NEW Headway Advanced Workbook with key

Liz and John Soars
Tim Falla

OXFORD
You will need to listen to the cassette/CD for some exercises. If you don’t have the cassette/CD, you can read the transcripts on p82–87.

**UNIT 1**

**Avoiding repetition**
1. Using auxiliary and modal verbs 5
2. Reduced infinitives 6
3. Synonyms or near synonyms 6

**Listening**
4. Home from home? 7

**Pronunciation**
5. Losing a syllable 7

**Vocabulary**
6. Immigration and politics 8

**Prepositions**
7. Verb + preposition 9
8. American versus British English 10

**UNIT 2**

**Tense review**
1. General review 11
2. Correcting mistakes 11
3. Text completion 12

**Listening**

**Pronunciation**
5. A poem 13

**Vocabulary**
6. Adjectives to describe people 14
7. Adjectives with positive and negative meanings 14
8. Common spelling errors 15

**Synonyms**
9. Verbs with a similar meaning to speak 15

**Phrasal verbs**
10. The grammar of phrasal verbs 16

**UNIT 3**

**Adverbs**
1. Adverb collocations 17
2. Adverbs with two forms 18
3. Just 19

**Listening**
4. Anita Roddick on the working environment 19

**Pronunciation**
5. Multi-syllable homographs 20

**Vocabulary**
6. Describing trends 20

**Prepositions**
7. Adjective + preposition 22

**Idioms**
8. Idiomatic collocations 22

**UNIT 4**

**Discourse markers**
1. Choosing the correct discourse marker 23

**Tags and replies**
2. Forming the correct tag 25

**Pronunciation**
3. Intonation in question tags 25

**Listening**
4. Would you like to be famous? 26

**Vocabulary**
5. Fame and the media 27
6. Antonyms 28
7. Synonyms and antonyms: formal and informal 29

**Phrasal verbs**
8. Phrasal verbs with a particle and preposition 29

**UNIT 5**

**Emphasis**
1. Structures which add emphasis 30
2. Negative inversion 30
3. The use of -ever for emphasis 31
4. Ways of adding emphasis 31

**Listening**
5. Martine and Jaap 32

**Pronunciation**
6. Sentence stress 32

**Vocabulary**
7. Problems, problems ... 33
8. Word puzzle 34
9. Adjectives and nouns 35
10. Nouns from adjectives + preposition 35

**Synonyms**
11. Verbs to describe different sounds 35

**Phrasal verbs**
12. Relationships 36

**Endquotes**
Endquotes on love 36

**UNIT 6**

**Passives**
1. Reporting with passive verbs 37
2. Passive revision 37
3. seem and appear 38

**Listening**
4. Can it be true? 39

**Pronunciation**
5. Reading the news 40

**Vocabulary**
6. Nouns formed with a verb and preposition 40
7. Nouns with a special meaning in the plural 41
Avoiding repetition

1 Using auxiliary and modal verbs

Complete the conversation with auxiliary verbs or modal verbs. Sometimes you will need to add not.

Ed  Hi, I'm Ed. You must be the new teacher.
Sue Yes, I (1) am . My name's Sue.
Ed Welcome to Lisbon.
Sue Thanks. Have you been living here long?
Ed I certainly (2) . Six years now.
Sue Oh, good. You might be able to explain a few things.
Ed Well, I (3) if I can. You arrived yesterday, then?
Sue I (4) , but my suitcases (5) . The airline seems to have lost them.
Ed Oh, no! Have they explained what happened?
Sue They (6) , eventually. I had to ask an official from another airline to help, but he (7) , which was a bit mean. The woman I finally got to speak to said I should have checked in early enough. I thought I (8) ! I suspect they just put my luggage on the wrong plane.
Ed I suppose they (9) . You'll soon find out, though. Anyway, I hope the rest of your journey went OK?
Sue Yes, it (10) , but the traffic through Lisbon seemed to be moving very slowly.
Ed I'm sure it (11) . Yesterday was a public holiday, you see.
Sue Ah, that explains it. What I saw of the city from the taxi looks great. I'm looking forward to exploring it.
Ed I bet you (12) . Can you speak Portuguese?
Sue No.
Ed Shame. It would help if you (13) .
Sue I speak Spanish, so I was hoping I'd be able to pick it up quite quickly just by living here.
Ed I'm sure you (14) .
Sue I might try and join a language class, though.
Ed I (15) if I were you. I never got my grammar sorted out in the beginning and now I really wish I (16) . When are you going to move into your flat?
Sue I already (17) , but the previous tenant left a lot of stuff that needs throwing out.
Ed I'll help you with it, if you like.
Sue (18) you? That would be really kind.
Ed No problem.
2 Reduced infinitives

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use a reduced infinitive (where appropriate).

expect forget hope not be able
not mean offer persuade used to

1 A He's upset. You shouldn't have offended him.
   B I know I shouldn't have. I

2 At first he refused to help her, but eventually she
   persuaded him

3 A Why didn't Pete give you a lift to the station?
   B He
   , but I told him I'd
   rather walk.

4 A Are you taking a holiday this summer?
   B I
   , but things might end up
   getting very busy.

5 There aren't as many refugees leaving the country
   now as there

6 I'm not surprised he was angry, but he was much
   angrier than I
   him

7 A Why didn't you invite James to your party?
   B I
   . It completely slipped
   my mind when I saw him last week.

8 Liverpool tried really hard to score an equalizer in
   the last few minutes of the match, but unfortunately
   they

3 Synonyms or near synonyms

Complete the sentences with the synonyms, or near synonyms, in *italics*. (Sometimes you have to change the form.)

friend acquaintance ally companion

1 I don't socialize with them — they're more
   *acquaintances* than friends, really.

2 I met a couple of French girls while I was hitch-hiking round Europe. They made great travelling
   *

3 I've made a lot of enemies in this job, so I need all
   the
   I can get.

love adore fancy have a crush on

4 She's head over heels in love. She absolutely
   *adore*
   him!

5 When I was at primary school I
   my
   teacher.

6 It's obvious that you
   Carol. Why
   you ask her out?

talk chat gossip have a word with

7 I love to
   with my friends. It's fun to
   talk about other people.

8 A What are you two talking about?
   B We're just
   about what was on TV
   last night.

9 John wants to
   you. I think he wants to
   discuss your trip to Poland.

hate abhor despise loathe

10 I
   the smell of fish — it makes me
   feel sick.

11 The managing director said he
   racism in the workplace.

12 She
   him because he's never worked
   and has always lived off other people.

laugh chuckle giggle snigger

13 I wish you wouldn't keep
   in that
   unpleasant way when I make suggestions.

14 The little girl
   hysterically when her
   Dad tickled her.

15 She
   to herself quietly as she read the
   magazine.
Listening
4 Home from home?

Part 1. Listen to Zoltán (from Hungary) talking about different aspects of living and working in Britain.

1 Which aspects has he found problematic?
   1 Being accepted as someone who does his job well.
   2 Rules and regulations.
   3 Being treated as a foreigner.
   4 Understanding the cultural background of Britain.

2 Match the phrases that Zoltán uses with the definitions.
   1 from the word go  a loyal to my origins
   2 the paperwork side  b reaching the same level of things quickly
   3 cater for  c the bureaucratic aspects of life
   4 faithful to my roots  d provide a service for
   5 catching up fast  e from the very beginning

Part 2. Listen to Rosemary talking about her experiences of living in America, Italy, and Britain.

3 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.
   1 Rosemary left America thirty-four years ago.
   2 She met her husband in Italy.
   3 She didn’t find it easy when she arrived in Britain because she always says what she thinks.
   4 She says she’s learned to adapt to the situation and that she’s much happier now.

4 Listen again. Which nationalities is she referring to when she uses the words or phrases below? Write A for American, B for British, and I for Italian.
   □ brawls  □ slapstick humour
   □ belligerent  □ speak their mind
   □ caustic humour  □ verbal about their emotions
   □ banter  □ vulgar humour
   □ repressed  □ yob society

5 Find a word, expression, or part of an expression in exercise 4 which means:
   1 unfriendly and aggressive
   2 not showing good taste
   3 friendly remarks and jokes
   4 critical in a very sarcastic way
   5 noisy and violent fights
   6 based on simple, physical actions
   7 say exactly what they think
   8 rude, aggressive young man
   9 having unexpressed emotions

Pronunciation
5 Losing a syllable

1 Syllables which are apparent in the spelling of a word can sometimes be lost when they are spoken. They often contain the unstressed /ə/. Listen to the examples.
   literature  comfortable  medicine

2 Listen to the following sentences. Cross out the one syllable in each which can be lost when the sentence is spoken. Then listen again and repeat.
   1 I read a really interesting novel recently.
   2 I can’t tell the difference between those identical twins.
   3 She borrowed seven books from the library.
   4 In his will, my grandfather left me everything.
   5 Perhaps you’d like to go for a run before dinner?
   6 I eat at least two portions of vegetables a day.
   7 We need a new policy on literacy in schools.
   8 My secretary handles all incoming calls.
   9 I do occasionally forget people’s birthdays.
   10 I don’t need details, just a general idea of the plan.

3 Put the words with missing syllables from exercises 1 and 2 into the correct group, according to the stress pattern. Then listen, check, and repeat.

   A •
   B •
   C •
   D •

4 With some words the syllable is normally lost in standard speech. With others it depends on the speaker. The pronunciation given in the dictionary shows this:
   literature /ˈlɪtərəti/  comfortable /ˌkʌmfortəbl/ (standard)
   medicine /ˈmedsn/ or /ˈmedəsni/ (optional)

   (None of these syllables are lost in spoken American English)

In which of the words in exercise 2 are the syllables normally lost in British English?
Vocabulary

6 Immigration and politics
1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

asylum procedure .border personnel
borders  deterrence
headlines  immigration
imprisonment policing
the displaced immigration policies

2 Find words in the text that mean:
1 people looking for a more comfortable life in another country
2 people seeking official permission to stay in another country in order to avoid persecution in their own country
3 people who’ve lost all their property and belongings
4 people who are paid by others to help them to travel secretly and illegally to another country
5 people fleeing war or persecution

Tackling the causes of asylum

by Ruud Lubbers
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Worried European Union leaders have every reason to place illegal (1) _______________ at the top of the agenda. Their inability to manage the complex mix of economic migrants and asylum seekers converging on their (2) _______________ is causing them major political headaches and making daily (3) _______________ across Europe.

It is irrational for governments to spend millions of euros on reinforcing borders, and various methods of (4) _______________ , without simultaneously investing in solutions at the source of the problem. It makes a lot more sense to help (5) _______________ and the dispossessed at home, or close to home. Otherwise, desperate people will continue to take desperate measures, including resorting to human smugglers.

Much needs to be done in the EU itself, including the development of common asylum and (6) _______________. Many of those reaching Europe’s borders are genuine refugees. But many more are not. Strict and workable policies are needed to sort the economic migrants from the refugees.

Better (7) _______________ of EU borders is fine, provided that refugees still have access to a fair (8) _______________ . Highly trained (9) _______________ will help ensure that nobody is sent back to face persecution, (10) _______________ , torture or death.
3 Complete the sentences with the nouns in the box to make common collocations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>diplomacy</th>
<th>elections</th>
<th>endorsement</th>
<th>fervour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>headache</td>
<td>identity</td>
<td>measures</td>
<td>mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policies</td>
<td>stability</td>
<td>statement</td>
<td>support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 I find it very difficult to make up my mind about the euro. It's such a complex ________ of political and economic arguments.

2 Only the United Nations can bring peace and long-term ________ to the region.

3 The Scots and Welsh have a strong sense of national ________ and hate it when they are mistakenly referred to as 'English'.

4 Opinion polls show overwhelming public ________ for the government's actions, so they're unlikely to change policy now.

5 It's always a danger when a leader stirs the people up into a patriotic ________.

6 The Prime Minister's statement didn't meet with the approval of his own party, but it received the personal ________ of the US President.

7 The wave of strikes has caused the government a serious political ________.

8 Virtually all the attempts to persuade teenagers not to take drugs have proved unrealistic. We need some workable ________ to tackle the problem.

9 The government resorted to desperate ________ to avert an economic crisis.

10 The minister made an emotional public ________ in an attempt to end media speculation about her family life.

11 After twelve years of totalitarian rule, the president unexpectedly called multi-party ________.

12 The border dispute can only be resolved by discussion and negotiation, not by gunboat ________.

7 Verb + preposition

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. (The first ten are from Unit 1 of the Student's Book.)

1 The state-funded health service accounts ________ about 9% of public spending.

2 In times of difficulty he always turns ________ his parents.

3 His conviction for dangerous driving counted ________ him when he was looking to renew his motor insurance.

4 A new survey shows that there is an alarming number of babies born ________ girls under sixteen.

5 A How did he react ________ your suggestion?
   B He didn't like it.

6 My boss insists ________ travelling first class when he goes on business trips.

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

8 After qualifying ________ an accountant, he secured a well-paid job with an oil company.

9 She takes herself very seriously. She hates being laughed ________.

10 The reporter questioned the minister ________ the government's immigration policy.

11 You shouldn't interfere ________ business that doesn't concern you.

12 The managing director is hinting ________ the possibility of a big pay rise, but he won't make a firm commitment until the sales figures are in.

13 The government claims it has been successful in the fight against crime, but says we should guard ________ complacency.

14 The USA declared war ________ Germany on 6 April 1917.

15 She was seething ________ anger at the cruel way the refugees were treated.
Prepositions and adverbs are sometimes used differently in American and British English.

Write the words in *italics* in British English.

1. A) What time is it?  
   B) *Ten of nine.*
   *Ten to nine.*

2. He should be arriving in London at about a *quarter after three.*

3. What are you doing *on the weekend?*

4. I'll be away *Monday through Thursday.*

5. I'd feel much happier if he'd just *write me* and let me know how he is.

6. Los Angeles was *different than* what I expected.

7. The regular goalkeeper hasn't been playing very well recently so he isn't *on the team* this week.

8. I can't understand what you're saying. Just calm down and *start over* from the beginning.

9. His parents couldn't decide what to call him, but eventually he was *named* for his grandfather.

10. A) Pizza Margherita, please.  
    B) Is that to eat in or *take out?*

11. The house has a long drive in front of it and a small *yard in the back.*

12. My sister works at a *travel agency.*

13. A) Can you direct me to the police station?  
    B) Sure. *Go straight* and it's opposite the town hall. You can't miss it.

**ENDQUOTE**

“It is not easy to see how the more extreme forms of nationalism can long survive when men have seen the Earth in its true perspective as a single small globe against the stars.”

Arthur C. Clarke  
(Science-fiction writer)
Tense review

1 General review

Complete the anecdotes with an appropriate tense of the verbs in brackets.

One evening in the winter of 1902, the Irish writer, George Bernard Shaw, (1) ________________ (talk) to the beautiful American dancer, Isadora Duncan. Duncan, who (2) ________________ (know) for her strong belief in eugenics, suggested that she and Shaw (3) ________________ (have) a child together. 'Think of it!' she said, 'With your brains and my body, what a wonder it (4) ________________ (be).’ Shaw (5) ________________ (think) for a moment and replied, 'Yes, but what if it (6) ________________ (have) my body and your brains?'

The famous film director, Alfred Hitchcock, telephoned the prolific Belgian crime novelist, Georges Simenon. At the time, Simenon (7) ________________ already ________________ (complete) nearly 400 novels. Hitchcock knew that he (8) ________________ (write) his books at incredible speed, sometimes in as little as ten days. Simenon’s wife took the call. 'I’m sorry,' she said, 'but Georges (9) ________________ (write) and I can’t disturb him.'

'That’s OK,' replied Hitchcock. 'Let him finish his book. I (10) ________________ (hang on).'

An interesting thing happened to me when I was touring the USA recently. I (11) ________________ just ________________ (read) a spy novel, where the hero (12) ________________ (hide) a letter in a particular statue in Washington. Since I was in that city at the time, on a whim I decided to see if the statue really contained the small niche the author (13) ________________ (describe).

To my great surprise it did – and a letter was inside. After a moment’s hesitation I pulled out the letter and opened it. As I (14) ________________ (read) it, I burst out laughing. An unidentified reader (15) ________________ (write), ‘Good book, wasn’t it?’

2 Correcting mistakes

Find and correct the seven mistakes in tense usage. There are five in the first paragraph and two in the second.

1 Harry came into the room and sat down, exhausted. He had a terrible day at the office and had only just arrived home. Mary had come round later and she almost certainly wanted to go out. Harry wasn’t sure he could face that. At least he had his holiday to look forward to. By this time next week he’d sit on a sun-drenched beach and sip cocktails ...

2 John expected to get a decent rise because he worked at the publishing company for many years. He knew he sold more books every year than any of his fellow sales representatives. He’d been selling books all his life and had known exactly what approach to adopt with every bookshop he visited.
Four years’ jail for theft of rare books

A few years ago, two copies of Isaac Newton’s *Principia* and a work by Galileo, worth more than £300,000, (1) discovered to be missing from the shelves of the Rare Books Department of Cambridge University. Police interviewed staff but no clues (2) found nor arrests (3) made.

Three years later, Jolyon Hudson, an antiquarian book dealer, (4) examined a rare philosophy book in his office. There was a shadow on the front cover where once a label might (5) be, and the title page (6) ripped out. Hudson was convinced that the book (7) stolen. His investigations revealed that the book’s last owner was a man called William Jacques, an accountant working for Shell UK. Hudson telephoned Jacques and asked him if he (8) stopped by the office to resolve the issue. When they met, Jacques told him he (9) acquired the book from Portobello Market and assured Hudson that he (10) co-operated with any future police enquiries.

However, shortly afterwards, Jacques (11) fled to Cuba. From there he sent a letter to the police via his solicitors, listing numerous safety deposit boxes in banks in England. Inside the boxes were dozens of hugely valuable titles, including the three by Newton and Galileo from Cambridge.

Why Jacques then (12) flew back to Britain, nobody knows. Three weeks later he (13) found guilty of theft and (14) served four years in prison. The total value of the books he (15) stole is around £1.1 million, and many (16) still not recovered. Jacques (17) not say how he pulled off perhaps the most systematic plundering of Britain’s great libraries ever carried out by an individual. Police are worried that he may (18) have inside help.

Over the past few months, libraries in Britain (19) improved their security systems. In many there are now closed-circuit TV cameras, and passes must (20) shown. The genteel world of letters has had a reality check.
Listening

4 A book I enjoyed
   T 2.1 Listen to Jerry talking about a book he enjoyed reading, the novel How to be good by Nick Hornby.

1 Which sentence best summarizes the story in the book?
   1 It's about a rich man who loses his wealth but discovers the positive aspects of being poor.
   2 It shows the transformation of a man's attitude to life, from very negative to the opposite extreme.
   3 It describes how an average family discovers how to be happy by helping other people.

2 T 2.1 Listen again. Which of the adjectives in the box describe the man before he saw the faith healer, and which describe him afterwards? Write B or A.

| bitter B | caring ___ | critical ___ |
| cynical ___ | funny ___ | obsessed ___ |
| socially aware ___ | unfunny ___ | unhappy ___ |

3 Choose the correct answer. Then look at the tapescript on p82 and find the exact words that Jerry uses.

   1 How old are the man's children?
      quite young / teenage

   2 How would the man's wife like their life to be?
      happy in some way / without any cares

   3 What would the man's attitude to faith healers normally be?
      he would use them with caution / he would reject them as totally stupid

   4 How does the speaker feel about recognizing that his own character is similar to the man's?
      he feels guilty about it / he's happy to recognize this

   5 How obvious is the book's philosophical message?
      it's the main focus of the book / it lies beneath the surface

Pronunciation

5 A poem

1 Four lines of the following poem are given in phonetic script. Write the missing lines.

After the lunch...

Wendy Cope

On Waterloo bridge, where we said our goodbyes
/ðə wərld brədʒ wiz ðə emprəns /

I wipe them away with a black woolly glove
/ænd triː tɔ nəʊt ər fəldəm ɪŋ ə lɔv /

(1)

On Waterloo bridge I am trying to think:
This is nothing. You're high on the charm and the drink.
But the jukebox inside me is playing a song
/ðə seiz səm fənddrənt / /ænd wɛn wæz ɪt rɔɪ /

(2)

On Waterloo bridge with the wind in my hair
I am tempted to skip. You're a fool. I don't care.
/ðə hɛd dæz ɪts ɜst ˌbɛt əd ə hət ɪz ðə bɔs /

(3)

I admit it before I'm halfway across.

(4)

2 Read the poem and answer the questions.

   1 She says it's the weather that's making her cry. What do you think the real reason is?
   2 Why are some words in italics?
   3 What does 'The head does its best, but the heart is the boss' mean?

3 Read the poem aloud, noticing the rhythm. How many main stresses are there in each line: three, four, or five?

4 T 2.2 Listen to the poem, paying particular attention to the rhythm and stress.

5 Mark the main stresses in each line, then practise reading the poem again.
Vocabulary

6 Adjectives to describe people
For each example choose the two adjectives that can be used to complete the sentence.

- witty patronizing encouraging

1 Sam’s always making __________ remarks at my expense.

- bewildered prejudiced distracted

2 After the accident Bob was too __________ to make a statement to the police.

- earnest haughty overbearing

3 She’s a difficult woman to work for – __________ and unpredictable.

- courteous supportive considerate

4 It was very __________ of you to let that lorry pull out.

- supportive loveable considerate

5 My boss was really __________ when I first started the job – always ready to help out or give advice.

- overbearing snobbish prejudiced

6 Vicky has a very __________ view of working-class people as lazy and ignorant.

- timid reserved earnest

7 I know he doesn’t say much, but he isn’t unfriendly. He’s just a bit __________.

7 Adjectives with positive and negative meanings

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assertive / Aggressive</th>
<th>Self-assured / Arrogant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shrewd / Cunning</td>
<td>Sarmy / Charming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stubborn / Resolute</td>
<td>Tacit / Frank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusting / Naive</td>
<td>Unprincipled / Open-minded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Positive
- Negative

2 Read the sentences and decide if the speakers are describing people in a positive or negative way. Then complete the sentences using adjectives from exercise 1.

1 Dean gets very __________ when he’s drunk, always trying to pick fights with people.

2 Jane has no sense of right and wrong. She’s completely __________.

3 Dave can be very __________ sometimes, but he manages to give his true opinion without being hurtful.

4 Sara was very __________ to take Ben at his word. It’s obvious that the man’s a born liar.

5 Kate is a very __________ judge of character. She knew immediately that he wasn’t being honest.

6 He’s so __________! He never changes his mind, even if he knows he’s wrong!

7 Joe never believes for a moment that he might be wrong – he’s unbearably __________.

8 Everybody likes Colin when they first meet him – he’s just so utterly __________.
8 Common spelling errors

Correct the spelling mistake in each sentence.

1. There’s a shortage of cheap tourist accommodation in Oxford.

2. He was tragically killed in a motorcycle accident.

3. He was insolent to me on three separate occasions.

4. He was found guilty of receiving stolen goods.

5. He transferred £1,000,000 into an offshore account to avoid paying tax.

6. The government has already abolished maintenance grants for university students.

7. The aircraft disappeared from the radar screen shortly after take-off.

8. The fluctuations in the stock market had an adverse effect on the value of the euro.

9. The principle of the college expressed her disappointment at the poor exam results.

10. I think people who are rushing to sell property before prices fall are panicking unnecessarily.

9 Verbs with a similar meaning to speak

Use your dictionary to help you. Which of the verbs in the box describe the way people speak when they:

1. are angry?
2. are sad or in pain?
3. don’t want to be heard?
4. are having difficulty speaking?

bellow  growl  mutter  screech  sigh

snap  stammer  whine  whisper  yelp

T 2.3 Choose the verb that best describes the way each sentence is spoken.

1. ‘Mum, it’s not fair! I haven’t had an ice-cream for ages!’ he whined / whispered.

2. ‘I’m afraid it’s all too late,’ she muttered / sighed.

3. ‘Stop talking and sit down!’ he bellowed / growled.

4. ‘I hate you! I never want to see you again!’ she stammered / screeched.

5. ‘Get out of here and don’t come back!’ he growled / sighed.

6. ‘Can you meet me after work?’ she sighed / whispered.

7. ‘Could you possibly help me?’ he stammered / growled.

8. ‘This is absolutely ridiculous. I’ve never seen such a farce,’ she muttered / snapped under her breath.

9. ‘Ow! You’re standing on my foot!’ he bellowed / yelped.

10. ‘Just let me finish, will you?’ she snapped / stammered.
Phrasal verbs

10 The grammar of phrasal verbs

1 You can find out whether a phrasal verb is transitive or intransitive, separable or inseparable by looking in a learner’s dictionary. Look at these dictionary entries:

\textbf{take off} 1 (of an aircraft, etc.) to leave the ground and begin to fly: \textit{The plane took off an hour late.}

\textbf{Intransitive. There is no sb (somebody) or sth (something).}

\textbf{take sth \rightarrow 'off} 1 to remove sth, especially a piece of clothing from your/sb’s body: \textit{to take off your coat/hat/skirt/glasses}

\textbf{sth indicates that it’s transitive, and the position of sth between the verb and particle indicates that it’s separable. (This dictionary also shows this with the \rightarrow symbol between the object and the particle.)}

\textbf{‘take to sb/sth} [no passive] 1 to start liking sb/sth: \textit{I took to my new boss immediately.} \textit{He hasn’t taken to his new school.}

\textbf{sb/sth indicates that it’s transitive, and the position of sb/sth after the verb and particle indicates that it’s inseparable.}

\textbf{give ‘in (to sb/sth) 1 to admit that you have been defeated by sb/sth: The rebels were forced to give in.}

\textbf{give in used by itself is intransitive. The sb/sth in brackets indicates that as a three-part phrasal verb it’s transitive and inseparable.}

2 Here are nine dictionary entries. Read the sentences below and decide if the phrasal verbs are used correctly. Correct any mistakes.

\textbf{\textit{break ‘in} to enter a building by force: Burglars had broken in while we were away.}

\textbf{\textit{break ‘into sth 1} to enter a building by force; to open a car, etc. by force: We had our car broken into last week.}

\textbf{\textit{come ‘down with sth} [no passive] to get an illness that is not very serious: I think I’m coming down with flu.}

\textbf{\textit{draw up} if a vehicle \textit{draws up}, it arrives and stops: The cab drew up outside the house.}

\textbf{\textit{draw sth \rightarrow ‘up} to make or write sth that needs careful thought or planning: \textit{to draw up a contract/list}}

\textbf{\textit{get ‘behind (with sth) to fail to make enough progress or to produce sth at the right time: I’m getting behind with my work.} \textit{He got behind with the payments for his car.}

\textbf{\textit{send sb/sth \rightarrow ‘up} (BrE, informal) to make people laugh at sb/sth by copying them/it in a funny way: a TV programme that sends up politicians}

\textbf{\textit{take ‘after sb} [no passive] 1 (not used in the progressive tenses) to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father: Your daughter doesn’t take after you at all.}

\textbf{\textit{take sb \rightarrow ‘in} 1 to allow sb to stay in your home: to take in lodgers} \textit{He was homeless, so we took him in.} \textit{2 [often passive] to make sb believe sth that is not true [\textit{SYN DECEIVE}: She took me in completely with her story.} \textit{Don’t be taken in by his charm—he’s ruthless.}

1 Thieves broke in and stole £5,000.
2 Burglars broke in the house while they were on holiday.
3 The bus drew at the traffic lights up.
4 The committee will draw up a list of objections.
5 He got caught in the rain and came with a cold down.
6 He’s not very nice to his teachers. He’s always sending up them.
7 She got a loan when she furnished the flat, but she’s getting behind with the repayments.
8 I’ve got so much work. I’m really getting behind it with.
9 She really takes her father after.
10 She took some students in to earn extra money.
11 I was taken by his apparent honesty in.

\textbf{ENDQUOTE}

‘There’s no money in poetry, but then there’s no poetry in money, either.’

Robert Graves (Poet)
3 Adverb collocations • Adverbs with two forms
just • Describing trends
Adjective + preposition
Big business

Adverbs

1 Adverb collocations

Grammar Reference 3.4 Student's Book p150

1 Match the adverbs with the adjectives and verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverbs</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 bitterly</td>
<td>a unlikely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 highly</td>
<td>b clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 perfectly</td>
<td>c disappointed</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 sorely</td>
<td>d impossible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 virtually</td>
<td>e tempted</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 accurately</td>
<td>f hope</td>
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<td>7 distinctly</td>
<td>g predict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 eagerly</td>
<td>h remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 fully</td>
<td>i await</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 sincerely</td>
<td>j understand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the two memos with the adverb collocations from exercise 1.

**memo**

To: Mike Walters  
From: Julie Gough  
Date: 17 September  
Subject: Letter from Insyst Inc.

Thanks for forwarding the letter from Insyst Inc. It's very unfortunate that they can't deliver the imaging machines on time. I (1) **fully understand** that it's difficult to guarantee delivery dates in the current economic climate but I (2) ____________________ their saying that it wouldn't be at all difficult to meet the deadline we set.

In fact I have a written record of it.

What should we do now? It will be
(3) ____________________ for us to meet our customer's deadline if we don't get those machines before the New Year. I (4) ____________________ that Insyst can deliver by January and I (5) ____________________ the outcome of your meeting with Geoff Lee. If Insyst can't guarantee new delivery dates, I'm (6) ____________________ to cancel the contract and find another supplier for the machines.

Regards  

Julie

**memo**

To: Julie Gough  
From: Mike Walters  
Date: 18 September  
Subject: Letter from Insyst Inc.

Thanks for your memo of 17th September. Like you, I'm (7) ____________________ that Insyst have missed the deadline. To be fair to Insyst, I know they can't always (8) ____________________ the consequences of economic developments when they plan their deliveries.

Be that as it may, I met Geoff Lee at Insyst, and it was (9) ____________________ from what he said that they can and will guarantee delivery by January. I'm going to draw up a new contract, this time with a stiff penalty clause for late delivery, even though this would appear to be (10) ____________________.

Best wishes  

Mike
Each adverb in A collocates with one group of adjectives in B. Match them correctly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deeply</td>
<td>deeply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfectly</td>
<td>embarrassed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virtually</td>
<td>distressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorely</td>
<td>ashamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deliberately</td>
<td>confident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infinitely</td>
<td>happy</td>
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<tr>
<td>supremely</td>
<td>indifferent</td>
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<tr>
<td>wildly</td>
<td>impossible</td>
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<td></td>
<td>identical</td>
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<td></td>
<td>indestructible</td>
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<td>safe</td>
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<td></td>
<td>right</td>
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<td></td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>optimistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inaccurate</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ambitious</td>
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<td></td>
<td>missed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>needed</td>
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<td>tempted</td>
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<td></td>
<td>misleading</td>
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<td>obstructive</td>
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<td></td>
<td>rude</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>preferable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Adverbs with two forms

Choose the correct adverbs.

Kate  Are you still at it? You're working too (1) hard / hardly, you know.
Peter Yes, I know.
Kate (2) Sure / Surely you don't need to work on a Friday evening?
Peter Sorry, Kate. I've got a lot to do. My boss has been putting a lot of pressure on me (3) lately / late.
Kate That's what I hate (4) most / mostly about your job — you're always bringing work home.
Peter I know. I can't help it.
Kate You've (5) hard / hardly spent any time with the children recently.
Peter That's not fair.
Kate It is. Last Saturday your boss called you on your mobile (6) right / rightly in the middle of Jessica's school concert. You completely missed her performance. It never used to be like this. You used to get everything done at the office and never came home (7) late / lately.
Peter Yes, but I've been promoted now and I'm (8) direct / directly responsible for the success of this project.
Kate How long is this going to take you, then?
Peter I should (9) easy / easily be finished by ten o'clock.
Kate Ten o'clock! Oh for goodness' sake!
Peter Take it (10) easy / easily, Kate. Look, you've (11) right / rightly pointed out that it didn't use to be like this and I promise things will change for the better. I just need to get through this busy period.
Kate (12) Sure, sure. / Surely, surely. Where've I heard that before?
3 just

1 Add just to these sentences.
   1 Italian's as difficult as Spanish.
       Italian's just as difficult as Spanish.
   2 Leave me alone, will you!
   3 What's that noise? Oh, it's OK. It's the cat.
   4 That picture looks right on that wall.
   5 It's starting to rain. Have you got an umbrella?
   6 It's as quick to cycle in London as it is to drive.
   7 We've got enough time to get to the airport.
   8 I've seen a terrible accident.
   9 He wasn't badly hurt. It was a small cut.
   10 I'm going to the shops. Is there anything you want?
   11 Stop talking and eat up!
   12 It's as easy to wash this jumper by hand.

2 For each sentence in exercise 1 decide if just means only, exactly, equally, right now, a short time before, or is used purely for emphasis. For example, I equally

3 T 3.1 Listen and practise repeating the sentences with the correct stress and intonation.

Listening

4 Anita Roddick on the working environment

1 T 3.2 Listen to an interview with Anita Roddick. What is her main criticism of most workplaces?
   1 There isn't enough humour in them.
   2 People spend far too much time in them.
   3 The aesthetic element is often ignored.

2 T 3.2 Listen again. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.
   1 Anita Roddick's office is surprisingly small.
   2 Manet's painting Le déjeuner sur l'herbe is hung on the walls of the main building.
   3 Visitors would get the impression that her company is very unusual.
   4 She has no objections to people taking pictures of her headquarters.
   5 The interviewer asked one of the workers for his opinion of a work of art.
   6 Anita Roddick doesn't think that works of art should always be taken seriously.

3 Look at the tapescript on p83 and find words or phrases with these meanings.
   1 express simply and clearly
   2 words with a very general meaning
   3 arrived at the building by car
   4 behaviour that doesn't show respect
   5 art that copies another style in order to be amusing
   6 clever humour
   7 a reduction
   8 improved by adding something

4 T 3.3

Listen to part of the extract again.

Anita Roddick often repeats a phrase at the beginning of successive clauses:

It has to be about laughter, it has to be about cheekiness and parody and wit.

Why does she do this, do you think? Can you hear more examples of this repetition? Find them in the tapescript on p83 and underline them.
Pronunciation

5 Multi-syllable homographs
1 T3.4 Look at the homographs in the sentences below. How does the pronunciation of the two forms differ? Listen, check, and repeat.

1 The estimate for the building work arrived today.
   I estimate that the job will take about three weeks.

2 There were 300 delegates at the conference.
   No wonder he's stressed. He never delegates work.

3 They live together but lead very separate lives.
   If you work at home, you must separate work from family life.

4 She needs to moderate her language.
   There was a moderate increase in prices last year.

5 Would you care to elaborate on that point?
   They made elaborate plans for his 40th birthday.

6 She often compliments him on his dress sense.
   Wonderful food! Give my compliments to the chef.

7 They shredded thousands of incriminating documents before the FBI officers arrived.
   The film documents the rise and fall of communism in the former Soviet Union.

8 I only get the Sunday papers for the supplements.
   She supplements her income by doing part-time bar work.

2 T3.5 Look at these words ending in -ate. Practise saying the sentences with the correct pronunciation. Then listen, check, and repeat.

1 That's an approximate number.
   The total cost will approximate £1m.

2 It's a difficult sound to articulate.
   She's a very articulate speaker.

3 We must deliberate on this issue.
   The lie was deliberate.

4 What are you trying to intimate?
   It was an intimate moment.

5 She works on alternate days.
   Rain can alternate with sunshine very quickly here.

6 He's a business associate.
   I associate fast food with the USA.

7 What are the map co-ordinates?
   Who co-ordinates the famine relief?

8 He's an Oxford graduate.
   She's about to graduate from Yale.

The stress pattern remains the same in all the homograph pairs, except one. Which one?

Vocabulary

6 Describing trends
1 Write the phrases in the box under the correct graph lines a to f.

- fluctuate
- level off
- peak

- rise steadily
- shoot up

a rise steadily  b  c

d  e  f

2 Now write these phrases under the correct graph lines g to k.

- bottom out
- decrease gradually
- plummet
- remain stable
- fall slightly

g  h  i

j  k
3 T3.6 Look at the graph below and complete the text with words from the box. (Use the correct form of the verbs.)

SMARTROOM SALES

Oxford School of Dance

The number of students attending dance courses fell slightly in January and then ...

- downturn
- increase
- peak
- shoot up
- steadily
- drop
- level off
- pick up
- stable
- substantial

Smartcom's sales rose (1) ________ in January and February and then (2) ________ dramatically in March. They (3) ________ at 9,000 units at the beginning of April and then decreased gradually before (4) ________ around the 8,000 mark during May and June. July saw a (5) ________ decrease but sales (6) ________ a little in August. They (7) ________ again in September but remained (8) ________ throughout October. There was another (9) ________ in November but in the run-up to Christmas sales were healthy, with a steady (10) ________ to 6,000 units by the end of the year.

"Your sales figures drop off dramatically during the winter months."
Prepositions

7 Adjective + preposition

Match the phrases in A and B and then write sentences by joining them with a preposition in the box.

A

1. My grandad is very dependent on my parents.
2. The film is based on a novel.
3. It may be old and rusty, but I’m very attached to my car.
4. Bill is emotionally detached from reality.
5. McDonald’s has become synonymous with fast food.
6. The employees kept quiet about the issue.
7. You can’t tell her anything. She’s impervious to criticism.
8. The working hours in my job are incompatible with my family life.
9. His disruptive behaviour at school is indicative of a deeper psychological problem.
10. The company isn’t liable for any damage caused.
11. The teacher is very concerned about the student’s progress.
12. Marc is totally obsessed with football. He thinks of nothing else.

B

a. my car.
b. family life.
c. the false accounting in the company.
d. my son’s lack of progress.
e. fast food.
f. any damage caused to vehicles parked on the premises.
g. my parents.
h. his parents. He hardly ever speaks to them.
i. football. He thinks of nothing else.
j. a novel by Jane Austen.
k. a deeper psychological problem.
l. criticism.

about about for from of on on to to to with with with

1. My grandad is very dependent on my parents.
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 

Idioms

8 Idiomatic collocations

1. Complete the idiomatic collocations with the words in the box. Use your dictionary to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cause</th>
<th>playing field</th>
<th>ceiling</th>
<th>problems</th>
<th>interest</th>
<th>order</th>
<th>robbery</th>
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2. Use the collocations from exercise 1 to complete the sentences.

1. Our insurance premiums have doubled overnight—it’s a nightmare.
2. Small businesses complain about regulations and want less red tape.
3. It’s a risky investment in the stock market, as you can lose as much as you gain.
4. We had a few problems with our new computer system, but it’s all fine now.
5. Women seeking promotion to the highest positions complain of a glass ceiling.
6. I can’t really comment on the proposal as I have a vested interest in the outcome. I stand to make a lot of money if it’s accepted.
7. Increasing our profits by 50% within a year is rather an ambitious goal, but we’ll try.
8. We don’t want special treatment—just a level playing field for all companies.
9. Trying to get Jim to tidy his room is a lost cause. He’ll never do it.
10. I’m making a flying visit to the New York office. I’ll be back in Paris tomorrow.

ENDQUOTE

“An economist is an expert who will know tomorrow why the things he predicted yesterday didn’t happen today.”

Laurence J. Peter (Educator and writer)
Discourse markers

Choosing the correct discourse marker

1. Complete the conversation with the most appropriate adverb.

Claire Did you hear that Sam Davies had failed his exams? He's a bright boy – (1) apparently / presumably / surely he didn't do much revision. That's what his mum said, anyway. (2) Ideally / Funnily enough / Luckily, he'll get a chance to take them again in September.

Anna Oh, good. (3) Apparently / Ideally / Funnily enough, he'll pass next time. (4) Naturally / Presumably / Surely, when does your son finish university?

Claire (5) Frankly / Actually / Presumably, I'm not sure when term ends. (6) Naturally / Presumably / Surely, around the end of June.

Anna What's he going to do in the long vacation? Still planning to hitch-hike round Europe?

Claire (7) Actually / Hopefully / Presumably, no! I wasn't at all keen on that idea. (8) Frankly / Obviously / Naturally, he was going to go with a friend, but (9) Presumably / Obviously / Successfully, I would have been worried sick.

Anna (10) Presumably / Obviously / Naturally.

Claire So (11) Presumably / Foundly / Naturally, he's got three months of holiday with nothing planned!

Anna But (12) Presumably / Obviously / Successfully, he'll have some reading to do for next term, won't he?

Claire Yes, but I doubt he'll do it.
Darling Davinia,

Greetings from hot and beautiful Mustique. I'm having the most marvellous holiday here. (1) Mind you, / Admittedly, / Guess what, it would be difficult not to, wouldn't it, staying in Mick's house? Davinia, you really must visit it yourself one of these days. (2) So to speak, / After all, / Still, you deserve a holiday after such a tiring time going to all those charity balls in the winter.

(3) At least, / As I was saying, / Anyway, the place is absolutely gorgeous, all marble and white linen. I'm sitting in my bedroom (or (4) come to think of it, / Should I say, / Mind you, Mick's bedroom!) beside the ornamental pond, looking out to sea. (5) However, / Of course, / No doubt I didn't expect the house to be so small – there are only six bedrooms. (6) Still, / I mean, / After all, with all Mick's ex-wives and children, you'd think he'd need more space, wouldn't you? (7) Still, / Admittedly, / No doubt he prefers coming here on his own! (8) All in all, though, / By the way, / Of course, it's still very comfortable as we have six people to look after us, including the chauffeur of Mick's jeep, so we're going off on safari round the island today. (9) As I was saying, / Still, / At least we will if the cook manages to get some more champagne and caviar in time for the picnic lunch.

Oh, (10) By the way, / If you ask me, / After all, have you heard about Lord Alex? Terrible, isn't it? (11) Come to think of it, / As a matter of fact, / No doubt I was speaking to his ex-wife only last week and I wonder if she knows anything about it. Do write and tell me all the latest gossip.

(12) At least, / Anyway, / So to speak, I must go and chase up cook about the lunch. Bye for now.

Much love,

Tara
Tags and replies

2 Forming the correct tag

T 4.1 Write the correct auxiliary to form questions, question tags, reinforcement tags, same way tags or reply questions.

Edith I’ve had a lovely evening, dear. You look tired. You enjoyed it, (1) ________ you?

Hugh Yes, it’s just been a long day. But the play was marvellous, (2) ________ it? And it had such a surprising ending, (3) ________ it?

Edith Mm. And I thought Robert McFarland was very good. He’s a great actor, he (4) ________ .

Hugh Yes, but he’s aged so much. He’s about to retire soon, (5) ________ he?

Edith Yes, he is. He’s certainly got a lot of grey hair now, (6) ________ he? I’ve heard he’s been having a few problems recently.

Hugh He’s been having problems, (7) ________ he? I didn’t know.

Edith Yes. He has a drink problem.

Hugh (8) ________ he?

Edith Yes. Didn’t you see his hand shaking?

Hugh (9) ________ it? Goodness! I didn’t notice. You don’t miss anything, (10) ________ you?

Edith By the way, would you like another drink?

Hugh Be careful, dear, (11) ________ you? You’re driving, remember?

Edith OK. Let’s go home, (12) ________ we?

Hugh Good idea.

Pronunciation

3 Intonation in question tags

1 T 4.1 Do the questions in the conversation in the previous exercise rise or fall? Write R or F in the boxes. Then listen and check.

1 □ 7 □
2 □ 8 □
3 □ 9 □
4 □ 10 □
5 □ 11 □
6 □ 12 □

2 T 4.2 Listen and decide if the intonation is correct in the following questions. Repeat the correct ones and practise saying the others with the correct intonation.

1 □ Lovely day, isn’t it?
2 □ You’re a clever girl, aren’t you?
3 □ Drive carefully, dear, won’t you?
4 □ I’m late, aren’t I? Sorry.
5 □ You haven’t seen my pen anywhere, have you?
6 □ Let’s call it a day, shall we?
7 □ Give me a hand with this, will you?
8 □ You haven’t got change for a fiver, have you?
9 □ You couldn’t lend me ten pounds till tomorrow, could you?
10 □ You look tired. You’ve had enough, haven’t you?
11 □ Kirk Douglas never won an Oscar, did he?
12 □ You’re angry with me, aren’t you? I can tell.
Listening

4 Would you like to be famous?

1 Andy was asked if he would like to be famous and what he thought the advantages and disadvantages would be. He was also asked if he’d ever fantasized about being famous for anything in particular. Listen to Andy talking and answer the questions.

2 Match the expressions that Andy uses with the definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>an end in itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>bump into someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>hanker after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>it takes all sorts to make a world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>lost in my own thoughts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>rub shoulders with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>the mind boggles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>what on earth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| a  | want something very much                                                  |
| b  | socialize with (famous people)                                            |
| c  | thinking hard about something, so unaware of my surroundings             |
| d  | I can hardly imagine or accept an idea                                   |
| e  | meet someone unexpectedly                                                |
| f  | something that is considered important in its own right                  |
| g  | whatever (used for emphasis)                                              |
| h  | people are all different from one another                                 |

3 Complete these extracts with the expressions Andy used (from exercise 2). Then listen and check.

I have to say that for me (1)
when I have to think about (2)
could possess people to want to have that fate in life, to be famous, and it certainly makes me realize that (3) ...

... I’m the kind of person, if I’m shopping, walking in the street, and I’m not even that keen when I (4)
I know, because I do like to walk around and be, a little bit lost in my own world really, (5) ...

I think that a lot of people who (6) fame really don’t care what they might be famous for – they just want to be famous. Fame is (7) They want to be the centre of attention, they crave adulation, they want to (8) pop stars and film stars.
Vocabulary

5 Fame and the media

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brutality</th>
<th>contradictions</th>
<th>delve</th>
<th>gossip</th>
<th>idols</th>
<th>loathe</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obsessed</td>
<td>photo opportunity</td>
<td>privileged</td>
<td>published</td>
<td>revere</td>
<td>soap opera</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Celebrity may be trivial, but we, the public, want it to stay. When Princess Diana died in a car crash, such was the outrage at the press for apparently hounding the woman to her death that it seemed for a brief period that paparazzi photographs would no longer be (1) _____________.

But the media quickly regained its insatiable need to (2) ____________ into the private lives of the rich and famous. Now, magazines like Heat and Hello! thrive on paparazzi shots, and everything from a footballer’s marital crisis to Diana’s son’s drug problems is treated as another celebrity (3) ____________ by both the tabloid and broadsheet press. (Incidentally, if she achieved little else, Diana showed that the only viable future for the monarchy is celebrity. The alternative is a rather dull (4) ____________ that nobody wants to watch.)

Our relationship with celebrity is clearly not without its problems and (5) _____________. We seem to have developed a bulimic appetite for fame, consuming endless spin, rumour and (6) ____________ before spewing it all back out in disgust at the celebrity’s (7) ____________ and pampered lifestyle. We build them up but love to knock them down.

We are (8) ____________ with celebrity, but like a confused stalker, we are not sure whether to (9) ____________ or ridicule the famous, whether to adore or (10) ____________ them. As the author Daniel Boorstin once put it: the celebrity’s ‘relation to morality and even reality is highly ambiguous’.

That’s why it helps that the media stands between us and our (11) ____________ on the other side of the glass. It means we can blame the press for its (12) ____________, its sensationalism and its intrusiveness, and we can buy the press for the same reasons.

2 Match the words from the text with the definitions.

1 □ trivial  a) impossible to satisfy
2 □ to hound  b) habit of entering into people’s private lives
3 □ paparazzi  c) to pursue someone constantly
4 □ insatiable  d) someone who’s obsessed with someone else
5 □ to pamper  e) to treat with excessive kindness and comfort
6 □ a stalker  f) photographers who take pictures of the rich and famous
7 □ to ridicule  g) to make someone look foolish
8 □ intrusiveness  h) of little importance
1 Write the opposite of the following adjectives. Choose from the words in the box.

- bumpy: close
- excessive: excitable/temperamental
- extreme: gentle
- guilty: hilly/mountainous
- modest/humble: lenient
- overcast: pale
- plain: rough
- successful: vivid

1. rich food
   - plain food
2. vain attempt
   - thing person
3. calm sea
   - person
4. stiff breeze
   - punishment
5. moderate amount
   - politics
6. distant relation
   - memory
7. flat countryside
   - road
8. clear sky
   - conscience

2 Complete the letter with adjectives from exercise 1.

Dear Mum,

just to let you know we've finally arrived in Skye. The boat crossing to the island was OK after all, though the sea was a bit (1) __________ and sadly the sky was very dull and (2) __________. I thought there was going to be a storm at one point. In the end it was very pleasant on the boat, with just a (3) __________ breeze.

The hotel sent a deep to pick us up at the harbour, which I thought was a bit excessive until we set off up an incredibly (4) __________ road to the hotel. The countryside is very (5) __________, as you'd expect in Scotland, and there are amazing views from every hill-top. It's so relaxing here - I think I'd become a very (6) __________ person if I lived somewhere like this. My hectic life in Edinburgh already seems a (7) __________ memory.

We've already sampled the best of Scottish cuisine - rather (8) __________ food, you might say, but very fresh ingredients and generous helpings. I'm still on the diet and I'll keep counting the calories but it'll be a (9) __________ attempt, I'm sure.

Tomorrow we're off to the Talisker whisky distillery. Mike promises he'll only consume a (10) __________ amount while we're there, but I think I'd better drive, just in case.

Anyway must go now. I'll phone you when we get to Inverness.

Much love,

Catherine
7 Synonyms and antonyms: formal and informal

Write formal versions of these sentences using the words in brackets. Sometimes the form of the words will need to be changed.

1 I recognized the type of tree but I couldn’t think of its name. (familiar / identify)
   The type of tree was familiar but I couldn’t identify it.

2 I don’t believe this government can sort out the economic problems.
   (faith / ability / solve)

3 They tried to sail around the world but were unsuccessful.
   (attempt / end / failure)

4 They don’t allow people to smoke here.
   (smoking / permitted)

Now write informal versions of these sentences using the words in brackets. Sometimes the form of the words will need to be changed.

5 She’s constantly finding fault with him.
   (always / criticize)

6 I hope he recovers before too long.
   (hopefully / get better / soon)

7 It’s fortunate that my son isn’t obliged to attend school on Saturdays.
   (Luckily / have to / go to)

8 It’s clear that he insulted her deliberately.
   (obviously / rude / on purpose)

Phrasal verbs

8 Phrasal verbs with a particle and preposition

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>in for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>out of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>up to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>up to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>up to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put</td>
<td>up with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pull</td>
<td>up with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand</td>
<td>talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>stand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Oh, dear. We’ve run out of coffee. I’ll get some more from the corner shop.

2 A Are you going to Mick’s party tonight?
   B No, I don’t feel like it. I’ve got a bit of a headache.

3 Alan is off work today so I’m putting him at the meeting.

4 Now that you’re a father you have to take on your responsibilities.

5 I won’t stand this behaviour any longer. If you do that again, I’ll send you to your room!

6 I was going to resign from my job, but my boss talked me out of it.

7 I invested some money in the stock market, but I lost less than I started with.

8 The finance minister has received a lot of criticism after he raised interest rates by 2%, but he defended himself vigorously.

9 I don’t really enjoy team sports, but I play a lot of tennis and I go running twice a week.

10 Due to cuts in the defence budget, the army will have to leave the occupied territories.

11 Don’t walk so fast! I can’t keep up with you.

12 Many people think Nelson Mandela as a statesman with real personal integrity.

ENDQUOTE

“The nice thing about being a celebrity is that when you bore people, they think it’s their fault.”

Henry Kissinger (former US Secretary of State)
Adding emphasis

1 Structures which add emphasis

Rewrite each sentence, emphasizing the words in italics. Start with either What ... or It ... (Sometimes both are possible.)

1 I sent her a bunch of flowers.  
   What I did was send her a bunch of flowers.

2 I sent her a bunch of flowers.  
   It was me that sent her a bunch of flowers.

3 He should avoid antagonizing her.

4 His uncompromising attitude surprised me.

5 His heavy drinking worries me.

6 She felt dreadful about leaving her husband.

7 She divorced him.

8 His bad manners really annoy me.

9 He proposed to her last week.

10 Sam and Jo went to Hawaii on their honeymoon.

2 Negative inversion

Rewrite the sentences, making them more emphatic. Start each new sentence with a word or phrase from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In no way</th>
<th>Little</th>
<th>Never before</th>
<th>Never again</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No sooner ... than</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>Not until</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not only ... but also</td>
<td>Nowhere</td>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 I won't ever allow myself to be deceived in such a manner again.  
   Never again will I allow myself to be deceived in such a manner.

2 One rarely finds a person of such integrity as Michael.

3 His surliness annoys me more than anything.

4 He little suspected that she was seeing another man.

5 I've never been spoken to like that!

6 She was rude and she was mean.

7 As soon as he ended the relationship he started another one.

8 You won't find a kinder man anywhere!

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

10 Her reaction could in no way be described as sympathetic.
The use of -ever for emphasis

However, whoever, however, etc. mean it doesn’t matter what / who / how, etc.
Whatever you say, nobody will believe you now.
= It doesn’t matter what you say, ...

Complete the sentences with whatever, whoever, whichever, whenever, wherever, or however.

1 Teenagers are remarkable when it comes to money. ______ much you give them, it’s never enough.
2 There are three cakes left. Take ______ one you want.
3 ______ you’re in Athens, you must look me up.
4 Someone’s taken my dictionary. ______ it was, could they please give it back to me.
5 The library was closed, so I had to rely on ______ books I had at home.
6 ______ possible we have tried to restore the house to its original state.
7 He’s always ringing up from Paris or New York or ______ to say how much he loves me.
8 ______ many times I’m told someone’s name, I can never remember it.
9 I hope that ______ you vote for in the next election, you at least know why you are voting for them.
10 This part of the machine gets very hot, so ______ you do, don’t touch it.

Ways of adding emphasis

T 5.1 Complete the second version of the conversations using some of the ways of adding emphasis shown in the Grammar Reference.

1  
A Ben’s very happy in his new job.
B He works for Sony, doesn’t he?
A No, he used to work for Sony. He works for Hitachi now. He really likes it there.
B I’m interested in why he left Sony. I thought he really liked his job there.
A He liked the pay, but the hours were very long.

2  
A Ben’s very happy in his new job.
B It’s Sony he works for, isn’t it?
A No, he used to work for Sony. He works for Hitachi now. He really likes it there.
B I’m interested in why he left Sony. I thought he really liked his job there.
A He liked the pay, but the hours were very long.

3  
C You don’t love me any more!
D I love you, honestly.
C No, you don’t. I really hate the way you just deny everything!
D But I do that because you make such outrageous accusations!

4  
C You don’t love me any more!
D ______, honestly.
C No, you don’t. ______!
D ______!

5  
E Did you see the accident?
F Yes. The black car didn’t stop at the lights.
E Are you absolutely certain? I thought the driver of the white car was to blame.
F No, the black car definitely caused the accident. I was surprised he didn’t stop. The lights were clearly red.

6  
E Did you see the accident?
F Yes.
E Are you absolutely certain?
F ______. The lights were clearly red.
Listening

5 Martine and Jaap

1 Answer the questions.

1 What was Jaap doing in Provence twenty-two years ago?

2 What does Jaap like about Mont Ventoux?

3 Why does Martine like to wake up to the sight of the mountain?

4 Where and when did Jaap fall in love with Martine?

5 Why does Martine think that Jaap learned to become a potter so quickly?

2 Listen again. Do these statements refer to Martine or Jaap? Write M or J.

a □ was a teacher
b □ taught pottery skills
c □ my pottery improved
d □ throws the pieces
e □ hand paints the pottery

3 What do Martine and Jaap use these adjectives to describe? You can look at the transcript on p84 to check.

1 irresistible
2 wonderful
3 entrancing
4 exhausted
5 poor
6 creative

Pronunciation

6 Sentence stress

1 Match a question or statement in A with a response in B, according to the stress pattern (the stressed words are in italics). Then listen, check, and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 b I hear Jane's just bought a second-hand Volvo Estate.</td>
<td>a She's got a brand-new Volvo estate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 a What kind of car has Jane got?</td>
<td>b She's got a brand-new Volvo estate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 c I like Jane's brand-new Volvo saloon.</td>
<td>c She's got a brand-new Volvo estate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>d I thought she was German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>e I thought she was German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>f I thought she was German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 □ What nationality is she?</td>
<td>g I'm going to marry Anne's sister!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 □ John said she was German.</td>
<td>h I'm going to marry Anne's sister!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 □ Frank said Heidi was Swiss.</td>
<td>i I'm going to marry Anne's sister!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 □ What kind of novels do you like?</td>
<td>j I like reading romantic novels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 □ Why do you read such rubbish?</td>
<td>k I like reading romantic novels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 □ What do you like reading?</td>
<td>l I like reading romantic novels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 □ He never speaks a word of truth.</td>
<td>m I could tell he was lying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 □ What did you think of what he said?</td>
<td>n I could tell he was lying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 □ What did you think of what they said?</td>
<td>o I could tell he was lying.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary

Problems, problems . . .

1 Match the headings, letters from readers, and the replies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I fancy my friend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should I reveal he's a cheat?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He never takes me out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the texts in exercise 1 with the adjectives in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>committed</th>
<th>crushed</th>
<th>faithful</th>
<th>fond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indignant</td>
<td>infatuated</td>
<td>passionate</td>
<td>unattractive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Letters

1 My sister's husband is cheating on her, and he's well aware that I know all about it. I'm amazed that he can pass the time of day with me as if everything is fine. He's never actually mentioned his affair, not even indirectly. I feel I'm in a real dilemma. I'm quite close to my sister and feel very (1) _______ on her behalf. Naturally, my instinct is to tell her, but I'm anxious not to cause her the grief that would follow if she learnt the truth.

2 I've been going out with my boyfriend for nearly three years. I still love him to bits, and he shows quite a lot of affection for me when we're alone. The problem is, he doesn't want to take me anywhere. He goes out clubbing with his mates at the weekend, but he hardly ever goes out with me. It's not as if I'm (2) _______, so what is it? Is he ashamed of me for some reason, or is he just hoping to meet someone better?

3 I've been great friends with one of my male colleagues for a long time, but just recently, and quite unexpectedly, I've become (3) _______ with him. He's (4) _______ of me, but there's never been any indication that he fancies me. I'm agonizing over what to do. I often feel on the verge of expressing my feelings to him, but I fear it might mean the end of a really good friendship. We're both unattached, by the way.

Ask Andrea

Replies

A This man obviously has a hold on you, but you can hardly call someone who never takes you out your boyfriend! He's obviously undermining your confidence in yourself, and he shouldn't feel he can get away with it. Tell him you want him to show he's really (5) _______ to the relationship and pay some attention to your needs. And if you don't get results, I think you should move on to pastures new.

B I think you should try a bit of harmless flirting, and see what happens then. You never know, he may well be waiting for an overturer from you before making a move. You could then be completely open about your (6) _______ feelings. However, if he doesn't reciprocate, try hard not to feel (7) _______. You'll just have to laugh it off.

C A tricky one this, and I feel for you. You never know what goes on behind closed doors, though, and your sister may well just be turning a blind eye. For all you know, she may not be (8) _______ either. You could confront your brother-in-law, but he might claim that it's none of your business. You could also suggest to him that they go together to a marriage counsellor. Whatever you do, I don't think you should tell your sister until you have a clear idea of the bigger picture.
Word puzzle
Complete the word puzzle. (All the words and phrases are in the texts on p33.)

Across
2 love someone a lot (informal) (4, 7, 2, 4)
3 deep sadness (5)
4 escape punishment for something you did wrong (3, 4, 4)
5 difficult (informal) (6)
6 find somebody attractive (informal) (5)
7 not married or with a regular boyfriend / girlfriend (10)
8 return (feelings) (11)
9 behave as if you fancy someone, but not seriously (5)
10 an opening move in a relationship (9)
11 someone who helps married couples to resolve problems (8, 10)
12 friends (informal) (5)
13 spend time talking casually (4, 3, 4, 2, 3)
14 ignore a problem (4, 1, 5, 3)
15 be unfaithful to (5, 2)
16 take action to get something started (4, 1, 4)
17 a sexual relationship usually involving someone who's married (6)
18 leave behind the old circumstances of one's life (4, 2, 2, 8, 3)

Down
1 in private (6, 6, 5)
9 Adjectives and nouns
Complete the table. Use your dictionary to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 admiring</td>
<td>admiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 afraid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 anxious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 astonished</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 committed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 considerate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 deceitful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 devoted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 disloyal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 faithful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 grateful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 indignant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 infatuated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 proud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 romantic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 suspicious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Nouns from adjectives + preposition
Complete the sentences with at, for, in, of, or to. Use each preposition twice.

1 I am full of admiration _______ the way in which she handled the negotiations.
2 They take great pride _______ their son’s academic achievements.
3 The Health Minister praised the nurses for their devotion _______ duty.
4 She has a strong, simple faith _______ God.
5 There was widespread public indignation _______ the way the hostages were treated.
6 He was arrested on suspicion _______ murder.
7 He should show more consideration _______ the feelings of others.
8 His commitment _______ the cause of human rights was total.
9 He expressed utter astonishment _______ the outcome of the election.
10 Arachnophobia is an extreme or irrational fear _______ spiders.

11 Verbs to describe different sounds
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use each verb once with its literal meaning, and once with a metaphorical meaning.

- buzz
- creak
- rattle
- roar
- rumble
- scratch
- slam
- squeak

Literal meaning
1 He _______ the door in rage as he left.
2 These new shoes make a _______ noise when I walk upstairs.
3 The lion stood up in its cage and _______, frightening all the children.
4 I could hear the thunder _______ in the distance.
5 The old stairs _______ as I walked up them.
6 A What’s that noise?
   B It’s just the cat _______ at the door.
7 The dog was held on a long chain that _______ when it moved around.
8 The bees were _______ around the flowers.

Metaphorical meaning
9 Lorries _______ along this road at an incredible speed. It’s very dangerous.
10 I couldn’t sleep because my head was _______ with thoughts of the day to come.
11 The play was _______ by all the critics in the press, apart from one, who thought the leading actor saved the show.
12 Without thinking, he _______ off a long list of things we needed to buy.
13 There’s been a huge increase in planning applications and the system is _______ under the strain.
14 I was very lucky to get a place on the course. Someone dropped out at the last minute, so I just _______ in.
15 The argument about the new pay structure _______ on for many months before the unions finally decided to take action.
16 I’ve been _______ my head trying to come up with a solution.
Phrasal verbs

12 Relationships

1. Write the phrasal verbs under the correct heading in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting a relationship</th>
<th>Finishing a relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ask sb out</td>
<td>break sth off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall for sb</td>
<td>get off with sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go off sb</td>
<td>get over sb / sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run after sb</td>
<td>pack sb in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pick sb up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>split up with sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walk out on sb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the conversations with the correct form of a phrasal verb from exercise 1.

1. A Did you hear that Samantha and Oliver have (1) **split up**?
   
   B No!
   
   A Yes. She (2) **abandoned** him last week.
   
   B Do you think there's a chance they'll get back together?
   
   A No way. Apparently Samantha’s (3) **ditched** the engagement and returned the ring.
   
   B Oh, dear. He's besotted with her. He'll take forever to (4) **get over** it.

2. C I saw you at the party last night, (5) **danced** that gorgeous-looking boy.
   
   D Yeah, but that's all we did – talk. I didn't (6) **fall** on him or anything.

3. E Are David and Judy still going out?
   
   F No. He's (7) **dumped** her (8) **unceremoniously**.
   
   E That didn’t last long.
   
   F No. He’s always (8) **dumped** girls and dumping them unceremoniously after a few weeks.

4. G I've noticed Sally's starting to flirt with James. I think she's (9) **fond of** him.
   
   H I don't know what she sees in him, frankly.
   
   G No. I quite liked him at first, but I've really (10) **fallen out with** him now.

ENDQUOTES

... on love

Match a phrase in A with a phrase in B to make quotations about love.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Passives

1 Reporting with passive verbs

Rewrite the following sentences using the verb in brackets.

1 Don McCullin is one of the greatest war photographers. (considered)
   
2 He suffered from recurring nightmares after working in Vietnam. (said)
   
3 The new president is a moderate. (said)
   
4 He was an active trade unionist when he was young. (known)
   
5 The rain will die out this afternoon. (expected)
   
6 The escaped prisoner is heading for Scotland. (reported)
   
7 She has an income of over £100,000. (supposed)
   
8 Three people have been killed in an avalanche. (believed)
   
9 They were skiing in the area when the avalanche started. (presumed)
   
10 The rival factions are heading for an agreement on the disputed territory. (thought)

2 Passive revision

Rewrite the two radio news stories, below and on p38, using passive constructions where appropriate.

1 People have hailed a teenage girl a hero after she jumped into a canal to save a child’s life. Kate Mills, three, fell into the canal while strapped into her pushchair. Several passers-by saw the incident from the tow-path, but it was the girl who leapt into the water and dragged the buggy to the surface. A passing fireman pulled Kate and the girl from the water and an ambulance took them to hospital. They discharged them both after a brief check-up. They have not yet identified the girl, who left the hospital without revealing her name, but locals believe she is from outside the area.

A teenage girl has been hailed a hero after ...
3 seem and appear

Grammar Reference 6.3 Student’s Book p153
Rewrite the sentences using seem and appear with different structures. In some you need to use a to infinitive, in the others a that clause.

1 It seems that he stole the money.
   He seems to have stolen the money.

2 They appear to be missing.
   It appears that they’re missing.

3 It appears that the outlook for tomorrow’s weather is good.

4 Tom appears to have been expelled from his school.

5 She seems to be enjoying life now that the trial is over.

6 It seemed that the ousted dictator had left the country.

7 The spokesman seemed to be avoiding the journalist’s questions.

8 It would appear that the gang have been arrested by the police.

9 It appears that their marriage has broken up.

10 The athlete would appear to have failed the drugs test.

A heroic cockatoo that someone killed last month as it tried to defend its owner may not have died in vain. People claim that ‘Bird’, who its owner named after the basketball player Larry Bird, may provide vital evidence in a murder trial. When someone fatally attacked Bird’s owner, Kevin Butler, at his home in Texas, the cockatoo fought back. Bird managed to wound the two assailants before they stabbed it to death with a fork. Now people hope that DNA they scrape from Bird’s claws will help convict the suspected killers.

‘He appears to have eaten some homework.’
Listening

4 Can it be true?
1 **T 6.1** Listen to the news stories and complete the headlines.

(1) ___________ ___________
   saves climber

Pilot (2) ____________ on cricket pitch at royal palace

‘Compensation Awards’ launched by (3) ____________

2 Match the words and definitions.

1 □ novice
2 □ blizzard
3 □ freak (adjective)
4 □ alert (verb)
5 □ glider
6 □ transpired
7 □ scalding
8 □ hubcap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount of compensation</th>
<th>Reason for compensation</th>
<th>Why was he/she partly to blame?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stella Liebeck</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carl Truman</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amber Carson</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 **T 6.1** Listen again to the news stories. Complete the tasks below.

**Story 1** Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.
1 □ Leonardo Diaz was an experienced mountain climber.
2 □ He tried to use his mobile phone when he got into difficulties.
3 □ At one point he thought he was going to die.
4 □ The phone company called to query the bill.
5 □ The phone company employees phoned him frequently to stop him falling asleep.

**Story 2** Answer the questions.
1 Why was the pilot flying his glider?

2 What made him try to land in a ‘nice-looking field’?

3 Why did the police make an appearance?

4 What was Her Majesty’s reaction to the episode?

**Story 3** Complete the chart.
Pronunciation

5 Reading the news

1 T 6.2 Read and listen again to the third radio news report. Note the main stress and links between words in connected speech. Then practise reading it aloud.

The number of compensation claims made by Americans following accidents has increased dramatically over the past few years. Now a newspaper has launched the ‘Stella Awards’, named after Stella Liebeck, who was awarded two point nine million dollars compensation after spilling a cup of scalding McDonald’s coffee on her lap. A contender for this year’s award is Carl Truman, who won seventy-four thousand dollars after his hand was run over by a neighbour’s car. At the time he was trying to steal the hubcaps from the wheels. Another favourite is Amber Carson, who received a hundred and thirteen thousand dollars from a Philadelphia restaurant after slipping on a spilt soft drink. The drink was only on the floor because Carson had thrown it over her boyfriend thirty seconds earlier.

2 T 6.3 Look at the following news report and mark the main stress and links between words. Read it aloud, then listen and check.

Two elderly Americans have travelled to Scotland to meet the descendants of the fishermen who pulled them out of the Atlantic over seventy years ago. Janet Lee Hutchinson, 77, and her sister, Kathryn, 78, were only six and eight when their parents’ plane came down off Greenland in 1932. In danger of freezing and without any food at all, they would have died had it not been for the crew of the Lord Talbot, who negotiated ice floes to reach them. ‘They gave us the chance to have the rest of our lives’, said Kathryn.

Vocabulary

6 Nouns formed with a verb and preposition

1 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>backlash</th>
<th>drawback</th>
<th>breakthrough</th>
<th>check-up</th>
<th>output</th>
<th>downpour</th>
<th>setback</th>
<th>upshot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 Teachers are anxiously awaiting the __________ of the pay negotiations.
2 My landlord takes care of the flat, but I’m responsible for the __________ of the garden.
3 Non-stick saucepans are a __________ from technological advances in space research.
4 The factory has increased __________ by 20 per cent over the past year.
5 The government will face a __________ from pensioners if they cut the state pension.
6 Manchester United’s defeat is a serious __________ to their chances of winning the cup.
7 The actor’s wife maintains that he has been to the doctor simply for a blood test and a __________.
8 He believes the main __________ to living in Tokyo is the high cost of living.
9 The press photographers were caught in a sudden __________ and got completely drenched.
10 This drug represents a significant __________ in the fight against AIDS.
11 Two students were caught selling drugs. The __________ of it all was that they were expelled from the school.
12 The new chief executive was brought in after a big management __________.

2 Match an adjective in A with the compound noun in B which it collocates with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>d</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Nouns with a special meaning in the plural
Complete the pairs of sentences with the nouns in the box. The same noun is used in each pair of sentences, once in its singular and once in its plural form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>damage</th>
<th>experience</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>ground</th>
<th>honour</th>
<th>length</th>
<th>pain</th>
<th>term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. It has been an [honour] to work with you.
   She has an [honours] degree in geography.

2. I have a terrible [scream] in my chest.
   I took great [screams] to make him welcome.

3. After the accident, she had to come to [notice] with the fact that she wouldn’t dance again.
   During his first [term] of office, the President implemented some major reforms.

4. We need a person with relevant [area] to fill the post.
   He wrote a book about his [areas] whilst crossing Africa on foot.

5. The vicar was a kind man, and did a lot of [work] during his life.
   There is a wide range of electrical [works] on sale in our village shop.

6. He was ashamed of his working class background, and went to great [effort] to conceal it.
   I can only swim one [effort] of the swimming pool before I get tired.

7. Don’t sit on the grass. The [ground] is still wet.
   I trust John. I have good [grounds] for believing his version of events.

8. The storm caused a lot of [damage].
   She was awarded £20,000 [damages] in the libel case.

Phrasal verbs
8 Phrasal verbs and nouns formed from them
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break out</th>
<th>crack down</th>
<th>get together</th>
<th>rip off</th>
<th>sell out</th>
<th>write off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Shop-keepers always try to [break out] tourists [rip] by overcharging them.

2. Tickets for the concert have [sell out]. It’s impossible to buy one now.

3. My sister and I are very close. Whenever we [get together] we have a good old chat and a laugh.

4. If Interpol had more resources, they could [break out] on drug smugglers.

5. Many people believe that western banks should [sell out] debts owed by poor countries that can’t afford to service them.

6. The protest march was going well, but suddenly a [break out] fierce fight [ripped] between rival factions and a lot of damage was done.

Now complete these sentences with the same phrasal verbs, this time making them into nouns. (All the nouns have the verb as the first element, except one.)

7. The football match was a [breakout] The capacity crowd enjoyed every minute.

8. Police are having a [breakout] on speeding motorists, and imposing heavy fines.

9. There has been a severe [breakout] of food poisoning at the local hospital.

10. We’re having a little [breakout] on Sunday to celebrate. Would you like to come?

11. You paid someone £800 to build that little wall! What a [breakout]!

12. After the accident, my car was a complete [breakout], and I had to get a new one.
## Idioms

### 9 Pairs of nouns, adverbs, and verbs

1. Match the pairs of nouns, adverbs, and verbs in A and B. (Look for rhymes, opposites, synonmys, and alliteration.) Then match each pair with the correct definition in C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pairs of nouns</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 havens</td>
<td>dealing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ins</td>
<td>parcel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 give</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 wheeling</td>
<td>outs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 touch</td>
<td>have-nots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 part</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pairs of adverbs</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 by</td>
<td>foremost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 as</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 first</td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 far</td>
<td>wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 loud</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 now</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pairs of verbs</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 hit</td>
<td>rave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 live</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 wait</td>
<td>miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 pick</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 rant</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 chop</td>
<td>choose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Choose the correct pairs.

1. It was hit and miss / touch and go whether he'd finish the work on time.

2. He can never make up his mind. He's always chopping and changing / picking and choosing.

3. By and large / First and foremost he did very well in his final exams, though his maths results were a bit disappointing.

4. I should never have trusted him, but you hit and miss / live and learn, don't you?

5. With a bit of give and take / wheeling and dealing I'm sure they can make the marriage work.

6. It's OK. I can hear you far and wide / loud and clear.

7. He had too much to drink and started ranting and raving / chopping and changing about politics.

8. Don't worry about returning my CDs by the weekend. Just give them back to me as and when / now and again.

9. Handling complaints and dealing with difficult customers are the ins and outs / part and parcel of my job.

10. He's got many talents, but first and foremost / by and large he's an actor.

---

**QUOTE**

"Reporters thrive on the world's misfortune. For this reason they often take an indecent pleasure in events that dismay the rest of humanity."

Russell Baker (Journalist)
Modal auxiliary verbs

1 Expressing probability

Complete the conversations with will, won’t, must, can’t, or should, and an appropriate infinitive (present or past, simple or continuous).

Laura He’s already half an hour late. He (4) _______ (be) here at eight and it’s nearly half past now. Oh, Mum, he (5) _______ (forget)!

Mum Don’t be silly, dear. He (6) _______ (forget). He (7) _______ (be) delayed.

Laura Then why hasn’t he called to let me know?

Mum He (8) _______ (have) a good reason, I’m sure. I know! He (9) _______ (drive) here right now, so he won’t be able to call you, will he? Not while he’s at the wheel. [doorbell rings] There. That (10) _______ (be) him now.

Laura Hi, Tom. You’re late!

Laura [phone rings] It’s OK, mum. I’ll answer it. It (1) _______ (be) Tom… 202558. Hello… No, my Dad isn’t in at the moment…. He (2) _______ (get) back around nine, I think… OK. Bye.

Mum Who was it?

Laura He didn’t leave his name. It (3) _______ (be) someone from Dad’s work because he mentioned his boss.

Mum Well, what time is Tom coming round anyway?

2

Mark My bank statement says I’m overdrawn. There (1) _______ (be) some mistake. I (2) _______ (get) through a whole month’s salary already!

Fiona We (3) _______ (spend) too much money on the house lately.

Mark But how come I’m overdrawn?

Fiona It (4) _______ (be) the DVD player we bought. It was over three hundred pounds.

Mark How much have you got in your account?

Fiona About five hundred pounds.

Mark Oh, well. That (5) _______ (get) us through to the end of the month if we’re careful.
2 Expressing possibility

Complete the sentences with an appropriate infinitive (present or past, simple or continuous).

I wonder why Alan didn’t buy me anything for my birthday. I suppose he might
(1) **have forgotten** (forget). Or he might
(2) **think**

that now I’m getting on, I don’t like to be reminded of my advancing years. On the other hand, he may (3) **not forget**!

He might (4) **give** me a present this evening when I see him. Oh no! He could (5) **plan** a surprise party like last year. What a disaster that was! I hope he isn’t doing it again!

We haven’t seen our cat since yesterday morning. I can’t help thinking that she might (6) **be run over**. Or a dog could (7) **frighten** her. She may (8) **hide** in someone’s garden shed. She might not (9) **get out**!

But then cats do wander off sometimes. She may (10) **be fine** and someone could (11) **feed** her now – in which case she may not (12) **be in a hurry to come home**.

I wonder why Heather has bought all these cakes and biscuits? I suppose there could
(13) **be** a special offer on at the supermarket. Or she might
(14) **have friends** round for tea this afternoon. Come to think of it, sometimes she does some shopping for old Dorothy next door, so they may not all (15) **be** for Heather.

She might (16) **buy** some for Dorothy.

3 Expressing obligation

Complete the sentences with *must*, *need*, or a form of *have to*. You will sometimes need to use question forms and negatives.

1 A **What time do we have to** leave for the airport?
   B **It’s only** a thirty-minute drive, so we (17) **do** go until 3.30.
   I (18) **do** my packing.
   I haven’t started yet!

2 How did you damage your bike? You (19) **learn to look after your things**. When I was your age, I (20) **clean my bike** every night.

3 There’s a new Indian restaurant that you (21) **go to**. It’s wonderful! You (22) **book** a table, though, because it’s popular already.

4 I’m sure she didn’t mean to upset you. You (23) **take everything so personally**.

5 I hate (24) **get up** on cold, winter mornings.

6 I hate (25) **tell you this**, but you’ve just got a parking ticket.

7 I don’t think a career in the army would suit me. I (26) **wear a uniform**, for a start.

8 You (27) **worry about me**. I can look after myself.

9 The doctor said I’ve got conjunctivitis. I (28) **put drops in my eye** twice a day.

10 What a wonderful meal that was! You (29) **gone to so much trouble**!

11 I was very concerned about how my daughter would find going to her new school, but I (30) **worried**, because she loved every minute.

12 You (31) **take out travel insurance**, but it’s a good idea, just to be on the safe side.
4 Set expressions with modals

1 Complete each group of expressions in A with one of these modal verbs: can, might, must, should, will. (Each group uses the same modal verb, sometimes in the negative form.) Then match them with the definitions in B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 □ You ________ be joking.</td>
<td>a This is something you shouldn’t miss seeing/doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 □ I ________ say, …</td>
<td>b The complete opposite is true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 □ It’s a ________</td>
<td>c I feel I should make this point strongly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 □ How ________ I know?</td>
<td>d I wouldn’t be surprised if …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 □ I ________ wonder if …</td>
<td>e That’s precisely what I would expect in this situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 □ I ________ think so too!</td>
<td>f Why do you expect me to know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 □ We ________ see.</td>
<td>g We can’t control what will happen in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 □ Whatever ________ be, ________ be.</td>
<td>h I’ll be proved right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 □ You ________ see.</td>
<td>i Let’s wait and find out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 □ You ________ be serious.</td>
<td>j Nothing can be done about it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 □ It ________ be helped.</td>
<td>k You’re absolutely right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 □ You ________ say that again.</td>
<td>l I find that impossible to believe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 □ You ________ as well.</td>
<td>m I’m not surprised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 □ I ________ have guessed.</td>
<td>n It would probably be better if you did (and it won’t do any harm).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 □ You ________ well ask.</td>
<td>o That’s a good question.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Choose the correct set expressions from exercise 1 to complete the conversations.

1 A Did you hear that I lost my job last week?
   B (1) You can’t be serious! / It can’t be helped.
   A Yeah. They were handing out redundancy notices on Christmas Eve. (2) I shouldn’t wonder / I might have guessed they’d do it just before a holiday. They always do that.
   B What are you going to do?
   A (3) You might well ask. / You can say that again. I’ll just have to find another job.
   B Well, at least you’re very experienced. You’ll find another job fairly easily, I’d have thought.
   A Well, (4) I must say; / I might have guessed, I don’t think there’s much chance of finding a job at this time of year.
   B Oh, I don’t know. Firms are always on the lookout for people like you. You’ll be OK, (5) you’ll see. / I must say.

2 C Seen any good films recently?
   D Yeah, I went to see Daylight Robbery last night. Have you seen it?
   C No, I haven’t.
   D Well, (6) you might as well. / it’s a must. It was absolutely brilliant. (7) I shouldn’t wonder / It’s a must if it picks up an Oscar or two.
   C I went to see Love in Paris, but it was rubbish!
   D Oh, (8) you can say that again! / I might have guessed. We walked out half way through.
   C (9) I must say, / You can say that again, I was tempted to, but I thought it might get better.
   D And did it?
   C (10) You must be joking! / You might well ask. It got worse.
5 A father's advice on marriage
1 Read the short introduction to a radio play. (It's a modern version of Jane Austen's novel, *Pride and Prejudice*.)

The heroine of the story is Lizzy Bennet, a young woman of 20. She's single, one of five sisters, and her mother is desperate for her to get married. Lizzy's obsequious cousin, William Collins, has asked Lizzy to marry him. She has rejected his offer, as she thinks he's pompous and boring. Mr Collins is now appealing to her mother ...

2 T 7.1 Listen to an excerpt from the radio play. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

1 [ ] Mr Collins remains keen to marry Lizzy.
2 [ ] Mr Bennet isn't enthusiastic about speaking to Lizzy.
3 [ ] Mr Bennet fully supports his wife.

3 Now read the original passage from the novel on p85. Find these phrases and sentences.

1 Depend on it ... that Lizzy shall be brought to reason.
2 [She] does not know her own interest
3 if liable to such defects of temper
4 we shall very soon settle it with her
5 we are all in an uproar
6 I have not the pleasure of understanding you
7 And what am I to do on the occasion?
8 She shall hear my opinion.
9 An unhappy alternative is now before you
10 you must be a stranger to one of your parents

4 T 7.1 Listen again to the excerpt from the radio play and write down the modern equivalents of the phrases and sentences in exercise 3.

1
2
3
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9
10

5 Look at the underlined phrases in the original passage on p85. Write modern English equivalents.

1
2
3
4
Pronunciation
6 Stress and intonation of modal verbs
1 **T7.2** The meaning of modal verbs can change according to the stress and intonation pattern of the sentence. Read and listen to the pairs of sentences. Underline the main stress. Then match each sentence with the follow-up sentence that shows the attitude of the speaker.

1b He **might** have told me what was going on.
   a He might have **told** me what was going on.
   a At least I could have done something about it.
   b But I was busy at the time so I don’t remember.

2 Where can he have got to?
   a He was here just a moment ago.
   b His train was on time and it’s a five-minute walk from the station.

3 I **could** hardly walk home.
   a It’s at least ten miles.
   b My legs were so stiff after the football match.

4 You **could** close the door.
   a Then I wouldn’t have to sit in this cold draught.
   b Then the light won’t keep her awake.

5 Do you have to work all evening?
   a Or are you just working from six till eight?
   b I was hoping we could go out for a drink.

Vocabulary
7 Revision: word puzzle
   Complete the puzzle. The words are all from Unit 7 of the Student’s Book.

Items 4, 10, and 12 are from the quotations on p63
Item 9 is from part 1 of *Letter to a newborn son* on p65
Items 3, 5, and 6 are from part 2 of *Letter to a newborn son* on p138
Items 1, 2, 7, 8, and 11 are from part 3 of *Letter to a newborn son* on p65
Item 13 is from *You are old, Father William* on p69

1 place in a hospital where women give birth (8, 4)
2 unable to stop taking (a drug) (8)
3 cruel treatment of a person (5)
4 hold onto tightly (6)
5 let out a long breath that expresses sadness, tiredness, or relief (4)
6 suddenly change direction (4)
7 rather formal word meaning to cry (4)
8 violent and angry (6)
9 article of clothing which a baby wears around its bottom (5)
10 say that the opposite of what somebody else has said is true (10)
11 unable to travel because of heavy snow (9)
12 very surprised (9)
13 an oily cream that you rub onto the skin to heal injuries (8)
8 Compound adjectives
Complete the compound adjectives in the sentences with the prepositions in the box. Use each preposition twice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>back</th>
<th>down</th>
<th>out</th>
<th>over</th>
<th>under</th>
<th>up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. We ate at a very **down**-market restaurant last night. Not surprisingly, the food was pretty awful.
2. She’s a very **spoken** critic of the government’s economic policies.
3. The army used **whelming** force to crush the rebellion.
4. The company faces an **hill** struggle to avoid further losses.
5. We’ve just received a **dated** pay award, so this month’s salary cheque is bigger than usual.
6. Could you provide me with some **ground** information on the project?
7. He’s behaving like an **grown** schoolboy, giggling and fooling about.
8. He accused me of stealing his wallet. It was a **right** lie!
9. The **ground** resistance caused the occupying army some serious problems.
10. She gave a very **beat** assessment of the company’s finances, predicting higher growth and profits in the year to come.
11. The **going** president declared that he intended to spend more time with his family.
12. He behaved dishonestly and employed really **hand** tactics to force his colleague to resign.

Prepositions

9 Prepositions in questions
Complete the answers with a preposition. Then make the questions.

1. A He was addicted **to** heroin and crack.
   Q Which drugs **was he addicted to**?

2. A She doesn’t feel at ease **with** her brother-in-law.
   Q Who **__________**?

3. A The dove is a symbol **of** peace.
   Q What **__________**?

4. A He dreamt **of** becoming a musician one day.
   Q What **__________**?

5. A He’s in charge **of** the sales department.
   Q Which **__________**?

6. A He’s in need **of** a good rest.
   Q What **__________**?

7. A She had a good relationship **with** her neighbour.
   Q Who **__________**?

8. A They invested their money **in** government bonds.
   Q What **__________**?

9. A He took advantage **of** his parents.
   Q Who **__________**?

10. A He’s famous **for** his paintings of sunflowers.
    Q Which **__________**?

ENDQUOTES

These common or famous expressions have been made humorous by reversing the order of the key words. Can you write the original expressions?

1. Better never than late.
   (George Bernard Shaw – playwright)
   **Late never than better**

2. Work is the curse of the drinking classes.
   (Oscar Wilde – playwright)
   **Classes drinking the curse of work**

3. Time’s fun when you’re having flies.
   (Kermit the Frog – muppet)
   **Flies having when fun’s time**
Real and unreal tense usage

Forming the correct tense

Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in brackets, to express either fact or non-fact. Where there is no verb in brackets, use an auxiliary verb.

A I wish we (1) **didn’t have to** (not have to) go to your brother’s exhibition. But I suppose we (2) **do**, don’t we?

B Yes, we promised we (3) **would**. He (4) **was** (be) very upset if we (5) **didn’t** (like)

(7) **refused** (turn down) the invitation, but I had to accept.

A I feel so out of place at these events. At his last exhibition nobody (8) **would** talk to me. If only I (9) **could** (understand) more about modern art! And it’s so difficult talking to his friends. They all act as though they (10) **were** (be) great artists but I wonder if they (11) **ever** (ever sell) any work.

B Well, just be more careful this time. If only you (12) **would** (not sit down) on that sculpture at his last exhibition. It was so embarrassing!

A Well, it didn’t look as if it (13) **was** (be) part of the exhibition. It just looked like a bench. How (14) **was** (be) I to know it was a work of art?

B And I wish you (15) **would** (not admire) that pile of bricks in the corner. That **wasn’t** part of the exhibition.

A I’d seen something very similar at the Tate Modern. Look, suppose you (16) **called** (call) him and (17) **told** (say) I was ill.

B He (18) **didn’t believe** me. I’d rather we just (19) **went** (go). Look, don’t worry. It (20) **wasn’t** (not last) long. Just look as though you (21) **enjoyed** (enjoy) yourself.

A I (22) **wasn’t** (not be)!

B Come on. It’s time we (23) **went** (go). We said we (24) **were** (be) there by seven. We’ve got a long drive ahead of us.

A Yes, and a long evening.
2. **If only... / I wish... for non-fact**

   Complete the sentences.

   1. You didn’t listen to my advice.
      I wish **you’ld listened to my advice.**

   2. We don’t like modern art.
      If only ____________________________

   3. I’m not enjoying this book.
      I wish ____________________________

   4. She couldn’t find her wallet.
      If only ____________________________

   5. I’ve been made redundant.
      If only ____________________________

   6. I smoked too much when I was young.
      I wish ____________________________

   7. He won’t apologize for his rudeness.
      If only ____________________________

   8. She’d left before I arrived.
      She wishes ____________________________

   9. I didn’t notice the ‘Low Bridge’ sign.
      If only ____________________________

3. **Would or had?**

   Decide if the ‘’ contractions in the sentences are short forms of would or had. Then decide if the examples of would express past habit, future in the past, or a conditional.

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

   2. He’d often stare out of the window when he should have been working.

   3. He looked as if he’d run a marathon.

   4. I’d love to have met Mahatma Gandhi.

   5. If only you’d told me!

   6. I bet you’d come if it was free.

   7. They’d spend hours playing outside before they were old enough to have homework.

   8. I knew he’d end up being famous.

4. **Mixed conditionals**

   Rewrite the sentences using a combination of conditional types 2 and 3.

   1. Anne and John are having a row because she lost his tennis racket.
      **They wouldn’t be having a row if she hadn’t lost his tennis racket.**

   2. Jane is a very reliable journalist. That is why she was promoted to desk editor.

   3. I’m afraid of travelling by air, so I had to go to Italy by train.

   4. Justin’s broke because he spent all his money on a painting.

   5. She doesn’t know anything about first aid, so she couldn’t help him.

   6. I didn’t look after my teeth, so I’ve got false ones now.

   7. I couldn’t send the document last night. What a pity I haven’t got a fax machine!

   8. You’re so gullible! You believed all the lies he told you?

   ‘You’d think if he’d been that successful he would have had his nose fixed.’
5 The pictures in my house

Listen to Martyn talking about two pictures in his house, an abstract painting (A), and an engraving (B).

1 Which one is he talking about when he:
   1 □ names the artist
   2 □ says where he bought it
   3 □ describes the artist
   4 □ gives the age of the artist

2 Listen again. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.
   1 □ Martyn and his partner buy pictures even when they can't really afford them.
   2 □ Walter Fusi uses other materials than paint.
   3 □ The background of the painting is orange.
   4 □ Walter Fusi uses lava on the painting Martyn describes.
   5 □ Martyn saw the German artist's work in an exhibition in Trieste.
   6 □ The engraving suggests the approach of death.

3 Complete the expressions that Martyn uses to describe the pictures.
   (The missing word or phrase is defined in italics.) You can look at the
   tapescript on p85 to check.

   1 … a house which is _______________ paintings and drawings ...
      (full of)
   2 … if we see a picture that immediately _______________, ...
      (appeals to our personal taste and values)
   3 I think that _______________ one a year. (can be calculated as)
   4 … it's actually made of, erm, a _______________ black sand … (shiny)
   5 … there's something very, very strong and _______________
      about these paintings, … (deeply thoughtful)
   6 … there's a very, very strong sense of structure in the
      _______________, … (arrangement of ideas)
   7 … I _______________ it with Julia's father … (make a connection
      in my mind)
   8 … it's a picture that _______________ mortality, … (brings
to mind)
   9 … in a sense the _______________ of life (worth and uncertainty)
**Pronunciation**

6 Conditional sentences

1. **Rewrite the sentences using a conditional. Listen and check.**
   - She didn't invite me so I didn't go.
   - If she'd invited me, I'd have gone.
   - I'm not going because it's raining.
   - He insulted me so I left.
   - You didn't eat and you're hungry now.
   - I don't like plants, so I didn't buy one.
   - The weather hasn't improved, so we can't go out.
   - I wasn't free, so I didn't help.
   - He was angry because she hadn't phoned.
   - I rang the police because I was terrified.
   - She wasn't offered the job so she's upset.
   - She didn't contact you because there weren't any problems.
   - I wasn't on time so he left without me.

2. **Listen again and repeat the sentences, paying special attention to the pronunciation of the auxiliary verbs.**
   - If she’d invited me, I’d have gone.

**Vocabulary**

7 Revision: metaphors and idioms

Replace the phrase in italics in each sentence with a metaphor or idiom from the box.

| a | be in floods of tears | g | point the finger at |
| b | be the root of | h | go round in circles |
| c | have a few hiccups | i | pull your socks up |
| d | scar you for life | j | break someone's heart |
| e | come to you in a flash | k | be overshadowed by |
| f | reach a crossroads in life | l | not have the foggiest idea |

1. □ A lot of people **put the blame on** television as the main cause of violent behaviour in children.
2. □ We might **have a few small problems** when the computer system is first installed, but it will soon be running smoothly.
3. □ Being bullied at school can **cause you permanent psychological damage**.
4. □ Soon you’ll **have to make a decision that will affect the rest of your life**.

5. □ ‘How can money be the fundamental cause of all evil? It's wonderful stuff!’
6. □ I don't want to discuss this any more. We could **make no progress at all for hours**.
7. □ How can you **not know at all** when her birthday is? You've been her best friend for years!
8. □ It can really **cause someone severe emotional pain** when a lover decides to end the relationship.
9. □ You can spend ages trying to solve the last clue in the crossword, and then it will **suddenly occur to you**.
10. □ She will often **cry a lot** for no apparent reason.
11. □ The Formula 1 driver, Ralf Schumacher, must find it difficult to **appear inferior in comparison** to his older, more successful brother, Michael.
12. □ If you don't **make a big effort to improve** soon, you’ll get kicked out of art college.
8 Metaphors and idioms to do with the body

1. Complete the metaphors and idioms in A with the name of one of the parts of the body indicated in the picture. Then match them to the definitions in B.

2. Complete the sentences with the metaphors and idioms in exercise 1. Use the words in the correct form.

A
1. [ ] keep an   on someone
2. [ ] pull someone’s   
3. [ ] a pain in the   
4. [ ] put one’s   in it
5. [ ] get something off one’s   
6. [ ] play it by   
7. [ ] put a brave   on it
8. [ ] put one’s   on it
9. [ ] be on the tip of one’s   
10. [ ] give someone the cold   

B
a. confess something (usually unpleasant)
b. deliberately ignore or be unfriendly to someone
c. look after someone or something while someone else isn’t there
d. improvise according to the situation
e. tease someone
f. show courage by minimizing a problem
g. an irritating person, or something one doesn’t like doing
h. something you can almost, but not quite, remember
i. do or say something tactless or embarrassing
j. precisely identify something, especially a problem

1. A To talk to her you wouldn’t think she’s just lost her job.
   B I know. She’s obviously upset but she’s   .

2. Can you   the kids while I pop out for a while?

3. She’s   at the moment. I must have said something to offend her.

4. It’s difficult to prepare for the meeting as I don’t know how they’ll react to our suggestions. We’ll just have to   .

5. Don’t take him seriously. He’s just   .

6. You really   when you asked about his girlfriend. Didn’t you know they’d just split up?

7. If you feel so strongly you should go and talk to her and   .

8. Dave’s a real   . He keeps on asking for lifts. I wish he’d use the bus.

9. There’s something strange about him, but I can’t quite   .

10. I couldn’t remember his name when I met him, but it was   .

Unit 8 • Altered images 53
Synonyms

9 break and verbs with a similar meaning

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.

break burst crack crush
shatter snap splinter

Literal meaning

1 To make wine, you first ______ the grapes.
2 If you stretch a rubber band too much, it ______.
3 This plate is ______. Why don't you throw it away?
4 My children's toys don't last. They ______ very easily.
5 If you dropped a vase from a great height, it would ______.
6 In winter, water pipes can ______ if they get frozen.
7 You shouldn't give chicken bones to a dog because they ______ into small pieces.

Metaphorical meaning

8 After a year fighting in the trenches, his nerve finally ______ and he had to be sent home.
9 The little boy ______ into tears when he couldn't find his mother.
10 His time of 9.06 seconds just ______ the world record.
11 The injury ______ his dreams of becoming a professional footballer.
12 The army was sent in to ______ the rebellion.
13 After managing to stay calm for a long time, his temper finally ______.
14 A ______ group is a group of people who break away from a large organization to form their own group. (Use the verb as an adjective).

Phrasal verbs

10 Phrasal verbs and their Latin-based synonyms

Many phrasal verbs have a synonym of Latin origin. The phrasal verb tends to be more informal, and the verb of Latin origin tends to be more formal and literary.

1 Match a phrasal verb in A with a verb of Latin origin in B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government forces have put down</td>
<td>a compense for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a revolt by a group of soldiers.</td>
<td>b tolerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Business has been bad recently, but</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>things are picking up now.</td>
<td>c deceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Don't be taken in by adverts that</td>
<td>d exclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promise miracle cures.</td>
<td>e pretend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 She says she's got stomach-ache but</td>
<td>f improve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she's just putting it on to avoid school.</td>
<td>g establish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 The service was poor but the wonderful food more than made up for it.</td>
<td>h suppress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 The government is setting up an inquiry into prison conditions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Police have ruled out murder, but are holding two men for questioning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 The teachers won't put up with bad language in the playground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Underline the more appropriate verb, depending on whether the sentences are formal or informal.

1 He's a great mate of mine. He's the kind of bloke who'll stand by / support you when times get tough.
2 At his trial the defendant was charged with assaulting / beating up a policeman.
3 Looking after six kids all day has worn me out! / exhausted me!
4 The government is proposing to abolish / do away with inheritance tax.
5 A team of architects was employed to do up / restore the palace to its original splendour.
6 You don't have to let him talk to you like that! Stick up for yourself! / Defend yourself!
7 The Japanese armed forces gave in / surrendered on 14 August 1945, bringing World War II to a close.
8 Mum, my teacher told me off / reprimanded me this morning for being late.

ENDQUOTE

*The moment you cheat for the sake of beauty, you know you're an artist.*

David Hockney (Artist)
Verb patterns

1 Using the correct form
1 Rewrite the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

**deny /dɪ'naɪ/ verb (de-nies, deny-ing, de-nied, de-nied) 1 to say that sth is not true: [VN] to deny a claim / a charge / an accusation  
The spokesman refused either to confirm or deny the reports.  
There's no denying (the fact) that quicker action could have saved them.  
[V-ing] He denies attempting to murder his wife.  
[V (that)] She denied (that) there had been any cover-up.  
[VN that] It can't be denied that we need to devote more resources to this problem.

1 He said he hadn't tried to overthrow the government. (deny)  
He denied trying to overthrow the government.

2 She never gets into arguments with her boss. (avoid)

3 He doesn't smoke any more. He stopped in 1998. (give up)

4 Did you arrive on time despite the traffic? (manage)

5 The minister said he had made a mistake. (admit)

6 'Go on. I'm sure you'll get the job if you apply for it.' (encourage)  
She encouraged him to apply for the job.

7 'Why don't we go out for a meal?' (suggest)  
He suggested we go out for a meal.

8 Dave wishes he hadn't lost his temper. (regret)

9 'I'm sorry I didn't phone.' (apologize)  
I apologized for not calling.

10 Dad wouldn't let Kate go to the music festival. (refuse)

11 'OK, I'll lend you £100.' (agree)  
She agreed to lend her £100.

12 'I'll do better, I swear!' (promise)  
He promised to do better.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Sometimes you need a passive form.

1 I want **to be kept** (keep) informed of any developments.

2 Our teacher expects us **to use** (use) a dictionary.

3 I hate **to keep** (keep) waiting.

4 She's thinking of **to emigrate** (emigrate).

5 Nobody likes **to insult** (insult).

6 She succeeded in **to convince** (convince) him that she was right.

7 He was threatening **to call** (call) the police.

8 He begged **to allow** (allow) to come with us.

9 I didn't dare **to swim** (swim) out to the island.

10 He was made **to feel** (feel) very small by his boss.

11 Are you accusing me of **to lie** (lie) to you?

12 I remember **to tell** (tell off) for speaking with my mouth full when I was a child.
2 Correcting mistakes
Find ten mistakes in the verb patterns in the report and correct them.

An eyewitness account of the fall of the Berlin Wall
Ralf Schmidt, 17, reports from West Berlin on 9 November 1989.

The day began like any other. I'd started to get ready for school when I turned on the radio. The announcer said that the Wall was down. I couldn't help to wonder if I was dreaming, it was so unbelievable. I thought I'd better hurry to school to see what was happening.
In the school playground, everyone seemed to be very happy and excited. Then the head teacher came out.
He said he wanted that we join in the celebrations and so would let us to have the whole day off school.

My friends and I decided to go immediately to Checkpoint Charlie, the main crossing point from East to West Berlin. We were keen welcoming the people arriving from the East. When we arrived, everything was in chaos. We saw young people, old people, friends, and strangers laughing and hugging each other. The first cars from East Berlin started arriving and people were clapping, cheering, and throwing flowers.
At first the border guards attempted controlling the flow of cars but soon gave up trying because there were so many, and instead joined in dancing. After a while they didn't prevent people to climb the Wall either. Soon the people at the top were helping others to clamber up – me and my friends among them – and we all carried on to dance. Someone lent us a hammer and suggested us to knock chunks of concrete off the wall. I remember to wave to the East German guards in their watchtowers and they waved back. Only yesterday they would have been ordered shoot us! What a day. I shall never forget it.

3 Verbs + -ing or to with a change of meaning
Complete the sentences with either the infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I used to think (think) that life ended at 30.
I'm not used to thinking (think) so hard this early in the morning.

2 Jane was never a very reliable friend. If I were you, I'd try forget (forget) her.
If your clothes don't seem very white after you've washed them, try soak (soak) them in a little bleach.

3 Please stop make (make) such a terrible noise!
After half an hour, we stopped make (make) a cup of tea.

4 I remember see (see) her in another French film and she was really good in that.
Did you remember call (call) Tim and tell him that we can't come on Saturday?

5 I started read (read) classical literature at the age of six.
Oh, look! It's starting rain (rain).

6 He went on write (write) his essay, even though the noise started to get louder.
The lecture began very badly, but the professor went on make (make) some interesting points.

7 I couldn't help them find (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.
Harry looked so funny that I couldn't help laugh (laugh).

8 Buying your own house means take (take) responsibility for all the repairs.
I'm sure she means make (make) some big changes in this department.

9 Do you like cook (cook)?
When we have a dinner party, I like cook (cook) something really exotic that nobody's ever had before.

10 I regret inform (inform) you that you've all failed the exam.
She regrets buy (buy) those shares.
They've halved in value over the past two years.
4 Verbs of the senses

Complete the sentences with either the infinitive (without to) or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I heard my neighbours ____________ (turn) off their television and ___________ (go) to bed.
2 I woke up at two in the morning. I could hear my neighbours ___________ (have) an argument.
3 When I looked through the window, I saw her ____________ (read) a book.
4 When she saw me ____________ (come), she waved.
5 She could feel her heart ____________ (pound) as she neared the end of the race.

Listening

5 Henry VIII

1 Read the text about the famous English king, Henry the Eighth, ignoring the gaps at this stage.

King Henry VIII

Henry was born in 1491 and reigned from 1509 until his death in 1547.

Henry's wives

Henry had six wives:
1 (a) ____________ . Their marriage lasted 24 years but produced only one child, Mary. Desperate for a male heir, Henry sought permission from the Pope to divorce Catherine and remarry. The Pope refused and so Henry broke with the Catholic church in Rome and (1) ____________ her nonetheless.
2 Anne Boleyn. Their three-year marriage produced a daughter who would later become Queen Elizabeth I. Henry accused Anne of infidelity and she was (2) ____________ .
3 (b) ____________ . She died giving birth to a son, Edward, who would succeed Henry.
4 Anne of Cleves. Their marriage was short-lived and they (3) ____________ within six months.
5 Catherine Howard. She was thirty years younger than Henry and a cousin of Anne Boleyn. She shared the same fate: Henry believed her unfaithful and had her beheaded.
6 (c) ____________. She (4) ____________ Henry.

Henry's character & lifestyle

He led an (5) ____________ lifestyle and enjoyed entertaining. He loved food and music and was said to have composed the song Greensleeves.

The (6) ____________ of the Monasteries

In 1536 Henry was short of money and so ordered the closure of all 200 monasteries in England. The buildings were (7) ____________ and their land and property were confiscated.
Pronunciation

6 Jokes based on homophones and homonyms

Many English jokes depend on a ‘play on words’ which is the result of a homophone or homonym.

‘What colour would you paint the sun and the wind?’
‘The sun rose and the wind blue.’

*rose* is a homonym (a colour and the past tense of *rise*); and /blu:/ is a homophone (*blue* and *blew*).°

1 a **T 9.3** Find two spellings for this homophone.
   /biːn/ ____________ and ____________
   b Now listen to the joke. In which order do you hear the two words that are pronounced /biːn/?

2 a **T 9.4** Find two spellings for this homophone.
   /wɔːn/ ____________ and ____________
   b Now listen to the joke. Which of the two spellings do you hear?

Vocabulary

7 Revision: verbs and nouns

1 Complete the chart. (Use your dictionary to help you.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 assassinate</td>
<td>assassination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 attack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ____________</td>
<td>conquest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 demolish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ____________</td>
<td>deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 destroy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ________</td>
<td>invasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 sink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ____________</td>
<td>storming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 revolt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 ____________</td>
<td>threat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 wound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with verbs (sometimes passive) and nouns from the chart in exercise 1.

1 The ____________ of American battleships in Pearl Harbour in 1941 brought America into the Second World War.

2 The ____________ of the Bastille by an angry mob in Paris in July 1789 marked the beginning of the French ____________.

3 The town ____________ completely ____________ in the bombing raid. Hardly any buildings were left standing.

4 Nelson was shot during the Battle of Trafalgar and died from the ____________ a few hours later.

5 The group of soldiers ____________ the enemy positions but failed to capture them.

6 The Romans ____________ Britain in AD 43 but didn't manage to conquer the whole of the country.

7 Terrorism poses a serious ____________ to many western countries.

8 A lot of people seem to know where they were when President Kennedy ____________ in 1963.

9 The troops were ordered to ____________ in key positions around the city.

10 In 1545 the warship *Mary Rose* ____________ in the Solent, drowning most of her crew.
8 Historical periods

1. Complete the descriptions of the historical periods with the words in the box.

- characterized collapse conquered decline deposed establishment flowering

**THE ROMAN EMPIRE**
The period during which Rome (1) _________ and ruled much of Europe and the Middle East. It lasted approximately from 260 BC, when Rome gained control of Italy, until AD 476 when the last Emperor was (2) _________.

**THE DARK AGES**
The long period of instability and economic and cultural (3) _________ in Europe following the (4) _________ of the Roman Empire in the fifth century.

**THE MIDDLE AGES**
The period from about AD 700 until about AD 1500, which saw Christianity spread throughout Europe and the (5) _________ of the feudal system.

**THE RENAISSANCE**
This period began in Italy around 1300 and lasted for about 300 years. It was (6) _________ by an interest in Ancient Greece and Rome, and a (7) _________ of art, literature, and architecture.

2. Now complete the descriptions of these later historical periods.

- advent corruption crisis decades era movement Pact rivalry

**THE REFORMATION**
A movement for reform of the Roman Catholic church. It started in Germany in 1517 when Martin Luther launched a protest against the (8) _________ and greed of the Papacy, and resulted in the establishment of Protestant Churches in the following (9) _________.

**THE ENLIGHTENMENT**
An intellectual (10) _________ in the eighteenth century that emphasized reason, individualism, and religious tolerance, and heralded an (11) _________ of great scientific and philosophical investigation.

**THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**
The period during which industry developed rapidly. It started in England in the mid-eighteenth century, with the (12) _________ of steam power and the growth of factories.

**THE GREAT DEPRESSION**
The world economic (13) _________ that began in 1929 with the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange ('The Wall Street Crash') and lasted for four years.

**THE COLD WAR**
The period of intense military and political (14) _________ between NATO and the Warsaw (15) _________, which lasted from 1946 until the fall of communism in the Soviet Union in 1990.
### Prepositions

#### 9 Prepositions in passive sentences

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accuse sb</td>
<td>against sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charge sb</td>
<td>of lying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congratulate sb</td>
<td>at sb angrily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deal</td>
<td>in a scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force sb</td>
<td>on winning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>involve sb</td>
<td>for a meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold sth</td>
<td>about a danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shout</td>
<td>to an ordeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subject sb</td>
<td>with an issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warn sb</td>
<td>into resigning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the sentences with one of the verb + preposition combinations from exercise 1. Make the verb passive.

1. Her father had a terrible temper. As a child she remembered always ________

2. My boss is rude to everyone, so I’m afraid it’s something he can’t ________

3. The matter will ________ by our Customer Service department.

4. Your quarrel is none of my business and not something I want ________

5. The meal is free but all drinks will ________

6. Retirement is something you should choose voluntarily, not ________

7. Achieving a first-class degree is certainly something she should ________

8. A fireman is constantly ________ danger in the course of his work.

9. Don’t complain now about being in debt. You ________ it many times.

10. Don’t worry about being critical during meetings – it won’t ________ you.

### Idioms

#### 10 Comparisons with as ... as

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- sheet
- bone
- clear
- feather
- flat
- gold
- hard
- old boots
- regular
- safe

1. Are you feeling OK? You’ve gone as white as a ________.

2. Stop worrying about the ladder! It may look very old, but it’s as ________ as houses.

3. I had my waterproofs on when I got caught in the downpour, so I’m as dry as a ________.

4. Joe’s as ________ as nails – he never seems to feel any pain.

5. It’s great cycling in Holland because the countryside’s as ________ as a pancake.

6. I’ve enjoyed looking after your kids. They’ve been as good as ________.

7. This steak’s as tough as ________ . I can hardly cut it.

8. I back up all my work twice a day, as ________ as clockwork.

9. Could you explain that to me again? I’m afraid it’s as ________ as mud at the moment.

10. It’s OK, I can carry this on my own. It’s as light as a ________.

#### 11 Comparisons with like

Choose the correct way to complete the idioms.

1. My new motorbike goes like a chimney / the wind.

2. Mary drinks like a fish / log. She ought to cut down.

3. Jo and Kay fight like the wind / cat and dog. I wish they’d be nicer to each other.

4. That jacket fits you like a leaf / glove. I’d buy it if I were you.

5. He was absolutely terrified. He was shaking like a leaf / fish.

6. Cook extra food if Bob’s coming to dinner. He eats like a chimney / horse.

7. James forgot my birthday again. He’s got a memory like a sieve / horse.

8. Ray’s house stinks. He smokes like a log / chimney.

9. I’m not at all tired. Last night I slept like a log / glove.

10. I think he should leave his wife. She treats him like dirt / cat and dog.

---

**Endquote**

“The past is really almost as much a work of the imagination as the future.”

Jessamyn West (Poet and author)
Intensifying adverbs

1 Intensifying adverbs and adjectives
Underline the fifteen examples of intensifying adverbs in the text. Eight of them are wrong. Replace the incorrect adverbs with appropriate ones.

The man who made ballooning history

In 2002 Steve Fossett became the first man to fly a balloon solo non-stop around the world. The millionaire adventurer had made six previous attempts on the record, but had been very unfortunate. In 1998 he had an utterly lucky escape when his balloon plunged 8,700 metres into the sea. 'It was rather terrifying and I was deeply disappointed' said Fossett afterwards.

This time, after leaving the Australian town of Northam on June 19th, the 58-year-old American covered more than 19,000 miles in thirteen days, a very amazing achievement. He travelled incredibly fast, sometimes at speeds of up to 200 mph.

In extremely low temperatures, Fossett spent two weeks in The Spirit of Freedom, a completely small capsule attached to a 42-metre-high silver balloon. Fossett experienced some absolutely frightening moments, especially over the Andes, where it was extremely difficult to keep the balloon stable.

'Steve has conquered the last quite significant aviation challenge in the world,' said Sir Richard Branson, who himself had tried unsuccessfully to win the record. 'To have flown 20,000 miles over the ocean, at the mercy of the weather, alone in a cold, unpressurized cabin powered by the wind is entirely astonishing.'

Fossett was utterly exhausted after the flight, but speaking by satellite phone shortly after landing in Australia, he said, 'It is a simply wonderful time for me. Finally after six flights I have succeeded and it is a quite satisfying experience.'
2 Intensifying adverbs and verbs
1 Complete the letter of complaint (A) to a television company with the adverbs in the box. Use each adverb once.

entirely freely seriously sincerely strongly thoroughly

2 Complete the reply (B) with the adverbs in the box.

deeply entirely fully greatly really sincerely

---

A

43 St Helen’s Road, Edinburgh EH52 7JN

15th July 200–

Head of Scheduling
LTC Television Centre
London

Dear Sir or Madam,

I feel I must write to you on a matter about which I feel very strongly. I (1) ________ believe that there is far too much sport of all kinds shown on LTC television today.

I (2) ________ disapprove of the wall-to-wall coverage, particularly of football, golf, and cricket on all your channels. It really is unacceptable when I turn on the TV on a weekday evening and find football on two of your three channels. I (3) ________ admit that sport plays a major role in our society, but this really is unacceptable. Sundays are already (4) ________ taken up by sport. I also find it absolutely ridiculous that scheduled programmes are cancelled because of Wimbledon or some other tennis tournament.

I (5) ________ hope that you will listen to those of us who are not sports fanatics and provide some entertainment for us too.

Yours faithfully
Kirsty McKenzie (Mrs)

PS I (6) ________ enjoyed your production of ‘Hamlet’ last week. More of that sort of thing, please!!

---

B

LTC Television · LONDON

Mrs Kirsty McKenzie
43 St Helen’s Road
Edinburgh EH52 7JN

Dear Mrs McKenzie,

Thank you for writing to us about sport on LTC Television. We (7) ________ appreciate viewers taking the time to send us feedback on programming. However, I am afraid that I don’t (8) ________ agree that sport dominates our television schedules. I (9) ________ understand that during big sporting events such as Wimbledon or the World Cup the amount of coverage can be quite annoying for non-sports lovers. While we (10) ________ regret alienating any of our audience, we do have a duty as a public broadcaster to ensure that the millions of sports fans around the country are able to watch these events live on television. I (11) ________ believe that we achieve a balance overall.

May I add that I (12) ________ liked the Hamlet production, too? I have passed on your comments to the producer.

Yours sincerely

Ray Davies

Ray Davies · Head of Scheduling
Adverbs

3 The position of adverbs

The position of an adverb can change the meaning of a sentence. Naturally she posed for the camera. (Of course she did.)
She posed for the camera naturally. (in a natural way)

Rewrite the sentences twice, putting the adverb in brackets in two different positions. Each sentence should reflect the meaning of the words in italics.

1. George likes snooker. (even)
   a. Even **George** likes snooker. (George, too)
   b. **George** even **likes** snooker. (surprisingly)

2. I can't answer that question. (frankly)
   a. I can't answer that question **(to tell you the truth)**
   b. **(in a frank way)**

3. He realized that she wasn't well. (obviously)
   a. He realized that she wasn't well **(of course he did)**
   b. **(of course she wasn't)**

4. He discussed the design with her. (very sensibly)
   a. He discussed the design with her **(it was wise)**
   b. **(in a sensible way)**

5. I don't think she can answer your questions. (honestly)
   a. I don't think she can answer your questions **(I'm telling the truth)**
   b. **(in an honest way)**

6. I saw him yesterday at the gym. (only)
   a. I saw him yesterday at the gym **(and nowhere else)**
   b. **(not long ago)**

7. He told her what he thought of her. (actually)
   a. He told her what he thought of her **(though it seems surprising)**
   b. **(his real thoughts)**

8. She agreed to speak to him. (kindly)
   a. She agreed to speak to him **(in a kind way)**
   b. **(it was kind of her)**

9. I'm sure he's clever. (quite)
   a. I'm sure he's clever **(of course he is)**
   b. **(reasonably clever)**

10. They knew he was able to cook. (well)
    a. They knew he was able to cook **(it was clear they knew)**
    b. **(skilfully)**
Listening

Sports – love them or loathe them?
1. Listen to Paul talking about golf and snooker as televised sports. Choose the correct answers.

Golf

1. Paul thinks that golf should be played more quickly / lacks drama and excitement.
2. He says that the TV cameramen have trouble filming the ball in motion / zoom in on the moving ball in the distance.
3. He doesn’t understand why the spectators applaud when the ball is hit / keep walking and stopping.
4. He can’t see the point of / The only interesting bit is watching them putting the ball into the hole.

Snooker

5. He has always enjoyed watching snooker on TV / used to dislike snooker but now likes it.
6. He believes that snooker players are incredibly skilful / all sports require physical agility and a sensitive touch.
7. When Paul first tried snooker, he concentrated on getting the ball into the pocket / he planned what his next shot was going to be.
8. He thinks snooker is more difficult than chess / similar to chess.

2. Look at the tapescript on p86. Replace the words in italics with the exact words Paul uses.

1. There’s one sport that (fails to interest me at all)
2. … we watch them waiting and (worrying intensely)
3. … this is the bit I always find (absolutely absurd)
4. … this is what I can’t (understand)
5. … this is a great (reason to be happy)
6. … I would start watching snooker on TV and (lose interest)
7. … snooker has this amazing combination of the (ability to move quickly and easily)
8. … I remember what (I finally realized)
9. … that seems quite (a difficult task)
10. … it seems to me something (similar to)

Vocabulary

5. Revision: words to do with the body

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clap</th>
<th>frisk</th>
<th>hug</th>
<th>munch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nudge</td>
<td>pinch</td>
<td>rub</td>
<td>scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shove</td>
<td>squeeze</td>
<td>spit</td>
<td>wink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. As I went through the security check at the airport a guard __________ me, but he didn’t find anything.
2. My cat __________ my hand. She’s got sharp claws and she drew blood!
3. Why are you __________ at me? Is there some joke or is there something wrong with your eye?
4. The audience __________ wildly at the end of the performance.
5. As she sat down next to me she accidentally __________ my elbow and made me spill my drink.
6. He __________ every last bit of toothpaste out of the tube.
7. The old lady ignored the queue and jumped onto the bus, __________ everyone aside.
8. He kissed his daughter goodbye and __________ her tightly.
9. It’s not acceptable to __________ in the street, even if you do need to clear your throat.
10. When David Beckham walked into the office I had to __________ myself to make sure I wasn’t dreaming!
11. She sat at the bar sipping her beer and __________ crisps.
12. ‘Ouch!’ he said, and __________ his arm where the ball had hit him.
6 Verbs of movement

1 Label each picture with a verb of movement from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>crawl</th>
<th>creep</th>
<th>hop</th>
<th>limp</th>
<th>march</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sprint</td>
<td>stroll</td>
<td>sway</td>
<td>tiptoe</td>
<td>stumble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 creep

2 These verbs can also be used in a metaphorical sense. Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

- stroll sway limp

1 After the fire the cruise ship managed to _______ back to port.

- creeping tiptoeing crawling

2 Stop _______ around the subject and just get to the point, will you?

- marching tiptoeing crawling

3 I can't stand the way she's always _______ to our boss. She's trying to get early promotion, I think.

- stumbled marched strolled

4 The police _______ upon a huge weapons hoard during a routine inspection of the building.

- marched paced hopped

5 Marianne _______ into my office yesterday and demanded a pay rise.

- stroll hop crawl

6 I'm driving into town myself so _______ in and I'll give you a lift.

- stumbled swayed limped

7 I wasn't sure who to vote for, but I was _______ by one candidate's promise to improve local services.

- crept limped strolled

8 A feeling of tiredness and boredom _______ over me.
7 Extreme adjectives

Complete the chart with one weak and two extreme adjectives for each limit adjective.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amusing</td>
<td>apprehensive</td>
<td>chilly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>crucial</td>
<td>delighted</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ecstatic</td>
<td>enormous</td>
<td>exhausted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famished</td>
<td>fed up</td>
<td>freezing</td>
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<tr>
<td>furious</td>
<td>gigantic</td>
<td>gorgeous</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>grief-stricken</td>
<td>hilarious</td>
<td>hysterical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inexpressible</td>
<td>irritated</td>
<td>livid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peckish</td>
<td>perishing</td>
<td>petrified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>shattered</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeable</td>
<td>sleepy</td>
<td>starving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stunning</td>
<td>terrified</td>
<td>vital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weak</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Extreme 1</th>
<th>Extreme 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peckish</td>
<td>hungry</td>
<td>starving</td>
<td>famished</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>angry</td>
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<td>important</td>
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<td>happy</td>
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<td>beautiful</td>
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<td>cold</td>
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<td></td>
<td>funny</td>
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<td></td>
<td>frightened</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tired</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Pronunciation

8 Making the most of extreme adjectives

1 T 10.2 Mark the stress on these extreme adjectives. Then listen and check.
   crucial gigantic ecstatic perishing

2 T 10.3 Read, listen to and repeat the example.
   Notice how the stressed syllable in the extreme adjective is longer than the other syllables.
   ‘Was the film funny?’
   ‘Yes, it was hilarious!’
   Remember, these are extreme adjectives, and you can make the most of them by pronouncing them in this way!

3 T 10.4 Listen to the questions and reply using an extreme adjective from exercise 7.
   Then repeat the model answers.

   1 ‘Were you angry?’
   2 ‘Are you happy?’
   3 ‘Is it a big house?’
   4 ‘Is it an important document?’
   5 ‘Are you cold?’
   6 ‘Do you think she’s pretty?’
   7 ‘Are you tired?’
   8 ‘Was James a bit sad?’
   9 ‘Were you frightened?’
Phrasal verbs

9 Particles and meanings

Certain particles can convey a particular meaning. For example, off can have the sense of departing (set off, take off, wander off, run off).

1 Each group of phrasal verbs below has one of these meanings: ending, reducing, improving, solving. Write the correct meaning for each group. Which verb in each group doesn't belong?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheer up</td>
<td>cut off</td>
<td>sort out</td>
<td>turn sth down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look up</td>
<td>log off</td>
<td>wear out</td>
<td>slow down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brush up</td>
<td>break off</td>
<td>find out</td>
<td>get down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break up</td>
<td>set off</td>
<td>work out</td>
<td>cool down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do up</td>
<td>call off</td>
<td>figure sth out</td>
<td>cut down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from exercise 1.

1 I'm going to evening classes to ____________ my English.
2 ____________ the music, will you - it's far too loud!
3 I got a shock when I sat down and ____________ how much money I owed my parents.
4 We bought a house last year but it was in a terrible state and it's taking ages to ____________ .
5 When I'd finished working on my PC I closed the website window and ____________ .
6 If the soup's too hot, let it ____________ for a while before you drink it.
7 She smokes 30 a day. She really should ____________ a bit.
8 Unfortunately he had to ____________ the meeting as he had to go away unexpectedly.
9 Could you ring Kate and ____________ what time she's arriving tomorrow?
10 I rang Harry on my mobile, but the reception was really poor and we were ____________ in the middle of our conversation.
11 Bob's found a job at last so we've begun to pay off our debts. Things are definitely ____________ .
12 When Fidel Castro established close ties with the Soviet Union in 1960, the USA ____________ diplomatic relations with Cuba.
13 We need to ____________ this problem as soon as possible.
14 I just can't ____________ why she left her husband. They seemed so happy together.
15 ____________ ! It isn't the end of the world.
Relative clauses

1 Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 Decide if the sentences are more likely to be filled with defining (D) or non-defining (ND) relative clauses, or whether both (B) are possible (with a change in meaning).

1 B The computer has malfunctioned.

2 ND My teenage children are coming with us on a trip to Italy.

3 B I'd like you to meet someone.

4 B Computers have revolutionized communications.

5 B I can remember a time.

6 B My younger brother gave me a wig for Christmas.

7 B The people had to take the train home.

8 B Would you like to watch the video?

9 B I don't like travel brochures.

10 B The island is Madagascar.

2 Complete the sentences in exercise 1 with the relative clauses in the box, inserting a relative pronoun and commas where necessary.

a … car was stolen …

b … I made on my last holiday …

c … has a bizarre sense of humour …

d … they use to calculate weather patterns …

e … foreign travel was exclusively for the wealthy …

f … have become much more powerful in the last 15 years …

g … don't even know who Michelangelo was …

h … often make extravagant claims about holiday resorts …

i … I'd most like to visit …

j … I've been meaning to introduce you to for ages …
2 Correcting mistakes
In the following sentences, there are some mistakes in the relative clauses. Find them and correct them.

1. The island of Malta that is situated south of Sicily and which used to be a British colony gained its independence in 1964.
2. A man to whom I was talking to recently told me a joke, which was very funny, but that I’ve unfortunately forgotten.
3. The Inuit who we used to call ‘Eskimos’ are an ancient people.
4. Pete the guy who’s car I borrowed last week is visiting his mum that’s ill.
5. You need a passport for the countries to where you’re travelling.

3 Spoken versus written style
Read the transcript of part of a telephone call in which a woman is complaining about a holiday.

Write her letter of complaint, using more formal English. The letter should contain the same information and incorporate relative clauses where appropriate. The beginning has been done for you.

"Good morning. My husband and I have just had a holiday and ... Yes, that’s right, your agency organized it, and I feel I must complain about it. ... Well, when we arrived at the airport the tour guide ... yes, she was supposed to take us to the hotel, but she wasn’t there. We had to take a taxi. ... Yes, that’s right. And it cost a lot of money. Now, in the brochure - you sent us a brochure two months ago - it said our hotel was ‘a stone’s throw from a golden beach fringed by coconut palms’. This wasn’t true. ... Can I finish, please? In fact it was three miles from the coast. And the ‘beach’ - we went there on our first day - the beach wasn’t sandy at all, but rocky and muddy. ... Yes. And as if that wasn’t bad enough, to get to the beach you had to cross a motorway! ... yes a motorway! And it was full of speeding traffic! And then the hotel. It was dirty and old, and you said it had ‘all modern conveniences’. When we came to see you, you told us about the wonderful food ... yes, you promised it would be of an internationally high standard. Well, dinner was the same every night and they didn’t serve it until 10, and everyone was wanting to go to bed then. I think your company owes us an apology and a refund. ... Well, its motto is ‘We aim to please’ ... How much? Five hundred pounds would be an acceptable amount. That’s half the cost of the holiday."

Yours faithfully,
Joanna Smith
Participles

4 Forming the correct participle
Rewrite the sentences using a present or past participle.

1. She put on her coat, then went out.
   **Having put on her coat, she went out.**

2. If you view the cliffs from this angle, they look very tall.

3. He got run over as he crossed the road.

4. I walked down the road and I hummed to myself at the same time.

5. If the weather permits, we can go on a tour of the island tomorrow.

6. She’d eaten earlier so she wasn’t hungry.

7. I live near the sea so I get plenty of opportunities to go swimming.

8. When I’d visited Zanzibar I flew on to the Seychelles.

9. David has been rejected by his peers and lacks confidence, so he would certainly benefit from a change of school.

10. She spilt wine on her dress and completely ruined it.

5 Signs and labels
Complete the signs and labels with a verb from the box, either as a present or a past participle.

- apply
- borrow
- deliver
- leave
- park
- pay
- require
- swim
- take
- travel

1. VISITORS
   CARS HERE DO SO AT THEIR OWN RISK

2. three times a day, this medicine will relieve cold symptoms instantly

3. BICYCLES _______ IN FRONT OF THE FIRE EXIT WILL BE REMOVED

4. Books
   from the library must be returned within three weeks

5. Patients _______ an urgent appointment should ring 793862
6 Participle clauses introduced by while, when, after, by, on, and since
Rewrite the sentences, using a word from the box and a participle clause with -ing.

after by on since when while

1 He finished work and went home.  
After finishing work, he went home.

2 He ate his supper and read a book at the same time.

3 He invested wisely so he made a lot of money.

4 I came to live in the country a few years ago. I now realize how much I hated living in town.

5 He graduated from university and went off to work in Australia.

6 When you go abroad, it is advisable to take out travel insurance.

7 I came across a wonderful book. I was browsing in our local bookshop.

8 I worked hard and I managed to pass all my exams.

9 When you open a tin, be careful not to cut yourself.

10 When we heard the weather forecast, we decided not to go camping in the mountains.
Listening

7 Simon Winchester: how I became a journalist

1 T11.1 Listen to Simon Winchester, a BBC foreign correspondent, talking about how he began his career. Put these events in the correct order.

☐ read a book called Coronation Everest
☐ met James Morris in Wales
☐ received a letter from James Morris
[ ] read Geology at Oxford University
☐ resigned from his job in Africa
☐ worked on an oil rig in the North Sea
☐ went to Uganda to work as a geologist
☐ flew back to Britain
☐ wrote to James Morris
☐ found a job as a journalist in Newcastle upon Tyne

3 Match a verb in A with a noun in B to make collocations. Look at the tapescript on p87 to check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a long story short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>a degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>c your resignation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>d the best of friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>e commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>f house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>g a rival</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pronunciation

8 Word stress

T11.2 Write the words in the correct column, according to their stress. Then listen, check, and repeat.

| agriculture | independence |
| autonomous  | inhabitant   |
| colony      | isolated     |
| community   | magnificent  |
| depression  | population   |
| desolate    | seasonal     |
| dialect     | situated     |
| economic    | supermarket  |
| economy     | temperate    |
| eruption    | unemployment |
| exotic      | volcanic     |

1 •••
2 •••
3 ••• agriculture
4 •••
5 •••
12th AUGUST

Today was extremely hot and humid. This morning I left the hotel at ten and ventured into downtown, crowded, noisy Kyoto. I headed for Shisen-do, a temple that a friend of mine said I shouldn’t miss. Although I was wearing light, cotton, cool clothing I was already sweating after twenty minutes. So when I reached the temple and walked in I was struck by the peaceful, dark interior. Shisen-do is a beautiful, wooden, old temple built with great simplicity and grace, surrounded by tall, ancient maple trees and overlooking a deep, large pond with moss-covered rocks. There is always the sound of running water in Japanese temples and to the left of the pond was a fountain with a bamboo, black, long tube which tipped backwards when it was full of water, making a soft knocking sound on the stone beneath. While I was sitting cross-legged on the tatami mat, looking out at the garden, I got into conversation with a young interesting man wearing a cotton blue robe. He told me he came there to meditate every day. I could see why. When I left, I experienced an incredible sense of calm and well-being, and as I sat having a cold, long drink in a lovely little café not far away, I realized that I hadn’t felt like that in a very long time.

10 Geographical features

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Bay  Canyon  cliffs
Delta  Estuary  peak
peninsula  Plains  Reef

1  We took the ferry from Calais in northern France and soon we could see the white _________ of Dover in the distance.
2  Last year we went diving off the Great Barrier _________ in Australia.
3  Niagara Falls is the highest _________ in North America.
4  We watched the sun set over the Pacific as we drove crossed the Golden Gate Bridge over San Francisco _________.
5  The Grand _________ in Colorado is over one and a half kilometres deep.
6  Everest is the highest _________ in the Himalayas.
7  Spain and Portugal are a _________.
8  The Thames _________ flows into the North Sea.
9  Although it is surrounded by desert, the Nile _________ is very intensely cultivated.
10  Wheat is the principal crop grown on the Great _________ in the USA.
Synonyms

11 Shine and words with a similar meaning

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. Use each word once with its literal meaning and once with a metaphorical meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dazzle</th>
<th>glow</th>
<th>flare</th>
<th>flash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flicker</td>
<td>shine</td>
<td>sparkle</td>
<td>twinkle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Literal meaning**

1. Across the harbour, the lights **twinkled** in the distance.
2. If car drivers don’t dip their headlights at night, they can __________ you, and you can’t see anything.
3. I love the way the dying embers of a fire __________ in the dark.
4. If sailors are in difficulty, they can fire __________ into the air to attract attention.
5. There was a sudden __________ of lightning.
6. I like to polish my shoes for a long time to get a really good __________ on them.
7. She stood by the sea and watched the sunlight __________ on the water.
8. A candle will __________ in a breeze, casting shadows round a room.

**Metaphorical meaning**

9. The book got a __________ review in the newspaper, so I went out and bought it.
10. He’s poor at creative thinking, but he really __________ at anything that requires manual dexterity.
11. People say that just before death, the whole of your life __________ in front of you in a split second.
12. He prepared a gourmet meal, totally unassisted, in the __________ of an eye.
13. Violence has __________ up again in Kroana, where the situation is bordering on civil war.
14. As soon as I saw her come on stage, I was __________ both by her beauty and performance.
15. When our eyes met, a slight __________ of recognition crossed his face, but he made no other sign that he remembered me.
16. The party was all right, but it lacked __________. There was nothing very exciting or lively about it.

Prepositions

12 Prepositions in set phrases

1. Complete each list of phrases with in, on, at, or by.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>full speed</td>
<td>duty</td>
<td>tears</td>
<td>the look of things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regular intervals</td>
<td>show</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone’s disposal</td>
<td>a knife edge</td>
<td>advance</td>
<td>chance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the sentences with the set phrases from exercise 1.

1. All the hotel facilities are __________ during your stay.
2. I hadn’t planned to see her — we just met __________.
3. They have a lot __________: they both love walking, swimming, and gardening.
4. Travelling __________, the bullet train can do 270 km/h.
5. The policewoman wasn’t __________ at the time, so she wasn’t in uniform.
6. The economy is __________ at the moment and we could easily go into a recession.
7. What’s upset Jane? She was __________ when I saw her just now.
8. As you’re new to the job I’ll come __________ to see how you’re getting on.
9. __________ Linda isn’t coming to work today. It’s already half past ten.
10. Payment must be __________, and goods will not be delivered until the account has been settled.
11. I’ve typed this letter of rejection so many times now I know the whole thing __________.
12. All the latest computers will be __________ at the exhibition.

**ENDQUOTE**

‘Travel makes a wise man better, and a fool worse.’

Thomas Fuller (Clergyman and historian)
Making time

The beginning of calendars

(1) All the same/ Even though we are not certain of the details of time-keeping in prehistoric eras, we do have evidence of some early attempts to measure time owing to/ since the discovery by archaeologists of ancient artefacts. For example, 20,000 years ago Ice-Age hunters in Europe scratched lines on sticks or bowls, possibly (3) so that/ because of they could count the days between the phases of the moon. And 5,000 years ago Sumerians (in present-day Iraq) had already divided time (4) as long as/ in such a way that a year had 30-day months and a day 12 hours. (5) In spite of/ Having long had a calendar based on the moon’s cycles, the Egyptians then realized that Sirius, the ‘Dog Star’, rose next to the sun every 365 days. (6) As a result, / All the same, in 4236 BC they devised a 365-day calendar.

Early clocks

(7) As soon as/ Unless people found a need to know the time of day, great civilizations in the Middle East and North Africa began making clocks. It seems that the Sumerian culture was the first to do so, (8) although/ in spite of it died out before it could pass on its knowledge.

(9) Because of/ So that the many obelisks found near the Nile, archaeologists believe the Egyptians were the next to develop rudimentary clocks. The obelisks formed a kind of sun-dial – but only (10) as long as/ so that the sun shone! (11) Consequently/ Even though the Egyptians invented water clocks (12) so as not to/ in order to be dependent on the sun’s rays.

The Greeks invented a ‘night clock’ around 325 BC. This was a bowl-shaped container that slowly filled up with water coming in at a constant rate. Markings on the inside of the bowl determined the hours so that (13) because of / no matter how dark it was, they could ‘feel’ the time with their fingers.
2 Using contrast linkers

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

I only got about four hours' sleep last night, even though I went to bed early.
I went to bed early last night. All the same, I only got about four hours' sleep.

Linking in one sentence
Although
Despite
Even though
Much as
Whereas

Linking over two sentences
All the same,
Even so,
However,
Nevertheless,
On the other hand,

Rewrite the sentences using the linking words in brackets.

1. Despite not being very well off, he gives generously to charities. (even so)
   He's not very well-off. Even so, he gives generously to charities.

2. I admire her, though I find her difficult to get on with. (much as)

3. He left school without any qualifications. However, he's now one of the richest people in the world. (despite)

4. I don't believe in miracles. Nevertheless, his recovery seems to defy medical explanation. (although)

5. My grandfather can describe in great detail events that took place fifty years ago, although he often can't remember what he had for breakfast. (however)

6. A foot of snow fell overnight, and yet the trains were still running. (nevertheless)

7. There were four key players missing from the team. They managed to draw the match, though. (all the same)

8. Although the painting will definitely increase in value, you might consider selling it now if you need the money. (on the other hand)

9. Kate was offered a place at university immediately. Martin, on the other hand, was rejected and is planning to go abroad. (whereas)

10. His watch cost a fortune but it's very inaccurate. (even though)
3 Correcting mistakes

14 I'd rather you to do it yourself. (Unit 8)

15 I regretted to shout at him as he was really upset. (Unit 9)

16 I'm not used to write with my left hand. It's really difficult. (Unit 9)

17 I sincerely agree with you. (Unit 10)

18 What a greatly delicious meal! (Unit 10)

19 He passed his driving test which surprised me. (Unit 11)

20 Budapest that has a population of two million lies on the river Danube. (Unit 11)

21 Climbing the hill, the view was fantastic. (Unit 11)
Listening

4 Estate agents' euphemisms

1 T 12.1 Listen to an estate agent describing the features of a house to a couple who are interested in buying it. Number the features in the order that they are described by the estate agent.

☐ Price
☐ Location
☐ Condition of house
☐ Kitchen
☐ Dining room
☐ Living room
☐ Front garden
☐ Back garden
☐ Parking

2 T 12.1 Read the true defects of the house that the couple are interested in buying. Listen again and complete the euphemistic expressions that the estate agent uses to underplay each defect.

1 Churchill Road is in a busy, noisy area.
Churchill Road is in a lively, popular area of town.

2 The local shops are a 30-minute walk away.
... the local shops

3 There are only two buses a day into town.
... there's

4 The house needs extensive redecoration.
It's
A lick

5 The roof needs replacing.
... the roof

6 The kitchen units are old.
A little
moderizing!

7 The kitchen is small.
... it's

8 The dining room is dark.
It

9 The back garden is overgrown.
... the garden is

10 The house is expensive.
Not

Pronunciation

5 Sentence stress

T 12.2 In the following conversations, underline the words where the main stress is in B's replies. Then listen, check, and repeat.

1 A It was a nice film, wasn't it?
   B You didn't really like it, did you?
   I thought it was awful.

2 A Thank you for the meal.
   B You didn't really like it, did you?
   You didn't eat much.

3 A What did you think of the film?
   B I liked the scenery, but the acting was poor.

4 A Who did you tell about the party?
   B I told Peter.

5 A I lost all my money playing cards.
   B I told you!

6 A Who told Alice that I've been sacked?
   B I told her.

7 A Just think! If you get this job, we'll be able to afford a new car!
   B If I get the job.

8 A I've invited Robbie Williams round for a drink.
   B Not the Robbie Williams!

9 A Did you pay the gas bill?
   B I thought you'd paid it!

10 A Are you going to pay the bill, or shall I?
   B It doesn't matter who pays it as long as one of us does.

11 A This is yours, and you must keep it for ever.
   B I wouldn't give it to anyone.

12 A It was very kind of you to give Liam that antique vase.
   B I didn't give it to him. He bought it from me.
6 Pairs of synonyms

Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

**ancient**  **antique**

1. I inherited a beautiful ____________ wardrobe from my grandmother.
2. While we were in Guatemala we visited the ruins of an ____________ Mayan city.

**current**  **up-to-date**

3. In the past he’s always gone out with English girls but his ____________ girlfriend is from the States.
4. Please visit our website for the most ____________ information on our products.

**biased**  **bigoted**

5. The book gives a very ____________ account of the rebellion, failing to mention any incidents that show the rebels in a bad light.
6. Nothing you say will make her change her opinions. I’ve never met such a ____________ person!

**impartial**  **open-minded**

7. During the summing-up, the judge remained strictly ____________, favouring neither the plaintiff nor the defendant.
8. Mike’s parents aren’t very ____________ about his bohemian lifestyle. They want him to find a secure job and settle down.

**immaculate**  **impeccable**

9. He’s renowned for his generosity, good humour and ____________ manners.
10. At the Oscar ceremonies she looked ____________ in her Versace outfit.

**faulty**  **flawed**

11. We need to rethink our business strategy. Our current marketing plan is clearly ____________.
12. The TV wouldn’t come on as there was a ____________ connection in the plug.

---

13. The government has announced new measures to combat ____________ crime such as vandalism and graffiti.
14. Matters which appear ____________ can turn out to have far-reaching consequences.

**urgent**  **vital**

15. The general sent an ____________ message to headquarters requesting immediate reinforcements.
16. In a democracy the media plays a ____________ role in calling politicians to account.

---

7 Revision: word puzzle

Use the clues to complete the puzzle. All the words are in the text, A sideways look at time, on p111 of the Student’s Book.

**Across**

1. the noun from modern (9)
2. not consistently good and trustworthy (10)
3. never-ending (11)
4. existing only as an idea, without physical existence (8)
5. not correct or exact (10)
6. the opposite of rural (5)
7. a chart showing the days and months of a year (8)
8. facts or events, especially in nature (9)
9. the ability to accept delay (8)
10. the habit of being on time (11)
11. using a lot of energy; too busy (8)

**Down**

1. something you need to take to establish the size, length, or amount of something (11)
2. _ (9)
3. _ (8)
4. _ (8)
5. _ (9)
6. _ (8)
7. _ (8)
8. _ (9)
9. _ (8)
10. _ (8)
11. _ (8)
Phrasal verbs

8 Connections between literal and metaphorical meanings

Phrasal verbs can have both a literal and a non-literal meaning. Sometimes these can be quite closely related, and if you understand the literal meaning, you can picture the metaphorical meaning.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box. Use each verb once with its literal meaning and once with a metaphorical meaning.

| catch up with | cover up | fall back |
| pick up | pin down | see through |
| sort out | stand up for |

Literal meaning

1. My CD collection was in a terrible mess, so one afternoon I __________ it __________ alphabetically.

2. As he was getting up, he banged his head, and __________ __________ onto the bed with a loud groan.

3. She had walked ahead of the others, so she stood and waited for them to __________ __________ her.

4. The whole theatre audience __________ __________ the Queen’s arrival.

5. Don’t just drop the paper on the floor! __________ __________ and put it in the bin!

6. The house was going to be empty for a long time, so they __________ __________ all the furniture with dustsheets.

7. The police dog jumped on the escaping prisoner and __________ him __________ so he couldn’t move.

8. The train window was so filthy you couldn’t __________ __________ it.

Metaphorical meaning

9. I didn’t learn much Chinese while I was in China, but I __________ __________ a few useful, everyday phrases.

10. She was in terrible debt by the time she left university but was able to __________ __________ on her parents for financial support.

11. The plumber has been saying for weeks that he’ll come and fix my washing machine, so yesterday I __________ him __________ to a definite date.

12. Don’t let the authorities daunt you. __________ __________ your rights!

13. You and I have a problem of communication, but I’m sure we can __________ __________ it __________.

14. President Nixon tried to __________ __________ his involvement in the Watergate affair, but the truth came out in the end.

15. She soon learnt to __________ __________ his smooth exterior to the real person underneath.

16. Michael missed a whole term of school due to illness but it didn’t take him long to __________ __________ his classmates.
Idioms

9 Idioms with the word time

1 Match an idiom in A with a definition in B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 for the time being</td>
<td>a it should have happened long ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 in the nick of time</td>
<td>b for the present time, until later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to bide one's time</td>
<td>c old-fashioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 many a time</td>
<td>d to wait for a good opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 at the best of times</td>
<td>e even when circumstances are most favourable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 time will tell</td>
<td>f nothing to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 behind the times</td>
<td>g we'll know in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 time to kill</td>
<td>h because of sentimental memories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 about time too</td>
<td>i before somebody was present in a particular environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 live on borrowed time</td>
<td>j frequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 for old time's sake</td>
<td>k at the last possible moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 before somebody's time</td>
<td>l live or survive longer than expected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Choose the most appropriate idiom.

1 He's really behind the times / biding his time. He refuses to use the computers at work.

2 A Do you know Paris well?
   B Yes, very well. I've been there many a time / behind the times.

3 We arrived at the best of times / in the nick of time, just as the performance was starting.

4 A Joe has finally got round to mowing the lawn.
   B About time too! / In the nick of time!

5 I'm just biding my time / living on borrowed time, but I am going to confront her about it soon.

6 A Do you remember Daniel King? He used to work in sales.
   B No, he was behind the times / before my time.

7 A Do you think Andrew will change his ways?
   B I don't know. Time will tell / About time too.

8 I met Ann for the first time in twenty years so we went for a drink for old times' sake / at the best of times.

9 We've got time to kill / many a time before the train's due. Shall we go for a coffee?

10 A Shall I put the car in the garage?
    B No, leave it out for the time being / on borrowed time. I might need it later.
I've been living in Britain for five years now and I work for a large company and there aren't many foreigners working here so I'm surrounded by British people all day, er, most of my friends and almost all of my colleagues are British. And I think they accepted me from the word go, er, especially because I came here for the job, and I was considered good enough to be given this job and they accepted me as er somebody who does their job well, er, so integration was never really a problem. Er, what I found problematic in the beginning was er especially the paperwork, er, er, side of things, erm like opening a bank account or er renting a flat to live in. Erm, all the rules and regulations are set up to cater for people who have lived in Britain all their lives, who are British, and I simply cannot produce the documents they want or, er, don't have the history, er banking history for example. Erm, so these kind of things were always a problem, but er, nobody treated me differently because I was a foreigner, and I think in Britain where, especially in the South East, er people are used to er foreigners, to dealing with foreigners, er and I don't think they er reacted differently to me, differently er to any British people. Erm, I have settled down now in Britain and I'm here for a, [pause] for the long term really. Erm, and I think I've, I've been accepted by friends, by colleagues, by the world around me, er, and I think I, I enjoy living here, erm, I don't think I'm living here as a foreigner, although I am still faithful to my roots and I go back to visit my family er quite often, as often as I can, and I still don't consider myself British and I don't think I ever will, but I don't think that's the point. I don't consider myself British because er I was er twenty-seven when I first moved here, so I had all that history behind me, all my upbringing behind me, the cultural background, er my school years, er, my friendships, er, my becoming an, an adult. These all happened er back home and not here in Britain, er, when I talk to British people sometimes they forget that I'm, I'm not from around here and they make

references to TV series from the Seventies or to famous people who were only famous in Britain for a short while, and I have no idea who they are talking about, erm, it, and in Britain I noticed that er general knowledge includes quite a lot of er knowledge of, of, of these things, these celebrities, TV programmes, cultural things that I simply have no memory of because I grew up with a different cultural background. Erm, so these small things that make everyday life a bit more meaningful, these, these were all different for me, er, before five years ago. And although I'm catching up fast, I, I don't think I will ever become fully British.

I... was, I grew up in America, I lived there till I was in my early twenties, when I married and moved to Italy. Erm, I lived in Italy for twenty-two years and I've lived in Great Britain for the last twelve years. I... they're all very, very different. I must say that the difference probably between the British and the Italians is the greatest difference, er, Italians are very verbal about their emotions, they, they have a, always have a friendly banter, sometimes friendly arguments, but there's never maliciousness. Erm, I find the, the British are quite reserved, in fact they're very reserved, but they're also quite repressed, and I think that because of this side of them they erm, they tend to have a lot of anger, and I think this comes out very much in the yob society, in erm the brawls, in the football violence, and it's, I find it different because it's very hard to speak to erm a, a Brit and say exactly what you think, because they will very often react badly. I do think it's quite funny because the British society seems to be divided into little sections and you have very, very eccentric people who tend to, I think, rebel against this very, very, reserved side of the British er, personality.

In Italy erm, there's ver... there isn't a lot of violence, erm, and the people are very, very, very friendly, and they will argue about so many things, even the football match that happened yesterday, but it's always with a friendly attitude and, erm, I think that the Americans are probably somewhere in between the British and the Italians, because

the Americans are very individualistic and they do speak their mind and they do say what they think and they're quite belligerent about their opinions.

When I first arrived in, in Great Britain I found it very, very difficult to feel comfortable after having lived so many years in Italy. I found that because I am very outspoken, I say what I think that people's reaction was quite negative. And I've slowly lear... slowly, as one does, learned to adapt to that by saying li... less, but I still by nature, after so many years of my life being spent in a country where it was regarded as erm something worth being, erm, one who spoke their mind, I find it really quite a difficult to erm even, even now after having lived here for eleven or twelve years, very difficult to, to not say what I think. But I'm learning, but I, it's not what I would call the ideal situation and I do feel that, er, probably one of these days I will go back to Italy because I do feel that I'm much happier there, because I feel freer, erm, freer to express myself, freer to be myself. I think it's very difficult to adapt to a country which is as traditional as Great Britain is. Saying that, I mean, Britain has what I consider to be the best humour in the world. It's far better than American humour, it's far better than Italian humour and it's far better er well than any humour that I know. Italian humour is very slapstick, American humour can be quite vulgar, and British humour is just very, very caustic and very clever. But erm, you know, that's a small, that's a small minority of the general population.

One book that I've really enjoyed recently was, um, by Nick Hornby, um, and it's called How to be good. And it's about, um, a kind of typical, typical, prosperous, upper-middle-class London family -- the husband is a journalist and the wife is a doctor -- and they have two nice, youngish children, um, and their life appears to be fine, but um, the husband, over the twenty years of his marriage, has become a very sort of bitter, cynical, unhappy man, um, and his wife kind
of wishes he was happier, she, she wishes that they were happier in their marriage. He, he never seems to have a good word to say about anybody, he's always very critical about everything, um, and she would like this to change, she would like them to be kind of happy - not carefree, necessarily - but just happier than they are. Um, and one day he, he, he suffers from a bad back and he goes off to see a, a kind of a faith healer - which is very very unlike him, I mean he would normally dismiss faith healers as complete nonsense - but he goes to see a faith healer, and the faith healer completely cures his bad back, in in an hour. Um, this thing that he's suffered from for years is is cured, um, and the faith healer also starts to have a kind of, an influence on his character, on his personality and he very quickly changes from being an extremely cynical, unhappy, but quite funny, man, um, to being an extremely caring, socially-aware, but very funny man. Um, and his wife obviously notices this change and he starts to introduce all these plans to the household to try to make the world a better place, he becomes obsessed with making the world happier and making people happier, um and he does things like, he forces his children to play with the most unpopular children in their class, because he thinks that they ought to play with unpopular children, because it will make the world a happier place and he brings homeless people back home and gives them dinner and promises to give them dinner every Sunday, for example, and obviously, his family's reaction is, is, is, one more or less of horror, um ... and, you know, his children don't really like having to play with the most unpopular children in the class and his wife doesn't really like having homeless people coming for dinner every weekend, um, and she doesn't like this change that has come over her husband. She didn't like him before because he was too unhappy and cynical but she liked the fact that he had a sense of humour. Now he's lost his sense of humour and he's gained a sense of social responsibility. Um, and it's extremely cleverly written in that I certainly instantly recognized the type of family that this was and I recognized some of my own kind of personality traits in the traits of David, I'm ashamed to admit, that - this kind of natural cynicism, and reaction of 'Deuch!', you know, not really not really caring about a lot of things that one should care about. Um, and it's, it's a very, very funny book, I mean Nick Hornby is, is, is best known, I suppose, as a comic writer, um, and it did make me laugh out loud, laugh out loud. Bits of it really were very funny indeed, but there's this kind of, uh, always this this undercurrent of a, a deeper philosophical message, which makes it quite a serious book at the same time. I think that's why I liked it.

**T 3.3**

**Roddick** I think they... as, as you reacted to it, with a smile. It has to be about laughter, it has to be about cheekiness and parody and wit. You know, who says, there's no book ever written, there's no words by God or the gods or both, there's no, nothing in nature that says the workplace has to be a diminishing of the human spirit. You know, this is where people spend most of their life, er working life, or daily life, eight hours a day, it's where they develop their friendships, it's where they're many times more creative, where they're having their relationships embellished.

**T 4.3**

The idea of being famous... I have to say that for me the mind boggles when I have to think about what on earth could possibly want to have that fate in life, to be famous, and it certainly makes me realize that it takes all sorts to make a world, because there are of course, there are hundreds of people out there, aren't there, who are just desperate to do anything to get on television and become famous TV personalities, and it's obviously something that draws an incredible number of people. And I suppose it must say a lot about different personality types because, I'm kind of a person, if I'm shopping, walking in the street, and I'm not even that keen when I bump into someone I know, because I do like to walk around and be, a little bit lost in my own world really, lost in my own thoughts, and it's a bit of a shock if somebody suddenly says hello, and I have to kind of suddenly engage in interaction in that way. So, I mean, the thought of walking down streets and complete strangers coming up to you and starting conversations is unbelievably horrific. I cannot imagine who could possibly get any satisfaction out of that idea. So that's obviously something I would really hate is the idea of being recognizable. And on top of that the prospect of media attention, oh, I mean that is something that I think that, even the most seasoned and experienced celebrity will admit that it's something they really, really get very, very tired of indeed. And you often see this in programmes where they're trying to show what it's like, people opening the doors and all those flashes, flash cameras going off in your face and journalists mobbing each other to try to get to you, and I'm sure that can actually be very, very frightening if you simply just don't get away from it.

So, what on earth is it that makes people want to be famous? I think that a lot of people who hanker after fame really don't care what they might be famous for - they just want to be famous. Fame is an end in itself. They want to be the centre of attention.
they crave adulation, they want to rub shoulders with pop stars and film stars. And that’s the problem of so much fame and celebrity these days, that, with reality TV, there’s a lot of people who become famous for doing virtually nothing, and it reminds me of a ... of course there’s a famous quote by Andy Warhol, who he said that in the future everyone would be famous for fifteen minutes, and I heard someone the other day say that with the advent of reality TV, unfortunately, it’s turned out that Warhol’s fifteen minutes has become more like thirty minutes.

But there’s another kind of fame, I suppose. I mean it’s the idea of being remembered for something. That must be a nice idea, if you could be remembered for doing something that’s worthwhile. So, yeah, if you could be very well known for something significant, then, that must be a very satisfying kind of fame, you were always famous as the person who found the cure for cancer, something like that, and I, I think those kinds of fame needn’t necessarily go with immediate recognition, in the street for example.

... and what kind of area ...? I think it must be very nice to be something like a successful and famous writer, of fiction, so that you’d feel like you’d created, you’d written some wonderful novels that people had really loved and had enriched their lives. And I’m sure there’s a degree of fame that must be quite enjoyable, to go on to art shows on television and talk about your work and be interviewed and take part in discussions and be a, just enough of a kind of a media celebrity. But I’m sure you could achieve that without being mobbed in the street and accosted by strangers, so, mmm, that’s about the only way I could imagine it being a, an attractive prospect.

I have to say that for me the mind boggles when I have to think about what on earth could possess people to want to have that fate in life, to be famous, and it certainly makes me realise that it takes all sorts to make a world.

... I’m the kind of person, if I’m shopping, walking in the street, and I’m not even that keen when I bump into someone I know, because I do like to walk around and be, a little bit lost in my own world really, lost in my own thoughts, ...

I think that a lot of people who hanker after fame really don’t care what they might be famous for – they just want to be famous. Fame is an end in itself. They want to be the centre of attention, they crave adulation, they want to rub shoulders with pop stars and film stars.

Leonardo Díaz, who’s from Colombia, had a lucky escape while climbing in the Andes last week. The novice climber got caught in a freak blizzard 4,000 metres up in the mountains. Díaz tried to call for help on his mobile phone but was unable to make a call as his pay-as-you-go credit had run out. I’d forgotten to buy some more minutes,’ he said. Just when he had resigned himself to freezing to death, he received a call, from a salesperson at the phone company, wondering if he’d like to buy some more minutes. Díaz explained the situation and she alerted the emergency services. She and her colleagues then took turns to call Díaz to keep his spirits up until help arrived seven hours later.

A pilot received a royal welcome when he landed his glider on Saturday. The pilot was taking part in a gliding contest in the Scottish Highlands when he began to lose altitude. He decided to land his glider in a ‘nice-looking field’ near the River Dee – only to find himself surrounded by police officers. It transpired that the ‘field’ was in fact the cricket pitch at the royal palace at Balmoral, and that the whole incident had been watched with great interest by the Queen, who was taking tea at the time. Her Majesty was said to be relieved that no harm had come to the pilot.

The number of compensation claims made by Americans following ‘accidents’ has increased dramatically over the past few years. Now a newspaper has launched the ‘Stella Awards’, named after Stella Liebeck, who was awarded $2.9 million compensation after spilling a cup of scalding McDonald’s coffee on her lap. A contender for this year’s award is Carl Truman, who won $74,000 after his hand was run over by a neighbour’s car. At the time he was trying to steal the hubcaps from the wheels. Another favourite is Amber Carson, who received $113,000 from a Philadelphia restaurant after slipping on a spilt soft drink. The drink was only on the floor because Carson had thrown it over her boyfriend thirty seconds earlier.

Mrs Bennet I’ll make Lizzy see sense – you can be sure of that. I’ll talk to her about it myself right away. She’s a very silly, stubborn girl and doesn’t know what’s good for her. But I’ll make sure she does know!

Mr Collins Forgive me for interrupting, but if she really is silly and stubborn, I’m not sure that she’d be quite the right person for a man in my position – I naturally want a happy marriage. So, if she continues to
reject me, perhaps it would be better not to force her to accept me ... because if she does have such a problem with moodiness she couldn't really do much to make me happy.

Mrs Bennet Oh, no, don't get me wrong. Lizzy's only stubborn in this sort of situation. In every other way she's as sweet as any girl I know. I'll go and see my husband at once, and I'm sure we'll sort it out with her in no time at all.

Mrs Bennet George, I need to talk to you right away. We're all going frantic! You must come and make Lizzy marry William Collins. Because she swears she won't have him and if you're not quick about it, he'll change his mind and he won't have her!

Mr Bennet I'm afraid I really don't follow you. What are you talking about?

Mrs Bennet Lizzy and William Collins. She says she won't marry William Collins and William is now beginning to think he doesn't want to marry her!

Mr Bennet And what am I supposed to do about it? It seems to be a hopeless situation.

Mrs Bennet Speak to Lizzy about it yourself. Tell her that you insist that she marries him.

Mr Bennet Ask her to come here. I'll tell her what I think.

Mr Bennet Come here, love. I wanted to talk to you about an important matter. I understand that Mr Collins has asked you to marry him. Is that true?

Lizzy It is.

Mr Bennet Right. And you've said no.

Lizzy I have.

Mr Bennet Right. Now we come to the difficult bit. Your mother insists that you accept his offer. Isn't that right, Catherine?

Mrs Bennet Yes, or I'll never speak to her again.

Mr Bennet You've now got a very difficult choice to make, Elizabeth. From now on you'll have to break off your relationship with one of your parents. Your mother won't speak to you again if you don't marry William Collins, and I won't speak to you again if you do.

Unit 8

T 8.1

I live in a house which is packed with paintings and drawings, and erm, even when I've been quite short of money, if I, or Julia, partner, or if we see a picture that immediately resonates with us, erm, that actually seems significant to us, or that we're strongly attracted to, we almost always buy it. Erm ... there's a painter that we have lots of works by, called Walter Fusi, erm, I think we've known him for about 10 years, and we have about ten paintings by him, which is erm, I think that works out at one a year. And the last one we bought, erm, which we in fact got last year, is ... well, it's an extremely powerful work. Erm, it's incredibly simple, essentially it's more or less, they're simply like, they're circles, but they're like they're imperfect circles, they're possibly, erm, almost oval. These two shapes, one of which is orange, and the other which is beneath it, is black, and it's actually made of erm, a glittering black sand, which is stuck to the, stuck to the paper, and these two circles are against an incredibly strong, deep red background, and the paint of this background is applied so thickly, it's almost like lava or something, from a volcano. And then at the base of the painting, there's a horizontal strip, which again is, erm, is red, it's a, it's a lighter red, and that essentially is all there is to the painting. Erm, now it's very difficult in terms of an abstract painting to say why it's so attractive to you. But there's something very, very strong and meditative about these paintings, and also something which is robust and strong and vigorous, and, I don't know, I think maybe it's the shapes he uses, are very elemental, and ... there's something very, very deep within you that, that responds to these shapes. Now, he's an abstract painter, but there's a very, very strong sense of structure in the composition, and, I mean, as an artist,
he's now 78, but he has over 50 years' experience behind him, and I think in the simplest lines and shapes that he produces, you can see that there's all this experience and discipline, and self-discipline behind them.

There's another little painting we have, on the staircase, which was a great find. It's an engraving, it's by a German artist, who I actually saw, years after we bought this little engraving from a second-hand bookshop in Trieste. Erm... he was featured in an exhibition of German Romantics, paintings, er... in the Hayward Gallery in London, and this is simply, it's a self-portrait, which was done in his later life. It's an engraving, er... he's a little bald-headed man, with a little beard, and there's a deeply intimate sense to this self-portrait, and... I don't know, it... in my mind I associate it withJulia's father, and possibly even with my own father actually. Erm, it, it's a picture that makes you think of mortality, but also of, I don't know, in a sense the value and the precariousness of life, because it's quite clear that this was a self-portrait made by the artist in his, erm, in his later years.

**Unit 9**

**T 9.1**

**Simone**

I suppose Henry the Eighth is most famous for the fact that he had six wives. I know some of them, I actually know all of their names, but I'm not sure I know them in the correct order. But as far as I can remember, his first wife was Catherine of Aragon, the second one was Anne Boleyn, third one was Jane Seymour, the one that he actually loved the most, fourth one was Anne of Cleves, fifth was Catherine Howard and sixth was Catherine Parr. So, he obviously liked the name Catherine a lot, because he married three Catharines and he married two Annes as well, which is quite extraordinary really.

And in terms of what happened to his wives, I remember learning at school a little rhyme to help, help you remember the fate of his wives in the correct order, and it goes like this: divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived. So I've always found that quite useful.

Mmm... I guess he was known for having a very extravagant lifestyle, he liked to entertain, to wine and dine his guests, and his kitchens were some of the most impressive in the western world at that time, and you can still visit those kitchens today at Hampton Court Palace.

He's also famous for the fact that he was responsible for breaking away from the Catholic church in Rome, and also I guess one could say he was, he was a great builder, in the sense that he built Oxford and Cambridge colleges, and he also built quite a few palaces, and in cont... on the other hand he was also a great building destroyer, he was responsible for what was called the dissolution of the monasteries, and, er... he actually burned and destroyed the vast majority of monastic buildings in this country. So, yes, he's famous for quite a few things and his legacy certainly lives on today.

**T 9.2**

**Richard**

Mmm... history's not my strong point. I have to say, but Henry the Eighth was such an outrageously colourful character, so I think I know the basic facts about him. Erm... he came to the throne in, er... must have been about 1550 I reckon. And he certainly lived it up... he liked his food and drink, that's for sure, which is why he was so fat. But of course, the thing he's most renowned for is having had so many wives... six of them altogether, famously. And there's er... one thing I do recall from my dim and distant schooldays, is a little sort of poem that my teacher said would always come in handy if we needed to remember the sequence of their respective fates. Er... it goes... er... let me see beheaded, divorced, died... beheaded, divorced, survived. Mmm.

I can't do many of their names. Anne Boleyn was the most famous one and I'm pretty sure she was the first... yes, yes, I, I put money on that. And the name Jane Seymour springs to mind, but I'm not sure where she fits in. I presume that none of his marriages lasted very long... can't have really if he had six. The reason he got through so many wives was that he desperately wanted an heir, a male son, to take his place as king. I think he had two children in the end, and one of them was a boy, but he was always ill. The real point about all these divorces was... it was Henry's need to do this that led to England splitting with the Catholic church in Rome, which had a pretty dramatic effect on our history really. And after that, there was something about the, the dissolution of the monasteries, which is a very nice way of saying that he looted them and then set fire to them. I know that because when you travel around England, you come across a lot of ruins of monasteries.

**T 9.3**

A. Waiter! What's this in my bowl?
B. It's bean soup, madam.
A. I don't care what's it been. I want to know what it is now.

**T 9.4**

A. Waiter?
B. Yes?
A. Wine to table three.
B. 'Oh, you people at table three, I wish you'd hurry up and decide what to order...'

**Unit 10**

**T 10.1**

There's one sport that leaves me completely cold, and that's golf. So straight away I apologize to golf fans and I'm sure they will understand and sympathize with my lack of insight into their sport. But it's the fact that this has become a TV sport, which I just cannot believe, because there are no really fast movements in it. It's not as if you're, you're watching people (sort of) rush around in some fluid way, which, which usually generates some kind of excitement in sport. No, this is people walking, walking around fairly slowly and then stopping and waiting, and we watch them waiting and agonizing and deliberating, because of course it's, what, what club am I going to use? And meanwhile for the TV action the camera zooms in on the, the golf hole in the distance and... there is this great sense of expectancy which is building up meanwhile, which would be fine if something exciting really was going to happen. But the reward we get for all this, this waiting and agonizing is, finally... 'schoomp!' That's it, there's a quick shot, we, we hear the noise, but then the camera tries to find the ball in the air and... this is the bit I always find completely farcical, because you can see the cameraman desperately trying to locate where the ball's gone, and they can't, the camera can't follow the ball, so usually it's not until the ball lands somewhere that finally the camera homes in on it. Erm, and then the spectators, and again, this is what I can't fathom, is why on earth people would go... and sometimes they stand in the rain to go and watch this. But they all applaud when the shot's been taken. Erm why? Well presumably yes, the ball has gone in the direction of the hole - great, it hasn't landed in any sand or water - fantastic - so, this is a great cause for celebration. And so what next? Another long walk before they stop and the whole process is repeated. So, err, I can't see the point of, of watching it. The only bit I can see where there's a little bit of tension is when
they finally get on the green and they’re trying to get the ball into the hole, and often, yes, there’s a little bit of, of uncertainty there ... is it going to go in the hole or not? But no, not at all, so on, on the whole I just find it, it really is mind-numbingly boring.

I could contrast that with another sport that I can see that some people would say, you know, oh, how on earth can you watch that?, which is snooker. And I used to certainly feel the same. I, I would start watching snooker on TV and switch off pretty quickly, but, I can’t remember why, I once got involved in watching it over a period of time, and of course you begin to realize a little bit more about what’s going on. And the more I watched it, I actually began to appreciate what incredible skill is, is at stake there, and of course, that is true in all sports at the, certainly at the top level, but snooker has this amazing combination of, of the physical agility, the, err the sensitive touch it needs to hit those balls so that they spin and bounce off the other balls at precisely the right angle. And it’s almost like, it seems like Newtonian physics really, they way they erm have to plan the trajectory of the balls. But er, I remember what finally dawned on me that amazed me about those players is when, when I remember having a go at a snooker table, the whole issue was ‘can I get that ball in that pocket?, and that seems quite a tall order sometimes. But of course, these players, err, they’re, they’re not really concentrating so much on that, but the next shot, and that is the amazing way they are always looking at the table, looking at the pattern of the balls and they’re thinking about where the next ball is going to go, what the next shot after that is going to be. Err, and I think there’s, I think the mental erm concentration and calculation involved in it seems to me something a— akin to chess, so I think that’s a, it’s, I really admire snooker players. I think they must have tremendous skills, both physical and mental.

Unit 11

T11.1

Interviewer Simon, if you could tell me how you came to be a foreign correspondent and a travel writer in the first place.

Winchester Well, I became a journalist in a rather peculiar way. I was um I read geology at Oxford and got a fairly bad degree and not therefore being able to go into academics I went into commerce and found myself in Uganda, in western Uganda, looking for copper, ostensibly, finding no copper, at all, but being fascinated by one particular thing which was mountain climbing. I was on a range of mountains and there’s a lot of interesting mountain landscape in central Africa. So I used to, I lived in a tent, essentially, in the foothills of these mountains, and would get from the British Council library in a place called Fort Portal any books I could about mountain climbing. And one day after I’d been there for maybe six months I got a book called Coronation Everest by a man called James Morris which was about his account of being The Times correspondent on the successful Mount Everest expedition of 1953. And it was particularly his story, not just of climbing the mountain, but of getting the news of it having been climbed back to London to appear in The Times on the morning of the Queen’s coronation on 2 June 1953. And it struck me that not only was this a story of great heroism, but it was also a story of amazing journalistic triumph, beating all his rivals and getting the news exclusively for his paper. So I wrote to him. I mean I knew nothing about journalism, but I said, ‘Dear Mr Morris ... care of his publishers Faber and Faber in London, ‘I’m a 21-year-old geologist living in East Africa. Can I be you, essentially?’ And oddly enough we found we were moving home in America a few months ago, and found in a biscuit tin his reply which was so unbelievably solicitous and kind, in which he said, “It really is the best job in the world. You’ll never make yourself very rich, but you’ll have the most wonderfully interesting and fulfilling life. So if you really want to do it, my advice to you is to give up geology on the day you receive this letter, come back to Britain and get a job on a local newspaper.” So I did it. I handed in my resignation in Africa that day and I thought, ‘What the heck? Why not?’ Got to Entebbe, took the BOAC flight — it was that long ago — back to London, couldn’t get a job on a newspaper immediately, I mean, who would want a 21-year-old geologist, if you’re a news editor? But eventually I spent some time working on an oil rig in the North Sea as a geologist but eventually a newspaper in Newcastle upon Tyne took me on, and cut a very long story short, James and I corresponded for years, he, by this time I knew he was a well-known writer, with books on in those days Venice and Spain and Oxford and things, and um but we never met, until one day in 1974 when we met in Wales. I was then the Guardian’s correspondent in um Washington, and I came back to go climbing in Wales and the woman I was climbing with said, ‘You’ve got to meet your hero, your mentor, James Morris.’ And he had changed into a woman. He had become Jan Morris. And um which was something of a surprise. But we’re remained the very best of friends. We’ve written a book together, and um I will talk to Jan on this visit to Britain, I always do, and we stay with each other, but it is rather strange when your guru turns into your gurress.

Unit 12

T12.1

Estate agent Mr and Mrs Brown?

Mrs Brown That’s right.

Estate agent Gary Connolly from Sellit and Rumm. How do you do?

Mr & Mrs Brown Hello.

Estate agent I understand you’re interested in number 21 Churchill Road.

Mr Brown Yes, that’s right.

Estate agent Here are the details of the property. ... Churchill Road is in a lively, popular area of town.

Mrs Brown Are there any shops nearby?

Estate agent Yes, the local shops are within walking distance. And I believe there’s a regular bus service into the city centre.

Mrs Brown Uh, huh.

Mr Brown Is there a drive or garage?

Estate agent Well, the house benefits from ample parking space, err, directly in front of the house.

Mrs Brown Oh, so, no front garden?

Estate agent Heh, heh, not as such, no.

Mrs Brown What decorative condition is the house in?

Estate agent It’s ideal for the DIY enthusiast. A lick of paint certainly wouldn’t go amiss.

Mr Brown Is there any building work that needs doing?

Estate agent No. I think just the roof is in need of some attention. Here’s a photo of the living room. ... As you can see, it’s been tastefully modernized. It was the previous owner I believe who got rid of the draughty old fireplace. And here’s the kitchen. ... Full of character, as you can see.

Mrs Brown The units look really old.

Estate agent A little on the old side perhaps. Ideal for modernizing!

Mr Brown And it’s rather small.

Estate agent Well, yes, it’s not exactly enormous, but then I like to have everything within easy reach if I’m standing at the cooker or the sink, don’t you?

Mrs Brown [doubtfully] Mmm. And is this the dining room?

Estate agent Yes. It’s a bit on the small side, but very cozy.

Mr Brown I don’t think you could get a very large dining table in there.

Mrs Brown And is it dark?

Estate agent It isn’t the brightest room in the house, certainly, but there’s a nice view from the window, looking out over the rear garden. ... I think we have a photo of the garden. ... Yes, here. As you can see, the garden is very mature and well-established.

Mrs Brown Those roses need pruning.

Mr Brown How much did you say the house was on for?

Estate agent £250,000. Not exactly cheap, I grant you, but in view of the popularity of the area, a very reasonable price, I’m sure you’ll agree.

Tapescript 87
UNIT 1

1 have 3 will 4 did 5 didn’t 6 did 7 wouldn’t / didn’t 8 had 9 must have / might have 10 did 11 was 12 are 13 could 14 will 15 would 16 had 17 have 18 Would / Will

2 persuaded ... to 3 offered to / did offer to 4 hope to 5 used to be 6 expected ... to be 7 forgot to 8 aren’t able to

3 companions 4 addreses 5 had a crush on 6 fancy 7 gossip 8 chatting 9 have a word with 10 laughe 11 abhorred 12 despises 13 sniggered 14 giggled 15 chuckled

4 The aspects which he found problematic are 2 and 4.

2 a 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 b

3 T

2 F (She married and then moved to Italy.)

1 T

4 F (She says she has learned to adapt and not always say what she’s thinking, but she still finds it very difficult and feels she’d be happier in Italy.)

4 brawls B

caucus humour B

banter I

repressed B

slapstick humour I

speak their mind A

verbal about their emotions I

vulgar humour A

yob society B

5 belligerent 2 vulgar 3 banter

4 caustic 5 brawls 6 slapstick

7 speak their mind 8 yob 9 repressed

5 1 interesting 2 difference 3 library

4 everything 5 perhaps 6 vegetables

7 literacy 8 secretary 9 occasionally

10 general

3 A Perhaps

B difference, library, medicine, general

C literature, comfortable, vegetables, interesting, everything, literacy, secretary

D occasionally

4 In British English a syllable is normally lost in: interesting, difference, everything, vegetables, secretary, occasionally, and general.

6 1 immigration 2 borders 3 headlines

4 deterrence 5 the displaced

6 immigration policies 7 policing

8 asylum procedure 9 border personnel

10 imprisonment

2 1 economic migrants 2 asylum seekers 3 the dispossessed 4 human smugglers

5 refugees

3 1 mix 2 stability 3 identity 4 support 5 fervour 6 endorsement 7 headache

8 policies 9 measures 10 statement

11 elections 12 diplomacy

7 2 to 3 against 4 to 5 to 6 on 7 to 8 as 9 at 10 on 11 about 12 at 13 against 14 on 15 with

8 2 quarter past three 3 at the weekend

4 from Monday to Thursday (inclusive) / from Monday until Thursday / between Monday and Thursday 5 write to me

6 different from / to 7 in the team

8 start again 9 named after 10 take away 11 garden at the back 12 in / for a travel agency 13 Go straight on

UNIT 2

1 was talking 2 was known 3 have / should have

4 would be 5 thought 6 had

7 had ... completed 8 wrote 9 is writing

10 ‘ll hang on 11 had ... read / had ... been reading 12 hides / hid / had hidden

13 describes / had described 14 read / was reading 15 had written

2 Harry came into the room and sat down, exhausted. He had had a terrible day at the office and had only just arrived home. Mary was / would be coming round later and she would almost certainly want to go out.

Harry wasn’t sure he could face that. At least he had his holiday to look forward to. By this time next week he’d be sitting on a sun-drenched beach sipping cocktails ...

2 John expected to get a decent rise because he had been working / had worked at the publishing company for many years. He knew he sold more books every year than any of his fellow sales representatives. He’d been selling books all his life and knew exactly what approach to adopt with every bookshop he visited.

3 I were discovered 2 were found 3 made 4 was examining 5 have been 6 had been ripped out 7 had been stolen 8 would / could stop by 9 had acquired 10 would co-operate 11 fled 12 flew 13 was found 14 is now serving 15 stole / had stolen 16 have still not been recovered / still haven’t been recovered 17 will not say / won’t say / hasn’t said 18 have had 19 have been improving / have improved 20 be shown

4 1 2

2 caring A, critical B, cynical B, funny B, obsessed A, socially aware A, unfunny A, unhappy B

3 quite young youngish

2 happy in some way kind of happy

3 he would reject them as totally stupid he would normally dismiss faith healers as complete nonsense

4 he feels guilty about it I’m ashamed to admit

5 it lies beneath the surface this undercurrent of a deeper philosophical message

5 1 The weather conditions bring tears to my eyes.

2 And try not to notice I’ve fallen in love.

3 That says something different. And when was it wrong?

4 The head does its best, but the heart is the boss

2 She’s crying because she’s happy.

2 They are her thoughts.

3 That her heart rules her head. In other words, she prefers to follow her feelings rather than dwell on any doubts that she has when she tries to analyse the situation rationally.

3 Four

5 On Waterloo bridge, where we said our goodbyes.

The weather conditions bring tears to my eyes.

I wipe them away with a black woollen glove And try not to notice I’ve fallen in love.

On Waterloo bridge I am trying to think: This is nothing. You’re so young, the charm and the drink.

But the juke-box inside me is playing a song That says something different. And when was it wrong?

On Waterloo bridge with the wind in my hair I am tempted to skip. You’re so fool. I don’t care.

The head does its best, but the heart is the boss — I admit it before I’m halfway across.

6 1 witty, patronizing 2 bewildered, distracted

3 haughty, overwhelming 4 courteous, considerate 5 supportive, considerate

6 snobbish, prejudiced 7 timid, reserved
7 | Positive | Negative  
|---|---|
| assertive | aggressive  
| shrewd | cunning  
| resolute | stubborn  
| trusting | naive  
| self-assured | arrogant  
| charming | smarmy  
| frank | tactless  
| open-minded | unprincipled  

2 | aggressive | 2 | principled | 3 | frank  
4 | naive | 5 | shrewd | 6 | stubborn  
7 | arrogant | 8 | charming  

8 | 2 | tragically | 3 | separate | 4 | receiving  
5 | transferred | 6 | maintenance | 7 | disappeared | 8 | effect | 9 | principal  
10 | unnecessarily  

9 | 1 | bellow, growl, screech, snap  
| 2 | sigh, whine, yelp  
| 3 | mutter, whisper  
| 4 | stammer  

2 | whined | 2 | sighed | 3 | bellowed  
4 | screeched | 5 | growled | 6 | whispered  
7 | stammered | 8 | muttered | 9 | yelped  
10 | snapped  

10 | 2 | ✓  
2 | Burglars broke into the house while they were on holiday.  
3 | The bus drew up at the traffic lights.  
4 | ✓  
5 | He got caught in the rain and came down with a cold.  
6 | He's not very nice to his teachers. He's always sending them up.  
7 | ✓  
8 | I've got so much work. I'm really getting behind with it.  
9 | She really takes after her father.  
10 | ✓  
11 | I was taken in by his apparent honesty.  

UNIT 3
1 | 1 | c | 2 a | 3 b | 4 e | 5 d | 6 g | 7 h | 8 i | 9 j | 10 f  
2 | distinctly remember  
3 | virtually impossible  
4 | sincerely hope  
5 | eagerly await  
6 | sorely tempted  
7 | bitterly disappointed  
8 | accurately predict  
9 | perfectly clear  
10 | highly unlikely  

3 | supremely | 3 | virtually | 4 | perfectly  
5 | wildly | 6 | sorely | 7 | deliberately  
8 | infinitely  

2 | hard | 2 | Surely | 3 | lately | 4 | most | 5 | hardly  
6 | right | 7 | late | 8 | directly | 9 | easily | 10 | easy  
11 | rightly | 12 | Sure, sure.  

3 | 2 | Just leave me alone, will you!  
| 3 | What's that noise? Oh, it's OK. It's just the cat.  
| 4 | That picture looks just right on that wall.  
| 5 | It's just starting to rain. Have you got an umbrella?  

6 | It's just as quick to cycle in London as it is to drive.  
7 | We've got just enough time to get to the airport.  
| 8 | I've just seen a terrible accident.  
9 | He wasn't badly hurt. It was just a small cut.  
10 | I'm just going to the shops. Is there anything you want?  
11 | Just stop talking and eat up!  
12 | It's just as easy to wash this jumper by hand.  

2 | emphasis | 3 | only | 4 | exactly  
5 | right now | 6 | equally | 7 | exactly  
8 | a short time before | 9 | only  
10 | right now | 11 | emphasis | 12 | equally  

4 | 3  
2 | F | Her office is described as majestic.  
3 | F | There are statues representing this painting in the grounds outside.  

2 | ✓  
4 | ✓  
5 | F | He says that he should have asked this question, but he didn't.  
6 | T  

3 | I spell out 2 | blanket words | 3 | drove up  
4 | cheekiness | 5 | parady | 6 | wit  
7 | a diminishment | 8 | embellished  

In order to emphasize a point, Roddick 1 think they – as, as you reacted to it, with a smile. It has to be about laughter, it has to be about cheekiness and parady and wit. You know, who says, there's no book ever written, there's no words by God or the gods or both, there's no, nothing in nature that says the workplace has to be a diminishment of the human spirit. You know, this is where people spend most of their life, uh working life, or daily life, eight hours a day, it's where they develop their friendships, it's where they're many times more creative, where they're having their relationships emblished.  

5 | When the homograph is a verb, the final syllable is given the full vowel value. When it's a noun or adjective, the final syllable is a schwa /ə/. The stress is the same for both forms.  
1 | estimate: noun /ˈestɪmeɪt/; verb /ˈestɪmɪt/  
2 | delegates: noun /ˈdelɪgəts/; verb /ˈdelɪgəts/  
3 | separate: adjective /ˈsɛpərət/; verb /ˈsɛpərət/  
4 | moderate: verb /ˈməʊdərət/; adjective /məʊdərət/  
5 | elaborate: verb /ˈeləbərət/; adjective /ɪˈləbərət/  
6 | compliments: verb /ˈkɒmplɪmənts/; noun /ˈkɒmplɪmənts/  
7 | documents: noun /ˈdɒkɪmənts/; verb /ˈdɒkɪmənts/  
8 | supplements: noun /ˈsʌplemənts/; verb /ˈsʌplemənts/  

2 | approximate (adjective) /əˈprəʊksmət/; (verb) /əˈprəʊksmət/  
2 | articulate (verb) /əˈtɪkʒuəlt/; (adjective) /əˈtɪkʒuəlt/  
3 | deliberate (verb) /ˈdɛlɪbərət/; (adjective) /ˈdɛlɪbərət/  
4 | intimate (verb) /ɪnˈtɪmət/; (adjective) /ɪnˈtɪmət/  
5 | alternate (adjective) /ˈɔːlətərət/; (verb) /ˈɔːlətər/  
6 | associate (noun) /əˈsəʊʃɪət/; (verb) /əˈsəʊʃɪət/  
7 | co-ordinates (noun) /ˌkəʊˈɔːrɪdɪnəts/; (verb) /ˌkəʊˈɔːrɪdɪnət/  
8 | graduate (noun) /ˈɡrɛdʒʊət/; (verb) /ˈɡrɛdʒʊət/  

The stress patterns are different in 5.  

6 | b shoot up c peak d pick up e fluctuate f level off  
2 | g remain stable h decrease gradually  
3 | 1 steadily 2 shot up 3 peaked 4 levelling off 5 substantial 6 picked up 7 dropped 8 stable 9 downturn 10 increase  
4 | Sample answer:  
The number of students attending dance courses fell slightly in January and then fluctuated in February and March. Numbers dropped dramatically in April, but bottomed out at the beginning of May and remained stable through May and June. They rose steadily in July, levelled off in August and September and then shot up in October. They peaked at the end of the month, remaining at a high level in November, before dropping sharply again in December.  

7 | j | The film is based on a novel by Jane Austen.  
3 | a | It may be old and rusty, but I'm very attached to my car.  
4 | h | Bill is emotionally detached from his parents. He hardly ever speaks to them.  
5 | e | McDonalds has become synonymous with fast food.  
6 | c | The employees kept quiet about the false accounting in the company.  
7 | I | You can't tell her anything. She's impervious to criticism.  
8 | b | The working hours in my job are incompatible with family life.  
9 | k | His disruptive behaviour at school is indicative of a deeper psychological problem.  
10 | f | The company isn't likely to make any damage caused to vehicles parked on the premises.  
11 | d | The teacher is very concerned about my son's lack of progress.  
12 | l | Marc is totally obsessed with football. He thinks of nothing else.  

8 | 1 | calculated risk  
| daylong robbery  
| flying visit  
| glass ceiling  
| level playing field  
| lost cause  
| red tape  

Answer Key 89
tall order
teething problems
vested interest
2  1 daylight robbery  2 red tape
3 calculated risk  4 teething problems
5 glass ceiling 6 vested interest
7 tall order  8 level playing field
9 lost cause 10 flying visit

UNIT 4
1  1 apparently  2 Luckily  3 Hopefully
4 Incidentally  5 Actually  6 Presumably
7 Thankfully  8 Admittedly  9 quite
honestly 10 Naturally  11 basically
12 surely
2  1 Mind you, Admittedly,  2 After all,
3 As I was saying, Anyway,  4 come
to think of it, should I say,  5 However,
6 in any case,  7 No doubt
8 All in all, though, Of course,
9 At least
10 by the way,  11 Come to think of it, As
a matter of fact,  12 Anyway,
2  3 wasn’t 4 didn’t
5 isn’t 6 hasn’t
7 has 8 Doesn’t 9 Was 10 do 11 won’t
12 shall
3  1 R  2 F  3 E  4 F  5 R  6 F  7 R  8 R
9 R  10 F  11 F  12 R
2  2 —falling.
3 x  —rising. Should be falling.
4 v  —falling.
5 v  —rising.
6 x  —falling. Should be rising.
7 x  —falling. Should be rising.
8 x  —rising.
9 x  —rising.
10 x  —rising. Should be falling.
11 x  —rising.
12 x  —rising. Should be falling.
4  1 2, 3  2, 4
2 e 3 a 4 h 5 c 6 b 7 d 8 g
3 1 the mind boggles 2 what on earth
3 it takes all sorts to make a world
4 bump into someone 5 lost in my own
thoughts 6 hanker after 7 an end in
itself  8 rub shoulders with
5 1 published 2 delve 3 photo opportunity
4 soap opera 5 contradictions 6 gossip
7 privileged 8 obsessed 9 revere
10 loathe 11 idols 12 brutality
2 1 h 2 c 3 f 4 a 5 e 6 d 7 g 8 b
6 1 pale colour
2 successful attempt, modest/humble
person
3 rough sea, excitable/temperamental
person
4 gentle breeze, lenient punishment
5 excessive amount, extreme politics
6 close relation, vivid memory
7 hilly/mountainous countryside,
bumpy road
8 overcast sky, guilty conscience
9 lost cause  10 flying visit
2  1 rough 2 overcast 3 gentle 4 bumpy
5 hilly/mountainous 6 calm 7 distant
8 plain 9 vain 10 moderate
7  1 I have no faith in this government’s
ability to solve the economic problems.
2 Their attempt to sail around the world
ended in failure.
3 Smoking is not permitted here.
4 She’s always criticizing him.
5 Hopefully he’ll get better soon.
6 Luckily, my son doesn’t have to go
to school on Saturdays.
7 He was obviously rude to her on purpose.
8 I feel up to 3 standing in for 4 face up to
5 put up with 6 has talked/talked ... out of
7 ended/’ve ended up with 8 came in for
9 go in for 10 pull out of 11 keep up with
12 look up to

UNIT 5
1  1 It’s him that should avoid antagonizing her.
2 What surprised me was his
uncompromising attitude.
3 It was his uncompromising attitude that
surprised me.
4 What worries me is his heavy drinking.
5 It’s his heavy drinking that worries me.
6 What she felt dreadful about was leaving
her husband.
7 It was leaving her husband that she felt
dreadful about.
8 What she did was divorce him.
9 What really annoys me is his bad manners.
10 It’s his bad manners that really annoy me.
9 It was last week that he proposed to her.
10 It was Sam and Jo that went to Hawaii
on their honeymoon.
2  2 Rarely does one find a person of such
integrity as Michael.
3 Nothing annoys me more than his surliness.
4 Little did he suspect that she was seeing
another man.
5 Never before have I been spoken to like that!
6 Not only was she rude, but she was also
mean.
7 No sooner had he ended the relationship
than he started another one.
8 Nowhere will you find a kinder man!
9 Not until she threatened to leave him did
he realize the error of his ways.
10 In no way could her reaction be described
as sympathetic.
3  1 However 2 whichever 3 Whenever
4 Whoever 5 whatever 6 Wherever
7 wherever 8 However 9 whoever
10 whatever
4  1 A Ben’s very happy in his new job.
B It’s Sony he works for, isn’t it?
A No, he used to work for Sony. It’s Hitachi
he works for now. He really likes it there.
B What I’m interested in is why he left Sony?
A It’s why he left Sony that I’m interested in.
I thought he really liked his job there.
A What he liked was the pay. It was the pay
he liked, but the hours were very long.
C You don’t love me any more!
D I do love you, honestly.
C No, you don’t. What I really hate is the
way you just deny everything! It’s the way
you just deny everything that I really hate.
D But (the reason) why I do that is because
you make such outrageous accusations!
3  1 Did you see the accident?
F Yes. What happened was the black car
didn’t stop at the lights.
E Are you absolutely certain? I thought it
was the driver of the white car who was
to blame.
F No, it was definitely the black car that
caused the accident. What surprised me
was that he didn’t stop. The lights were
clearly red.
5  1 He was on a walking holiday.
2 The walking trails.
3 Every day it’s the same, but a little
different.
4 On the spot (there and then).
5 Perhaps his science background helped.
2 a j b M c m d J e M
3 1 the mountains in Provence
2 the walking trails
3 the way the snowline advances and
recedes in the winter and the way the
flowers cover the mountainside in spring
4 Jaap and Rémi when they reached the
village
5 Rémi
6 the man Martine’s friends thought she
would marry
6 1 4 f 5 d 6 e 7 i 8 h 9 g 10 l
11 j 12 k 13 n 14 o 15 m
7 1 Heading  2 Letter  3 Reply
1 fancy my friend
B Should I reveal he’s a cheat? 1 C
A He never takes me out
2 1 indignant 2 unattractive 3 infatuated
4 fond 5 committed 6 passionate
7 rushed 8 faithful
8 Across 2 love someone to bits 3 grief
4 get away with 5 tricky 6 fancy
7 unattached 8 reciprocate 9 flirt
10 overtake 11 marriage counsellor
12 mates 13 pass the time of day
14 turn a blind eye 15 cheat on
16 make a move 17 affair
18 move on to pastures new
Down 1 behind closed doors
2 fear 3 anxiety 4 astonishment
5 commitment 6 consideration 7 deceit/ deception
8 devotion 9 disloyalty
10 faith / faithfulness / fidelity 11 gratitude
12 indignation 13 infatuation 14 pride
15 romance / romanticism 16 suspicion
10 1 for 2 in 3 to 4 in 5 at 6 of 7 for 8 to
9 at 10 of
11 I slammed 2 squeaking 3 roared
4 rumbling 5 creaked 6 scratching
7 rattled 8 buzzing
90 Answer Key
from Bird’s claws will help convict the suspected killers.

3 The outlook for tomorrow’s weather appears to be good.
4 It appears (that) Tom has been expelled from his school.
5 It seems (that) she’s enjoying life now that the trial is over.
6 The ousted dictator seemed to have left the country.
7 It seemed (that) the spokesman was avoiding the journalist’s questions.
8 The gang would appear to have been arrested by the police.
9 Their marriage appears to have broken up.
10 It would appear (that) the athlete has failed the drugs test.

4 Mobile phone 2 lands 3 newspaper
2 kg 3 b 4 e 5 a 6 f 7 e 8 c

3 Story 1
1 F He was a novice.
2 T
3 T
4 F They called to see if he wanted to buy any more minutes, as his pay-as-you-go credit had run out.
5 F They phoned him to keep his spirits up.

3 Story 2
1 He was taking part in a gliding contest.
2 He was beginning to lose altitude.
3 Because he’d landed not in a field but on the cricket pitch at the royal palace at Balmoral.
4 She’d been very interested in the proceedings and was glad that the pilot was uninjured.

3 Story 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of compensation</th>
<th>Reason for compensation</th>
<th>Why was he / she partly to blame?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stella Liebeck</td>
<td>$2,9 million</td>
<td>She was burnt by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scaling coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>She had spilled the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coffee herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Truman</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>His hand was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>run over by a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>neighbour’s car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He was trying to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>steal the hubcaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from the wheels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber Carson</td>
<td>$113,000</td>
<td>She slipped on a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>split soft drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>She had thrown the drink over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>her boyfriend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Two elderly Americans have travelled to Scotland to meet the descendants of the fishermen who pulled them out of the Atlantic seventy years ago. Janet Lee Hutchinson, 77, and her sister, Kathryn, 78, were six and eight when their parents’ plane came down off Greenland in 1932. In danger of freezing and without any food at all, they would have died had it not been for the crew of the Lord Tillo, who negotiated ice floes to reach them. ‘They gave us the chance to have the rest of our lives’, said Kathryn.

UNIT 6

1 2 He is said to have suffered from recurring nightmares after working in Vietnam.
3 The new president is said to be a moderate.
4 He is known to have been / was known to be an active trade unionist when he was young.
5 The rain is expected to die out this afternoon.
6 The escaped prisoner is reported to be heading for Scotland.
7 She is supposed to have an income of over £100,000.
8 Three people are believed to have been killed in an avalanche.
9 They were presumed to be skiing. They are presumed to have been skiing in the area when the avalanche started.
10 The rival factions are thought to be heading for an agreement on the disputed territory.

2 Sample answers

A teenage girl has been hailed a hero after she jumped into a canal to save a child’s life. Kate Williams, 13, fell into the canal while strapped into her pushchair. The incident was seen by several passers-by from the tow-path, but it was the girl who leapt into the water and dragged the buggy to the surface. Kate and the girl were pulled from the water by a passing fireman and taken to hospital by ambulance. They were both discharged after a brief check-up. The girl, who left the hospital without revealing her name, has not yet been identified but she is believed by locals to be from outside the area.

A heroic cockatoo that was killed last month as it tried to defend its owner may not have died in vain. It’s claimed that Bird, who was named after the basketball player Larry Bird, may provide vital evidence in a murder trial. When Bird’s owner, Kevin Butler, was fatally attacked at his home in Texas, the cockatoo fought back. Bird managed to wound the two assailants before being stabbed to death with a fork. Now it’s hoped that DNA scraped...
4 F He uses sand. The paint is so thick it’s almost like lava.
5 F The exhibition was in London.
6 T
3 I packed with 2 resonates with us
3 works out at 4 glittering 5 meditative
6 composition 7 associate 8 makes me think of 9 value and the precariousness
6 2 I’d go / I’d be going if it weren’t / wasn’t raining.
3 If he hadn’t insulted me, I wouldn’t have left.
4 If you’d eaten, you wouldn’t be hungry now.
5 If I liked plants, I’d have bought one.
6 If the weather’s improved, we’d be able to go out.
7 If I’d been free, I’d have helped.
8 He wouldn’t have been angry if she’d phoned.
9 I wouldn’t have rung the police if I hadn’t been terrified.
10 If she’d been offered the job, she wouldn’t be upset.
11 She’d have contacted you if there’d been any problems.
12 If I’d been on time, he wouldn’t have left without me.

UNIT 8
1 3 would / 4’d be / ‘ll be / 5 didn’t / don’t
6 & 7’d like to have turned down / I’d have liked to turn down / 8 would understand
10 were / 11 ever sell / ‘ve ever sold
12 hadn’t sat down / 13 was / 14 was
15 hadn’t admired / 16 called / 17 said
18 wouldn’t believe / 19 went / 20 won’t last
21 ‘re enjoying / 22 won’t be
23 were going / went / 24’d be
2 2 If only we liked modern art.
 3 I wish I were / was enjoying this book.
 4 If only she’d been able to find her wallet.
 5 If only I hadn’t been made redundant.
 6 I wish I hadn’t smoked so much when I was young.
 7 If only he’d apologize for his rudeness.
 8 She wishes she hadn’t left before I arrived.
 9 If only I’d noticed the ‘Low Bridge’ sign.
 3 2 would / past habit
 3 had
 4 would / conditional
 5 had
 6 would / conditional
 7 would / past habit
 8 would / future in the past
4 2 If Jane weren’t / wasn’t a very reliable journalist, she wouldn’t have been promoted to desk editor.
3 If I weren’t / wasn’t afraid of travelling by air, I wouldn’t have had to go to Italy by train.
4 Justin wouldn’t be broke if he hadn’t spent all his money on a painting.
5 If she knew anything / something about first aid, she could have helped him.
6 If I’d looked after my teeth, I wouldn’t have false ones now.
7 If I had a fax machine, I could have sent the document last night.
8 If you weren’t so gullible, you wouldn’t have believed all the lies he told you.

UNIT 9
1 2 She avoids getting into arguments with her boss.
3 He gave up smoking in 1998.
4 Did you manage to arrive on time despite the traffic?
5 The minister admitted making / having made a mistake.
6 She encouraged me to apply for the job.
7 He suggested going out for a meal.
8 Dave regrets losing / having lost his temper.
9 I apologized for not phoning / I apologized for not having phoned.
10 Dad refused to let Kate go to the music festival.
11 She agreed to lend me £100.
12 He promised to do better.
2 to use / being kept / to be kept
4 emigrating / to be insulted / being insulted / 6 convincing / to call
8 to be allowed / 9 to swim / swim
10 to feel / 11 lying / 12 being told off

2 I couldn’t help wondering if I was dreaming.
He said he wanted us to join the celebrations.
and so would let us have the whole day off school.

We were keen to welcome the people arriving
from the east.
At first the border guards attempted to control the flow of cars.
After a while they didn’t prevent people (from) climbing the Wall either.
and we all carried on dancing.
and suggested that we knock chunks of concrete off the wall.
I remember waving to the East German guards.

Only yesterday they would have been ordered to shoot us!

2 to forget, soaking / making, to make
4 seeing, to call / reading / to rain
6 writing, to make / (to) find, laughing
8 taking, to make / cooking, to cook
10 to inform, buying

4 a turn, go / having / 3 reading
4 coming / 5 pounding

5 a Catherine of Aragon
b Jane Seymour
c Catherine Parr

3 1 divorced / beheaded / 3 divorced
4 survived / extravagant / 6 Dissolution
7 destroyed

1 Incorrect: Henry came to the throne in about 1500. Correct: 1509.
2 Incorrect: beheaded, divorced, died,
beheaded, divorced, survived.
Correct: divorced, beheaded, died,
beheaded, beheaded, survived.
3 Incorrect: Anne Boleyn was the first.
Correct: Anne Boleyn was the second wife.
4 Incorrect: none of his marriages lasted very long.
Correct: Henry's first marriage to Catherine of Aragon lasted twenty-four years.
5 Incorrect: Henry had two children.
Correct: three children.

5 1 renowned / 2 certainly lived it up
3 recall / sequence / handy
6 splitting with / 7 set fire to

6 a bean and bean
b First the waiter says bean and then the woman says been.
2 a whine and wine
b whine
3 verbs

7 1 attack / conquer / 4 demolition
5 deploy / destruction / invade
8 sinking / storm / 10 revolution / revolt
11 threaten / 12 wound / wounding
2 1 sinking / destruction / 2 Storming
Revolution / 3 was / destroyed
4 wound / 5 attacked / invaded
7 threat / 8 was / destroyed
9 kill / was sunk

8 1 conquered / 2 deposed / 3 decline
4 collapse / 5 establishment
6 characterized / 7 flowering

8 1 attack / conquer / 4 demolition
5 deploy / destruction / invade
8 sinking / storm / 10 revolution / revolt
11 threaten / 12 wound / wounding
2 1 sinking / destruction / 2 Storming
Revolution / 3 was / destroyed
4 wound / 5 attacked / invaded
7 threat / 8 was / destroyed
9 kill / 10 was sunk

UNIT 10

1 With some possible alternatives for the incorrect adverb–adjective combinations:
very unfortunate
2 utterly lucky (lucky is a gradable adjective):
very / extremely
3 rather terrifying (terrifying is an extreme adjective):
absolutely / quite / utterly
4 deeply disappointed
5 very amazing (amazing is a limit adjective):
quite / utterly / simply / absolutely
6 incredibly fast
7 extremely low
8 completely small (small is a gradable adjective):
really / extremely / very
9 absolutely frightening (frightening is a limit adjective):
very / extremely / terribly
10 extremely difficult
11 quite significant (significant is a gradable adjective): just / really / very
12 delightfully amusing (impossible is an impossible adjective): quite / happily / simply / moderately
13 utterly exhausted
14 simply wonderful
15 quite satisfying (satisfying is a gradable adjective): just / very / extremely

2 1 seriously / strongly (thoroughly would also be possible)
2 freely / entirely
3 merely / comfortably
4 entirely / thoroughly
5 sincerely / thoroughly
6 really / thoroughly
7 greatly (fully, entirely, really would also be possible)
8 entirely (really would also be possible)
9 fully (entirely would also be possible)
10 deeply
11 sincerely (really would also be possible)
12 really

3 a Frankly, I can’t answer that question.
b I can’t answer that question frankly.

3 a Obviously he realized that she wasn’t well.
   He obviously realized that she wasn’t well.
b He realized that she obviously wasn’t well.

3 a Very sensibly, he discussed the design
   with her.
b He discussed the design very sensibly
   with her.

5 a Honestly, I don’t think she can answer your questions.
b I don’t honestly think she can answer your questions.

5 a I only saw him yesterday at the gym.
b I saw him yesterday only at the gym.

7 a Actually, he told her what he thought of her.
b He actually told her what he thought of her.

8 a She agreed to speak to him kindly.
b She kindly agreed to speak to him.

9 a I'm quite sure he's clever.
b I'm sure he's quite clever.

10 a They well knew he was able to cook.
b They knew he was able to cook well.

4 1 lacks drama and excitement
2 have trouble filming the ball in motion
3 applaud when the ball is hit
4 The only interesting bit is
5 used to dislike snooker but now likes it
6 snooker players are incredibly skilful
7 be concentrated on getting the ball into the pocket
8 similar to chess

2 1 leaves me completely cold
2 agonizing ...
   deliberating / 3 completely farcical
4 fathom / 5 cause for celebration
6 switch off / 7 physical agility / 8 finally
   dawned on me / 9 a tall order / 10 akin to

5 frisked / 2 scratched / 3 winking
4 clapped / 5 nudged / 6 squeezed
7 shaking / 8 hugged / 9 spilt / 10 pinch
11 munching / 12 rubbed

6 1 2 march / 3 sway / 4 hop / 5 stroll
6 tiptoe / 7 crawl / 8 limp / 9 stumble
10 sprint
2 1 limp / 2 tiptoeing / 3 crawling
4 stumbled / 5 marched / 6 hop / 7 swayed
8 crept
7 Weak - Limit - Extreme I - Extreme 2
irritated - angry - furious - livid
significant - important - crucial - vital
content - happy - delighted - ecstatic
pretty - beautiful - gorgeous - stunning
sizeable - big - enormous - gigantic
chilly - cold - freezing - perishing
amusing - funny - hilarious - hysterical
apprehensive - frightened - terrified - petrified
sleepy - tired - shattered - exhausted
fed up - sad - inconsolable - grief-stricken

8 crucial gigantic ecstatic perishing

1 'Were you angry?'
'Was I furious!' or 'Was I livid!'
2 'Are you happy?'
'I'm absolutely delighted.' or 'I'm absolutely ecstatic.'
3 'Is it a big house?'
'It's enormous!' or 'It's huge!'
4 'Is it an important document?'
'It's vital!' or 'It's crucial!'
5 'Are you cold?'
'I'm freezing!' or 'I'm perishing!'
6 'Do you think she's pretty?'
'Yes, she's gorgeous!' or 'Yes, she's stunning!'
7 'Are you tired?'
'I'm shattered!' or 'I'm exhausted!'
8 'Was James a bit sad?'
'He was grief-stricken!' or 'He was inconsolable!'
9 'Were you frightened?'
'I was petrified!' or 'I was terrified!'

9 improving (break up)
ending (set off)
solving (wear out)
reducing (get down)

2 brush up 2 Turn down 3 worked out
4 do up 5 logged off 6 cool down
7 cut down 8 call off 9 find out
10 cut off 11 looking up 12 broke off
13 sort out 14 figure out/work out
15 Cheer up

UNIT 11
1 2 ND 3 D 4 ND 5 D 6 ND 7 D
8 D 9 B 10 D

2 1d The computer (which/that) they use to calculate weather patterns has malfunctioned. OR
The computer, which they use to calculate weather patterns, has malfunctioned.
2g My teenage children, who don't even know who Michelangelo was, are coming with us on a trip to Italy.
3j I'd like you to meet someone (who) I've been meaning to introduce you to for ages.
4f Computers, which have become much more powerful and reliable in the last 15 years, have revolutionized communications.

5e I can remember a time when foreign travel was exclusively for the wealthy.
6c My younger brother, who has a bizarre sense of humour, gave me a wig for Christmas.
7a The people whose car was stolen had to take the train home.
8b Would you like to watch the video (which/that) I made on my last holiday?
9h I don't like travel brochures which (that) often make extravagant claims about holiday resorts. OR
I don't like travel brochures which (that) often make extravagant claims about holiday resorts.

10i The island (which/that) I'd most like to visit is Madagascar.

2 1 The island of Malta, which is situated south of Sicily and which used to be a British colony, gained its independence in 1964.
2 A man (who/that) I was talking to recently told me a joke, which was very funny, but which I've unfortunately forgotten.
3 The Inuit, who we used to call 'Eskimos', are an ancient people.
4 Pete, the guy whose car I borrowed last week, is visiting his mum, who's ill.
5 You need a passport for the countries to which you're travelling.

3 My husband and I have just had a holiday which your agency organized and which I feel I must complain about. When we arrived at the airport, the tour guide was supposed to take us to the hotel wasn't there. We had to take a taxi, which cost a lot of money.

In the brochure which you sent us two months ago, it said that our hotel was 'a stone's throw from a golden beach fringed by coconut palms', which wasn't true. In fact it was three miles from the coast, and the 'beach', where we went on our first day, wasn't sandy at all, but rocky and muddy. As if that wasn't bad enough, to get to the beach you had to cross a motorway which was full of speeding traffic! As for the hotel, which you said had all modern conveniences, it was dirty and old. When we came to see you, you told us about the wonderful food, which you promised us would be of an internationally high standard. In fact dinner, which they didn't serve until 10 (when everyone was wanting to go to bed), was the same every night. I feel your company's motto is 'We aim to please', owes us an apology and a refund. Five hundred pounds, which is half the cost of the holiday, would be an acceptable amount.

4 2 Viewed from this angle, the cliffs look very tall.
3 He got run over crossing the road.
4 I walked down the road humming to myself.
5 Weather permitting, we can go on a tour of the island tomorrow.
6 Having eaten earlier, she wasn't hungry.
7 Living near the sea, I get plenty of opportunities to go swimming.

8 Having visited Zanzibar, I flew on to the Seychelles.
9 Rejected by his peers and lacking in confidence, David would certainly benefit from a change of school.
10 She split wine on her dress, completely ruining it.

5 1 parking 2 Taken 3 left 4 borrowed 5 requiring 6 swimming 7 travelling 8 applied 9 delivered 10 paying

6 2 He read a book while eating his supper. While eating his supper, he read a book.
3 By investing wisely, he made a lot of money. He made a lot of money by investing wisely.
4 Since coming to live in the country a few years ago, I now realize how much I hated living in town.
5 After / On graduating from university, he went off to work in Australia.
6 When going abroad, it is advisable to take out travel insurance.
7 I came across a wonderful book while browsing in our local bookstore. While browsing in our local bookshop, I came across a wonderful book.
8 By working hard, I managed to pass all my exams. I managed to pass all my exams by working hard.
9 When opening a tin, be careful not to cut yourself.
10 On / After hearing the weather forecast, we decided not to go camping in the mountains.

7 1 2 3, 10, 5, 1, 6, 8, 2, 7, 4, 9

8 1 colony, desolate, dialect, seasonal temperate
2 depression, eruption, exotic, explorer, volcanic
3 agriculture, isolated, situated, supermarket
4 autonomous, community, economy, inhabitant, magnificent
5 economic, independence, population, unemployment

9 Today was extremely hot and humid. This morning I left the hotel at ten and ventured into noisy, crowded, downtown Kyoto. I headed for Shisen-do, a temple that a friend of mine said I shouldn't miss. Although I was wearing light, cool, cotton clothing I was already sweating after twenty minutes. So when I reached the temple and walked
in I was struck by the dark, peaceful interior. Shisen-do is a beautiful, old, wooden temple built with great simplicity and grace, surrounded by tall, ancient maple trees and overlooking a large, deep, pond with moss-covered rocks. There is always the sound of running water in Japanese temples and to the left of the pond was a fountain with a long, black, bamboo tube which tipped backwards when it was full of water, making a soft knocking sound on the stone beneath. While I was sitting cross-legged on the tatami mat, looking out at the garden, I got into conversation with an interesting young man wearing a blue cotton robe. He told me he came there to meditate every day. I could see why. When I left, I experienced an incredible sense of calm and well-being, and as I sat having a long, cold drink in a lovely little café not far away, I realized that I hadn’t felt like that in a very long time.

3 1 Why did you try on his toe? 2 ‘I didn’t mean to!’
2 ‘Your boots are all muddy!’
3 ‘I’ve been working in the garden.’
3 She arrived late for the meeting.
4 I wish you’d just be quiet for a moment!
5 I just wish you’d be quiet for a moment!
6 Don’t forget to phone mum, will you?
7 Never have I eaten so much in one day!
8 Only when he collapsed did I realize he was seriously ill.
9 It has been alleged that he had an affair.
10 He has been alleged to have had an affair.
11 There are expected to be 300 people at the reception.
12 300 people are expected to be at the reception.
13 Do you think we’ll be able to travel to other planets by the end of the century?
14 It’s ten o’clock, so I think Jo will be arriving in Hong Kong at the moment.
15 If you were taller you could reach the shelf.
16 I wish you’d come with me to London.
17 I’d rather you did it yourself.
18 I regretted shouting at him as he was really upset.
19 I’m not used to writing with my left hand.
20 It’s really difficult.
21 I fully / totally / absolutely / quite agree with you.
22 What an absolutely delicious meal!
23 He passed his driving test, which surprised me.
24 Budapest, which has a population of two million, lies on the river Danube.
25 Climbing the hill, we had a fantastic view. As we climbed the hill the view was fantastic. The original sentence suggests that it was the view that was climbing the hill!

2 1 I liked the scenery, but the acting was poor.
2 I told Peter.
3 I told you.
4 I told her.
5 If I get the job.
6 Not the Robbie Williams!
7 I thought you’d paid it!
8 One doesn’t matter who pays it as long as one of us does.
9 I wouldn’t give it to anyone.
10 I didn’t give it to him. He bought it from me.
11 antique 2 ancient 3 current 4 up-to-date 5 biased 6 bigoted
7 impartial 8 open-minded 9 impeccable 10 immaculate 11 flawed 12 faulty
13 petty 14 trivial 15 urgent 16 vital
17 Across 1 modernity 2 unreliable 3 everlasting 4 abstract 5 inaccurate
6 urban 7 calendar 8 phenomena 9 patience 10 punctuality 11 frenetic
12 Down 1 measurement
1 1 sorted... out 2 fell back 3 catch up with 4 stood up for 5 Pick... up 6 covered up
7 pinned... down 8 see through 9 picked up 10 fall back
11 pinned... down 12 Stand up for 13 sort... out 14 cover up 15 see through
16 catch up with

Endquotes on time
1f 2c 3e 4a 5b 6d
# Phonetic symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Vowels</th>
<th>Diphthongs (two vowels together)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 /p/ in pen /pen/</td>
<td>25 /i:/ in see /si:/</td>
<td>38 /ei/ in name /nɛm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 /b/ in big /bɪɡ/</td>
<td>26 /ɪ/ in his /hɪz/</td>
<td>39 /əʊ/ in no /nəʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 /t/ in tea /ti:/</td>
<td>27 /i/ in twenty /ˈtwenti/</td>
<td>40 /ar/ in my /maɪ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 /d/ in do /dəʊ/</td>
<td>28 /e/ in ten /ten/</td>
<td>41 /au/ in how /hɔʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 /k/ in cat /kæt/</td>
<td>29 /æ/ in stamp /stæmp/</td>
<td>42 /ə/ in boy /ˈbɔɪ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 /ɡ/ in go /ɡəʊ/</td>
<td>30 /ə/ in father /ˈfaːðə/</td>
<td>43 /ə/ in hear /hɪər/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 /ʃ/ in four /fɔː/</td>
<td>31 /o/ in hot /hɔt/</td>
<td>44 /eə/ in where /ˌwɛə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 /v/ in very /ˈverɪ/</td>
<td>32 /ɔ:/ in morning /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/</td>
<td>45 /ɔə/ in tour /tɔːr/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 /s/ in son /sʌn/</td>
<td>33 /ʌ/ in football /ˈfʊtbɔːl/</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>