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الفصل الثاني

"New English File"
Upper-intermediate Student's Book

Unit(4-5-6)

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Would You Get Out Alive?

Reading P 52

HOW TO GET OUT ALIVE

How humans behave when the worst thing happens... We always think "it will never happen to me" but disasters can strike any time anywhere from hotel fires to train crashes to terrorist attacks. How would you cope if the unthinkable happened?

According to experts, people caught up in disasters tend to fall into three categories, about 10% to 15% remain calm and act quickly and efficiently. Another 15% completely panic crying and screaming and obstructing the **evacuation**. But the vast majority (70% of people do very little. They are stunned and confused," says British psychologist John Leach.

Why is this? Research suggests that under great stress our minds take much longer to process information. So, in a crisis many people freeze' just at the moment when they need to act quickly. It also seems that a person's personality is not a good guide to how they might react a normally decisive person may not act at all quickly in a crisis and vice versa. Most people go their entire lives without a disaster," says Michael Lindell, a professor at Texas A&M University. So when something bad happens they are so shocked they just think "This can't possibly be happening to me" instead of taking action.

A

When the plane hit the World Trade Center on 11th September 2001, Elia Zedeno was working on the 73rd floor. She heard an **explosion** and felt the building actually move, as if might fall over. Zedeno first shouted out, "what's happening?" You might expect that her next instinct was to run. But she had the opposite reaction. What I really wanted was for someone to scream back, "Everything is OK! Don't worry".

Luckily, at least one of Zedeno's colleagues responded differently. He screamed, "Get out of the building!" she remembers now. Years later, she still thinks about that command. "My question is what would I have done if that person had said nothing?"

Even then Zedeno still did not immediately run. First she reached for her bag, and then she started walking in circles. "I was looking for something to take with me. I remember I took my book. Then I kept looking around for other stuff to take I felt as if I was **in a trance**. When she finally left, she went slowly. "It's strange because the sound of the explosion and the way the building **shook** should have made me go faster.' But Zedeno **made it** to safety. Experts have estimated that at least another 130 people would have got out of the World Trade Center alive if they had tried to leave the building sooner.

B

ON MARCH 27 1977 a Pan Am 747, which was waiting to take off from Tenerife airport, **collided with** a Dutch KLM 747 that was taking off in the fog. It was the worst air crash in history. Everyone on the KLM plane was killed but 62 passengers on the Pan Am plane survived. Many more would have survived if they had got off the plane immediately.

One of the **survivors** was 65-yearold Paul Heck. He led his wife Floy towards the exit and they got out just before the plane **caught fire**, just 60 seconds after the collision. Why Paul Heck and not others? In the hours just before the crash Paul did something highly unusual. While he was waiting for the plane to take off, he studied the 747's safety diagram.

He looked for the nearest exit and he pointed it out to his wife. He had been in a theatre fire as a boy, and ever since then, he always checked for the exits when he was in an unfamiliar environment. When the planes collided, Heck's brain had the data it needed. He could work on autopilot, whereas other passengers froze, their minds **paralysed** by a storm of new information.

d. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). (P.52)

- 1- Elia Zedeno's first instinct was to run. F (She didn't run. She waited for someone to tell her everything was all right.)
- 2- If her colleague hadn't shouted, she might not have reacted how she did. T
- 3- She took her time to leave because she didn't know where the exit was. F (She was looking for things to take with her.)
- 4- Some people who died in the WTC could have survived. T
- 5- The 1977 Tenerife air crash happened in bad weather conditions. T
- 6- The Pan AM passengers had plenty of time to escape. F (They had very little time. The plane caught fire after 60 seconds.)
- 7- Heck always worried about how he would be able to escape from places T
- 8- People don't read safety information because they aren't worried about crashing. F (Because they think it's not 'cool' to do so.)

e. Look at the highlighted words related to disasters. In pairs, try to work out the meaning from the context of the ones you didn't know. (P.52)

- Evacuation = moving people from a place of danger to a safer place
- Explosion = the noun of explode, the action caused by sth such as a bomb
- In a trance = a state in which you are thinking so much about something that you are doing that you don't notice what is happening around you, like a hypnotized person
- Shook = past tense of shake = to move from side to side or up and down
- Made it = succeeded in doing sth, such as reaching a place in time, e.g. We made it to the station just in time to catch the train.
- Collided with = crashed into
- Survivors = people who survive, do not die in an accident or terrorist attack
- Caught fire = started burning
- Paralyzed = unable to move at all

2 VOCABULARY (feelings).(P.53)

Look at “How humans behave when the worst thing happens“ and find adjectives which mean

1. Unable to think clearly or understand what's happening Confused
2. Not excited or nervous Calm
3. Very surprised by something unpleasant Shocked
4. So surprised that you can't move or react Stunned

FEELINGS (vocabulary bank) p.151

1 adjectives

a Match the adjectives with the situations .

How would you feel if?

- 1 Two people give you completely opposite advice.
- 2 The police told you that your flat had been burgled.
- 3 A friend helped you a lot with a problem
- 4 You thought you had lost your passport but then you found it
- 5 You didn't get a present you were hoping to get
- 6 You went to study abroad and were missing your family
- 7 You moved to a new town and didn't have any friends.....
- 8 You were about to talk in public for the first time.....
- 9 Your friend tells you she has just passed her driving test.....
- 10 A very good friend didn't invite you to his party.....

THE ANSWERS

- 1- Confused
- 2- Shocked
- 3- Grateful
- 4- Relieved
- 5- disappointed
- 6- Homesick
- 7- Lonely
- 8- Nervous
- 9- Glad
- 10- Offended

b Match the strong adjectives with their definitions

1. Very surprised and unable to move or react. stunned
2. Extremely upset and shocked
3. Very pleased
4. Really tired
5. Very excited

6. Extremely scared
7. Really angry
8. Very surprised
9. With little hope, and ready to do anything to improve the situation
10. Very unhappy

KEY ANSWERS

2. devastated
3. delighted
4. exhausted
5. Thrilled
6. Terrified
7. furious
8. Astonished
9. Desperate
10. miserable

2 Idioms

a. Look at the highlighted idioms and try to guess their meaning.

- 1 I'm sick and tired of telling you to do your homework. Get on with it !
- 2 When I saw the burglar I was scared stiff .
- 3 He finally passed his driving test ! He's over the moon !
- 4 You look a bit down in the dumps . Has life been treating you badly?
- 5 I'm completely worn out . I just want to sit down and put my feet up .
- 6 When I saw her, I couldn't believe my eyes. She looked ten years longer .

b. Match the idioms and the feelings .

- A exhausted (5)
- B (be) very surprised (6)
- C fed up (1)
- D terrified (2)
- E sad, depressed (4)
- F very happy (3)

c. Remember an adjective and an idiom to describe how each person feels.

1. fed up, sick and tired
2. astonished, couldn't believe her eyes
3. delighted, over the moon
4. miserable, down in the dumps
5. exhausted, worn out
6. terrified, scared stiff

GRAMMAR

(Unreal Conditionals)

(p. 54)

1. What would you do if your school caught fire?
2. What would you have done if you had been on the Pan Am plane in Tenerife

a. Look at 1 and 2 above.

Which one refers to a hypothetical situation in the past?

Which one refers to hypotheticals situation in the present or future?

1. Refers to a hypothetical situation in the present or future
2. Refers to a hypothetical situation in the past

b. Underline the verb forms in 1 and 2.

Which forms are they?

1. Would + infinitive in the main clause, past simple in the if-clause
2. Would have + past participle in the main clause, past perfect in the if-clause

c. Try to complete 1-4 below .

- 1- What would do if you (be) in a hotel and the fire alarm went off in the middle of the night
- 2- Another 130 people (get out) of the World Trade Center alive if they had tried to leave the building sooner .
- 3- Many more people would have survived if they (get off) the plane immediately .
- 4- If a fire alarm went off, I (not pay) any attention .

THE ANSWERS

1. were
2. would have got out
3. had got off
4. wouldn't pay

Grammar Bank P 138

Second Conditional Sentences : If+ past simple>>>would/wouldn't+ infinitive

- 1- If there was a fire in this hotel, it would be very difficult to escape.
I wouldn't live in the country if I didn't have a car.
- 2- If you weren't making so much noise, I could concentrate better.
- 3- If I were you, I'd make Jimmy wear a helmet when he's cycling.

- 1- Use second conditional sentences to talk about hypothetical or improbable situations in the present /future.
- 2- In the if clause you can also use the past continuous. In the other clause you can use could or might instead of would, e.g. If you weren't making so much noise, I could concentrate better.
- 3- With the verb be you can use was or were for I, he, and she in the if clause, However, in conditionals beginning if I were you... To give advice, always use were.

Third Conditional Sentences: if +past perfect, would/wouldn't have + past participle

- 1- If you had studied more, you would have done better in the exams.
I wouldn't have been late if I hadn't overslept.
- 2- He would have died if he hadn't been wearing a helmet.
If they had known you were coming, they might have stayed longer.

- 1- We use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical PAST situation and its consequence.
- 2- You can also use the past perfect continuous in the if clause. You can use could have or might have instead of would have in the other clause.

Second or third conditional

- 1- If you studied more, you would probably pass the exam.
- 2- If you had studied more, you would probably have passed the exam.

Compare the two conditionals.

- 1- You don't study enough. You need to study more.
- 2- You didn't study enough, so you failed.

We sometimes mix second and third conditionals if a hypothetical situation in the past has a present/future consequence, e.g. He wouldn't be so relaxed if he hadn't finished his exams.

4A (P. 139)

a Complete with a suitable form of the verb in brackets .

- 1 I you a present if I'd known it was your birthday. (buy)
- 2 If you To bed earlier, you wouldn't have been so tired . (go)
- 3 I You some money if I had any . (lend)
- 4 If I someone's wallet, I'd keep it . (find)
- 5 Joe wouldn't have crashed if he So fast . (not drive)
- 6 We would have a dog if we in the country . (live)
- 7 If you'd looked after the plants, they (not die)
- 8 You The news if you'd watching the TV . (hear)
- 9 They wouldn't have bought the flat if they what the neighbors were like . (know)
- 10 If she More sociable, she'd have more friends . (be)

THE ANSWERS

- 1 would have bought
- 2 had gone
- 3 would lend
- 4 found
- 5 hadn't been driving/hadn't driven
- 6 lived
- 7 wouldn't have died
- 8 would have heard
- 9 had known
- 10 were/was

b Complete using a second or third conditional .

1. Luke missed the train . He was late for the interview .
If Luke hadn't missed the train,
2. Rebecca drinks too much coffee . She sleeps badly at night .
If Rebecca didn't drink so much coffee, ...
3. It started snowing . We didn't reach the top of the mountain .
If it hadn't started snowing,
4. Millie didn't buy the jacket . She didn't have enough money .
Millie would have bought the jacket if
5. I don't drive to work . there's so much traffic .
I'd drive to work if
6. Matt doesn't speak German fluently .
He won't get the job . If Matt spoke German fluently ...

THE ANSWERS

- 1- he wouldn't have been late for the interview
- 2- she wouldn't sleep badly at night
- 3- we would have reached the top of the mountain
- 4- she had had enough money
- 5 -there wasn't so much traffic
- 6- he would get the job

READING (p. 54)

ESCAPE FROM THE AMAZON

Four young men went into the jungle on the adventure' of a lifetime. Not all of them would come out alive... The Amazonian Rainforest is roughly the size of Europe or Australia. It is the home of more than half the plant and animal species known to man many of which are lethal.

In 1981 three friends went backpacking in a remote area of Bolivia: Yossi, 22, and his two friends Kevin, 29, and Marcus, 29. They hired an experienced guide, an Austrian called Karl, who promised that he could take them deep into the rainforest to an undiscovered indigenous village. Then they would raft nearly 200 kilometers down river before flying to the capital, La Paz. Karl said that the journey to the village would take them seven or eight days. Before they

entered the jungle, the three friends made a promise that they would go in together and come out together. The four men set off from the town of Apolo and soon they had left civilization far behind. But after walking for more than a week there was no sign of the village and tensions began to appear. The three friends began to suspect that Karl, the guide, didn't really know where the indigenous village was. Yossi and Kevin began to get fed up with their friend Marcus because he was complaining about everything, especially his feet, which had become infected and were hurting.

Eventually they decided to abandon the search for the village and just to hike back to Apolo, the way they had come. But Kevin was furious because he thought that it was Marcus' fault that they had had to cut short their adventure. So he decided that he would raft down the river, and he asked Yossi to join him he didn't want Marcus to come with them. Karl and Marcus agreed to go back to Apolo on foot. The three friends agreed to meet in a hotel in La Paz in a week's time. Early next morning the two pairs of travellers said goodbye and set off on their different journeys.

b Read the beginning of a true survival story and then answer the questions below .

1- What was the three friend's original plan? How did this change ?.

To go into the rainforest and visit an undiscovered indigenous (= native) 17 village, then raft (= travel on pieces of wood tied together and used as a boat) down the river, then fly to La Paz.

2- What caused tensions between ...?

a- the three men and the guide .

Karl (the guide) didn't seem to know where the village was.

b- Kevin and Marcus .

Marcus was complaining about everything, especially his feet

3- Why did they finally separate ?

Because Kevin wanted to raft, as they had originally planned, but didn't want

How I trained my husband

Grammar p 56

D - Complete the extracts with : must have, may/might have, can't have, or should have .

Conversation 1

1. You ☐..... left them in your jacket pocket .
2. I ☐..... put them there. ☐I wasn't wearing a jacket.
3. Someone ☐.....moved them.

Conversation 2

4. We ☐.....taken the wrong turning again
5. We ☐..... turned left at the last traffic lights.
6. Ok, I ☐..... said 'Right'

Conversation 3

7. Yes, but I think you ☐.....used less sugar.
8. You ☐.....read it properly.

THE ANSWERS

Conversation 1: 1 May have\ 2 Can't have\ 3 Must have

Conversation 2: 4 Must have\ 5 Should have\ 6 Might have

Conversation 3 : 7 Should have \ 8 Can't have

Grammar Bank page 138

past modals must/might/can't, etc. + have + past participle

- 1- I must have passed the exam. I'm sure I got all the answers right.
You must have seen something. You were there when the robbery happened.
- 2- Somebody might have stolen your wallet when you were getting off the train.
He still hasn't arrived. I might not have given him the right directions.
- 3- They can't have gone to bed yet. It's only ten o'clock.
They can't have seen us. It was too dark.

- Use must, may couldn't/might/can't/ + have + past participle to make deductions or speculate about past actions

1- Use must have when you are almost sure that something happened or was true.

NOTE: The opposite of must have is can't have NOT mustn't have

2- Use might/may have when you think it's possible that something happened or was true. You can also use could have with this meaning, e.g. They could have stolen your wallet when you were getting off the train.

3- Use can't have when you are almost sure something didn't happen or that it is impossible. You can also use couldn't have.

should + have + past participle

- It's my fault. I should have told you earlier that she was coming.
- We've gone the wrong way. We shouldn't have turned left at the traffic lights

- Use should + have + past participle to say that somebody didn't do the right thing .

- you can use ought to have as an alternative to should have. e.g. I ought to have told you earlier.

a) Rewrite the bold sentence with must / might (not) / can't + have + verb.

(p. 139)

I'm sure I left my umbrella at home. I don't have it now. I must have left my umbrella at home .

1. I'm sure Ben has read my email. I sent it yesterday.
.....
2. Holly's crying. **Perhaps she has had an argument with her boyfriend.**
.....
3. **I'm sure Sam and Ginny haven't got lost** . They had a map.
.....
4. **you saw Elli yesterday?** That's impossible. She was in bed with flu.
.....
5. **Perhaps John didn't hear you.** You know he is a bit deaf.
.....
6. **I'm sure Lucy has bought a new car.** I saw her driving a Mercedes!
.....
7. **I'm sure Alex wasn't very ill.** He was only off for one day.
.....
8. They didn't come to our party. **Maybe they didn't receive the invitation.**
.....

THE ANSWERS

1. Ben must have read my email.
2. She might have had an argument with her boyfriend.
3. Sam and Ginny can't have got lost.
4. You can't have seen Elli
5. John might not have heard you
6. Lucy must have bought a new car
7. Alex can't have been very ill
8. They might not have received the invitation

b) Respond to the first sentence using should / shouldn't have + a verb in in the list.

buy	eat	go(2)	invite	learn	save
-----	-----	-------	--------	-------	------

A: Sue is in bed with a stomach ache.

B: She shouldn't have eaten so much chocolate cake.

1. A: we couldn't understand anybody in Paris.

B: You ☐ some French before you went.

2. A: Tom told me his phone number but I have forgotten it.

B: You ☐ it on your mobile phone.

3. A: Rob was late because there was so much traffic.

B: He ☐by car. The train is much faster.

4. A: Amanda was rude to everyone at my party.

B: you ☐ her. She is always like that.

5. A: I haven't got any money left after going shopping yesterday.

B: You ☐so many shoes. Did you need three pairs?

6. A: You look really tired.

B: I know. I ☐to bed earlier.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- should have learnt
- 2- should have saved
- 3- shouldn't have gone
- 4- shouldn't have invited
- 5- shouldn't have bought
- 6- should have gone

How I trained my husband

1- As I wash dishes in the kitchen sink, my husband Scott paces behind me irritated. "Have you seen my keys?" he snarls and (stamps) from the room with our dog, Dixie, (at his heels). In the past I would have turned off the faucet and join the hunt while trying to soothe my husband .But that only made him angrier, and a simple case of missing Keys soon would become a full-blown drama starring the two of us and our poor nervous dog. Now, I focus on the wet dish in my hands, I don't turn around I don't say a word. I'm using a technique I learned from Dolphin trainer.

2-For a book I was writing about a school exotic animal trainers, I started spending my days watching students do the seemingly impossible: teaching hyenas to pirouette on command and chimps to skateboard. I listened , rapt, as professional trainers explained how they taught dolphins to flip and elephants to paint. Eventually it hit me that the same techniques might work on that stubborn but lovable species, the American husband. The central lesson I learned is that I should reward behaviour I like and ignore behaviour I don't. After all, you don't get a sea lion to balance a ball on the end of its nose by nagging. The same goes for the American husband.

3-I began thanking Scott if he threw one dirty shirt into the hamper. If he threw in two, I'd kiss him. I was using what trainers call 'approximations' rewarding the small steps toward learning a whole new behavior You can't expect a baboon to learn to flip on command in one session, just as you can't expect an American husband to begin (regularly) picking up his dirty socks by praising him once for picking up a single sock. With the baboon you first reward a hop, then a bigger hop, then an even bigger hop. With Scott the husband, I began to praise every small act every time: If he drove just a mile an hour slower, tossed one pair of shorts into the hamper, or was on time for anything.

4- On a field trip with the students, I listened to a professional trainer describe how he had taught African crested (cranes) to stop landing on his head and shoulders. he did this by training the leggy birds to land on mats on the ground. This, he explained, is what is called an "incompatible behaviour" a simple but brilliant concept. Rather than teach the cranes to stop landing on him, the trainer taught the bird something else, a behaviour that would make the undesirable behavior impossible. The birds couldn't alight on the mats and his head simultaneously. At home, I came up with (incompatible behaviours) for Scott to keep him from crowding me while I cooked. I piled up parsley for him to chop or cheese for him to grate at the other end of the kitchen island. Soon I'd done it: no more Scott hovering around me while I cooked.

5- I followed the students to SeaWorld San Diego, where a dolphin trainer introduced to me least reinforcing scenario (L. R. S.). When a dolphin does something wrong, the trainer doesn't respond in any way. He stands still for a few beats, careful not to look at the dolphin, and then returns to work. The idea is that any response, positive or negative, fuels a behaviour. If a behaviour provokes no response, it typically dies away. It was only a matter of time before he was again searching for his keys, at which point I said nothing and kept at what I was doing. It took a lot of discipline to maintain my calm, but results were immediate. I felt as if I should throw him a mackerel.

6- Professionals talk of animals that understand training so well they eventually use it back on the trainer. My animal did the same. When the training techniques worked so beautifully, I couldn't resist telling my husband what I was up to. He wasn't offended, just amused. Then last fall, firmly in middle age, I learned that I needed braces. They were not only humiliating, but also excruciating. One morning, as I launched into yet another (tirade) about how uncomfortable I was, Scott just looked at me blankly. He didn't say a word or acknowledge my rant in any way, not even with a nod. I started to walk away, then I realized what was happening, and I turned and asked, 'Are you giving me an L. R. S.?' Silence. 'You are, aren't you?' He finally smiled, but his L. R. S. had already done the trick. He'd begun to train me, the American wife.

b) Read the article and answer the questions.

1. What did Amy use to do when her husband couldn't find his keys? What does she do now?
2. Why and how did she learn about animal training? What idea occurred to her? What is the main principle of animal training?
3. What is the technique called 'approximations'? How did she apply it to her husband?
4. What behavior did the bird trainer want to stop? How did he do it? How did she apply this technique to her husband?
5. What did she learn from the dolphin trainer? How did she apply this to her husband?
6. What often happens when animals learn a technique? What technique did her husband use on her? And how ?

THE ANSWERS:

1. She used to stop what she was doing and help him , but now she doesn't pay him any attention.
2. Because she was writing a book about exotic animal trainers, she spent a lot of time watching them training animals. - It occurred to her that she could use the same techniques to "train" her husband. - That you reward good behavior and ignore bad behavior
3. Teaching someone new behavior by rewarding each small step they take. She began to praise him every time he did something she wanted him to do , like put dirty washing in the hamper, etc.
4. He wanted to stop the birds landing on his head and shoulders . He trained them to land somewhere else (on mats). She stopped him from getting in her way in the kitchen when she was cooking by giving him a job to do ,e.g. grating cheese , at the other end of the kitchen island.
5. she learned a technique called L. R. S. which means not responding at all when someone does something wrong. The idea is that if you don't respond to it, the bad behavior will disappear. When her husband was looking for his keys she just said nothing and carried on with what she was doing.
6. They start to use the same technique on their trainer. He used the L. R. S. technique-he ignored her when she was complaining about her braces.

VOCABULARY (p. 59)

a) Circle the correct verb in each pair of sentences.

1. A when I saw my wife's face, I noticed/ realized that I had bought the wrong size.
B my husband never notices/ realizes when I have been to the hairdresser's.
2. A the water level in the river is raising / rising .
B Don't raise / rise your voice when you are having an argument.
3. A I think we need to argue / discuss our new marketing plan.
B teenagers often argue / discuss with their parents.
4. A there is a new road safety campaign to avoid / prevent accidents .
B we took the ring road to avoid / prevent going through the city center.
5. A please remember / remind to lock the door before you go out.
B Remember / remind me to phone my mother later ĩt is her birthday.
6. A I expect / hope she will come to the party . I would really like to see her .
B my driving test is next week, but I am not expecting / hoping to pass ĩ have only had ten lessons .
7. A Mandy hasn't invited me to her party, but I don't mind / matter.
B it doesn't mind / matter if we are a bit late .
8. A oh no ! somebody has stolen / robbed my bike .
B A 40-year-old man has been charged with robbing/ stealing a bank in the high street.
9. A I woke up in the night because I heard / listened to a noise .
B if you had heard / listened to what I was saying, you would know what the problem was .
10. A your brother seems/ looks exactly like your father ĩ he has got the same eyes
B when I spoke to him on the phone, I thought he seemed / looked quite friendly .

THE ANSWERS

- 1-a) realized b) notices
- 2-a) rising b) raise
- 3- a) discuss b) argue
- 4- a) prevent b) avoid
- 5- a) remember b) remind
- 6- a) hope b) expecting
- 7- a) mind b) matter
- 8- a) stolen b) robbing
- 9- a) heard b) listened to
- 10- a) looks b) seemed

c) Complete the questions with one of the verbs from in each pair in a in the right form:

1. Do you usually □.....what color eyes people have ?
2. what would your boss do if you asked him / her to □.....your salary?
3. Do you often □..... with people in your family ? who with ? what about ?
4. what do you think is the best way to □.....catching colds in winter ?
5. are you good at □.....people's birthdays ?
6. Are you □.....to pass or fail your next English exam ?
7. Do you think it □.....if a wife earns more than her husband ?
8. Has your car or bike ever been □.....
9. Are women really better at □.....than men ?
10. who do you □.....like in your family?

THE ANSWERS

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1-notice | 2-raise |
| 3-argue | 4-avoid |
| 5- remembering | 6-expecting |
| 7-matters | 8-stolen |
| 9-listening | 10-look |

- Realize = to understand or become aware of a particular fact or situation.
- Notice = to see, hear, or become aware of something.
- Rise = to go up (can't have an object).
- Raise = to make something go up (needs an object).
- Discuss = have a conversation about something.
- Argue = talk often angrily to somebody because you disagree about something.
- Prevent = stop something from Happening.
- Avoid = stop yourself from being in a Situation.
- Remind = make somebody remember.
- Hope = want something to happen.
- Expect = think something is going to happen.
- Mind = be annoyed or worried by something (so always needs a person as subject).
- Matter = be important, often used with 'it'.
- Steal = take something that is not yours. The object of steal must be a thing.
- Rob = to take something that is not yours from a person or place. The object must be a person or a place, not a thing.
- Hear = receive sounds with your ears.
- Listen to = pay special attention to hear something.
- Look = give an impression from what you can see.
- Seem = give a general impression

MINI GRAMMAR

(p. 59)

C) Rewrite the bold phrases using had better or would rather .

1. I think I should go now. It is very late.
2. I'd prefer to go out on Friday instead of Saturday .
3. You shouldn't walk home . it is a bit dangerous here at night .
4. Ana said she'd prefer to meet on Thursday afternoon .
5. James should be careful . if the boss finds out , he will sack him .
6. would you prefer not to go to the party if David is going to be there ?
7. you shouldn't leave your bag there, someone will steal it .
8. My wife would prefer not to fly . she had a bad experience once .

THE ANSWERES

1-I'd better go now

2-I'd rather go out

3-you'd better not walk home

4-she'd rather meet

5-had better be careful

6-would you rather not go to the party

7-had better not leave your bag there

8-my wife would rather not fly

Let Your body do the talking

GRAMMAR Bank P.138

Look/feel/smell/sound/taste

1. She looks tired. That smells good. These jeans don't feel comfortable.
2. He looks like his father. This material feels like silk. This tastes like tea, not coffee.
3. She looks as if she's been crying. It smells as if something's burning. It sounds as if it's raining.

1. Use look, feel, etc. + adjective.
2. Use look, feel, etc. + like+ noun. Feel like can also mean: want /would like.e. g. I don't feel like going out=I don't want to go out.
3. Use look, feel,...etc. +as if+ clause. You can use(like)or (as though) instead of (as if). e.g. it sounds like/as though it raining.

a Circle the correct form.

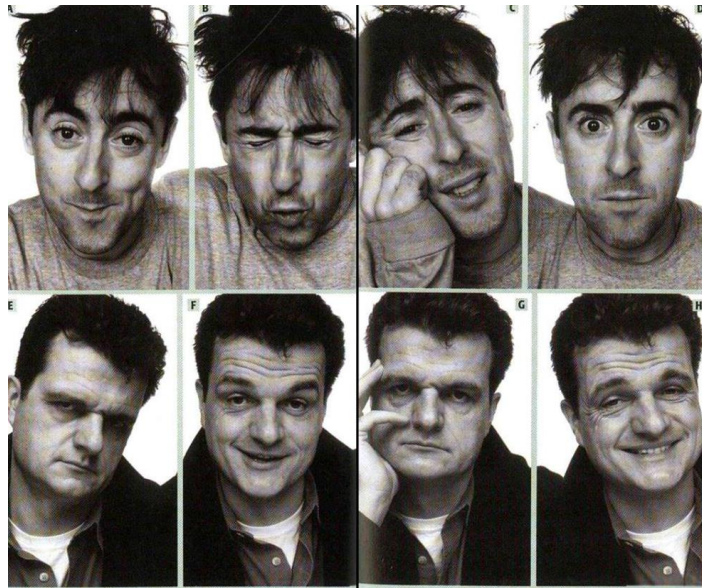
Your boyfriend looks / looks like a rugby player.

1. You've gone completely white. You look / look as if you've seen a ghost!
2. What's for dinner? It smells / smells like delicious!
3. I think John and Megan have arrived. That sounds / sounds like their car.
4. Have you ever tried frogs' legs? Apparently they taste like /taste as if chicken.
5. Are you OK? You sound / sound as if you've got a cold.
6. Can you put the heating on? It feels / feels like really cold in here.
7. You look / look like really happy. Does that mean you got the job?
8. Your new bag feels / feels like real leather.
9. Let's throw this milk away. It taste / tastes like a bit strange.
10. Can you close the window? It smells /smells as if someone is having a barbecue.

b Match the two halves of the sentence.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. That group sounds like (F) | A her mother. |
| 2. Those boys look (G) | B completely out of tune. |
| 3. She looks like (A) | C very soft. |
| 4. That guitar sounds (B) | D someone has been smoking in here. |
| 5. He looks as if (K) | E really sweet. |
| 6. Your car sounds as if (J) | F REM |
| 7. Your new jacket feels (C) | G too young to be drinking beer. |
| 8. This apple tastes (E) | H it's been overcooked. |
| 9. It smells as if (D) | I roses. |
| 10. Your perfume smells like (I) | J it's going to break down. |
| 11. This rice tastes as if (H) | K he's run a marathon. |

e. Match the faces A-D with situations 1-4, and the faces E-H with situations 5-8



- 1- You realize you have been betrayed by your best friend.
- 2- You are a four-year-old letting the family's pet parrot out of its cage.
- 3- You are a man begging your partner to come with you to visit your parents.
- 4- You are a young child trying not to listen as your mother tells you off.

- 5- You are a young driver telling a police officer that you haven't had anything to drink.
- 6- You are a police officer learning on the door waiting for a driver to show his license.
- 7- You a young driver admitting that you've had maybe a small beer.
- 8- you are a police officer looking into a car filled with teenagers.

THE ANSWERS

- 1-d
- 2-a
- 3-c
- 4-b
- 5-h
- 6-g
- 7-f
- 8-e

g. Make pairs of opposites from the adjectives in the list.

Hard - loose - rough - smooth - soft - sour/bitter - strong - sweet - Tight - weak

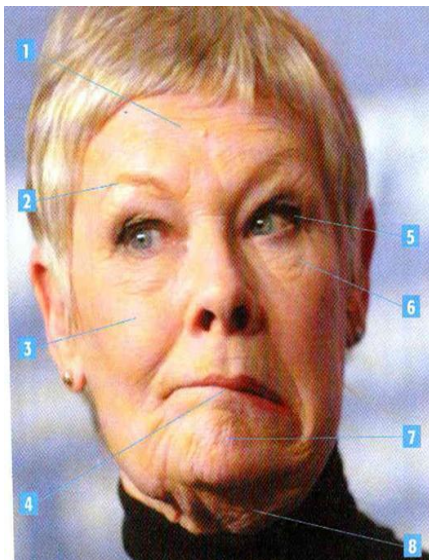
The answers : Hard - soft Loose - tight Rough - smooth Strong - weak Sour/bitter - sweet

h. Use feels, smells, or tastes + an adjective or + like + noun, etc. to describe one of the objects below for your partner to guess. Then swap.

- It smells disgusting
- It feels smooth and silky
- It tastes bitter
- They feel tight.

VOCABULARY The Body(p62)

a Look at a photograph of the actress Judi Dench Match the words in the list with 1-8 in the photo



1 forehead

2 Eyebrow

3 cheek

4 Lips

5- eyelashes

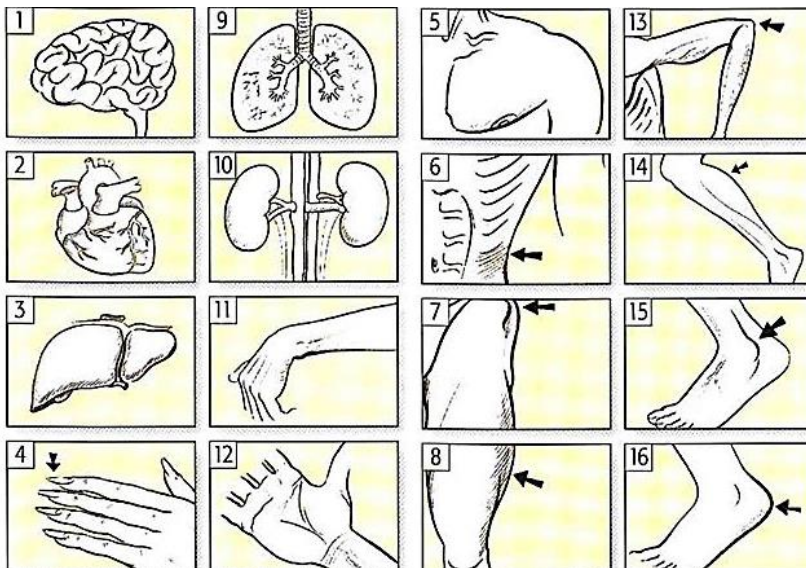
6- Wrinkles

7- chin

8- neck

The body (P.152)

Parts of the body and organs **Match the words and pictures.**



1- brain

2- heart

3- liver

4- nails

5- chest

6- waist

7- hip

8- thigh

9- Lungs

10- kidneys

11- wrist

12- palm

13- elbow

14- calf

15- ankle

16- heel

Verbs and verb phrases

a Match the verbs with the parts of the body.

1) bite your nails

2) blow your

3) brush your

4) clap your

5) comb your

6) fold your

7) hold somebody's.....

8) nod your

9) shake your (to say no)

10) raise your (to show surprise).....

- 11) Shake (with someone).....
- 12) Shrug your.....

The Answers:

- 2- nose
- 3- hair/teeth
- 4- hands
- 5- hair
- 6- arms
- 7- hand
- 8- head
- 9- head
- 10- eyebrows
- 11- hands
- 12- shoulders

b) Write the part of the body related to the bold verb.

- 1 He winked at me to show that he was only joking. eye
- 2 The steak was tough and difficult to chew.....
- 3 When we met, we were so happy we hugged each other.....
- 4 Don't scratch the mosquito bite. You'll only make it worse.....
- 5 She waved goodbye sadly to her boyfriend as the train left the station.....
- 6 Some women think a man should kneel down when he proposes marriage...
- 7 The teacher frowned when she saw all the mistakes I had made.....
- 8 The painting was so strange I stared at it for a long time.....
- 9 She got out of bed, and yawned and stretched/.....
- 10 If you don't know the word for something, just point at what you want.

THE ANSWERS

- 2-teeth
- 3- arms
- 4- nails
- 5- hand
- 6- knees
- 7- forehead
- 8- eyes
- 9- mouth I arms
- 10- finger

Idioms

Complete the sentences with a part of the body.

- 1 Could you give me a with my homework? It's really difficult.
- 2 You really put your in it when you told Mark that Jane had been married before.
- 3 You can't be serious. You must be pulling my !
- 4 I can't remember her name but it's on the tip of my
- 5 I'm not sure I want to go climbing now. I'm starting to get cold
- 6 The test is on Friday. I've got butterflies in my!
- 7 When Miriam left David, she broke his
- 8 I can't get that song out of my I keep whistling it.
- 9 You need to learn the irregular past tenses by
- 10 I need to tell somebody about it and get it off my

THE ANSWERS

- 1- give me a hand = help
- 2- put your foot in it = said or did something stupid that upset.
- 3- pulling my leg = joking
- 4- on the tip of my tongue = I can almost remember it but not quite
- 5- get cold feet = become worried about something and think you might change your mind

- 6- have (got) butterflies in my stomach = feel nervous, usually before an important event.
- 7- broke his heart = made him feel very unhappy
- 8- can't get... out of my head = can't stop thinking about it
- 9- learn ... by heart = memorize
- 10- get ... off my chest = talk about something that has been worrying you so that you feel less anxious

BODY QUIZ P62

A Which part of the body?

- 1 The place where you wear a watch.
- 2 The two places where you might wear a belt.
- 3 You can easily twist this when doing sport.
- 4 These are often red after you've been out in the cold or if you've embarrassed.
- 5 You use these to breathe.
- 6 Doctors sometimes listen to this to see if you have a breathing problem.

THE ANSWERS

- 1 wrist
- 2 waist- hips
- 3 ankle
- 4 cheeks
- 5 lungs
- 6 chest

B. Which idiom do you use...?

- 1 when you are very nervous (stomach)
- 2 when you can't quite remember something (tongue)
- 3 when you can't stop thinking about something e.g. a particular song (head)
- 4 when you think a friend is telling you something which isn't true as a joke (leg)
- 5 when you memorize something (heart)
- 6 when you have said something which you shouldn't have said because it is a secret or may cause embarrassment (foot)

THE ANSWERS

- 1-I have butterflies in my stomach
- 2-It is on the tip of my tongue
- 3-I cannot get it out of my head
- 4-you are pulling my leg
- 5 I have learned it by my heart
- 6-I have put my foot in it

READING p. 63

Let your body do the talking

One of the areas of our body which conveys most about how we feel is our hands and arms. Hand and arm (gestures) are sometimes deliberate, but most often they occur unconsciously and naturally.

Saying something important - Open hands and arms, especially extended, and with palms up in front of the body at chest height, indicate that what you're saying is important, and, especially when people are speaking in public, a pointing finger or a hand waving above the shoulders emphasizes an individual point. However, research shows that people often find speakers who point their fingers a lot rather annoying.

Openness or (honesty) - When people want to be open or honest they will often hold one or both of their palms out to the other person. Footballers who have just committed a foul often use this (gesture) to try to convince the referee that they didn't do it. Nervousness - If a person puts his hand to his mouth, this either indicates that he is hiding something, or that he is nervous. Fidgeting with your hands, for example tapping the table with your fingers also shows nervousness, and so does holding a bag or briefcase very tightly in front of the body.

(Superiority) - People who feel superior to you often appear relaxed, with their hands clasped behind their heads. The chin and head is often held high. This gesture is typical of lawyers, accountants, and other professionals who feel they know more than you do. Another gesture of superiority is to put your hands in your pockets with (the thumbs) protruding.

Feeling defensive - Arms folded tightly over the chest is a classic gesture of defensiveness and indicates that you are protecting yourself. It is often seen among strangers in queues or in lifts or anywhere where people feel a bit insecure.

People also sometimes use this gesture when they are listening to someone, to show that they disagree with what is being said. However, this gesture can simply mean that the person is cold!

Thinking hard - A hand-to-cheek gesture, where someone brings a hand to his face and extends his index finger along his cheek, with the remaining fingers positioned below the mouth, often shows that someone is thinking deeply. When someone strokes his chin, he is probably thinking about something important, or making a decision.

Attraction - If men are attracted to someone, they sometimes play with one of their ear lobes, whereas women will play with a lock of hair or continually tuck their hair behind their ears.

Lying - There are many gestures that indicate that someone is lying and in order to be sure you would expect a person to show more than one. Gestures include putting your hand in front of your mouth, touching your nose, rubbing your eyes, touching your ear, scratching your neck, pulling at your collar, or putting your finger or fingers in your mouth.

a. What do you understand by the phrase 'body language' ?

Body language is the way we use our bodies not just our voices, to communicate things to other people.

b. Look at the drawings and try to match the body language with the feelings.



- A saying something (8)
- B feeling attracted (7)
- C feeling defensive (6)
- D feeling nervous
- H thinking hard(3)
- E feeling superior (4)
- F being honest (2)
- G lying (1)
- H thinking hard (5)

d. Try to work out what these words mean...

Fidgeting: keep moving ,e. g. your hands and feet, because you are nervous or bored.

Tapping: Hitting sb/sth quickly and lightly

Clasped: Hold something tightly in your hand

Index finger: The finger next to your thumb

Strokes: Moves hand gently over a surface ,usually several times

Ear lobes: The soft part at the bottom of your ears

Lock: A few hairs that hang or lie together on your head

Tuck their hair behind their :To push their hair so that it is held in place

Rubbing: Moving your hand backwards and forwards over sth while pressing firmly

What do you remember?

P.66

GRAMMAR

a complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1. They escaped from the jungle because they found the river.
They wouldn't have escaped from the jungle if they the river.
2. I'm sure you left your glasses in the restaurant.
You left your glasses in the restaurant.
3. Why didn't you tell me it was your birthday.
You me it was your birthday.
4. I don't have much time so I can't go to the dance classes.
I would be able to go to dance classes if I
5. I'm sure the backpackers haven't got lost.
The backpackers lost. They know the area well.

THE ANSWERS

- 1 hadn't found
- 2 must have
- 3 should have told
- 4 had more time
- 5 can't have got

b Choose a, b, c.

- 1 The sky's very dark. It there's going to be a storm.
a looks b looks like if c looks as if
- 2 What do tonight, eat out or stay in?
a would you rather b had you rather c do you rather
- 3 If hadn't really liked the jacket, I it.
a wouldn't buy b hadn't bought c wouldn't have bought
- 4 What lovely material! It silk.
a feels b feels like c feels as if
- 5 Mark's very late. Do you think he forgotten about the dinner?
a can't have b could c might have

a Word groups. Underline the word that is different.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 upset | disappointed | relieved | offended |
| 2 amazed | astonished | surprised | anxious |
| 3 palm | calf | wrist | nail |
| 4 kidney | heart | liver | hip |
| 5 nod | wave | clap | point |

THE ANSWERS

- 1-relieved
- 2-anxious
- 3-calf
- 4-hip
- 5-nod

b Circle the right verb.

1. Please remind / remember the children to do their homework.
2. A I'm terribly sorry. B Don't worry. It doesn't mind / matter.
3. The robbers stole / robbed 50,000 from the bank.
4. If you know the answer, raise / rise your hand, don't shout.
5. Don't argue / discuss with your father about it! He doesn't listen.

THE ANSWERS

- 1-remind
- 2-matter
- 3-stole
- 4-raise
- 5- argue

c Complete with one word.

- 1- I was the moon when I heard I'd passed the exam!
- 2- You look fed Have you been waiting for a long time?
- 3- I really put my foot it when I mentioned the war.
- 4- We set on our journey just after dawn.
- 5- My car broke On the motorway.

THE ANSWERS

- 1-over
- 2-up
- 3-in
- 4-off
- 5-down

d Write the verbs for the definitions.

- 1 Ch.... to bite food into small pieces in your mouth
- 2 Y..... to open your mouth wide, when you are tired or bored
- 3 Sc..... to rub your skin with your nails
- 4 F..... to make a serious, angry, or worried expression
- 5 St..... to look at something / somebody for a long time

THE ANSWERS

- 1-chew
- 2-yawn
- 3-scratch
- 4-frown
- 5 -stare

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT

A British chain store, Comet, is selling a new digital camera which will take pictures of you – and make you look thinner . The HP Photosmart R727 contains a “slimcam” function which ‘squeezes’ the object at the centre of the frame without distorting the background. 1... And a man can developed , if not a flat stomach then at least a more respectably proportioned figure for the holiday photograph album.

Comet believes that the photography of self-delusion will become hugely popular in the future.in a culture obsessed with unrealistic ideas of the perfect body , the answer seems to be to show your friends holiday photographs in which you look healthily slim . 2...

Like many women in Britain , I am a size 16 and sometimes my holiday photos are not as flattering as I would like ; said ally Cranham ,24, a professional singer from Reigate ; who tried out the camera ‘ the slimming button certainly **trimmed off** a bit where it counts ; she said . 3...

People nowadays are very used to the **doctored** imager of celebrity magazines, and some users of the camera might worry that the truth of their ‘slimcam’ photography would emerge when friends **flicked through** the holiday snaps. But Ms Granham is convinced that her friends won’t realize .’ If the camera had made me look like a size 8 , then no one would believe it ; she said . 4...

A spokeswoman for comet said that it brought technology that usually favoured only the rich and famous **within grasp of** ordinary people. 5....

a. Complete the article with a sentence A-F. There is one sentence you don't need.

A The photographs are then put in a drawer and forgotten.

B At the flick of a switch, the manufacturers claim, a woman can lose as much as a dress size.

C 'But it did just enough to hide some of the evidence of a few too many good restaurant meals'

D The only victim will be the truth.

E They don't seem to notice that the lost weight seems to have mysteriously returned since the holiday.

F 'It worked better than a four-week diet of raw vegetables.'

THE ANSWERS

1-B

2-E

3-F

4-C

5-D

b. Can you guess what these words mean? Squeezes Normally to press hard with your fingers

- Trimmed off: Cut a little bit off
- Doctored: Changed in order to trick sb
- Flicked through: Looked through quickly
- Within the grasp of Accessible : within reach of

The psychology of music

VOCABULARY BANK P.153

1. Instruments and musicians

a) Match the words and pictures

- 1-bass guitar
- 2-trumpet
- 3-piano
- 4-keyboard
- 5-drums
- 6-violin
- 7-saxophone
- 8-cello
- 9-organ



b) Match the words and definitions

- 1) A man who sings with quite a high-pitched voice . _____
- 2) A man who sings with a low-pitched voice . _____
- 3) A woman who sings with a high-pitched voice . _____
- 4) A large group of musicians who play different musical instruments together . _____
- 5) A group of people who sing together , for example in a church service _____
- 6) Somebody who writes and sings his /her own songs . _____
- 7) Someone who speaks the words of a song . _____
- 8) Somebody who sings or plays an instrument on their own . _____
- 9) The main singer in a band . _____
- 10) The person who directs an orchestra . _____
- 11) Somebody who writes music . _____
- 12) The person who chooses, introduces, and plays music on the radio or in a club . _____

THE ANSWERS

- 1-tenor
- 2-bass
- 3-soprano
- 4-orchestra
- 5-choir
- 6-singer-song writer
- 7-rapper
- 8-soloist
- 9-lead singer
- 10-conductor
- 11-composer
- 12-DJ

2. ADJECTIVES AND PHRASES TO DESCRIBE MUSIC

Match the sentences :

- 1. This song has incomprehensible lyrics.
- 2. It's a very catchy song .
- 3. This music is so moving .
- 4. It's a song with a very strong beat .
- 5. I think his voice is very monotonous.
- 6. I don't know what it's called but I recognize the tune .

- A. The rhythm makes you want to tap your feet.
- B. It almost sends me to sleep.

- C. The music sounds familiar.
- D. I can't understand what it's about.
- E. I can't get it out of my head.
- F. It almost makes me want to cry.

THE ANSWERS

- 1D
- 2E
- 3F
- 4A
- 5B
- 6C

3. IDIOMS

Complete the sentences with the correct music idiom

- A) Blowing his own trumpet
- B) Face the music
- C) Good ear for music
- D) Music to my ears
- E) Out of tune

- 1) He has a ____ . He can sing a tune as soon as he's heard it . (C)
- 2) He's not singing the same notes as we are . He's completely ____ ! (E)
- 3) He's always ____ . He tells everyone how wonderful he is . (A)
- 4) The others ran away , leaving him to ____ . He got punished for what they had all done . (B)
- 5) When I heard the news it was ____ . It was exactly what I wanted to hear .(D)

GRAMMAR p. 69

a) Put the verbs in brackets in the infinitive (with or without to) or the gerund (-ing form) :

- 1. ____ to music can change how we feel. (listen)
- 2. We play sad music when we want ____ even sadder. (feel)
- 3. Film score writers are experts at ____ music ____ an atmosphere. (use, create)
- 4. Most people enjoy ____ music in the car. (play)
- 5. It's difficult ____ when there's loud music playing on the radio. (concentrate)

THE ANSWERS

- 1-Listening
- 2-to feel 3-using to create
- 4- playing
- 5-to concentrate

b) Use your instinct to circle the right form :

- 1. I remember to hear | hearing that song the first time we met .
Please remember to buy | buying me those concert tickets .
- 2. Don't forget to listen | listening to that song . You'll love it !
I'll never forget to go | going to my first live concert .
- 3. I need to change | changing the CD I bought Mark . He's already got it . This remote control doesn't work. I think the batteries need to change | changing .
- 4. A These headphones don't work.
B Try to plug | plugging them in!
I tried to hear | hearing all the words in the song , but I couldn't.

THE ANSWERS

- 1. hearing/to buy
- 2. to listen/going
- 3. to change/changing
- 4. plugging/to hear

Grammar Bank p.140

Gerunds & Infinitives

Verbs followed by the gerund and verbs followed by the infinitives (infinitives) (gerund)

- 1- I enjoy listening to music. I couldn't help laughing.
- 2- I want to speak to you. They can't afford to buy a new car.
- 3- It might rain tonight. I would rather eat than go out tonight.

When one verb follows another, the first verb determines the form of the second. This can be the gerund (verb+ ing) or the infinitive (with or without to)

- 1- Use the gerunds after certain verbs and expressions, e.g. admit, avoid, can't help, can't stand, carry on, deny, enjoy, fancy, finish, give up, keep on, imagine, involve, mind, miss, postpone, practice, risk, stop, suggest.
- 2- Use the infinitive (with to) after certain verbs and expressions, e.g. agree, appear, be able to, can't afford, can't wait, decide, expect, happen, have(got), help, learn, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, teach, tend, threaten, want, would like.
- 3- Use the infinitive (without to) after modal verbs, e.g. can, may, might, must, should, had better, would rather, and after the verbs make and let.
 - In the passive, make is followed by the infinitive with to.
 - Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive(with to) with no change of meaning, e.g. begin, start, continue
 - like, love, hate, and prefer can also be used with either, but the gerund is more common when you are talking generally, and the infinitive when you talk about a specific occasion. Compare I like skiing (in general). I like to ski in February (specific)

Verbs that can be followed by either gerunds or infinitive with a change of meaning

1. Remember to lock the door. I remember going to Venice as a child.
2. Sorry, I forgot to do it. I'll never forget seeing the Taj Mahal.
3. I tried to open the window. Try calling Miriam on her mobile.
4. You need to clean the car. The car needs cleaning.

Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive with to with a change of meaning:

- 1- Remember + infinitive = you remember first, then you do something.
Remember + gerund = You do something then you remember it
- 2- Forget + infinitive = You didn't remember to do something
Forget + gerund = You did something and you won't forget it. It is more common in the negative
- 3- Try + infinitive = Make an effort to do something
- 4- Need + gerund is a passive construction,
e.g. (the car needs cleaning) = the car needs to be cleaned.

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a. Complete with the gerund or infinitive of a verb form the list .

not come do get go go out know talk tidy wait work

I Suggested calling a taxi so we wouldn't be late .

1. I'm exhausted ! I don't fancy ____ tonight.
2. If you carry on ____, you'll have to leave the room.
3. We'd better ____ some shopping if we want to cook tonight.
4. I'm very impatient . I can't stand ____ in queues.
5. She tends ____ angry when people disagree with her.
6. My parents used to make me ____ my room every morning.
7. I'd rather ____ tonight . I need to study.
8. I can't wait ____ on holiday!
9. I don't mind ____ late tonight if I can leave early tomorrow.

10. Do you happen ____ her phone number?

THE ANSWERS

- 1- going out
- 2- talking
- 3- do
- 4- waiting
- 5- to get
- 6- tidy
- 7- not come
- 8- to go
- 9- working
- 10- to know

b. Circle the correct form .

Your hair needs cutting | to cut . It's really long !

- 1. I'll never forget to see | seeing the Grand Canyon for the first time .
- 2. He needs to call | calling the helping . His computer has crashed .
- 3. Have you tried to read | reading a book to help you sleep ?
- 4. I must have my keys somewhere . I can remember to lock | locking the door this morning .
- 5. We ran home because we had forgotten to turn | turning the oven off .
- 6. Their house needed to paint | painting so they called the painters .
- 7. Did you remember to send |sending your sister a card? it's her birthday today.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- seeing
- 2- to call
- 3- reading
- 4- locking
- 5- to turn
- 6- painting
- 7- to send
- 8- to learn

READING p. 71

What's your soundtrack?

Your taste in music can reveal a lot about you ..

The question “what kind of music do you like “ is very revealing.

It is the number one topic of conversation among young adults who are getting to know each other , according to psychologists from the universities of Cambridge and Texas. Their research has shown that knowing another person’s musical tastes can provide remarkably accurate personality predictions. For most people , music is a very important part of their lives and psychologists believe that their preferences reveal information about their character and their lifestyle. They think that personality clues are conveyed in the music’s tempo , rhythm , and lyrics .

A. Upbeat and simple music

Fans of ‘ Top 40 ‘ pop, country, and soundtrack music tend to be more conventional and conservative compared with fans of other genres; family and discipline are important life values.

They are also typically cheerful , outgoing, and sociable kinds of people who enjoy helping people . In their free time they often enjoy doing or watching sport . They also enjoy watching major Hollywood films , especially comedies . According to the psychologists , ‘ People who like Country and Pop try to avoid making their lives unnecessarily complex.’

B. Energetic and rhythmic music

Hip hop, funk , rap, soul, dance and electronic music attracts people who are talkative, extrovert , and romantic and who tend to express their thoughts impulsively. They are the kind of people who love going to parties and for whom friendship and social recognition is very important. They tend to see themselves as physically attractive.

when they go to the cinema, They typically enjoy watching action films, science fiction, gangster films, or comedies .

C. Complex and reflective music

Fans of classical , jazz , and other

‘complex’ music typically have above- average intelligence. They tend to be creative and open to new experiences and lovers of classic or foreign films. Regarding lifestyle, fans of this kind of music tend to be politically liberal , are usually quite sophisticated , and often don’t like sport.

However , compared with other music fans , opera lovers are three times more likely to commit suicide , psychologists say . But don’t blame Madam Butterfly – people with dramatic personalities , whose moods go up and down a lot , are attracted to opera , not influenced by it .

D. Intense and rebellious music

Fans of alternative , heavy metal , rock music , and gangsta rap tend to be people who enjoy taking risks and having thrilling experiences. They are usually physically active. They are typically independent , curious about the world , and rebellious . They’re the kind of people who are likely to enjoy watching action films , fantasy , war , and horror movies. Parents often worry that this kind of music promotes aggressive behavior in teenagers , but research has found no direct link . in fact, younger fans of gangsta rap or heavy metal are often quieter and shyer than other young people.

d. According to the article, what kind of music would these people like best?

Write A,B,C or D.

1. Someone who is quite vain. (B)
2. Somebody who enjoy doing dangerous sports. (D)
3. A person who speaks their mind without thinking.(B)
4. Someone who watches subtitled films.(C)
5. A person who does voluntary work in the community. (A)
6. Somebody who enjoys the simple things in life.(A)
7. A person who might have been quite as a child.(D)
8. Someone who is intellectual.(C)

THE ANSWERS

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. C

COUNTING SHEEP**Grammar** p. 72

c. Match the sentence beginnings 1-4 with the endings A-D .

1. I usually sleep 6 hours a night
2. I used to sleep 7 hours a night
3. I'm not used to only sleeping 4 or 5 hours a night
4. I'm getting used to only sleeping 4 or 5 hours night

- A. But now I sleep less.
- B. So it's new and strange for me.
- C. So it's becoming less of a problem.
- D. Or more if I can .

THE ANSWERS

- 1- D
- 2- A
- 3- B
- 4- C

Grammar Bank p.140 :**Used to / be used to, get used to**

Used to / didn't use to + infinitive

- I used to drink five cups of coffee a day but now I only drink tea.
- When I lived in France as a child I used to have a croissants for breakfast.
- I didn't recognize him. He didn't used to have a beard.

Use used to / didn't use to + infinitive to talk about past habits or repeated actions or situations / states which have changed

NOTE: Used to doesn't exist in the present tense. For present habits, use usually + the present simple, e.g. I usually walk to work. NOT I use to walk to work.

You can also use would to refer to repeated actions in the past.

When I lived in France as a child I would always eat croissants for breakfast. But you can't use would with non-action verbs. NOT I didn't recognize him. He wouldn't have a bread

Be used to / get used to + gerund

- 1- Carlos has lived in London for years. He's used to driving on the left.
- 2- I am not used to sleeping with a duvet. I've always slept with blankets
- 3- A: "I can't get used to working at night. I feel tired all the time."
B: " Don't worry. You 'll soon get used to it."

Use be used to + gerund to talk about a new situation which is now familiar or less strange

Use get used to + gerund to talk about a new situation which is becoming familiar or less strange

You can't use the infinitive after be /get used to.

NOT He's used to drive on the left

Read the rules and do the exercises :

a) Right or wrong ? correct the wrong phrases.

She isn't used to have a big dinner in the evening ×

Isn't used to having

- 1) Nowadays I used to go to bed early .
- 2) when we visited our friends in London we couldn't get used to drink tea with breakfast .
- 3) sorry, I'm not used to staying up so late. I'm usually in bed by midnight.
- 4) There used to be a cinema in our village , but it closed don three years ago.
- 5) Paul used to having a beard when she was younger.
- 6) A I don't think I could work at night
B it's not so bad. I use to it now.
- 7) Did you used to wear a uniform at your school ?

THE ANSWERS

1. x usually go / 'm used to going
2. x get used to drinking
3. ✓
4. ✓
5. x used to have
6. x I'm used to it
7. x Did you use to wear

b) complete with used to, be used to, or get used to and the verb in brackets.

He's Spanish so he's used to driving on the right. (drive)

1. When Nathan started his first job, he couldn't at 6 a.m (get up)
2. If you want to lose weight, then you'll have to less. (eat)
3. I don't like having dinner at 10.00- I a meal so late. (not/ have)
4. When we were children weall day playing football in the park. (spend)
5. Jasmine has been a nurse all her life so she..... nights.(work)
6. I've never worn glasses before, but I'll have to..... them. (wear)
7. I didn't recognize you! You long hair, didn't you ?(have)
8. Amelia is an only child. She her things. (not/share)

THE ANSWERS

1. get used to getting up
2. get used to eating
3. I'm not used to having
4. used to spend
5. is used to working
6. get used to wearing
7. used to have
8. isn't used to sharing

Reading and speaking p. 73

SLEEPY PEOPLE – THE DANGERS OF SLEEP DEPRIVATION

Do this test tonight when you go to bed. Put a plate on the floor next to your bed. Lie down with one hand hanging over the bed holding a spoon above the plate. When you fall asleep, the spoon will fall on the plate and should wake you up.

If you don't wake up until the next day, it probably means you are 'sleep deprived'

We live in a world of tired, sleep deprived people. This is the theory of behavioural biologist Paul Martin. In his book 'Counting Sheep', he describes a society which is just too busy to sleep and which does not give sleeping the importance it deserves. We all know the importance of having a healthy diet and doing exercise, but we don't worry enough about sleeping the hours we need.

Paul Martin says: 'We might live longer and happier lives if we took our beds as seriously as our running shoes.'

So much to do, so little time

Modern society has invented reasons not to sleep. We are a 24 / 7 society where shops and services must be available all hours. We spend longer at work than we used to, and more time getting to work.

Mobile phones and email allow us to stay in touch round the clock and late-night TV and the Internet (tempt us away) from our beds. When we need more time for work or pleasure, the easy solution is to sleep less..The average adult sleeps only 6.2 hours a night during the week, whereas research shows that most people need eight or even eight and a half hours' sleep to feel at their best. Nowadays many people have got used to sleeping less than they need and they live in an almost permanent state of 'sleep debt', owing their bodies perhaps 25 to 30 hours of sleep

Hours slept a night

Lawyers	7.8
Architects	7.5
Social workers	9.6
Teachers	6
Politicians	5.2
Hospital doctors (on call)	4.5

Going against nature

Until the invention of electric light in 1879, our daily cycle of sleep used to depend on the hours of daylight. People would get up with the sun and go to bed at nightfall. But nowadays our hours of sleep are mainly determined by our working hours (or our social life) and most people are woken up (artificially) by an alarm clock.

During the day caffeine, the world's most popular drug, helps to keep us awake. 75% of the world's population habitually consume caffeine which, up to a point, masks the symptoms of sleep deprivation.

Sleepy people

What does a chronic lack of sleep do to us? As well as making us irritable and unhappy as people, a chronic lack of sleep reduces our motivation and ability to work. This has serious implications for society in general. Doctors, for example, are often chronically sleep deprived especially when they on 'night call' and may get less than three hours' sleep.

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Our politicians are often 'jet lagged' after crossing time zones. World summit meetings called to deal with a crisis often result in decisions being taken after marathon sessions when everyone is severely sleep deprived.

Human error caused by tiredness contributed to the worst nuclear accident in history at Chernobyl in 1986. Tired engineers, in the early hours of the morning, made a series of mistakes with catastrophic results.

On our roads and motorways lack of

sleep kills thousands of people every year. Tests show that a tired driver can be just as dangerous as a drunk driver. However, driving when drunk is against the law but driving when exhausted isn't.

As Paul Martin says, it is very ironic that we admire people who function on very little sleep instead of criticizing them for being irresponsible. Our world would be a much safer, happier place if everyone, whatever their job, slept eight hours a night.

Sleep tips

- 1- Give sleep a high priority in your life.
- 2 -Listen to your body. If you feel tired you probably need more sleep.
- 3- Pay off your 'sleep debt' by going to bed half an hour earlier for a few weeks.
- 4- Have a regular routine - try to go to bed at roughly the same time every day.
- 5- Take a nap during the day (ideally after lunch). Research has shown that short naps are very effective in restoring our energy levels and mood.
- 6- Make sure your bedroom isn't too hot.
- 7- Don't use your bedroom as an office or for watching TV.

a) Read the first part of the article . What exactly is the test and what does it show ?What does the last sentence mean ?

- ☐ The test involves going to bed holding a spoon in your hand . When you fall asleep the spoon falls onto a plate and wakes you up . If you are already sleeping so deeply that the spoon doesn't wake you up , then you are {sleep deprived}
- ☐ The last sentence means that we need to give as much importance to sleeping enough as we do taking exercise (because both are vital for good health)

b) Work in pairs. A read so much to do, so little time and going against nature. B read Sleepy people and Sleep Tips . Then tick (✓) the questions which are answered in your paragraphs.

1. How did the invention of electric light change our sleep habits ?
2. Why is it probably better to have an operation during the day than at night ?
3. Are naps really useful?
4. How much does the average person sleep?
Does it vary according to profession?
5. why should politicians sleep more?
6. What is our 'sleep debt' ?
7. What is the world's most popular drug ?
8. What's the difference between driving when you are drunk and when you are very tired ?
9. Do people sleep more or less than they used to? why?
10. what should your bedroom not be if you want to sleep well ?
11. How did lack of sleep cause the Chernobyl nuclear disaster ?
12. How much sleep does the average person need ?

THE ANSWERS

A 1-4-6-7-9-12

B 2-3-5-8-10-11

Vocabulary: sleep

alarm	blankets	dreams	duvet	fall	keep you awake
jet-lagged	nap	nightmares	oversleep	pillow	set sheets siesta
sleeping tablets	snore	sleepy	yawn	log	insomnia

a. Vocabulary race. In pairs, write the correct word in the column on the right.

1. Most people start feeling..... around 11.00 at night . Sleepy
2. They often open their mouth and
3. They go to bed and..... Their..... clock.
4. They get into bed and put their head on the
5. They cover themselves up with a, or withand
6. Soon they..... asleep.
7. Some people make a loud noise when they breathe. They.....
8. During the night people haveor
9. If you don't hear your alarm in the morning, you might
10. If you drink coffee in the evening , it might
11. Some people can't sleep because they suffer from
12. These people often have to take
13. some people have a Or..... after lunch.
14. A person who sleeps well ' sleeps like a ' .
15. someone who is tired after flying to another time zone is -

THE ANSWERS

2-yawn

3-set,alarm

4-pillow

5-duvet,sheets and blankets

6-fall

7-snore

8-dreams or nightmares

9-oversleep

10-keep you awake

11-insomina

12-sleeping tablets

13-siesta or nap

14-log

15-jet-lagged

Breaking news**GRAMMAR p 76**

a. Read the headline of this news story. What do you think it's about? Then read the story. What do you think of Mr Ivanov?

MAN LEAVES WIFE AT PETROL STATION

A Macedonian man drove six hours across Italy at the start of his holiday before he noticed that he had forgotten something - his wife. Ljubomir Ivanov left her at a petrol station when he stopped to fill up with petrol, and didn't realize his mistake until he got a call from the police on his mobile phone.

"Are you Ljubomir Ivanov?" they asked.

"Yes, I am," he said. "What's the matter?"

"Where are you?"

"I'm in Germany".

"Well your wife is waiting for you at a petrol station near Pesaro in central Italy".

"I was very tired and not thinking" Ivanov told reporters later.

"She usually sits in the back seat so I didn't notice that she wasn't there". Mr Ivanov immediately drove back to Pesaro to pick up his wife so that they could continue their holiday. "I'll have to apologize a lot when I see her," he said.

No you can't have your ball back!

A football team have threatened to sue a neighbour because he refused to give back their balls. Appledore FC have kicked 18 balls over Paul Vose's garden wall, and they are now all locked inside his shed. Gary Ford, the coach of the team, says: "His garden is eight metres from the back of the goal.

Some balls are bound to go over the wall.' But Vose says, "They should learn to shoot better.

Locked out of her life

When Andy Barker from Huddersfield forgot his wife's birthday for the third year running she decided she had had enough and locked him out of the house. Sue Barker had reminded her husband several times to book a table for a romantic meal, and she was hoping for a nice present too.

Andy promised not to forget, but when the day came, it went right out of his mind. He was working late and when he got home the door was locked and a suitcase with his things in it was on the doorstep. Since then Andy has been living a tent in the garden. He says, "I'm hoping that if I stay here for a few days, she will forgive me"

Back to school for red-faced council

Local council officials have apologized for misspelling the word 'grammar' on a new road sign outside a school in Stockton in north-east England. Council workers had to come back to take down the sign, which should have said 'Grammar School Road.' Children at the school (aged between four and eleven) immediately noticed that the sign said 'Grammar school' and told their teacher.

A (spokesman) for Stockton council blamed the manufacturers for making the mistake. 'our order for the sign was correct, but the manufacturers got it wrong. They have offered to make us a new sign free of charge.

' Teacher, Mrs Taylor said: "If they want someone to check the spelling, I'm sure the children can help!"

Builder mistaken for jumper

A German builder is expecting a big bill after emergency services mistook him for a potential suicide jumper. When police saw the man on the roof of a five-floor building, they closed off a busy main road and called the fire brigade, They then asked negotiators to talk to Dieter Holmblutter.

The negotiators tried to convince him not to jump by shouting to him .

But the builder was so busy talking on the phone to his girlfriend that he didn't realize what was happening below, until she asked him what the sirens were for. A police spokesman said that Dieter would be given a bill for wasting police time.

b. Complete the sentences in reported speech

1-The police asked the man if

2-Then they asked him

3-He later told police that he

4-He said that heto apologize a lot when he saw her

THE ANSWERS

- 1- he was Ljubomir Ivanov and he said that he was.
- 2- where he was and he told them that he was in Germany.
- 3- hadn't noticed that his wife wasn't there because she usually sat in the back seat.
- 4- would have

d. Read the stories again and match sentences A-I with the people who said them . Then underline the words in the text where these ideas are reported .

- 1- The football team
- 2- The angry neighbor
- 3- Sue barker
- 4- Andy barker
- 5- Stockton council officials
- 6- A spokesman for Stockton council
- 7- The sign manufacturers
- 8- The police
- 9- The negotiators

- A "Don't jump! It's not worth it"
- B "I'm not going to give them back"
- C " please talk to this man "
- D " It was their fault "
- E " We will make you a new one for free "
- F " Don't forget to phone the restaurant "
- G " We're going to take you to court !"
- H " We're terribly sorry . We spelt it wrong."
- I " I will remember this time . I really will"

THE ANSWERS

- 1----G
- 2---B
- 3---F
- 4---I
- 5---H
- 6--- D
- 7---E
- 8---C
- 9---A

Grammar Bank p.140

Structures after reporting verbs

- 1- Jude offered to drive me to the airport.
I promised not to tell anybody.

2- The doctor advised me to have a rest.
I persuaded my sister not to go out with George.

3- I apologized for being so late.
The police accused Karl of stealing the car

- To report what other people have said, you can use say or a specific verb e.g “I’ll drive you to the airport”

Jude said he would drive me to the airport

Jude offered to drive me to the airport

After specific reporting verbs, there are 3 different grammatical patterns

1+to+infinitive Agree Offer Refuse (Not) to do something Promise threaten	Advise Ask Convince somebody (not) to do something Encourage something Invite Persuade Remind Tell warn	3+ing Form Apologize for Accuse Admit (not)doing something Deny Insist on Blame sb for Recommend Regret Suggest
--	---	--

In negative sentence, use negative infinitive (not to be) or the negative gerund (not being), e.g. He reminded me not to be late. She regretted not going to the party

a. Complete with the gerund or infinitive of the verb in brackets.

They advised me __to buy__ a new car. (buy)

1. Jamie insisted on _____ for the meal. (pay)
2. Lauren agreed _____ with him at the weekend. (go out)
3. I warned Jane _____ through the park at night. (not walk)
4. Jacop admitted _____ the woman's handbag. (steal)
5. The doctor advised Lily _____ coffee. (give up)
6. Our boss persuaded Megan _____ the company. (not leave)
7. Freya accused me of _____ her pen (take).
8. I apologized to Evie for _____ her birthday. (not remember)

THE ANSWERS

- 1- paying
- 2- to go out
- 3- not to walk
- 4- stealing/having stolen
- 5- to give up
- 6- not to leave
- 7- taking
- 8- not remembering

b-Complete using a reporting verb from the list and the verb in brackets

deny invite offer remind refuse suggest threaten

She said to me, I'll take you to the station'.

She __offered to take__ (take) me to the station.

1. Ryan said, 'Let's go for a walk. It's a beautiful day'.
Ryan _____ (go) for a walk
2. 'I won't eat the vegetables,' said my daughter.
My daughter _____ (eat) the vegetables
3. Sam's neighbour told him, 'I'll call the police if you have any more parties'.
Sam's neighbour _____ (call) the police if you have any more parties.
4. The children said, 'we did not write on the wall'
The children _____ (write) on the wall.
5. Simon said to me, 'Would you like to have dinner with me on Friday night?'
Simon _____ (have) dinner with me on Friday night
6. Molly said to Jack, 'Don't forget to go to the dentist.'
Molly _____ (go) to the dentist.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- suggested
- 2- refused to eat
- 3- threatened to call
- 4- denied writing me to have
- 6- reminded Jack to

VOCABULARY

The media p. 78

News noun [u]

1. new information about anything, information previously unknown
2. reports of recent happening, especially those broadcast, printed in the newspaper, etc
3. the news a regular television or radio broadcast of the latest news.

a)Correct the mistakes in sentences 1-3

- 1-The news on TV are always depressing. is
- 2-I have a really exciting news for you. some/a piece of
- 3-It is 9.00. Let's watch news the news

Vocabulary Bank p:154

1. Journalists and people in the media

Match the words and definitions .

commentator – critic – editor – freelance journalist – newsreader –
paparazzi – presenter – press photographer – reporter

1.Photographers who follow famous people around to get good photos of them to sell to a newspaper .
2.a person who writes about the good / bad qualities of books , concerts , plays . Films etc.
3.a person who describes a sport event while its happening on TV or radio .
4.a person who collects and reports news for newspapers . radio or TV .
5.a person in charge of a newspaper or magazine . or part of one , who decides what should be in it .
6.a person who introduces the different sections of a radio or TV programme .
7.a person who writes article for different paper and is not employed by a single newspaper
8.a person who reads the news on TV or radio
9.a person who takes photo for a newspaper

THE ANSWERS

- 1-parpazzi
- 2-critic
- 3-commentator
- 4-reporter
- 5-editor
- 6-presenter
- 7-freelance journalists
- 8-newsreader
- 9-press photographer

2. Sections of a newspaper or news website

Match the words and pictures.

Review

Crossword

cartoon

advertisement

Small ads

Horoscope

Weather forecast

Front page



THE ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 4-advertisement | 3- cartoon | 2- Crossword | 1- Review - |
| 8- Front page | 7-Weather forecast | 6-Horoscope | 5-Small ads |

3. Adjectives to describe the media

Match the sentences.

1. The Reporting In The Paper Was Very Sensational.
 2. The News On The TV Channel Is Really Biased
 3. I Think The Observer Is The Most Objective Of The Sunday Paper
 4. The Film Review Was Quite Accurate
 5. I Think The Report Was Censored
-
- A. It Said The Plot Was Poor But The Acting Good Which Was Quite True
 - B. It Bases Its Stories Just On Facts Not On Feelings Or Beliefs
 - C. The Newspaper Was Not Allowed To Publish All The Details
 - D. It Made The Storey More Shocking Than It Really Was.
 - E. You Cannot Believe Anything You Hear On It. It's Obvious What Political Party They Favor

THE ANSWERS

- 1 ---- D
- 2-----E
- 3----- B
- 4----A
- 5----C

4. The language of headlines

Match the highlighted 'headline phrases' with its meaning.

1. Famous actress in restaurant bill row
2. United boss to quite after shock cup defeat
3. Thousands of jobs axed by UK firms
4. Stock market hit by oil fears
5. Prince to wed 18-years-old TV soap star

6. Police quiz witness in murder trial
7. Prime minister backs Chancellor in latest scandal
8. Tarantino tipped for Oscar win

- A. argument
- B. have been cut
- C. question, interrogate
- D. is going to leave
- E. is going to marry
- F. is predicated (to be successful)
- G. has been badly affected
- H. supports

THE ANSWERS

- 1-A
- 2-D
- 3-B
- 4-G
- 5-E
- 6-C
- 7-H
- 8-F

READING

p. 78

Irving Wardle, theatre critic

The positive side of the job is 1_____ getting to see a lot of plays and shows which I love. But the really great thing about being a theatre critic is that, as theatre is an ongoing thing, something that's going to be repeated night after night for some time, there's also the feeling that you may have a 2_____ impact on the work.

If the producer or the actors read what you have written and agree with you, they might actually change something and improve the performance. That's not something that film or book critics can do.

Some critics also like making friends with the stars and all that but personally I don't. For me the worst part of the job is the travelling. Getting there on time, parking, getting back to the office to write for a nightly deadline. That all gets really stressful

Another awful thing is that editors 3_____ bits from your review without you knowing. You learn as a critic that if you've got anything 4_____, say it straight away because it might not get printed.

I once wrote a review of a play by Julian Mitchell called Another Country. I didn't like it much, but there was a new young actor who I thought was great, called Kenneth Branagh. That was in the last paragraph and it got cut so it looked as if I'd never 5_____ this great new talent

Pat Gibson, sports journalist

The plus sides- I must have seen some of the most spectacular moments in cricket and football over the past forty years. I've also had the 6_____ to travel to places I wouldn't have seen otherwise, like India, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean, South Africa, and Fiji. There are much 7_____ ways to make a living and it's great to get away from Britain as much as you can during the winter.

One of the main downsides is the 8_____. You don't work regular hours- you can spend a couple of days not working, but you never relax because you're waiting for the phone to ring. And then, when a story breaks- it might be on your day off, it might be in the middle of the night - you just have to 9_____ everything and go. Another thing is the constant travelling. It's been fantastic visiting the Taj Mahal or spending Christmas Day on the beach in Australia, but it does get lonely and it can also be very 10_____. I've spent a large Proportion of the last forty years driving up and down the motorways of Britain, which I can assure you isn't much fun.

c Read the two articles again . Choose the best option a, b, or c .

1 a apparently	b gradually	c obviously
2 a positive	b harmful	c negative
3 a change	b add	c cut
4 a to complain about	b that isn't important	c worth saying
5 a noticed	b spoken to	c criticized
6 a permission	b opportunity	c wish
7 a more exciting	b harder	c easier
8 a holidays	b routine	c unpredictability
9 a drop	b throw	c lose
10 a monotonous	b exciting	c frightening

THE ANSWERS:

- 1 C
- 2 a
- 3 C
- 4 C
- 5 a
- 6 B
- 7 b
- 8 c
- 9 a
- 10 a

MINI GRAMMAR << as >>

p. 79

It's great to get away from Britain **as** much **as** you can during the winter . I work **as** part of a team.

We can use as in many different ways:

1. to give a reason: *As it was raining, we didn't go out* ((as=because))
2. to compare people or things: *she's as tall as me.*
3. to describe somebody or something's job or function: She works as a nurse. We had to use a handkerchief as a bandage.
4. to say that something happened while something else was happening: *As they were leaving the postman arrived* ((As = When)) .

Decide how as is used in each sentence and write 1-4 :

- A The review in The Times wasn't as good as the one in The Guardian .
- B You can use that glass as a vase for the flowers.
- C I got to the airport really quickly as there was hardly any traffic .
- D As he was driving home it started to rain .
- E My son's hair got darker as he got older .
- F He got a job with the BBC as a programme researcher.

THE Answers

- A 2
- B 3
- C 1
- D 4
- E 4
- F 3

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

GRAMMAR p. 82

a. complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first

- 1 After being in London for a year , I still find driving on the left difficult. After being in London for a year, I still can't get..... on the left .
- 2 My hair was very long when I was a teenager. When I was a teenager I used long hair .
- 3 " I think you should talk to a lawyer ; he said to Sarah.
He advised.....to a lawyer.
- 4 " I didn't Kill my husband " she said .
She denied
- 5 " I'm sorry I'm late ; James said .
James late.
- 6 My brother is a waiter in a French restaurant.
My brother works..... in a French restaurant.

THE ANSWERS

- 1-used to driving
- 2-to have
- 3-Sarah to talk
- 4-killing her husband
- 5-apologized for being 6-as a waiter

b. put the bold verb in the gerund or infinitive:

- 1 I don't remember you before . (meet)
- 2 The car needs shall I take it to the car wash ? (clean)
- 3 He managed to the airport on time (get)
- 4 You must try not late again . (be)

THE ANSWERS

1. meeting
2. cleaning
3. to get
4. To be

VOCABULARY

a. Make nouns for people from the following words. Underline the stressed syllable.

1. conduct
2. Violin
3. drums
4. edit
5. compose
6. journal
7. solo
8. report
9. present
10. commentate

THE ANSWERS

- 1-conductor
- 2-violinist
- 3-drummer
- 4-editor
- 5-composer
- 6-journalist
- 7-soloist
- 8-reporter

9-presenter
10-commentator

b. Complete the missing words.

- 1 Did you the w.... f.....? it's going to rain.
- 2 Let's not see that film . It had awful r..... in the paper
- 3 This paper always supports the government . It's very b..... .
- 4 His latest song is really c..... . Everybody's singing it.
- 5 I can remember the lyrics , but I can't remember the t..... .
- 6 The report was c..... . He wasn't allowed to say what he wanted to say.
- 7 Could I have an extra p..... for my bed , please ?
- 8 My husband says I s..... really loudly when I'm asleep .
- 9 I didn't get much sleep last night so I'm going to have a n..... after lunch .
- 10 He has terrible i..... . It takes him ages to get to sleep .

THE ANSWERS

1. Weather forecast
2. review
3. biased
4. catchy
5. tune
6. censored
7. pillow
8. snore
9. nap
10. Insomnia

STILL AWAKE AFTER 33 YEARS

THE MAN WHO HAS BECOME THE VILLAGE 'ALARM CLOCK'

As BIRDS AWAKEN (the early risers) at 1_____ on the farm, one person is already up; in fact, he hasn't even been to bed.

Sixty-four-year-old Thai Ngoc, from central Quang Nam province in Vietnam, claims that he has not slept for 33 years! "My insomnia started many years ago after I got a fever. I have tried sleeping pills and Vietnamese traditional medicine but 2_____ helps, not even to get me to sleep for a few minutes; said Ngoc. But amazingly, despite 11,700 consecutive sleepless nights since then, he has never once been 3_____.

'Fortunately, the insomnia doesn't seem to have had a negative impact on my health. I still feel healthy and can farm normally like other men. I even carry two 50kg bags of fertilizer for 4km every day.'

4_____ his wife, when Ngoc went for a medical check-up recently, his doctor said he was in perfect health except for a minor decline in liver function.

Ngoc lives with his six children on his farm at the foot of a mountain. He spends the day farming and 5_____ his pigs and chickens, and at night he often does extra farm work or guards his farm to prevent theft.

His neighbour Vu said that Ngoc volunteered to help beat a drum during the night and guard the house for the relatives of the dead during funeral ceremonies 6_____ they could take a nap. Vu also said that when the villagers were planting sugar cane, several people asked Ngoc to be their 'alarm clock' and to wake them up early in the morning to go to work as he was up anyway.

Phan Ngoc Ha, director of the Hoa Khanh Mental Hospital in Danang, said that a chronic lack of 7_____ often causes anorexia, lethargy, and irritability.

But, in special cases, some extreme (insomniacs) can still live and work normally, 8_____ this is a very small minority. Thai Ngoc is obviously one of them

Read the article and choose a, b , or c .

- 1 a night
b dawn
c mid-day
- 2 a nothing
b medicine
c injections

3 a asleep
b ill
c well
4 a because of
b According to
c Thanks to
5 a cooking
b buying
c taking care of
6 a so that
b however
c because
7 a appetite
b sleep
c sleeping tablets
8 a so
b even
c although

THE ANSWERS

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. c

Speaking to the world

READING

P84

One small word, one big difference in meaning

As Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the Moon, a global audience of 500 million people were watching and listening, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" they heard him say as he dropped from the ladder of his spacecraft to make the first human footprint on the lunar surface. It was the perfect quote for such a momentous occasion. But from the moment he said it, people have argued about whether the NASA astronaut got his lines wrong.

Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, who stepped outside a few seconds after him, landed the Apollo 11 spacecraft on the Moon on 20th July 1969. In the tense six hours and forty minutes between landing on the moon and stepping out of the capsule, Armstrong wrote what he knew would become some of the most memorable words in history.

Armstrong has always insisted that he wrote "one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind", which would have been a more meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. Without the missing "a", the intended meaning of the sentence is lost. In effect, the lines means, "That's one small step for mankind (i.e. humanity), one giant leap for mankind".

But did he really say the sentence incorrectly? Until now Armstrong himself had never been sure if he actually said what he wrote. In his biography *First Man* he told the author James Hansen, "I must admit that it doesn't sound like the word "a" is there". On the other hand, certainly the "a" was intended, because that's the only way it makes sense.

But now, after almost four decades, the spaceman has been vindicated. Using hi-tech sound analysis techniques, Peter Shann Ford, an Australian computer expert has discovered that the "a" was spoken by Armstrong, but he said it so quickly that it was inaudible on the recording which was broadcast to the world.

Mr- Ford's findings have been presented to a relieved Mr Armstrong. James Hansen said, "Neil is a modest guy, but I think it means a lot to him to know that he didn't make a mistake".

A. Answer the questions with a partner

1- Who was the first man to set foot on the moon?

a Yuri Gagarin b Buzz Aldrin c Neil Armstrong

2- When did he land on the moon?

a In 1959 b In 1969 c In 1979

3- What was the first thing he said when he landed?

a Wow! It is so big!

b I am floating in a most peculiar way.

c That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.

B. What controversy has there been since then about what Neil Armstrong actually said? Why is the missing "a" so important?

The controversy was about what Neil Armstrong actually said when he landed on the moon. Did he say "one small step for man" Or "one small step for a man"? - The (a) is important because the sentence makes good sense with it ((one small step for an individual man, but a giant leap for humans in general)). - Without the article the sentence doesn't make sense as it means ((one small step for people in general, one giant leap for people in general))

C. Say why the following names and numbers are mentioned

- 20th July 1969 was the date of the first moon landing

- 6 hours and 40 minutes is the time the astronauts spent in the spacecraft between landing on the moon and stepping out of the capsule.

- 500 million watched or listened to the moon landing live

- Buzz Aldrin was the second man to step on the moon

- *First Man* is the name of Armstrong biography

- James Hansen is the author of his biography

- Peter Shann Ford is the computer expert who discovered through sound analysis that Armstrong really did say the "a"

D. Cover the article and try to complete the sentences making words from the words in bold. What do they mean?

1. Armstrong made the first human __footprint__ on the lunar surface. Foot

2. His first words were 'That's one small step for man, one giant leap for _____. ' Man

3. It was the perfect quote for such a _____ occasion. moment

4. 'One small step for a man' would have made it more _____ sentence. Mean
5. They were possibly the most _____ words in history. memory
6. Armstrong said the 'a' so quickly that it was _____ on the recording. Audio

The ANSWERS

2. Mankind (noun) =people in general ,humanity
3. Momentous (adj) =very important or serious
4. Meaningful (adj) =having a clear meaning
5. Memorable (adj) = worth remembering
6. inaudible (adj) = can't be heard

GRAMMAR p. 85

a. Right or wrong? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases

1. Neil Armstrong was born in the USA.
2. He was a shy boy, who loved the books and the music .
3. He studied aeronautical engineering at the university.
4. He was the first man who set foot on a moon.
5. His famous words were heard by people all over the world.
6. Before becoming a astronaut, he worked for the US navy.
7. Since 1994 he has refused to give the autographs.
8. In 2005 he was involved in a lawsuit with an ex-barber, who tried to sell some of the Armstrong's hair.

THE ANSWERS

- 1 ✓
- 2 a shy boy ✓, books and music x
- 3 at university x
- 4 the first man ✓, a the moon
- 5 ✓
- 6 a an astronaut, the U5 navy x
- 7 to give autographs x
- 8 some of Armstrong's hair x

GRAMMAR BANK p 142

Basic rules a\ an\ the, no article

- 1- My neighbour has just bought a dog.
- The dog is an Alsatian.
- He got into the car and drove to the Town Hall.
- 2- Men are better at parking than women.
- I don't like sport or classical music.
- I stayed at home last weekend.

1- Use a/ an when you mention somebody/ something for the first time or say who/ what somebody/ something is. Use the when it's clear who/ what somebody/ something is (e.g. it has been mentioned before or it's unique)

2- Don't use an article to speak in general with plural and uncountable nouns, or in phrases like at home/ work, go home/ to bed, next/ last (week), etc.

Institutions (church, hospital, school, etc)

my father's in hospital. They are building a new hospital in my town.

- With prison, church, school, hospital, university, etc. don't use an article when you are thinking about the institution and the normal purpose it is used it for. If you are just thinking about the building , use a or the.

Geographical names

- 1- Tunisia is in North Africa.
- 2- Selfridges, one of London's biggest department stores, is in Oxford Street.
- 3- Lake Victoria and Mount Kilimanjaro are both in Africa.
- 4- The River Danube flows into the Black Sea.
- 5- The National Gallery and the British Museum are London tourist attractions.

- We **don't normally use *the*** with:

1. most countries, continents, regions ending with the name of a country/ continent, e.g. North America, South East Asia, islands, states, provinces, towns and cities (exceptions: the USA, the UK/ United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic)

2. roads, streets, parks, shops, and restaurants (exceptions: motorways and numbered roads, the M6, the A25)

3. individual mountains and lakes.

- We **normally use *the*** with:

4. mountain ranges, rivers, seas, canals, deserts, and island groups.

5. the names of theatres, cinemas, hotels, galleries, and museums.

a. Circle the correct article

1. The was so awful so we stayed at a/ the/(-) home
2. A/ The / (-) dishwasher we bought last week has stopped working already
3. I love reading a / the / (-) historical novels
4. Sarah had had an exhausting day so she went to a / the / (-) bed early
5. My boyfriend drives a / the / (-) very cool sports car
6. The teachers are on strike so the children aren't going to a / the / (-) school
7. Turn left immediately after a / the / (-) church and go up the hill
8. My neighbours in a / the / (-) prison because he didn't pay his taxes.
9. People are complaining because the council have refused to build a / the / (-) new hospital
10. Visitors will not be allowed to enter a / the / (-) hospital after 7.00 p.m.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- -
- 2- The
- 3- -
- 4- -
- 5- a
- 6- -
- 7- the
- 8- -
- 9- a
- 10- The

b. Complete with the or (-)

1. I think..... Sicily is the largest island in Mediterranean.
2. Cairo is on.....River Nile.
3. We didn't have time to visit.....Louvre when we were in Paris.
4.south-west England is famous for its beautiful countryside and beaches.
5.Mount Everest is in.....Himalayas.
6. The largest inland lake is.....Caspian sea.
7. We stayed at.....Palace Hotel while we were in Madrid.
8. Romeo and Juliet is on at.....Globe Theatre.
9.Channel Islands are situated between England and France.
10. I have always wanted to visit.....India.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- - , the
- 2- the
- 3- the
- 4- -
- 5- - , the
- 6- the
- 7- the
- 8- the
- 9- The
- 10- -

Complete the speeches with a, an, the, or(-). P.85

Winston Churchill.

From Stettin in.....1....Baltic to...2....Trieste in.....3...Adriatic,...4.....iron curtain has descended across.....5..continent. Behind that line lie all.....6...capitals of...7....ancient states of...8.....Central and Eastern Europe, Warsaw, Berlin, Pargue, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Sofia. All these famous cities, and...9.....populations around them, lie in what I must call...10....Soviet sphere.

- 1- the
- 2- -
- 3- The
- 4- An
- 5- the
- 6- the
- 7- the
- 8- -
- 9- the
- 10- The

Martin Luther King

I have...1..... dream. That ...2..... my four little children will one day live in...3..... nation where they will not be judged by.....4.....color of their skin but by...5.....content of their character.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- a
- 2- -
- 3- a
- 4- the
- 5- the

King Edward VIII

At long last I am able to say...1.....few words of my own. I have never wanted to withhold anything, but until now it has not been constitutionally possible for me to speak. But you must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry.....2..heavy burden of.....3...responsibility, and to discharge my duties as king as I would wish to do, without...4....help and support of.....5.....woman I love.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- a
- 2- the
- 3- -
- 4- the
- 5- the

VOCABULARY p. 87

Collocation: word pairs

b) Take one word from A and match it with another form B. Then decide which word comes first. They are all joined with *and*

- Bread and butter
- Peace and quiet
- Thunder and lightning
- Knife and fork
- Black and white
- Bed and breakfast
- Ice and lemon
- Backwards and forwards

c) Look at some common word pairs joined with *or*. What's the second word?

- Right or wrong
- Sooner or later
- Now or never
- All or nothing
- More or less
- Once or twice
- Forwards or backwards

e) Match the word pair idioms with their meanings.

1. I am sick and tired of hearing you complain. (C)
2. I didn't buy much, just a few bits and pieces. (G)
3. I have been having headaches now and again. (F)
4. He is unemployed and down and out. (H)
5. Every relationship needs a bit of give and take. (E)
6. We have had our ups and downs, but now we get on really well. (A)
7. The army were called in to restore law and order. (B)
8. Despite flying through a storm we arrived safe and sound. (D)

- A. Problems
- B. a situation in which the law is obeyed
- C. fed up
- D. without problem or injury
- E. compromise
- F. occasionally
- G. small things
- H. without a home or money.

THE ANSWERS

1. C
2. G
3. F
4. H
5. E
6. A
7. B

8. D

F. Complete the sentences with a word from b,c,or e.

1. He visits us....., perhaps twice a year
2. It is your last chance I am afraid. It is.....
3. After lots of adventures she arrived home.....
4. Please stop making so much noise. I need a bit of.....
5.he will realize that she is not the woman for him
6. After the riots the government sent soldiers in to try to establish.....
7. She is..... of her husband. She wants to leave him.
8. It was an amazing storm. There was lots of.....

THE ANSWERS

- 1-now and again
- 2-now or never
- 3-safe and sound
- 4-peace and quiet
- 5-sooner or later
- 6-law and order
- 7-sick and tired
- 8-thunder and lightning.

Bright lights, big city**READING****P88****Amish In The City**

'Pleasantly entertaining...The Amish kids' innocence and sense of wonder about the new world they're seeing makes the series more moving than any reality show I've ever seen before'

Preview –tonight's TV

Los Angeles, home to many of the world's most famous movie stars, is known as the entertainment capital but it is completely -of the world the -unknown to one group of people Amish. For 300 years this fascinating community has lived in isolation, working together to grow their own food, make their own clothes, and build their own communities. They reject conveniences like electricity, telephones, and cars and focus on hard work, Christian worship, and family. However, once Amish people reach their late teens, they are allowed to explore modern society and are given the chance to experience the outside world for the first time. This period is known as Rumspringa, a time when Amish young people must decide whether to commit to the strict rules of their faith, or to leave behind the Amish lifestyle and their family forever. Amish teenagers can spend their Rumspringa anywhere, but most of them choose to stay near their homes, venturing only a few miles from their small community.

But now five of them have chosen to spend their Rumspringa in a way noone has before - living with six city kids in Los Angeles, who have no idea that they will be sharing a house with the Amish. For ten weeks they will explore everything the modern world has to offer, with one thing in mind. Will they return to the simple life they've always lived, or will they choose to remain 'Amish in the City'?

REVIEW Last night's TV

In the first episode, the five young Amish, three boys (Mose ,Jonas ,and Randy) and two girls(Miriam and Ruth)are amazed by the height of the **skyscrapers**, the noise of the traffic in Los Angeles and the number of cars on the five-lane "freeways". They are amused by **parking-meters** a totally new concept for them-and they love riding in **elevators** . Even a trip to a grocery store is an adventure. Mose said, "I'm a farmer, but there are so many vegetables here that I've never seen before".

Ruth is entranced by a visit to an **art gallery** as she has never seen art before. "I didn't know you could make something from boards with paint on them that would look so nice", she explains. "The Amish don't do art at school because they feel it isn't important". Ruth is also as excited as a little child when, for the first time in her life, she sees the ocean. The Amish are not allowed to use CD players or iPods, and the city kids introduce them to pop music. City girl Megan asks if any of the Amish have heard any reggae at all. " Reggae?" replies Amish boy Mose, "I've never heard of him" .As the city kids burst out laughing he adds , "But he sounds interesting".

But as the programme progresses, slowly but surely you feel that the people who are really learning something are the city kids.One evening when they are eating at a **pavement café** in a rather **rundown neighborhood**, a **beggar** approaches them and asks them for money. City boy Nick ignores him, but the Amish girl Miriam offers him a piece of her chicken. "The Amish wouldn't let anyone be homeless", she says. "It just wouldn't happen".

Of course the big question is, what happens at the end – what do the young Amish decide to do? Normally after Rumspringa the vast majority of adolescents choose to stay in the Amish community. However , in the case of Amish in the City, the majority decide, at least temporarily, not to go back to the Amish. Mose decides that the big city life is not for him, but that he probably won't go back to the Amish either. Jonas and Randy both want to go to college and Miriam wants to see more of the world. Of The five of them, only Ruth decides to go back to the Amish lifestyle. A sad ending or a happy ending? It depends on your point of view.

b. Read a preview of the series and find out. Discuss the questions with a partner

1- What is Rumspringa?

Rumspringa is a time when teenage Amish have to decide whether they want to stay in the community or leave.

c. Mark the sentences below T (true), or F (false), and say why

- 1) The Amish Kids aren't used to seeing such tall buildings.
- 2) They thought the parking meters were rather funny.
- 3) The Amish are very good at painting.
- 4) Mose thinks that 'Reggae' is the name of a singer.
- 5) The reviewer thinks that the Amish learned a lot from the city kids.
- 6) Nike felt sorry for the beggar.
- 7) Most adolescents leave the Amish community after Rumspringa.

- 8) Mose is not quite sure what he's going to do next.
- 9) Miriam is planning to travel.
- 10) The reviewer thinks the programme didn't end in a very positive way.

THE ANSWERS

- 1-T
- 2-T
- 3-F (Ruth has never seen art before-they aren't allowed to do art at school)
- 4-T
- 5-F (the people who are really learning something are the city kids)
- 6-F (he ignored him)
- 7-F (the majority choose to stay)
- 8-T
- 9-T
- 10-F (he/she says it depends on your point of view)

VOCABULARY town and cities p. 89

a) Look at the highlighted words and phrases . Explain in your own words what they mean.

- Parking meters are Machines you put money into when you park your car
- Art gallery is a museum full of paintings or sculptures
- Elevators are Machines that carry people or goods up and down different levels in a building
- Pavement café is a café which has tables outside on the pavement
- Run-down neighbourhood is Part of a town which used to be nice but is now dirty ,poor.....
- Beggar is a person who asks for money in the street
- Skyscrapers are high buildings ,typical in ,e.g. New York

Vocabulary Bank P.155

1. Buildings, landmarks, and getting around

Write four words in each column

Cable car -	chapel-	concert hall -	cycle lane -	football stadium -	harbour	-	hill
law courts -	mosque -	pedestrian street -	skyscraper -	square -	statue -		synagogue
taxi rank -	temple -	tower					

Places of worship

Chapel
Mosque
Synagogue
Temple

Other buildings

concert hall
football stadium
law courts
Skyscraper
Tower

Other landmarks and sights

harbour
Hill
square
statue

Getting Around

cable car
cycle lane
pedestrian street
taxi rank

2. Where people live / work

a. Match the words and definitions

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. in the city /town centre | A. an area and the people who live there |
| 2. in a (friendly) neighbourhood | B. the area of a town outside the centre |
| 3. in the suburbs | C. the historic part of a town |
| 4. on the outskirts | D. an area where, e.g. all the banks |
| 5. in the (financial) district | E . the middle |
| 6. in the old town | F. the furthest part from the centre, on the edge of the town / city |

THE ANSWERS

1. E 2. A
3. B 4. F
5. D 6. C

3. City problems

a. Complete the Problems column with a word from the list.

beggars - homeless people- overcrowding- pollution- poverty- slums- traffic jams- vandalism

1. There are a lot of ____ and congestion, especially during the rush hour.
2. There are ____ on the outskirts of the city, where the houses are in very bad condition.
3. There is a lot of ____, and often phone boxes are destroyed and don't work.
4. In some parts of the city there is a lot of ____ with too many people living in one building.
5. There is too much ____ caused by car fumes and factory emissions.
6. There are a lot of ____ who sleep in street.
7. ____ are poor people who stop you in the street and ask you for money.
8. There is a lot of ____ in this country. Many people are earning less than a dollar a day.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- traffic jams
- 2- slums
- 3- vandalism
- 4- overcrowding
- 5- pollution
- 6- homeless people
- 7- beggars
- 8- poverty

4. Adjectives to describe a town / city

Match the sentences

- 1 London is a very cosmopolitan city A It has many interesting old buildings and monuments
- 2 This area of the city is quite run down B It's full of life and energy
- 3 It's a very industrial city C It's full of people from different cultures
- 4 Prague is a very historic city D People here have a small-town mentality
- 5 I think my city is very provincial E The air is full of toxic chemicals
- 6 Buenos Aires is a vibrant city F The buildings are in bad condition
- 7 This city is terribly polluted G There are a lot of factories in and around the city

THE ANSWERS

- 1- C
- 2- F
- 3- G
- 4- A
- 5- D
- 6- B
- 7- E

p. 89

c Make nouns from the bold words to complete the sentences

1. Los Angeles is well known for its variety of ____ (entertain)
2. ____ is a big problem in many large cities (homeless)
3. Tourist ____ in London is often very expensive (accommodate)
4. There is a large Italian ____ in Buenos Aires (commune)

5. Vandalism and ____ are often problems in some inner city areas (violent)
6. The best way to see the ____ of Edinburgh is from a double-decker bus (see)
7. Nowadays many churches and cathedrals charge for ____ (admit)
8. The ____ of a typical skyscraper in New York is 150m or above (high)
9. A world-famous violinist is giving a ____ tonight at the Royal Albert Hall (perform)
10. When I was in London , I saw a wonderful ____ at the National Gallery (exhibit)

THE ANSWERS

- 1-entertainment
- 2-homelessness
- 3-accommodation
- 4-community
- 5-violence
- 6-sights
- 7-admission
- 8-height
- 9-performance
- 10-exhibition

GRAMMAR

P89

Uncountable And Plural Nouns

a circle the correct form

- 1- Amish men can't have long hair \ a long hair
- 2- During Rumspringa the Amish tolerate bad behaviour / behaviours
- 3- There is often terrible traffic \ a terrible traffic in Los Angeles
- 4- A good guidebook will give you advice \ advices about what to see
- 5- We usually have some bad weather \ a bad weather in April
- 6- Walking round cities in the summer can be hard work \ a hard work
- 7- It's best not to take too much luggage \ too many luggages
- 8- I've just heard a very interesting news \ piece of news

THE ANSWERS

- 1-long hair
- 2-behavior
- 3-terrible traffic
- 4-advice
- 5-some bad weather
- 6-hard work
- 7-too much luggage
- 8-piece of news

Grammar Bank P.142

Uncountable and Plural Nouns

uncountable Nouns

- 1- The weather was terrible but at least there wasn't much traffic.
The scenery is beautiful here, but it's spoiled by all the rubbish people leave.
- 2- We bought some new furniture for the garden. That is lovely piece of furniture.
- 3- Iron is used for building bridges.
I need to buy a new iron. My old one is broken.

- 1- The following nouns are always uncountable: behavior ; traffic , weather , accommodation ,health, progress, scenery, rubbish, work, politics (and other words ending in -ics e.g. athletics, economics).
They always need a singular verb, they don't have plurals, and they can't be used with a, an
- 2- These nouns are also uncountable: furniture, information, advice , homework. research, news, luck , bread, toast, luggage , equipment. Use a piece of to talk about an individual item.

- 3- Some nouns can be either countable or uncountable, but the meaning changes, e.g. iron =The metal, an Iron = the thing used to press clothes. Other examples glass , business, paper ,light ,time, space.

Plural and collective nouns

- 1- Your clothes are filthy! Put a pair of \ some clean trousers on.
- 2- Our staff are very efficient.

- 1- Arms (=guns, etc.), belongings, clothes, manners, outskirts, scissors, trousers/shorts are plural nouns with no singular. They need a plural verb and can't be used with a/an.
- If they consist of two parts, e.g. scissors, trousers ,shorts, they can be used with a pair of or some.
- 2- Crew, police, staff, etc. Are collective nouns and refer to a group of people. They need a plural verb.

a Right or wrong? Correct the wrong phrases.

- 1- We had a beautiful weather when we were on holiday.
- 2- They've got some lovely furnitures in their house.
- 3- My brother gave me a useful piece of advice.
- 4- The police has arrested two suspects.
- 5- I need to buy a new trousers for my interview tomorrow.
- 6- The staff is very unhappy about the new dress code.
- 7- Your glasses are really dirty. Can you see anything?
- 8- The homeworks were very difficult last night.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- X a beautiful weather- beautiful weather
- 2- X some lovely furniture
- 3-√
- 4- X the police has have arrested
- 5- X a some new trousers/a new pair of trousers
- 6- X the staff is are
- 7- √
- 8- X the homework were was

b Circle the correct form.

The traffic is \ are awful during the rush hour.

- 1 Athletics is \ are my favourite sport.
- 2 I bought a pair of \ some jeans.
- 3 Harvey's clothes look \ looks really expensive.
- 4 The flight crew work \ works hard to make passenger comfortable.
- 5 I found out some \ a piece of useful information at the meeting.
- 6 Is that vase made of a glass \ glass?
- 7 I think I'll have a \ some time after lunch to help you with that report.
- 8 I've got a \ some good news for you about your job application.
- 9 We've made a lot of progresses \ progress in the last two weeks.
- 10 My eyesight is getting worse. I need a new glasses \ pair of glasses.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- is
- 2- - √
- 3- look
- 4- works
- 5- √
- 6- glass
- 7- some

- 8- some
- 9- progress 1
- 10- pair

MINI GRAMMAR

Have something done

Complete the sentences with the right form of have and the past participle of a verb from the list.

build – clean- cut - paint - renew - repair – service

- 1- We ----- our flat ----- next month.
- 2- A Your hair looks fantastic! B Thanks. I ----- it ----- yesterday.
- 3- My coat is really dirty. I need to ----- it-----.
- 4- You should ----- your car ----- every 10,000 kilometres.
- 5- A Our fridge is broken B Are you going to buy a new one or ----- it -----?
- 6- I'll need to ----- my passport ----- before my next holiday.
- 7- Our neighbour is ----- a new garage ----- at the moment.

THE ANSWERS

- 1-are going to have –painted
- 2 - had - cut
- 3- have - cleaned
- 4- have - serviced
- 5- have - repaired
- 6- have -renewed
- 7- having - built

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GRAMMARQuantifiers: all /every, etc.

a- Read these scientific facts. Use your instinct to circle the right word or phrase.

- 1- Deciduous trees lose their leaves every year / all years.
- 2- All living things / All the living things have cells.
- 3- Both / Both of insects and spiders are invertebrates.
- 4- If something absorbs all / every the colours of the spectrum, it appears black.
- 5- All / Everything is made up of atoms.
- 6- Without oxygen, neither humans or / nor animals can survive.

THE ANSWERS

- 1-every year
- 2- all living things
- 3- both
- 4-all
- 5- everything
- 6-nor

GRAMMAR BANK

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Grammar Quantifiers: all/every, etc.

all, every, most

1. **All** animals need food. **All** fruit contains sugar.
All (of) the animals in this zoo look sad.
The animals **all** looked sad.
2. **Everybody** is here. **Everything** is very expensive.
3. **Most** people live in cities.
Most of the people in this class are women.
4. **All of** us work hard and **most of** us come to class every week.
5. **Every** room has a bathroom. I work **every** Saturday.

1. Use *all* or *all (of) the* + a plural or uncountable noun. .

All = in general, *All (of) the* = specific.

All can be used before main verb (and after be)

2. *All* can't be used without a noun. Use *everything* \ *everybody*, + singular verb, e.g. *Everything* is very expensive.

3. Use *most* to say the majority. *Most* = general; *Most of* = specific

4. We often use *all* \ *most of* + an object pronoun , e.g: *All of us* \ *most of them* \ *all of you* \ *most of it*.

5. Use *every* + singular countable noun to mean 'all of the group'.

Note: *Every* and *all* + time expression; *Every day* = Monday to Sunday. *All day* = from morning to night.

No, none, any

1. Is there *any* milk? Sorry, there is *no* milk. There *isn't any* (milk).
2. Is there *any* food? No, *none* . / There is *none*.
But *none of* us are hungry.
3. Come *any* weekend! *Anyone* can come.

1. Use *no*+ a noun and a (+verb), or *any* + noun+ (-verb) to refer to zero quantity. *Any* can also be used without a noun.
2. Use *none* in short answers, or with a (+verb) to refer to zero quantity.
You can also use *none* + of + pronoun\ noun. .
3. Use *any* (and *anything*, *anyone*, etc.)and a (+verb) to mean it doesn't matter when, who, etc.

Both, neither, either

1. Both Pierre and Marie Curie were scientists. Neither Pierre nor Marie was / were aware of the dangers of radiation.
Marie Curie wanted to study either physics or mathematics.
In the end she studied both subjects at the Sorbonne in Paris.
2. She and her husband both won Nobel prizes
3. Neither of them realized how dangerous radium was.

☐ Use both, either, and neither to talk about two people, things, actions, etc. Both= A and B, either= A or B, neither= not A and not B.

1. Use a (+verb). The verb is plural with *both*, and *either* singular or plural with *neither*.
2. When *both* refers to the subject of a clause it can also be used before a main verb.
3. We often use *both*\ *either*\ *neither* + *of* + object pronoun , e.g. *us*, *them*, etc. or + *of the* + noun.

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a- Circle the correct word(s).

We've eaten all the / all cake.

- 1- Most of / Most my closest friends live near me.
- 2- I'm afraid there's no / none room for you in the car.
- 3- All / Everything is ready for the party. We're just waiting for the guests to arrive.
- 4- Most / Most of people enjoy the summer, but for some it's too hot.
- 5- She goes dancing all / every Friday night.
- 6- We haven't got any / no onions for the soup.
- 7- Any / None of us want to go out tonight. We're all broke.
- 8- Nobody / Anybody can go to the festival. It's free.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- Most of
- 2-no
- 3- Everything
- 4-Most
- 5- every
- 6-any
- 7-None
- 8-Anybody

b-Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the **bold** word.

I like meat. I like fish too. I like both meat and fish. **both**

1- We could go to Greece. We could go to Italy. **either**

We could go_____.

2- I didn't stay very long. You didn't stay very long. **neither**

_____ stayed very long.

3- I think her birthday is on the 6th of May – but Perhaps it's the 7th. **either**

Her birthday is on_____.

4- One of my children could read when he was four.

So could the other one. **both**

_____ when they were four.

5- My brother don't smoke. My sister don't smoke. **neither**

_____ smoke.

THE ANSWERS

1- to either Greece or Italy.

2- Neither of us

3- either the 6th or the 7th of May. (either on the 6th or the 7th)

4- Both (of) my children could read ... (My children could both read ...)

5- Neither my brothers nor my sisters

p. 93

How much do you know about science?

c-Do the science quiz with a partner.

Do our quiz and find out.

1- How much of human DNA is the same as chimpanzee DNA?

a- Hardly any.

b- Some of it.

c- Most of it.

2- The air we breathe contain...

a-both nitrogen and carbon dioxide.

b-neither nitrogen nor carbon dioxide.

c-only carbon dioxide.

3- When we breathe out, how much of that air is oxygen?

a- None of it.

b- All of it.

c- Some of it.

4- While you are asleep, you are in REM sleep (or dreaming sleep)for...

a- all of the night.

b- some of the night.

c- Most of the night.

5- When does a lemon tree produce fruit?

a- Nearly all year.

b- Nearly every year.

c- Some years.

6- If blue-eyed parents have one son and one daughter, who will also have blue eyes?

a- Both of them.

b- Neither of them.

c- One of them.

THE ANSWERS

- 1-c
- 2-a
- 3-c
- 4-b
- 5-a
- 6-a

Suffering for Science

p. 94

Throughout history scientists have risked their health and their lives in their search for the truth...

A Sir Isaac Newton, the seventeenth century scientist was a genius, but that didn't stop him from doing some pretty in his laboratory stupid things. In Cambridge he often did the most bizarre experiments. Once while investigating how lenses transmit light, he inserted a long needle into his eye, pushed it to the back, and then moved it around just to see what would happen. Miraculously nothing long lasting did. On another occasion he stared at the sun for as long as he could bear to discover what effect this would have. Again he escaped suffering permanent damage vision, though he had to spend some days in a darkened room before his eye recovered.

B In 1750s the Swedish chemist Karl Scheele was the first person to find a way to manufacture phosphorus. He in fact discovered eight more elements, including chlorine though he didn't get the credit for any of them. He was a brilliant scientist, but his one failing was a curious insistence on tasting a little of every substance he worked with including mercury and cyanide. This risky practice finally caught up with him and in 1786 he was found dead in his laboratory surrounded by a large number of and him, toxic chemicals, any of which might have been responsible his death.

C In the early 1900s when Pierre and Marie Curie discovered radiation, nobody realized what a dangerous and deadly phenomenon it was- in fact most people thought that it was beneficial. There was even a hotel in New York which, in the 1920's, advertised 'the therapeutic effect of its radioactive waters'. Both Pierre and Marie Curie experienced radiation sickness and Marie Curie died of leukemia in 1934. Even now, all her papers from the 1890s, even her cookbooks, are too dangerous to touch. Her laboratory books are kept in special lead boxes and people who want to see them have to wear protective clothing. Marie's husband Pierre, however, did not die from radiation - he was run over by a carriage while crossing the street in Paris.

D Eugene Shoemaker was a respected geologist. He spent a large part of his life investigating craters on the moon, and how they were formed, and later did research into the comets of the planet Jupiter. In 1997 he and his wife were in the Australian desert where they went every year to search for places where comets might have hit the earth. While driving in the Tanami desert, normally one of the emptiest places in the world, another vehicle crashed into them and Shoemaker was killed instantly. Some of his ashes were sent to the moon aboard the Lunar Prospector spacecraft and scattered there- he is the only person who has had this honour.

a- You are going to find out about how scientists throughout history have suffered to make their discoveries. Read the extracts and label the illustrations A-D. How many of the scientists actually died as a result of their research?

b. Read the extracts again and answer the questions. Write A-D in the right box. Which scientist... ?

- 1 had a very dangerous way of working with chemicals
- 2 was injured twice while he / she was doing experiments
- 3 discovered something which slowly killed him / her
- 4 Was very unlucky to die doing his / her job
- 5 needed some time to recover from an experiment
- 6 was granted a special honour after his / her death
- 7 wasn't as famous as he / she should have been
- 8 left something behind which is still dangerous today

THE ANSWERS

- 1-B
- 2-A
- 3-C
- 4-D

5-A
6-D
7-B
8-C

c- Look at the highlighted words, which are all related to science. What do they mean? Are they similar in your language? How do you think they are pronounced? Listen and check.

- ☉ **lenses**: curved pieces of glass or plastic that make things larger, smaller ,or clearer
 - ☉ **phosphorus**: a chemical (element)
 - ☉ **elements**: simple chemicals which consists of atoms of only one type, e.g. oxygen.
 - ☉ **chlorine**: a chemical(element) often used to keep swimming pool water clean.
 - ☉ **substance**: a type of solid , liquid , or gas that has particular properties, e.g. a chemical substance
 - ☉ **mercury**: a poisonous chemical element that used to be used in thermometers
 - ☉ **cyanide**: another highly poisonous chemical
 - ☉ **toxic**: containing poison
 - ☉ **radiation**: powerful and very dangerous rays that are sent out from radioactive substances
 - ☉ **radioactive**: sending out radiation
 - ☉ **lead**: a chemical element ,which is a heavy soft grey metal used especially in the past for water pipes
 - ☉ **craters**: large holes in the top of a volcano or holes in the ground caused by, e.g. a bomb explosion
 - ☉ **comets**: masses of ice and dust which moves around the sun and looks like a bright star with a tail
- VOCABULARY

a. Match the different kinds of scientists with what they study.

a biologist- a chemist- a geneticist- a geologist- a physicist
--

- 1- _____ natural forces, e.g. light, sound, heat, etc.
- 2- _____ living things, e.g. animals and plants
- 3- _____ the structure of substances, what happens in different situations, and when they are mixed with each other
- 4- _____ the cells of living things (genes) that control what a person or plant is like
- 5- _____ rocks and how they are formed

THE ANSWERS

- 1- a physicist
- 2- a biologist
- 3- a chemist
- 4- a geneticist
- 5- a geologist

b. In pairs, complete the table.

<u>Person</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1 scientist	Scientific	Science
2 chemist	Chemical	Chemistry
3 biologist	biological	Biology
4 physicist	Physical	Physics
5 geneticist	Genetic	Genetics
6 geologist	geological	Geology

e – Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from the list.

develop	discover	do(×3)	invent	make	prove	volunteer
---------	----------	--------	--------	------	-------	-----------

- 1- Pierre and Marie Curie_____ radiation in 1900.
- 2- Scientists_____ experiments in a laboratory.
- 3- Archimedes_____ an important discovery in his bath.
- 4- Isaac Newton's experiments_____ his theory that gravity existed.

- 5- The telephone was _____ in the 1870s.
6- Pharmaceutical companies try to _____ new drugs to cure illnesses and diseases.
7- Scientists have to _____ a lot of research into the possible side effects of new drugs.
8- Before a company can sell a new drug, they have to _____ tests and trials to make sure they are safe.
9- People can _____ to be guinea pigs in clinical trials.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- discovered
2- do
3- made
4- proved
5- invented
6-develop
7-do
8-do
9-volunteer

What do you remember?

GRAMMAR

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Choose a, b or c.

- 1- After the accident, I was in _____ hospital for three weeks.
a- the b- ☐ c- a
- 2- I now live next door to _____ school I used to go to.
a- the b- ☐ c- a
- 3- I think _____ Lake Constance is the biggest lake in Switzerland.
a- the b- ☐ c- a
- 4- He's looking for _____ cheap accommodation in London.
a- a piece of b- some c- a
- 5- Let me give you _____ - don't marry him !
a- some advice b- an advice c- some advices
- 6- I need to buy a new _____.
a- trouser b- trousers c- pair of trousers
- 7- I'm going to the optician's. I need to _____.
a- have tested my eyes b- test my eyes c- have my eyes tested
- 8- There's _____ milk. I'll have to buy some.
a- no b- any c- none
- 9- I didn't buy my jeans in that shop because _____ were so expensive.
a- everything b- all c- all of them
- 10- They shouldn't go in the boat alone because _____ of them can swim.
a. both b- either c- neither

THE ANSWERS

- 1-b
- 2-a
- 3-b
- 4-b
- 5-a
- 6-c
- 7-c
- 8-a
- 9-c
- 10-c

VOCABULARY

a. Complete the sentences with the right form of the bold word.

- 1- Tonbridge is a small _____ town in south-east England. province
- 2- One of the biggest problems in big cities is _____. poor
- 3- The _____ must do more to protect the environment. govern
- 4- A lot of research is being done into human _____. genes
- 5- Many important _____ discoveries were made in the 19th century. Science

THE ANSWERS

- 1- provincial
- 2- poverty
- 3- government
- 4- genetics
- 5- scientific

b. Complete the phrases.

- 1- Please turn the TV down. I need some peace and q _____. .
- 2- He arrived back from his adventure safe and s _____. .

- 3- The dancers moved backwards and f_____ across the floor.
 4- I don't know him very well. I've only met him once or t _____.
 5- We've moved almost everything to the new office. There are just a few bits and p _____ left.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- quiet
 2- sound
 3- forwards
 4- twice
 5- pieces

c. Circle the right verb.

- 1- Scientists do / make experiments in a laboratory.
 2- Archimedes did / made an important discovery in his bath.
 3- Drugs companies have to make / do a lot of research into possible side effects.
 4- These tablets are made / done in Germany.
 5- Before a company can sell a new medicine it has to make / do tests and trials using volunteers.

THE ANSWERS

- 1- do
 2- made
 3- do
 4- made
 5- do

d. Word groups. Underline the word that is different. Say why.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1- cathedral | synagogue | harbour | mosque |
| 2- taxi rank | cable car | bus station | airport |
| 3- suburb | district | landmark | neighbourhood |
| 4- square | skyscraper | town hall | law court |
| 5- chemist | scientist | physicist | genetics |

THE ANSWERS

- 1- harbour the others are places of worship.
 2- cable car it's a form of transport, and the others are places where you can get a taxi / bus / plane.
 3- landmark the others describe areas in a town.
 4- square the others are buildings.
 5- genetics it is the subject and the others are people.

Reading p. 99

"Loud and clear: " : the message sent by your voice

I am sitting in an office in Covent Garden having my voice recorded. (1) I talk for two minutes on four topics: a happy memory, a sad memory something that makes me angry, and a neutral world-related topic. The reason? I am **about to** have my voice analyzed, and expressing these feelings provides a balanced view of the voice emotional content.

(2) Voice coaching, once only for actors, is now commonly used by politicians and business people. A badly delivered speech can have a devastating impact on the public image of a politician, and for chief executives too an unconvincing speech can damage the company's standing with employees, customers, or investors.

A badly delivered speech can have a **devastating** impact on the public image of a politician, and for chief executives too an unconvincing speech can damage the company's standing with employees, customers, or investors.

When I have finished, the man who has been listening to me, Alastair Grant of presentation analysts Grant Pearson Brown, sends the recording to Branka Zei, a Swiss psychologist who specializes in linguistics. Using software, Ms Zei measures the recording against an ideal voice, whose pitch, articulation, and fluency, among other things, are derived by analysing the voices of hundreds of good speakers.

(3) Mr Grant receives a report on the results and, armed with that information, he and his colleagues coach me to use my voice more effectively.

So, what does my analysis show? The good news is that my median pitch is 158.25Hz compared with the standard reference for a woman of 200Hz another way of saying that my voice is quite deep. "Deeper voices carry more authority than high-pitched voices," says Mr Grant. My loudness level and range are perfect. (4) On the other hand I do not vary my pitch much which means I have a monotonous voice. Also my articulation is not clear enough, because sometimes have difficulty pronouncing the letter "r". Lastly, I use disfluencies, which means that I **overuse** terms such as 'um' and 'er'.

The best news, however, is that my "vocal indicators" point to a balanced personality, with no clear tendency towards introversion or (extroversion).

If Mr Grant were to work with me further, he would get me to read from a script and pause after each phrase. The idea is that when you are tempted to say "um" you simply remain quiet. (5) 'If people are comfortable with silence, then they don't have to put in those "filler words".' To **counteract** my problem of sounding monotonous he would ask me to imagine myself telling a story to a child, as this very naturally makes people vary their pitch.

For most of us the idea of having the weakness of our speech exposed is scary.

(6) But for those brave enough to try it, voice analysis offers the chance of really improving the way we speak in normal life and when we are on the **podium**.

a. Complete the article with a sentence A-F

A For most of us the idea of having the weaknesses of our speech exposed is scary.

B I talk for two minutes on four topics a happy memory, a sad memory, something that makes me angry, and a neutral work-related topic.

C The idea is that when you are tempted to say 'um' you simply remain quite.

D Mr Grant receives a report on the results and, armed with that information, he and his colleagues coach me to use my voice more effectively.

E On the other hand I do not vary my pitch much, which means I have a monotonous voice.

F Voice coaching, once only for actors, is now commonly used by politicians and business people.

THE ANSWERS

1-B

2-F

3-D

4-E

5-C

6-A

b. The highlighted words and phrases

- about to = going to
- devastating = extremely shocking
- overuse = use too much
- counteract = to do sth to reduce or prevent the bad effects of sth
- podium = a small platform that a person stands on when giving a speech or conducting an orchestra