the young think they know everything." *Oscar Wilde, writer (1854–1900)*


Agatha Christie

3 "By the time a man _____ that maybe his father was right, he usually has a son who thinks he's wrong." *Charles Wadsworth, priest (1814–1882)*

4 "He who allows himself to be insulted, _____ to be." *Pierre Corneille, writer (1606–1684)*

5 "No one believes the official spokesman, but everyone _____ an unidentified source." *Ron Nessen, politician (1934–)*

suit respect involve recognise

6 "Experience is that marvellous thing that enables you to _____ a mistake when you make it again." *Franklin P. Jones, journalist (1908–1980)*

7 "Sometimes I wonder if men and women really _____ each other. Perhaps they should live next door and just visit now and then." *Katharine Hepburn, actress (1907–2003)*


Katharine Hepburn

8 "Tell me and I'll forget; show me and I may remember; _____ me and I'll understand." *Chinese proverb*

9 "When you are content to be yourself and not compare or compete, everybody will _____ you." *Lao Tzu, philosopher (551–479 BC)*

Simple and continuous aspects; activity and state verbs GRAMMAR 7.1

2 **a** Match sentence beginnings 1–6 to endings a–f.

1 Many of the workers here *e*
2 Yesterday morning the queues at check-in ___
3 At least three times a year ___
4 The airline provided ___
5 During his university holidays, Mark ___
6 My family and I have ___

a I fly back to our head office in the US.
b been waiting in this queue for over three hours.
c is working for an airline.
d were making everyone very bad-tempered.
e ~~live within ten kilometres of the airport.~~
f food and drink for passengers during the delays.

b Circle the correct answers.

Which sentences from **2a** describe:

a something unfinished? 2 or (6)
b something permanent? 1 or 5
c something temporary? 3 or 5
d a habit? 1 or 3
e something completed? 4 or 6
f something in progress at a specific time? 2 or 3

3 Read about Wayne's job. Choose the correct verb form.

I work for an airline as a Customer Service Agent. That means I [1]*look/am looking* after passengers from the moment they arrive at the check-in desk until they board the plane. I [2]*do/'ve been doing* this job since I left school, but the stress [3]*starts/is starting* to get me down. This morning I [4]*do/'m doing* check-in. Generally, I [5]*have to/'m having to* check people's tickets and passports. It can be a nightmare! Last week, I dealt with a businesswoman who [6]*flew/was flying* to Dubai to give a speech at a conference. She [7]*had brought/had been bringing* her daughter's passport instead of hers! By the time her passport [8]*arrived/was arriving* – in a taxi – her flight had left. I [9]*think/'m thinking* about applying to be a flight attendant. I [10]*'ve talked/was talking* to a few the other day and they [11]*seemed/were seeming* so positive about what they do every day. I [12]*suspect/'m suspecting* you need a lot of patience to do their job, though!

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I *'m seeing* the doctor tomorrow. I *have* an appointment at ten. (see, have)

2 _____ you _____ the queues at the airport on the news last night? I _____ of cancelling my flight. (see, think)

3 Toby _____ very strangely today. _____ you _____ we should call the vet? (behave, think)

4 I _____ this mobile for over three years so I _____ of changing it. (have, think)

5 I didn't even say 'hello' when I _____ him yesterday. I _____ a bad day. (see, have)

7B Showpiece of China

Business and trade VOCABULARY 7.2

1 Change the word at the end of each line to complete the encyclopaedia entry.

www.freepedia.com/capitalism

search

Read Edit View history

Capitalism

CAPITALISM is an economic system in which money is [1] *invested* in the [2] _____ of goods and services which are then sold for profit. Since the 17th century, capitalist [3] _____ have been common in Western Europe. After the [4] _____ Revolution, capitalism spread outside Europe to many other economies all over the world.

There are many criticisms of the system. [5] _____ make much more money than the workers who actually [6] _____ the items. The system leads to an unfair [7] _____ of wealth – with the [8] _____ of large gaps between the rich and the poor. Furthermore, it needs constant economic growth and, therefore, [9] _____ claim that capitalism will one day be responsible for using the last of the world's natural resources.

Many [10] _____, however, point out that capitalist countries have a higher than average income and life expectancy.

INVEST
PRODUCT
ECONOMY
INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURE
PRODUCT
DISTRIBUTE
DEVELOP
ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMY

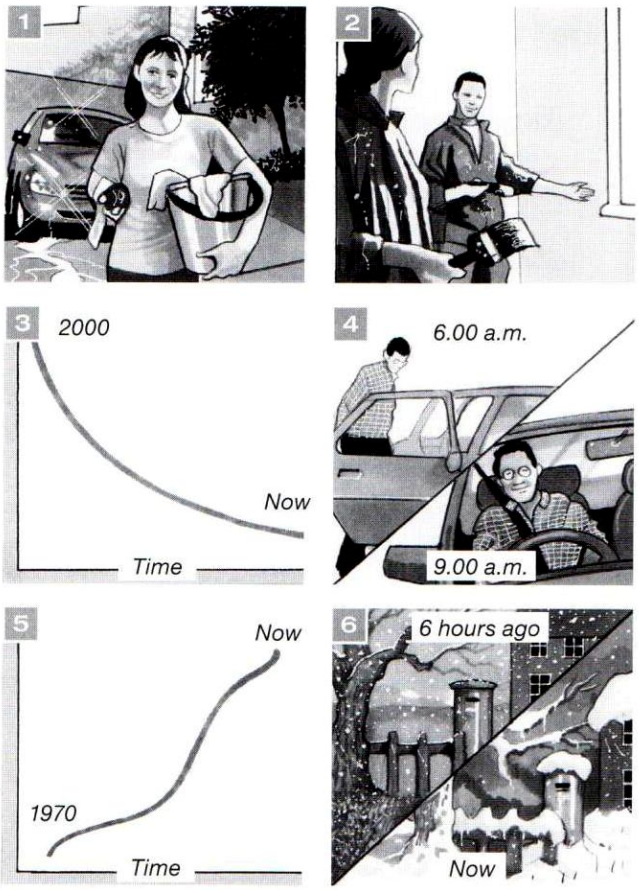
Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Continuous GRAMMAR 7.2

2 Choose the correct ending for sentences 1–8.

1	They've been trying ...	a	to sell their house before, but no one was interested.
2	They've tried ...	b	to sell their house for over a year now.
3	He's been asking me ...	c	for help several times today.
4	He's asked me ...	d	to help him all morning.
5	I've visited ...	e	many industrial cities, but nothing compares to this one.
6	I've been visiting ...	f	my relatives all weekend.
7	I've run ...	g	and I'm absolutely exhausted.
8	I've been running ...	h	over 30 kilometres this week.

3 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with the Present Perfect Continuous form of these verbs.

~~clean~~ snow decorate drive rise fall



1 She *'s been cleaning her car.*

2 Simon and Ailsa _____

3 The number of hours children watch TV _____

4 He _____

5 Foreign investment _____

6 It _____

4 Fill in the gaps with the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous of these verbs. Use the same verb in each pair of sentences.

~~go out~~ learn try reply phone paint

1 a Have you *been going out* with each other for long?

b He's not here. He's *gone out* with a friend for the evening.

2 a How many times _____ he _____ today?

b I _____ you all morning.

3 a We _____ Spanish for three years and we still can't speak it very well.

b _____ you ever _____ a foreign language?

4 a What's that on your jeans? _____ you _____ ?

b I _____ my bedroom wall three times, but I can still see the old colour underneath.

5 a I _____ to over ten emails already today.

b I _____ to emails all day.

6 a That car _____ to overtake us for the last few miles.

b This is the most interesting food I _____ in a long time.

7C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS Life online

Word building (2): prefixes VOCABULARY 7.4

1 Rewrite the sentences with a prefix and the word in bold.

~~pre~~ non- under post- pro- ex- mis

1 We were invited to **view** the exhibition before it opened.
We were invited to a *preview* of the exhibition.

2 People often **pronounce** my name wrongly.
People often _____ my name.

3 He used to be a **colleague**.
He's an _____ .

4 Do any TV stations in your country support the **government**?
Are any TV stations in your country _____ ?

5 She isn't **qualified** enough for the job.
She is _____ for the job.

6 My new flatmate isn't a **smoker**.
My flatmate is a _____ .

7 Our house was built after the **war**.
Our house was built _____ .

Reading

2 Read the article about blogging. Fill in the gaps with the correct prefix.

multi- ~~re~~ over anti- self-

3 Are the sentences true (T), false (F) or the article doesn't say (DS)?

1 [DS] Visitors to Justin Hall's website were mainly people from his college.
2 [ ] Justin invented the word 'blog'.
3 [ ] *Blogger.com* was the first website that helped people publish their blog.
4 [ ] Blogging became a lot more popular after blogger.com.
5 [ ] Ellen lost her job over some comments on her company's blog.
6 [ ] The most popular blogs are written by famous people.
7 [ ] Some bloggers are paid through advertisements on their blogs.

Popular Culture > **Blogging**

One of the first blogs is thought to be Justin Hall's *Links from the Underground*. At this time, the web was a great deal smaller and Justin was a 20-year-old college student. People visited Justin's blog to find links to new and interesting websites. At the same time, they read Justin's honest and detailed account of his life. His blog continued for over ten years.

Three years after Justin's first post, someone came up with a term for what he, and other people, were writing – a weblog. The word comes from the words *web* and *log**. Then in 1999 another online diarist [1] *re* **wrote** the word as 'we blog' and soon the English language had a new word.

blog: *noun* /blɒg/ [C] (also **weblog**)
Definition
a diary (= regular record of your thoughts, opinions and experiences) that you put on the Internet for other people to read.

The early bloggers needed some technical computing skills to make their pages. But from 1999, websites such as blogger.com started appearing. They made it simple for anyone to [2] _____ **publish** online and the phenomenon of blogging exploded. By 2001, there were about a million blogs on the Internet – from personal family blogs, with just a few readers, to blogs about news events read by thousands daily.

Several blogs have become news themselves over the years. Flight attendant Ellen Simonetti was fired by her airline for talking about her job on her blog. Some people have even gone to prison for [3] _____ **government** comments on their blog.

There are now over 150 million public blogs. This is probably an [4] _____ **estimate**, as some of these are never updated. They are written by the young and old, the famous and unknown. Schools have them, companies have them, and there is one for every subject you can imagine.

Blogs that are very popular can earn their writers a living, too. Advertising on blogs is now a [5] _____ **million** dollar business for companies like Google. Every time someone clicks on an advertisement on a blog, the blogger (and Google, of course!) get some money. The top 10 blogs each earn more than $1 million a year!

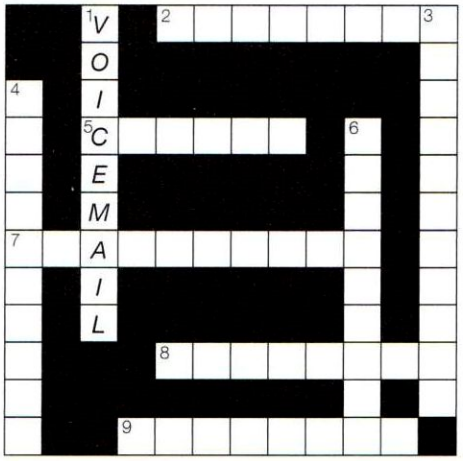
**log* = a written record or diary

7D REAL WORLD You're breaking up

On the phone VOCABULARY 7.5

1 Complete the crossword.

1 an electronic answering system on your mobile where people can leave messages (9)
2 an agreement you sign with a mobile phone company before you get a phone (8)
3 a type of electronic display that can recognise when you put your finger on it (11)
4 If you don't have a 2, your mobile is this. (3-2-3-2)
5 If you lose 6 during a phone call, you get _____. (3, 3)
6 The quality of the signal from your mobile network. (9)
7 a type of phone that is also a computer (10)
8 a phone connection that comes into your home (8)
9 the sound that your mobile makes when someone is calling you (8)



Problems on the phone REAL WORLD 7.1

2 Choose the best sentence for each situation.

1 Your friend tells you their mobile phone battery is getting low. Your friend says:
   (a) I think my battery's about to run out.
   b Shall I call you back on a landline?
   c You'll have to speak up a bit.

2 You're speaking to a friend, but you can't hear them clearly. You say:
   a There's a bit of a delay on the line.
   b I keep losing you.
   c Would you like me to phone you back?

3 Your friend's phone rings and you like the sound it makes. You say:
   a What's that ringtone?
   b Have you checked your voicemail?
   c Do you have a contract for your mobile?

4 While you're on your mobile, your train goes through a tunnel. You hear nothing your friend says. You say:
   a Sorry, it's a bad signal.
   b Sorry, you'll have to speak up a bit.
   c Sorry, I didn't catch any of that.

5 You're talking to a friend, but your phone is about to run out of money. You say:
   a Sorry, I'm just about to run out of credit.
   b Sorry, it's a bad line.
   c Do you want me to give you a ring later?

3 Complete the conversations with the phrases in the boxes.

~~about to run out of~~ | catch any of that | keep losing | breaking up | signal isn't very good

ROB Hi, Dad. I can't speak for long. I'm [1] *about to run out of* credit.
DAD Sorry, you're [2] _____ a bit. I didn't [3] _____.
ROB The [4] _____ here. I said my credit is low.
DAD I [5] _____ you, I'm afraid. I'll ring you back.

calling you | my battery | got cut off | phone you back

EVE Sorry, we [6] _____.
NICK No, [7] _____ ran out, I'm afraid. I'm [8] _____ from a friend's phone.
EVE Ah, I see. Do you want me to [9] _____?

my battery's about to | you'll have to speak up | on your landline | a bit of a delay

DAN Wow! You're the other side of the world, but the line's perfect.
BEN Well, there's [10] _____. And you're a bit quiet.
DAN Shall I call you back [11] _____?
BEN No, don't worry. But [12] _____ a bit.
DAN OK. Is that better?
BEN Yes. But unfortunately, [13] _____ run out!

Reading and Writing Portfolio 7 p76

8A I'm broke

Language Summary 8, Student's Book p145

Dealing with money VOCABULARY 8.1

1 Choose the correct words.



Going through university is a huge financial challenge, with students increasingly getting part-time jobs to get them through their years of study. We asked four students at Birmingham University what they would do if they won a lot of money.

Jane, a first-year economics student, said, "I'd put most of my winnings into a [1]*current/savings* account so I could get a high interest [2]*rate/rating*. Then I'd save up to go on holiday. I'd love to visit Australia." Her friend Claudia, who studies chemistry, was keen to [3]*invest/repay* the [4]*loan/credit* on her car before she did anything else so that she could stop worrying about how she would pay for it. Then, she added, "I'd spend the rest [5]*for/on* my family for once because I'm always borrowing from them when I'm short [6]*from/of* money."

Law student Rob told us, "It would be lovely to pay [7]*money/cash* for something instead of always buying [8]*in/on* credit." And Jason, in his final year of a computer science degree, said "If I were well [9]*off/in*, the first thing I'd do is to invest money [10]*on/in* an online business."

Wishes (1): *I hope ...; It's time ...* GRAMMAR 8.1

2 Look at the pictures and choose the correct sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.





1 a I wish you came.
b I wish you would come.
c I wish you could come.

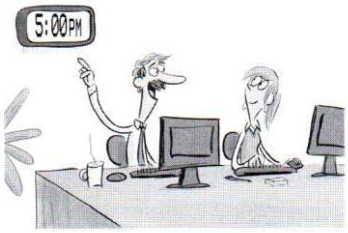
2 a If only I was well off.
b If only I would be well off.
c If only I were well off.



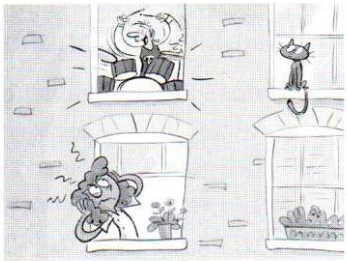
3 a I hope she arrives soon.
b I hope she'll arrive soon.
c I hope she arrived soon.



4 a If only I didn't have to get up.
b If only I don't have to get up.
c If only I wouldn't have to get up.



5 a It's time you go.
b It's time to go.
c It's time you would go.



6 a I wish he stopped.
b I wish he stop.
c I wish he'd stop.

3 Find six mistakes in this email and correct them. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

Hi Jo,

I've been at college a month now, but it feels like I've been here all my life!

had

Hard work, but I'm enjoying it. I just wish I ~~have~~ more money. I always seem to be overdrawn. At the moment I'm broke, but luckily it's nearly time for my parents sending me my monthly cheque. If only they send one every week!

Anyway, how are you? How's the new job? I wish you be here instead. It would be much more fun! If only there was a direct train service, you could come down more often. Anyway, it's about time I do some work. I haven't done any for two days. I hope you'd email me soon.

Suz x

4 Fill in the gaps in the conversation with the correct form of the verbs.

TOM I'm really fed up with this town. The transport situation is getting worse and worse.

BILL Yes, if only there [1] *were/was* (be) a decent bus service.

TOM You really need to have a car to live here, don't you? But I can't even afford a second-hand one at the moment.

BILL It's time we both [2] _____ (find) jobs that paid better. I always seem to be in debt these days.

TOM Me too. I'm hoping someone at work [3] _____ (leave) soon, then I can apply for a promotion.

BILL I'm sick of living at my parents' house, that's my main problem. I'd love a place of my own.

TOM So would I. It's about time we [4] _____ (have) more independence, now we're 26!

BILL My mother's OK, I suppose. But she will insist on treating me like a child.

TOM That's mothers for you! Oh, well! Shall we go? I wish I [5] _____ (buy) you another drink, but I'm broke!

8B Every little helps

Phrasal verbs (3): money VOCABULARY 8.2

1 Complete the conversation with the prepositions.

~~into~~ out off (x3) back to down (x2) up

SAM Apparently, Jane's aunt has died and she's come [1] *into* some money.

BOB Really? What's she going to do with it?

SAM Well, she's been saving [2] _____ to go to Australia so maybe she'll do that, but first she wants to pay [3] _____ the mortgage on her flat.

BOB Oh, good. Maybe she can pay [4] _____ what she owes me, too!

SAM Or maybe she'll buy another property. Did you hear that house prices are set to go [5] _____ at last?

BOB Great. I've been waiting for that to happen before I took [6] _____ a mortgage myself.

SAM You do realise you have to put [7] _____ a much bigger deposit on a house than you used to, don't you?

BOB Oh, I'll borrow that from my parents.

SAM By the way, did you go to that new restaurant you were talking about?

BOB Yes, I did. I think they tried to rip me [8] _____, actually.

SAM You're joking! What happened?

BOB Well, the bill came [9] _____ far more than we'd expected and it turned out they'd charged us for two bottles of wine instead of one. Having said that, they did take the extra money [10] _____ the bill when we complained. And they gave us a free drink too, which wasn't bad!

Wishes (2): *should have* GRAMMAR 8.2

2 Choose the correct verb forms.



DANI Oh no, look at all this traffic. We should [1] *knew/have known* the motorway would be busy at this time of day!

RICK Well it's too late now! What time's the flight?

DANI In two hours. I wish I [2] *'d set/set* my alarm an hour earlier.

RICK We should [3] *booked/have booked* an earlier flight really! The traffic's always bad at this time.

DANI The early one was fully booked. Oh, dear. I wish we [4] *'d gone/went* to the airport by train instead.

RICK But you said we had too much luggage, remember?

DANI I know, but we're going to miss the flight if the traffic stays like this.

RICK Well, frankly I wish we [5] *didn't decide/ hadn't decided* to go abroad at all. Airports are always a pain in August!

DANI Well, you should [6] *have told/told* me earlier. You can organise it yourself next time!

3 Complete the article about past regrets with the correct form of the verbs in the boxes.

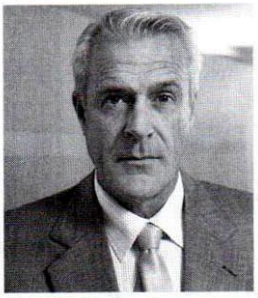
Things I regret



Wendy Miller, actress

~~have~~	give up
not listen	know	wait

I was an only child and I always wished I [1] *'d had* a sister or brother to play with. My parents bought me a puppy instead, but it wasn't the same! Then soon after I left drama school I married my husband. I wish I [2] _____ a bit longer – he was a ski instructor, 20 years older than me, and I should [3] _____ it wasn't going to work out. Actually, I should never [4] _____ singing and dancing, either. I used to love appearing in musicals at drama school, but my tutor encouraged me to do more serious acting instead, so I joined the Royal Shakespeare Company. I do enjoy it, but thinking back, I wish I [5] _____ to her and just followed my own instinct. But we all make mistakes!



Bill Flack, businessman

work	spend	become
take	learn	

Looking back, I definitely wish I [6] _____ harder at science at school, because, although I like my job, I should really [7] _____ a vet. Animals are my passion. I also wish I [8] _____ to play the saxophone at school. I'd love to have been in a jazz band. I should also [9] _____ a year off before university to travel abroad, because I think that's a really valuable experience that I missed out on. But more than anything, I wish I [10] _____ more time with my children when they were young, because they grow up so fast.

4 **a** Match the beginnings of sentences 1–6 to endings a–f.

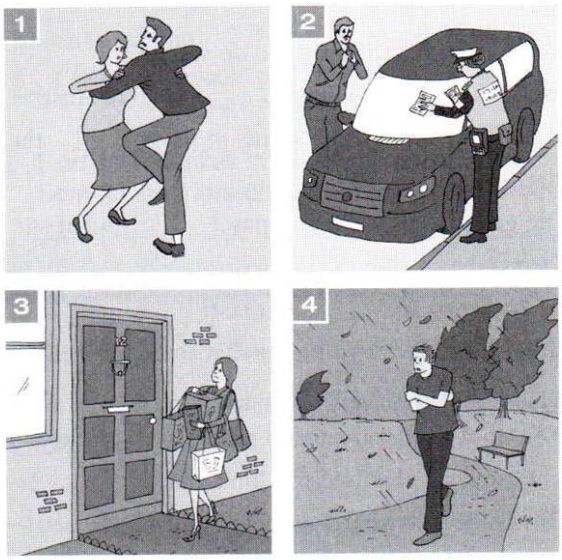
1 I wish I'd *c*
2 I wish I ___
3 It's time you ___
4 Don't you wish you ___
5 They shouldn't ___
6 Shouldn't he ___

a did something about finding a job.
b have offered to pay back the deposit he borrowed from Amanda?
c known you were broke.
d had paid off your loan straight away?
e didn't have to work.
f have taken out such a huge mortgage.

b Match these sentences to 1–6 in **4a**.

a ___ They can't afford to pay it.
b ___ You've been living off your parents long enough.
c ___ I'd have lent you some money.
d ___ I'm sure she would like it back.
e ___ You must be paying so much interest on it.
f ___ I'd love to retire early.

5 Write sentences about the pictures.



1 I wish I / learn / to dance

2 You shouldn't / park / here

3 I wish I / not buy / so much

4 I should / look / at the weather forecast

A bit extra

Reading

1 Read the article quickly. According to the article, what do most employees prefer?

a flexible working hours
b a company car
c a free holiday

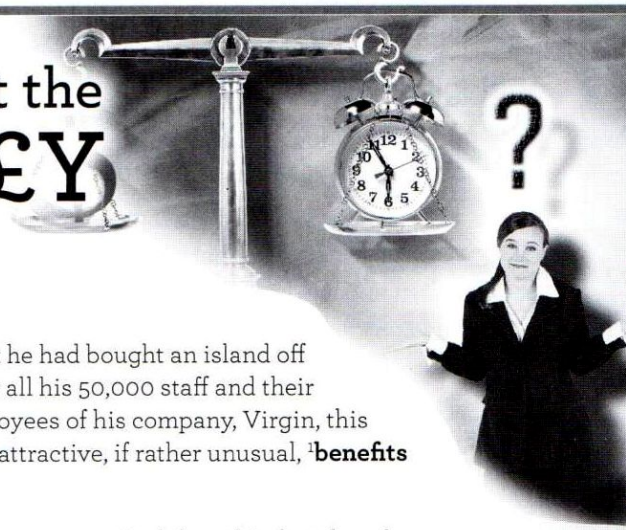
2 Which paragraph in the article:

1 says that different kinds of people should be offered different kinds of perks? *C*
2 suggests how smaller companies can afford to reward employees? ___
3 mentions the current popularity of relaxation therapies at work? ___
4 says how one company provides an exotic holiday as a work benefit? ___
5 gives examples of the ways employees can take a break from work? ___
6 talks about the growing importance of a shorter working day? ___
7 lists the most common ways of rewarding employees? ___
8 suggests that people value material perks less these days? ___
9 says which factors are most important to keep people in a job? ___

Synonyms VOCABULARY 8.3

3 Look at the words/phrases in bold in the article. Match them to their underlined synonyms in the article.

1 *benefits – perks*
2 ___
3 ___
4 ___
5 ___
6 ___
7 ___
8 ___



It's not just the MON£Y

A Not long ago, British entrepreneur Richard Branson announced that he had bought an island off the coast of Australia for all his 50,000 staff and their families to use. For employees of his company, Virgin, this must be one of the most attractive, if rather unusual, [1]**benefits** of the job!

B Most company perks are more practical than this, but they do appear to be an increasingly important consideration when choosing a job. Typical of these perks, but still valued, are [2]**reductions** on the price of lunch, discounts on company goods or services, child-care facilities, interest-free loans and pensions and investments in the company. Particularly popular with employees is membership of a gym or health club and private health care. Keen to reduce sickness and stress, employers have generally been happy to support this trend and the past ten years have seen an increasing demand for on-site services such as massage and yoga. However, the appeal of perks such as cars, laptops or mobiles, which used to be a measure of a person's importance in the company, is declining in favour of benefits which better reflect the priorities of modern life. Material possessions are not the most important consideration these days.

C Surveys show that [3]**pay** isn't [4]**the be-all and end-all** once a person is settled in a job. Job satisfaction and personal achievement were named as the top motivators by almost 77% of managers recently, and recognition of their contribution was thought to be twice as important as a financial reward. Christine Garner, who is head of organisational development at the Industrial Society, believes that giving staff a choice of benefits showed that a firm was 'forward thinking'. "Parents may want to take [5]**extra** holidays to be with their children. Older people may want more medical benefits and younger staff may prefer additional money."

D Richard Prior, spokesperson for the publishing house Redwood, thinks it's the little things that count and which are most [6]**appreciated** by staff. Last year he announced that all staff could take the day off on their birthday, as well as leave early on Fridays in the summer. "We haven't got huge amounts of money to invest in perks, but little gestures can make a big difference." These may also include the chance to work at home sometimes, extra leave after a child is born, and US-style 'duvet days', when [7]**employees** might decide to have a day's holiday without prior notice. Other companies let workers trade in some of their salary for extra [8]**leave** or give them the opportunity to take time off to study or travel with the guarantee of a job when they return.

E Recent research has found that twice as many UK professionals would rather work fewer hours than win the lottery. Being able to choose when they work and what benefits are most appropriate allows employees to balance work and home life. It's fast becoming the number one perk.

8D REAL WORLD I didn't realise

Apologising REAL WORLD 8.1

1 Put the conversation in the correct order. Sasha gives an apology and a reason, and Jill responds.

a No, she hadn't, but it doesn't matter.
b And I'm also sorry for not inviting Andrea to dinner last week.
c Forget about it. I borrowed Jim's.
d I had no idea you'd need the car.
e ~~I'm really sorry that I didn't get back home sooner.~~
f I thought Pam had done it, for some reason.

SASHA [1] *e* , [2] ___
JILL [3] ___
SASHA [4] ___ , [5] ___
JILL [6] ___

2 Fill in gaps 1–4 with the phrases in box A. Then fill in gaps a–d with the phrases in box B.

A

~~I lost that pen you lent me~~	what I said yesterday
I'm so late	returning your call

B

to upset you	have put it down	for some reason
you'd phoned until a few minutes ago		

1

PAULA I'm sorry. I'm afraid [1] *I lost that pen you lent me.*
GILLIE Oh, that's alright.
PAULA I shouldn't [a] _____

2

ANDY I'm sorry for not [2] _____
SIMON It doesn't matter.
ANDY I had no idea [b] _____

3

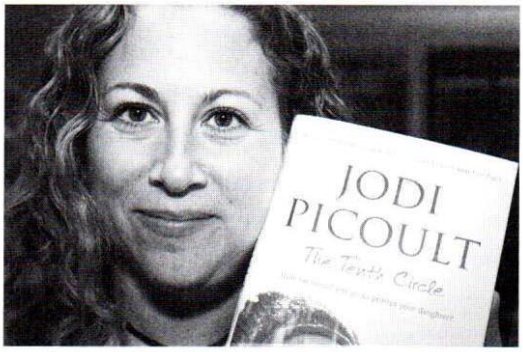
LUCY I'm sorry that [3] _____
BECKY Don't worry about it.
LUCY I thought you lived nearer, [c] _____

4

JOSH I'm sorry about [4] _____
NICK There's no need to apologise.
JOSH I didn't mean [d] _____

Review: relative clauses

3 Rewrite the information in 1–6 as one sentence, using relative clauses. Make any other changes you need.



1 Jodi Picoult is an American author. She has written more than 18 books since 1992.

Jodi Picoult is an American author who has written more than 18 books since 1992.

2 She grew up in Long Island. It's an hour away from New York.

_____

_____

3 She is a best-selling writer. Her books are read all over the world.

_____

_____

4 Her books have been described as 'soap operas'. They deal with topics such as teenage issues and family problems.

_____

_____

5 She gets a lot of ideas for her books from her friends. They tell her all the gossip in the small town they live in.

_____

_____

6 She spends more than 100 days a year giving readings. She believes this helps to sell her books.

_____

_____

Reading and Writing Portfolio 8 p78

9A The silver screen

Language Summary 9, Student's Book p147

The cinema VOCABULARY 9.1

1 Choose the correct words to fill in the gaps.



"The film's had rave [1] *a* online," I told my husband hopefully.

"I don't care if it's won five Oscars," he replied. "I'm not in the mood for a [2]___ film – I'm just too tired to do all that reading."

"But it was [3]___ in the place we went on holiday."

"Was it? See if the cinema's showing a [4]___ version."

As you can tell, my husband could never be a film [5]___. He won't watch films [6]___ over 20 years ago. He actually prefers to watch modern [7]___ of films rather than the originals. He likes to see at least three famous names among the [8]___. Ideally, he likes films [9]___ in the future and special [10]___ are more important than an interesting [11]___. He once refused to watch a film of Shakespeare's Richard III because he thought it was a [12]___ and he'd missed parts I and II!

1	(a)	reviews	b	criticisms	c	analysis
2	a	dubbed	b	remade	c	subtitled
3	a	shot	b	setting	c	put
4	a	dubbed	b	subtitled	c	foreign
5	a	review	b	critic	c	examiner
6	a	shown	b	aged	c	released
7	a	remakes	b	remade	c	sequels
8	a	performance	b	role	c	cast
9	a	released	b	set	c	shot
10	a	effects	b	images	c	trailers
11	a	plan	b	plot	c	scheme
12	a	soundtrack	b	sequel	c	history

The passive GRAMMAR 9.1

2 Read the article and choose the correct verb forms.



timeline: The British Film Industry

1940s

In the 1940s, cinemas were hugely popular in Britain. In 1946, over 1.4 billion tickets [1]*sold/(were sold)* and throughout the decade, many British films had worldwide success.

1950s

By the late 1950s, televisions were becoming common in British homes. Sales of tickets [2]*had fallen/had been fallen* to around 500 million. Many good films [3]*were still producing/were still being produced* but more people were staying at home.

1960s

The 1960s was a decade of quality British film-making. In 1962, *Dr No*, the first James Bond film, [4]*released/was released*, along with the classic *Lawrence of Arabia*. Both films were hugely popular worldwide. By the end of the decade, four of the Best Picture Oscars [5]*had taken/had been taken* home by British-made films.

1970s & 1980s

Over the next 20 years, the world economy had a significant effect on the film industry all over the world. Audiences continued to [6]*fall/be fallen* and less and less money [7]*was investing/was being invested* in film-making. In 1981, only 24 films [8]*produced/were produced* in Britain and by 1984, tickets sales were down to a record low of 54 million. Many talented people [9]*left/were left* Britain for Hollywood.

1990s

The 1990s saw a rebirth of British film-making. In films such as the hit romantic comedy *Four Weddings and a Funeral*, the money came from America and the stars and the scripts [10]*provided/were provided* by the British.

2000s & 2010s

Throughout the 2000s, and the early 2010s, the recovery has continued. Going to the cinema is now only one of many ways new films can [11]*see/be seen*, of course. However, big Oscar successes such as *Slumdog Millionaire* and *The King's Speech*, along with 3D films, mean audiences [12]*are increasing/are being increased* again.

3 Read the active sentences. Then complete the passive sentences. Use *by* and a noun, or a pronoun only if necessary.

1 The writer based the film on a true story.
The film *was based on a true story.*

2 They are shooting the new James Bond movie in the UK, Turkey and China.
The new James Bond movie _____
_____

3 They have dubbed the film into 12 languages.
The film _____

4 The Blu-ray includes an interview with the director.
An interview with the director _____
_____ on the Blu-ray.

5 The film was so popular they were showing it on all three screens.
The film was so popular it _____
_____

6 Peter Jackson is going to direct the next *Tintin* film.
The next *Tintin* film _____
_____

4 Write the sentences in the passive form.

1 I can't stand / tell / the endings of films before I've seen them.
I can't stand being told the endings of films before I've seen them.

2 This film is famous for / make / in less than a month.
_____ .

3 Cartoons used / draw / by hand but nowadays they / draw / on computers.
_____

4 *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* was the last film / base / on J K Rowling's best-selling novels.
_____

5 The American actors spent weeks / train / in British pronunciation.
_____

6 Shooting of the film will / delay / for three months for legal reasons.
_____

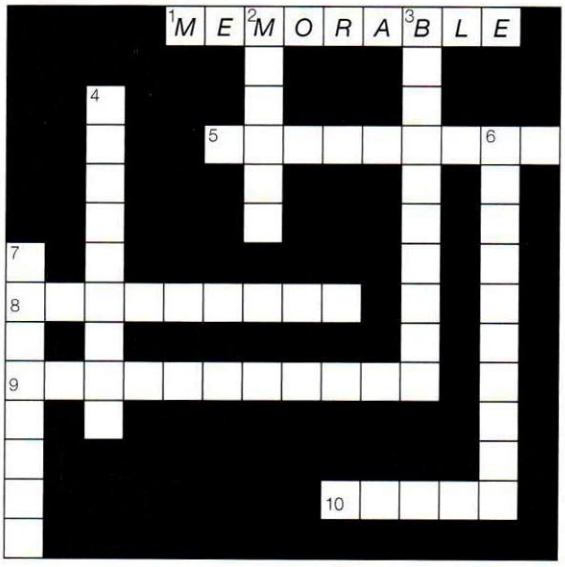
7 I prefer films that / subtitle / rather than dubbed.
_____

8 If it were less expensive, more films would / make / in the UK.
_____

9B What was it like?

Entertainment adjectives VOCABULARY 9.2

1 Complete the crossword with adjectives to describe films and books.



A film, book, etc. that …

1 is likely to be remembered. (9)
2 makes you feel sad or emotional. (6)
3 is easy to believe. (10)
4 isn't as good as many people think. (9)
5 is extremely funny. (9)
6 is much better than many people think. (10)
7 is extremely exciting. (8)
8 represents real life. (9)
9 is boring because you can guess the story. (11)
10 is very strange and unusual. (5)

as, like, such as, so, such GRAMMAR 9.2

2 Choose the correct words/phrases.



1

JAMES [1]*Like/(As)* my accountant, what would you advise me to do?

MIKE Well, I usually tell clients [2]*like/such* yourself that your first priority is to get out of debt.

JAMES How? I've got [3]*so/such* a huge overdraft.

MIKE Well, there are [4]*as/so* many ways in which you could economise. I mean, sometimes you seem to be spending money [5]*like/such as* there's no tomorrow.

2

OLLIE I'm [6]*so/such* tired. I had [7]*such/such a* bad night's sleep.

ANNA That's not [8]*like/as* you. What's wrong?

OLLIE There are just so [9]*many/much* things on my mind at the moment.

ANNA [10]*As/Such as?*

OLLIE Work, money. You know, stuff [11]*as/like* that.

3

PAT It's [12]*such/so* awful weather today, isn't it?

SUMI Yes, it was [13]*so/such* bright this morning. I didn't think it would rain.

PAT Me neither. I had to use my bag [14]*like/as* an umbrella.

SUMI I haven't seen rain [15]*as/like* this for years.

PAT I know what you mean. August isn't [16]*such as/like* it used to be.

3 Complete the sentences with *as*, *like* or *such as* and a phrase in the box. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

~~you know~~	old leather	nursing	the Queen
his manager	a substitute	a waiter	it always is

1 *As you know*, I'll be away next week.

2 This meat tastes _____.

3 _____ for the past four years, I wouldn't hesitate to recommend him for this job.

4 Careers _____ require a lot of training.

5 In my year off before university I worked _____ in a local restaurant.

6 Her voice is so posh. She speaks _____!

7 Meryl Streep's acting was outstanding in the film, _____.

8 Too many big-budget films end up using special effects _____ for a weak plot.

4 **a** Complete the sentences with *so* or *such a/an*.

1 The story was *so* slow-moving we fell asleep.

2 I can't understand why he's _____ underrated actor.

3 It was _____ predictable film, I left before the end.

4 The ending was _____ unbelievable, I couldn't stop laughing.

5 I've got _____ bad credit rating, I can't get a loan from anyone.

6 _____ many people just don't care about recycling.

7 I get _____ scared by horror films.

8 They were making _____ much noise, I couldn't hear.

b Change sentences 1–5 in **4a**. Change *so* to *such,* and *such* to *so*, and make any other changes necessary.

1 It was *such a slow-moving story we fell asleep.*

2 I can't understand why he's _____ as an actor.

3 The film _____

4 The film had _____

5 My _____

Is it art?

1 Read the article. Which paragraph:

1 describes Esref's background? *B*
2 explains how he is able to paint? ___
3 describes how he learned about painting? ___
4 mentions a job he once did? ___
5 mentions where Esref lives now? ___

Homonyms VOCABULARY 9.3

2 Match words 1–6 in the article to a–f.

a *letter* : a written message
b _____ : obvious
c _____ : spend time doing something enjoyable, like a game
d _____ : the brightness from the sun, fire, etc. that allows us to see things
e _____ : having little money
f _____ : prove that something is true

3 **a** Fill in the gaps with words 1–6 from the article. In these sentences, the words have a different meaning.

1 'Mum' and 'dad' are examples of words that begin and end with the same *letter* .
2 Have you ever been to a fashion _____ ?
3 I've seen both the _____ and the film.
4 That film was ruined by _____ acting.
5 We'd better _____ the barbecue soon.
6 The water was so _____ that you could see the bottom of the lake.

b Match the words in **3a** to definitions a–f.

a *play* : a piece of writing that is usually performed in a theatre
b _____ : make something start to burn
c _____ : low quality
d _____ : A, B, C, D, etc.
e _____ : an event where things are brought together for people to see
f _____ : transparent or see-through

Seeing things **DIFFERENTLY**



A Hanging on the wall of painter Esref Armagan's flat in Istanbul is a thank-you [1]**letter** from Bill Clinton. Esref painted the ex-president of the USA and sent the portrait to him. He has never actually read the letter himself – or in fact, ever seen a picture of Bill Clinton. He's blind. He's a blind painter.

B Esref was born in 1953 in a [2]**poor** neighbourhood of Istanbul, Turkey. Both of his eyes failed to develop and for children like Esref, there were few opportunities for formal education. Unable to [3]**play** with his friends, Esref became interested in drawing, first on walls with nails* and now with paint on canvas*.

C Although it's impossible to say whether he had some vision as a baby, it's [4]**clear** that he has never been able to see normally. And this makes Esref's work extraordinary. He paints everything from fish, fruit, boats and houses, to portraits of people, but he has never actually seen any of these things. What's more, although his brain has never experienced [5]**light**, Esref's paintings show shadows and perspective. So, how does he do it?

D Esref has never had any formal training in painting. Instead, he says that he learned about things like colour and shadow from comments by friends. He knows that each object has an important visual quality called colour, so he memorised the typical colours of things. When he first learned about shadow, he remembers, he assumed that something red would have a red shadow!

E Esref's work has been exhibited all over Europe, America and even in China. But his skills as a blind painter have also been the subject of various scientific studies by neurologists. The results raise some interesting questions about how the brain works. When we imagine something we have seen in the past, we use a part of the brain called the visual cortex – the same part that we use when we actually see something. Tests [6]**show** that Esref uses the visual cortex too, when imagining objects he knows and when drawing. So despite being blind, it seems that Esref can, in his brain, 'see'. And he does this so well that he can transfer these images into his paintings.

F I ask Esref about the birds he loves to paint. He tells me that he used to own a pet shop that sold birds. "You can easily touch them." He pauses and smiles and says, "I love being surrounded by beauty."

nail = a thin piece of metal with a sharp end, used to join pieces of wood together
canvas = a strong cloth, used to paint pictures on

9D REAL WORLD It's up to you

Making and responding to suggestions REAL WORLD 9.1

1 **a** Make sentences with these words.

1 to / are / tonight / What / up / you ?

What are you up to tonight?

2 doing / anything / Are / weekend / this / you ?

3 see that / film / fancy / going / to / new French / Do you ?

4 out / feel / like / Do / you / a take-away / eating / or getting ?

5 we / a try / new Indian restaurant / thought / on Saturday / give that / I / could .

b Correct the mistake in each sentence.

reading

a I don't feel up to ~~read~~ all those subtitles, actually.

b I really mind not. It's up to you.

c I'd rather to give spicy food a miss, if you don't mind.

d I'm going to bed early. Some other times, perhaps?

e Well, I wouldn't mind go to the sales on Saturday morning.

c Match sentences 1–5 in **1a** to replies a–e in **1b**.

1 *d* 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___

2 Complete sentence **b** so it has the same meaning as **a**. Use between two and five words, including the word in brackets.

1 a I think I'd like to go to the gym later.

b I *wouldn't mind going* to the gym later. (mind)

2 a Are you doing anything next Friday?

b Have you _____ on next Friday? (anything)

3 a I don't mind.

b I _____ way. (bothered)

4 a I'm not in the mood to go to the gym today.

b I don't really feel _____ to the gym today. (up)

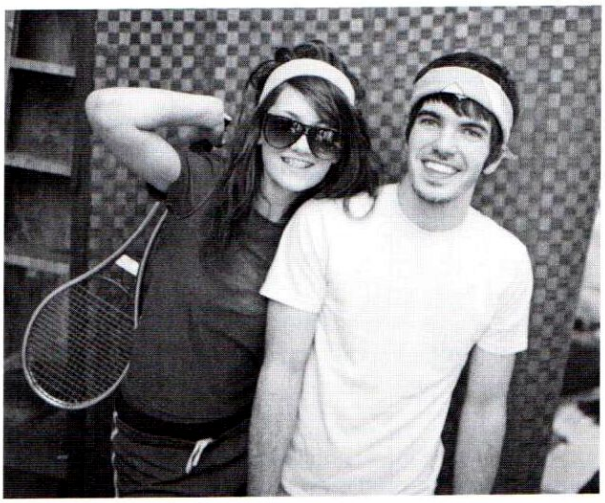
5 a I don't want to go to it.

b I'd rather _____ , if you don't mind. (miss)

6 a Would you like to see my brother's band in concert?

b Do you _____ my brother's band play live? (fancy)

3 Complete the conversations with sentences **b** from **2**.



1

CATH [1] *I wouldn't mind going to the gym later.* How about you?

ROY [2] _____

What about going for a bike ride?

CATH Or we could play tennis.

ROY [3] _____

You choose.

CATH OK. We're playing tennis. Where's your racket?

2

KEN [4] _____

GRACE That's the 14th, isn't it? I don't think so. Why?

KEN [5] _____

GRACE Not again! We saw him a few weeks ago. [6] _____

KEN Oh, go on! It'll be good fun!

Reading and Writing Portfolio 9 p80

10A How practical are you?

Language Summary 10, Student's Book p149

Household jobs VOCABULARY 10.1

1 Clare is showing a friend round her new house. Complete her sentences with verbs and nouns from the boxes.

VERBS
~~replaced~~ ~~serviced~~ dry-cleaned
redecorated put in cut replacing
put up repaired checked

NOUNS
~~boiler~~ ~~central heating~~ rugs
leaks bedroom burglar alarm
grass wall roof locks

1 The flat's lovely and warm. The *boiler* was *replaced* recently and apparently they *serviced* the *central heating* at the same time.

2 I don't think we'll need to _____ a _____. There is very little crime in this area.

3 But we are _____ the _____ on the doors and windows. They're very old.

4 This _____ was recently _____ so it looks fine. But we're going to paint the children's room in a lighter colour.

5 We _____ the _____ last week and the garden looks so much better now.

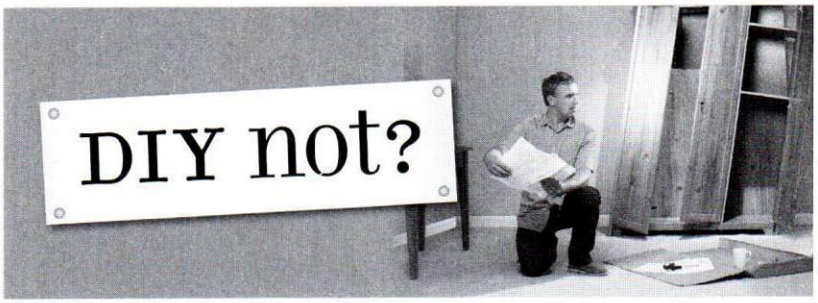
6 The last family here _____ this _____ between the kitchen and the dining room. I think we're going to take it out again and make a large kitchen that we can eat in.

7 The _____ was _____ recently after it was damaged in a storm. During the rain last week we _____ carefully for _____. But there don't seem to be any.

8 The _____ are being _____ at the moment, so the floors look a little bare.

have/get something done, get someone to do something, do something yourself GRAMMAR 10.1

2 Complete the article with the correct words.



If you watch British TV, you might think the UK is obsessed by DIY. However, a recent survey revealed that just over a half of people under 35 can put up bookshelves [1]___. Instead they usually get their dads [2]___ it for them. And when they can't get something [3]___ for nothing, the under-35s pay for it. On average they spend over £2,000 a year on [4]___ jobs done for them. One problem is time. Mark, 27, says, "I work all week, so weekends are my free time. I'd rather pay a decorator than paint my flat [5]___."

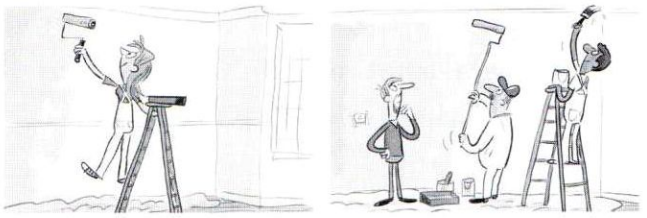
A second issue is confidence. Gina, 24, confesses, "My husband and I tried to [6]___ some leaking taps ourselves a few years back. We ended up flooding the bathroom and had [7]___ a plumber to come round on a Sunday!"

Gina also admits to not doing some jobs now because of the cost. "The last time we had our boiler [8]___, we paid £500 for various 'problems' the engineer found. We're not getting it [9]___ again until it stops working!"

Modern electronic items are often difficult to repair [10]___. And the cost of repairs reveals another growing trend. Mark tells us, "When my old laptop stopped working, I went to a shop to [11]___ it repaired. But the estimate was almost as much as the cost of a new laptop, so I just bought a new one!"

1	(a)	themselves	b	himself	c	itself
2	a	do	b	to do	c	done
3	a	do	b	to do	c	done
4	a	to have	b	have	c	having
5	a	myself	b	herself	c	himself
6	a	have	b	get	c	repair
7	a	to have	b	to get	c	got
8	a	serviced	b	service	c	to service
9	a	do	b	did	c	done
10	a	yourself	b	itself	c	myself
11	a	got	b	have	c	had

3 Martha is practical, but Roger isn't practical at all. Complete the sentences about Martha or Roger.



1 a Martha is decorating her flat herself.
b Roger is *having his flat decorated* by professionals.
2 a Martha put a burglar alarm in herself.
b Roger _____ for him.
3 a Martha _____ herself.
b Roger is going to have some shelves put up for him.
4 a Martha serviced her car herself.
b Roger _____ at a garage.
5 a Martha _____ herself.
b Roger has had a leak in his bathroom fixed for him.
6 a Martha _____ herself.
b Roger has the grass cut by a gardener.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *get*. Sometimes both verbs are correct.

1 We *had/got* the boiler serviced last year, so it should be fine.
2 I _____ just _____ my blood pressure checked and it's a little high.
3 We _____ the car serviced since we bought it. We really should soon.
4 I _____ my husband to look after the children this morning so I could _____ my hair done.
5 Sorry, Miss Noakes. I promise I'll _____ Mr Stone to ring you first thing tomorrow.
6 If I have time, I'll _____ the oil checked.
7 We _____ an alarm put in next week because our neighbours were burgled recently.
8 I _____ anyone to check the tyres last time because I didn't think they needed checking.
9 Before you throw that painting away, why don't you _____ it looked at by an expert?

10B The youth of today

Adjectives for views and behaviour VOCABULARY 10.2

1 Read the opinions about young people. Fill in the gaps. Choose **a**, **b** or **c**.

What do you think of the ... younger generation?

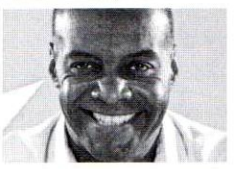
Most kids at our school are [1] *b* – they know they're at school and they have to behave. Classes can get a bit [2] _____ at times but nothing that ever feels out of control.



It's difficult to stay [3] _____ when you read so much every day about crime and young people. But I try not to be [4] _____ and I treat every young person I meet in the same way.



I've never met an [5] _____ teenager where I live – they're all fantastically polite. Maybe we are just a bit more strict around here and children are better [6] _____ .



My own kids feel quite [7] _____ that young people are blamed for everything. I know I'm [8] _____ but I tend to agree with them. They're good kids and almost all of their friends are too.



I think the whole of society is more [9] _____ these days – everybody seems angry. I know it's [10] _____ but I'm always suspicious of young people.



1	a	prejudiced	(b)	reasonable	c	abusive
2	a	biased	b	unruly	c	resentful
3	a	objective	b	resentful	c	biased
4	a	threatening	b	reasonable	c	prejudiced
5	a	objective	b	abusive	c	unfair
6	a	disciplined	b	fair	c	objective
7	a	unfair	b	threatening	c	resentful
8	a	fair	b	unruly	c	biased
9	a	disciplined	b	threatening	c	fair
10	a	unfair	b	abusive	c	objective

Quantifiers GRAMMAR 10.2

2 Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the Present Simple. If both singular and plural verb forms are correct, write both.



1 Both of my parents *enjoy* (enjoy) babysitting our son.

2 All of the children I teach _____ (have got) a mobile phone.

3 I don't think anyone _____ (like) our boss.

4 Each ticket _____ (cost) £25.

5 Everyone who _____ (know) her _____ (think) she's such a friendly girl.

6 No one _____ (carry) much cash any more.

7 Neither of my children _____ (eat) much meat.

8 None of my jewellery _____ (be) very valuable.

3 Complete the sentences with *no* or *none of the* and these nouns.

~~flight attendants~~ food help trains accused key

1 *None of the flight attendants* knew how long we would be delayed.

2 There's _____ for this lock.

3 The newspaper said that _____ said a word during the trial.

4 My boyfriend gave me _____ at all with getting the car serviced.

5 There are _____ from here into London after 11.30 p.m.

6 _____ on this menu is vegetarian.

4 Choose the correct words.

1 (*Every*)/*All of* time I do any DIY, I always break something.

2 I don't see either of my *cousin/cousins* very often.

3 The repair made *none of/no* difference to the leaks.

4 In a baseball game, each *team/teams* has nine players.

5 *Not any/Neither* of my nieces calls me 'Aunt'.

6 *No/None of* my suits is clean.

7 *Either/All* of my children can cook.

8 Every *landlord/landlords* I've had has insisted on a deposit.

9 I've seen *each/both of* those films and they're awful.

10 *All/Everyone* in my class wants to work in business.

5 Read about Simon's family and fill in the gaps with these words.

~~both~~ no one all every none of neither everyone no everything



When I look back on my childhood, I feel a bit ashamed. [1] *Both* of my parents worked full-time, but my mum also did absolutely everything at home as well. I remember that [2] _____ Saturday night, my dad made a meal, but during the week, [3] _____ us helped much. Certainly [4] _____ ever suggested that Mum might need a night off. [5] _____ was always spotless in the house and I remember that [6] _____ of my friends used to be impressed that our house was so tidy. Nowadays, [7] _____ of my parents work any more and there are [8] _____ children living in their house. When we're together [9] _____ helps with cooking and the clearing up. And Mum … she's still in charge!

10C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS Battle of the sexes

Compound nouns and adjectives VOCABULARY 10.3

1 **a** Complete the words to make compound nouns/adjectives with meanings a–g.

~~spread~~	forward	ended	tags
loving	place	polite	

a wide *spread* : existing in many places

b open-_____ : being able to finish in several ways

c super-_____ : very careful not to be rude

d work_____ : where people do their jobs

e straight_____ : easy to understand

f question _____ : 'aren't we?', 'do they?', etc.

g gossip-_____ : enjoying conversation about other people's private lives

b Read the article. Fill in the gaps with the compound nouns/ adjectives in **1a**.

2 Read the article again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 [F] The article is mainly for women.

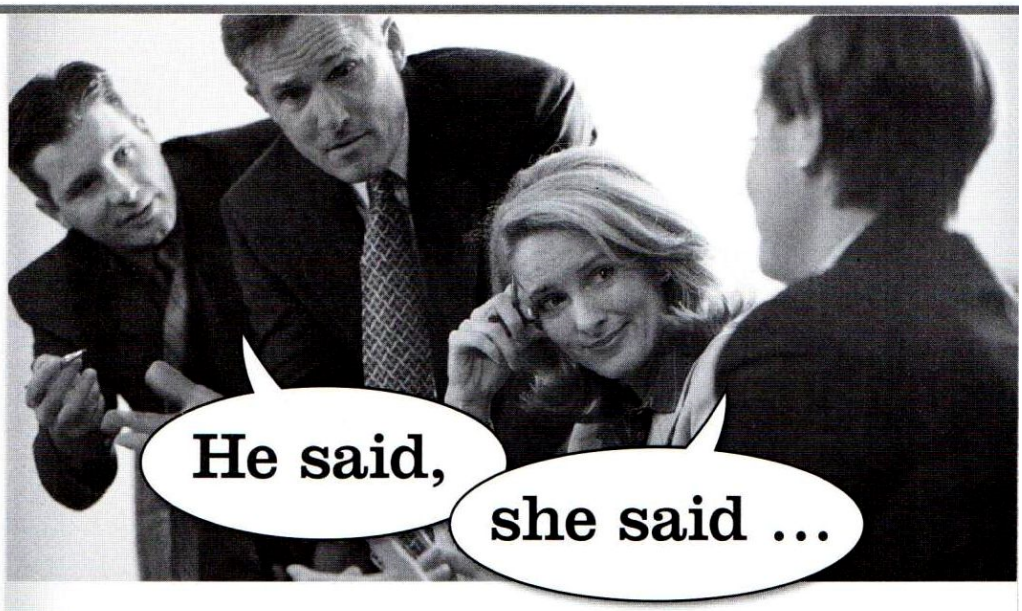
2 [ ] In general, men talk more than women.

3 [ ] According to research, women make politer requests than men.

4 [ ] Women are less likely than men to interrupt.

5 [ ] Talking a lot can be both good and bad for your career.

6 [ ] The article encourages men to be more sensitive about interrupting.



Do men and women really communicate differently? Lucy Charlton researched some of the [1] *widespread* beliefs about the differences between men and women and has some advice for all of us.

Do women really talk more than men?

The stereotype is that [2]_____ women do talk more. However, the truth is quite the opposite. In mixed-sex groups, men often spend more time talking than women. They also tend to start more conversations.

Are there differences in the way men and women use language?

Several studies have attempted to show that women tend to be 'softer' than men in their requests and statements. For instance, they investigated if women are more likely to use phrases like "Don't you think ... ?" before statements or [3]_____ at the end of sentences. However, the results always show that there are very few differences.

Which sex interrupts more?

This question is much more [4]_____. Research clearly shows that men are more likely to interrupt than women, and women are also more likely to be interrupted than men. What's more, women actually allow themselves to be interrupted more than men.

Does it matter?

In short, yes. Research indicates that:

- people who talk the most are often seen negatively as controlling conversations. However, in decision-making groups, they also tend to become the leaders.
- both males and females who use more direct language are perceived as more intelligent and often more able. Conversely, people see users of [5]_____ language as less powerful.

What can we do about it?

We need to look at achieving a balance in the behaviour of men and women that will help both sexes to get their message across.

- Men need to be more conscious about how much they speak in relation to women at home and in the [6]_____, so that they are not seen as too dominant.
- Both sexes should avoid overusing 'soft' expressions and [7]_____ questions such as "How's the project going?" Instead, use more closed questions such as "When will the next stage be complete?"
- Rather than interrupting more often, and becoming more like men, women should concentrate on stopping themselves from being interrupted. Simple strategies such as insisting on finishing your point will help.

10D REAL WORLD I did tell you!

Adding emphasis REAL WORLD 10.1

1 **a** Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.



1	What depresses me about living …	a	is his determination.
2	The thing I hate about …	b	in London is the traffic.
3	One thing I love about cutting …	c	grass is the wonderful smell.
4	The thing that drives me …	d	weekends is Sunday evenings.
5	One thing that impresses me about Simon …	e	is that they're always so cheerful.
6	What I admire about flight attendants …	f	mad about our area is the litter.

b Complete the conversations with the sentences in **1a**.

1 A *What depresses me about living in London is the traffic.*
B You should try cycling more.

2 A _____
B We've got the same problem where we live.

3 A _____
B Yes, it's so fresh, isn't it?

4 A _____
B Me too. It's that thought of work the next day, isn't it?

5 A _____
B Yes, they never seem to get annoyed.

6 A _____
B Yes, he's always been like that.

2 Complete the second sentence so it has the same meaning as the first.

1 I hate DIY because I can't do it!
The thing *I hate about DIY is that I can't do it!*

2 Kids nowadays upset me because they're so rude.
What upsets me about _____

3 I can't stand having my hair done because it takes ages.
What I can't stand about _____



4 My health makes me think about retiring.
One thing that _____

5 One reason I don't enjoy Hollywood films is that they're so predictable.
One thing I _____

6 These trousers annoy me because they have to be dry-cleaned.
The thing that _____

Review: the passive

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

be

1 He was the first actor to ~~been~~ awarded the prize.
2 Our bathroom had to redecorated after the flood.
3 A statement is going be made at midday tomorrow.
4 The boiler had to be fixed when it was broken down.
5 I paid £50, so I think I was rip off.
6 They were put in a burglar alarm last week.

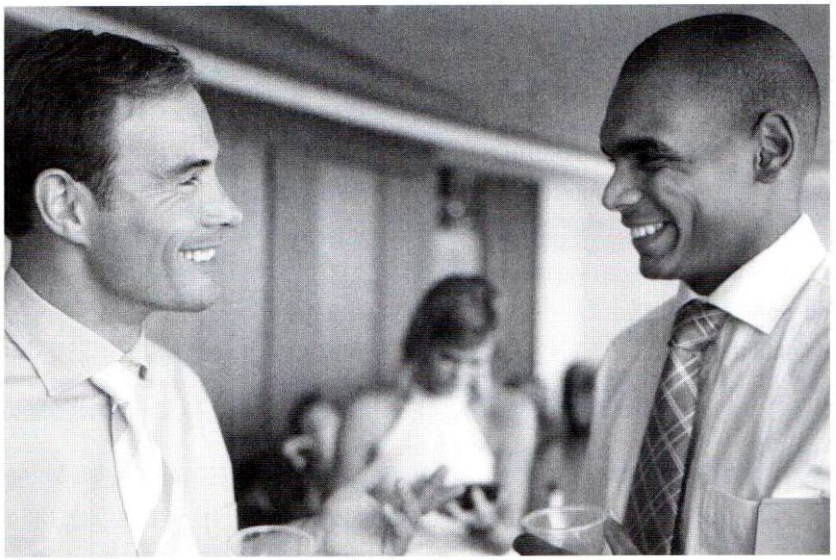
Reading and Writing Portfolio 10 p82

11A Meeting up

Language Summary 11, Student's Book p152

Work collocations VOCABULARY 11.1

1 **a** Simon and Ian are at an office party. Complete the conversation with these words.



~~freelance~~ work (x2) a living (x2) a talk get a project redundant on the go

SIMON Hi. I didn't know you worked for this company.

IAN Well, I work [1] *freelance* rather than for any one company. But I'm doing something for them at the moment, yes.

SIMON Do you prefer working for lots of different companies?

IAN Well, it means I'm [2] _____ most of the time, which keeps life interesting. What are you doing for [3] _____ these days?

SIMON I used to work here, as you know, which is why I'm at this party. After that I worked at a small printing company, but then I was made [4] _____ last year.

IAN So are you still out of [5] _____ ?

SIMON No, I'm working on [6] _____ for homeless people, which the local government has set up. Completely different to what I used to do.

IAN That's fantastic. Do you actually make [7] _____ from it or is it unpaid?

SIMON Yes, it does pay reasonably well and I really enjoy it. Do you have a lot of [8] _____ on at the moment?

IAN I do, but I've just got back from holiday, so I'm finding it hard to [9] _____ down to work again.

SIMON I know the feeling well! I have to give [10] _____ at a conference on Friday and I haven't even started thinking about it!

b Find words and phrases in **1a** which mean:

1 work completed over a period of time:
a project

2 lose your job because your employer doesn't need you any more:
be made _____

3 be busy:
to be _____

4 work for different organisations:
work _____

5 be unemployed:
be _____

6 earn money:
make a _____

Describing future events; Future Perfect GRAMMAR 11.1

2 Eight people were asked what they hope to have achieved in ten years' time. Choose the correct verb form.

1 I'm sure I'll *become/have become* a famous footballer.
Darren, 14

2 Hopefully, I'll *be finding/have found* my ideal job by then.
Anna, 23

3 I'll probably still *be learning/have learned* English!
Jeanne, 19

4 I hope I won't still *live/be living* in this town.
Melanie, 29

5 I hope I'll *have retired/be retiring*, if I've saved up enough money!
Ron, 55

6 I'll *be driving/have driven* a Ferrari instead of my old hatchback.
Daniel, 32

7 I like to think I'll still *be making/have made* a living as an actor.
Julia, 20

8 Perhaps *I'm having/I'll have* three children by then.
Conor, 25

3 Complete the article with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use *will*, the Future Continuous or the Future Perfect.



Is our future perfect?

Our reporter, Matthew Powell, talked to a few local residents to get their views of what life will be like in 2050.

Henry Potts

I don't think we [1] *'ll be going* (go) shopping any more, we [2] _____ (buy) everything on the Internet. And scientists [3] _____ (invent) some pill that means we [4] _____ (not eat) food any more.

Bruce Gibbs

We [5] _____ (live) much longer, because scientists [6] _____ (find) a cure for most of the serious diseases by then. And women [7] _____ (have) babies up until their 70s.

Molly Beckett

I certainly think we [8] _____ (land) on Mars by then and ordinary people [9] _____ (have) holidays in space. I hope some people [10] _____ (live) on other planets by then, as it will help the overpopulation problem.

11B Going into business

Business collocations VOCABULARY 11.2

1 Read about Christine's life in business. Fill in the gaps. Choose **a**, **b** or **c**.

1	a	out	(b)	up	c	down
2	a	go	b	work	c	be
3	a	imported	b	extended	c	exported
4	a	do	b	make	c	have
5	a	expanded	b	increased	c	rose
6	a	bought	b	took	c	had
7	a	losing	b	debt	c	loss
8	a	close	b	stop	c	take away
9	a	business	b	work	c	sale
10	a	turning	b	going	c	facing
11	a	leading	b	doing	c	running
12	a	sequence	b	line	c	chain

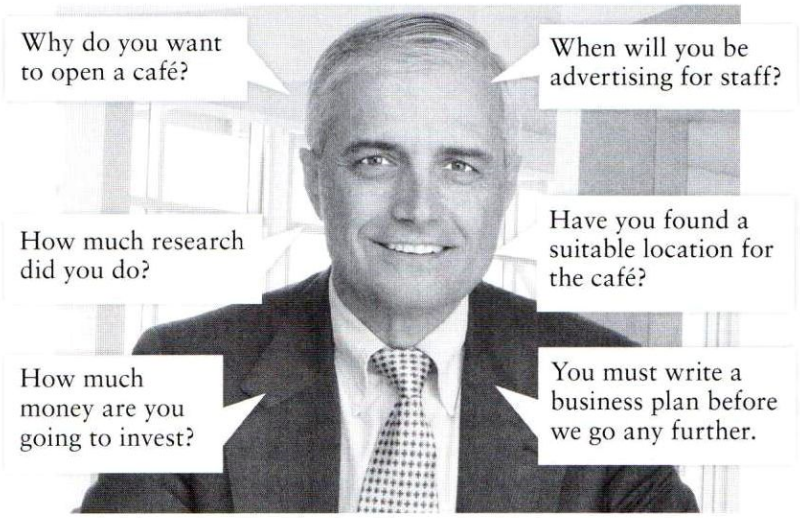



Christine

A few years ago I set [1] *up* a jewellery-making company in Mexico. I used to teach English in Mexico City, and a friend and I decided to return there to [2] _____ into business together. At first, it was a great success and we [3] _____ our jewellery to countries throughout Europe. We were beginning to [4] _____ a profit and were really pleased, so after a year or two we [5] _____ the business and [6] _____ over another jewellery business in Guadalajara. However, unfortunately after a couple of years it began to make a [7] _____ and we had to [8] _____ some of the workshops. Eventually we went out of [9] _____ altogether, although we avoided [10] _____ bankrupt. We have a new project now – [11] _____ a [12] _____ of pizza restaurants.

Reported speech GRAMMAR 11.2

2 **a** Paula is starting a new business. Read what the business adviser at her bank said to her. Then complete Paula's conversation with her friend James.



JAMES Hi. How did the interview with the business adviser go?

PAULA OK, I think, but I'm glad it's over!

JAMES What did he ask you?

PAULA Well, first he asked me [1] *why I wanted to open a café.*

JAMES Oh! What did you say?

PAULA I said because [a]**everyone in this town had been hoping for years** that a small café with decent food would open, but it never had.

JAMES And did he ask you about your research?

PAULA Yes, he asked me [2] _____ and I told him [b]**I'd talked to over 600 people in the town** and also in all the villages around.

JAMES And what else?

PAULA Well he wanted to know how much money [3] _____ and I said that [c]**there would be three investors** each putting in twenty thousand.

JAMES As well as him, we hope!

PAULA Yes, exactly. Then he asked me when [4] _____ and I said I was already advertising for suitable people.

JAMES Anything else?

PAULA Yes, he asked if [5] _____ for the café.

JAMES OK.

PAULA I told him [d]**I'd found the perfect spot** on the High Street, but then he said [6] _____ before we went any further. I said [e]**I'd have it done by tomorrow!**

b Look at a–e in bold in **2a**. Then write what Paula said to the business adviser in direct speech.

a *"Everyone in this town has been hoping for years* that a small café with decent food would open, *but it never has."*

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

3 Complete sentence **b** so that it has the same meaning as sentence **a**.

1 a "What are you going to call the business?" she asked Tim.

b She asked *Tim what he was going to call* the business.

2 a "Can you find an interior designer?" she asked her husband.

b She wanted to know _____ an interior designer.

3 a "Don't advertise in *The Daily Star*," she told her son.

b She told _____ in *The Daily Star*.

4 a "Why did you close down the branch?" Will asked his colleagues.

b Will wanted to know _____ the branch.

5 a "Will you come with me to the meeting, Paula?" Julia wanted to know.

b Julia wanted to know _____ the meeting with her.

6 a "Get back to this client immediately, please," he told Mike.

b He told Mike _____ immediately.

11C VOCABULARY AND SKILLS The coffee shop

Reading

1 Read the article quickly and complete this sentence.

The title of the article is *The Internet in a cup* because:

a nowadays you can log on to the Internet in a coffee shop.

b coffee shops in the past used to have the same function as the Internet today.

c an early form of Internet technology was first used in coffee shops.

2 Read the article again. Are these sentences true (T), false (F) or the article doesn't say (DS)?

1 ☐ Coffee houses acted as a source of information in the days before newspapers.

2 ☐ Only serious information tended to be discussed in coffee houses.

3 ☐ Coffee houses were sometimes seen as a threat to governments.

4 ☐ Most people tended to go to only one coffee house.

5 ☐ Coffee was not as expensive as alcohol.

6 ☐ Turkey was the first country where coffee was drunk.

Verb patterns (2): reporting verbs VOCABULARY 11.3

3 Make sentences with these words.

1 King Charles II blame / coffee houses / spread political unrest.

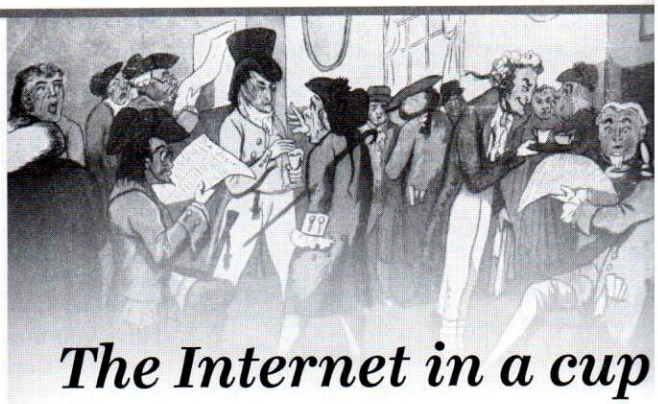
King Charles II blamed coffee houses for spreading political unrest.

2 He threatened / close / coffee houses down.

3 His people refused / obey him.

4 The article points out / the Internet and coffee houses / be / similar in many ways.

5 People used to invite / friends / go to a coffee house and discuss politics.



The Internet in a cup

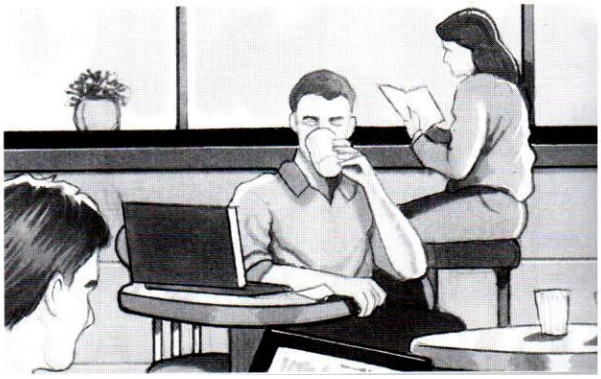
Where do you go when you want to know the latest business news or keep up with the latest scientific and technological developments? Today the answer is obvious: go online. Three hund years ago, the answer was just as easy. You went to a coffee shop, coffee house as it was called then. Collectively, Europe's interconne web of coffee houses formed the Internet of the 17th century.

Like today's websites, coffee houses were lively and often unrel sources of information. News and gossip were regularly passed between them and runners would go around reporting major event such as the outbreak of a war or the death of someone important. Coffee houses were also popular places to have political discussior which is why King Charles II tried, unsuccessfully, to have London's coffee houses closed down in 1675.

In the days before street numbering or regular postal services it became common practice to use a London coffee house as a post address and regular customers would pop in to see if there was any post for them while they were checking up on the latest news. Most people frequented several coffee houses, as different locatior attracted different people: Will's in Covent Garden was a popular v for writers, the Westminster coffee houses attracted the politicians businessmen went to the Royal Exchange and financiers to Lloyd's

The drink that fuelled this network originated in Ethiopia, where the beans used to be chewed, rather than drunk. The first coffee house opened in 1475 in Istanbul, Turkey, a place where coffee wa so important that it was legal for a woman to divorce her husband he could not supply her with enough of the drink. A hundred years later, a coffee house was opened in Vienna and they spread quickl through Europe. The popularity of coffee owed much to the growin middle class, who preferred coffee to alcohol because they believe it stimulated mental activity.

Can the Internet claim to have had as much impact as the coffe houses? Perhaps. What is interesting, though, is how modern coff shops, different from the old ones in so many other ways, now pro wifi access, so that people can sip their cappuccinos and find out news of the day, just as they used to.



11D REAL WORLD Advertising works

Advertising VOCABULARY 11.4

1 a Choose the correct words.

1 The artist designed a great *logo*/*slogan*.
2 They handed out *publicity*/*leaflets* in the shopping centre.
3 They give away free *samples*/*campaigns* in the supermarket.
4 They launched the *product*/*budget* in October.
5 Their advertising campaign was all over the *press*/*media*, except television.
6 The new trainers unexpectedly benefited from viral *campaigns*/*marketing* when young people praised them on social networks.
7 I saw a great advert for my favourite shampoo on a *billboard*/*slogan* on my way in to work.
8 When is the party to *design*/*launch* your new book?

b Match the words you didn't choose in **1a** to these definitions.

1 a short phrase to advertise something: *slogan*
2 the attention someone gets from appearing in newspapers, etc.: _____
3 the amount of money available to spend on advertising: _____
4 a series of advertisements for a product: _____
5 printed media, such as newspapers and magazines: _____
6 make or draw plans for a new product: _____

Discussion language (3) REAL WORLD 11.1

2 Laura, Tim and Steve work for an advertising agency. They are discussing the launch of a new chewing gum. Fill in the gaps with the phrases in the boxes.

A

~~I wonder if it would be a good idea~~ I'd rather we didn't
How about Yes, that could work The main problem with that
So am I right in thinking that

LAURA [1] *I wonder if it would be a good idea* to get a famous footballer to launch the product.
TIM [2] _____ is that it's been done too often before.
LAURA I suppose so. Let's think. OK. [3] _____ using that runner who won the London Marathon this year instead?
TIM [4] _____. What do you think, Steve?
STEVE [5] _____ have a sports person at all, to be honest.
LAURA [6] _____ you want us to have an actor or singer, or someone? Or not to use a celebrity at all?

B

So are you saying that Why don't we try and
I'm not sure that's such a good idea Yes, that makes sense

TIM I know. [7] _____ advertise it in *Girl Talk*?
STEVE That new teen magazine? [8] _____.
LAURA [9] _____. That's bought by girls and I thought we were aiming at boys.
STEVE [10] _____ we don't try to sell this to girls at all?

C

it's worth a try Can we just go over this again?
Maybe we should avoid One thing we could do

STEVE [11] _____ is give out free samples with a national magazine.
LAURA Well, we may not have enough in the budget, but [12] _____.
TIM [13] _____ using free samples. It's so expensive. What's wrong with the idea of the poster campaign we were discussing?
LAURA OK. [14] _____ We all agree we need a big campaign, but we don't want to spend too much.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 11 p84

12A Where's my mobile?

Language Summary 12, Student's Book p155

Colloquial words/phrases

VOCABULARY 12.1

1 **a** Replace the words/phrases in bold with the colloquial words/phrases in the box.

~~What's up?~~	trendy	quid
hang on a sec	bug	
stressed out	crazy	
chill out	mate	telly

What's up?

LAURA [1]~~**What's the matter?**~~ You look tired. Another late night?

NICOLE No, it's worse than that. I'm really [2]**worried and anxious** about work. Well, about my boss, really.

LAURA Not again! You really shouldn't let him [3]**annoy** you so much.

NICOLE I know. You're going to tell me I'm [4]**stupid**.

LAURA Yes, I am. You should just [5]**relax** more. He's not worth it.

NICOLE I know. Maybe I'll just go home and watch [6]**television**.

LAURA Oh no you won't! Let's go to that [7]**fashionable** new bar that's just opened.

NICOLE Oh, Laura, you're such a good [8]**friend**, you know!

LAURA [9]**Wait a moment**. Not so good, actually. I haven't got any cash on me.

NICOLE No problem. I've got a few [10]**pounds**.

b Replace the words in bold with these words and phrases.

loo	messed it up	a hassle	pretty
guy	pop into	fancy him	chucking out

ALFIE Hi, Jess. What are you doing?

JESS I'm [1]**throwing away** all my old photos and letters.

ALFIE So who's this [2]**man** here?

JESS Oh, that's Jamie. I used to [3]**find him really attractive** when I was about 14!

ALFIE And what happened to him?

JESS Oh, it became [4]**complicated** because my sister liked him, too. So I didn't see him again.

ALFIE Well, 14 is [5]**quite** young to really be in love!

JESS Exactly. How was your driving test?

ALFIE Oh, I [6]**did it badly** again. I just can't do three-point turns.

JESS Never mind. I'll tell you what – let's [7]**go to** that new restaurant in Castle Street for a quick lunch. I'll drive!

ALFIE Great. I'll just go to the [8]**toilet** and then I'm ready.

Modal verbs (2): deduction in the present and the past

GRAMMAR 12.1

2 Make sentences with these words.

1 be / That / brother / must / Diana's / guy

That guy must be Diana's brother.

2 I / house / to / must / move / they / be / think / planning

3 must / been / crying / Nikki / have

4 lost / can't / passport / You / have / your

5 much / can't / ten / He / than / be / more

6 going / be / may / later / out / He

7 might / Tom / be / That / door / the / at

8 could / He / forgotten / have / it / about

3 Read the article. Complete sentence **b** so that it means the same as sentence **a**. Use the word in brackets.

The mystery of Easter Island

Easter Island, famous for its huge stone statues, is over a thousand miles away from its nearest neighbour, in the middle of the Pacific. When Europeans first arrived on Easter Island in the 18th century, they were amazed to find so many statues, many of them unfinished, and so many people dying of starvation.

So what had happened?

1 a It is now believed that there were over 800 statues on Easter Island at one time. (must)
b There _____ over 800 statues on Easter Island at one time.

2 a Historians think that perhaps the islanders built the statues for protection. (may)
b The islanders _____ the statues for protection.

3 a The statues were much too heavy for people to carry from one part of the island to another. (can't)
b The people living there _____ the statues around the island themselves.

4 a It's possible that the islanders used logs to move the statues around the island. (might)
b The islanders _____ logs to move the statues around the island.

5 a The only way of getting logs was to cut the trees down. (must)
b The islanders _____ the trees down to get logs for the statues.

6 a Maybe, by cutting the trees down, the islanders destroyed their environment. (could)
b The islanders _____ their environment by cutting down the trees.

7 a It was impossible for the islanders to escape, because they had no wood left to make boats. (couldn't)
b The islanders _____ because they had no wood left to make boats.



12B A great inheritance

Vague language expressions VOCABULARY 12.2

1 Read the quotes from three different people. Fill in the gaps with one of the words/phrases/suffixes in the box.

-odd	ish	vast
roughly	~~tons of~~	
somewhere in the region of		
or so	tiny	give or take
in excess		

"We inherited [1] *tons of* books from my grandparents when they died. There must have been [2] _____ a couple of thousand. We didn't know what to do with them, as we have a [3] _____ flat and no space for them. After a month [4] _____ of living with them piled up all around us, we gave them to a charity shop! I just hope they weren't valuable!"

"My dad left me his car when he died, which was strange, because I was the only daughter who couldn't drive. I had to persuade a friend to go and pick the car up for me – my dad used to live 250 [5] _____ kilometres away – and then I had a [6] _____ amount of lessons – certainly [7] _____ of 60. Maybe even more than 70! I still didn't pass my test so in the end I had to sell it. It's a pity – at the moment I have to take a bus and a train to and from work, and with a car I'd get home at six [8] _____ instead of at 7.30!

"I was my aunt's only remaining relative so when she died at about eighty I inherited everything, [9] _____ a few items. She had always said she would never part with this particular vase, so I took it home, even though it's really ugly. After [10] _____ a year, I decided I couldn't live with it any more and took it to be valued. I thought it would be worthless, so I was astonished when they quoted me £2,000. But I still haven't sold it and I still don't like it."

Past forms of modals and related verbs

GRAMMAR 12.2

2 Choose a phrase to complete each sentence.

1 Even if you'd asked me,
   a I shouldn't have helped you.
   (b) I couldn't have helped you.
   c I needn't have helped you.

2 Sorry I'm so late. My meeting went on for hours, but I
   a should have phoned.
   b must have phoned.
   c needn't have phoned.

3 I missed the train yesterday, but fortunately I
   a could get a lift with Joe.
   b was able to get a lift with Joe.
   c could have got a lift with Joe.

4 Thanks very much for the present, but you really
   a shouldn't have.
   b couldn't have.
   c wouldn't have.

5 In that situation, I'm not sure what I
   a needn't have said.
   b should have said.
   c would have said.

6 We walked straight in because we had free tickets and
   a didn't need to pay.
   b should have paid.
   c needn't have paid.

3 Read Jacqui's email. Choose the correct words.

Dear Sam,

It's a shame you [1]*couldn't/wouldn't* come to our party – you [2]*should have/would have* really enjoyed it. Next time we'll make sure we give you more warning!

The last person didn't leave until about 3.00 a.m., but no one stayed overnight so we [3]*needn't have got/didn't need to get* any beds ready, which was a relief. I was very tired this morning, but actually we [4]*could have/would have* gone back to bed for a bit because the kids were watching that old film, *E.T.* (you remember, the one about the alien), on TV. In fact they watched it all the way through, so I [5]*could have got on/was able to get on* with some housework, which was good, as the house was such a mess. Actually, I [6]*wouldn't have/shouldn't have* spent all that time cleaning it before the party – it was a complete waste of time! I really [7]*couldn't have/needn't have* bothered!

Jacqui

4 Match sentences a–f to replies 1–6.

a I haven't got enough money to buy that mp3 player.
b Thanks for lending me the jumper. I've washed it for you.
c Didn't you enjoy your skiing holiday?
d It was fantastic this morning. I had a lie-in.
e Did you manage to get to the bank for me this morning?
f I really enjoyed art lessons when I was at school.

1 *e* I'm sorry, but I wasn't able to in the end.
2 ___ You needn't have done that.
3 ___ I didn't – I couldn't draw to save my life!
4 ___ Oh, of course, you didn't need to take Jack to school, did you?
5 ___ You should have saved some, shouldn't you?
6 ___ I did, but we could have gone on three summer holidays for the same price!

5 Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the box and the correct form of the verb in brackets.

needn't	would	didn't need
should	~~could~~	was able

1 A What's the matter? You've gone white.
   B That was a lucky escape.
   We could have crashed (crash).
2 A Mum, have you washed my football kit?
   B No, I haven't. If you needed it, you _____ (tell) me yesterday.
3 A It was Bill's 21st birthday yesterday.
   B Why didn't you tell me? I _____ (send) him a card if I'd known.
4 A How on earth did you survive after the boat sank?
   B Luckily, I _____ (swim) to the shore – it wasn't far.
5 A That was a great meal.
   B Thanks, but I _____ (prepare) so much. There was so much food and no one ate a lot.
6 A Did you explain the situation to Fred?
   B No, I _____ (say) anything. He already knew.

Spooky!

Reading

1 Read the article. Fill in gaps 1–6 with sentences a–f.

a ~~You could say that it's 'raining cats and dogs'.~~

b It must have been extremely powerful!

c Personally, I think this story is the most ridiculous of all.

d There have been accounts of frog rain, fish rain, squid rain, worm rain, even alligator rain.

e People reported picking up fish there that weighed up to four kilos.

f Or some people put it down to fine sand being carried from the Sahara desert and falling as a rain shower.

2 Are the sentences true (T), false (F) or the article doesn't say (DS)?

1 ☐ The reasons for some of the 'weird rains' can be explained.

2 ☐ A whirlwind must have dropped the fish on the Indian village.

3 ☐ The fish in Alabama fell down with the rain.

4 ☐ It was proved that the frogs must have been blown over to Greece.

5 ☐ The red rain which fell on India could have been part of a comet.

6 ☐ The writer of the article doesn't really believe he has seen an alien.

Idioms VOCABULARY 12.3

3 Match the underlined phrases in the article to these definitions.

1 completely unexpectedly: *out of the blue*

2 is very different from: _____

3 don't believe them fully: _____

4 watch for something to appear: _____

5 a long way from towns and cities: _____

IT'S RAINING **FROGS**

As I sit writing this, I glance out of the window. It's pouring down as usual. [1] *You could say that it's 'raining cats and dogs'.* Not really, of course – it's only a saying. But that's not to say that in many areas around the world it hasn't rained things just as strange – or even stranger! Weird rain is one of the more extraordinary phenomena that is reported from all corners of the globe from time to time. [2] _____ The logical explanation for such odd events is that a tornado or strong whirlwind picked up the animals from shallow water and carried them for hundreds of miles before dropping them. However, this has yet to be proved and it can't quite account for all the incidents. A powerful whirlwind might well explain a rain of small fish, but not the ones that fell on a village in India. [3] _____ They had come crashing down on them completely out of the blue. And on an otherwise clear day in Alabama in 1956, in a place in the middle of nowhere, a small dark cloud formed in the sky. When it was overhead, the cloud let go of its contents: rain, catfish, bass and bream – all of the fish alive. The dark cloud then turned to white and disappeared.

And the inhabitants of a city in southern Greece were surprised one morning in 1981 when they woke up to find small green frogs falling from the sky. Weighing just a few grams each, the frogs landed in trees and on the streets. The Greek weather experts came to the conclusion they had been picked up by a strong wind. [4] _____ That species of frog was native to North Africa.



Other objects can also rain out of the sky. There have been reports of crabs, birds, ice blocks and soft drink cans. Perhaps the most bizarre are the 'rains of blood' which have been reported from all over the world for thousands of years. Most people take these reports with a pinch of salt.

[5] _____ However, an Indian physicist has recently claimed that particles taken from the red rain showers that fell on Kerala in 2001 could contain microbes from outer space. This is a far cry from the 'sandstorm' theory. He speculates that the particles could be extraterrestrial bacteria adapted to the harsh conditions of space and that the microbes were carried on a comet or meteorite that later broke apart and mixed with the rain clouds above India.

Yeah, right! [6] _____ But I'm still going to keep an eye out just in case. Wait a minute … I think I saw something fall past my window. Was that an alien I just saw?

Reading and Writing Portfolio 12 p86

Answer Key

1A A global language

1 2 know a few words 3 can't speak a word 4 'm reasonably good 5 can also get by 6 picked up 7 'm bilingual 8 also fluent in 9 can have a conversation 10 it's a bit rusty

2 2 can get by in German 3 sister is fluent in Chinese 4 Portuguese is a bit rusty 5 picked up some/a few words of Italian on holiday 6 bilingual in Turkish and Spanish

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

b Present Continuous: 7 Present Simple passive: 8 Present Perfect Simple: 6 Present Perfect Continuous: 4 Past Simple: 1 Past Continuous: 3 Past Simple passive: 2 Past Perfect Simple: 5

4a 2 are based 3 was 4 had been 5 recovering 6 had just written 7 inspired 8 didn't 9 was 10 takes 11 believed 12 were

b 2 was interrupted 3 were looking 4 gave 5 has had 6 still use / are still using 7 know 8 have recently asked 9 is written

1B Open learning

1 2 lecture 3 dissertation 4 fees 5 student loan 6 tutorial 7 Masters 8 undergraduate 9 postgraduate 10 professor

2a 2 Did you **go** to the seminar yesterday? 3 ✓ 4 Some universities **do** give scholarships, but we don't. 5 ✓ 6 If I were you, I **wouldn't** eat in the college canteen. 7 **Do** you like doing exams or prefer continuous assessment? 8 I've **been** invited to apply for a PhD, but the fees are too high.

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

3 2 a 3 a 4 c 5 b 6 a 7 c 8 c 9 b 10 a 11 b 12 c

4 2 wasn't 3 had 4 does 5 would 6 shouldn't 7 don't 8 'm 9 do 10 was 11 don't 12 won't

1C Getting results

1 c

2 2 to think 3 to recognise 4 to make 5 to check 6 making 7 think 8 reading 9 to suggest 10 to take 11 to demonstrate 12 be

3 1 B, E 2 D 3 G 4 F 5 A 6 C 7 B

1D Evening classes

1a 2 a 3 b 4 c

b b 2 c 1 d 3

2 2 What about 3 Who to 4 Where from 5 How long for

3 2 was 3 How 4 Where 5 how's it 6 do you 7 What kind/ type/sort 8 haven't you 9 like 10 what way

2A It's bad for you!

1a 2 every day 3 once in a while 4 every now and again 5 most days

b 2 N 3 N 4 Y 5 Y 6 N 7 Y

2 2 happened 3 was always eating / always used to eat 4 he won't eat 5 he's always worrying 6 used to eat / would eat 7 he gets up 8 would even complain / was even complaining

3 3 ✓ 4 used to be 5 knew / used to know 6 ✓ 7 ✓ 8 was / used to be 9 made

4 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 a

5 2 My doctor is always telling me to take more exercise. 3 My wife will (always) check the labels before she buys food. 4 When I was a student, I used to be a vegetarian. 5 I never used to worry about my food until I put on weight. 6 When my children were small, I would never give them fast food.

2B Life's different here

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

2 1 by 2 of 3 about 4 of 5 by

3 2 got used to wearing 3 get used to driving 4 used to flying 5 got used to drinking 6 used to living 7 used to answering

4 2 having to 3 organising 4 enjoy 5 focusing 6 wearing 7 get

5 2 b 3 d 4 a 5 e 6 c

6 2 He's getting used to **having** a baby in the house. 3 He's **used** to driving long distances, so don't worry. 4 He's used to the hot weather. He comes from Australia. 5 I didn't **use** to like him, but I do now. 6 We used to **play** together when we were children. 7 Did you two **use** to know each other? 8 How long did it take to get used to **wearing** contact lenses?

2C At a glance

1 1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C

2 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 T 6 T

3 2 responsibility 3 preference 4 conclusion 5 originate 6 conviction 7 really 8 criticism 9 recognisable

2D I see your point

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

2 2a D b A 3a A b D 4a A b D 5a A b A 6a D b A

3 2 Oh, do you think so? 3 Well, I'm still not convinced. 4 Well, I can't argue with that. 5 I see what you mean.

3A Against the law

1 2 stolen; theft 3 vandalism; vandalise 4 smuggling; smuggle 5 shoplifting; shoplift 6 looting; loot 7 burgled; burglary

2 2 kidnapper 3 smuggler 4 fraudster 5 arsonist 6 burglar 7 mugger 8 terrorist 9 looter

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

4 1 As long as; wasn't 2 If; broke; Unless; wouldn't charge 3 Would; approach; if; Even if; looked 4 Imagine; hit; Assuming; was 5 Suppose; ate; Unless; forgot 6 Suppose; Would; ask; Provided; could

3B It shouldn't be allowed!

1 2 b 3 d 4 b 5 c 6 d 7 a 8 d 9 c 10 b

2 1 had accepted / would have 2 Would you have; had 3 'd had; wouldn't have 4 had; would you have 5 could have; hadn't sentenced 6 should be; would you have had to 7 hadn't known; might not have 8 you have had; had found

3a 2 Would you have taken; hadn't refunded 3 hadn't attacked; would she have shot 4 would have gone; had found 5 would have got; hadn't become 6 hadn't given; would have acquitted

b 1b T 2a T b F 3a T b T 4a F b F 5a T b T 6a T b T

4 1 ... been in bed at midday. If she hadn't been in bed at midday, she wouldn't have heard her neighbour's alarm. If she hadn't heard her neighbour's alarm, she wouldn't have seen the burglars. If she hadn't

Answer Key

seen the burglars, she wouldn't have called the police.

2 ... he would have had some money. If he'd had some money, he wouldn't have stolen food from a supermarket. If he hadn't stolen food from a supermarket, the security guard wouldn't have called the police. If the security guard hadn't called the police, Martin wouldn't have gone to court. If he hadn't gone to court, he wouldn't have gone to prison. If he hadn't gone to prison, he wouldn't have met lots of criminals. If he hadn't met lots of criminals, he wouldn't have become interested in crime. If he hadn't become interested in crime, he wouldn't have trained as a police officer.

3C The cost of crime

1 not mentioned: b, e

2 1 to 2 for 3 on 4 in 5 on 6 to 7 for

3 3 stops 4 from 5 worry 6 about 7 cope 8 with 9 complained 10 to

4 1 entertainment / watching TV
2 He thinks Rizza doesn't need CCTV because the shop is too small.
3 You don't need permission to install a CCTV camera. 4 It makes areas feel safer. / It discourages crime and helps to solve it. 5 There is no evidence that it stops criminals from committing crimes; there are problems with personal privacy.
6 Images of his suicide attempt were shown on TV. 7 No. The camera was turned off.

3D How can I help?

1 2 That'd be 3 if you like 4 I'd better 5 Would you like me 6 you wouldn't mind 7 Why don't I 8 It'd be easier 9 would it help if 10 As long as 11 What if I called 12 I can

2a 2 Would you like me to come over?
3 Would it help if I rang your bank?
4 What if I cancelled tomorrow morning's meeting? 5 Why don't I call you a taxi? 6 I'll pick you up and you can stay at ours tonight if you like.

b b 5 c 3 d 6 e 2 f 4

4A Urban legends

1a 2 made up 3 went off 4 pass on

b 2 came round 3 ran away 4 turned out 5 work out

2a 2 bumped 3 apologised 4 went on 5 noticed 6 had gone 7 chased 8 had caught up 9 shouted

b 2 a 3 c 4 a 5 c 6 b 7 c 8 a

3 2 When I finally found the café, Jacqui had already been waiting for an hour. 3 By the time I got out of the shower, the phone had stopped ringing. 4 When we arrived at the cinema, the film had already started.
5 When Tom came to see me, I felt exhausted because I had been working all day.

4 2 had bought/had been buying 3 realised 4 had disappeared 5 had noticed 6 had been doing 7 phoned 8 got 9 saw 10 had parked 11 had to 12 had been returned 13 got 14 had stolen

4B First books

1 2 author 3 plot 4 novelist 5 genre 6 browse 7 hardback 8 critic 9 flick ↓ paperback

2a 1 This book, which was about the American Civil War, was made into a famous film. 2 This Shakespeare play is about two lovers whose families hate each other. 3 The place where this modern novel takes place is Paris. 4 This novel, which is by the Russian writer Tolstoy, is extremely long. 5 This book, whose hero is a vampire, is very popular with teenagers. 6 The novel that I love the best was written by a Frenchman called Flaubert.

b a 4 b 2 c 5 d 6 e 1 f 3

3 1 ✓ 2 ~~which~~ 3 ~~that~~ 4 ✓ 5 ~~that~~ 6 ~~that~~ 7 ✓

4 2 which/that 3 when 4 where 5 who/that 6 which 7 which/that 8 whose

5 2 The novel is based on a true story (which/that) her mother told her.
3 My son lent me this book, which I'm trying to finish before he gets back. 4 I know the woman (who's) giving tonight's book reading.
5 Did you read that paperback (which/that) I lent (to) you last week?
6 Jacqueline Wilson is a writer whose books are read by millions of young girls all over the world.

4C Very funny!

1 c

2 1 because 2 Even though 3 instead of 4 despite 5 Nevertheless, 6 since

3 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 b 5 a

4 2 As 3 Even though 4 whereas 5 instead of 6 Apart from

4D How was your day?

1 2 driving; crazy 3 killing 4 nightmare 5 forever 6 dying; drink

2 2 a ton 3 over the moon 4 scared stiff 5 out of my mind 6 speechless

3a 2 I can imagine 3 He would say that, wouldn't he? 4 That is fantastic news. 5 to be honest 6 I bet you were!

b b I bet you were! c He would say that, wouldn't he? d to be honest e That is fantastic news! f I can imagine.

5A Nature's best

1 1 Keeping a pet can be **time-consuming** but it can also be **rewarding** if you do it well. 2 Rats can seem **weird** pets but the British first started keeping them over 150 years ago. 3 Pet smuggling can be **lucrative** for criminals. 4 Monkeys are fortunately **rare** as pets because they need constant attention and can be **fierce** towards people.
5 Children are usually **enthusiastic** about pets for the first few months but many will lose interest in their animals after this.

2 2 unsuitable 3 affectionate 4 harmless 5 destructive 6 faithful

3a 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 b

b 1 no harder than 2 just as easy 4 nearly as expensive as 5 only slightly cheaper 7 not nearly as friendly as 8 nowhere near as hard work as 9 a great deal easier 10 considerably more dangerous than

4 2 nearly 3 than 4 cute 5 far 6 much 7 less 8 quite 9 no

5 2 not nearly as expensive as 3 as near as interesting as 4 are a great deal larger 5 a little easier to 6 as intelligent as

6 2 Rabbit's fur is as **soft** as feathers.
3 There are thousands more leopards in the world **than** tigers.

4 Bee stings are a lot **more** painful than mosquito bites. 5 The number of wild tigers is getting smaller and smaller each year. 6 Spiders are **far** more frightening than ants.

5B Royal treasures

1 1 catch up on 2 fit in with; go ahead 3 pass by; put you out 4 talk me into; packed out

2 2 If you need me, I'll be sitting outside in the garden. 3 They're **coming** to lay a new lawn this afternoon. 4 I'm going to **buy** some fresh herbs. 5 The castle doesn't **open** until ten. 6 The pollen **will probably** make me sneeze. 7 I'll **water** the plants if you like. 8 I imagine we'll **be** working in the garden all weekend.

3 A b 4 B Present Simple c 5 C Present Continuous d 3 D Future Continuous e 8 f 2 E *will* g 7 h 6

4 2 going to have 3 'll be seeing 4 'm giving 5 'll find 6 Are you going to 7 'll use 8 'll be watching 9 'll be waiting 10 have

5 2 will probably get 3 Will you be able 4 'm going 5 'll see 6 won't be coming 7 goes 8 'll be leaving 9 gets 10 miss 11 'll be asking

6 2 'll be thinking 3 'll be meeting 4 will soon be wondering 5 will be flying 6 Will you be staying

5C The nature of cities

1 B

2 2 DS 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 F

3a 2 lurk 3 fowl 4 lunge 5 giant 6 unwary

b a loiter b lunge c unwary d giant e fowl f lurk

5D Carbon footprints

1 2 inevitable; wasteful 3 unsustainable 4 disturbing; justifiable 5 ethical; damaging

2 2 d 3 c 4 f 5 e 6 a

3 2 Well, some people would 3 Yes, but then again 4 One argument in favour of 5 I've never really thought about 6 That's an interesting 7 I don't think it's right 8 Maybe, but I just don't 9 No, that's not what I

6A Codes of conduct

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

2 2 trying 3 annoying 4 wasting 5 apologising 6 Chatting 7 going 8 being 9 enjoying

3 2 Despite living here, I don't understand British humour. 3 People don't like you standing too close in some cultures. / People in some cultures don't like you standing too close. 4 Eating in restaurants is expensive in some countries. 5 I try to avoid answering direct questions. 6 The English hate being asked how much they earn.

4 2 Smoking 3 Talking about the weather 4 Being late 5 Shaking hands 6 Speaking loudly 7 Watching soap operas 8 Complaining

5 1 barking 2 Feeling 3 ✓ 4 I noticed 5 ✓ 6 taking

6B Rebel!

1 2 big-headed 3 strong-willed 4 level-headed 5 self-centred 6 narrow-minded 7 laid-back 8 self-conscious 9 absent-minded

2 2 They are bound to prefer Emma. 3 ✓ 4 I doubt if Steve will apply for the job. 5 She's unlikely to have another interview. 6 ✓ 7 I can't imagine they will/would choose her for the job. 8 ✓

3 2 bound to 3 may well 4 doubt 5 unlikely 6 can't imagine 7 dare say 8 couldn't

4 2 don't suppose she will mind 3 doubt he will arrive / be arriving 4 can't imagine it will be cold 5 likely to forget

5a 2 I can't imagine what will happen in the next episode of *High Street*. 3 I don't suppose Bruce will get back from lunch before two. 4 It's unlikely (that) Ellie will invite us to her party now. 5 I dare say (that) Jamie will be playing computer games again, as usual.

b a 4 b 5 c 2 d 3 e 1

6C Dress code

1 no

2 1 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 a

3 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 DS 7 T 8 DS

6D Sorry to interrupt ...

1 2 Sorry to disturb you. 3 Can I have a word? 4 Sorry **to** bother you, but have you got a minute? 5 I was wondering if I could see you for a moment.

2 2 I'm really up against it at the moment. 3 Can I have a word? 4 I'm a bit tied up just now. 5 Sorry to bother you, but have you got a minute? 6 Sorry, this isn't a good time. 7 Sorry to disturb you. 8 I'm rather pushed for time at the moment. 9 I was wondering if I could see you for a moment. 10 I'm really rather busy.

3 2 Are you going to 3 I'll be working 4 I'll probably meet 5 is coming 6 I'll 7 goes 8 won't have to

7A At the airport

1 2 doubt 3 realises 4 deserves 5 trusts 6 recognise 7 suit 8 involve 9 respect

2a 2 d 3 a 4 f 5 c 6 b

b b 1 c 5 d 3 e 4 f 2

3 2 've been doing 3 is starting 4 'm doing 5 have to 6 was flying 7 had brought 8 arrived 9 'm thinking 10 was talking 11 seemed 12 suspect

4 2 Did you see; 'm thinking 3 's / has been behaving; Do you think 4 have had; 'm thinking 5 saw; was having

7B Showpiece of China

1 2 production 3 economies 4 Industrial 5 Manufacturers 6 produce 7 distribution 8 development 9 environmentalists 10 economists

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

3 2 have been decorating. 3 has been falling since 2000. 4 has been driving for three hours / since 6 o'clock. 5 has been rising since 1970. 6 has been snowing for six hours.

4 2a has he phoned b have been phoning 3a have been learning b Have you ever learnt 4a Have you been painting? b have painted 5a have replied b have been replying 6a has been trying b have tried

Answer Key

7C Life online

1 2 mispronounce 3 ex-colleague 4 pro-government 5 underqualified 6 non-smoker 7 post-war

2 2 self- 3 anti- 4 over 5 multi-

3 2 F 3 DS 4 T 5 T 6 DS 7 T

7D You're breaking up

1 2 contract 3 touchscreen 4 pay-as-you-go 5 cut off 6 reception 7 smartphone 8 landline 9 ringtone

2 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 a

3 2 breaking up 3 catch any of that 4 signal isn't very good 5 keep losing 6 got cut off 7 my battery 8 calling you 9 phone you back 10 a bit of a delay 11 on your landline 12 you'll have to speak up 13 my battery's about to

8A I'm broke

1 2 rate 3 repay 4 loan 5 on 6 of 7 cash 8 on 9 off 10 in

2 1 c 2 a; c 3 a; b 4 a 5 b 6 c

3 Hi Jo,

I've been at college a month now, but it feels like I've been here all my life! Hard work, but I'm enjoying it. I just wish I ~~have~~ **had** more money. I always seem to be overdrawn. At the moment I'm broke, but luckily it's nearly time for my parents ~~sending~~ **to send** me my monthly cheque. If only they **would** send / **sent** one every week!

Anyway, how are you? How's the new job? I wish you ~~be~~ **were** here instead. It would be much more fun! If only there was a direct train service, you could come down more often. Anyway, it's about time I ~~do~~ **did** some work. I haven't done any for two days.

I hope ~~you'd~~ **you/you'll** email me soon.

4 2 found 3 will leave 4 had 5 could buy

8B Every little helps

1 2 up 3 off 4 back 5 down 6 out 7 down 8 off 9 to 10 off

2 2 'd set 3 have booked 4 'd gone 5 hadn't decided 6 have told

3 2 'd waited 3 've known 4 have given up 5 hadn't listened 6 'd worked 7 have become 8 'd learned 9 have taken 10 'd spent

4a 2 e 3 a 4 d 5 f 6 b

b a 5 b 3 c 1 d 6 e 4 f 2

5 1 I wish I'd learned to dance. 2 You shouldn't have parked here. 3 I wish I hadn't bought so much. 4 I should have looked at the weather forecast.

8C A bit extra

1 a

2 2 D 3 B 4 A 5 D 6 E 7 B 8 B 9 D

3 2 reductions – discounts 3 pay – financial reward 4 the be-all and end-all – the most important consideration 5 extra – additional 6 appreciated – valued 7 employees – workers 8 leave – holiday

8D I didn't realise

1 2 d 3 c 4 b 5 f 6 a

2 a have put it down 2 returning your call b you'd phoned until a few minutes ago 3 I'm so late c for some reason 4 what I said yesterday d to upset you

3 2 She grew up in Long Island, which is an hour away from New York. 3 She is a best-selling writer, whose books are read all over the world. 4 Her books, which deal with teenage issues and family problems, have been described as 'soap operas'. 5 She gets a lot of ideas for her books from her friends, who tell her all the gossip in the small town they live in. 6 She spends more than 100 days a year giving readings, which she believes helps to sell her books.

9A The silver screen

1 2 c 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 c 7 a 8 c 9 b 10 a 11 b 12 b

2 2 had fallen 3 were still being produced 4 was released 5 had been taken 6 to fall 7 was being invested 8 were produced 9 left 10 were provided 11 be seen 12 are increasing

3 2 is being shot in the UK, Turkey and China. 3 has been dubbed into 12 languages. 4 is included 5 was being shown on all three screens. 6 is going to be directed by Peter Jackson.

4 2 This film is famous for being made in less than a month. 3 Cartoons used to be drawn by hand but nowadays they are drawn on computers. 4 *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* was the last film based/to be based on J K Rowling's best-selling novels. 5 The American actors spent weeks being trained in British pronunciation. 6 Shooting of the film will be delayed for three months for legal reasons. 7 I prefer films that are/have been subtitled rather than dubbed. 8 If it were less expensive, more films would be made in the UK.

9B What was it like?

1 2 moving 3 believable 4 overrated 5 hilarious 6 underrated 7 gripping 8 realistic 9 predictable 10 weird

2 2 like 3 such 4 so 5 like 6 so 7 such a 8 like 9 many 10 Such as 11 like 12 such 13 so 14 as 15 like 16 like

3 2 like old leather 3 As his manager 4 like/such as nursing 5 as a waiter 6 like the Queen 7 as it always is 8 as a substitute

4a 2 such an 3 such a 4 so 5 such a 6 So 7 so 8 so

b 2 so underrated 3 was so predictable, I left before the end. 4 such an unbelievable ending, I couldn't stop laughing. 5 credit rating is so bad, I can't get a loan from anyone.

9C Is it art?

1 2 E 3 D 4 F 5 A

2 b clear c play d light e poor f show

3a 2 show 3 play 4 poor 5 light 6 clear

b b light c poor d letter(s) e show f clear

9D It's up to you

1a 2 Are you doing anything interesting this weekend? 3 Do you fancy going to see that new French film? 4 Do you feel like eating out or getting a take-away? 5 I thought we could give that new Indian restaurant a try on Saturday.

b b I **don't** really mind. It's up to you. c I'd rather give spicy food a miss, if you don't mind. d I'm going to bed early. Some other **time**, perhaps? e Well, I wouldn't mind **going** to the sales on Saturday morning.

c 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 c

2 2 got anything 3 'm not bothered either 4 up to going 5 give it a miss 6 fancy seeing

3 2 I don't really feel up to going to the gym today. 3 I'm not bothered either way. 4 Have you got anything on next Friday? 5 Do you fancy seeing my brother's band play live? 6 I'd rather give it a miss, if you don't mind.

10A How practical are you?

1 2 put in; burglar alarm 3 replacing; locks 4 bedroom; redecorated 5 cut; grass 6 put up; wall 7 roof; repaired; checked; leaks 8 rugs; dry-cleaned

2 2 b 3 c 4 c 5 a 6 c 7 b 8 a 9 c 10 a 11 b

3 2 Roger had a burglar alarm put in for him. 3 Martha is going to put up some shelves herself. 4 Roger had his car serviced at a garage. 5 Martha has fixed a leak in her bathroom herself. 6 Martha cuts the grass herself.

4 2 have; had 3 haven't had 4 got; get/have 5 get 6 have/get 7 are having/are getting 8 didn't get 9 get/have

10B The youth of today

1 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 b 6 a 7 c 8 c 9 b 10 a

2 2 have got 3 likes 4 costs 5 knows; thinks 6 carries 7 eat/eats 8 is

3 2 no key 3 none of the accused 4 no help 5 no trains 6 None of the food

4 2 cousins 3 no 4 team 5 Neither 6 None of 7 All 8 landlord 9 both of 10 Everyone

5 2 every 3 none of 4 no one 5 Everything 6 all 7 neither 8 no 9 everyone

10C Battle of the sexes

1a b ended c polite d place e forward f tags g loving

b 2 gossip-loving 3 question tags 4 straightforward 5 super-polite 6 workplace 7 open-ended

2 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 T

10D I did tell you!

1a 2 d 3 c 4 f 5 a 6 e

b 2 The thing that drives me mad about our area is the litter. 3 One thing I love about cutting grass is the wonderful smell. 4 The thing I hate about weekends is Sunday evenings. 5 What I admire about flight attendants is that they're always so cheerful. 6 One thing that impresses me about Simon is his determination.

2 2 kids nowadays is that they're so rude. 3 having my hair done is that it takes ages. 4 makes me think about retiring is my health. 5 don't enjoy about Hollywood films is that they're so predictable. 6 annoys me about these trousers is that they have to be dry-cleaned.

3 2 Our bathroom had to be redecorated after the flood. 3 A statement is going to be made at midday tomorrow. 4 The boiler had to be fixed when it ~~was broken~~ broke down. 5 I paid £50, so I think it was a rip off. 6 They ~~were~~ put in a burglar alarm last week.

11A Meeting up

1a 2 on the go 3 a living 4 redundant 5 work 6 a project 7 a living 8 work 9 get 10 a talk

b 2 redundant 3 on the go 4 freelance 5 out of work 6 living

2 2 have found 3 be learning 4 be living 5 have retired 6 be driving 7 be making 8 'll have

3 2 will buy / will be buying 3 will have invented 4 won't eat / won't be eating 5 will live / will be living 6 will have found 7 will have / will be having 8 will have landed 9 will have / will be having 10 will be living

11B Going into business

1 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 b 7 c 8 a 9 a 10 b 11 c 12 c

2a 2 how much research I did/had done 3 I was going to invest 4 would be advertising for staff 5 I had found a suitable location for the café 6 I had to / must write a business plan before we went any further

b b "I've talked to over 600 people in the town ..." c "There'll be three investors ..." d "I've found the perfect spot ..." e "I'll have it done by tomorrow!"

3 2 if her husband could find 3 her son not to advertise 4 why his colleagues closed down/had closed down 5 If Paula would come/go to the meeting with her 6 to get back to the client

11C The coffee shop

1 b

2 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 DS 6 DS

3 2 He threatened to close coffee houses down. 3 His people refused to obey him. 4 The article points out that the internet and coffee houses were similar in many ways. 5 People used to invite friends to go to a coffee house and discuss politics.

11D Advertising works

1a 2 leaflets 3 samples 4 product 5 media 6 marketing 7 billboard 8 launch

b 2 publicity 3 budget 4 campaign 5 press 6 design

2 2 The main problem with that 3 How about 4 Yes, that could work 5 I'd rather we didn't 6 So am I right in thinking that 7 Why don't we try and 8 Yes, that makes sense 9 I'm not sure that's such a good idea 10 So are you saying that 11 One thing we could do 12 it's worth a try 13 Maybe we should avoid 14 Can we just go over this again?

12A Where's my mobile?

1a 2 stressed out 3 bug 4 crazy 5 chill out 6 telly 7 trendy 8 mate 9 Hang on a sec 10 quid

b 1 chucking out 2 guy 3 fancy him 4 a hassle 5 pretty 6 messed it up 7 pop into 8 loo

2 2 I think they must be planning to move house. 3 Nikki must have been crying. 4 You can't have lost your passport. 5 He can't be much more than ten. 6 He may be going out later. 7 That might be Tom at the door. 8 He could have forgotten about it.

3 1 must have been 2 may have built 3 can't have carried 4 might have used 5 must have cut 6 could have destroyed 7 couldn't have escaped

12B A great inheritance

1 2 somewhere in the region of 3 tiny 4 or so 5 -odd 6 vast 7 in excess 8 ish 9 give or take 10 roughly

2 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 a

3 2 would have 3 didn't need to get 4 could have 5 was able to get on 6 shouldn't have 7 needn't have

4 2 b 3 f 4 d 5 a 6 c

Answer Key

5 2 should have told 3 would have sent 4 was able to swim 5 needn't have prepared 6 didn't need to say

12C Spooky!

1 2 d 3 e 4 b 5 f 6 c

2 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 DS 5 T 6 T

3 2 a far cry from 3 take with a pinch of salt 4 keep an eye out 5 in the middle of nowhere

Reading and Writing Portfolio 1

1 a

2 2 i 3 d 4 h 5 g 6 e 7 b 8 c

3a b A Writing a first draft
c B Writing a final draft
d D Thinking of ideas and ordering them

b 2 A Writing a first draft
3 C Checking and correcting the first draft
4 B Writing a final draft

4 Possible answer:
2 the demands of being a teacher
3 qualities of a good teacher
4 work experience in a local school
5 places to find more information about careers in teaching

5a playing; the two numbers; teachers; many more

b The job is very hard work and requires you **to play** many different roles – beyond showing students, say, how to multiply **two numbers**. A **teacher's** day never ends with the last lesson of the afternoon. Teachers have to give up personal time for lesson preparation, marking homework, meetings, talking to parents and **much** more.

Reading and Writing Portfolio 2

1 b

2 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 T 7 F 8 T

3a 1 so much 2 More and more 3 completely 4 at all 5 indeed 6 only; far 7 absolutely 8 huge 9 themselves 10 even 11 just 12 does

b 1 at all 2 does 3 themselves

4 2 at all 3 far 4 myself 5 just 6 indeed 7 huge 8 even 9 does 10 strongly

Reading and Writing Portfolio 3

1 c

2 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 c

3 2 zero conditional 3 imperatives 4 modal verbs of possibility 5 *should*

4 b not to be conspicuous about the valuables you are carrying c like to spread your valuables around your body d may be better to let them take it e aware that your attacker might be stronger than you

5 Possible answers:
2 If you don't have a security system, think about installing one. 3 Try to keep a list of phone numbers you might need in an emergency. 4 You might like to install/consider installing a light outside your home. 5 You should ask a neighbour to look after your house when you're on holiday. 6 Don't leave spare keys outside the house. 7 If there is someone in your house, go to a neighbour and call the police. 8 If you see signs of a break-in, be aware that someone could still be in your house.

6 2 e 3 c 4 d 5 b

Reading and Writing Portfolio 4

1 2 A 3 E 4 B 5 C

2 2 band he was in 3 try to get a record deal 4 Depp to take up acting himself 5 first film 6 made him famous/made him a teenage idol 7 international star 8 Depp's children

3 2 Depp 3 Depp 4 a band 5 *The Kids* 6 Los Angeles 7 in Los Angeles 8 Lori Anne Allison 9 Lori's 10 becoming an actor 11 *A Nightmare on Elm Street* 12 becoming a teenage idol 13 Depp 14 (a film role) came along 15 (starring in) *Edward Scissorhands* 16 after *Edward Scissorhands* 17 Vanessa Paradis 18 (his) film roles

4a 2 c 3 a 4 d 5 e

b 1 1, 4 2 2, 3, 5

5 2 then 3 His 4 this; he 5 them 6 one 7 did

6 2 Unfortunately 3 very likely 4 Sadly 5 suddenly

Reading and Writing Portfolio 5

1 2 e 3 d 4 b 5 c

2 2 c 3 d 4 c 5 a 6 d 7 b 8 d 9 b 10 a

3a 2 begin by looking 3 What this 4 did you 5 let me turn 6 said earlier 7 finish by saying

b b 3 c 7 d 6 e 2 f 4 g 5

4a 2 C 3 B 4 D 5 A 6 B 7 A 8 C

b 2 I said earlier 3 know that leaving 4 want to do today is talk to you about 5 means is that we 6 me turn to 7 begin by looking at 8 me finish by saying

Reading and Writing Portfolio 6

1 2 D 3 E 4 B 5 A

2 1 river; pine; cliffs 2 fish; presents 3 bargain 4 birds 5 warm; friendly

3 2 which/that are 3 which/that is 4 which is 5 which is 6 who are 7 which are 8 which is

4 2 vast 3 ancient 4 fascinating 5 spectacular 6 tiny 7 outstanding 8 delicious 9 delighted 10 unique

5 2 We crossed the river in a small boat, rowed by a man from Dalyan. 3 I saw a turtle swimming in the lake. 4 Kaunos was an important Greek town founded in the 6th century BC. 5 We went for a boat trip organised by the tour company. 6 The Turkish 'eye' is a good-luck charm seen everywhere in the town. 7 I took a photo of my wife bargaining for carpets.

6 2 an ancient 3 spectacular 4 delicious 5 delighted 6 tiny 7 fascinating

Reading and Writing Portfolio 7

1 2 1,400 3 Land's End 4 2001 5 £15 million 6 33% 7 £20 million 8 £10 9 hprice@mailme.com 10 2nd April

2 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✗ 5 ✓ 6 ✓ 7 ✗ 8 ✓

3 1 a; d 2 b; d 3 a; c

4a 2 Last year's course was on Mondays. 3 We have very low fees for the course. 4 The fees will be increasing next year. 5 but it is often full until 5.00 p.m.