

GRAMMAR

Choose a, b or c.

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

VOCABULARY

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

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

b Complete the phrases.

- Please turn the TV down. I need some peace and **q**_____.
- He arrived back from his adventure safe and **s**_____.
- The dancers moved backwards and **f**_____ across the floor.
- I don't know him very well. I've only met him once or **t**_____.
- We've moved almost everything to the new office. There are just a few bits and **p**_____ left.

c Circle the right verb.






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

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

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

PRONUNCIATION

a Underline the word with a different sound.

1	 neither	vibrant	science	neighbourhood
2	 government	prove	slums	discovery
3	 volunteer	theory	research	idea
4	 clothes	both	neither	the
5	 geologist	synagogue	genes	biology

b Underline the stressed syllable.

biological physicist cosmopolitan outskirts industrial

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a Complete the article with a sentence A–F.
- A For most of us the idea of having the weaknesses of our speech exposed is scary.
- B I talk for two minutes on four topics: a happy memory, a sad memory, something that makes me angry, and a neutral work-related topic.
- C The idea is that when you are tempted to say ‘um’ you simply remain quiet.
- D Mr Grant receives a report on the results and, armed with that information, he and his colleagues coach me to use my voice more effectively.
- E On the other hand I do not vary my pitch much, which means I have a monotonous voice.
- F Voice coaching, once only for actors, is now commonly used by politicians and business people.
- b Look at the highlighted words and phrases. Can you guess what they mean?

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

- a **6.21** Listen and circle the correct answer, a, b, or c.
- What does the woman offer to do?
 - Get a technician.
 - Fix the projector.
 - Make the room darker.
 - Which of these problems *doesn't* the man mention?
 - Too many people.
 - A lot of crime.
 - Too much traffic.
 - What does the tour guide recommend the tourists do?
 - Visit the Roman room.
 - Plan their own tour of the museum.
 - Buy postcards in the shop.
 - What is the teacher going to show the children?
 - How to use a microscope.
 - How to look at something closely without a microscope.
 - How to know which tree a leaf comes from.
 - Which of the following is true about Newton?
 - He was not a very healthy baby.
 - He was brought up by his father's mother.
 - His father was a poor farmer.
- b **6.22** You will hear an interview with a woman who moved from the city to the country. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- Her friends thought she would miss her job.
 - She sees friends more often than before.
 - She gets on well with the people in the village.
 - She often gets a takeaway for dinner.
 - There's a good bus service.

Loud and clear: the message sent by your voice

I am sitting in an office in Covent Garden having my voice recorded.

¹ The reason? I am about to have my voice analysed, and expressing these feelings provides a balanced view of the voice's emotional content.

² A badly delivered speech can have a devastating impact on the public image of a politician, and for chief executives too an unconvincing speech can damage the company's standing with employees, customers, or investors.

When I have finished, the man who has been listening to me, Alastair Grant of presentation analysts Grant Pearson Brown, sends the recording to Branka Zei, a Swiss psychologist who specializes in linguistics. Using software, Ms Zei measures the recording against an 'ideal' voice, whose pitch, articulation, and fluency, among other things, are derived by analysing the voices of hundreds of good speakers. ³

So, what does my analysis show? The good news is that my median pitch is 158.25Hz compared with the standard reference for a woman of 200Hz – another way of saying that my voice is quite deep. 'Deeper voices carry more authority than high-pitched voices,' says Mr Grant. My loudness level and range are perfect. ⁴ Also my articulation is not clear enough, because I sometimes have difficulty pronouncing the letter 'r'. Lastly, I use 'disfluencies', which means that I overuse terms such as 'um' and 'er'. The best news, however, is that my 'vocal indicators' point to a balanced personality, with no clear tendency towards introversion or extroversion.

If Mr Grant were to work with me further, he would get me to read from a script and pause after each phrase. ⁵ 'If people are comfortable with silence, then they don't have to put in those filler words.' To counteract my problem of sounding monotonous he would ask me to imagine myself telling a story to a child, as this very naturally makes people vary their pitch.

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

From The Financial Times

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Can you...?

- give a short presentation on a subject you know about
- give advice about how to speak in public successfully
- describe a big city you know well and its attractions or problems
- talk about famous scientists and their discoveries