

Clive Oxenden
Christina Latham-Koenig
with Jane Hudson

StudyLink

New ENGLISH FILE

**Advanced
Workbook
with key**

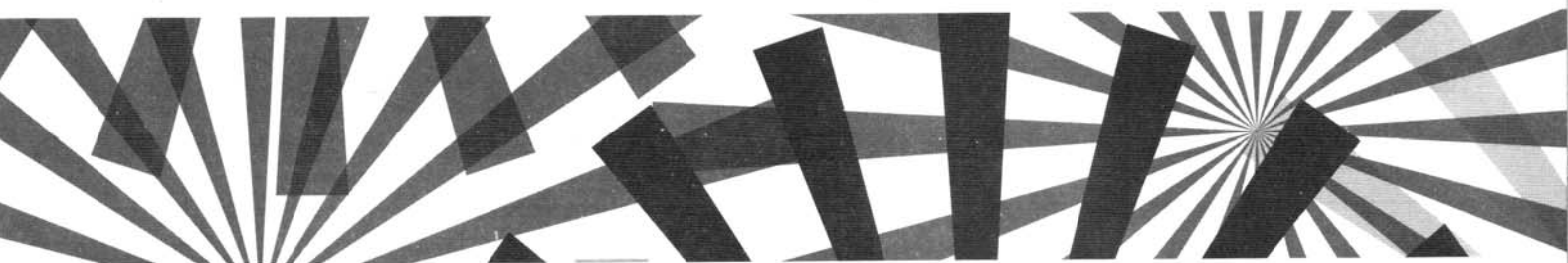


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OXFORD

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New **ENGLISH FILE**



Advanced
Workbook
with key

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Contents

1 A	What motivates you?	4	5 A	Who's in control?	44
1 B	Who am I?	7	5 B	Just any old bed?	47
1 C	Whose language is it?	10	5 C	Trick or treatment?	50
1	Family secrets	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 13	5	Art and artists	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 53
2 A	Once upon a time	14	6 A	A moving experience	54
2 B	Are there really 31 hours in a day?	17	6 B	Pets and pests	57
2 C	50 ways to leave your lover	20	6 C	The promised land?	60
2	Time and technology	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 23	6	Encounters with animals	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 63
3 A	Breaking the silence	24	7 A	A recipe for disaster	64
3 B	Lost in translation	27	7 B	Sport on trial	67
3 C	Are you suffering from <i>Affluenza</i> ?	30	7 C	The funniest joke in the world	70
3	Women and money	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 33	7	Cooking around the world	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 73
4 A	History goes to the movies	34		Listening	74
4 B	Help yourself	37		Key	80
4 C	Can't live without it	40			
4	Fact or fiction?	COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 43			

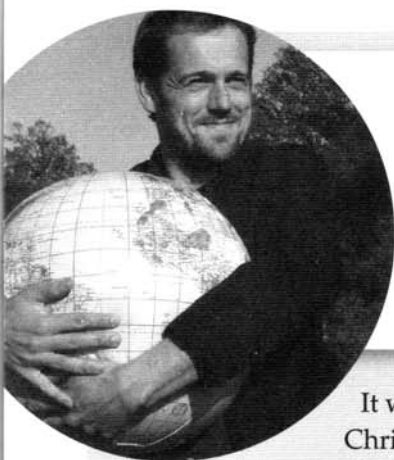
1 A

What motivates you?

1 READING

a Read the text quickly and tick (✓) the sentence that best describes the reasons for Arno's success.

- 1 He had a background in Internet marketing and a good education. ☐
- 2 He was lucky with money and followed his instincts to invest it wisely. ☐
- 3 He received emotional and financial support from his friends and family. ☐



Christian Arno: the story of his success

It was at the tender age of seven that Christian Arno, founder of the online translation service Lingo24.com, put his first plan for making money into practice. His **scheme** was to buy penny chews and resell them to his schoolmates at 2p per sweet. However, the **venture** came to an abrupt end when one of the mothers found out about it and deemed it 'inappropriate'. Arno had to shut down immediately.

His next opportunity came during the year he spent abroad as part of his French and Italian course at Oxford. Despite lasting only two weeks as a language assistant in Pavia, northern Italy, Arno was allowed to stay on with full board and lodging. This meant he had a lot of free time on his hands, so he set up a website offering translation services with a friend, Jos Shepherd. Although they didn't make much money, the business gave them both an **insight** into working online. That same year, Arno became financially more **solvent** when he sold some shares he had purchased for a huge profit of £15,000.

Back in Oxford, Arno finished his degree and decided to have another go at his online translation idea. He asked Shepherd to design a new website in return

b Read the text again and choose a, b, c, or d.

- 1 Arno's first business venture closed down because
 - a his friends couldn't afford his products.
 - b the teachers found out about it.
 - c the parents didn't approve of it.
 - d the chews had passed their expiry date.
- 2 Arno went to Italy for a year
 - a to fulfil the requirements of his degree.
 - b to set up a translation company.
 - c to learn how to be a teacher.
 - d to do a course at an Italian university.
- 3 Arno obtained a large sum of money during his year abroad
 - a by translating financial documents.
 - b by investing in the stock market.
 - c by working as a language assistant.
 - d by designing websites for a fee.

for a 20% **stake** in the business and went on to **launch** Lingo24.com from his own bedroom.

The business was not an instant success due to Arno's inexperience in Internet marketing. However, he worked hard and learnt fast, earning himself a **reputation** for speed and accuracy. After 18 months he had enough business to set up an office in New Zealand so that he could offer clients a proper 24-hour service. Soon after that Arno had another stroke of luck. One of his larger clients started spending hundreds of thousands of pounds on translations, so he was able to invest in more sophisticated technology. This brought in even more business and led to him opening yet more offices in China, Romania, and Panama.

Lingo24.com now translates into and out of more than 100 languages, and **turnover** this year is expected to reach £4 million. It has 100 full-time employees and more than 3,000 freelance translators. The company nowadays is a far cry from the **rudimentary** website Arno and Shepherd created in Italy, but that experience was invaluable in showing them the potential of their idea.

Arno's advice for others is: 'Seek out people you respect, who have done it before and have got experience and give you advice – but go with your instincts.'

- 4 Arno launched Lingo24.com
 - a while he was still in Italy.
 - b before he left university.
 - c from an office in Oxford.
 - d after he graduated.
- 5 At first Lingo24 struggled to survive because Arno
 - a didn't invest enough money in new technology.
 - b didn't offer clients a 24-hour service.
 - c didn't know how to attract clients online.
 - d didn't speak any foreign languages.
- 6 The website Arno and Shepherd created in Italy
 - a introduced them to a number of translators.
 - b proved to them what they could achieve.
 - c was far too basic to be useful in any way.
 - d cost a lot of money for them to set it up.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary, then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 When Dave got lost in the jungle, he built a rudimentary shack to spend the night in.
- 2 They set up the venture together and they each have a 50% _____ in the business.
- 3 My work experience at a newspaper gave me an invaluable _____ into the world of the media.
- 4 The council has introduced a new _____ to encourage citizens to recycle their rubbish.
- 5 The company is going to _____ a new electric car in the spring.
- 6 The bank refused to lend us any more money until we could prove that we were _____.
- 7 He acquired a _____ as a first-class chef within months of starting his first job.
- 8 When Patricia's first business _____ failed, she lost a great deal of money.
- 9 The company's annual _____ is more than 50 million euros.

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT I didn't get where I am today without...

Try to complete these expressions without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.4.

- 1 I don't care who's at the meeting – I'm going to speak _____ my mind about the new proposals.
- 2 I missed the meeting, but a colleague f _____ me in on what was said.
- 3 It never cr _____ his mind that he might be sacked for what he'd done.

- 4 The leader was so far in front that the other runners could not c _____ up with her.
- 5 His advisers told him to sell the shares, but he's sticking to his g _____ and keeping them.
- 6 Why don't you mind your own b _____ and stop asking me about my private life?
- 7 Despite the rain, the climbers gritted their t _____ and got to the top of the mountain.
- 8 My sister knows her own m _____ so she's studying art instead of following my father into the business.

3 GRAMMAR discourse markers 1: linkers

a ~~Cross out~~ the linker that is NOT possible in the sentences.

- 1 **In spite of** / ~~Even though~~ / **Despite** being the better player, Richard lost the match.
- 2 Laila's mother-in-law was a very difficult woman. **However** / **Nevertheless** / **Consequently** Laila couldn't help liking her.
- 3 We set off at dawn **owing to** / **in order to** / **so as to** avoid the rush hour traffic.
- 4 Sales figures have fallen drastically **due to** / **because** / **owing to** the recession.
- 5 The workers covered the furniture with sheets **so as not to** / **not to** / **in order not to** splash it with paint.
- 6 After his accident my brother sold his car **as** / **since** / **because of** he couldn't afford the insurance.
- 7 We admit full responsibility for the error and **nevertheless** / **consequently** / **therefore** wish to offer you a full refund.
- 8 I agreed to help on the stall **although** / **in case** / **even though** I didn't feel like it.

b Rewrite the sentences using the linker in brackets and making any necessary changes.

- 1 She wrote down the appointment so that she wouldn't forget the time. (so as not to)
She wrote down the appointment so as not to forget the time.
- 2 The cruise is being cancelled because the weather is going to be bad. (owing to)
The cruise is being cancelled _____.
- 3 The motorway is closed until further notice due to resurfacing. (as a result)
The motorway is being resurfaced. _____.

- 4 There are leaves on the track so the rail service to Plymouth has been temporarily suspended. (because of)
The rail service to Plymouth _____.
- 5 He decided to apply for the job although he didn't meet all the requirements. (despite)
He decided to apply for the job _____.
- 6 They had an early night in order to be ready for the race the next day. (so that)
They had an early night _____.
- 7 You are being sent a reminder since we have not received payment for your last bill. (consequently)
We have not received payment _____.
- 8 The customer made an official complaint because the waiter had been rude. (due to)
The customer made an official complaint _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.136 Grammar Bank 1A

4 VOCABULARY work

a Circle the correct word.

- My colleague has been promoted to the **career** / **profession** / **(post)** of purchasing manager.
- Ben decided to pursue a **career** / **job** / **profession** in banking instead of becoming a doctor.
- She's only a part-timer so she gets her **salary** / **wages** / **bonus** weekly.
- We get a **bonus** / **benefit** / **salary** for every five new customers that sign up.
- I'm in a difficult position in the company because my **employer** / **employee** / **staff** is a member of my wife's family and people think that's why I got the job.
- We receive a lot of **skills** / **qualifications** / **training** in this company – we are offered several courses each year.
- Jack works such long **timetable** / **hours** / **day** that he hardly ever sees his children.
- I'm really jealous of my sister because she gets so many **wages** / **bonus** / **perks** in her job like a company car and a clothes allowance.
- My boyfriend's job is quite **rewarding** / **demanding** / **tedious**, so he's taking a course in stress management.
- The work on a factory production line is often very **challenging** / **motivating** / **monotonous** – you do the same thing all day.

b Match the sentence halves.

- The manager says we'll be getting
 - The best thing about my job is that I have
 - Grace hopes to do
 - How long have you been
 - The manager has been
 - They've said they're going to make
 - As an army doctor, Alex has to deal
 - The HR manager is responsible
 - Ask Harry for pens and paper. He's in charge
- a of office supplies.
b with some very serious injuries.
c for training in my company.
d a rise in the New Year.
e sacked for fixing the accounts.
f some voluntary work before she settles down.
g out of work? It's about time you got a job!
h half the workforce redundant in the spring.
i plenty of opportunities to travel.

Study Link Student's Book p.157 Vocabulary Bank

5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Circle the word with different stress.

- manager (employee) timetable
- career unpaid training
- promote wages business
- tedious profession voluntary
- demanding employer turnover
- motivating monotonous responsible

b Practise saying the words in a.

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about a kind of job he would love to do and one he would hate. What are the jobs?

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- Why does the man think he would be good at the first job?
- What does he think might be the downside?
- Why does he think he would hate the second job?
- Has he done this kind of work? Why didn't he like it?
- What was the one positive aspect of the job?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 B

Who am I?

1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT What's your personality type?

Try to complete the sentences without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.8.

- 1 The dress caught my eye in the window, so I went into the shop to try it on.
- 2 Can you make s _____ all the windows are shut before we leave?
- 3 If you don't face the problem h _____ on, it will just get worse.
- 4 Lucinda's boyfriend really hurt her f _____ when he said she was overweight.
- 5 The meeting was a disaster because we hadn't planned it in a _____.
- 6 The gambler went with his g _____ feeling and put all his money on the same horse.
- 7 Maria got st _____ on question 4 so she had to phone a friend and ask for help.
- 8 The manager told me to keep the meeting sh _____ because he had to leave early.

2 GRAMMAR have

- a Circle the correct words or phrases. In some sentences two answers are possible.

- 1 Some friends of ours (had) / **had got** / **have had** a nasty car accident last night.
- 2 She can't call her husband because she **doesn't have** / **hasn't** / **hasn't got** a mobile.
- 3 **Did you have** / **Had you** / **Have you got** a good time at your nephew's wedding?
- 4 Are you coming out with us? **Have you** / **Do you have** / **Have you got** to work late?
- 5 We **had** / **had got** / **have got** our TV repaired last week, but it still doesn't work.
- 6 Our mortgage is very high because **we're having** / **we have** / **we've got** an enormous house.
- 7 I **didn't have to** / **hadn't got to** / **hadn't to** wear a uniform when I went to school.
- 8 The manager **hadn't** / **will have** / **won't have** seen the news yet because the papers haven't been delivered.

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *have got*.

- 1 They couldn't go to the concert because they didn't have any way to get there.
- 2 Jessica doesn't need a company car because she _____ travel in her job.
- 3 This is a great car. How long _____ it?
- 4 Let's take a taxi. We _____ time to walk.
- 5 I can't lend you my bike. I _____ it repaired.
- 6 Ben doesn't know everyone yet. He _____ working in our office for very long.
- 7 Welcome to the UK. _____ a good flight?
- 8 I'll give you a lift. What time _____ to be at the airport?

Study Link Student's Book p.137 Grammar Bank 1B

3 VOCABULARY family

- a Match a word in A to a word in B and complete the sentences below. Use a hyphen where necessary.

A extended father great half nuclear only single step

B brother child family family figure grandparents parent sister

- 1 Your extended family includes your aunts and uncles and all your cousins.
- 2 An _____ has no brothers or sisters.
- 3 Your _____ are your parents' grandparents.
- 4 A _____ has to bring up their children without help from a partner.
- 5 A _____ usually refers to a mother, a father, and their children.
- 6 Your _____ is a daughter your father or mother has with a partner who is not related to you.
- 7 A _____ is a respected older man who gives help and advice.
- 8 Your _____ is the son of your mother or father's new spouse from an earlier marriage.

b Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

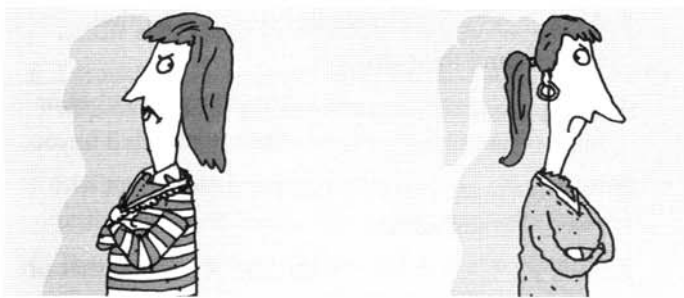
- 1 Sophie **looks as** her mother. Some people think they must be sisters. *looks like*
- 2 My cousin **takes in** my aunt. They're both extremely neurotic. _____
- 3 The visitor turned out to be a far relation of ours. He was one of our late father's cousins. _____
- 4 They're a very near family. They get together every weekend. _____
- 5 I have an excellent relation with my stepbrothers. We often play football together. _____
- 6 Grace and I have the same taste in clothes. In fact we're very like in many ways. _____
- 7 My in-laws **brought up** in the same village, but they didn't go out together until they moved to London. _____
- 8 Will's family is **extended** all over the world, so he does a lot of travelling. _____

c Replace the words in bold with an idiom, using the word in brackets.

- 1 My sister **gives the orders** in her family. (trousers)
wears the trousers
- 2 They split up because they **had completely different opinions** on how to raise their children. (eye)

- 3 We discovered **a hidden family secret** when our aunt came to visit. (skeleton) _____
- 4 We're having **a family meeting** to celebrate my dad's 80th birthday. (get) _____
- 5 My younger brother is the '**different**' member of the family that we all **disapprove of**. (sheep)

- 6 Ruby only wants one more child, but **there are several twins in her family**. (run) _____
- 7 The atmosphere's a bit tense right now as my two sisters aren't **talking to each other**. (speaking)



Study Link Student's Book p.158 Vocabulary Bank

4 READING

- a Read the article quickly and look at the factors affected by birth order. Number them 1–5 in the order they are mentioned in the text.

- ☐ Brotherly love
- ☐ Appearance
- ☐ Intelligence
- ☐ Character
- ☐ Illness

The older, the wiser?

Research has shown over the years that birth order can have a **fundamental** effect on numerous areas of an individual's life. Listed below are some of the main factors that scientists believe may vary according to a child's position in the family.

Personality is one of the favourite areas of research, and most studies agree that last-borns grow up to be the most sociable, extrovert, and creative of the siblings.

1

A second question that interests scientists is whether birth order affects brain power. Research carried out at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam showed that, in general, the IQ of a first-born child is higher than that of a second-born child.

2

Moving on to the relationship between the siblings, studies have shown that older siblings invest more time in younger ones than vice versa. Researchers at Newcastle University found that first-borns had significantly more frequent **face-to-face** contact with their siblings than middle-borns or last-borns.

3

On a completely different note, a study in Italy has shown that the number of children in a family can actually affect their health. It seems that the fewer children there are in a family, the greater the chance that they suffer from asthma or eczema.

4

Continuing on the theme of health, a Japanese study has shown that later-borns are less likely to be overweight. Researchers found that boys from three-child families had a significantly lower risk than only children.

5

b Five paragraphs have been removed from the article. Read it again and choose from the paragraphs A–F the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one paragraph you do not need to use.





- A Experts have no explanation for this lack of interest except that younger siblings may require more personal space after having shared the family home throughout their childhood with their older brothers and sisters.
- B The explanation for this difference in size is not clear, but experts **maintain** that mothers of small families are often more concerned with persuading their children to eat, which can lead to overfeeding and obesity.
- C The general reason given for these **traits** is that the last-born tends to be the parents' most favoured child. A warm atmosphere makes a child feel secure, encouraging them to grow up as self-confident individuals.
- D One possible explanation is that later-borns are associated with greater risk-taking, so they are more **prone to** accidents and hospitalization, which means they take more time off work.
- E Experts use a theory called the dilution hypothesis to explain **diminishing** intelligence. This suggests that the levels of parental attention and stimulation will drop as more babies come along because family resources have to be shared among more children.
- F One theory offered to explain the prevalence of these **afflictions** is that younger children are exposed to a wider range of infections by their older siblings, causing their immune system to develop further and offer them more protection.





- c Look at the **highlighted** words and match them to the definitions.
- 1 decreasing

diminishing
- 2 particular qualities in your personality
- 3 close together and looking at each other
- 4 serious and very important
- 5 pains and sufferings
- 6 likely to suffer from
- 7 insist

5 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a Circle the word with a different sound.

			
parent	terms	comfort	trousers
wear	employer	close	hours
earring	maternity	bonus	tedious

			
hurt	rewarding	prospects	career
security	demanding	promoted	experience
furious	staff	contract	anywhere

b Practise saying the words in a.

LISTENING

- a Listen to four people comparing having brothers and sisters and being an only child. Do they mention more advantages or disadvantages of having other siblings?
- b Listen again. Which speaker mentions these advantages of having brothers and sisters?
- A ☐ learning to interact with other children
- B ☐ not being spoilt
- C ☐ not being the sole centre of your parents' expectations
- D ☐ being able to share the responsibility of caring for elderly parents
- c Listen again with the tapescript on p.74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

Whose language is it?

1 READING

- a Read the article quickly and circle the three continents which contain the top five endangered languages.

Africa Antarctica South America Asia Australia Europe North America

Top five endangered languages

Language experts estimate that as many as half of the 6,900 languages spoken in the world today are endangered. This means that by the year 2050 over 3,000 languages will have become **extinct**. Five of the most likely languages to disappear are listed below.

- A** Jeru is an Andamanese language spoken by fewer than 20 people on the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean. These languages are generally believed to be the only ones in South-east Asia surviving from pre-Neolithic times. They are thought to date back to a **settlement** of the region by the first humans to leave Africa. The Andamanese languages are not known to be related to any others in the world.

- B** This language contains **click** sounds like the | sound in its name, which is pronounced like the English interjection *tsk! tsk!*. N|u is also known as Khomani, and it is spoken by fewer than ten elderly people living in the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park of South Africa. It is closely related to Ta'a, which is spoken by about 4,000 people and has the most sounds of any language on earth: 74 consonants, 31 vowels, and four tones.

- C** This language is spoken by the original inhabitants of Japan. It is used by a small number of old people on the island of Hokkaido in the far north of the country. Ainu has very complicated verbs that incorporate meanings most languages need a whole sentence to express. It is also the means by which an **extensive** oral literature of folk tales and songs has been **handed down** from generation to generation.

Jeru speakers ▷

Khomani speakers ▽



- D** Among the inhabitants of Sun Moon Lake in central Taiwan are a **handful** of old people that speak the Austronesian language of Thao. The rest of the community speaks Taiwanese Chinese. The language of Thao is related to others in the Philippines, Indonesia, and the Pacific. It dates back to when the original communities of the Austronesians **migrated** south and east over 3,000 years ago.

- E** Yuchi is a language spoken by just five people all aged over 75 in Oklahoma, USA. They are members of a Native American Indian group of people called the Tsoyaha, meaning Children of the Sun. Yuchi is not known to be related to any other language on Earth. Its nouns have ten **genders** indicated by word endings: six for Yuchi people, one for non-Yuchis and animals and three for **inanimate** objects.

b Read the article again and choose the correct answer from the languages (A–E). The languages may be chosen more than once.

Which language...

- 1 is thought to have existed in pre-historic times? ☒ A
- 2 is similar to other languages in the Pacific area? ☐
- 3 expresses complex meanings in one word? ☐
- 4 contains short, sharp sounds as well as vowels and consonants? ☐
- 5 refers to people outside the group in the same way as it refers to animals? ☐
- 6 is said to have existed three millennia ago? ☐
- 7 is an isolated language which is not connected to any other languages? ☐
- 8 is similar to another language which contains more than a hundred different sounds? ☐
- 9 is used by grandparents to sing songs and tell stories to their grandchildren? ☐
- 10 comes from a group of languages which is not related to any others? ☐

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Whose language?

Try to complete these sentences with a synonym of the word in bold, without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.12.

- 1 His performance during the play was very **bad**. **poor**.
- 2 Passengers **need** a valid passport in order to be able to travel. **r**_____
- 3 Job interviews will be **done** in the first week of June. **c**_____
- 4 Teachers **followed** the teaching methods they had been using since the 1960s. **a**_____ **t**_____
- 5 You should **see** his offer from a different angle – he may be right. **v**_____
- 6 Our conversation will be **written down** for future records. **t**_____
- 7 We have to reject the **idea** that equality of opportunity can never be achieved. **n**_____
- 8 You are asked to **be** silent throughout the ceremony. **r**_____
- 9 Applicants are advised not to **leave out** any information on the form. **o**_____

3 GRAMMAR pronouns

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- 1 One need to listen to both sides of the story in order to find out the truth.
One needs to listen
- 2 Two of my friends aren't talking to themselves because they've had a big argument.

- 3 As soon as he heard the alarm, Brad washed and dressed himself and left the house.

- 4 The teacher said we should behave us while she was out of the room.

- 5 Anyone who leaves her mobile on during class will be asked to leave.

- 6 I much prefer travelling by my own.

- 7 She felt dizzy when she looked out of the window and saw the land so far away below herself.

- 8 What a lovely picture! Did you paint it you?

b Complete the mini-dialogues with a suitable pronoun.

- 1 A People say you shouldn't sit in a draught.
B Rubbish! There's nothing wrong with fresh air.
- 2 A Who hasn't handed in _____ homework?
B Me. Sorry. Here it is.
- 3 A What a gorgeous dress! Where did you get it?
B Well, actually, I made it _____.
- 4 A Why isn't Judy with Pete tonight?
B They're not going out with _____ any more.
- 5 A There seem to be far fewer sparrows around than there used to be.
B Yes. _____ doesn't see many of them these days.
- 6 A I've just been promoted!
B Well done! You must be really proud of _____!
- 7 A Why don't you join the army?
B I don't know. _____ say it's really tough.
- 8 A Who's Grace going round Europe with?
B No one. She's going by _____.

c Complete the text with *it* or *there*.

¹ *It* takes me ages to get to work, although ² _____'s only a few miles from my house to the office. ³ _____ isn't too much traffic on the roads when I leave home, but ⁴ _____'s impossible to park by the time I reach the city centre. ⁵ _____ used to be a company bus, but they stopped it because ⁶ _____ were only a few of us that used it. ⁷ _____'s alright for those people with a motorbike, but ⁸ _____'s really tedious for us car-drivers!

Study Link Student's Book p.138 Grammar Bank 1C

4 VOCABULARY language terminology

Match the language terminology to the words in bold.

collocation colloquial formal idiom metaphor
phrasal verb synonyms

- 1 Her job is extremely **monotonous** and **repetitive**. *synonyms*
- 2 My aunt **does voluntary work** at the hospital. _____
- 3 Mike **filled us in** on the latest progress. _____
- 4 I discovered they **had a skeleton in the cupboard**.





- 5 My **dad** gets a **load of perks** with his job. _____
- 6 The shelf **complained** under the weight of the books.





- 7 Please **ensure** that your seat belts are fastened. _____

5 PRONUNCIATION sound-spelling relationships

- a Which words have the same vowel sound? Complete the chart with the words from the list.

business charge couple distant eye formal
great half profession redundant rewarding
~~sheep~~ spread team timetable training

			
sheep			

- b Practise saying the words in a.

6 EXAM PRACTICE

Read the text and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Holidays en masse

Spending a fortnight on holiday with other people can either be great fun or a recipe for disaster. Success can best be achieved if the trip is planned well in ¹ _____. One person should be in ² _____ of organization, on condition that ³ _____ consult all parties before making a final decision on anything. Another should be appointed to ⁴ _____ with money matters, so that there is no disagreement or bad feeling.

Sleeping arrangements may be unclear until you see the accommodation. ⁵ _____ it is vital to make a list beforehand to establish who has priority for the best beds. As far as housework is concerned, you may be lucky enough to ⁶ _____ the accommodation cleaned twice a week. If not, it can be organized on a rota basis, so that everyone does their bit.

⁷ _____ you are all on holiday together, it doesn't mean that you have to spend every minute together. You won't ⁸ _____ anyone's feelings if you go for a walk on your own for a change.

Above all you shouldn't expect a stress-free holiday, nor should you expect everyone to enjoy ⁹ _____ every second. Even very ¹⁰ _____ families have the odd row. But you'll know you've got it right when you hear on the journey home: 'Let's do it again next year.'

LISTENING

- a Listen to two people talking about learning a foreign language. Mark the sentences W (woman), M (man), or B (both).

- 1 ☐ They have been able to practise the language in a country where it is spoken.
- 2 ☐ They studied the language with a private teacher.
- 3 ☐ They went on a course to learn the language.
- 4 ☐ They chose to learn a language because they liked the sound of it.
- 5 ☐ They feel very positive about the country where the language is spoken.
- 6 ☐ They have a good relationship with their classmates.

- b Listen again with the tapescript on p.74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the missing words.

- 1 A I've lost touch with my cousin in Australia.
B That's a **sh** _____. You used to get on really well together, didn't you?
- 2 A Did you use to enjoy nursery school?
B I don't know. I can't remember that **f** _____ back.
- 3 A When was your great-grandfather born?
B Some time in the **l** _____ 1800s.
- 4 A Have you decided what you're going to wear for the Big Day?
B No, the wedding is a long way **a** _____, so I've got plenty of time to find something.
- 5 A How do you feel about presiding over the Neighbours Association?
B People expect you to be available all day, so it's incredibly **t** _____ - **c** _____.
- 6 A Why is your sister so upset with you?
B I've racked my **br** _____, trying to work out why, but I have no idea.

2 IN THE STREET

Replace the words in bold with an expression from the list.

a bit of a great deal a while back
pretty young

- 1 I don't know **very much** about the history of my family. _____
- 2 Paula was **quite little** when her parents got divorced. _____
- 3 My grandparents moved house **some time ago**. _____
- 4 Commuting to work in the rush hour is **rather** a nightmare at the best of times. _____

3 READING

a Read the article and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Jeremy wants to know if there is Irish blood in his veins because he would like to move to South West Ireland. T / F
- 2 According to family myth, one of Jeremy's ancestors was a member of an illegal political movement. T / F
- 3 Jeremy first discovers his great-great-grandfather was a policeman when he is shown an official document. T / F
- 4 The donkey is described as the 'white Bedford van of its day' because white donkeys were a symbol for Chartism. T / F
- 5 Jeremy's great x4 grandfather was a local employer in the textile industry. T / F

A celebrity experience in researching family history

The BBC TV show *Who do you think you are?* tracks celebrities uncovering their family history. In one of the programmes actor Jeremy Irons discovers more about his ancestors.

Jeremy was born just after the Second World War on the Isle of Wight. He has two main objectives when tracing his family ancestors. He feels most at home in South West Ireland where he lives by the sea. When he first went there, he described the feeling as like 'coming home'. Consequently, he'd like to know if there is Irish blood in his veins. Secondly there is a family myth that one of his ancestors, Thomas Irons, rode into Westminster on a donkey to present a petition on behalf of the Chartists and that he was arrested and sent to Newgate Gaol. He wants to find out if this is true.

Jeremy starts by talking to his cousin Susan who shows him the marriage certificate of his great-great-grandfather Thomas Irons, which mentions that he was a policeman. Jeremy wants to know how a man could have gone from being a policeman to being arrested as a Chartist and sets off to discover more. Maggie Smith of the Met Police archive shows him records that show Thomas Irons' entry into the police force and also that he was dismissed in 1834. He is later arrested as part of a Chartist plot and spends 18 months in Newgate Gaol.

Jeremy learns that the myth about his ancestor petitioning government was true but what about the donkey? A Chartist expert says that this could well be true given that the donkey was the 'white Bedford van of its day'.

Jeremy then begins his second quest in search of his Irish roots, a journey that finally brings him back to West Cork where he discovers that he has an ancestor, David McCreight (his great x4 grandfather), who owned a linen mill 20 miles from where Jeremy lives. Finding out he has Irish blood is, Jeremy said, like winning an Oscar.

b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

1 READING

a Read the article once and choose the sentence that summarizes it best.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Children no longer play games outside because they get a bigger thrill from computer games. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Children today pay more attention to their appearance, so they don't like getting dirty outside. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Fewer children play outdoors today owing to an increase in the perceived dangers facing them on the street. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 The police in Britain are trying to encourage young children to play safely in the street as their parents did. <input type="checkbox"/> |

Is Johnny coming out to play?

Whatever happened to the familiar scene from the past of children playing 'tag' in the streets while their parents chatted amicably with the neighbours over the garden fence? This idyllic picture is fading fast today, as the descendants of those same children are deserting the cul-de-sac in favour of a screen. Several organizations are attempting to reverse this trend, with varying degrees of success.

One of these organizations is Play England, which aims to improve opportunities for children to play outside. A leading figure in the campaign is 50-year-old Adrian Voce, who has happy childhood memories of days spent in the 'Big Woods' near his house with his older brothers. 'We were given a packed lunch and told not to talk to strangers. I can remember vividly wandering in and out of each other's houses,' he says.

However, it is not only the children that Mr Voce and his organization have to convince. In many cases the parents themselves block his



efforts, if unwittingly, by their lack of cooperation. A survey in 2004 found that 85 per cent of adults agreed that it was important for children to be able to play safely in the road or street where they live. However, a high proportion of them were not prepared to park their cars an extra 50 metres away to make the street safer.

Mr Voce's attempts to entice children outside to play include the organization of campaigns like National Playday. Hundreds of communities all over the country take part in this effort, yet it can take a lot of people to give children a taste of what it is like to play in the streets. On one street in Aldershot

last year there were five policemen, three community support officers, a traffic management crew, a closed-circuit television van, and a team of 'play workers'.

Society today has changed to such an extent that children do not feel safe on the streets and their parents no longer feel comfortable about letting them play there. It is not only the appeal of computers and video games that has driven children inside, but also the presence of traffic, crime, and violent gangs of young people. However, thanks to the efforts of people like Adrian Voce, it may not be too late to turn back the clock.

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

- 1 The article says that streets have changed because
 - a children today are noisier than they used to be.
 - b TV appeals more to kids than playing outside.
 - c everybody lives in flats these days.
 - d people don't talk to their neighbours any more.
- 2 Adrian Voce looks back on his childhood
 - a with horror.
 - b with sadness.
 - c with frustration.
 - d with nostalgia.
- 3 Mr Voce has found that many parents
 - a are not willing to make sacrifices.
 - b do not want their children to be outside.
 - c have nowhere to park their cars.
 - d drive too fast along their street.
- 4 One concern about National Playday is that
 - a it is too expensive to run.
 - b a lot of people are needed to make it work.
 - c there are too many adults.
 - d the children don't really enjoy it.
- 5 The writer believes that
 - a today's parents are overprotective of their children.
 - b new technology is solely responsible for the situation.
 - c there is some hope that children will be able to play outside again.
 - d more should be done to reduce street crime.

c Match the **highlighted** words and phrases to the definitions.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 a short experience of something | <i>taste</i> _____ |
| 2 peaceful and beautiful | _____ |
| 3 without being aware of what you are doing | _____ |
| 4 with very clear pictures in your mind | _____ |
| 5 in a polite and friendly way | _____ |
| 6 return to a situation that existed in the past | _____ |
| 7 persuade sb to do sth by offering them sth | _____ |

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT When we were young

Try to complete these words without looking back at the extracts on Student's Book pp.20 and 21.

- 1 Jessica's always been thin, but now she's lost another 3 kg she's really **skinny**.
- 2 My cousin's face has been the picture of **mis** _____ since his girlfriend dumped him.
- 3 Jack's mother **sc** _____ him last night for making his little sister cry.

- 4 You need to put some disinfectant on that cut to make sure you kill all the **g** _____.
- 5 The weather has been **spl** _____ all week – blue skies, sunshine, and a refreshing breeze.
- 6 In the film, her dead aunt comes back as a **sp** _____ to haunt her.
- 7 Blowing out the candles on a cake is a **r** _____ performed at most children's birthday parties.
- 8 You haven't eaten anything all day – **n** _____ **won** _____ you're starving!
- 9 She's so absent-minded that she's **li** _____ to go out without her front door keys.

3 GRAMMAR narrative tenses, *used to* and *would*

a Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct phrases.

- 1 As a child, Tom was always knocking off my glasses when my parents weren't looking. ✓
- 2 My brother climbed a tree when he slipped and fell. *was climbing*
- 3 My grandfather would look much younger than his age until he had a stroke last year. _____
- 4 Most days we rode our bikes to school, but sometimes we were catching the bus. _____
- 5 One day our car used to break down in the fast lane of the motorway. _____
- 6 When we were kids, our dad would give us a packed lunch and send us out to play for the day. _____
- 7 Emily's grandparents would live in an old farmhouse in the heart of the countryside. _____
- 8 I'd hidden in the bushes for over an hour before I realized that everyone else had gone home. _____
- 9 When we got home from school in the evening, our parents still worked. _____
- 10 I burst into tears when I saw what my brother had done to my favourite doll. _____

- b Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs. Use a narrative tense or *would / used to*.

When I ¹ was (be) little I ² _____ (share) a bedroom with my sister Catherine. As I was eight years her junior, I obviously ³ _____ (go) to bed earlier than her. As soon as I ⁴ _____ (clean) my teeth, my mum ⁵ _____ (lie) on my sister's bed and sing me nursery rhymes until I ⁶ _____ (fall) asleep.

One night when my mum ⁷ _____ (sing) for about five minutes, she suddenly ⁸ _____ (stop). I ⁹ _____ (look) over at her and saw that she ¹⁰ _____ (stare) at something on the ceiling above my head. Without raising her voice, she ¹¹ _____ (tell) me to go downstairs where my dad ¹² _____ (watch) TV. Later she told me she ¹³ _____ (see) a big hairy spider climb out of the air grille and make its way along the wall. I ¹⁴ _____ (not sleep) much that night, as you can imagine!

Study Link Student's Book p.139 Grammar Bank 2A

4 VOCABULARY word building: abstract nouns

- a Complete the sentences with the abstract nouns of the words in bold.

- When my aunt **lost** her husband, she was driven to despair. She never got over her loss.
- I'm **afraid** of flying. I've never been abroad because of my _____ of crashing.
- That country is extremely **poor**. Most of the population live in _____.
- We **hated** our physics teacher with a vengeance. I'm fairly sure our _____ was returned as well.
- The **dead** statesman was buried immediately. The whole country mourned his _____.
- For medicine to work, you have to **believe** in it. It is often this _____ that makes you well again.
- Rosie was so **ashamed** of her behaviour that her face burned with _____.

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- I am truly grateful to my cousin for her friendship during these difficult times. (friend)
- In some societies the _____ of the older generation must never be questioned. (wise)
- After a very traumatic _____, Adam grew up to be quite a sensible young man. (child)
- Ruth tried to hide the _____ in her eyes as she left the house for ever. (sad)

- We're going to hold a family _____ for my dad's 80th birthday. (celebrate)
- I remembered to renew my _____ to the golf club before the tournament started. (member)
- My grandmother will be staying in hospital until she has fully recovered from her _____. (ill)
- We dread our history lectures because every week we nearly die of _____. (bored)

5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a Is the stressed syllable correct in each abstract noun? Correct the wrong stress.

- neighbourhood ✓
- competition ~~x~~ competition
- partnership _____
- happiness _____
- celebration _____
- relationship _____
- imagination _____
- belief _____
- boredom _____

- b Practise saying the words in a.

LISTENING

- a Listen to two people talking about childhood holidays. Write one or two words in each space.

Speaker 1 The one thing he didn't like about the holidays was the ¹ _____, because he was always ² _____. They are able to recall what these holidays were like because his father ³ _____ them.

Speaker 2 They used to spend the summer holidays in Wales, where his grandmother had ⁴ _____. He used to ⁵ _____ the cows, and also played with all his ⁶ _____. There was a rookery there, and when he was at school whenever he heard rooks he used to _____.

- bucket** (noun) an open container with a handle used for carrying liquids, e.g. water for cleaning the floor
rook (noun) a large black bird of the crow family
rookery (noun) a group of trees with rooks' nests in them

- b Listen again with the tapescript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

2 B

Are there really 31 hours in a day?

1 READING

- a Read the article quickly. Who seems to find the wait most stressful?
- b Read the article again and choose the correct answer from the people (A-E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Who...

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 enjoys looking at the people around them? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D |
| 2 has made a new friend in the waiting room? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 compares themselves to other people while they're waiting? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 got some information in advance in order to lessen their wait? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 didn't arrive at the appointed time? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 relaxes when they enter the waiting room? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 has become resigned to waiting over the years? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 prefers waiting in a group? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 will have to change their habits in the future? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 doesn't usually wait long for their appointments? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary, then use them to complete the sentences.

- Olivia can't help but smile when she sees her children playing together.
- You're _____. Have you hurt your ankle?
- One of my dog's favourite tricks is giving me his _____ so it looks like we're shaking hands.
- A lot of _____ people were turned away at the door when the concert tickets sold out.
- The pain was so _____ that she fainted.
- You aren't reading that book, you're just _____ it to look at the pictures.
- The doctors put her leg in plaster because she had a _____.
- I'm completely _____ about the result of the match. I don't really care who wins.

How we like to wait

New technology means that we no longer have to wait for anything. Therefore, you would expect waiting rooms to be filled with a lot of disgruntled people moaning. However, a project carried out by the Observer suggests that people regard these spaces as a place of refuge, a window in their tightly scheduled lives. Here are some of the stories that people told the newspaper.

A Ella Doroudy, MARGATE STATION. FRIDAY 5 P.M.

We've been at the beach for the day, and now we're on our way home. We don't have to wait very long because we checked the timetable so we got here in time for the train. I just chat with my mates, really, and listen to music until the train comes. Waiting with other people is easier because you can kill time when you're talking about stuff.

B Caroline Lacey, STREATHAM DENTAL CENTRE. TUESDAY 3 P.M.

I don't really get nervous about seeing the dentist, but since these two fillings came out I've been in excruciating pain. Coming here is very bright and airy so it's quite calming. Usually I kill time by flicking through magazines. I've been coming to the dentist as and when I need to, but now it's got to be regular.

C Katie Hawkins, MODEL CASTING. TUESDAY, 2 P.M.

I was a bit late today which I'm quite pleased about because some of these girls have been waiting ages. You can't help but look at everyone else a bit – you look at the other girls and think: 'I wonder if they'll like her better than they like me.' While I'm waiting, I'm thinking: 'Oh come on. I do have a life!'

D Paul Thomas, ROYAL LONDON HOSPITAL, FRACTURE CLINIC.

WEDNESDAY 2 P.M.

I feel pretty indifferent while I'm waiting here, to be honest. It's something I've got very used to since my motorbike accident seven years ago. I've had about 32 operations so far. It's no good rushing in thinking you're going to escape in five minutes, so I just sit back and people-watch really.

E Stewart and Wendy Wilkinson with Flo,

MANDEVILLE VETERINARY HOSPITAL. FRIDAY 12 P.M.

We've brought her in because she's got a swollen paw. She was flying around after squirrels in the park and now her paw's swollen so she's limping around on it. Normally it's only a few minutes' wait before you go in, so there isn't much time to kill. Flo quite likes the cat, so we've got talking to the owner.



2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Multitasking = 31/7;

The great myth of multitasking

Try to complete these words without looking back at the texts on Student's Book pp.24 and 25.

- 1 We can't leave the kids with your mother because she can't cope on her own.
- 2 I'm not coming in today because there's been a bl _____ and my car is buried under the snow.
- 3 The climbers reached the p _____ of Everest at midday today.
- 4 Matt won't answer you because he's too en _____ in the TV.
- 5 There so much water on the road because the drains are cl _____ with dead leaves again.
- 6 I don't know what's going on but there's a fr _____ of activity in the manager's office.
- 7 I haven't spoken to Susan recently, so I'm going to call her tonight to c _____ up.
- 8 I can understand why Emily's stressed. It can't be easy ju _____ a full-time job and three small kids.
- 9 I've got a special g _____ in the kitchen that slices cucumbers.
- 10 My daughter is much happier at school now. She's ov _____ her shyness and made some friends.

3 GRAMMAR distancing

a Complete the sentences with these words.

appears seem agreed expected believed
apparently according to may

- 1 There are believed to be many homeless people living on the streets of the capital.
- 2 It _____ that there is a connection between losing a parent and depression.
- 3 The Prime Minister is _____ to announce the date of the General Election early next week.
- 4 _____ local residents, the man had always been a little strange.
- 5 The thieves _____ have been disturbed while they were going through the rooms upstairs.
- 6 It would _____ that there is some confusion about our new dress code. Staff are still turning up in jeans.
- 7 It is _____ that climate change is one of the greatest dangers facing the planet.
- 8 _____, the footballer was arrested because of an incident at a party last night.

b Complete the second sentence so that you distance yourself from the information. Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

- 1 An employee leaked the information to the press. (say)
It is said that an employee leaked the information to the press.
- 2 Politicians have been falsifying their expenses. (appear)
Politicians _____ falsifying their expenses.
- 3 The country's largest bank has gone bankrupt. (announce)
_____ the country's largest bank has gone bankrupt.
- 4 The pop star has had another breakdown. (think)
The pop star _____ another breakdown.
- 5 The accused was under the effect of drugs. (may)
The accused _____ under the effect of drugs.
- 6 The winner had been chosen before voting commenced. (seem)
_____ the winner had already been chosen before voting commenced.
- 7 The burglars entered through an open window. (might)
The burglars _____ through an open window.
- 8 The economic situation will recover by next year. (hope)
_____ the economic situation will recover by next year.

Study Link Student's Book p.140 Grammar Bank 2B

4 PRONUNCIATION linking

a Draw a line between the words that are linked.

- 1 Oliver's asking for some extra time off.
- 2 My cousin Nick is never on time.
- 3 I find doing housework takes up a lot of time.
- 4 We walked to town as we had plenty of time.
- 5 We seem to have run out of time.
- 6 It's a question of time before the sports centre opens.

b Practise saying the sentences in a.

5 VOCABULARY expressions with *time*

a Complete the sentences with an expression with *time*.



- Alex has basketball training every day and also at weekends. Basketball *takes up* all his time.
- We took a short cut through a field. We *s* _____ a lot _____ time.
- I spent the whole morning cleaning the windows and now it's raining. I *w* _____ time.
- Kate has so much to do that she can't *sp* _____ time to see her friends.
- My dad had never been to the stadium, but now he's bought a season ticket, he's *m* _____ for lost time.
- Mum told me off for failing my exams. She *g* _____ me a really _____ time.
- Jill's enjoying herself a lot at university. She's *h* _____ time of her life.
- I *r* _____ of time in the exam – I'd only done half of it when the teacher told us to stop writing.

b Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition.

- I'm not sure I can cope with having your mother for a month. You must admit she's a bit annoying *at* times.
- My manager's been really stressed recently, so she's having some time _____.
- I only see my siblings _____ time _____ time as they live a long way away.
- Sorry I couldn't answer my phone when you rang. I was in a meeting _____ the time.
- Karen is very punctual. She's always _____ time.
- Today's Monday and term ends on Friday. _____ five days' time I'll be on holiday.
- We got home very late. _____ the time we arrived it was dark.
- You weren't even born when *The Police* were famous. They were way _____ your time.

c Complete the time expressions in the mini-dialogues.

- A Who's Tony?
B Just someone I knew a long time *ago*.
- A Is Sarah coming?
B She's a bit _____ of time so she'll meet us later.
- A Were you late for the wedding? I didn't see you there.
B Not at all! We got to the church with time to _____.
- A Why are you so bored?
B I've got too much time on my _____.
- A Are you going to look for a new job?
B No, I'm staying where I am for the time _____.
- A Do you really think the factory will shut down?
B Yes, I do. It's just a _____ of time.
- A Why can't I stay any longer?
B Time's _____. Visitors have to leave at 8 p.m.
- A Why don't you want Andy to come?
B Because he spends the _____ time talking about himself!

Study Link Student's Book p.159 *Vocabulary Bank*

LISTENING

a Listen to two people talking about multitasking. Who seems to be better at it, the man or the woman?

b Listen again and answer the questions.

Speaker 1

- Why does she think she was better in the past?
- What specific ability makes her good at multitasking?
- When does she have problems with multitasking?
- What specific example does she give of when she couldn't multitask successfully?

Speaker 2

- In what way does he think his brain is good at multitasking?
- What is his main failure when he tries to multitask?
- What specific example does he give of this?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

50 ways to leave your lover

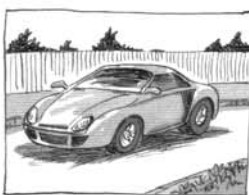
1 READING

a Read the article quickly. Which act of revenge caused the most damage?

Revenge is sweet

According to writer Claire Gillman, **getting even** is becoming increasingly popular as life gets more stressful. In her book *Revenge is Sweet* Claire reveals that men are much more vengeful, except over romantic matters, when it is women who are most likely to take revenge. Here are some of her favourite tales from the book.

LOTUS ESPRIT TURBO

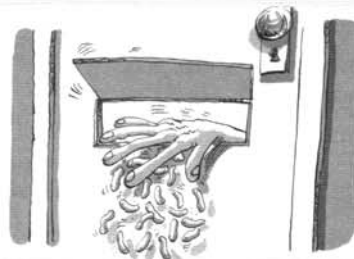


FOR SALE:
50p

SOLD

1

The wife of a radio DJ saw red when she heard her husband flirting with a glamorous model on air. She immediately posted an advert for his £30,000 Lotus Esprit Turbo sports car on eBay* for 50p and sold the car within five minutes. Later she told journalists that she didn't care about the money. 'I just wanted to get my own back,' she admitted.



2

After a long-running dispute between neighbours, one of the parties went on holiday for two weeks in the summer. The other neighbour took advantage of their absence to put two pints** of maggots*** through the neighbour's letter box. The family returned to a house full of flies.



3

An 80-year-old woman was in front of a judge, charged with shoplifting. He asked her what she had stolen. 'A can of peaches,' replied the woman. 'How many peaches were in the can?' asked the judge. She replied that there were six. 'Then I'll give you six days in jail,' said the judge. Before he had time to speak further, the woman's husband added, 'She also stole a tin of peas.'



4

Rude customers tend to drive staff in restaurants crazy. One chef confessed that after a customer had demanded that the sauce be removed from his burger, she **licked** the sauce off it with her tongue and then sent it back via the waiter.



5

A computer technician was angered when his temporary position was terminated so he deliberately **brought down** five of eight network servers. All the data in the servers was deleted and none was **recoverable**. As a result the company was forced to shut its New York office for two days and sustained losses of more than \$100,000.



6

A doctor was called out at 2 a.m. one night to visit a patient who lived some distance away. On his arrival he discovered that it was, in fact, a non-urgent case, and the patient could perfectly well have waited until the next day to visit him in his surgery. Imagine the patient's surprise when the doctor **popped by** in the early hours of the following morning to check he was OK!

* **eBay** a website on the Internet where people can auction goods

** **pint** a unit for measuring liquids.
1 pint = 0.568 litres

*** **maggot** a creature like a short worm which is the young form of a fly

- b Read the article again and match the headings (A–F) to the stories (1–6).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A Dedicated to the profession | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B Welcome home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C Clean plate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Stabbed in the back | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E Silent sabotage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F His pride and joy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with a dictionary.

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Getting your own back

Try to complete these words without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.28.

- Many of Sarah's friends **posted** comments on her message board while she was away travelling.
- Debbie has **cr** _____ her own website for her new translation business.
- When Gloria eventually got up, she s _____ **ab** _____ cleaning up after the party.
- Jason has been really miserable since his girlfriend **d** _____ him.
- Little Chloe screamed when her brother st _____ **o** _____ her foot.
- When Kevin was at school, the other children **rid** _____ him because of his thick glasses.
- When Tom's girlfriend left him, it took him a long time to g _____ **ov** _____ her.
- The **cr** _____ **mo** _____ of his tennis career was when he won all four 'Grand slams' in the same season.

3 PRONUNCIATION French words and expressions used in English

- a Write the French words or expressions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 /'bæleɪ/ <u>ballet</u> | 4 /'deɪʒɑ: vu:/ _____ |
| 2 /'rɒndɪvu:/ _____ | 5 /ɒntreɪprə'nɜ:/ _____ |
| 3 /fəʊ pɑ:/ _____ | 6 /'kli:feɪ/ _____ |

- b Practise saying the words in a.

4 VOCABULARY expressions with *get*

- a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I'll call you back as soon as I get | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I wanted to get | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I'm going to get | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I can't get past. Can you get | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 When I left the house, I got | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 The heating isn't working. Can you get | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Max hit me but I got my | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 My colleagues didn't trust me until they got | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a own back by kicking him.
b hold of someone in maintenance?
c to know me.
d out of the way?
e rid of my parents before my boyfriend arrived.
f the chance.
g a shock because my car wasn't on the drive.
h into trouble if I'm late again.

- b Complete the idioms with these words.

act anywhere house life message **nerve** stick way

- My sister gets on my **nerve**. She's always borrowing my clothes without asking me.
- I've bought my boyfriend an electric shaver in the hope that he'll get the _____ about his beard.
- Laura's parents don't know how to say no. She always gets her own _____.
- I'm not getting _____ with this essay. I don't know where to start.
- My flatmate needs to get a _____. He hasn't got any friends and he never goes out.
- Ben got the wrong end of the _____ about the party. He thought it was next Friday not this Friday.
- Luckily, my mum and my girlfriend have got on like a _____ on fire ever since they first met.
- You really need to get your _____ together and start packing if you're going to get to the airport on time.

- c Complete the sentences with the missing prepositions.

- At last my sister has got **over** her ex-boyfriend and she's started going out again.
- It's a tiny island so you can use bikes to get _____.
- We got _____ with not doing the homework, because the teacher forgot to take it in!
- They've got really _____ with the project so they'll have to work late until they finish it.

Study Link Student's Book p.168 Sound Bank

- 5 Ryan is trying to get _____ of going on holiday with his in-laws by saying he's got too much work.
- 6 My gran has stopped reading all the bad news in the paper because she says it gets her _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.160 Vocabulary Bank

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Love by numbers

Try to complete these words without looking back at the exercise on Student's Book p.30.

- Peter and Jane are a good **match**.
- Some women like moustaches while others find them a **t** _____ **-o** _____.
- I don't like **con** _____ **sp** _____ because I'm claustrophobic.
- Sarah **g** _____ **f** _____ tall, dark men.
- I regret **g** _____ **in** _____ with my friend's brother. Our friendship hasn't been the same since.
- I hope Matt doesn't **f** _____ **f** _____ my sister, because I know she's not interested in him.
- Chris seems to have **g** _____ **o** _____ the break up with his girlfriend remarkably quickly!
- Are you looking for a **l** _____ **-t** _____ relationship?

6 GRAMMAR get

Rewrite the highlighted phrases using *get*.

- We arrived at the theatre too late to see the show.
_____ *got to* _____
- Can you persuade Paul to look at my computer?

- I'll never become accustomed to eating raw fish.

- Poor old Adam was made redundant last week.

- We're having our roof repaired next month.

- I can't make the kids eat their dinner.

- I hope I'm not sent to Manchester – I want to stay in London.

- Public transport in my town is improving.

Study Link Student's Book p.141 Grammar Bank 2C

7 EXAM PRACTICE

Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Just as childhood is claimed by many to be the happiest time of their lives, it would ¹ _____ that most regard adolescence to be quite the opposite, a view I entirely agree with.

My own childhood memories revolve around the woods near my family home where I was brought ² _____. Every afternoon I ³ _____ to go exploring with my friends and we had the ⁴ _____ of our lives hunting, playing, and fighting mock battles with sticks. Our parents came looking for us when it ⁵ _____ dark, and we ⁶ _____ accompany them home, already planning a new adventure for the next day. ⁷ _____ the time, I thought it would last for ever.

⁸ _____, I was soon proved wrong, for at the age of 11, I was sent away to boarding school. ⁹ _____ to my father I would broaden my horizons there and learn to be a man. But as soon as I arrived, I realized I would never ¹⁰ _____ used to the discipline and lack of freedom. I was also ridiculed mercilessly by the other boys for being a country lad. As a result my teenage years were a complete misery.

LISTENING

- a** Listen to Moira talking about what happened when she got back in touch with her first boyfriend, Todd. Does the story have a happy ending?
- b** Listen again and number the events in chronological order.
- ☐ Moira got in touch with Todd.
 - ☐ Moira married another man.
 - ☐ Moira went back to live with her parents.
 - ☐ Todd and Moira had a child.
 - ☐ Todd was sent abroad.
 - ☐ Todd broke up with Moira.
 - ☐ Todd got in touch with Moira.
 - ☐ Todd joined the army.
- c** Listen again with the tapescript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the mini dialogues with a word from the list. Change the form of the verbs where necessary.

backlash bother go have lifetime sake

- 1 A Aren't you going out tonight?
B No, I can't really be _____ to get changed again. I'm too tired.
- 2 A Do you think doctors will ever be able to do brain transplants?
B Probably, but I'm not sure that it will be in my _____.
- 3 A I'm having doubts about my fiancé.
B Well, don't get married just for the _____ of it, will you?
- 4 A How do you think people will react to the tax increase?
B Well, there's bound to be a _____ against the government.
- 5 A Why are you home so early?
B The computers have all _____ down, so I can't do any work.
- 6 A Why does the boss always give you the worst jobs?
B Because he's _____ it in for me ever since he read an email I sent criticising him.

2 IN THE STREET

Replace the word or phrase in bold with a word or phrase from the list.

all over the place is a lot more lax than
turns up shut off tricky

- 1 It can be very **difficult** dealing with dissatisfied customers. _____
- 2 Jack isn't applying for jobs, he's just waiting to see what **happens**. _____
- 3 I tend to just **stop thinking** when people start talking to me about new technology. _____
- 4 My sister **isn't as strict as** me when it comes to disciplining her children.
- 5 My flatmates are always leaving their clothes **in all parts of our home**. _____

3 READING

- a Read the article. Find two disadvantages of communicating by email.

...The tyranny of technology.....

John Freeman's daily routine used to consist of going to a coffee shop in the morning to read and then returning home to write in the afternoon. But one day he became aware that his inbox had swollen to unmanageable proportions in his absence.

'I had received 72 messages in less than an hour. ¹ _____ It seemed shocking to me no one had written anything critical about where this sprawling messagopolis was going.'

To plug the gap, Freeman wrote *The Tyranny of Email*, an eloquent polemic about the state of modern communication that has just been published in America.

² _____ Freeman argues that email encourages us to avoid face-to-face conversations with friends or colleagues in favour of the terse and anonymous immediacy of a computer-driven exchange.

And as the usage of digital communication has increased exponentially, our efficiency has paradoxically declined. Researchers at Loughborough University found that it took an average of 64 seconds for a person to recover their train of thought after interruption by email. ³ _____ 'There is no doubt that people use it as an avoidance tactic,' says researcher Yoram Kalman.

Kalman explains that the mental impact lasts far longer than hitting the 'send' button. ⁴ _____ We exist in a state of heightened anxiety until they reply.

'It's proved impossible to completely drop out of email contact,' says Freeman. ⁵ _____ However, I think people should use it less, and try thinking of attention as an ecology worth preserving in small acts like writing a letter or a postcard.'

- b Read the article again and complete it with the missing sentences.

- A Once we dispatch an email, a text, or an instant message into the ether, our minds go through a series of semi-conscious calculations about how soon the recipient will get back to us.
- B According to Freeman, the modern tools of communication that are meant to connect us are actually driving us further apart.
- C At that point, I just felt there was no way anyone can keep up with this.
- D They calculated that those who check their email every five minutes waste 8.5 hours a week in this way.
- E 'It's become fundamentally embedded in just about every kind of work, especially journalism.'

- c Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Breaking the silence

1 READING

- a Read the article quickly and find out which animals are most affected by noise pollution.

Can noise pollution affect wildlife?

There's no getting away from noise pollution, even if you're out in the middle of the country. The roar of the cars on the motorway or the sound of a plane flying overhead can penetrate the deepest forest, yet it is not only humans that are bothered by the noise.

Bioacoustician Bernie Krause has been studying the effect of noise pollution on wildlife, and has come across some interesting behaviour, especially among animals that communicate by vocalization, like humans. Birds, frogs, and insects use sound to attract mates, defend territory, and alert their kin to danger, but in noisy places, these animals have to shout over the natural din to be heard.

Krause cites a study of nightingales carried out in Berlin in 2002 to illustrate what he means. The birds responded to traffic noise by singing louder and louder until they actually exceeded noise pollution standards in the city. To belt out their songs, they increased their lung pressure fivefold, but scientists maintain that this is not dangerous for the birds themselves.

Studies show that sudden noise can cause certain bird species to leave their nests, exposing the young to predators. One study also showed that songbirds that nested closer to busy motorways were much less productive than those that nested farther away. Mammals too are affected. A 1992 study showed that nursing caribou respond to airplane noise by not producing enough milk to nourish their young.

Some animals are affected by underwater noise, for example whales and dolphins. Sonar from ships, motors from boats, and machine sounds from oil exploration create so much noise underwater that breeding whales try to make more noise to compensate so they can communicate with their offspring.

In some cases noise pollution can actually help some animals while harming others. Toads and frogs are known to vocalize in synchrony so that no predator can zero in on them. Krause found that when planes flew overhead and masked the toads' songs, they lost their synchronicity, and

- b Read the article again and choose a, b, c, or d.

- 1 According to the article, the main source of noise pollution is
 - a road traffic.
 - b tourists and tourism.
 - c different types of transport.
 - d roadworks and machinery.
- 2 Birds, frogs, and insects do *not* use their voices
 - a to warn similar species of danger.
 - b to trap possible prey.
 - c to keep predators away.
 - d in mating rituals.
- 3 The Berlin nightingales sang louder
 - a by imitating the noise of the cars.
 - b by synchronizing their singing.
 - c by standing on higher perches.
 - d by using their organs to a greater capacity.

it took them 45 minutes to get it back again. That gave Great Horned Owls and coyotes plenty of time to locate individual toads by sound.

A hundred years ago noise pollution was a truly urban problem, but with the advent of the internal combustion engine it has spread. According to Krause, 'Not only will noise pollution in natural habitats bother wildlife, but it won't help our lives either.'



- 4 Young caribou suffer from aircraft noise because
- they receive less food.
 - they can't communicate with their mothers.
 - they can't sleep at night.
 - their mothers often abandon them.
- 5 Whales and dolphins deal with underwater noise
- by communicating less with each other.
 - by keeping away from boats and ships.
 - by emitting louder sounds.
 - by producing more offspring.
- 6 Toads and frogs become more vulnerable when
- they sing louder than usual.
 - they fail to sing in unison.
 - they sing at a different pitch.
 - they sing for a longer period of time.
- c Look at the **highlighted** words in the article and match them to the definitions.
- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1 a loud and unpleasant noise | <i>din</i> _____ |
| 2 hid sth so that it couldn't be noticed | _____ |
| 3 producing young | _____ |
| 4 warn sb or sth about a dangerous situation | _____ |
| 5 keep sb or sth alive and healthy with food | _____ |
| 6 your family or your relatives | _____ |
| 7 the young of a person or animal | _____ |
| 8 sing a song loudly | _____ |

2 VOCABULARY sounds and ways of speaking

a Circle the correct word.

- It was so quiet in the room that you could hear the **ticking** / **clicking** of the clock.
- She **banged** / **tapped** her finger on the table while she was waiting for the doctor's diagnosis.
- The children ran out of the room because of the large bee **hissing** / **buzzing** around.
- I can't stand people who **slurp** / **drip** their soup when they eat it.
- I had to get up and lock the door because it was **splashing** / **rattling** in the wind.
- The cat arched its back and **hissed** / **whistled** at us as we walked in.
- The engine **crashed** / **roared** into life as he switched it on.
- Johnny's got a cold, so he's been **snoring** / **sniffing** all day.
- The dog was **creaking** / **crunching** on a bone that a neighbour had given it.
- There was a loud **bang** / **slam** as the fireworks went off.

- We heard the **screeching** / **creaking** of tyres as Janet's boyfriend drew up outside her front door.
- Carl stormed out of the room and **slammed** / **hummed** the door after the argument.

b Complete the sentences with these verbs.

giggled groaned mumbled ~~screamed~~ sighed
sobbed stammered whispered yelled

- 'There's a spider in the bath!' my sister screamed.
- 'What have you done *this time*?' _____ Stephen's mother with resignation.
- 'My new doll is broken,' _____ the little girl, tears rolling down her cheeks.
- 'My ankle hurts,' the player _____ as he lay on the ground.
- 'Sorry,' he _____, but nobody could understand what he said.
- 'STOP MAKING SO MUCH NOISE!' the old man _____ from an upstairs window.
- 'I didn't have t-t-time to do my h-h-homework,' Phil _____ nervously.
- Half way through the exam David _____ to Alison, 'What's the answer to number 5?'
- 'Look at her hat!' the students _____. 'It looks really funny.'

Study Link Student's Book p.161 Vocabulary Bank

3 PRONUNCIATION consonant clusters

a Write the words.

- /skri:tʃ/ screech
- /'prɒspekt/ _____
- /'kɑmdnəs/ _____
- /ɪmplɔ'i:/ _____
- /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ _____
- /splæʃ/ _____
- /'stepsɪstə/ _____
- /spred/ _____
- /'grændpeərənt/ _____
- /ɪm'preʃn/ _____

b Practise saying the words in a.

Study Link Student's Book p.168 Sound Bank

4 GRAMMAR speculation and deduction

a Complete the dialogues using *must / might / could / may / can't* or *should* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A Jessica's looking pleased with herself.
B Yes. She must have done well in her job interview. (do)
- 2 A Where's Eve? She said to meet her just outside the tube station.
B I suppose she _____ at the other entrance. (wait)
- 3 A Harry left work about a quarter of an hour ago.
B Yes, he _____ here soon. It only takes 20 minutes. (be)
- 4 A How about this dress for your cousin?
B I don't know. I've never seen her in a dress. She _____ it. (not like)
- 5 A My brother's in his room revising.
B Well, he _____. I can hear him talking on the phone! (study)
- 6 A Jason isn't answering his phone.
B I'm not sure, but he _____ it at home. He often does that. (leave)
- 7 A My secretary is off sick.
B Well, she _____ anything serious. I've just seen her playing tennis. (have)
- 8 A Tony's late for the party.
B Yes. Do you think he _____ about it? (forget)

b Rewrite the sentences using the bold words.

- 1 I don't think Gary will pass his driving test. **probably**
Gary probably won't pass his driving test.
- 2 I'm sure we'll win the match. **bound**
We _____.
- 3 I'm sure you'll enjoy the film. **definitely**
You _____.
- 4 I don't think it'll rain tonight. **likely**
It's _____.
- 5 They probably won't agree to our proposal. **unlikely**
They _____.

- 6 My father is likely to take early retirement. **probably**
My father _____.
- 7 Your parents will almost certainly complain about it. **sure**
Your parents _____.
- 8 The manager is sure not to give us a pay rise. **definitely**
The manager _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.142 Grammar Bank 3A

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Breaking the silence

Try to complete these words without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.38.

- 1 The player is ironically nicknamed 'curly' because he has no hair.
- 2 One of the skills public figures need to learn is the art of making s _____ t _____ at social gatherings.
- 3 When we moved in to our new house, all the neighbours c _____ r _____ to introduce themselves.
- 4 The rules a _____ to all participants in the competition, without exception.
- 5 Freya is a single parent with two small children, so she spends a lot on ch _____ when she's at work.
- 6 They were forced to **ack** _____ they had not been entirely truthful.

LISTENING

a Listen to someone talking about the percussionist Evelyn Glennie. In what way is she unusual?

b Listen again and complete the summary.

Dame Evelyn Glennie was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. She studied at the Royal Academy of Music. She has been performing for more than ¹ _____ years, and plays over ² _____ different percussion instruments. She not only plays and records classical and pop music, but has also composed several film ³ _____. Dame Evelyn finds it frustrating that journalists often write about her ⁴ _____ more than her music. She thinks that there is no real difference between hearing and ⁵ _____ a vibration. Dame Evelyn never wears ⁶ _____ when she performs, in order to feel the vibrations of her instruments.

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 VOCABULARY describing books

Complete the sentences.



- 1 The final chapter was incredibly **moving** – I actually cried!
- 2 The subject made me think seriously about human rights issues. It was an extremely **th** _____ **-pr** _____ book.
- 3 Although the story wasn't particularly deep, it was both interesting and amusing. It was a very **en** _____ book.
- 4 I quite enjoyed it, but unfortunately, the ending was completely **im** _____. That would never have happened in real life.
- 5 The plot is most **in** _____. I just can't guess what's going to happen.
- 6 The book deals with the cruel and violent events that occur in a war. It's really **d** _____.
- 7 The plot kept my attention the whole way through. It was absolutely **gr** _____.
- 8 The writer's style is hard to read and I find his books very **h** _____ **g** _____.
- 9 It was a **h** _____ story and I can't get it out of my mind.
- 10 The plot is very **f** _____ **-m** _____ – the action shifts from London to New York in quick succession.

2 GRAMMAR adding emphasis 1: inversion

- a Complete the sentences with these adverbial expressions. In some sentences more than one answer may be possible.

~~Hardly~~ Never No sooner Not only Not until
Only Rarely

- 1 Hardly had we set off when the engine started rattling.
- 2 _____ the clock struck midnight did the musicians start playing.
- 3 _____ have I heard such a moving speech. The last time was at the funeral of a close relation.

- 4 _____ had we sat down to eat than the doorbell rang.
- 5 _____ when you get on the scales do you realize how much weight you've put on over Christmas.
- 6 _____ was my father physically affected, but his pride had also been hurt.
- 7 _____ had the fans witnessed such a resounding victory in the history of the club.

b Rewrite the sentences to make them more emphatic.

- 1 The woman had just sat down when her baby started crying.
Hardly had the woman sat down when her baby started crying.
- 2 He betrayed my trust and he wrecked my car.
Not only _____.
- 3 The sun had only just gone down when the temperature fell dramatically.
Scarcely _____.
- 4 The fire fighter's bravery will never be forgotten.
Never _____.
- 5 As soon as the teacher turned her back, the children started whispering.
No sooner _____.
- 6 The exam began when all the papers had been given out.
Only _____.
- 7 You rarely find two people so alike.
Rarely _____.
- 8 Classes will not recommence until a replacement teacher has been found.
Not until _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.143 Grammar Bank 3B

3 READING

- a Read the text quickly. What kind of mistranslations is it about?
- b Read the text again and match the missing sentences (A–H) to the spaces (1–6). There are two sentences you do not need to use.
- A The intention had been to warn them to dismount because of the uneven road surface.
- B This means that all official road signs have to be bilingual, resulting in a number of embarrassing slip-ups.
- C Everything these days seems to be written first in English and then translated.
- D 'We've been running a series of these pictures over the past months.
- E Pedestrians have also been known to suffer at the hands of mistranslation.
- F The English version of the sign read 'No entry for heavy goods vehicles. Residential site only.'
- G 'We took it down as soon as we were made aware of it and a correct sign will be re-instated as soon as possible.'
- H Unaware of its real meaning, officials had it printed on the sign.

The pitfalls of translating into Welsh

Since the introduction of the 1993 Welsh Language Act, Welsh benefits from equal official status with English in the public sector in Wales, requiring all government information and documentation to be available in both languages. ¹ _____

The latest error was Swansea council's attempt at erecting a sign **barring** lorries from using a road in a residential area. ² _____. The local authority was hoping for a suitable Welsh version when they emailed their in-house translation service.

The seeds of confusion were sown, however, when officials received an automated email response in Welsh from the **absent** translator saying: 'I am not in the office at the moment. Please send any work to be translated.' ³ _____. Welsh speakers were quick to find the error and municipal services took the 'translated' sign down post-haste. But not before the sign had been photographed and printed in the Welsh-language magazine Golwg.

Dylan Iorwerth, Managing Editor of the magazine, says ⁴ _____. They're circulating among Welsh speakers because, unfortunately, it's all too common that things are not just badly

- c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary, then use them to complete the sentences.
- 1 One of my most embarrassing **slip-ups** recently was referring to a friend's daughter as a boy.
 - 2 At first I couldn't see my aunt, but then I _____ her at the other end of the platform.
 - 3 Our road is full of potholes because of all the _____ making their way to the building site at the end of the street.
 - 4 We were _____ when we saw that someone had transferred a million pounds into our bank account.
 - 5 The outbreak of flu meant that nearly half the class was _____.
 - 6 Riders are requested to _____ before entering the garage to leave their bikes.
 - 7 The judge signed a document _____ him from seeing his children for a year.
 - 8 Our secretary committed a terrible _____ when she sent all the bills to the wrong customers.



translated, but are put together by people who have no idea about the language.'

The **blunder** is not the first time Welsh has been translated incorrectly or put in the wrong place. In 2006 cyclists between Cardiff and Penarth were left **baffled** by a sign telling them they had problems with an inflamed bladder. ⁵ _____. Unfortunately, however, the online translator had confused the word **cyclists** with **cystitis**, a painful urinary infection. The temporary road sign was removed as soon as the error was discovered.

⁶ _____. In Cardiff a sign giving conflicting advice to shoppers was **spotted** in the city centre. In English they were told to 'Look Right' whereas the Welsh translation instructed them to 'Look Left'. Fortunately, no one was hurt as a result of the confusion, and the offending sign was replaced.

4 PRONUNCIATION words with 'silent' syllables

~~Cross out~~ the silent syllables in the words.

- 1 business
- 2 voluntary
- 3 several
- 4 generally
- 5 temporary
- 6 preference
- 7 international
- 8 territory

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Lost in translation

Try to complete these sentences with a synonym of the word in bold without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.42.

- 1 A **vast** crowd gathered outside the shop for the book-signing. **enormous**
- 2 The maid folded the clothes n_____ and took them upstairs. **tidily**
- 3 The novel is a _____ the best work of fiction to be published this decade. **it could be argued**
- 4 His autobiography b_____ sold 1,000 copies. **hardly**
- 5 He was the son of a l_____ farm worker, but he grew up to be president of his country. **humble**
- 6 Some of the more qu_____ anecdotes were quite witty. **original**
- 7 The film remains f_____ to the book, for the most part. **true and accurate**
- 8 Karl's outburst pr_____ shocked his parents. **deeply**
- 9 One of the reasons the novel was so heavy-going was that the characters were so bl_____. **colourless**
- 10 He was actually named in the novel, so it was quite aw_____ for him. **difficult to deal with**
- 11 The road was sm_____ so we made good progress on our bicycles. **flat and even**
- 12 She spoke in a rather unpleasant st_____ voice. **with short sharp sounds**

LISTENING

a Listen to a man and a woman talking about books they had to read at school.

Who were the authors?

Did the man and woman enjoy the books?

b Listen again. Who mentioned the following? Mark each one M (the man), W (the woman), or N (neither).

- 1 ☐ the age at which they read the book
- 2 ☐ not liking the author of the book they had to read
- 3 ☐ the attitude of a teacher affecting their enjoyment of an author
- 4 ☐ books being made into films
- 5 ☐ the boring way in which they had to read the book in class
- 6 ☐ the length of the book

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

Are you suffering from *Affluenza*?

1 READING

a Read the article quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Kath Kelly live on a pound a day?
- 2 Did she manage to achieve her aim?

b Five paragraphs have been removed from the article. Read it again and choose from the paragraphs A–F the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one paragraph you do not need to use.

- A From the **onset** she set some very strict rules for herself. If she spent less than £1 a day, she could carry the money over. This effectively ruled out **bulk-buying** as a way of saving cash. She also decided not to **scrounge** from friends.
- B Kath says that her friends were great about the change in her lifestyle. 'Instead of meeting for lunch in a café as we used to, we'd take sandwiches and a Thermos of home-made soup and eat it on a bench in the park,' she explains.
- C At the end of the year Kath was able to buy her brother and his new wife a £1,300 life membership of the *National Trust as a wedding present with her savings, as well as contributing to the cost of the reception.
- D This **allowance** did not include the rent of her room in a shared flat or the utility bills, which were all paid in advance. However, it did have to cover everything else, including clothing, food, and **toiletries**.
- E She even managed to afford a holiday, **hitch-hiking** to her brother's house in Brittany.
- F Instead of ruining her social life, Kath's pledge of poverty actually meant that she went out more. She was constantly attending free events, from book launches to gallery openings...anything that might have free nibbles.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with a dictionary.

* **the National Trust** an organization in the UK that owns and takes care of places of historical interest or natural beauty, so that people can go and visit them.

Living on a pound a day

A Bristol teacher has proved that you don't have to earn a fortune to be able to make ends meet. Kath Kelly spent a year living on just one pound per day, the equivalent of about €1.20 at today's exchange rate.

1

The motivation for the experiment came from her concern about buying a decent wedding present for her brother and his fiancée. At the time she had an income of £10,000 a year, which meant that she was fairly hard up most of the time.

2

'That wouldn't have been playing the game and by the end of the year I probably wouldn't have had any friends left anyway,' she said.

3

Buses were out, so every journey had to be made on foot or bicycle, and as she could not afford calls on a mobile phone, she would visit friends or leave them notes if she had anything to tell them.

4

Kath made the soup from chicken carcasses given away by her local butcher and whatever vegetables she could find.

5

As well as achieving what she'd set out to do, Kath's experiment also had a somewhat unexpected result. While helping out on an organic farm she met her current boyfriend and found true love at last!



2 VOCABULARY money

a Complete the missing words.

- The **stock market** is the place where shares are bought and sold.
- The **c** _____ of **l** _____ is the money you pay for food, accommodation, etc. in order to live.
- The **ex** _____ **r** _____ is the fixed amount of foreign currency you can buy with your currency.
- If you are **i** _____ **d** _____, you owe someone money.
- If you have a high **st** _____ of **l** _____, then you can afford a very comfortable lifestyle.
- In** _____ is the rate at which prices rise.
- A **con** _____ **s** _____ is one where buying and selling is considered to be very important.
- In** _____ **r** _____ measure the amount of extra money you have to pay when you pay back a loan.
- My sister has managed to get a government **g** _____ to study abroad for a year.
- I give a **d** _____ to several animal charities every year.

b Order the letters to make synonyms of *rich* or *poor*. Write R (Rich) or P (Poor) after each one.

- FLTUFENA *affluent* R
- ESNILEPNS _____
- ADEODL _____
- ADRH PU _____
- LWEYTAH _____
- LEWL-FOF _____
- REBOK _____

c Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use an idiom with the bold words.

- Our friends buy many things they can't afford. **means**
Our friends are *living beyond their means*.
- We're overdrawn. **red**
We're _____.
- I've been very extravagant this month. **water**
I've been _____ this month.
- That yacht must have been really expensive. **fortune**
That yacht must have _____.
- Bill's new laptop was a very reasonable price. **value**
Bill's new laptop was _____.

- Your cousin doesn't spend his money wisely. **sense**
Your cousin has _____.
- My in-laws are extremely mean. **fist**
My in-laws are very _____.
- We don't earn enough to buy what we need. **ends**
We can't _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.162 *Vocabulary Bank*

3 PRONUNCIATION ea and ear

a Circle the word with a different pronunciation of *ea*.

- break great cheat steak
- sweat scream cheap peak
- spread leave measure heavy
- beard clear swear near
- early heard hear earth
- bear dear wear pear

b Practise saying the words in a.

4 LEXIS IN CONTEXT I wish I had married for money, not love

Try to complete the expressions without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.46.

- At 10, our daughter is already very moody, so imagine what she will be like when she reaches her **teens**.
- I've always wanted to have a second home, so I'm sick with **e** _____ now that my sister has bought a holiday home in Italy.
- My aunt has an excellent sense of humour which **m** _____ **u** _____ for her rather quick temper.
- Harry has no intention of getting a job. He's relying on his wife as the **br** _____.
- Nina told Greg that she'd enjoyed herself, but behind his **b** _____ she told us she'd been bored stiff.
- Emily isn't a very good player, so she won't come **cl** _____ to winning the tennis tournament.
- My cousin is often away on business and to tell the truth it's putting a **str** _____ on his marriage.
- My boyfriend is very ambitious, so I think he should **g** _____ **f** _____ a managerial post.

5 GRAMMAR unreal uses of past tenses

a Complete the mini-dialogues with the words in brackets.

- 1 A Your alarm is ringing.
B I know. *It's time I got up.* (time / I / get up)
- 2 A I'll call you in the morning.
B _____ in person.
(I / rather / you / come round)
- 3 A Our new dishwasher doesn't work very well.
B I know. _____ it. (I / wish / we / not buy)
- 4 A It's a shame we can't meet up more often.
B Yes. _____ nearer each other.
(only / we / live)
- 5 A I won't tell your girlfriend you were here.
B Thank you. _____
(I / rather / she / not know)
- 6 A Did you get the grades to go to university?
B No. _____ harder for my exams.
(only / I / work)
- 7 A I'm fed up with working all the time.
B _____ a holiday. (time / you / have)
- 8 A We can't afford a holiday this year.
B I know. _____ so broke. (I / wish / we / be)

b Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first using the words in brackets.

- 1 I should have applied for a grant. (wish)
I wish I had applied for a grant.
- 2 Unfortunately we owe the bank a lot of money. (if only)
_____ the bank so much money.
- 3 Sally ought to make up her mind about her job. (time)
_____ up her mind about her job.
- 4 Would you prefer us to take you home now or later? (rather)
_____ you home now or later?
- 5 I regret spending all our savings on our honeymoon. (if only)
_____ all our savings on our honeymoon.
- 6 We'd prefer you not to bring your dog in here. (rather)
_____ bring your dog in here.
- 7 Don't you think you ought to apologize to Anna? (time)
Isn't _____ to Anna?

6 EXAM PRACTICE

Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Borrowing money

So, you wake up one morning with the realization that you're getting ¹ _____ a bit and maybe it's ² _____ you bought your own house. The big question is, how do you get ³ _____ of the money?

Your first option is to ask your parents for a ⁴ _____, or if you have a ⁵ _____ relationship with your siblings, perhaps you could ask one of them.

But what if you aren't on speaking ⁶ _____ or you are an ⁷ _____ child? You consider asking a friend, but then you reject the idea, as they are all just as ⁸ _____ up as you are, so they're ⁹ _____ to be able to lend you any money.

Your last resort is to try to borrow from the bank. But this has two drawbacks: firstly you need to have enough money yourself to pay a ¹⁰ _____ on the property (usually 10%). Secondly, banks often charge a very high interest ¹¹ _____. This means you'll end up paying ¹² _____ a lot more than you initially borrowed.

After looking at the different options you roll over and go back to sleep. Perhaps renting isn't so bad after all.

LISTENING

a Listen to a radio interview with Tina Williams. What is her job and who does she work with?

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

- 1 Tina tries to keep her distance emotionally from her clients.
- 2 The first piece of advice she gives clients is not to take too many quick decisions.
- 3 Some clients who give up work feel they don't belong anywhere.
- 4 The stress of winning causes many couples to break up.
- 5 Tina remembers a couple who gave all of their winnings away.
- 6 Tina is not allowed to buy lottery tickets in the UK.

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link Student's Book p.144 Grammar Bank 3C

Study Link MultiROM

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the missing words.

- 1 A Why did you get a new sofa? I thought you said you couldn't afford to.
B Yes, but this one was in the sale and we got a **m** _____ discount – almost £300 off!
- 2 A Did your son finish his degree?
B No, he **dr** _____ out of university because he wasn't enjoying the course.
- 3 A How did you survive living with your in-laws for so long?
B Well, we were grateful to have a **r** _____ over our heads, even if it wasn't ideal.
- 4 A How come Hannah's out of work?
B She lost her job when the factory closed, **al** _____ with hundreds of others.
- 5 A Why on earth did you decide to move?
B It's easy to see in **h** _____ that it was a mistake, but it seemed like a good idea at the time.
- 6 A Where are we going to hold the conference?
B Hold on. Let's **f** _____ on the dates before we worry about the venue.

2 IN THE STREET

Replace the words or phrases in bold with ones from the list.

I think it's pretty good going **freak me out**
money-wise **bargains** **stick to it**

- 1 How is Grace going to cope **financially** when she leaves home? _____
- 2 I'm **rather pleased** that I've managed to finish my essay despite all the interruptions.

- 3 The best way to manage your money is to plan a monthly budget and **continue doing it**.

- 4 The sales are full of **really cheap goods** this year.

- 5 I can't bear spiders, they **make me really nervous**. _____

3 READING

a Read the guide and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

- 1 The process of opening a bank account can take a long time because of the complicated paperwork. T / F
- 2 If you go to the bank to open an account, make sure you go between 12 and 2. T / F
- 3 A letter which all banks require is one from the place where you will be studying. T / F
- 4 You can use a debit card to pay in shops. T / F
- 5 You should bring a lot of cash with you when you arrive in the UK. T / F

A guide for **overseas students**
on **opening a bank account in the UK**

UK banks are keen to offer services to international students. However, they need to collect certain information from you to meet government financial rules so the process of opening a bank account can take a long time and you will need to supply several documents.

How and when should I apply for a bank account?

Many banks allow you to apply online for an account, but most recommend visiting the bank in person as the process is quicker. You will need to take a copy of the application form with you, along with the necessary documents to open the account. Allow plenty of time for this because banks are particularly busy at the beginning of term. You are advised to avoid lunchtimes.

What documents will I need when opening an account?

All banks require a current passport or an EU national ID card. Applicants must also present a letter of introduction from their College, which in some cases, must be addressed directly to the bank. Make sure you take all the necessary original documents with you to the bank. If anything is missing, you will have to go back again.

What services will the banks provide?

The banks vary in the services they provide. All banks provide a cashpoint card to allow you to obtain cash from machines 24 hours a day. Debit cards can be used for shopping and to pay bills and these are provided by all the banks. The UK uses a chip and pin system where you have to enter your PIN number when you want to pay by debit card.

What shall I do if I have a problem opening a bank account?

If you have any difficulties opening a bank account, talk to the Customer Services department at the bank. Your next port of call is the International Student Advisory Service. Above all, consider having enough finance available in case your bank account cannot be opened for up to a week or longer. Travellers' cheques and cards are safer than carrying large amounts of cash.

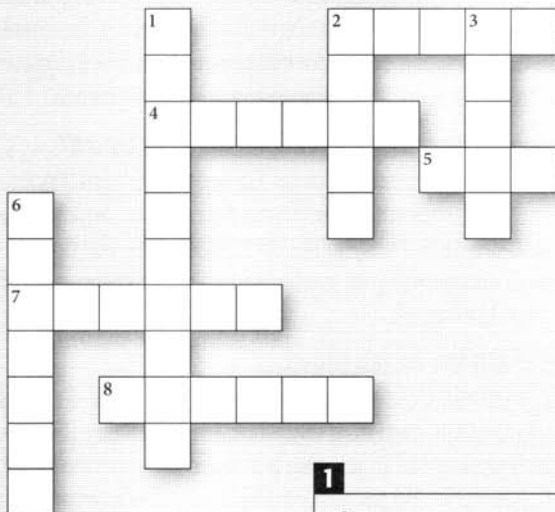
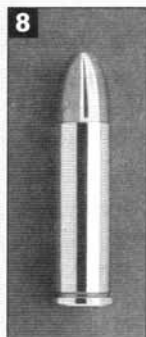
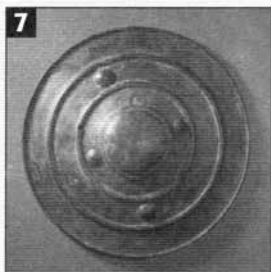
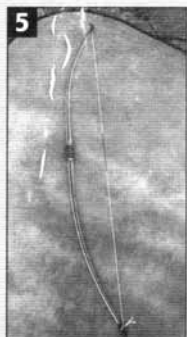
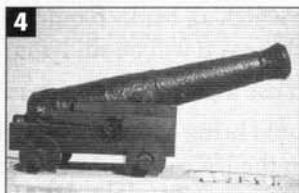
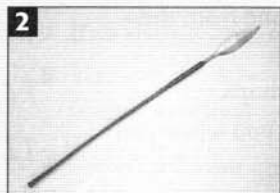
- b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

History goes to the movies

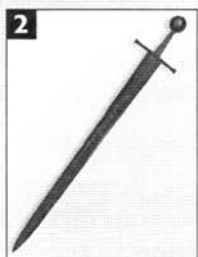
1 VOCABULARY history

a Complete the crossword.

Clues across →



Clues down ↓



b Circle the correct word.

- During the coup, the military tried to **overthrow** / **withdraw** the government.
- Although it appeared to be a serious accident, there were in fact no **casualties** / **wounded**.
- The country **declared** / **broke out** war on their neighbour because there were troops on the border.
- The city was **blown up** / **shelled** all night.
- The two armies agreed to a **treaty** / **ceasefire** to give them a chance to tend to the wounded.
- The troops saw they could not win, so they held up a white flag indicating their **capture** / **surrender**.
- The government forces **defeated** / **overthrew** the rebels in a fierce battle.
- The moment war was declared thousands of **refugees** / **survivors** crossed the border.
- Soldiers **looted** / **shelled** shops and houses in a desperate search for food.
- The English Civil War **blew up** / **broke out** in 1642.

Study Link Student's Book p.163 *Vocabulary Bank*

2 PRONUNCIATION stress in word families

a Underline the stress in the two words, then put a tick (✓) if they are stressed on the same syllable or a cross (X) if they are stressed on a different syllable.

1	survivor	survival	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	civil	civilian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	history	historical	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	withdraw	withdrawal	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	rebel (n)	rebel (v)	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	captive	capture	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	execute	execution	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	victory	victorious	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	looting	looter	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	rebel (v)	rebellion	<input type="checkbox"/>

b Practise saying the words in a.

3 READING

- a Match the battles to the participants, then quickly read the article to check your answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The Battle of Plataea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The Battle of Waterloo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The Battle of Cannae | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The Battle of Thermopylae | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The Battle of Gettysburg | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a Carthage versus Rome
b Sparta versus Persia
c The Union versus the Confederacy
d France versus Britain and Prussia
e Sparta and Greece versus Persia

- b Read the article again and choose the correct answer from the battles (A–E). The battles may be chosen more than once.

In which battle...

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 did reinforcements arrive once the battle had started? | <u>B</u> |
| 2 did one army have very few soldiers? | — |
| 3 was one of the armies more confident than the other? | — |
| 4 did both sides suffer a large number of casualties? | — |
| 5 did most of the opposing force become casualties? | — |
| 6 did the losing army contain three times as many soldiers as the victors? | — |
| 7 was one side defeated through treachery? | — |
| 8 did the invading forces include not only soldiers? | — |
| 9 did the commanders' mistakes contribute to their defeat? | — |
| 10 did a group of soldiers attack a certain part of the other army? | — |

- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases and match them to the definitions below.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 bad luck | <u>ill fate</u> |
| 2 rushed forward to attack | — |
| 3 shaping | — |
| 4 killed violently in large numbers | — |
| 5 showing no kindness or pity | — |
| 6 confidence and enthusiasm | — |
| 7 move forward | — |
| 8 of great importance because other things depend on it | — |

Five important battles from history

Every age of human history has experienced battles that have been instrumental in **moulding** the future. Below are five of the bloodiest and most **pivotal** battles ever fought.

A The Battle of Plataea (479 BC)

This battle occurred during the Greco-Persian Wars. An army of 10,000 Spartans and approximately 30,000 Greek soldiers faced the invading force of Persia of 120,000 men. Although outnumbered, the Spartans and Athenians were more tactical, heavily armed and had higher **morale**. The Persian army had just suffered from a previous defeat and some inner conflicts and divisions. The Greeks slaughtered the Persians at Plataea and succeeded in driving them out of Greece.

B The Battle of Waterloo (June 18th, 1815)

This battle was fought between the French army, led by Napoleon Bonaparte, and the British and Prussian forces led by Wellington and von Blucher respectively. Napoleon took the initiative during the early part of the battle, but things began to go awry later in the day, when the army suffered the effects of bad weather, blunders by some of the generals, **ill fate**, and the timely arrival of the Prussian forces (50,000 men). After suffering heavy casualties, Napoleon was forced to leave Waterloo and surrender.

C The Battle of Cannae (August 2nd, 216 BC)

This battle is regarded as one of the greatest tactical military achievements in war history. The Carthaginian commander Hannibal Barca led a massive troop of soldiers, accompanied by hundreds, or possibly thousands, of war elephants, across the mountainous Alps. He took a backdoor entrance into northern Italy and **slaughtered** the Romans at Cannae, killing 70,000 of the 87,000 soldiers in the Roman army.

D The Battle of Thermopylae (480 BC)

This battle occurred on the eve of the Greco-Persian wars when King Leonidas of Sparta faced the invading Persian troops with only 300 soldiers. The king and his men blocked the only narrow mountain pass through which the Persians could **advance**, killing a total of 20,000 Persians. The Spartans only lost when one of their soldiers betrayed them by showing the Persians a secret path. Leonidas and his men were all **mercilessly** slaughtered.

E The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)

This battle was fought during the American Civil War between the Confederate troops from the South, led by General Robert Lee, and the Union troops, led by General George Meade. One of the most dramatic moments was Pickett's Charge, when 12,500 Confederate infantry **charged** towards the Union's centre formation. In the end, the Union side won, but lost a total of 23,055 soldiers. The defeated Confederate army lost 23,231 soldiers.

4 LEXIS IN CONTEXT History goes to the movies

Try to complete these words without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.54.

- 1 The **plot** is the series of events that make up the story of a film, a play, or a book.
- 2 The **pr** _____ is the first public performance of a film or play.
- 3 To **scr** _____ movies means to show films to an audience.
- 4 **P** _____ **f** _____ are movies set in a particular time in history.
- 5 A **r** _____ is a report in which somebody gives their opinion of a movie, a play, or a book.
- 6 A film is **re** _____ when it is made available to the public.
- 7 The **b** _____ **scr** _____ refers to cinema as opposed to television.
- 8 The **f** _____ **cr** _____ appear at the end of a film when all the people involved are mentioned.

5 GRAMMAR discourse markers 2: adverbs and adverbial expressions

a Complete the mini-dialogues with a discourse marker.

- 1 A Have you got your tickets for the concert yet?
B Yes, I have. *Talking* of the concert, have you heard the band's new CD yet?
- 2 A How did your interview go?
B It went really well. It was brilliant. In other w _____, I got the job!
- 3 A Could you tell us where we'll be eating?
B As far as meals are c _____, breakfast and dinner will be provided by the hotel.
- 4 A Are you going to Jay's party on Saturday?
B No, I'm not. As a m _____ of fact, I haven't been invited.
- 5 A Do you prefer the city or the country?
B On the w _____ I prefer the city.
- 6 A Thanks for filling me in on what I missed.
B No problem. By the w _____, there's another meeting on Wednesday. Did you know?
- 7 A Can we inform our families of our destination?
B No. This is top secret. That is to s _____, you are not to reveal your whereabouts to anyone.
- 8 A Did you buy anything while you were in town?
B No, I didn't take any money with me. In any c _____, there wasn't anything I liked.

- 9 A How does it feel to be famous at last?
B The attention is incredible. On the other h _____ I also miss my privacy.
- 10 A We're going round to my mum's on Saturday.
B OK. At l _____ we won't have to cook.

b Complete the sentences with these discourse markers.

after all all in all as I was saying basically
besides I mean ~~in conclusion~~ obviously

- 1 *In conclusion*, I think the company should invest in new machinery to update the factory.
- 2 _____ Sam and Ella aren't very well-off because they're both unemployed.
- 3 I think you should ask your boss if you can take the day off. _____ he can only say no.
- 4 I don't feel like cooking tonight. _____, there's nothing in the fridge.
- 5 _____, I'm going to study maths because there's nothing else I'm good at.
- 6 I've read all the applications, and _____ I think that Adam is the best person for the job.
- 7 I think Jane is partly to blame for the argument. _____ she's not exactly tactful!
- 8 _____ before the break, the oral exams start next week.

Study Link Student's Book p.145 Grammar Bank 4A

LISTENING

a Listen to two women talking about historical films they have seen. Complete the summary.

The first film, *Ghandi*, is ¹ _____ in India. It's the story of one man's ² _____ and how he leads his country to ³ _____ and overcomes ⁴ _____ and hatred. The woman's favourite scene is where the main character makes a powerful ⁵ _____. The second film, *Elizabeth*, is mainly about Queen Elizabeth the First's reign and her complex ⁶ _____. The woman's favourite scenes involve the queen and her ⁷ _____ because she enjoys the ⁸ _____ on screen between the two actors.

b Listen again with the tapescript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

4 B

Help yourself

1 GRAMMAR verb + object + infinitive or gerund

a Choose the correct answer a, b, or c.



- 1 Please will you let ... the news!
 (a) me watch b me to watch c me watching
- 2 My boss recommended ... for the post of supervisor.
 a me applying b me to apply c me apply
- 3 Gina's psychologist advised ... her routine.
 a that she not change b her not changing
 c her not to change
- 4 Do you remember ... you when you were ill?
 a us to visit b us visit c us visiting
- 5 She waited ... before phoning her mother.
 a him leaving b for him to leave c him to leave
- 6 They don't allow you ... in the reservoir.
 a to swim b swim c swimming
- 7 We'd like ... this gift on behalf of all of us.
 a you to accept b you accept c you accepting
- 8 The doctor kept ... for over an hour.
 a me wait b me waiting c me to waiting

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use an infinitive with or without *to* or a gerund.

- 1 My neighbour wasn't feeling well so I persuaded him to seek medical help. (persuade / he / seek)
- 2 A bad experience in Maria's youth _____ lies. (teach / she / not tell)
- 3 We don't _____ these pills to children. (advise / administer)
- 4 They're late with the pizzas. We _____ during half-time. (plan / they / arrive)
- 5 Our friends lent us their apartment but they _____ in the local bar. (recommend / we / not eat)
- 6 John's psychologist _____ his fear of flying. (help / he / overcome)



- 7 My friends _____ for my drinks last night because they know I'm broke. (not mind / I / not pay)
- 8 Our visitors are on their way so we must hurry home. I _____ while we were out. (would hate / they / arrive)

Study Link Student's Book p.146 Grammar Bank 4B

2 PRONUNCIATION -ed endings

a Put the verbs into the past simple, then write them in the chart according to the pronunciation of *-ed*.

dislike remind encourage expect force persuade
 imagine involve order help prevent recommend
 enable risk stop

		Id
	disliked	

b Practise saying the past tense forms in a.

3 LEXIS IN CONTEXT self-help books

Try to complete these modifiers without looking back at the script on Student's Book p.127.

- 1 I'm sorry - I just don't understand this website at all.
- 2 I don't mind where we go for dinner. It's en up to you.
- 3 As long as you keep taking the medicine, everything will be j fine.
- 4 I don't feel like doing anything a today. Let's stay at home.
- 5 My father is a b of a hypochondriac. He's always complaining about his aches and pains.
- 6 I already have qu a few self-help books, but I definitely need one on anger management.

4 READING

a Read the article quickly and tick (✓) the best summary.

- 1 Self-help books are a waste of time because they do not help readers solve their problems. ☐
- 2 There is some good advice in self-help books and their use may help some readers. ☐
- 3 If you have a problem, you should buy a self-help book to help you cope with it. ☐

Does modern self-help actually work?

Despite their huge sales and continuing popularity, self-help books have faced fierce criticism over the years. Some psychologists have claimed that they are actually bad for us by promoting 'false hope syndrome'. What is clear is that the self-help industry is worth a lot of cash, so let's take a closer look at what they actually contain and whether it is useful.

1

Comparing the advice given in these books with psychological research about happiness reveals two sides to the story. On the one hand, most of the advice corresponds with the findings; for example, self-help books point out the importance of our families, friendships, intimacy, and love-lives, all of which are highly correlated with happiness.

2

Even if self-help books do contain some of the right advice though, there's still the question of whether reading a book will make any difference to people's lives. In other words: is there any evidence that after reading the advice, people actually put it into practice, resulting in an improvement?

3

Research into the use of problem-focused self-help books has found that they can be effective for less severe problems like mild depression and anxiety. As for growth-orientated books, there's no evidence for whether they work or not.

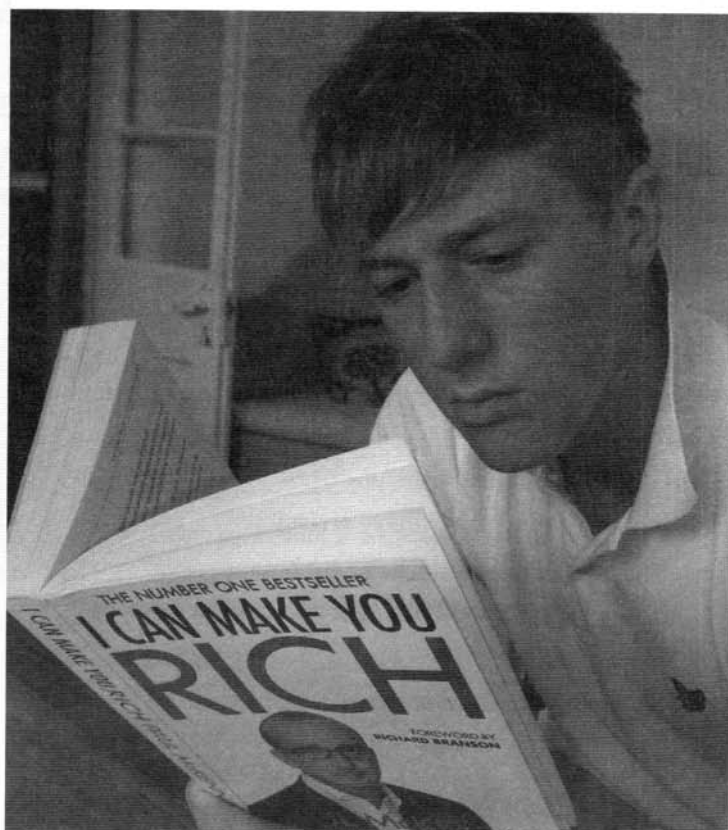
4

All self-help books tell us that change is possible, in other words they give us hope. Exposing ourselves to a hefty dose of hope probably helps us cope better with life, even if it can't really make us all thin, rich, and ecstatically happy.

5

b Five paragraphs have been removed from the article. Read it again and choose from the paragraphs A–F the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one paragraph you do not need to use.

- A If self-help books do work, and there's evidence that some do, why are they effective? It may have less to do with the specific advice they contain and more to do with a factor common to all self-help books: hope.
- B From humble beginnings, self-help books have now colonized huge and ever-growing areas of bookshops. But are they just empty assurances designed to sell a product?
- C The dark side of hope is that claims about potential improvement are often grossly exaggerated, in order to prise open our wallets. Similarly a bright and breezy approach to potential change may lead us to believe that changing ourselves is easy, when often it requires a monumental effort.
- D Most self-help books fall into one of four categories. These are: personal growth, relationships, coping, and identity.
- E To answer this question we have to make a distinction between two different types of books: those that focus on personal growth, and those that tackle a particular problem, for example depression or anxiety.
- F On the other hand, self-help books have been found to perpetuate psychological myths, for example recommending people to vent their anger. This advice is wrong because research shows that expressing your anger actually helps to maintain it.



c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary, then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 Although Nick survived the accident, his injuries were *severe*.
- 2 My mother has a _____ attitude to life. She's always cheerful and optimistic.
- 3 The problem with this research is that it _____s the old ideas about anxiety.
- 4 From their research, scientists discovered that stress levels are often _____ with job responsibility.
- 5 The government is determined to _____ unemployment.
- 6 Ruby was feeling depressed, so she cut herself a _____ slice of chocolate cake.
- 7 When the manager is having a bad day, he tends to _____ his frustration on the rest of the staff.
- 8 We managed to _____ the lid off the jar with a spoon.

5 VOCABULARY compound adjectives

a Match a word in A to a word in B to make compound adjectives, then complete the sentences.

A absent- blue- *easy*- first- hand high-kind- left- mass- short-

B class eyed *going* handed hearted heeled made minded produced sighted

- 1 I'm always relaxed around my best friend because she's so *easy-going*.
- 2 Matt's a little _____, so he has to wear glasses.
- 3 I'm not used to _____ shoes, so I'm going to buy some flat ones.
- 4 My grandmother is the most _____ and generous person I know.
- 5 We bought a _____ tablecloth while we were in Portugal on holiday.
- 6 My company's paying, so I've got a _____ ticket.
- 7 Agnetha is a typical Swede – blonde and _____.
- 8 I've never met anyone as _____ as Sam. He's always forgetting things!
- 9 Some people have to use special scissors because they're _____.
- 10 I'd rather we bought an original painting for the living room than one of those _____ prints.

b Complete the compound adjectives.

- 1 My sister has four very well *behaved* children who are never naughty.
- 2 Employees in air-_____ offices are prone to getting colds.
- 3 Did you notice he had on a pair of worn _____ shoes for the interview?
- 4 We can only offer you a part-_____ job for 12 hours per week.
- 5 My aunt gave us some home-_____ cakes that she had baked herself.
- 6 The government is looking for a long-_____ solution to the problem.
- 7 You can purchase duty _____ goods at airports.
- 8 Barbara isn't very well off, so she often buys second-_____ clothes.
- 9 Last-_____ holidays tend to be much cheaper than advance bookings.
- 10 Our next-door neighbour is a narrow-_____ old woman who refuses to listen to new ideas.

LISTENING

a Listen to three people talking about self-help books or websites they have tried. Match the speakers to the subject of the books.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Speaker 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | A cookery |
| Speaker 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | B medical diagnosis |
| Speaker 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | C how to lose weight |
| | D health and fitness |
| | E childcare |
| | F DIY |

b Listen again. Which speaker

- ☐ saved some money thanks to the advice?
- ☐ had also read another book which gave conflicting advice?
- ☐ tried to put the recommendations into practice but gave up?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 READING

- a Read the article quickly and tick (✓) the best alternative heading.
- 1 The misery of living with OCD ☐
 - 2 A day in the life of an OCD sufferer ☐
 - 3 Good news for OCD sufferers ☐
- b Read the article again and choose a, b, c, or d.
- 1 According to the text, David Smith
 - a used to work for the secret service.
 - b felt he had too much responsibility at work.
 - c was displaying abnormal behaviour.
 - d was suffering from depression.
 - 2 Experts say about OCD that
 - a a third of the population suffers from it.
 - b it has become more common than depression.
 - c there are more cases now than ever before.
 - d the treatment doesn't seem to be working.
 - 3 OCD sufferers repeatedly perform the same action
 - a to alleviate their anxiety.
 - b to keep their hands clean.
 - c to take their mind off their problems.
 - d to get long-term relief from their obsession.
 - 4 Jeffrey Schwartz's new treatment aims to
 - a stop sufferers taking drugs.
 - b help sufferers control their thoughts.
 - c teach sufferers how to meditate.
 - d encourage sufferers to visit a psychologist.
 - 5 Jeffrey Schwartz believes that OCD is caused by
 - a a biochemical malfunction.
 - b a genetic imbalance.
 - c a stressful event.
 - d a malformation of the brain.
 - 6 The healthy part of an OCD sufferer's brain
 - a is tricked into believing that there is a problem.
 - b recognizes that the person's behaviour is strange.
 - c cannot resist the person's compulsions.
 - d needs to be protected.
- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with a dictionary.

Dealing with obsessive-compulsive disorder

Less than a year ago marketing director, David Smith, 33 was behaving like a secret agent. He used to secretly tape all his conversations, he refused to sign his name, and he would ask his secretary to check all his emails. Anything he wrote was photocopied and kept as 'evidence'. But David isn't mad, or even **mildly** eccentric. He suffers from 'responsibility OCD', one of the more common forms of obsessive-compulsive **disorder**, or OCD, as it is usually known.

OCD is now recognized as the second most prevalent mental health problem, after depression – and the number of reported cases is **soaring**. Experts estimate that 2%–3% of the population suffer from the **full-blown** syndrome, with as many as one in five suffering from a milder form.

OCD sufferers are tortured by obsessional thoughts, such as worrying that their hands are contaminated by germs. The terrible anxiety is only relieved by performing a particular set of behaviours. Unfortunately, any sense of relief is short-lived, which is why the behaviour must be repeated again and again. OCD sufferers know their behaviour is irrational, yet feel **powerless** to stop.

Common treatments are either antidepressants or behavioural therapy with a psychologist, but only 60% of patients show some improvement. However a new treatment from America is bringing fresh hope to sufferers.

OCD guru and neuropsychiatrist Jeffrey Schwartz has designed the Four Steps programme which employs meditation techniques with the aim of teaching sufferers to manage their symptoms by themselves. 'The goal is to learn to **override** false brain messages,' explains Schwartz.

There are different theories about what causes the disorder. Most experts recognize a genetic element that can be **triggered** by a stressful event. Schwartz believes that the OCD 'worry circuit' is a direct result of **faulty** brain chemistry. 'When someone experiences an OCD thought, one part of the brain knows quite clearly that the hands are not dirty,' explains Schwartz. 'Some part of the brain is standing apart from the symptoms, reflecting on the sheer bizarreness of it all. The objective is to harness this impartial spectator so that patients can use this healthy part of their brain to resist the compulsions.'

David Smith for one is delighted with the results of Schwartz's treatment. 'Now I can sign cheques without a problem,' he says brightly. 'And I don't photocopy them either. OCD used to feel like a huge stigma, but I don't feel **handicapped** by it any more. You just deal with it.'

2 VOCABULARY phone language

Complete the first space with a verb from A and the second space with a noun from B.

A get give ~~make~~ put ran speak top turn






B battery calls directory enquiries landline
line missed calls pay phone voicemail

- The manager asked not to be disturbed because he had to make a few calls.
- I'd better _____ my phone off. I forgot to charge it and my _____ is low.
- I'll be at home so you can _____ me a ring on my _____.
- My mother _____ out of credit on her mobile so she called me from a _____.
- I asked the receptionist to _____ me through to John, but I just got his _____ so I left a message.
- I need to _____ up my credit as I've got three _____ and can't ring the people back at the moment.
- I've been trying to _____ through to _____, but the line is always engaged.
- I asked my friend to _____ up because we had a very bad _____.

3 PRONUNCIATION sound and spelling:

/tʃ/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/

a Circle the words with a different sound.

	pressure <u>arrangement</u> anxious technician
	century message switched future
	addiction obsession crucial conclusion
	condition decision pleasure occasion
	journalist gambling engaged surgery

b Practise saying the words in a.

4 GRAMMAR conditional sentences

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

- If Simon didn't have such a demanding job, he wouldn't get so stressed. (have)
- You _____ to use your mobile unless you charge the battery first. (not be able)
- I wouldn't have woken you up if you _____. (not snore)
- If you _____ to class yesterday, you won't know about the next exam. (not come)
- _____ you _____ your car more often if you could afford it? (change)
- We'd be starving by now if we _____ something before we left home. (not eat)
- Lily _____ us by now if she wasn't having a good time. (call)
- We _____ the bank so much money now if we hadn't asked for such a big mortgage. (not owe)

b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- I'll lend you some money if you pay me back.
As long as you pay me back I'll lend you some money.
- If we'd known you were at home, we would have called in.
Had _____, we would have called in.
- What would you do if you missed your flight?
Supposing _____, what would you do?
- Even if they don't like it, I'm not going away with my parents this year.
Whether _____, I'm not going away with my parents this year.
- You can borrow my bike if you look after it.
Provided _____, you can borrow it.
- We'll have to get a new sofa whether we can afford it or not.
Even _____, we'll have to get a new sofa.
- If Sarah finishes the report by the weekend, she can have Monday off.
Sarah can have Monday off on condition _____.
- We said the children could stay up if they didn't make too much noise.
As long _____, we said they could stay up.

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Are we hooked on addiction?

Try to complete these sentences without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.62.



- 1 Constant hand washing is an example of **compulsive** behaviour.
- 2 The best way to **over** _____ an addiction is by seeking **tr** _____.
- 3 Addictions to nicotine, alcohol, or cocaine are known as **sub** _____ dependencies.
- 4 If you are **over** _____ anxious, your nerves are stretched to the limit.
- 5 **Beh** _____ addictions to things like mobile phones are also called compulsive at _____.
- 6 People who are nervous often feel **e** _____ and **t** _____.
- 7 People get an enormous **h** _____ from things that make them feel good.
- 8 Something which isn't dangerous is **h** _____.

6 VOCABULARY adjectives + prepositions

Match the sentence halves and write the preposition.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 His parents are very proud | <input type="checkbox"/> e |
| 2 Many people are fed up | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 As a nation the British are generally kind | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Housewives are usually dependent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 My sister is obsessed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Our city is famous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Passengers on low-cost flights aren't usually keen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-
- a _____ its architecture.
 - b _____ fashion magazines and buys two or three a week.
 - c _____ paying for in-flight meals.
 - d _____ babies and small children.
 - e **of** _____ his achievements at university.
 - f _____ their spouses financially.
 - g _____ the depressing stories in the news recently.

7 EXAM PRACTICE

Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

I married a music addict

So what do you do if the person you live with is completely addicted to music? In my case, it's my husband, and his addiction is getting on my ¹ _____. I quite like music ² _____, and as a matter of ³ _____ I often listen to the radio. ⁴ _____, I do also like a bit of peace and quiet ⁵ _____ time to time. Unfortunately, my husband is very fond ⁶ _____ metal, be it thrash, industrial, or heavy, and that is what he plays the ⁷ _____ time. No ⁸ _____ he's going deaf!

⁹ _____ I known about his habit when we met, I would never have got involved with him. No ¹⁰ _____ did we move into our brand new house together than I realized my mistake. Sometimes I feel ¹¹ _____ throwing his precious music equipment out of the window. If ¹² _____ I'd married a classical music lover instead!

LISTENING

a Listen to two men talking about a member of their family who is obsessed with something. Answer the questions for each speaker.

- 1 Who do they talk about?

Speaker 1:

Speaker 2:

- 2 What does their obsession involve?

Speaker 1:

Speaker 2:

- 3 What's the result of it?

Speaker 1:

Speaker 2:

b Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 THE INTERVIEW

Circle the correct option.

- 1 A What do you think of the new boss?
B Well, she's nice, but when it **goes** / **comes** to making decisions, she's useless.
- 2 A Can you lend me £50?
B Don't ask me for money – you know full **good** / **well** I haven't got any.
- 3 A What is this meeting about?
B Your punctuality. This morning was a case in **question** / **point**, you were 30 minutes late.
- 4 A Have you decided what to do about your house?
B Well, we've weighed **down** / **up** the pros and cons and we're going to sell it.
- 5 A Shall we get some nice Miró prints for the new office?
B Contemporary or classic art – it's a **topic** / **matter** of taste really.
- 6 A How long will it take him to get over the accident?
B It'll take him a year at the very **least** / **less**.
- 7 A Did you talk to Jack and Anne before you went to Crete?
B Yes, we did. They told us where to go, what to eat and **so on** / **so much**.

2 IN THE STREET

Complete the missing words.

- 1 We spent the day sitting **ar** _____ in the garden, enjoying the sun.
- 2 I quite like the **i** _____ of buying a house in the country.
- 3 Harry has **c** _____ up with a fantastic idea for the next office party.
- 4 Are your parents coming **o** _____ to stay this year or are they staying in Italy for Christmas?
- 5 Noomi Rapace is absolutely **ph** _____ as Lisbeth Salander in the film. It's an amazing performance.

3 READING

a Read the article and match the sentences to the festivals.

Which film festival...

- 1 does not set out to choose the best film? _____
- 2 was the result of an informal chat between experts? _____
- 3 sometimes awards the prize to more than one film? _____
- 4 is the only one held in the summer? _____
- 5 shows the most films? _____
- 6 has been going on for the longest? _____
- 7 lasts for about two weeks? _____
- 8 is the most respected by people in the film industry? _____

Four famous film festivals

Each year the International Federation of Film Producers Association (FIAPF) gives accreditation to more than 50 film festivals worldwide. Below are four of the most important events.

A Berlin Film Festival

Film producers have been competing for the Golden Bear award at the Berlin Film Festival or Berlinale, since 1951. About 350 films are shown at the fortnight-long festival held in February every year. As well as being one of the world's most prestigious film festivals, with 150,000 tickets sold, the Berlinale is also one of the biggest. More than 16,000 film professionals, including 3,600 journalists from about 80 countries are accredited for the festival every year.

B Cannes Film Festival

The inaugural Cannes Film Festival was held in September 1939, but the event moved to April during the 1950s. The festival established itself during the 1960s, and has since secured its status as the world's most prestigious, attracting over 40,000 movie industry workers every year. About 20 feature films compete for the Palme d'Or, but unlike the Oscars, the top prize is frequently shared between two films. Previous winners have included Michael Moore and Quentin Tarantino.

C Venice Film Festival

The Venice Film Festival – or Mostra Internazionale d'Arte Cinematografica – is the oldest film festival still in existence. It was first held in 1932 as part of the 18th Venice Biennale, and it took place on the terrace of the Hotel Excelsior, attracting more than 25,000 people. The festival is held in August and September and the top prize is the Golden Lion. Films that were screened as world-premieres at the 61st Venice Film Festival in 2004 were nominated for 16 of the Oscars that year.

D London Film Festival

The London Film Festival started in 1956 when a group of film critics decided over dinner that London needed a film festival. The first festival featured 20 films and its aim was to give the public the opportunity to see films from around the world that were not being shown in the cinema. It is now one of Europe's largest public film events, screening about 280 films from 60 countries. The London Film Festival is held in October and November and is non-competitive.

- b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

1 READING

a Read the text quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the row about?
- 2 Who are the two sides involved?
- 3 What is the main argument of each side?

Row sparked by 'nanny state'

Ever since Roman times they have been eaten for their aphrodisiac qualities. These days raw oysters are known simply as the food of love.

1

It follows the latest advice from the Food Standards Agency, which encourages consumers to **steer clear** of raw shellfish to avoid being poisoned.

2

Despite the **outrage**, the FSA is sticking to its line, warning that oysters not only carry the risk of food poisoning, but also the potentially deadly liver disease hepatitis A. And, in a thinly unveiled attack on high-profile restaurateurs, it adds that consumers should not assume they will be safer ordering raw oysters from a **reputable** source.

3

Marco Pierre White, the first English chef to win three Michelin stars, said he had not had any problems, despite certain customers swallowing 18 oysters in one sitting.

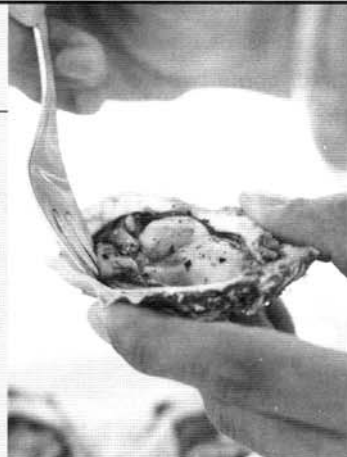
4

Alan Crompton-Batt, a spokesman for White, condemned the advice as 'very **heavy-handed**' and said: 'The chances of being served an oyster that would cause food poisoning in any reputable restaurant are negligible. Anyone with any experience at all would know right away whether an oyster was dead.'

Television chef Anthony Worrall-Thompson described the guidance as 'a joke' and said a proud industry could be destroyed by such **scaremongering**.

5

A statement from the FSA says: 'We appreciate that many people enjoy eating oysters raw and will continue to do so. However, it is clear that there is a possible risk of food poisoning and people deserve all the available information in order to make an informed choice.'



b Five paragraphs have been removed from the article. Read it again and choose from the paragraphs A–F the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one paragraph you do not need to use.

- A He owns Wheeler's of St James's which serves 15,000 oysters a year to diners willing to pay up to €21 for six.
- B However, closer inspection of data gathered by the FSA seems to show a different story. Opponents point out that, of the six million people who suffered last year from bouts of vomiting and diarrhoea blamed on 'something they ate', the FSA's own figures reveal only three food poisoning incidents involving oysters.
- C Whitstable in Kent, the centre of Britain's oyster-fishing trade, has exported the delicacy to Italy since the Roman occupation. James Green, development manager of the Whitstable Oyster Fishery Company said, 'It's one of the oldest dishes known to man.'
- D Mark Fuller, restaurateur and proprietor of the Embassy chain, added: 'It's a bit like telling people not to go near a bus as you might get run over. Where do you **draw the line**?'
- E This has triggered a furious response from some of Britain's favourite gastronomes who accuse the agency of a 'nanny state' attitude. Some say the advice could damage a multi-million-pound industry.
- F Yet the reputation of Britain's beloved shellfish is under threat, with an ugly **spat** between leading chefs and the government food safety watchdog.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary, then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 The **scaremongering** over injections has resulted in some parents choosing not to vaccinate their children.
- 2 Frogs legs are considered a _____ in many areas of France.
- 3 We had no problems with our second-hand car because we purchased it from a _____ dealer.
- 4 My parents took a rather _____ approach with my brother, which led to his leaving home.
- 5 Pam and Andrew have had a lover's _____ and so they aren't talking to each other.

- 6 Police are warning drivers to _____ of the motorway because of the roadworks.
- 7 We wanted to invite all our friends and relatives, but in the end we had to _____ at 80 guests.
- 8 The rise in interest rates has provoked an _____ among prospective house buyers.

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Welcome to Nannyfornia

Form phrasal verbs with the past simple of a verb from A and a word from B. Try not to look back at the text on Student's Book p.68.

A bring hand lean pull ~~put~~ stub wind

B down in out ~~out~~ out out up

- 1 My uncle put out his cigarette before entering the restaurant.
- 2 The taxi _____ outside our house and we got out.
- 3 The teacher _____ the exam papers as soon as everyone had sat down.
- 4 Peter didn't have an ashtray, so he _____ his cigarette on the wall.
- 5 The driver _____ the window to ask us for directions to the hospital.
- 6 Last year the government _____ a new law banning parents from smacking their children.
- 7 Anna _____ of the car window to kiss her husband goodbye.

3 GRAMMAR permission, obligation, and necessity

- a ~~Cross out~~ the modal verb that is NOT possible in the sentences.

- 1 **We need to / We've got to / We can** check out before 12 or the hotel will charge us for another night.
- 2 When we were children, we **couldn't / shouldn't / weren't allowed to** stay out late.
- 3 I **should have / must have / ought to have** packed some warmer clothes – I'm freezing!
- 4 You **mustn't / aren't supposed to / don't have to** drop litter here, but many people do.
- 5 Some members of my family **couldn't / needn't / weren't able to** attend our wedding because it was held abroad.
- 6 I **mustn't / needn't / don't have to** study tonight because my exams are over.

- 7 **We ought to / We should have / We'd better** look in on your mother this weekend. She hasn't been well.
- 8 We **didn't need to / didn't have to / needn't** ring the bell because the door was open.
- 9 You **are supposed to / should / ought to** see a doctor about that cough.

- b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first using the bold words.

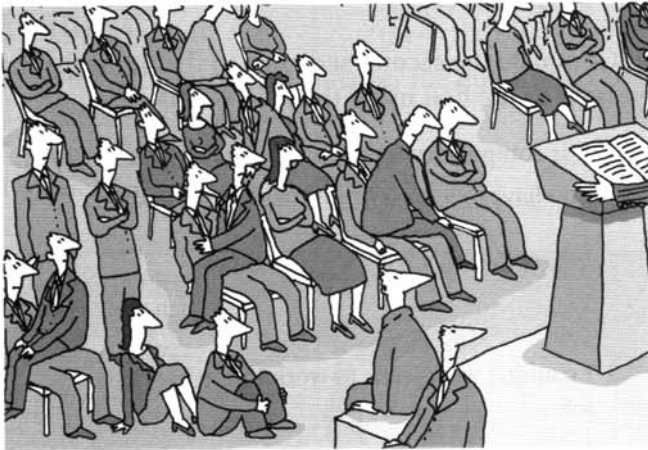
- 1 It is compulsory for motorcyclists to wear a helmet. **to**
You have to wear a helmet on a motorbike.
- 2 We regret buying such a big house. **shouldn't**
We _____ such a big house.
- 3 I couldn't wear jeans to work in my previous job. **allowed**
I _____ jeans to work in my previous job.
- 4 The sign says 'Don't walk on the grass,' but nobody takes any notice. **aren't**
You _____ on the grass, but nobody takes any notice.
- 5 Please turn off your laptop. It might interfere with the flight instruments. **better**
You _____ your laptop. It might interfere with the flight instruments.
- 6 Camping is strictly prohibited in most national parks. **aren't**
You _____ in most national parks.
- 7 The best thing to do would be to apply for a transfer to a different department. **to**
You really _____ for a transfer to a different department.
- 8 We took sandwiches, but they weren't necessary. **taken**
We _____ sandwiches.
- 9 You can't use mobile phones in this carriage. **not**
The use of mobile phones _____ in this carriage.

Study Link Student's Book p.148 Grammar Bank 5A

4 VOCABULARY word formation

Add a prefix from the list to the bold word and make any other necessary changes to complete the sentences.

de mis out over pre re under pro- anti-



- 1 The organizers underestimated how many people would attend, so there weren't enough chairs. **estimate**
- 2 We _____ how long it would take us, so the ceremony was over by the time we arrived. **judge**
- 3 My mother's hair became _____ grey when she was only 35. **mature**
- 4 Many countries have passed _____ laws recently because of the increase in tobacco-related illnesses. **smoke**
- 5 Male students _____ female students in the maths department of most universities. **number**
- 6 The band's successful comeback tour has _____ the public's interest in 1990s music in general. **awake**
- 7 As far as I'm concerned the book is completely _____. I found it really heavy-going. **rate**
- 8 George is very narrow-minded. He will only read _____ newspapers and won't admit any criticism. **government**
- 9 Their currency has been _____ again in the hope that the move will halt inflation. **value**
- 10 As several people could not attend today's meeting it has been _____ for next Tuesday. **schedule**
- 11 My boss's negative attitude to everything is very _____ for the staff. **motivate**
- 12 The other team completely _____ us and we lost 6-0. **play**
- 13 I completely _____ the instructions and I answered two questions instead of one. **understand**

- 14 You need to install good _____ software on this computer. **virus**
- 15 We'll never go back to that restaurant. They tried to _____ us on our bill by €60. **charge**

5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the main stress in these words.

- 1 antivirus
- 2 outlawed
- 3 overcharged
- 4 prosocially
- 5 prearranged
- 6 demotivated
- 7 rewritten
- 8 misrepresented
- 9 underestimated

b Practise saying the words in a.

LISTENING

a Listen to a conversation between two people about a newspaper article. What is the article about and who disagrees most strongly with the proposal?

b Listen again. Who talks about these things? Mark them M (man), W (woman), or N (neither).

- 1 ☐ the necessity of knives for a number of tasks
- 2 ☐ the increase in incidents involving knives
- 3 ☐ the potential for knife crime during scout meetings
- 4 ☐ an incident where a scout was injured at a meeting
- 5 ☐ the good discipline at scout meetings
- 6 ☐ a compromise involving scout leaders
- 7 ☐ educating young people in order to remove the stigma surrounding knives
- 8 ☐ being a scout in their youth
- 9 ☐ what the law says about carrying knives

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

5 B

Just any old bed?

1 GRAMMAR verbs of the senses

- a Complete the sentences with a suitable form of a verb from the list.

not feel hear look see seem smell not sound **taste**

- 1 I was told this was duck but it tastes like chicken.
- 2 We _____ your sister at the weekend so we can give her the present then.
- 3 Rob, I _____ just _____ that you're leaving the company. Is it true?
- 4 It _____ as if someone has been smoking in the lift.
- 5 Can we put the heating on? It _____ very warm in here.
- 6 When my son was born, he _____ exactly like my father.
- 7 You _____ very well. Have you got a sore throat?
- 8 The shop assistant _____ to be ignoring us. Let's go somewhere else.

- b Rewrite the sentences using the bold words.

- 1 I don't think those players are very fit. **look**
Those players don't look very fit.
- 2 Look! That waiter just dropped a tray full of glasses. **see**
Did you _____ a tray full of glasses?
- 3 It looks as if that man has lost something. **seems**
That man _____ something.
- 4 I don't think that noise is a police siren. **sound**
That noise _____ police siren.
- 5 My cousin Rachel is the image of my aunt. **exactly**
My cousin Rachel _____ my aunt.
- 6 The baby was crying. John went to pick her up. **heard**
John _____, so he went to pick her up.
- 7 We appear to be heading in the wrong direction. **as**
It _____ heading in the wrong direction.
- 8 I can hear someone upstairs. **like**
It _____ there is someone upstairs.
- 9 It smells like you're cooking cauliflower. **can**
I _____ cooking.

2 PRONUNCIATION extra stress on important words

- a Underline the words with extra stress in the sentences.

- 1 We're going to stay in a tent, not a caravan.
- 2 I didn't choose the hotel, my girlfriend did.
- 3 I ordered beef, not pork.
- 4 My husband can drive, but he won't drive.
- 5 I'll wash your shirt, but I'm not ironing it.
- 6 They don't live inland, they live on the coast.
- 7 Helen can't speak French, but she can write it.
- 8 I'm not doing the washing up, you are.

- b Practise saying the sentences in a.

3 LEXIS IN CONTEXT In a season of calm weather

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the verbs in the list. Try not to look back at the text on Student's Book p.74.

blink ~~sprawl~~ glance tremble stare flick
shrug sketch grab wince

- 1 Don't sprawl on the sofa like that! Sit properly.
- 2 He _____ as the nurse began to clean his wound.
- 3 The manager _____ at the clock as I entered the office.
- 4 The artist _____ the outline of the picture before he started painting.
- 5 We could tell the speaker was nervous because she _____.
- 6 There was a fly on his jacket, so he _____ it off.
- 7 Max _____ his shoulders and said nothing in answer to my question.
- 8 She started to feel uncomfortable because everyone _____ at her.
- 9 Lucy was late, so she _____ her coat and ran out of the door.
- 10 Jack came out into the garden and _____ in the bright sunlight.

4 READING

a Read the article quickly and tick (✓) the best title.

- 1 Tracey Emin: the trials and tribulations of being a contemporary artist ☐
- 2 Success at last for the bad girl of British art ☐
- 3 Contemporary art exhibit provokes mixed feelings in the capital ☐

Tracey Emin was one of the contenders for the coveted 1999 Turner Prize for contemporary art. Because of all the controversy around her entry 'My Bed', the installation was a tremendous draw for the Tate Gallery where it was shown. People talked about it, wrote about it and flocked to see it, together with the other Turner Prize entries, to the tune of a thousand visitors a day, 2,000 on weekends. That made the 1999 Turner Prize show at least the 10th most popular exhibition ever recorded at the Tate.

Tate curator Simon Wilson explains that the Turner Prize was established to promote discussion on contemporary British art, and that is exactly what happened with Emin's bed.

When the installation showed in Japan in 1998, a noose hung over the bed. This did not feature in the Tate showing because Emin said she did not 'feel like the noose anymore' and partly for health and safety regulations – concern that some deranged student would try to go out with a bang at the Tate, Emin explained.

It was not an unfounded fear given the high incidence of visitor interference with the heavily guarded exhibit. In one case, housewife Chris de Ville of Swansea rushed the bed with a bottle of disinfectant to mop up what she considered to be filth.

'Tracey is setting a bad example to young women.' De Ville told the Daily Mail newspaper. 'It was my duty to clean up the mess.'



On another occasion, two Chinese performance artists decided the piece was too static. They stripped, jumped on the bed and started a pillow fight before being hauled away by police. The pair were released without charges, 'criminal damage to a heap of rubbish being hard to prove in court,' smirked a Times journalist.

The high visibility of 'My Bed' in the tabloid press prompted culture secretary Chris Smith to criticize the jury of the Turner Prize for deliberately selecting 'shock' installations that gave the country a bad name abroad.

Surprisingly for all concerned, 'My Bed' was not awarded the 1999 Turner Prize in the end. Instead it went to internationally acclaimed artist Steve McQueen, 33, for his film and video works. However, Emin, who made no secret of her desire to win, was able to console herself with the fact that the media circus her entry had sparked gained her more publicity than the £21,000 prize money would ever have bought.

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

- 1 'My Bed' attracted large crowds to the Tate because of
 - a the importance of the Turner prize.
 - b a review written by art critics.
 - c the controversy surrounding it.
 - d the fame of the artist.
- 2 Emin removed the noose from her installation because
 - a her state of mind had changed.
 - b it had caused some problems in Japan.
 - c she felt like making some changes.
 - d she wanted to improve the work.
- 3 Security around 'My Bed' was strict because of
 - a the high number of viewers visiting it.
 - b attempts by members of the public to touch it.
 - c health and safety regulations at the gallery.
 - d the importance of the installation to the artist.
- 4 The two Chinese performance artists who entered the installation
 - a were found 'not guilty' by the jury.
 - b were detained in police custody overnight.
 - c were questioned by police about their action.
 - d were not accused of committing a crime.
- 5 The culture secretary criticized the jury of the Turner Prize for
 - a ridiculing contemporary art.
 - b choosing the most controversial entries.
 - c favouring foreign artists.
 - d leaking information to the press.
- 6 The scandal surrounding 'My Bed'
 - a reduced the price of the installation.
 - b robbed Tracey Emin of the Turner Prize.
 - c increased the artist's popularity in Britain.
 - d spread Emin's name around the world.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and match them to the synonyms.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 comfort sb | <u>console</u> |
| 2 that everyone would like to have | _____ |
| 3 smiled in an unpleasant way | _____ |
| 4 not based on fact | _____ |
| 5 gathered in large numbers | _____ |
| 6 pulled with a lot of effort | _____ |
| 7 caused sth | _____ |
| 8 unable to behave and think normally | _____ |

5 VOCABULARY place and movement

a Complete the responses with the correct preposition.



- 1 A What did you do during the storm?
B We took shelter under a tree.
- 2 A Where did you have lunch?
B _____ the office. I didn't have time to go out.
- 3 A Where shall we sit?
B Let's sit _____. It's a lovely evening.
- 4 A Why didn't Steve win the race?
B His shoe came _____ so he had to stop.
- 5 A Where's Kevin?
B _____ football training. He goes twice a week.
- 6 A Are you OK eating on the terrace? You look a bit cold.
B I am. Do you think we could move _____?
- 7 A Where's your parents' flat?
B On the floor _____ us. We're on the 5th floor and they're on the 6th.
- 8 A Did Kate say hello?
B No, she walked straight _____ me.
- 9 A How did you get here so quickly?
B We took a short cut _____ the woods.
- 10 A Have you seen my watch?
B Yes, it's _____ your bedside table.

b Circle the correct word. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

- 1 As no cars were coming, the children ran **across** / **along** the road.
- 2 She ran **to** / **towards** him, but when she got nearer she realized it wasn't Jack after all.
- 3 Put the meat **inside** / **into** the oven and roast it for three hours at 180°C.
- 4 We hung the picture on the wall **above** / **over** the fireplace.
- 5 We weren't enjoying the film so we walked **out** / **out of** the cinema.
- 6 Olivia had a sudden attack of vertigo when she looked over the cliffs at the rocks **under** / **below** her.
- 7 When we arrived in France we went **around** / **round** the first roundabout the wrong way!
- 8 I left my handbag **on top of** / **on** the car last night and, miraculously, it was still there this morning.
- 9 Small children often get enjoyment from ringing on our doorbell and then running **away** / **off**.
- 10 I'll be **at** / **in** work when you arrive, so you'll have to get a taxi from the airport.

Study Link Student's Book p.164 *Vocabulary Bank*

LISTENING

- a Listen to a news item about a new art policy. What does the local council plan to do?
- b Listen again and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).
 - 1 The street artist Banksy has made people take graffiti seriously as an art form.
 - 2 Bristol citizens will be sent photos of all new graffiti so they can give their opinion.
 - 3 Only a minority of people who took part in the online poll wanted the graffiti to stay.
 - 4 In 2007 council workers painted over a very valuable piece of graffiti.
 - 5 An exhibition in Bristol of Banksy's works was on for six months.
 - 6 The exhibition was extremely popular.
 - 7 The exhibition had a lot of advance publicity.
 - 8 The opening hours of the exhibition had to be extended.
- c Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

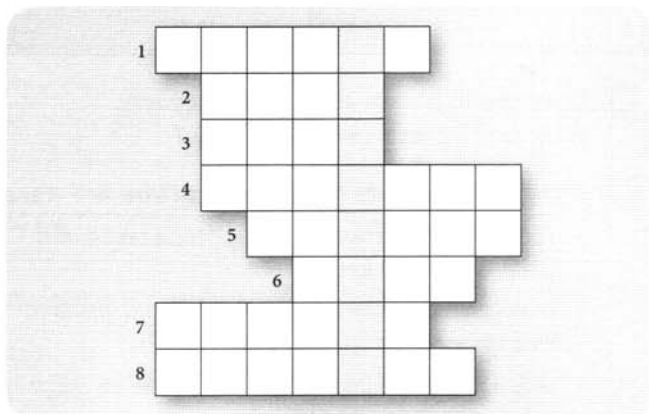
Trick or treatment?

1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Never shower in a thunderstorm

a Complete the puzzle to discover the hidden word.

- 1 A purple mark that appears on the skin if you fall or are hit by sth.
- 2 A special photograph that shows bones or organs in the body.
- 3 A medical test in which a picture of the inside of a person's body is sent to a computer screen.
- 4 A strip of cloth used for tying around the injured part of a person's body to protect or support it.
- 5 An injury to a part of your body that is caused by using it too much.
- 6 A common illness affecting the nose and throat that makes you cough and sneeze.
- 7 A medical condition of the chest that makes breathing difficult.
- 8 A doctor who is trained to perform operations.

Hidden word: _____



b Complete the words.

- 1 Infections caused by viruses are more difficult to treat than those caused by bacteria.
- 2 Monica keeps on catching colds because her d_____ are low.
- 3 Keith had been exercising for over an hour, so the sw_____ was pouring down his face.
- 4 I got a bl_____ on my little toe when I wore my new shoes.
- 5 My son must be allergic to prawns because he comes out in a r_____ every time he eats them.

- 6 The doctor prescribed an _____ to clear up my throat infection.
- 7 Matt had eight st_____ in his eyebrow when he cut it playing rugby.
- 8 Peter's GP sent him to a heart sp_____ to find out what was causing the pain in his chest.
- 9 I thought I had a cold, but when I got a temperature, I realized it must be f_____.
- 10 Alex is in bed with a nasty bout of fo_____ p_____ after eating some seafood that was off.

2 VOCABULARY similes

Correct the mistakes in the similes.

- 1 Our new electric carving knife cuts meat perfectly.
It works like a feather.
_____ *It works like a dream.*
- 2 My boyfriend is **as stubborn as a log**. He refuses to stop the car and ask for directions.

- 3 What's wrong? You've gone **as white as a horse**!

- 4 My new laptop is **as light as a mule**. It hardly weighs anything!

- 5 Terry **drinks like a dream**. I think he must be an alcoholic.

- 6 Your shirt's creased. Give it to me and I'll iron it for you **as quick as a post**.

- 7 The waiter's walked straight past us several times. He must be **as blind as a sheet**.

- 8 Alice **eats like a bat**. I don't know where she puts it all!

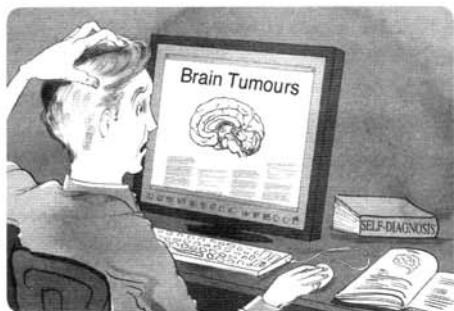
- 9 Our neighbour always has the TV on really loud. He's **as deaf as a fish**.

- 10 I **slept like a flash** last night, so I feel much better today.

3 READING

- Read the article quickly and number the paragraphs in the correct order.
- Read the article again and underline three advantages and three disadvantages of using the Internet to get medical advice.
- Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

Google is my doctor



- ☐ A Another danger of using the Internet for self-diagnosis is that many websites have an interest in misleading you. Some **masquerade** as patient information or self-diagnosis sites, when, in fact, they are marketing drugs, supplements, or treatments. In general, blogs and discussion boards are less likely to be coolly scientific than websites from educational bodies.
- ☐ B Adams is one of an increasing number of people who have started using the Internet to get health advice. The advantages of this are numerous, starting of course with the obvious convenience of getting a diagnosis from the comfort of your own home. On a professional level, GPs possess mainly general medical knowledge and there is no way one doctor can be an expert in everything. The Internet provides a vast array of specialized expertise and Googling can help you tap in to that.
- ☐ C In conclusion, the Internet is a good starting point in diagnosing your health problems, but you should always consult your doctor before acting on anything you find there. Do not **underestimate** the value of talking to people – doctors and helplines will help you to put what you have read into context. If your doctor refuses to talk, it may be time to find another doctor.
- ☐ D However, it must be said that diagnosis is **tricky** and comparing your rash with an online photograph may lead you **up the wrong track**. Appearance provides only ten per cent of the information needed to make a diagnosis and doctors take into account your appearance, history, state of mind, words, etc as well. No computerized symptom checker can equal a complete professional assessment.
- ☐ E When illustrator Scott Adams lost his voice, his doctors were **baffled**. It was not until he turned to the Internet that he managed to get his condition identified. It turned out that Scott was suffering from spasmodic dysphonia, a condition where the vocal chords **clench** making you unable to

4 GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

- a Complete the sentences with the correct infinitive or gerund form of the verbs in the list.

become complain ~~forget~~ programme
ridicule set up sniff take wear

- Ryan apologized for having forgotten my name the day before.
- My parents never record TV programmes because they don't know how _____ DVD player.
- You seem _____ a lot at the moment. Have you got a cold?
- Jimmy is fed up with _____ by the other students in his class because he's so tall.
- It's no good _____ about your back. Why don't you make an appointment to see the doctor?
- What was the last animal _____ extinct?
- Eve is panicking because the wedding is next week and she still hasn't got anything _____.
- There's no point in _____ antibiotics if you've got a virus.
- Two friends of mine had a plan _____ their own business, but it fell through when they **split up**.

- b Complete the sentences with two or three words. Use the correct gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

- I would thoroughly recommend this resort to families with young children. There is plenty for them to do. (do)
- We hope _____ off our mortgage by the time we retire. (pay)
- I would like _____ my grandparents, but they died before I was born. (**meet**)

speaking. With the help of Google alerts together with advice from his doctors, Scott got in touch with an expert in the US and had special surgery on his throat which cured his problem. He is now a firm believer of using the Internet for self-diagnosis.

- ☐ F Diagnosing minor medical problems from information on the Internet can also have an impact on society's medical costs. You can compare **moles** or bites with Internet pictures and ask what type it is and whether it is dangerous without wasting your busy GP's precious time. Particularly useful for this is the site webMD which allows you to check your symptoms.

- 4 Our holiday in the French Riviera was a waste of money because it wasn't warm enough _____ in the sea. (swim)
- 5 How frustrating _____ the match in the last minute! (lose)
- 6 It is very common for employees _____ redundant when their company is doing badly. (make)
- 7 Our lawn needs _____. The grass has grown too long. (cut)
- 8 Most children love _____ the zoo by their parents. (take)
- 9 _____ the book first made it much easier to understand the plot in the film. (read)

Study Link Student's Book p.150 Grammar Bank 5C

5 PRONUNCIATION stress in word families

- a Underline the stress in the two words, then put a tick (✓) if they are stressed on the same syllable and a cross (X) if they are stressed on a different syllable.

1 reflexologist	reflexology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 osteopath	osteopathy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 chiropractor	chiropractic	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 acupuncturist	acupuncture	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 hypnotherapist	hypnotherapy	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 homeopath	homeopathy	<input type="checkbox"/>

- b Practise saying the words in a.

6 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Trick or treatment?

Try to complete these sentences without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.78.

- 1 The authorities were horrified when they discovered there had been a sham doctor working at the hospital for over ten years.
- 2 The treatment prescribed by my GP was us _____. My back pain hasn't gone away.
- 3 Tom is taking some time off work because he's suffering from a m _____ form of depression.
- 4 I think anti-ageing creams are a r _____ -o _____. They're extremely expensive and in my case they don't seem to work.
- 5 The theory that bottled mineral water is better for you than ordinary tap water is as yet unp _____.
- 6 It is said that m _____ medicine concentrates on curing illnesses rather than preventing them.
- 7 The new measures to reduce knife crime have been in _____. The number of crimes has actually increased.

7 EXAM PRACTICE

Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

The dedicated parents of an eight-year-old boy with a devastating blood disorder ¹ _____ amazed doctors by finding a cure for him after refusing ² _____ give up hope.

As Reuben Mead ³ _____ growing up, he had a weak immune system so he constantly fell ill. His heart ⁴ _____ to work much harder, giving him a fast heartbeat and leaving him vulnerable to heart ⁵ _____. Before ⁶ _____ successfully treated, he required painful monthly transfusions ⁷ _____ his red blood cell count was so low.

When Reuben was examined at the age of two, his parents were given the shattering news that doctors were powerless ⁸ _____ help their son. ⁹ _____, Mr Mead, 45, and Mrs Grainger-Mead, 39, scoured the Internet for years ¹⁰ _____ for alternative therapies, before turning to nutritional consultant Diana Wright.

Mrs Wright discovered Reuben lacked certain vital amino acids ¹¹ _____ his body, so he was put on a course of dietary supplements. ¹² _____ costs around £10,000 a year.

Dr Jose Delafuente, an eminent haematologist at Imperial College, London, said, 'The amino acids seem to ¹³ _____ helping Reuben's cells grow normally and ¹⁴ _____ a result he is starting to grow properly.'

Before finding the treatment, Reuben's parents feared he ¹⁵ _____ die prematurely.

LISTENING

- a Listen to a doctor being interviewed about these three common health beliefs. Which one(s) are partly true?

- 1 Eating chocolate gives you spots.
- 2 Sitting up straight is good for your back.
- 3 Carrots are good for your eyesight.

- b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Until when did doctors believe that chocolate could cause acne?
- 2 What foods do cause skin problems?
- 3 Why is it difficult to sit with your back straight?
- 4 What is the best way to sit to avoid back problems?
- 5 When did the idea of carrots being good for your eyesight start, and who spread the rumour?
- 6 What do carrots contain which has health benefits?

- c Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 THE INTERVIEW

Circle the correct option.

- 1 A How are you getting on in your new job?
B Well, it's great **in** / **on** terms of salary, but it has its disadvantages.
- 2 A What's your new colleague like?
B I don't know. I haven't figured her **in** / **out** yet.
- 3 A Where's Sue gone?
B She's touching **up** / **down** her make-up before the meeting, I think.
- 4 A Who is responsible for teaching children good manners?
B Parents, in the main, but **to** / **at** some degree, I think schools have a role to play.
- 5 A How are you off financially?
B We're doing OK really, as we've pretty **many** / **much** paid off our mortgage.

2 IN THE STREET

Complete the missing words.

- 1 We used to eat quite a **b** _____ of red meat, but now we tend to just have chicken or fish.
- 2 Let's make a date, **s** _____ next Saturday, and have a barbecue.
- 3 She was wearing a **s** _____ of cardigan or jacket on top of her dress.
- 4 I'm quite **f** _____ of my nephews, although they can be annoying at times.

3 READING

- a Read the description and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Jackson Pollock's *One: Number 31* is a very important painting. T / F
- 2 It was painted during the 1950s. T / F
- 3 It is one of a series of three huge paintings. T / F
- 4 There are some figures in the background of the painting. T / F
- 5 The painting does not use any bright colours. T / F
- 6 Pollock walked over the canvas as he applied the paint. T / F
- 7 Some of the lines of paint are longer than others. T / F
- 8 The thickness of the paint varies in different parts of the painting. T / F
- 9 The canvas is completely covered with paint. T / F
- 10 The painting is very tactile. T / F

- b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

One: Number 31

The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York is often said to be the most influential museum of modern art in the world. On the fourth floor hangs a landmark in the history of Abstract Expressionism: Jackson Pollock's work *One: Number 31*.

One: Number 31 is a wall-sized painting, one of three that Pollock produced in rapid succession in the second half of 1950. He used such a large, wide canvas that if you stand in the middle, it seems to expand indefinitely on either side of you. It's an abstract work without any hint of representation. Its colours are sombre: black, blue, grey, brown, and white on an off-white background. It is painted in Pollock's famous drip technique and the best way of describing the work is to explain how it was painted.

Pollock laid the canvas flat on the floor. Then he walked around it with a can of paint, using first one colour and then another, pouring and dripping the paint all over the canvas. He would not pour the paint directly from the can, rather he dripped it from brushes or from sticks used for mixing house paint. As he walked, he would fling his arms in sweeping gestures so that the paint trailed in long blobby ropes. Some of the lines are straight, some are curved and they vary in length. He was able to control where the paint was thick and where it would form fine, thin lines. He carried on until he'd covered the canvas with a deep, dense web of trailing ropes and strings of paint. The density of these is balanced by pools and spots of subdued colour.



The bare off-white canvas is visible in many places, particularly around the edges and corners of this unframed painting. One can imagine the experience of running one's hands over its knobby surface and following the trail of paint with one's fingertips.

6 A

A moving experience

1 READING

a Read the text quickly and choose the sentence that best describes what it is about.

- 1 The romance of train travel abroad.
- 2 The drawbacks of exotic train journeys.
- 3 One man's obsession with trains.

b Read the text again and choose a, b, c, or d.

- 1 What was the writer's opinion of the trains he saw as a child?
 - a He loved their dirtiness.
 - b He worried about the fact that they polluted the environment.
 - c He associated them with his father.
 - d He thought they looked very impressive.
- 2 What do the trains on the writer's most memorable journeys have in common?
 - a They all arrived at their destination on time.
 - b They all hurtled along the track at great speed.
 - c They all included an element of discomfort.
 - d They all had spotless carriages.

3 What did the writer like most about his journey on the Nile Valley Express?

- a The freedom permitted by the train's lack of speed.
- b The colour of the desert sand.
- c The marvellous view out of the windows.
- d The healthy meals in the restaurant car.

4 Why does the writer say that the train to La Paz 'could barely be called a train'?

- a Because it wasn't very fast.
- b Because it wasn't very long.
- c Because it wasn't very modern.
- d Because it wasn't very powerful.

5 Where does the train to La Paz always get derailed?

- a At the highest point of the journey.
- b Going up the mountains.
- c Not far from its destination.
- d In the Atacama Desert.

6 What is the final train track down into La Paz like?

- a It goes straight down the mountain.
- b It has lots of twists and bends.
- c It's quite flat.
- d It's very short.

Roaming by rail

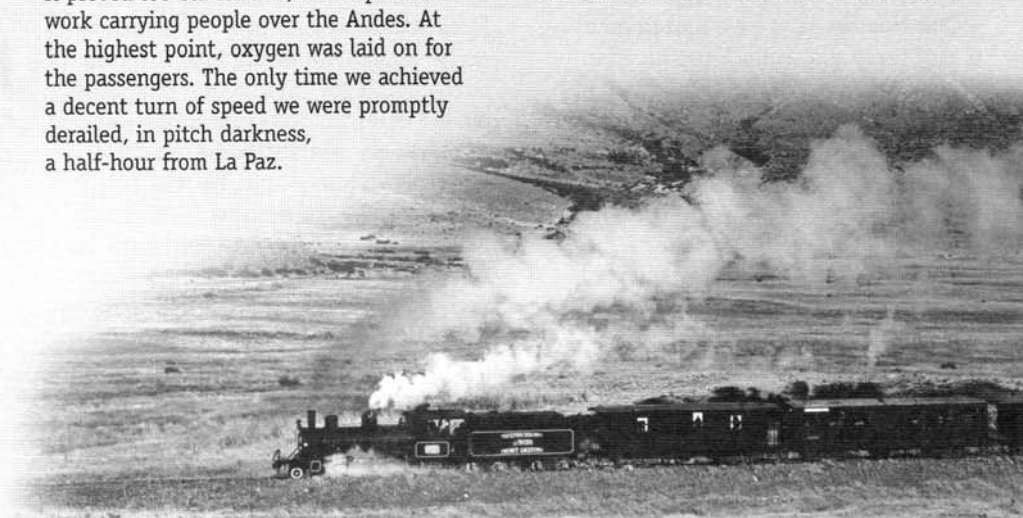
My love of trains dates back to when I was seven or eight and my father took me to watch smoke-belching expresses roaring in and out of the Totley tunnel, on the outskirts of Sheffield. I experienced a passionate feeling of excitement that day, part of which was aesthetic. I thought the locomotives, no matter how oily and dirty, to be beautiful machines, thrilling expressions of power, moving effortlessly through city and countryside.

Since then, I have been lucky enough to undertake many rail trips throughout the world, but my most memorable journeys have usually involved a degree of suffering. On most of them, the usual essentials – cleanliness, speed, punctuality, and safety – have all been conspicuously absent. The Nile Valley Express from northern Sudan to Khartoum stopped frequently for no reason at all, the restaurant car was uncontaminated by food, and sand blew in through the windows. However, we went so slowly that I could sit on the steps at night by an open doorway and catch the lonely beauty of a moon-silver desert, and in the

morning I could scramble up onto the roof and take tea with those travelling free of charge and try to explain as best I could why nobody travelled on the roof in England.

The train on which I made a momentous journey, from Arica, on the edge of the Atacama Desert, to La Paz in Bolivia, the world's highest capital city, could barely be called a train at all. It consisted of one diesel-powered coach, built to carry suburban commuters in and out of Munich, and when it proved too old for this, it was put to work carrying people over the Andes. At the highest point, oxygen was laid on for the passengers. The only time we achieved a decent turn of speed we were promptly derailed, in pitch darkness, a half-hour from La Paz.

A small child who had witnessed our fate told us cheerfully that the trains were always derailed here. Passengers helped find rocks and stones to build a ramp, up which we then pushed the train until the offending wheels were back on the line and the journey restarted. It took us 14 hours to climb the Andes, at an average speed of 24 kilometres per hour, but by the end, we had all seen wonderful things and enjoyed the heady climax of a corkscrew descent into the heart of the old volcano in which La Paz sits.



- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

2 VOCABULARY travel and holidays

- a Match a word in A to a word in B to make noun phrases, then complete the sentences.

A day low-cost guided city one-night
long-haul package round

B break holiday stopover ~~trip~~ tour
trip airline flights

- On their daughter's birthday, the whole family went on a *day trip* to the zoo.
- I know a _____ that offers incredibly cheap flights if you book far enough in advance.
- The _____ of the castle is available in French, Spanish, or German.
- Next weekend we're going on a _____ to Amsterdam for two days.
- Our flight to Bangkok has a _____ in Qatar.
- Passengers on _____ are encouraged to get up and stretch their legs during the journey, in order to avoid the risk of thrombosis.
- In general older people prefer to book a _____ because everything is organized for them.
- I've been lucky enough to find a _____ ticket from New York to London for less than €500.

- b Complete the sentences with one word in each space. Sometimes more than one answer may be possible.

- We're a bit broke this year, so we're going to *go* camping instead of staying in a hotel.
- Do you usually take _____ travel insurance when you go abroad?
- The president cut _____ his visit because of a domestic emergency back home.
- During her stay in Kenya, Becky went _____ a safari.
- They put _____ their honeymoon until the bride's mother had had her operation.
- They set _____ early to avoid the traffic.
- We _____ our holiday when my husband lost his job – we just didn't feel like going.

- c Complete the words.

- Our holiday was quite *dull* last year – nothing interesting happened.
- Ibiza is a l_____ island, famous for its nightlife and parties.
- I think the Seaview Hotel is completely *ov* _____ – it's supposed to be the best on the island, but we were disappointed.
- It's hard to believe that this ugly town used to be a *pic* _____ little fishing village in the 1950s.
- We rarely go to the beach in August because it's always so *ov* _____.
- When we eventually reached the top of the mountain, the view was *br* _____.
- Last year we rented a cottage in the mountains which was completely off the beaten *tr* _____ as we fancied getting away from everybody and everything.
- The island used to be relatively peaceful, but since they built the airport it has become incredibly *t* _____. It's full of hotels, restaurants, and tacky souvenir shops.
- Mass tourism has changed many of our coastal areas for the worst – some of the beaches have been totally *sp* _____ by over-development.

Study Link Student's Book p.165 Vocabulary Bank

3 PRONUNCIATION homophones

- a Write the two homophones.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 /bɔ:d/ | <i>board</i> | <i>bored</i> |
| 2 /kɔ:t/ | _____ | _____ |
| 3 /feə/ | _____ | _____ |
| 4 /ki:/ | _____ | _____ |
| 5 /weɪt/ | _____ | _____ |
| 6 /wɒd/ | _____ | _____ |
| 7 /breɪk/ | _____ | _____ |
| 8 /weɪst/ | _____ | _____ |
| 9 /sɔ:s/ | _____ | _____ |
| 10 /pi:s/ | _____ | _____ |
| 11 /swɪ:t/ | _____ | _____ |
| 12 /'sɪəriəl/ | _____ | _____ |

- b Practise saying the words in a.

Study Link Student's Book p.168 Sound Bank

4 GRAMMAR expressing future plans and arrangements

a Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first using the bold words.

- 1 Anna intends to have an early night tonight. **is**
Anna is going to have an early night tonight.
- 2 We expect the flight to land in about ten minutes. **due**
The flight _____ in about ten minutes.
- 3 May I ask who is picking me up from the station? **be**
Who _____ from the station?
- 4 The managing director is about to retire. **point**
The managing director _____.
- 5 I'm catching the 12.15 bus to Brighton tomorrow. **at**
My bus to Brighton _____ 12.15 tomorrow.
- 6 The play is going to start very soon. **about**
The play _____.
- 7 I have arranged to take part in a half-marathon next Saturday. **am**
I _____ in a half-marathon next Saturday.
- 8 They will hold the general election on March 3rd. **to be**
The general election _____ on March 3rd.

b Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

- 1 From now on I'm (going to save) / **about to save** my money instead of spending it all on clothes.
- 2 Our plane **takes off** / **is taking off** in three quarters of an hour.
- 3 Sylvia is so disillusioned with her course that she's **due to leave** / **on the point of leaving** university.
- 4 **Do you eat** / **Will you be eating** in the hotel restaurant tonight, sir?
- 5 My nephew **is due to start** / **is starting** school in September.
- 6 **I won't be driving** / **I'm not to drive** to work next week, because my car will be at the garage.
- 7 The neighbours have invited us round tonight because they're **having** / **going to have** a party.
- 8 The Royal family **are to visit** / **are going to visit** the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany next month.
- 9 Sorry, but **I'm about to go** / **I'll go** into a meeting. Can I call you back in half an hour?

Study Link Student's Book p.151 Grammar Bank 6A

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT A journey to remember

Try to complete the sentences without looking back at Student's Book p.87.

- 1 It had started to rain, and by this **point** I had realised I was going to be late.
- 2 When I saw the first question my heart **s** _____ as it was about something I hadn't had time to revise.
- 3 If you don't leave for the cinema soon you won't **m** _____ **i** _____ in time for the film.
- 4 When I opened the door, to my **h** _____ I saw that the cat had brought in a dead mouse.
- 5 I'm not sure why they chose to call the baby River – **pr** _____ they liked the name.
- 6 I thought I'd lost my phone, but to my **r** _____ I found it at the bottom of my bag.
- 7 We've got enough petrol for now, but we'll have to stop and fill up on the **w** _____ **b** _____.
- 8 When I tried to make the sauce everything went **wr** _____ and in the end I had to throw it away.

LISTENING

a Listen to five people talking about overrated tourist sites. Which speaker visited...

- A ☐ a castle
- B ☐ a site of natural beauty
- C ☐ a zoo
- D ☐ an ancient stone circle
- E ☐ a theme park

b Listen again. Which speaker mentions these criticisms of the site?

- A ☐ the difficult access
- B ☐ the inflated price
- C ☐ the poor maintenance
- D ☐ the lack of facilities
- E ☐ the unreal atmosphere

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

6 B

Pets and pests

1 READING

- a Read the article quickly. Which of these benefits of having a pet are NOT mentioned in the text?
- 1 They oblige their owners to do exercise.
 - 2 They protect the house from burglars.
 - 3 They help owners get over the death of a partner.
 - 4 They can help their elderly owners around the house.
 - 5 They motivate their owners to look after themselves.
 - 6 They provide an opportunity to make friends.
- b Five sentences have been removed from the article. Read it again and choose from the sentences A–F the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one sentence you do not need to use.
- A Among 200 subjects, she found that symptoms of **distress** including uncontrolled tearfulness and feelings of hopelessness and helplessness were all lowered among pet owners.
- B There are strong economic reasons for us as a society to do our best to encourage old people to keep pets.
- C The benefits of animal companionship for older people are now well documented; it is the practicalities that often prove the **stumbling block**.
- D Self-care is often tied in with pet care, which is especially important for those who live alone.'
- E His name is Ollie, he came to them after the death of his 81-year-old owner and they already 'love him to pieces'.
- F We have no way of knowing whether animals are actually **sympathetic**, but they respond to changes in behaviour and body language in a way that gives comfort.
- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

You're never too old to have a pet

When Anthony and Jacqueline Rich's Yorkshire terrier Monty died last November at the age of 14, the couple, who are in their sixties and have had dogs for four decades of married life, were **devastated**. Today there is another Yorkie at their home in Looe, Cornwall.

¹ _____ It is a simple enough equation – **bereaved** owner plus bereaved pet equals comfort and new joy for both parties – but one that could hold the key to much human and animal happiness.

² _____ This month Dr June McNicholas, a health psychologist and senior research fellow at Warwick University, will **embark on** a study which aims to identify those factors that may prevent the elderly from keeping pets and which suggests possible solutions.

'Old people with pets are generally more active and alert,' she says. 'Obviously, walking a dog is good exercise and can also be a way of **preserving** social contacts or making new friendships, but even just getting up and down to see to the cat or going to the shops for food is better than nothing. Research has also found that those who have animals tend to keep their homes warmer in winter and to feed themselves more regularly. ³ _____

In an earlier project McNicholas studied the role of animals in helping people widowed after long marriages. ⁴ _____

McNicholas says: 'In the early stages the animal was a continuing **link** with the loved one. The bereaved often want to talk about the person they've lost, but other people don't, so instead they talk to the dog, which responds to the name. One woman told me, "When I want to talk, I talk to my daughter; when I need to cry, I cry with my dog." ⁵ _____ So in a way it doesn't matter whether it is real, it feels real.'



2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Pets and owners 'become more alike over time'

Try to complete these words without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.88.

- As far as I'm concerned, people who drive too fast are complete lunatics!
- After a session at my local spa, I always feel calm and ser_____.
- Visiting my grandmother is not a pleasurable experience, because she's always so gr_____. She's never in a good mood!
- My stepfather is not very tol_____ of other people's opinions – he often doesn't agree.
- My brother is such a sh_____ - o_____. He loves telling everyone how successful he is.
- Most children share at least some personality tr_____ with their parents.
- You can tell my aunt is quite ec_____ from the strange outfits she wears.
- James and his brother are very al_____ in appearance, but they have completely different personalities.
- Maria sometimes isn't very sm_____ – she does things you wouldn't expect of a 20-year-old.
- I hate having my sister-in-law round for dinner because she's such a f_____ eater.

3 GRAMMAR ellipsis and substitution

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 They tried the soup, but | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 They were whistling while | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 They'll have to get a visa before | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 They were sick with envy when | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 They can have lunch at home or | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 They hurried to the gate and | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 They were moaning because | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 They chatted for a while, and then | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 They only realized the painting was a fake after | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- they saw our beautiful new house.
 - they had bought it.
 - they turned off the light and went to sleep
 - they worked.
 - they can travel there.
 - they didn't like it.
 - they boarded the plane.
 - they can eat out.
 - they didn't want to do their homework.

b Tick (✓) the sentences where you can omit the second subject pronoun.

c Circle the correct modal or auxiliary verb.

- Dan hasn't been camping before, but his friends **do** / **have** / **were**.
- My brother said he wasn't coming on holiday with us this year, but I think he **was** / **might** / **does**.
- Very few people in my street recycle their rubbish, but we always **are** / **will** / **do**.
- I know you haven't apologized yet, but I really think you **did** / **should** / **have**.
- Everyone said I would win the prize, but I knew I **wouldn't** / **haven't** / **didn't**.
- They thought they'd be able to come to our wedding but, in fact, they **haven't** / **weren't** / **can't**.
- Jessica gives the impression of being very confident, but actually she **isn't** / **can't** / **wasn't**.
- Most people weren't paying attention, but Andy **did** / **was** / **has**.
- My best friend said she'd come clubbing with me tonight, but now she says she **wouldn't** / **wasn't** / **won't**.

d Complete the responses with a suitable word.

- A Will we be going away in August as usual?
B I imagine so. Unless something comes up.
- A Will you be joining us for dinner on Sunday?
B We'd like _____, but we can't.
- A I suppose we should get on with our work.
B I guess _____. The deadline is in two days.
- A Do you think you'll get a pay rise this year?
B I suspect _____. We made a big loss last year.
- A Will your parents be at home this evening?
B I assume _____. They don't usually go out.
- A Why did you buy that hideous green hat?
B My friend persuaded me _____.
- A Can I have a refund for this coat, please?
B I'm afraid _____. We only give refunds for non-sale goods.
- A Did you report the incident to the police?
B No, our lawyer advised us not _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.152 Grammar Bank 6B

4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1 nest shell bred **cruel**

2 neigh tail calf cage

3 hunt puppy grunt fur

4 squeak pet species serene

5 tank scratch whale charity

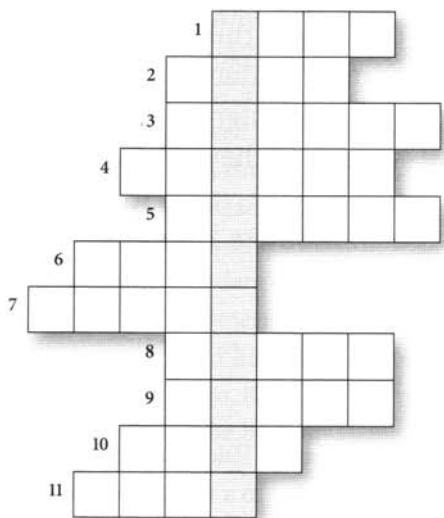
6 roar foal horn paw

b Practise saying the words in a.

5 VOCABULARY animals

a Complete the puzzle to discover the hidden word.

- 1 The hard outer part of a bird's mouth.
- 2 A young cow.
- 3 A building in which horses are kept.
- 4 A young cat.
- 5 A small shelter for a dog to sleep in.
- 6 The sound made by a lion.
- 7 A young dog.
- 8 The hard outer part of a snail.
- 9 The sound made by a horse.
- 10 A large container for keeping fish in.
- 11 The feet of an animal that has claws or nails.



Hidden word: _____

b Complete the sentences.

- 1 In the past bears were often treated cruelly at village festivals.
- 2 Zoos today obtain animals br _____ in cap _____, instead of catching them in the wild.
- 3 Before a bullfight, an _____ act _____ sometimes gather outside the bullring to protest.

4 Orang-utans are one of the most en _____ sp _____ in the world.

5 Greenpeace is a ch _____ which aims to pr _____ animals and the en _____.

6 Wolves no longer l _____ in the w _____ in the UK.

c Complete the idioms with animals.

- 1 I decided to take the bull by the horns and ask my sister what was bothering her.
- 2 Bill made a right _____ of himself at dinner, and now he's feeling sick.
- 3 I'll kill two _____ with one stone if I cycle to work: I'll be doing some exercise and saving money.
- 4 I was hoping for some praise after doing the _____ work, but all I got were complaints.
- 5 I smell a _____ because my brother's started being nice to me.
- 6 Ruth felt like a _____ out of water when she left her job in the teashop to become a model.
- 7 Negative reviews of his films are like water off a _____'s back to the director. He doesn't take any notice of what the critics say.
- 8 I was going to apologize again to Jack for what happened last summer, but in the end I decided to let sleeping _____ lie.
- 9 Don't count your _____ before they've hatched – they haven't offered you the job yet!
- 10 Nobody knows anything about our new colleague. He seems like a bit of a dark _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.166 Vocabulary Bank

LISTENING

a Listen to a dog expert and tick (✓) the things he mentions that children should do if they are confronted by an aggressive dog.

- 1 try to make friends with the dog
- 2 escape as quickly as possible
- 3 shout as loudly as they can at the dog
- 4 speak to the dog firmly
- 5 look into the dog's eyes
- 6 rescue their own dog if it is being attacked
- 7 lie on the floor and make themselves small
- 8 kick the dog and hit it with their fists

b Listen again with the tapescript on p.78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

The promised land?

1 GRAMMAR emphasis 2: emphasizing one part of a sentence

a Match the sentence halves.

- 1 It was the shellfish
- 2 All I want
- 3 The reason you weren't invited
- 4 What happened was
- 5 All I did
- 6 The day we moved into our new house
- 7 What happens is
- 8 What I admire most about him

h

- a was say what I thought.
- b was when I first met Miranda.
- c that you fill in an application form online and then they call you for interview.
- d is a bit of sympathy.
- e is his determination to enjoy life.
- f that we took the wrong turning off the motorway.
- g is that you'd said you'd be away.
- h that made everybody ill.

b Rewrite the sentences to give them extra emphasis, starting with the word given.

- 1 She just wanted to apologize.
All she wanted to do was apologize.
- 2 I spoke to the assistant manager not the manager.
The _____.
- 3 We're only trying to give you some useful advice.
All _____.
- 4 Her grandmother taught her to how to bake bread.
It _____.
- 5 Jane shut the door with her keys still inside.
What happened _____.
- 6 I need a good, long rest.
What _____.
- 7 My uncle was made redundant last month.
It _____.
- 8 My parents live in a very picturesque village.
The _____.

2 PRONUNCIATION silent consonants

a Cross out the silent consonants in the words.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 forei <u>x</u> n | 5 wrist | 9 sword |
| 2 calf | 6 aisle | 10 knowledge |
| 3 whispering | 7 debt | 11 heir |
| 4 psychiatrist | 8 mortgage | 12 postpone |

b Practise saying the words in a.

3 READING

a Read the article quickly and tick (✓) the best title.

- 1 A lonely life in a new country ☐
- 2 Breaking the barrier ☐
- 3 Great expectations ☐

A new TV documentary is being made which charts the lives of three children who are making a home in Britain. The programme will follow the three immigrant children over the next five years until they are 16. In each case, the children have travelled to the UK alone to join their mothers after a separation of several years.

A Imran

Imran is 11 and lived in rural Pakistan with his grandmother before coming to a village near Peterborough in the East Midlands to join his mother and his new stepfather, whom he had not met before. He speaks Urdu and Punjabi, but not a word of English. Imran soon got into trouble at school because he was at a disadvantage among his confident second- and third-generation English-born classmates. The other children **mock** him for his lack of cool, so he covers up his awkwardness by playing the fool. After school his habitual grinning **bravado** deserts him and he sits drawing a picture of himself with three big tears on each cheek.



B Altynay

Like Imran, 10-year-old Altynay, from the former Soviet republic of Kyrgystan, spoke no English when she arrived at her new home in Peniston, Yorkshire, and she was lucky to have Kanykei, who has lived in England for three years, to interpret for her. Even so, this **self-possessed** little girl, who was top of her class and head girl at her old school, found her first few months here very hard. Early in the film she is shown laughing and executing a dance routine with Kanykei, while later she appears to be homesick, **bewildered**, and frustrated by the **language barrier** at her village primary school. But that was a few months ago. Kanykei confirms that Altynay is happier now because 'she has more language'.

C Marshal

Marshal has a huge advantage over the other two, having been educated at English-language schools in Zimbabwe. He is also **buoyantly** outgoing, a natural entertainer and comedian. Asked if it is hard for him **settling in** to a new country, he shakes his head: 'No, it was not hard for me. I am a brave person.' But **inevitably** his new life is not without its difficulties. He went to several different schools in Zimbabwe while his older sister, Memento, now 17, was at boarding school. 'It is his reading I am worried about,' says his mother Josephine. 'He didn't have my support when he needed it.'

b Read the article again and choose the correct answer from the children (A-C).

Which child ...

- 1 has a mother who has remarried? A
- 2 was an excellent student at school in their own country?
- 3 had a good command of English before coming to the UK?
- 4 has learnt enough English since their arrival to improve their situation?
- 5 lived in the countryside in the past?
- 6 expresses his emotional distress non-verbally?
- 7 had a very different education from an older sibling?
- 8 made friends with someone of their own age when they arrived?
- 9 has changed their behaviour to compensate for a weakness?
- 10 is behind at school with one of the main academic skills?

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

4 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Double face – Lindo Jong

Try to complete these sentences without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.94.

- 1 Andrea is going to **pursue** a career in law.
- 2 The patient is going to s the hospital for damages after his operation went wrong.
- 3 In the past, children had no other choice but to **ob** their parents.
- 4 Detectives wore plain clothes, so that they would **bl** i with the other guests at the party.
- 5 He was told that he needed to **p** his accent if he wanted to become a newsreader.
- 6 Rick is such a show-off – he's always **f** his money around.
- 7 The label didn't s t the jar, so now we don't know what's in it.

5 VOCABULARY words and expressions that are often confused

a Circle the correct word.

- The company is going to **advertise** / **announce** the vacancy in the local newspaper.
- The next time my brother asks me for a loan, I'm going to **refuse** / **deny**.
- Monica feels a bit dizzy, so she's gone to **lie** / **lay** down for a while.
- I suppose I'll get married one day, but right now I'm not ready to make a **compromise** / **commitment**.
- Some people say that gas is more **economic** / **economical** than electricity, but I'm not so sure.
- The hotel upgraded us to a spacious **suit** / **suite** after we complained about our room.
- Let's eat out tonight. I'm starving and **beside** / **besides**, I don't fancy cooking.
- The actress is **actually** / **currently** dating her bodyguard after her marriage broke up last year.
- She was extremely **ashamed** / **embarrassed** when her trousers ripped as she sat down.
- Global warming **affects** / **effects** the world's weather in many ways.

b Complete the sentences with a suitable word from a.

- The managing director is going to announce his retirement at the next board meeting.
- We sat on the grass _____ the river, having a picnic on Saturday – it was idyllic!
- People are very concerned about the _____ situation in this country.
- Doctors recommend mothers to _____ their babies on their backs when they put them to bed.
- You should be _____ of yourself for being so rude to my friends.
- Smoking can have serious long-term _____ on your health.
- At first I thought Dave was shy, but _____ he's quite extrovert.
- It's a formal dinner, so all the men will be wearing a _____.
- I wanted to go to the cinema and my girlfriend wanted to stay at home, but we finally reached a _____ and watched a DVD instead.
- You can't _____ you've had one of my chocolates – there were three in the box and now there are only two.

6 EXAM PRACTICE

Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

The beagle has landed!

The moment you step ¹ _____ the double-locked and mirrored security doors of the Heathrow Animal Reception Centre, you enter a different world. The first thing that hits you is the noise. Dogs ² _____, cats ³ _____, parrots screech, and monkeys jump about and pull at their wire mesh ⁴ _____.

⁵ _____ to deputy manager, Bob Wingate, the only animal they ⁶ _____ had in the centre's 31-year history is a giraffe. 'That's probably ⁷ _____ it ⁸ _____ be a packaging nightmare,' jokes Bob, but it ⁹ _____ be easy crating up an elephant or a lion either. 'Oh no!' argues Bob. 'The big cats are relatively easy. Dogs and cats are worse – they're much more ¹⁰ _____ to bite.'

The centre ¹¹ _____ to handle over 250,000 birds per year, but the number is now nearer 2,000 because ¹² _____ bird flu.

The level of care here is impressive. The dogs are housed in heated ¹³ _____ and have access to big outdoor runs. Everyone wears strong rubber boots and washes ¹⁴ _____ hands obsessively.

The animals are checked and reassured constantly. Bob's colleague, Julie Hyatt says, 'I like reassuring the animals, and they remember you the next time you come to see ¹⁵ _____ – it cheers them up a bit.'

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about some friends who went to live in France. Has it been a positive experience?

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- How long have his friends lived in France?
- What kind of business did they set up?
- What is the main downside of this kind of business?
- What three things helped them to be accepted in the village?
- How did they celebrate the opening night of their new business?
- In what way has the village benefited from their business?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.78 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 THE INTERVIEW

Circle the correct option.

- 1 A Do you believe that Chris really did meet George Clooney at that party?
B No, I don't! He's always saying he's met **so and so** / **so and such** at a party.
- 2 A There's a woman here who wants to talk to the manager. She says it's important.
B Sorry, he gave strict orders that he isn't to be disturbed **no mind** / **no matter** how urgent it is.
- 3 A Why did they make such a big mistake with the bill?
B Because their prices weren't **in date** / **up to date** in the catalogue.
- 4 A Is Jennie coming later?
B Yes, but I wonder who she's going to **turn up** / **turn over** with this week?
- 5 A What did you think of the new restaurant?
B It was terrible. We won't be going back again in a hurry, I can **assure** / **ensure** you.
- 6 A Is your dog any better?
B Sadly no. We're going to have him put **away** / **down** this afternoon.

2 IN THE STREET

Rewrite the sentences using words and phrases from the list.

no damage done off she went come across
pop up guy

- 1 By chance I found an old painting in the attic.
I _____ in the attic.
- 2 The man on the door of the club wouldn't let us in.
The _____ wouldn't let us in.
- 3 Kevin's fall could have been serious, but nothing bad happened.
Kevin's fall could have been serious, but there was _____.
- 4 She packed her suitcase and left, never to be seen again.
She _____, never to be seen again.
- 5 I'm quickly going to the shops to get a newspaper.
I'm _____ to get a newspaper.

3 READING

- a Read the article and complete it with the questions.
- A Have you owned a dog before or is this your first one?
 - B What about when the dog gets old?
 - C Are you an active family that spends a lot of time outdoors or are you more sedentary?
 - D Does someone have an allergy or medical condition that could be made worse by the presence of a dog?
 - E What will happen to the dog if you have a baby?
 - F Can you afford a dog?
 - G Are you a bit of a tidiness freak?
 - H Can you give the dog a proper home?
 - I Is it for companionship, taking part in sports, or something else?

► Tips on choosing a dog

Before you go and buy a pet, ask yourself the following questions.

First of all, consider the health of your family: ¹ ____ If there are any health concerns at all, go and see a doctor before purchasing an animal.

Secondly comes the question of cost: ² ____ Buying your puppy or dog is not the biggest expense; it is what follows: vaccinations, training classes, feeding – the dog is just the beginning!

After the financial issue comes the question of where the dog will live: ³ ____ It is cruel to leave a dog outside all the time. If you cannot make a dog part of your family and keep him safely inside when you are not at home, think again.

The next question concerns time commitment. If you cannot afford the time it takes to raise your dog, and to make sure it is well trained and socialized for the next ten or more years, then don't buy one. ⁴ ____ Thousands of pets are given up because of a new child or move. And remember, that gorgeous puppy will stay cute for only a few months. ⁵ ____ Can you cope with the increased health problems that sometimes go with older animals?

Once you are sure you can provide for a dog, you can start looking at breeds. Think carefully about why you want the dog. ⁶ ____ Find out more about different breeds.

Another consideration is lifestyle. ⁷ ____ Some breeds, like sheepdogs, require a lot of daily exercise whereas others, like bulldogs, only need a short half-hour stroll.

The next question is experience: ⁸ ____ Many breeds are not really suitable for a first-time owner.

One final consideration is the issue of grooming. ⁹ ____ If so, consider a breed that sheds less hair to avoid spending hours cleaning up after your pet.

- b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

7 A

A recipe for disaster

1 READING

a Read the article once and tick (✓) the thing(s) that went wrong at the dinner party.

- 1 The dinner guests didn't get on with each other. ☐
- 2 The starter was stone cold. ☐
- 3 The main course was overcooked. ☐
- 4 The dessert was inedible. ☐

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

- 1 The writer describes the meal as 'the dinner party from hell' because
 - a he had underestimated the number of guests.
 - b he hadn't made a dessert.
 - c he had invited people who were cooking experts.
 - d he hadn't prepared enough food.
- 2 The peaches were inedible because
 - a they didn't taste right.
 - b they were unripe, so didn't cook.
 - c they were raw.
 - d they'd been overcooked.
- 3 The writer organized the dinner party
 - a to prove to his friends he could cook.
 - b to try out some new dishes he'd discovered.
 - c to celebrate his 100th restaurant review.
 - d to find out how it felt to be criticized.
- 4 Which of these does he not mention as a reason for choosing to cook a French onion tart?
 - a It was a dish he knew how to cook.
 - b It provided an element of challenge.
 - c It was relatively easy to prepare.
 - d It's a famous and popular dish.
- 5 The key to the success of the lamb dish was
 - a to get the cooking time right.
 - b to obtain the right ingredients.
 - c to mix the stuffing correctly.
 - d to season the lamb sufficiently.
- 6 The guest chef's main criticism of the writer was
 - a he had served the food on hot plates.
 - b he had missed out an important stage in the meal.
 - c he had purchased fruit out of season.
 - d he hadn't presented the meal properly.



The
COOK,
the
CHEF,
and the
CRITIC

It was the dinner party from hell. Not because of the guests, who were all lovely people. The problem was the knowledge they possessed. Seated around my kitchen table were a Michelin-starred restaurant chef, a restaurant critic, and a public relations expert for the restaurant business. And they were all waiting for pudding; the pudding I had cooked for them.

I lifted my spoon high above the poached peach and readied myself for it to sink easily into the **flesh** as if it were softened butter. Instead the spoon bent at the neck. The fruit was as hard as a cannonball, despite an hour in a **raging** oven.

It was all my own stupid fault. Over the past two years or so as a restaurant critic, I have **passed judgment on** the cooking skills of over 100 chefs. I thought it could now be fun to get a chef to pass judgment on me. Little did I know what I was **letting myself in for**.

The starter I decided to cook was a French onion tart. There were three reasons for this. First, it's a classic dish. Second, it would be a test of my **pastry** skills. And third – and most important – it's the only cooked starter I know how to do.

Next, the main course. My wife said, 'Why don't you do the lamb thing? You're good at the lamb thing.' I agreed. It's a good dinner party dish because even if you overcook the meat, it's still a pleasure. A **boned** saddle of lamb is stuffed with a mixture of ciabatta **breadcrumbs**, sun blushed tomatoes, black olives, and garlic. The only problem was that on this occasion the meat had to come out pink, which fortunately it did.

As to the pudding I would do peaches roasted in Muscat wine with a lemon mascarpone cream. There was only one problem with this brilliant **wheeze**: I had forgotten that peaches were out of season and therefore much like rocks.

What was the guest chef's verdict on my culinary ability? 'With all good dinner parties, as with the best restaurants, the food is by no means the only important factor and it was the **intoxicating** blend of charming fellow diners and my hosts' generosity which led for a splendid evening. And the food? As it happens, it was really rather good – should have had a cheese course though. And the plates could have been hotter.'

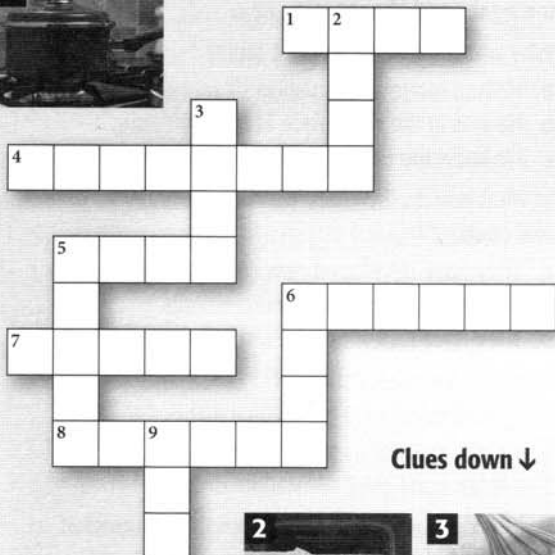
c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases and match them to the definitions.

- 1 having had the bone taken out **boned**
- 2 a mixture of flour, fat, and water or milk that is rolled flat and used to cover pies _____
- 3 made a comment or gave an opinion on sth _____
- 4 very small pieces of bread used in cooking _____
- 5 the soft part of fruit and vegetables _____
- 6 making you feel excited _____
- 7 a clever plan _____
- 8 very hot _____
- 9 involving yourself in sth that is likely to be unpleasant _____

2 VOCABULARY preparing food

a Complete the crossword.

Clues across →



Clues down ↓






b Complete the words.

- 1 Have you ever tried **baked** figs with gorgonzola cheese?
- 2 We make cheese on toast with **sl** _____ bread.
- 3 Put some oil in a **fr** _____ pan and add the potatoes.
- 4 Always wipe the chopping **b** _____ clean when you've finished with it.
- 5 In my opinion, the tastiest **sh** _____ is lobster.
- 6 My favourite meal is pork **r** _____ with barbecue sauce.
- 7 We're having **scr** _____ eggs and bacon for breakfast.
- 8 Some people add **ch** _____ onions to this dish, but I prefer it just with potatoes.
- 9 Teresa ordered grilled turkey **br** _____ with basil and mozzarella sauce.
- 10 Place the fish on a baking **tr** _____ and put it in the oven.

Study Link Student's Book p.167 Vocabulary Bank

3 PRONUNCIATION -ed adjective endings

a Circle the word with a different sound.

		Id	
boiled <u>sliced</u> grilled	poached stirred whipped	grated stuffed toasted	mashed poured scrambled

Id		
heated melted steamed	chopped drained minced	mixed peeled simmered

b Practise saying the words in a.

4 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Cooking disasters

- 1 This sauce is **inedible** – it's much too salty.
- 2 I like steak when it's **ch** _____ on the outside and **r** _____ inside.
- 3 **R** _____ the meat with half a clove of garlic, and then put it in the oven.
- 4 Lily took a **m** _____ of aubergine and then made a face and **s** _____ it out.

5 GRAMMAR nouns: compound and possessive forms

a Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- I opened the front door because I thought I'd heard the bell ring. ✓
- Matt put his sunglasses in the handbag of his girlfriend. his girlfriend's handbag
- We're going to spend a fortnight at my parent's villa on the coast. _____
- Sebastian is the son of the neighbour you met yesterday. _____
- My mother is hopeless at buying mens' clothes, so my father always buys his own. _____
- Please remember to put your bowl of cereal in the dishwasher after breakfast. _____
- She's a language assistant at a private secondary school. _____
- What happened at the story's end? _____
- The supermarket has stopped giving away free bags of plastic. _____
- We went round to Heather's last night. _____

b Complete the sentences with a word from A and a word from B. Add 's or ' where necessary.

A alarm animal bank bottle Fiona and Charles
fish guest women

B cages car clock ~~house~~ knife magazines
manager opener

- They found a cheap guest house where they could spend the night.
- Sarah doesn't know much about current affairs because she only reads _____.
- I can't open the beer until I find the _____.
- _____ was seriously damaged in the crash.
- My brother has recently been promoted and he's now a _____.
- I'd ordered cod, so the waiter gave me a _____.
- In most zoos the _____ aren't as small as they used to be.
- My _____ didn't go off, so I was late for work.

Study Link Student's Book p.154 Grammar Bank 7A

6 LEXIS IN CONTEXT You eat what you are

Try to complete these words without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.102.

- If we order the t_____ m_____, we can try all their best dishes.
- Shish kebab is a Turkish dish consisting of meat and vegetables on a metal sk_____ which are grilled.
- We'd better pick the tomatoes before they get too r_____ and fall off.
- Jane seemed rather nervous. She sat sipping her drink and n_____ a sandwich.
- The President and his wife are to d_____ with invited guests at the royal palace this evening.
- My little boy likes bread but he never eats the cr_____.
- I got such a cr_____ for chocolate this afternoon and in the end I had to go out and buy some.
- Unfortunately, the cook slightly overcooked the meat, but at least it was ed_____ and nobody complained.
- We'll need a medium-sized p_____ to cook the sauce in.

LISTENING

a Listen to a radio interview with a restaurant critic about a meal he has eaten recently. Where did he eat the meal and what did he think of it?

b Listen again and choose a, b, or c.

- Why was James able to get a table?
 - He had made a reservation six months previously.
 - He was in the right place at the right time.
 - He knew the head chef personally.
- In what way do the chefs 'push the boundaries of food and cooking'?
 - They have developed new cooking techniques.
 - They have imported new ingredients.
 - They have experimented with new flavours.
- What did the meal consist of?
 - a small number of substantial dishes
 - a large number of small dishes
 - a large number of substantial dishes
- What didn't James like about two of the dishes?
 - the texture
 - the ingredients
 - the flavour

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Battle of the workouts

Try to complete these words without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.104.

- 1 I've pulled the calf muscle of my left leg.
- 2 You ought to see a ph _____ about that shoulder injury.
- 3 The coach makes the players do ten pr _____ when they miss a goal at football practice.
- 4 She went to see a doctor about the pain in the lumbar area of her sp _____.
- 5 She started doing s _____ to strengthen her stomach muscles.
- 6 Our living room is so small that you can cross it in one str _____.
- 7 Many people who suffer from arthritis have pain in their j _____, for example in their knees or ankles.
- 8 Tight jeans always make my h _____ look very wide.
- 9 You should never try to str _____ your muscles without warming up first.
- 10 Rashes due to food allergies tend to appear on the tr _____ of the body rather than the limbs.
- 11 He's very fit because he does a two-hour w _____ at the gym every day.

2 VOCABULARY word building

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 She added some flour to thicken the sauce. (thick)
- 2 My son is now the same _____ as me. (high)
- 3 The explosion _____ the building and destroyed a number of parked cars. (flat)
- 4 The sleeves of my new jacket are too long. Can you _____ them for me? (short)
- 5 My grandmother can't walk very far – she has no _____ in her legs. (strong)
- 6 He checked the _____ of the water before diving in. (deep)
- 7 Working so hard for so long _____ his health and finally he fell ill. (weak)
- 8 I love these trousers, but can they be _____? (long)
- 9 We measured the _____ of the space before buying a new cupboard. (wide)

3 GRAMMAR *so* and *such*

a Add one word to make each sentence correct.

- 1 The children were ^{so} ~~were~~ excited that they couldn't sleep.
- 2 My aunt has such big house that there's room for all of us to stay.
- 3 They've got so money that they don't know what to do with it.
- 4 We had such good time!
- 5 She has a lot of washing that she doesn't know where to start.
- 6 Carl enjoys team sports, as football, basketball, and volleyball.
- 7 It was such interesting documentary that we were talking about it for days.
- 8 They were engrossed in the match that they didn't hear the doorbell ring.
- 9 They have badly behaved children that their friends refuse to visit.
- 10 There were so cars that the queue stretched back to the motorway.

b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use *so*, *so much* / *many*, *such*, or *such a lot*.

- 1 Our neighbours are so noisy that we're trying to move house.
We've got such noisy neighbours that we're trying to move house.
- 2 The concert was so crowded that we couldn't see the stage.
There were _____ we couldn't see the stage.
- 3 Our teacher has such a soft voice that you can hardly hear her.
Our teacher speaks _____ you can hardly hear her.

- 4 It snowed so much during the night that they can't get their car out.
There was _____ they can't get their car out.
- 5 There was such a lot of jealousy among her siblings!
Her siblings _____ of one another!
- 6 My grandparents' furniture is so old that it collapses if you use it.
My grandparents have _____ it collapses if you use it.
- 7 Your boyfriend's nickname is so awful!
Your boyfriend has _____!
- 8 They had such a lot of rubbish in the house that they couldn't open the back door.
There was _____ they couldn't open the back door.

Study Link Student's Book p.155 Grammar Bank 7B

4 READING

- a Read the article quickly. Choose the sentence which best summarizes the writer's view of the future of sport.
- Cheating in sport is not punished severely enough.
 - Cheating could undermine the attraction of sport.
 - The importance of sport will not be affected by growing public cynicism.
- b Read the article again and choose the correct answer from the cases (A–C). The cases may be chosen more than once.

In which case...

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 were officials rather than competitors involved? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B |
| 2 were suspicions aroused because of an inconsistent performance? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 was a world champion involved? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 was the sportsperson suspended for two years? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 was written evidence given to back up the accusation? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 was the scandal made public by the person involved? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 was a joint title left to one individual? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 was the runner up declared the eventual winner? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 was the accused party allowed to continue competing? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Corruption in the world of sport

Over the last ten years, the **prominence** that sport occupies in global culture has been transformed. It has become one of the key components of the global entertainment industry, commanding millions in both income and sponsorship deals. However, its appeal as a great spectacle depends on its **credibility**, something which certain developments on the sports field have provided growing reasons to doubt.

A Tour de France doping case



The fact that cyclists were busy doping themselves with the **connivance** and encouragement of the teams is hardly new. But in 2006, the 'winner' of the Tour de France, Floyd Landis, tested positive for a banned substance. The positive test came after stage 17 of the tour, which saw Landis record an epic victory after struggling on the final climb the day before. He maintained his innocence, but his backup sample also tested positive. Landis was subsequently **stripped** of his victory and banned from taking part in cycling events for two years. The second place rider, Óscar Pereiro, became the race's official winner.

B Italian football scandal

Just **prior to** the 2006 World Cup, we learned that the top Italian football teams were involved in a conspiracy to ensure that the referees chosen to **officiate** at their matches were biased in their favour. In May of that year, transcripts were published of phone conversations between the Juventus manager, Luciano Moggi, and Italian Football Association officials discussing appointments in the 2004–05 season. The club was found guilty and was relegated to the second division with a nine-point deduction. They were also stripped of their 2005 and 2006 titles and excluded from the 2006–07 UEFA Champions League.

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary, then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 The crime was committed with the connivance of an inside informer.
- 2 The Archbishop is to _____ at the memorial ceremony.
- 3 The singer had a very strong _____ and many people went to her concerts.
- 4 The actress rose to _____ for her role in a recent Hollywood blockbuster.
- 5 Her marriage was _____ because her husband was still married to someone else.
- 6 Proposals must be submitted during the week _____ the meeting.
- 7 The company lost all _____ when it was found to have been employing workers under inhumane working conditions
- 8 The winner was disgraced and _____ of his medal.

C Justin Gaitlin ban



During the cold war, the performance of the East German athletes was routinely put down to drugs; little did we know then that American athletes were heavily engaged in similar activities. In July 2006 the Olympic 100-metre champion Justin Gaitlin announced to the press that he had given a positive doping test after a relay race in Kansas in April of that same year. He did, however, claim his innocence on the matter, but his backup sample also tested positive. Gaitlin was banned from athletics for four years and his 2006 100-metre world record, one he had shared with Jamaica's Asafa Powell, was annulled.

All these growing expressions of corruption are products of the transformed cultural and economic position that sport now occupies. If the Age of Sport has been all champagne and roses hitherto, then expect our love affair with its newly-acquired prominence to become increasingly tainted by scandals about cheating. Sport is losing its shine and allure.

5 PRONUNCIATION homographs

a Circle the sentence containing the word given in phonetics.

1 /'kɒntent/

- a The problem here is not the style but the content.
b The problem with my parents is that they're never content with anything I do.

2 /ju:z/

- a They've prohibited the use of chemical weapons.
b They use uranium to produce nuclear energy.

3 /kləʊs/

- a Can you close the window, please? I'm cold.
b Can you move up? You're sitting too close to me.

4 /teə/

- a I winced in pain and wiped away a tear.
b I would never tear a page out of a library book.

5 /mɪn'nju:t/

- a That restaurant serves minute portions of food.
b Let's wait. The restaurant will be open in a minute.

6 /rəʊ/

- a We're not speaking because we've had a row.
b We sat in the back row so we couldn't be seen.

b Practise saying the sentences in a.

Study Link Student's Book p.168 Sound Bank

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about two aspects of sport. What two questions is he asked?

b Listen again and tick (✓) the best summary of each answer.

Question 1

- a Because doing sport is a natural physical and psychological development.
b Because children are naturally competitive.
c Because we get a physical and mental high from doing sport.

Question 2

- a People's passion for sport often involves them spending very little time at home.
b Sporting passions which become obsessions often have a damaging effect on the family.
c Family members' individual passions for sport can have a positive effect on the family as a whole.

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

The funniest joke in the world

1 READING

- a Read the article quickly and answer the questions.
- 1 Is the mechanism of laughter the same in children and adults?
 - 2 What is this mechanism?



THE SCIENCE OF HUMOUR

What is humour, and why is it so important? By studying more than 10,000 examples, ranging from stock formats such as sarcasm and slapstick, through to individual instances of both popular and **high-brow** comedy, scientists began to notice a pattern. What the research reveals, essentially, is that the brain finds something amusing when it recognizes a pattern.

1

There are many amazing implications of this new understanding of humour, but perhaps the most **engaging** is the light it throws on childhood development. It is now clear that when an infant laughs, he or she is responding to the same stimuli as an adult – recognizing patterns that surprise them.

2

After peek-aboo* children generally progress to clap-hands and face-pulling, each representing a developmental stage. In fact, there is a direct **correlation** between the stages of childhood development and humour, suggesting that humorous games play a crucial role in **honing** an infant's perceptual abilities.

3

This type of humour in the form of wordplay and jokes often causes a child significant difficulties when first attempting to **emulate** it, but by getting to grips with linguistic humour, a child completes the final stage of humorous development.

4

Although we laugh at different things as we get older the mechanism of humour remains the same, but at the same time our changing experiences mean that we will recognize and be surprised by different patterns.

5

- b Read the article again and choose from the paragraphs A–F the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one paragraph you do not need to use.

- A Even the earliest laughter evoked by peek-aboo is stimulated by surprise repetition. If the **build-up** is too obvious, the child may not laugh. But while there is the slightest uncertainty about how, when, or if the next stage will arrive, the potential for humour remains.
- B Such subjectivity reminds us that we cannot dictate what people should or should not find amusing. Although we can explain how and why we find something humorous, the perception of what is funny belongs with the individual, whether adult or child.
- C In relationships, a sense of humour rates consistently highly in surveys of desirable qualities in a partner, often beating physical attraction to the top of the list. So much store do we set by humour, that **incompatibility** of what we find amusing can damage or even break a relationship for good.
- D But patterns alone are not enough. The necessary element of surprise in humour means that our attention is drawn to those patterns that are novel or unexpected.
- E Once these abilities have been acquired, children start to develop a sense of humour. Children laugh long before they start to speak. Interestingly, the same patterns then have to be relearned for linguistic humour somewhere between the ages of six and nine.
- F Apart from initial problems with language, the basis of childhood humour is identical to its adult counterpart, providing unique opportunities to **bridge** emotional and intellectual distances between generations.

- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

* **peek-aboo** a simple game played to amuse young children, in which you keep hiding your face and then showing it again, saying 'Peekaboo!' or 'Peep-bo!'.

2 VOCABULARY humour

a Match the sentence halves.



- 1 Everyone made
 - 2 One of the most popular comedy
 - 3 You can find a lot of political
 - 4 People who know how to laugh at
 - 5 Everyone laughed
 - 6 My father-in-law is very good at
 - 7 When she saw the surprised look on his face she
 - 8 Luckily my colleagues at work have
 - 9 A friend of mine enjoys making
 - 10 I can't stand people who take
- a puns.
b a good sense of humour.
c series in the 1990s was *Friends*.
d themselves tend to be a lot of fun.
e burst out laughing.
f fun of Dave when he had a really bad haircut.
g themselves too seriously.
h cartoons in the magazine *Private Eye*.
i telling jokes.
j out loud when he dropped the microphone.

f

b Complete the words.

- 1 A **comedian** is an entertainer who makes people laugh by telling jokes or funny stories.
- 2 A **w**_____ person is able to say or write clever, amusing things.
- 3 **Bl**_____ humour deals with unpleasant and terrible things in a humorous way.
- 4 An **am**_____ story is funny and enjoyable.
- 5 If someone tells a **hi**_____ joke, it means that it is extremely funny.
- 6 **Ir**_____ is the use of words that say the opposite of what you really mean.
- 7 **Sl**_____ humour is based on simple actions, such as people hitting each other.
- 8 If you don't **g**_____ a joke, it means that you don't understand it.

3 PRONUNCIATION augh and ough

a Write the words.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 /'θʌrə/ <u>thorough</u> | 7 /lɑ:f/ _____ |
| 2 /kɒf/ _____ | 8 /dra:ft/ _____ |
| 3 /tʌf/ _____ | 9 /θru:/ _____ |
| 4 /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ _____ | 10 /rʌf/ _____ |
| 5 /draʊt/ _____ | 11 /'dæʊnʌt/ _____ |
| 6 /t'nʌf/ _____ | 12 /pləʊ/ _____ |

b Practise saying the words in a.

Study Link Student's Book p.168 Sound Bank

4 GRAMMAR comparison

a Circle the correct answer. Tick (✓) if both are correct.

- 1 The sooner we leave, **the better** / **best**.
- 2 She types **twice** / **three times** faster than me.
- 3 Your car's **nearly** / **almost** as fast as mine.
- 4 I've got **much** / **many** more work this week than I had last week.
- 5 When I asked the waiter to speak more slowly, he just repeated all the dishes **slightly** / **a bit** louder.
- 6 The meal was **far** / **very** cheaper than I expected.
- 7 I could see Jamie getting **many more** / **more and more** frustrated.
- 8 There were **a little** / **slightly** more people at the meeting today than there were yesterday.
- 9 The newer **the software** / **the software is**, the faster the application.
- 10 That was **by far** / **much** the best comedy I've ever seen.

b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first using the bold words.

- 1 My suitcase is only a bit heavier than yours. **almost**
Your suitcase is almost as heavy as mine.
- 2 The repairs were four times more expensive than we had planned. **much**
The repairs cost _____ we had planned.
- 3 He's not half as outgoing as his sister. **far**
His sister is _____ he is.
- 4 The most elaborate dishes are the most difficult to cook. **more**
The more elaborate a dish is, _____ to cook.

- 5 The shoes were almost as expensive as the bag. **slightly**
The bag _____ the shoes.
- 6 I'd never eaten such a bad meal before. **by far**
It was _____ I'd ever eaten.
- 7 Figs have double the calories of plums. **half**
Plums have _____ figs.
- 8 This piece lasts 27 minutes and that one is
slightly longer. **minutes**
That piece only lasts _____ than
this one.

Study Link Student's Book p.156 Grammar Bank 7C

5 EXAM PRACTICE

Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Abruzzo is an underrated Italian region squeezed ¹ _____ the Apennines and the Adriatic, just across the mountains from Rome. My guidebook says that bears wander here, and wolves too. But our quarry today isn't quite as dangerous ² _____ that.

'There's one,' yells my guide, Luigi di Lello. 'There, under that bush. See it? See?'

I ³ _____, and with one slash of the knife, it is in my satchel — a slinky green stem of wild asparagus, a treat which is ⁴ _____ prized by the locals that they stage annual asparagus-hunting championships, awarding a cup to the person who finds the most stalks.

Cookery holidays aren't generally as extreme as this. I've come to Abruzzo to sample a new take on the foodie break, where ⁵ _____ don't just prepare your meals, you go out and farm or forage the ingredients. Today we'll ⁶ _____ making *lessame*, the venerable veggie stew eaten ⁷ _____ the Abruzzo peasantry.

The farm Fattoria dell'Uliveto has ⁸ _____ in Luigi's family since 1604, and it ⁹ _____ have changed much in the meantime from what I can see, unless you count the swimming pool installed when the di Lellos branched into agritourism.

It's ¹⁰ _____ to cook lunch — with some help from Luigi's mamma, of course. We find her in the big silver kitchen ¹¹ _____ fresh pasta, pummelling the dough ¹² _____ forearms the size of sucking pigs. She rolls it through a *chitarra*, a weird wooden box strung with wires, pressing out the chunky square spaghetti of the Abruzzese ancients.

Into the *lessame* pan ¹³ _____ our asparagus, some chicory, leftover lentils from the larder, and a fistful of the frothy wild fennel we found in the woods earlier. Then mamma rings the handbell on the porch ¹⁴ _____ call in Severino, Luigi's father, from the fields and we sit down ¹⁵ _____ a long refectory table for the family feast.

LISTENING

a Listen to a joke about a dog applying for a job and answer the questions.

- 1 What were the three requirements for the office assistant?
- 2 How did the dog demonstrate the first two requirements?
- 3 How did he show that he had the third requirement?

b Listen again with the tapescript on p.79 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the missing words.

- 1 A Why did you turn **d** _____ their offer of a job?
B Because the salary wasn't very good and it involved a lot of travelling.
- 2 A Do you think that gang of thieves will ever be caught?
B I don't think so. They always seem to be one **st** _____ ahead of the police.
- 3 A You've ordered far too much food – we'll never finish it all!
B Sorry, I think I got a bit carried **a** _____.
- 4 A Why do you have to work late tonight?
B Because we have an enormous **b** _____ of work after the holidays.
- 5 A Did you think you had a chance of winning the race?
B No, I thought I'd just give it a **g** _____ and see how I got on.
- 6 A Why did your teacher get angry?
B Because all the children were talking at **o** _____ and she couldn't hear what anyone was saying.

2 IN THE STREET

Circle the correct option.

- 1 It must have cost them an **awful** / **incredible** lot of money to do up the building.
- 2 I think **overall** / **above** all the school provides quite good food considering how many children they have to feed.
- 3 My girlfriend is really into waterskiing and kite surfing and that kind of **things** / **stuff**.
- 4 There's a long **road** / **way** to go before scientists find a solution to the energy crisis.

3 READING

a Read the article and match the sentences to the restaurants.

Which restaurant...

- 1 offers a different menu every day? _____
- 2 has recently changed its style? _____
- 3 employs staff who know how to prepare unusual dishes? _____
- 4 uses attractive plates and dishes? _____
- 5 is run by an expert on wild animals? _____
- 6 serves beer not wine with the food? _____
- 7 maintains the high standard of its most characteristic dishes? _____
- 8 is famous for its dishes containing the inside parts of animals? _____

Best of British

Time Out asked its food critics to come up with a list of the best places to sample traditionally British dishes in London.

A Harwood Arms Mike Robinson's pub transcends the claim that it serves 'seasonal, local and natural produce'. A well-known game specialist, Robinson actually hunts for all the deer that will form the base of dishes such as roast venison T-bone with Italian cabbage and mushroom ketchup. Everything we tried was superb, and washed down nicely with the well-kept ales.

WHAT TO HAVE Pigeon, venison, rabbit – all good.

B Hereford Road Chef Tom Pemberton produces honest, bold British cooking at his restaurant in Hereford Road; signature dishes such as devilled kidneys on toast are simple and consistently brilliant. Naturally, Pemberton's team is confident with the offal – trust them with the more challenging dishes such as deep-fried calves' brains with black butter.

WHAT TO HAVE Calf's liver with onion and mash.

C St John Simple is best, and there is no better champion of simplicity than Fergus Henderson's original eatery. Food lovers still wax lyrical about the roast bone marrow with parsley salad and there is much else to be enjoyed from the daily-changing menu of seasonal British dishes. Try ox cheek and bacon pie and the classic Eccles cake with Lancashire cheese as a dessert.

WHAT TO HAVE The reputation rests on offal – you'd do well to order accordingly.

D Launceston Place Head chef Tristan Welch has swapped French-style elegance for Modern British cooking at Launceston Place. The three-course set lunch is tremendous value. Spider crab risotto was served in gorgeous crockery; a venison casserole with creamy pumpkin purée and mushrooms was sublime, earthy.

WHAT TO HAVE The Cornish cream tea pudding has tea ice cream and raspberry foam to accompany the traditional scone and clotted cream.

- b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Listening

1
A

- 1 Well, one job I've always rather fancied is being a travel writer, I mean, basically because I like travelling and I like going around the world and I'd like to have an excuse to do it and someone to pay me to do it if possible, and I think I would be quite good at it because, well, I am quite sociable and I like to think I can write and er, and I'm quite good at living out of a suitcase and living cheap, um and it just seems to be a wonderful way of seeing the world. I mean, I don't actually know anybody who does it but I've always sort of envied people like Michael Palin who do these television series going all round the world and they seem to have such a wonderful time.

But I have occasionally had to read travel books and some of them are brilliant and some you definitely get the impression that they've been sent there by their publisher to do a travel book about Patagonia or whatever it is and nothing much has happened, but they've still got to write the book. So you get rather a boring drudgy book sometimes, and I suppose that might be a drawback that you'd feel you had to write a book even if you'd got nothing to say.

- 2 Well, what I'd really hate to do is any sort of job on a production line, any sort of real drudgery where there's really no, sort of, mental input at all, but you're just repeating the same task again and again and again and I think that would probably drive me insane.

I have done something a bit like it when I was about 18, I worked in a plastics factory to earn some money for a couple of months and I remember I went in, in the dark and I came out in the dark, because it was winter, so I never saw the light of day, it was about a ten-hour day, paid almost nothing, we had half an hour for lunch and the noise of the machines was so loud that you could, you could shout at the top of your voice and the person next to you couldn't hear you, and the smell of plastics filled the air and it was absolutely hideous. The only advantage was that it was so loud that you could actually sing at the top of your voice and nobody could hear, so I spent a lot of my day singing to myself, which I quite enjoyed.

1
B

- 1 Speaking from my own personal situation I love the fact that I have a brother, um, it provided, he provided me with a lot of fun when, when we were growing up and um, and um now having, having two kids myself I am very pleased that they, they've got each other to look after. And er I think as you go through life and your own parents get older, um and you know, you will one day have to look after them, I think doing that with a, with a sibling would be a lot easier.
- 2 I'm an only child, and someone said to me, 'Oh that must be so much better to be an only child because you get all your parents' attention and you don't have to share it with your brothers and sisters,' and to an extent I kind of agree, because it is wonderful to have all that attention from your parents. But, you can end up becoming, sort of spoilt and used to having this attention, so

when you have to go to school or you have to interact with other people, if you don't get the attention that you've been used to, you can react in a really spoilt way without, sort of, meaning to.

- 3 I've got two children and although they fight all the time and they, you know, all this sort of thing, I think, I often when they are fighting try and look at the positives of it and think, well, I suppose it's a good thing that they are sort of, you know, learning to do all those things within a safe family environment, which I suppose if you are I mean an only child perhaps then it has to be at school or, you know, it's like practising.
- 4 I'd hate to have been an only child, I mean I had three brothers and sisters, and I think only, the girl next door was an only child and she was under so much pressure from her parents to succeed and all their hopes were focused on this one girl... I thought, I wouldn't want all that pressure on me.

1
C

- 1 I decided a few years ago that I wanted to take French lessons. I'd studied French at school, but that was years ago and you know what it's like to study something because you *have* to rather than because you *want* to. Anyway, I enrolled on a ten-week evening course – it was on Monday nights for an hour and a half. At the end of the course I realized that I hadn't really learnt much. I was just too tired at the end of the day to sit in a classroom and take in what the teacher was saying. Also once a week isn't really enough in my opinion.

I then got the opportunity with work to go to Paris for six months. As you can imagine I was thrilled. I was totally immersed in the language there – I had to speak French every day, everywhere, to everyone. It was wonderful! Now that I am back in the UK I'm doing another course, an advanced one, but this one is twice a week. I also try to get together with some of my classmates at the weekend and some of us are even going to organize a trip on the Eurostar to Lille for a weekend.

- 2 I love languages. I think it might be because I love travelling and I think that it makes a real difference to your trip if you can speak the language of the place you're visiting. Obviously some languages are more difficult than others and you don't always have time to take lessons before going somewhere. But you can always learn a few words and phrases. It makes a huge difference – people tend to be much more friendly and helpful if they can see you've made a bit of an effort. I think the minimum you need to learn to get around is greetings, numbers, and 'thank you'. It also helps if you know how to say 'I don't understand' and 'I'm from...' wherever you're from. I did this when I went to Korea for the World Cup in 2002. I then realized that I liked the sound of Korean and decided to take lessons when I got back to the UK. It wasn't easy finding a teacher but I did. I've now been back to Korea every year since 2002 to practise what I've learnt. It's a beautiful country and the people are so delighted when they hear me speak. I've been invited to people's houses, taken out for meals, been given discounts in shops... I love it and would recommend it to everyone.

2
A

- 1 I remember having idyllic childhood holidays always in the UK with my family going to places like Cornwall, Weston Super Mare, we had horrible journeys there because I used to get terrible travel sick and er, we had a sick bucket and the very smell of the sick bucket meant it was a very bad start to the holiday, but when we got there it always seemed like the sun was shining and the sand was golden and we can look back on these memories, because my dad had um, a super 8 cine camera which is way before video was invented and he's got these, like, seven-minute films of all of our holidays and it's just like being back there. We used to love setting up the projector and looking at these holidays when we got back.
- 2 When I was a kid we always used to go on holiday down to Cardigan in West Wales where my granny had a farm and it was great because we used to they had 13 cows that all had names and we used to milk them and it was wonderful and um, all my cousins used to descend on the same place so we were like a sort of crew of kids and we used to go to the beach and swim and play in the farm, and it was great. And there was a rookery there, I remember and the sound of the rooks was, was so sort of, of emotive that whenever I heard rooks when I was at school I used to cry, because I was thinking of the holidays, and I still go down there now, which is very nice.

2
B

- 1 **A** How good are you at multitasking?
B I used to be better, I think, before I had children. I just think my brain's not as good as it was. But with minor things, I'm still pretty good. I'm good at judging how long things take, so I can load the washing machine while the computer is warming up. I know that if I have to phone the bank or the insurance company or something, I'll be on hold for ages, so I make sure I've got something to do while I'm waiting. I guess the difficulties arise when there's an emotional need, particularly with children. Like last night, I was making supper and my daughter was in the kitchen and she said, 'Can you play with me?' And as all I had to do was stir the saucepan every couple of minutes, we started having a game of cards. The problem was she got really frustrated that I had to keep interrupting the game to give the pan a quick stir. So I realize now that it was a mistake to try and play a game without 100% of my attention. The computer is happy to wait quietly while you finish loading the washing machine; a six-year-old isn't quite so patient.
- 2 **A** How good are you at multitasking?
C Part of me thinks that I'm really good at it, you know, that I can do quite a number of things at one time. I do believe that part of my brain seems to sort out problems while I'm concentrating on something else. So that when you get back to them, they're much easier than they were before. But if I'm honest, I'm starting to realize that I do take on too much at once. I think I get a lot of things done, but I do leave a lot unfinished. For example, there are DIY jobs around the house that I might have started literally months ago. There's one, I drilled a hole in the wall to hang up a picture, but before I could put the screw in and actually put the picture up something came up, then something else came up. The picture is still on the floor leaning

against the wall, under the hole. And to be honest I could think of similar examples in all aspects of my life really. I definitely spend too much of the day asking myself, 'Now, what was I doing?'

2
C

Todd was my high school boyfriend. It had been love at first sight and we were really close. But then he joined the army in 1986 and he went to serve overseas. We wrote to each other every day at first but somehow a rumour got around that I was dating other people – there was no truth in this at all, by the way – but he got to hear about it and he decided to break it off. I was devastated, but eventually I realized I had to move on. I got engaged to someone else even though deep down I was still pining for Todd.

Well, ten years later my marriage was in a mess so I decided to go home and stay with my parents to try and get away from it all. I kept thinking about Todd and I had this feeling that something bad had happened to him. So I googled him and found his phone number, and I phoned and left him a message. Two days later he called back. It turned out he'd been looking for me too on the Internet, but he hadn't managed to find anything so he'd given up. Anyway we talked on the phone for hours and to cut a long story short the next morning he got on a plane and I picked him up at the airport, the same one I'd taken him to when he went away with the army eleven years before. We've been together ever since, and we live in Seattle, and we've got two great kids. I love telling this story you know, every time I tell it I cry.

3
A

Our composer of the week this week is Aberdeen-born percussionist Dame Evelyn Glennie. She studied at the Royal Academy of Music. In a career spanning more than twenty years, she has performed with almost all of the world's leading orchestras, playing up to 60 different percussion instruments, from the xylophone to the timpani. In that time she has won over 80 international music awards, including two Grammys. Outside classical music, she has achieved crossover success in the worlds of pop and rock, having recorded with artists such as Sting and Bjork as well as composing and performing a number of soundtracks for film and television.

Glennie began studying music at the age of 12, by which time she was profoundly deaf. However, she has never been deterred by her loss of hearing and does not see it as an obstacle to composing and performing music. In fact she is frustrated by the fact that despite all her achievements as a musician, it is her deafness that always makes the headlines. As she writes on her website in her essay about hearing, 'If you are standing by the road and a large truck goes by, do you hear or feel the vibration? The answer is both. For some reason we tend to make a distinction between hearing a sound and feeling a vibration, in reality they are the same thing.' She goes on to point out that this distinction doesn't exist in all languages. For example in Italian the verb 'sentire' means 'to hear' while the same verb in the reflexive form means 'to feel'.

In concert and in the studio, Glennie performs barefoot in order to feel the sounds of her instruments vibrating through the floor and the title of her best-selling autobiography is *Good Vibrations*. But let's get on to the music. Glennie released her first album in...

- A** I remember a book that I was made to read at school and I really hated was *The Hobbit*, JRR Tolkien. I could not get into it at all. I mean, I have seen the films, the later films of *Lord of the Rings* and I think they are brilliantly made and as a kid I would probably have got into those, but reading *The Hobbit* in class at 12 years old, it just left me completely cold. Was there one that had that effect on you?
- B** Yes, for me it was *Northanger Abbey*, so boring I can't even remember what it was about, I don't really like Jane Austen at the best of times, but it was just the most boring thing and taught in such a boring way. And we all, we had to read it round the class.
- A** Yes.
- B** So there was always sort of varying standards of, you know, reading...
- A** I can imagine...
- B** Just really dull, just irrelevant really.
- A** It's the kind of thing that works very well as a film but reading it as a kid, just doesn't, does it?
- B** No, absolutely not.

Presenter This evening, someone, somewhere could discover that they have won a £15 million lottery prize. At some point they will need professional help in dealing with all this money. Tina Williams is a wealth counsellor who specializes in giving advice to lottery winners. Tina, how do people usually react when they find out they have won so much money?

Tina People react in very different ways. Sometimes they dance. Often there are tears. I usually join in, because you tend to get on their wavelength of emotions.

Presenter What sort of decisions do the winners have to make?

Tina Well, the first thing they have to decide is whether to go public. Then come a host of other questions: whether to stop work, buy a mansion in the country, give the money away, build a swimming pool, or look for a new partner. The first piece of advice we give is not to rush into anything they may regret later.

Presenter Roughly how many people keep their jobs after winning?

Tina Fewer than a third of all jackpot millionaires still work, but some who down tools can end up feeling rootless and guilty.

Presenter Does winning the lottery tend to have a positive or negative effect on a couple's relationship?

Tina Well, according to statistics from the main lottery company, Camelot, 95% of lottery winners are still married to the same person.

Presenter So what sort of help do you offer winners?

Tina Well, we send in a financial expert, a lawyer, and a member of our team. These people provide help with banking, investment, inheritance tax, and estate planning.

Presenter Do you ever feel envious of the winners?

Tina Not really. Many of them really do deserve it. I remember one man who won just as his house was about to be repossessed by the bank because he had fallen behind with his mortgage payments. Then there's the couple who won about ten years ago and since then have given away about two thirds of their money to charity.

Presenter Tina, do you ever play the lottery yourself?

Tina Actually I'm banned from playing in this country because of my job, but I sometimes buy a ticket when I'm on holiday abroad.

Presenter Tina Williams, thanks for talking to us.

Tina My pleasure.

- 1 A film, a historical film I've seen fairly recently, um is *Gandhi*, it's set in India, um, its starts in about 1840s and moves into sort of 1915 and onwards, it's a true story of um one man's life and his principles and his ultimate power, to lead a country to freedom, um in doing so overcoming and facing prejudice and hatred towards himself and um his fellow Indians. Um, my best sort of scenes are, there's one early on in the film, um when he addresses his fellow Indians in South Africa, um and he gives a really powerful speech and his message is so, is about them standing up and facing the prejudice head on but with, but always entirely peacefully, never using any fighting and um, never striking anyone, and its just a really powerful scene.
- 2 I really loved the film *Elizabeth*. It stars Cate Blanchett as Queen Elizabeth I. It's all about her reign and the trials and tribulations of her love life which were pretty complex. I think my favourite scenes would be all the ones in which she stars with Joseph Fiennes. They play lovers in the film, er, but it is an illicit relationship and I just think their chemistry on screen is quite magnificent.

- 1 **A** Who's that one, Gina Ford?
C Ah, she's very strict.
B Very strict, very strict, everything scheduled, wake the baby at this time...
C Potty train your child in a week.
A Yeah, on the potty every ten minutes, off again, on it, it's all very sort of... then there is another, what's that one, um It's *Three in a Bed* or something, which is the absolute opposite, it's like a more hippie sort of approach, of you know. 'Keep all the, the kids in bed with you, just feed as and when.' I mean the trouble with these things, is they all say different things, don't they?
- 2 **A** I did, yeah, well I read, I read half of it, um, and I stuck to the diet for four days and was suffering such severe headaches I just couldn't do it any more and my wife and I we, we did it together and we, we walked past a pub and we thought, 'Oh, let's go and have a pint, and then on the way home...'
B Which is carbohydrates which is the last thing you are supposed to have...?
A ... and then we walked past a curry house on the way home and we had a curry and that was that.
- 3 **A** My shower broke and I found a website and it showed me how to fix it, it was pretty good.
B Actually saved calling out a plumber and everything like that?
A Absolutely, I did have to ring a help line because there was a bit I didn't understand, um, and they, you know, they told me what parts to get...

B Wow.

A ... yeah, did it myself.

C How much did it cost you to do your shower?

A Fifty quid as opposed, you know, to hiring, paying...

C ... calling someone out.

A ... yeah, yeah and charging three times that, so yeah...

B That was really good, yeah.

4
C

1 My wife is pretty obsessed with tidying and cleaning particularly if anybody is, um, is coming to stay, she has to clean, well, or not only to stay to tea or, or, or or, or someone is coming to, a carpenter's coming to fix some shelves, she has to clean the house from top to bottom in case he goes into that loo or in case he sees that, you know, and it gets to the stage where, you know, you can't invite anybody round because you know it's such a big deal because the whole house has got to be cleaned from top to bottom.

2 In the last couple of years my brother has become a, a real sort of fitness freak, um, when we were kids he was a little bit overweight, he used to sort of think he was quite square because he had, because he used to wear glasses and you know, from a very young age and I think he's always had a bit of a complex about the way he looks, but as he's, sort of, got into his sort of late 20s, he's sort of grown into himself a little bit more and um, he's really trying to keep on top of it, he's in the gym pretty much every day, he cycles everywhere, he goes on cycling holidays unlike ten years ago he would be a couch potato, eating crisps, he's transformed himself...

5
A

Man Oh, look at this article in the paper! That's ridiculous!

Woman What is?

Man They're trying to ban scouts from carrying penknives.

Woman What's wrong with that?

Man Well, scouts have always carried penknives, haven't they?

They're an essential part of their kit. How are they going to chop firewood, prepare food, or carve tools without them?

Woman Well, I think too many young people carry knives these days. I read the other day that knife crime has risen by over fifty per cent in the last year, and it's time something was done about it.

Man I agree that something should be done about knife crime, but scouts aren't really into that, are they?

Woman How do you know? If there's bullying and intimidation among kids at school, it might happen at scout meetings too?

Man I'm sure the leaders know the boys in their troop, and they'd be keeping an eye on any troublemakers. Anyway, banning knives completely undermines one of the main aims of the Scouts.

Woman What do you mean?

Man Well, the first Scout Law says that a scout should be trusted, so surely they can be trusted enough to carry and use a penknife safely?

Woman How about if the leaders keep the knives and hand them out when they're needed by the scouts?

Man That's just complicating the matter. Scouts have always carried a knife on their belt. Anyway, in my opinion, if you teach

young people to respect knives, they will value them as a tool. If you treat knives as dangerous implements, they may never feel comfortable with them at all.

Woman Is it actually legal to carry any kind of knife these days?

Man I'm not sure. No, wait a minute. It says here that it's 'legal for anyone to carry a foldable, non-locking knife as long as it's shorter than seven and a half centimetres'.

Woman Right. In which case, I don't see the problem. If it's not against the law to carry a penknife, then I really don't think the Scouts Association should be banning them.

5
B

For some it is simply an eyesore, but for others graffiti has as much worth as an old master. In Bristol, reputed home of Banksy, the street artist who has done more than any other to elevate graffiti off concrete walls and into galleries, the question is to be settled by the public. Bristol city council is planning to let the public vote before murals on buildings, walls, and fences are scrubbed clean or painted over. If citizens decide they like it, the work will remain. Photographs will be posted on the council's website and the public asked to voice their opinions. The policy was created after a Banksy work, showing a naked man hanging out of a window while his lover's partner looks for him, appeared on a council-owned building in 2005, sparking debate over whether it should be removed. The council set up an online poll, with 93% of those voting saying they wanted to keep it. Bristol city council faced embarrassment in 2007 when its workers painted over a Banksy mural estimated to be worth £100,000, causing public outrage. Since then it has ordered all Banksy work to be preserved. A recent exhibition of works by Banksy in Bristol Museum attracted more than 300,000 visitors during the 16 weeks it was open. Queues for admission were up to six hours long at peak periods. The exhibition, for which the museum paid just £1 and which was free to the public, was kept secret until the day before it opened. Featuring 100 works including his trademark stencil paintings, animatronics and installations, organizers were forced to introduce late-night openings to keep up with visitor numbers.

5
C

Interviewer Is it true that eating chocolate can give you spots?

Doctor Doctors believed that chocolate could give you acne right up until a few years ago, but more recent research has shown that this is in fact not the case. The only foods which seem to have a bad effect on the skin are some dairy products, for example skimmed milk, and also shellfish and soy sauce.

Interviewer Generations of parents have told their children to sit up straight – and to be honest it drives me mad to see children slouching in their chairs. But does it really do any damage?

Doctor Well, the thing to realize is that sitting with your shoulders back and your back straight isn't actually a natural sitting position. That's why it's so hard to maintain and why children are so reluctant to do it. The latest research shows that sitting with a straight back can in fact cause lower-back pain. The best position for your back is one where you're reclining at an angle of 135 degrees, or to put it another way, more or less as if you were sitting in a sun lounger by the swimming pool. OK, you can't sit in a sun lounger all day, or at least most of us can't.

but the important thing when you're working is to try to lean back slightly rather than sitting up straight.

Interviewer OK, last one. Are carrots good for eyesight? After all, you never see a rabbit wearing glasses!

Doctor Very true! Well, this belief seems to have originated during World War II. British intelligence didn't want the enemy to know that they were using radar to detect enemy bombers so they spread the rumour that they were feeding their pilots carrots in order to improve their eyesight. The trouble is the campaign was so successful people still believe it even today! But in fact there is some truth in this because carrots do contain a high concentration of vitamin A, which is important for healthy eyesight, but an extra helping on your plate won't actually improve your vision.

6 A

Speaker 1 I'd been longing to visit such a mystical site, you know, the huge stones, the dramatic setting. But I was really disappointed when I got there: you can't get that near, there is a fence all around them, they're not nearly as big as you think they are from the photos and on top of all that you have to pay an entrance fee when there isn't even a museum or anything like that.

Speaker 2 I thought we'd go as a treat for my son for his fifth birthday. We were expecting to see a wide range of animals living in a natural habitat, with plenty of interesting information about them. Instead what we found was a shabby mishmash of rundown and sometimes abandoned cages crammed into a tiny corner of Regent's Park. We couldn't get out fast enough.

Speaker 3 We'd planned a family day out without realizing that it was going to cost us an absolute fortune if we paid on the door. It would have been much cheaper to book online, but we didn't know that was an option. Apart from that, when we got there the staff were rude, the queues were a nightmare, and the rides were pretty mediocre if you ask me.

Speaker 4 I'd seen the towers and battlements from the train, so as I like historic buildings I decided to visit it. It's supposed to be Britain's Greatest Mediaeval Experience, but I have to say that for me it seemed like a Hollywood film set and it was all a bit, er, surreal – there was even this really strange waxwork figure of the young Winston Churchill who apparently 'might have visited' at some time.

Speaker 5 Nobody tells you that you can't get anywhere near this, the 'premier visitor attraction' on the island. After parking your car, you go on a mile-long walk along a road, followed by a crumbling path over the cliffs, that takes you to a fence where not more than four people at a time can get a glimpse. It's a disaster area.

6 B

Every year there are reports of dog bites and attacks by aggressive dogs in the newspaper, which often result in the tragic deaths of children. So what can parents do to avoid this danger?

One of the best ways of keeping children safe is to teach them how to deal with an aggressive dog. There are several important things they need to know. Firstly a child should never ever approach a strange dog without adult supervision, especially when

that dog is eating or sleeping. Secondly, they should not run away from an aggressive dog, as this often provokes an attack, as does screaming, so children should try to stay calm and to tell the dog to sit, stay, or go home. If they can manage to use a commanding voice, this can often snap a dog out of its aggressive mode. Thirdly, a child should never stare at the dog as making eye contact can be interpreted as a challenge. Another thing a child should never do is to try and break up a dog fight. In fact, parents need to tell their children not to try to defend their pet if another dog attacks it. Many children have been savagely mauled and bitten because they picked up their own dog when a strange dog had become aggressive.

Lastly, if a dog does begin to attack, children should curl up into a ball, and protect their neck and face with their arms, with their fingers curled up into fists.

Staying calm in the face of a dangerous dog situation and knowing how to deal with strange dogs might end up saving your child's life one day, so make sure you give them this information as soon as you think they are old enough to understand it.

6 C

A Do you know anyone who's gone to live abroad?

B Yes, I've got these friends who moved to a little village in France, down in the south-west, about ten or twelve years ago now – yeah, they've been there a pretty long time!

A It sounds as if they must be well settled in. What do they do?

B Well, they bought quite a big house in the village and set up a kind of walking holiday business. You know, people come in small groups and stay with them for a day or two, and then walk from village to village, staying in small hotels and guesthouses, and getting all their luggage transported for them.

A And how have they found it?

B They seem to be doing very well. It took a while to get the business going – the first two or three years were a bit of a struggle, I think – but now they're established, and they've got good relationships with the walking holiday companies. I mean they don't make a fortune, and they make most of their money in the spring and the summer, and winter can be quiet, but then they do get to live in a beautiful French village!

A And have they fitted in well? I mean, do they feel they belong now?

B Yes, they've really had no problems. They both spoke French already, which was obviously a huge help, and they tried right from the start to be part of the village, you know, getting to know people and going to festivals and events and stuff like that. But the real difference was when they had a baby – I think that's when they were really accepted, and people realized that they were there to stay, and the baby was a real star in the village!

A So they're planning to stay?

B Well I think so, yes. I mean they've actually bought a couple more houses and they're renovating them, and last year they opened a restaurant which was the first one in the village, and the first night it opened they gave everyone a free four-course dinner, which went down very well! I think they're going to stay. And it's been good for the village too, I mean it was really a tiny village, but now they get visitors and a little bar has opened up in summer, and even a little shop, and it seems to have come back to life a bit, which has to be a good thing.

7 A

Presenter Hello and welcome to today's programme. My guest today is the journalist James Langden who's here to make our mouths water! James recently had lunch in one of the most famous restaurants in the world, El Bulli. As I am sure many of you already know, El Bulli is a small restaurant on the east coast of Spain, in Catalonia. It has been voted the best restaurant in the world five times in the last ten years and has been described as serving 'the most imaginative food on the planet'. James, you're a very lucky man – how on earth did you manage to get a table?

James That's a good question. El Bulli is only open for six months of the year, which means there are only 8,000 seats available per year, and there are two million contenders for those seats. As a restaurant critic, I was lucky enough to be around when the chef and co-owner Ferrán Adrià was about to publish a book and he was keen to talk to a newspaper about it.

Presenter Why has the restaurant become so famous?

James Well, Ferrán Adrià and his team were the first to start pushing the boundaries of food and cooking, and bringing science into the kitchen. First of all, they became famous for replacing sauces with foams and for presenting flavours through the medium of warm jellies. When these ideas spread around the world and became clichés, they moved on, for example to 'cooking' ingredients in liquid nitrogen.

Presenter So, what was your verdict on the meal?

James Well, I have to say that it was the very best dinner I've ever eaten.

Presenter That's generous praise coming from a professional. What exactly did you have to eat?

James We'd be here all night if I described all the dishes to you. There were 42 of them. They were tiny, but still, there were 42 of them.

Presenter 42 different dishes? That's extraordinary! Were they all good?

James All but two of them were perfect.

Presenter What were the two 'less than perfect' ones?

James One was a plate of very sour fruit, a bit like a mango, with a pile of something which looked like tagliatelle but was actually made from frozen foie gras. It tasted of cheese, for some reason, and had a curious, and slightly unpleasant aftertaste. The other was a dish of a coconut cream and jelly which tasted of not very much at all. But those were the only two. The other forty were magnificent.

Presenter And what was your favourite dish?

James It's hard to say, there were so many to choose from. I think the best was a crisp wafer of bitter chocolate with game mousse – unbelievably good.

Presenter It sounds delicious. Thank you, James, for coming to talk to us.

James You're welcome.

7 B

Interviewer Why do you think we're attracted to sport?

Mike Brearley One of the things that sport does is, it's an extension of what small children all have to do and want to do, they, they, they want to, when they can only crawl they want to walk, when they can't crawl they want to crawl, I mean shortly

before they can crawl, they want to walk, they want to run, they want to climb, they want to do things that grown ups can do and they want to catch, they want to throw, they want to fight, they want to have force and strength, bodily strength, they want to run fast and these are all things that sport is an extension of. So it seems to me that it's absolutely basic to human beings the things that lead up to sport, the psychological, fundamental things, psychological and physiological things, coordination, dancing, movement, you know people like these things and, and little children if given any sort of encouragement, I don't mean for sport in particular, would do these kinds of things.

Interviewer Does sport damage family life?

Mike Brearley The second thing I would want to say about it, is sport is a passion, I think it has come through in some of the other things that I've been saying and passion could also lead people away from the family, but in a good family people's different passions can be accommodated and you come back into the family and you bring something from the passion you had and that enhances the life of the family, that's an ideal situation but it's also an ordinary situation. So I, I, I again see no reason why it should be the case, there are tendencies for it to be the case, but there is no reason why it has to be the case and very often it isn't the case.

7 C

A local business was looking for an office assistant. They put a sign in the window saying 'ASSISTANT WANTED. Must be able to type, must be good with a computer and must be bilingual. We are an Equal Opportunity employer.'

A short time afterwards, a dog trotted up to the window, saw the sign and went inside. He looked at the receptionist and wagged his tail, then walked over to the sign, looked at it and barked.

Getting the idea, the receptionist got the office manager. The office manager looked at the dog and was surprised, to say the least. But the dog looked determined, so he led him into the office. Inside, the dog jumped up on the chair and stared at the manager. The manager said, 'I can't take you on. The sign says you have to be able to type.'

The dog jumped down, went to the typewriter, and proceeded to type out a perfect letter. He took out the page and trotted over to the manager and gave it to him, then jumped back on the chair. The manager was stunned, but then told the dog, 'The sign says you have to be good with computers.'

The dog jumped down again and went to the computer. The dog proceeded to demonstrate his expertise with various programs and produced a sample spreadsheet and database and presented them to the manager. By this time the manager was totally dumbfounded! He looked at the dog and said, 'I realize that you are a very intelligent dog and have some interesting abilities. However, I still can't give you the job.'

The dog jumped down and went outside and pointed with his paw to the part about being an Equal Opportunity employer. The manager said, 'Yes, but the sign also says that you have to be bilingual.' The dog looked at him straight in the eyes and said, 'Miaow.'

Key

1 A

1 READING

- a sentence 2
b 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d 5 c 6 b
c 2 stake 3 insight 4 scheme 5 launch
6 solvent 7 reputation 8 venture
9 turnover

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 filled 3 crossed 4 catch 5 guns
6 business 7 teeth 8 mind

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 Consequently 3 owing to 4 because
5 not to 6 because of 7 nevertheless
8 in case
b 2 owing to bad weather
3 As a result, it will be closed until
further notice.
4 has been temporarily suspended
because of leaves on the track
5 despite not meeting all the
requirements
6 so that they would be ready for the race
the next day
7 for your last bill. Consequently we are
sending you a reminder. / Consequently
you are being sent a reminder.
8 due to the waiter being rude / due to
the rudeness of the waiter

4 VOCABULARY

- a 2 career 3 wages 4 bonus
5 employer 6 training 7 hours
8 perks 9 demanding 10 monotonous
b 2 i 3 f 4 g 5 e 6 h 7 b 8 c 9 a

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 training 3 promote 4 profession
5 turnover 6 motivating

LISTENING

- a Would love to be: a travel writer
Would hate to be: a worker on a
production line
b 1 He's sociable, he can write, he is good at
living out of a suitcase.
2 If you are sent somewhere where
nothing much has happened and you
have nothing to say, but you have to
write a book about it.

- 3 Because you don't have to use your
mind (no mental input) and it's very
repetitive.
4 Yes, he once worked in a plastics
factory. He didn't like not seeing
daylight, the low pay, the noise, and
the smell of plastic.
5 He could sing at the top of his voice
and nobody could hear him.

1 B

1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 sure 3 head 4 feelings 5 advance
6 gut 7 stuck 8 short

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 doesn't have / hasn't got 3 Did you
have 4 Do you have / Have you got
5 had 6 we have / we've got
7 didn't have to 8 won't have
b 2 doesn't have to 3 have you had
4 haven't got / don't have 5 'm having
6 hasn't been 7 Did you have
8 have you got / do you have

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 only child 3 great-grandparents
4 single parent 5 nuclear family
6 half-sister 7 father figure
8 stepbrother
b 2 takes after 3 distant relation
4 close family 5 relationship 6 alike
7 grew up 8 spread out
c 2 didn't see eye to eye
3 a skeleton in the cupboard
4 a family get-together
5 black sheep of our family
6 twins run in her family
7 on speaking terms

4 READING

- a 1 Character 2 Intelligence
3 Brotherly love 4 Illness 5 Appearance
b 1 C 2 E 3 A 4 F 5 B
c 2 traits 3 face-to-face 4 fundamental
5 afflictions 6 prone to 7 maintain

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a /ɜ:/ employer /əʊ/ comfort
/aʊ/ tedious /ʊə/ hurt /ɑ:/ rewarding
/ɒ/ promoted /ɪə/ anywhere

LISTENING

- a They mention more advantages than
disadvantages.
b A 3 B 2 C 4 D 1

1 C

1 READING

- a Asia, Africa, North America
b 2 D 3 C 4 B 5 E 6 D 7 E 8 B
9 C 10 A

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 require 3 conducted 4 adhered to
5 view 6 transcribed 7 notion
8 remain 9 omit

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 talking to each other
3 Brad washed and dressed
4 we should behave ourselves
5 Anyone who leaves their mobile on
6 travelling by myself / on my own
7 so far away below her
8 Did you paint it yourself?
b 2 their 3 myself 4 each other 5 One
6 yourself 7 They 8 herself
c 2 it 3 There 4 it 5 There 6 there
7 It 8 it

4 VOCABULARY

- 2 collocation 3 phrasal verb 4 idiom
5 colloquial 6 metaphor 7 formal

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a /i:/ sheep, team
/ɑ:/ half, charge
/ɔ:/ rewarding, formal
/e/ spread, profession
/eɪ/ great, training
/aɪ/ eye, timetable
/ɪ/ distant, business
/ʌ/ couple, redundant

6 EXAM PRACTICE

- 1 advance 2 charge 3 they 4 deal
5 Therefore / So 6 have / get
7 Although 8 hurt 9 themselves
10 close

LISTENING

- a 1 B 2 M 4 W 6 M 7 B 8 W

1 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 a shame 2 far 3 late 4 away
5 time-consuming 6 brains

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 a great deal 2 pretty young
3 a while back 4 a bit of

3 READING

- a 1 F (He has always felt most at home
in South West Ireland.)
2 T
3 T
4 F (Donkeys used to be the most
common form of transport.)
5 T

2
A

1 READING

- a Number 2 is correct.
b 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 b 5 c
c 2 idyllic 3 unwittingly 4 vividly
5 amicably 6 turn back the clock
7 entice

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 misery 3 scolded 4 germs
5 splendid 6 spectre 7 rite
8 no wonder 9 liable

3 GRAMMAR

- a 3 used to look 4 caught / would catch /
used to catch 5 broke down 6 ✓
7 lived / used to live 8 I had been hiding
9 were still working 10 ✓
b 2 used to share / shared
3 used to go / went 4 had cleaned
5 would lie / used to lie 6 fell
7 had been singing 8 stopped 9 looked
10 was staring 11 told 12 was watching
13 had seen 14 didn't sleep

4 VOCABULARY

- a 2 fear 3 poverty 4 hatred 5 death
6 belief 7 shame
b 2 wisdom 3 childhood 4 sadness
5 celebration 6 membership 7 illness
8 boredom

5 PRONUNCIATION

- 3 ✓ 4 happiness 5 celebration 6 ✓
7 imagination 8 belief 9 ✓

LISTENING

- a 1 journey 2 sick 3 filmed 4 a farm
5 milk 6 cousins 7 cry

2
B

1 READING

- a C finds the wait most stressful.
b 2 E 3 C 4 A 5 C 6 B 7 D 8 A
9 B 10 E
c 2 limping 3 paw 4 disgruntled
5 excruciating 6 flicking through
7 fracture 8 indifferent

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 blizzard 3 peak 4 engrossed
5 clogged 6 frenzy 7 catch 8 juggling
9 gadget 10 overcome

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 appears 3 expected 4 According to
5 may 6 seem 7 agreed 8 Apparently
b 2 appear to have been 3 It has been
announced that 4 is thought to have had
5 may have been 6 It seems that
7 might have entered 8 It is hoped that

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 My cousin Nick is never on time.
3 I find doing housework takes up a
lot of time.
4 We walked to town as we had
plenty of time.
5 We seem to have run out of time.
6 It's a question of time before the
sports centre opens.

5 VOCABULARY

- a 2 saved a lot of time 3 wasted my time
4 spare the time 5 making up for lost time
6 gave me a really hard time 7 having
the time of her life 8 ran out of time.

- b 2 off 3 from...to 4 at 5 on 6 In
7 By 8 before
c 2 short 3 spare 4 hands 5 being
6 question 7 up 8 whole

LISTENING

- a Probably the woman
b 1 Because her brain isn't as good since
she had children.
2 She's good at judging how long different
activities take (so she can combine them).
3 When there's an emotional need from
one of her children – for instance, they
want to play with her while she's doing
something else.
4 She once tried to play cards with her
daughter while she was cooking so
she couldn't give 100% to the game
and the child became frustrated by the
interruptions to stir the pan.
5 While he is concentrating on one thing,
another part of his brain solves other
problems.
6 He starts too many jobs and leaves a lot
of them unfinished.
7 He drilled a hole in the wall to hang up
a picture but then did another job and
never did hang up the picture.

2
C

1 READING

- a Number 5 caused the most destruction.
b A 6 B 2 C 4 D 3 E 5

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 created 3 set about 4 dumped
5 stamped on 6 ridiculed 7 get over
8 crowning moment

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 rendezvous 3 faux pas 4 déjà vu
5 entrepreneur 6 cliché

4 VOCABULARY

- a 2 e 3 h 4 d 5 g 6 b 7 a 8 c
b 2 message 3 way 4 anywhere 5 life
6 stick 7 house 8 act
c 2 around 3 away 4 behind 5 out
6 down

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 turn-off 3 confined spaces 4 goes for
5 getting involved 6 fall for 7 got over
8 long-term

6 GRAMMAR

- 2 get Paul to look at
- 3 get used to
- 4 got made redundant
- 5 getting our roof repaired
- 6 get the kids to eat
- 7 I don't get sent to Manchester
- 8 getting better

7 EXAM PRACTICE

- 1 seem / appear 2 up 3 used 4 time
- 5 got 6 would 7 At 8 However
- 9 According 10 get

LISTENING

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

2 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 bothered 2 lifetime 3 sake
- 4 backlash 5 gone 6 had

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 tricky 2 turns up 3 shut off
- 4 is a lot more lax than 5 all over the place

3 READING

- a 1 People prefer sending emails to having a personal conversation.
- 2 Sending emails reduces our attention span.
- b 1 C 2 B 3 D 4 A 5 E



1 READING

- a Animals that use sound to communicate are the most affected, i.e. birds, frogs, and insects.
- b 1 c 2 b 3 d 4 a 5 c 6 b
- c 2 masked 3 breeding 4 alert
- 5 nourish 6 kin 7 offspring
- 8 belt out

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 tapped 3 buzzing 4 slurp 5 rattling
- 6 hissed 7 roared 8 sniffing
- 9 crunching 10 bang 11 screeching
- 12 slammed
- b 2 sighed 3 sobbed 4 groaned
- 5 mumbled 6 yelled 7 stammered
- 8 whispered 9 giggled

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 prospect 3 kindness 4 employee
- 5 challenging 6 splash 7 stepsister
- 8 spread 9 grandparent 10 impression

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 may / might / could be waiting
- 3 should be
- 4 may / might not like
- 5 can't be studying
- 6 may / might have left
- 7 can't have
- 8 may / might / could have forgotten
- b 2 We're bound to win the match.
- 3 You'll definitely enjoy the film.
- 4 It isn't likely to rain tonight.
- 5 They are unlikely to agree to our proposal.
- 6 My father will probably take early retirement.
- 7 Your parents are sure to complain about it.
- 8 The manager definitely won't give us a pay rise.

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 small talk 3 came round 4 apply
- 5 childcare 6 acknowledge

LISTENING

- a She is deaf.
- b 1 twenty 2 sixty 3 soundtracks
- 4 deafness 5 feeling 6 shoes



1 VOCABULARY

- 2 thought-provoking 3 entertaining
- 4 implausible 5 intriguing 6 depressing
- 7 gripping 8 heavy going 9 haunting
- 10 fast-moving

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 Not until 3 Rarely 4 No sooner / Hardly 5 Only 6 Not only 7 Never
- b 2 Not only did he betray my trust, (but) he also wrecked my car.
- 3 Scarcely had the sun gone down when the temperature fell dramatically.
- 4 Never will the fire fighter's bravery be forgotten.
- 5 No sooner had the teacher turned her back than the children started whispering.
- 6 Only when all the papers had been given out did the exam begin.

- 7 Rarely do you find two people so alike.
- 8 Not until a replacement teacher has been found will classes recommence.

3 READING

- a There are three incidents of mistranslation:
 - 1 An automated email response was printed on a road sign for heavy goods vehicles.
 - 2 An instruction for cyclists to dismount was mistranslated.
 - 3 Pedestrians were instructed on a sign to look left instead of right.
- b 1 B 2 F 3 H 4 D 5 A 6 E
- c 2 spotted 3 heavy goods vehicles
- 4 baffled 5 absent 6 dismount
- 7 barring 8 blunder

4 PRONUNCIATION

- 2 voluntary 3 several 4 generally
- 5 temporary 6 preference
- 7 international 8 territory

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 neatly 3 arguably 4 barely 5 lowly
- 6 quirky 7 faithful 8 profoundly
- 9 bland 10 awkward 11 smooth
- 12 staccato

LISTENING

- a Tolkien and Jane Austen. No they didn't.
- b 1 M 2 W 3 N 4 M 5 W 6 N



1 READING

- a 1 Because she wanted to buy a decent wedding present for her brother and his fiancée.
- 2 Yes, she did.
- b 1 D 2 A 3 F 4 B 5 C

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 cost of living 3 exchange rate
- 4 in debt 5 standard of living
- 6 Inflation 7 consumer society
- 8 Interest rates 9 grant 10 donation
- b 2 penniless P 3 loaded R 4 hard up P
- 5 wealthy R 6 well-off R 7 broke P
- c 2 in the red 3 spending money like water
- 4 cost a fortune 5 (very) good value for money 6 more money than sense
- 7 tight-fisted 8 make ends meet

4 A

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 sweat 3 leave 4 swear 5 hear
6 dear

4 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 envy 3 makes up 4 breadwinner
5 back 6 close 7 strain 8 go for

5 GRAMMAR

- a 2 I'd rather you came round
3 I wish we hadn't bought
4 If only we lived
5 I'd rather she didn't know.
6 If only I'd worked
7 It's time you had
8 I wish we weren't
- b 2 If only we didn't owe
3 It's time Sally made
4 Would you rather we took
5 If only we hadn't spent
6 We'd rather you didn't
7 it time you apologized

6 EXAM PRACTICE

- 1 on 2 time 3 hold 4 loan 5 close
6 terms 7 only 8 hard 9 unlikely
10 deposit 11 rate 12 back

LISTENING

- a She's a wealth counsellor. She works for a lottery company.
- b 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 T

3 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 massive 2 dropped 3 roof 4 along
5 hindsight 6 focus

2 THE STREET

- 1 money-wise 2 I think it's pretty
good going 3 stick to it 4 bargains
5 freak me out

3 READING

- a 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F

4 B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 b 3 c 4 c 5 b 6 a 7 a 8 b
- b 2 taught her not to tell
3 advise administering
4 planned for them to arrive
5 recommended us not to eat /
recommended that we didn't eat
6 helped him overcome /
helped him to overcome
7 didn't mind me not paying /
didn't mind my not paying
8 would hate them to arrive

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a /d/ encouraged, imagined, involved,
ordered, enabled,
/t/ forced, helped, risked, stopped
/ɪd/ reminded, expected, persuaded,
prevented, recommended

3 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 entirely 3 just 4 all 5 bit 6 quite

4 READING

- a Number 2 is the best summary.
- b 1 D 2 F 3 E 4 A 5 C
- c 2 bright and breezy 3 perpetuates
4 correlated 5 tackle 6 hefty 7 vent
8 prise

5 VOCABULARY

- a 2 short-sighted 3 high-heeled
4 kind-hearted 5 hand made
6 first-class 7 blue-eyed
8 absent-minded 9 left-handed
10 mass-produced
- b 2 air-conditioned 3 worn out
4 part-time 5 home-made 6 long-term
7 duty free 8 second-hand 9 last-minute
10 narrow-minded

LISTENING

- a 1 E 2 C 3 F
b a 3 b 1 c 2

1 VOCABULARY

- a Across 2 spear 4 cannon 5 bow
7 shield 8 bullet
Down 1 machine gun 2 sword
3 arrow 6 missile
- b 2 casualties 3 declared 4 shelled
5 ceasefire 6 surrender 7 defeated
8 refugees 9 looted 10 broke out

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 3 history historical X
4 withdraw withdrawal ✓
5 rebel (n) rebel (v) X
6 captive capture ✓
7 execute execution X
8 victory victorious X
9 looting looter ✓
10 rebel (v) rebellion ✓

3 READING

- a 1 e 2 d 3 a 4 b 5 c
- b 2 D 3 A 4 E 5 C 6 A 7 D 8 C
9 B 10 E
- c 2 charged 3 moulding 4 slaughtered
5 mercilessly 6 morale 7 advance
8 pivotal

4 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 premiere 3 screen 4 Period films
5 review 6 released 7 big screen
8 final credits

5 GRAMMAR

- a 2 words 3 concerned 4 matter
5 whole 6 way 7 say 8 case
9 hand 10 least
- b 2 Obviously 3 After all 4 Besides
5 Basically 6 all in all 7 I mean
8 As I was saying

LISTENING

- a 1 set 2 life 3 freedom 4 prejudice
5 speech 6 love life 7 lover
8 chemistry

4 C

1 READING

- a Number 3 is the best alternative heading.
b 1 c 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 turn, battery 3 give, landline
4 ran, pay phone 5 put, voicemail
6 top, missed calls 7 get, directory
enquiries 8 speak, line

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a /tʃ/ message /ʃ/ conclusion
/ʒ/ condition /dʒ/ gambling

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 won't be able 3 hadn't been snoring
4 didn't come 5 Would you change
6 hadn't eaten 7 would have called
8 wouldn't owe
b 2 we known you were at home
3 you missed your flight
4 they like it or not
5 you look after my bike
6 if we can't afford it
7 she finishes the report by the weekend
8 as the children didn't make too much
noise / as the children don't make too
much noise

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 overcome, treatment 3 substance
4 overwhelmingly 5 Behavioural,
attachments 6 edgy, tense 7 high
8 harmless

6 VOCABULARY

- 2 g with 3 d to 4 f on 5 b with
6 a for 7 c on

7 EXAM PRACTICE

- 1 nerves 2 myself 3 fact 4 However
5 from 6 of 7 whole 8 wonder
9 Had 10 sooner 11 like 12 only

LISTENING

- a 1 Speaker 1: his wife
Speaker 2: his brother
2 Speaker 1: She's obsessed with cleaning
– if she knows someone is going to
visit, she insists on cleaning the house
from top to bottom.
Speaker 2: He's obsessed with fitness
– he goes to the gym every day, cycles
everywhere, etc.

- 3 Speaker 1: He thinks twice before
inviting anyone.
Speaker 2: His brother has transformed
himself.

4 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 comes 2 well 3 point 4 up
5 matter 6 least 7 so on

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 around 2 idea 3 came 4 over
5 phenomenal

3 READING

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

5 A

1 READING

- a 1 The row is about oysters.
2 It is between the Food Standards
Agency (FSA) and British chefs.
3 The FSA is encouraging consumers not
to eat oysters in order to avoid food
poisoning. The chefs say that very few
people are affected by food poisoning
and the warnings may destroy the
oyster industry.
b 1 F 2 E 3 B 4 A 5 D
c 2 delicacy 3 reputable 4 heavy-handed
5 spat 6 steer clear 7 draw the line
8 outcry

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 pulled up 3 handed out
4 stubbed out 5 wound down
6 brought in 7 leant out

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 shouldn't 3 must have 4 don't have to
5 needn't 6 mustn't 7 We should have
8 needn't 9 are supposed to
b 2 shouldn't have bought
3 wasn't allowed to wear
4 aren't allowed to walk
5 'd better turn off
6 aren't allowed to camp
7 ought to apply
8 needn't have taken
9 is not permitted / is not allowed

4 VOCABULARY

- 2 misjudged 3 prematurely
4 anti-smoking 5 outnumber
6 reawakened 7 overrated
8 pro-government 9 devalued
10 rescheduled 11 demotivating
12 outplayed 13 misunderstood
14 anti-virus 15 overcharge

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 outlawed 3 overcharged
4 prosocially 5 prearranged
6 demotivated 7 rewritten
8 misrepresented 9 underestimated

LISTENING

- a The article is about banning scouts from
carrying knives. The man disagrees most
strongly.
b 1 M 2 W 3 W 4 N 5 M 6 W
7 M 8 N 9 M

5 B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 are / 're seeing 3 have / 've heard
4 smells 5 doesn't feel 6 looked
7 don't sound 8 seems
b 2 see the waiter drop
3 seems to have lost
4 doesn't sound like a
5 looks exactly like
6 heard the baby crying
7 looks as if we're
8 sounds like
9 can smell cauliflower

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 I didn't choose the hotel, my girlfriend
did.
3 I ordered beef, not pork.
4 My husband can drive, but he won't
drive.
5 I'll wash your shirt, but I'm not ironing it.
6 They don't live inland, they live on the
coast.
7 Helen can't speak French, but she can
write it.
8 I'm not doing the washing up, you are.

3 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 winced 3 glanced 4 sketched
5 was trembling 6 flicked 7 shrugged
8 was staring 9 grabbed 10 blinked

4 READING

- a Number 3 is the best title.
b 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d 5 b 6 d
c 2 coveted 3 smirked 4 unfounded
5 flocked 6 hauled 7 sparked
8 deranged

5 VOCABULARY

- a 2 At 3 outside 4 off 5 At 6 inside
7 above 8 past 9 through 10 on
b 2 towards 3 into 4 ✓ 5 out of
6 below 7 ✓ 8 on top of 9 ✓ 10 at

LISTENING

- a To allow the public to vote to decide
whether graffiti should stay or be painted
over
b 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 T 7 F 8 T



1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- a 1 bruise 2 x-ray 3 scan 4 bandage
5 strain 6 cold 7 asthma 8 surgeon
The hidden word is *syndrome*.
b 2 defences 3 sweat 4 blister 5 rash
6 antibiotics 7 stitches 8 specialist
9 flu 10 food poisoning

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 as stubborn as a mule
3 as white as a sheet
4 as light as a feather
5 drinks like a fish
6 as quick as a flash
7 as blind as a bat
8 eats like a horse
9 as deaf as a post
10 slept like a log

3 READING

- a 1 E 2 B 3 F 4 D 5 A 6 C
b The advantages are:
1 the obvious convenience of getting a
diagnosis from the comfort of your
own home
2 the Internet provides a vast array of
specialized expertise
3 diagnosing minor medical problems
from information on the Internet
can also have an impact on society's
medical costs
The disadvantages are:
1 comparing your rash with an online
photograph may lead you up the wrong
track

- 2 no computerized symptom checker
can equal a complete professional
assessment
3 some (websites) masquerade as patient
information or self-diagnosis sites,
when, in fact, they are marketing drugs,
supplements, or treatments

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 to programme 3 to be sniffing
4 being ridiculed 5 complaining
6 to become 7 to wear 8 taking
9 to set up
b 2 to have paid 3 to have met 4 to swim /
to go swimming 5 to have lost / to lose
6 to get made / to be made 7 to be cut
8 being taken to 9 Having read

5 PRONUNCIATION

- a 3 chiropractor chiropractic X
4 acupuncturist acupuncture X
5 hypnotherapist hypnotherapy ✓
6 homeopath homeopathy X

6 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 useless 3 mild 4 rip-off
5 unproven 6 mainstream 7 ineffective

7 EXAM PRACTICE

- 1 have 2 to 3 was 4 had 5 attacks
6 being 7 because 8 to 9 However
10 looking 11 in 12 It 13 be 14 as
15 would

LISTENING

- a Number 3 is partly true.
b 1 until a few years ago
2 skimmed milk, shellfish, and soy sauce
3 because it's not a natural sitting position
4 reclining at an angle of 135 degrees
5 during World War II, British
Intelligence.
6 vitamin A

5 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 in 2 out 3 up 4 to 5 much

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 bit 2 say 3 sort 4 fond

3 READING

- a 1 T 2 T 3 T 4 F (It's an abstract
work, with no representation.) 5 T
6 F (He walked around it.) 7 T 8 T
9 F (The canvas is visible around the
edges and corners.) 10 T



1 READING

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

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 low-cost airline 3 guided tour
4 city break 5 one-night stopover
6 long-haul flights 7 package holiday
8 round trip
b 2 out 3 short 4 on 5 off 6 out / off
7 cancelled
c 2 lively 3 overrated 4 picturesque
5 overcrowded 6 breathtaking
7 track 8 touristy 9 spoil

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 court, caught 3 fair, fare 4 key, quay
5 wait, weight 6 wood, would 7 brake,
break 8 waste, waist 9 source, sauce
10 peace, piece 11 sweet, suite
12 cereal, serial

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 is due to land
3 will be picking me up
4 is on the point of retiring.
5 leaves at / is at / departs at
6 is about to start.
7 'm / am taking part
8 is to be held
b 2 ✓ 3 on the point of leaving
4 Will you be eating 5 ✓ 6 I won't be
driving 7 ✓ 8 ✓ 9 I'm about to go

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 sank 3 make it 4 horror
5 presumably 6 relief 7 way back
8 wrong

LISTENING

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



1 READING

- a Numbers 2 and 4 are not mentioned.
b 1 E 2 C 3 D 4 A 5 F

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 serene 3 grumpy 4 tolerant
5 show-off 6 traits 7 eccentric
8 alike 9 smart 10 fussy

3 GRAMMAR

- a / b
2 d
3 e
4 a
5 h They can have lunch at home or eat out.
6 g They hurried to the gate and boarded the plane.
7 i
8 c They chatted for a while and then turned off the light and went to sleep.
9 b
c 2 might 3 do 4 should 5 wouldn't
6 can't 7 isn't 8 was 9 won't
d 2 to 3 so 4 not 5 so 6 to 7 not
8 to

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 calf 3 fur 4 pet 5 whale 6 foal

5 VOCABULARY

- a 1 beak 2 calf 3 stable 4 kitten
5 kennel 6 roar 7 puppy 8 shell
9 neigh 10 tank 11 paws
The hidden word is *battery hens*.
b 2 bred, captivity 3 animal activists
4 endangered species 5 charity, protect, environment 6 live, wild
c 2 pig 3 birds 4 donkey 5 rat 6 fish
7 duck 8 dogs 9 chickens 10 horse

LISTENING

- a sentences 4 and 7



1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 d 3 g 4 f 5 a 6 b 7 c 8 e
b 2 The person I spoke to was the assistant manager not the manager.
3 All we're doing is trying to give you some useful advice. / All we're trying to do is give you some useful advice.
4 It was her grandmother who taught her how to bake bread.
5 What happened was that Jane shut the door with her keys still inside.
6 What I need is a good long rest.
7 It was last month when / that my uncle was made redundant.
8 The village where my parents live is very picturesque. / The place where my parents live is a very picturesque village. / The village my parents live in is very picturesque.

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 calf 3 whispering 4 psychiatrist
5 wrist 6 aisle 7 debt 8 mortgage
9 sword 10 knowledge 11 heir
12 postpone

3 READING

- a Great expectations
b 2 B 3 C 4 B 5 A 6 A 7 C 8 B
9 A 10 C

4 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 sue 3 obey 4 blend in 5 polish
6 flashing 7 stick to

5 VOCABULARY

- a 2 refuse 3 lie 4 commitment
5 economical 6 suite 7 besides
8 currently 9 embarrassed 10 affects
b 2 beside 3 economic 4 lay
5 ashamed 6 effects 7 actually
8 suit 9 compromise 10 deny

6 EXAM PRACTICE

- 1 through 2 bark 3 miaow 4 cages
5 According 6 haven't 7 because
8 would 9 can't 10 likely / liable
11 used 12 of 13 kennels 14 their
15 them

LISTENING

- a Yes, it has.
b 1 10–12 years
2 A walking holiday business.
3 They don't make a lot of money.
4 They spoke French, tried to be part of the village, and had a baby (which showed they planned to stay).
5 When they opened a restaurant they gave everyone a free four-course dinner.
6 More visitors come and a little bar and shop have opened. The village has come back to life.

6 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 so and so 2 no matter 3 up to date
4 turn up 5 assure 6 down

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 came across an old painting
2 guy on the door of the club
3 no damage done
4 packed her suitcase and off she went
5 popping up to the shops

3 READING

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



1 READING

- a Number 4 went wrong.
b 1 c 2 b 3 d 4 c 5 a 6 b
c 2 pastry 3 passed judgment on
4 breadcrumbs 5 flesh 6 intoxicating
7 wheeze 8 raging 9 letting myself in for

2 VOCABULARY

- a Across 1 pour 4 saucepan 5 heat
6 spices 7 drain 8 simmer
Down 2 oven 3 beat 5 herbs 6 stir
9 mix
b 2 sliced 3 frying 4 board 5 shellfish
6 ribs 7 scrambled 8 chopped
9 breast 10 tray

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a /t/ stirred /ɪd/ stuffed /d/ mashed
/ɪd/ steamed /t/ drained /d/ mixed

4 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 charred, raw 3 Rub 4 mouthful, spat

5 GRAMMAR

- a 3 my parents' villa 4 ✓ 5 men's clothes
6 cereal bowl 7 ✓ 8 the end of the story
9 plastic bags 10 ✓
b 2 women's magazines 3 bottle opener
4 Fiona and Charles' / Charles's car
5 bank manager 6 fish knife
7 animals' cages 8 alarm clock

6 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 1 tasting menu 2 skewer 3 ripe
4 nibbling 5 dine 6 crusts 7 craving
8 edible 9 pot

LISTENING

- a El Bulli in Spain – he thought it was the best meal he's ever eaten
b 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 c

1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

- 2 physiotherapist 3 press-ups 4 spine
5 sit-ups 6 stride 7 joints 8 hips
9 stretch 10 trunk 11 workout

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 height 3 flattened 4 shorten
5 strength 6 depth 7 weakened
8 lengthened 9 width

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 My aunt has such **a** big house that there's room for all of us to stay.
3 They've got so **much** money that they don't know what to do with it.
4 We had such **a** good time!
5 She has **such** a lot of washing that she doesn't know where to start.
6 Carl enjoys team sports, **such** as football, basketball, and volleyball.
7 It was such **an** interesting documentary that we were talking about it for days.
8 They were **so** engrossed in the match that they didn't hear the doorbell ring.
9 They have **such** badly behaved children that their friends refuse to visit.
10 There were so **many** cars that the queue stretched back to the motorway.
- b 2 so many people (at the concert) that
3 so softly that
4 such a lot of snow (during the night) that
5 were so jealous
6 such old furniture that
7 such an awful nickname!
8 so much rubbish in the house that

4 READING

- a sentence 2
b 2 A 3 C 4 A 5 B 6 C 7 C 8 A 9 B
c 2 officiate 3 allure 4 prominence
5 annulled 6 prior to 7 credibility
8 stripped

5 PRONUNCIATION

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

LISTENING

- a Why do you think we are attracted to sport?
Does sport damage family life?
- b Question 1 – a
Question 2 – c

1 READING

- a 1 Yes, the mechanism is the same.
2 Both children and adults laugh because the brain has recognized a pattern that surprises it. However, they laugh at different patterns.
- b 1 D 2 A 3 E 4 F 5 B

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 c 3 h 4 d 5 j 6 i 7 e 8 b 9 a 10 g
b 2 witty 3 Black 4 amusing
5 hilarious 6 Irony 7 Slapstick 8 get

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 cough 3 tough 4 although
5 drought 6 enough 7 laugh
8 draught 9 through 10 rough
11 doughnut 12 plough

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 three times 3 ✓ 4 much 5 ✓
6 far 7 more and more 8 slightly
9 ✓ 10 ✓
- b 2 four times as much as
3 far more outgoing than
4 the more difficult it is
5 was slightly more expensive than
6 by far the worst meal
7 half as many calories as / half the calories of
8 a few more minutes / a few minutes longer / a few minutes more

5 EXAM PRACTICE

- 1 between 2 as 3 do 4 so 5 you
6 be 7 by 8 been 9 can't 10 time
11 making / cooking / preparing
12 with 13 goes 14 to 15 at

LISTENING

- a 1 to be able to type, be good with a computer, and be bilingual
2 He typed a letter and produced a spreadsheet and database.
3 He miaowed like a cat.

7 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH

1 THE INTERVIEW

- 1 down 2 step 3 away 4 backlog
5 go 6 once

2 IN THE STREET

- 1 awful 2 above 3 stuff 4 way

3 READING

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

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