PRE-INTERMEDIATE

Language LEADER WORKBOOK
with Key and Audio CD

Ian Lebeau  Gareth Rees
*Language Leader* is a general adult course that provides a thought-provoking and purposeful approach to learning English. With its engaging content and systematic skills work, it is the ideal course for students who want to express their ideas and develop their communicative abilities. It includes:

- Motivating and informative texts which improve reading and listening skills
- Scenario lessons that focus on key language and work towards a final communicative task
- Systematic grammar and vocabulary practice with extensive recycling and frequent review units
- A strong focus on study skills encouraging independent learning
- A stimulating and comprehensive writing syllabus

Other components:

- Coursebook with CD-ROM
- ClassAudio CD
- Teacher’s book with Test Master CD-ROM
- Companion Website: www.pearsonlongman.com/languageleader

We recommend the *Longman Wordwise Dictionary* for use with this course.
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<td>Spelling: Nouns Pronunciation: Intonation in lists</td>
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<td>Doing exams A formal email TRANSLATION</td>
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Weather

1.1 EXTREMES

VOCABULARY: the weather

1. Are these words nouns (n) or adjectives (adj)?

1. dry adj
2. snow
3. windy
4. humid
5. fog
6. ice
7. warm
8. rainy
9. hot
10. rain
11. wet
12. cloudy
13. sun
14. wind

2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. I always take my umbrella on dry/rainy days.
2. The airport is closed because of the fog/humid.
3. I love watching the snow/ice fall from the sky.
4. Look! The wind/windy is blowing the leaves from the trees.
5. Put the air-conditioning on. It's very sun/hot here.
6. It's a lovely warm/cloudy day. Let's go to the beach.
7. Listen to the sound of the wet/rain on the window. It's very loud.

GRAMMAR: present simple and present continuous

3. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

1. He always go/goes to Jamaica in the winter for the sun.
2. Today I am/is working from home because of the heavy snow.
3. I don't/doesn't like humid days. They're so uncomfortable.
4. The snow aren't/isn't falling now. Let's go outside for a walk.
5. She don't/doesn't usually drive in the fog because it's dangerous.
6. We are/is still waiting for the rain to stop.

4. Complete this Internet blog about a hurricane with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Monday 10 a.m.
Hi, everyone.
Today, I am writing (write) from a city under attack from a hurricane! As you know, I live (live) in the city centre. The streets are usually busy at this time of day, but today they are empty.

Monday 11 a.m.
I am still waiting (wait) for the hurricane to hit, but right now the winds are getting stronger and the rain is hitting the windows. It's so noisy!

Monday 11.30 a.m.
It's here! Trees are flying (fly) down the street. The noise is incredible. I am sitting (sit) on the floor behind my table in case the windows break.

Monday 2.30 p.m.
Incredible! Right now, the street is turning (turn) into a river. This usually doesn't happen (not happen). The water is carrying (carry) cars down the street!

Monday 3.30 p.m.
The water level is still rising (rise). I don't know (not know) what to do. At the moment, the police are not answering (not answer) the phone.

Monday 4.30 p.m.
The water is very near to my second floor flat. This is my last message today - I am going (go) to the roof now! Wish me luck!
TRANSLATION

5 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.
1 I travel to work by train every day.
2 He’s reading an English book.
3 It isn’t raining now.
4 She usually gives us homework on Fridays.
5 They’re waiting for the bus.

I TRANSLATION I
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1 I travel to work by train every day.
2 He’s reading an English book.
3 It isn’t raining now.
4 She usually gives us homework on Fridays.
5 They’re waiting for the bus.

1 Weather forecasting – why we do it
Weather forecasts help ordinary people plan their daily life, but accurate forecasts are more important for farmers and sailors. Farmers can decide when to collect their crops and sailors can plan for storms.

2 The natural world can help us forecast the weather. For example, this is a popular saying: ‘Red sky at night, sailor’s delight. Red sky in the morning, sailor’s warning.’ The red night sky means good weather the next day. The red morning sky means bad weather later that day.

3 Most weather data comes from small weather stations on land which measure wind speed, air pressure, temperature and rainfall. Scientists also use weather balloons to collect the same information from high in the atmosphere.

4 Nowadays, satellites provide useful measurements and images. This information helps us understand how weather works and this means we can make better forecasts with fewer mistakes.

5 Scientists use the data from weather stations and satellites to make forecasts. They also use it to create different models of the atmosphere. However, they still can’t predict the weather more than five days in advance.

8 Are these sentences about the text in Exercise 7 true or false?
1 Farmers don’t need weather forecasts. false
2 Sailors prefer a red sky in the evening. ________
3 Weather balloons don’t measure wind speed. ________
4 Satellite pictures are useful for weather forecasters. ________
5 Scientists make good forecasts for two-week periods. ________
WINTER

VOCABULARY:
words from the lesson

1. Tick the words and phrases that are about winter.
   1. a documentary
   2. minus 10 degrees Celsius
   3. freezing winds
   4. health benefits
   5. heavy snow
   6. a luxury
   7. a community event
   8. fur coats
   9. sub-zero temperatures
   10. icy water

VOCABULARY:
modifiers

2. Look at the chart. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>°C</th>
<th>°F</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>°C</th>
<th>°F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algiers</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beirut</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Rio de Jan</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Riyadh</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>San Fran</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Sao Paulo</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeddah</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joburg</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Taipi</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.A.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Tenerife</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombasa</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Orleans</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: c=cloud, dr=drizzle, ds=dust storm, f=fair, fg=fog, g=gales, h=hail, m=mist, r=rain, sh=showers, sl=sleet, sn=snow, s=sun, th=thunder, w=windy. Forecast/readings for noon.

3. Choose the correct spelling.
   1. affect / effect
   2. different / different
   3. familiar / familiar
   4. gases / gasses
   5. millions / millions
   6. Russia / Russia

LISTENING

1. Listen to the conversation about winter in Australia and answer the questions.
   1. What are the winter months in Australia?
      From May or June to August.
   2. Where are winters chilly, with short days?
   3. Does it snow a lot in the cities?
   4. Where are the mountains with a lot of snow?
   5. When is a very popular time for skiing in these mountains?
   6. Why do some people go to New Zealand?
   7. What percentage of Australia is tropical?
   8. What can you do in the north of Australia in winter?

SPELLING:
double letters

3. Choose the correct spelling.
   1. affect / effect
   2. different / different
   3. familiar / familiar
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   5. millions / millions
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4. Listen to the conversation about winter in Australia and answer the questions.
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very / really extremely quite

1. It's very / really cold in Beijing.
2. It's ________ cold in Istanbul.
3. It's ________ cold in Vancouver.
5.3 Listen and complete the text.
A university lecturer in Wales believes that 24 January is a very bad day for a lot of people.

since Christmas and the fun of Christmas and New Year is just a distant memory. People are not keeping their New Year resolutions and

and have a sense of failure. The lecturer, Cliff Arnalls of Cardiff University, even has a formula for it.

1. When / Shilpa / holiday?
   When does Shilpa (usually) go on holiday?

2. Why / Julie / love?

3. Why / Stella / 24 January?

4. Which month / Chris / hate?

5. Where / summer / January?

6. What kind / films / Alex / weather / bad?

Answer these questions about winter in your country. Use short answers, Yes, / No, etc.

1. Does winter start in November?
   Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.

2. Does it often snow?

3. Are winters getting warmer?

4. Do you wear fur coats or hats?

5. Does the temperature ever drop to minus 60 degrees Celsius?

6. Do children sometimes have lessons on TV because they can't go to school?

Correct the punctuation using capital letters, commas, apostrophes and full stops. There are three sentences.

a lot of people don't like winter but I don't mind the freezing winds snow and ice im a big winter sports fan and I usually go skiing in france austria or switzerland with my friends sam and jo february is my favourite winter month
**SCENARIO: Latin American adventure**

**VOCABULARY:** adventure holiday activities

1. Make compound nouns with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cruise</th>
<th>Diving</th>
<th>Horse</th>
<th>Kayaking</th>
<th>Mountain riding</th>
<th>Snow</th>
<th>Trekking</th>
<th>White-water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. wildlife cruise</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>2. sea _______</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3. _______ rafting</strong></td>
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<td><strong>4. jungle _______</strong></td>
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<td><strong>5. _______ biking</strong></td>
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<td><strong>6. _______ boarding</strong></td>
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<td><strong>7. _______ riding</strong></td>
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<td><strong>8. scuba _______</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2. Answer these questions about the vocabulary in Exercise 1.

1. Which activity needs very cold weather?
   - **snowboarding**

2. Which activity do you do underwater?

3. Which activities do you do in the sea or on a river?
   - _______;
   - _______

4. Which activity needs a bicycle?

5. Which activity needs an animal?

6. Which activity needs a pair of walking boots?

**KEY LANGUAGE:** agreeing/disagreeing

3a. Complete the conversation about adventure holidays with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>do</th>
<th>don't</th>
<th>neither</th>
<th>so</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

CARLA: I think the trip to Southern Argentina sounds interesting.

ROSA: **1. So do I.** I'd really like to go there. But I'm not sure about the weather. I hate cold, windy weather.

CARLA: **2. _______ you?** I don't. I mean, it's okay if you have the right clothes. I don't want to go somewhere hot.

ROSA: **3. _______ you?** I do. I'm interested in the trip to Belize.

CARLA: Well, I think the jungle is too hot for me. What about Chile?

ROSA: I don't like the activities on that holiday.

CARLA: **4. _______ do I.** I hate mountain biking. I always fall off!

ROSA: **5. _______ do I!** Perhaps Peru is the best choice. We can go white-water rafting. I really want to do that.

CARLA: **6. Do you?** I **6. _______!** I think it's very dangerous. But I like horse riding. I can do that while you go rafting.

ROSA: Okay, so let's go to Peru. I really need a holiday.

CARLA: **7. _______!**

3b. Listen and check your answers.

**PRONUNCIATION:** intonation

4. **Listen and repeat the phrases in Exercise 3.** Match them to the intonation patterns in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High start, fall</th>
<th>High start, fall, rise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. _______
b) Some of the questions in the exam weren't clear.

WRITING SKILLS: a guidebook entry

2 Complete the guidebook entry about Norway with the words in the box.

also and but when

3a Read the text again. Find 18 adjectives and write them in your notebook.
3b Write sentences in your notebook to describe some places you know.
**2.1 INSPIRATION**

**VOCABULARY:**
personality adjectives

1. Complete the adjectives in each sentence.
   1. Picasso was a very **talented** artist.
   2. My manager is **a demanding** manager. He often works late.
   3. I don't like her. She's not very **friendly**.
   4. He's **honest**. Ask him for advice.
   5. She never stops trying. She is very **determined**.
   6. You are very **kind**. Thank you for your help.
   7. Teachers need to be very **patient**.
   8. My boss is a good leader. He's **inspirational**.
   9. She's very **vivacious**. I'd like to see her again.
   10. She is a **dedicated** nurse.

**GRAMMAR:** past simple

2. Complete the stories about famous inspirational people. Use the verbs in the boxes.

- arrest
- change
- get
- not get
- tell

**Rosa Parks**
On 1 December 1955, in Alabama USA, Rosa Parks, a young African American woman, got on a bus and made history. The bus driver told her to get out of her seat because a white man needed it. She got out of her seat and the police arrested her. This started a massive protest and, after one year, the local government changed the law. Finally, black and white people were able to travel together.

**Michael Perham**
In January 2007, Michael Perham, a young British boy aged 14, sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and into the history books. He became the youngest person to sail across this ocean on his own. There were no other people with him on the boat and he didn't make any stops during the journey. This incredible journey across the Atlantic Ocean took seven weeks.

**Mahatma Ghandi**
In the early 1900s, Mahatma Ghandi was an Indian lawyer who led peaceful protests against the British rulers. In 1930, he became thousands of people on a 400km march to protest against heavy taxes. During his life he spent seven years in prison, but finally in 1947, India became independent. He was the president of India, but he was called the Father of the Nation.

3. Complete the questions with the verbs in box A. You may need to add a question word from box B.

**A** be go sell spend travel

**B** how when where why

1. *How did you travel* to college yesterday?
   By bus.

2. *When did you last travel* on holiday?
   In June. I went to Florida in the USA.

3. *Did Sarah spend* much money yesterday?
   Yes, she did. She bought lots of clothes.
4 you last night?
I was at my friend's house. She cooked dinner for me.
5 he his car last week?
Because he needed some money!

**READING**

4 Read the article from *Management Monthly*. How many key characteristics of modern managers are there? What are they?

---

**What makes a modern manager?**

The modern manager works in a very different way compared to the manager of the past. Are you a modern manager or are you stuck in the past?

5 First of all, a modern manager should be inspirational. In the past, managers gave out tasks and expected people to do them, without asking questions. Nowadays, you need to encourage your staff members. Tell them why their tasks are important for the company and thank them for good work.

Secondly, you should be well-organised. Previously, the secretary managed the daily schedules and weekly plans. The secretary wrote the letters and posted them. Now, we have email, so you can't give all this work to your secretary. At the end of every day, check the plan for the next day. Make sure you know it well. You should also be hard-working. Perhaps, in the past, senior managers had extra-long lunch breaks, or they finished early on Fridays. Modern managers set good examples for their staff and concentrate on their work. Make sure you don't leave the office first.

Finally, you should be friendly. Previously, managers stayed behind their desks or only went for lunch with other managers. Nowadays, managers are more friendly. Leave your office and walk around the company. Talk to your staff and have lunch with them during the week.

5 Complete the sentences using the verb phrases in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>know the weekly schedule</th>
<th>not explain why a task is important</th>
<th>not go home early</th>
<th>rely on the secretary</th>
<th>stay in his/her office</th>
<th>use email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 A manager in the past didn't explain why a task is important.

A manager in the past ______________________.
A manager in the past ______________________.
2 A modern manager ______________________.
A modern manager ______________________.
A modern manager ______________________.

6 Find these words in the text. What do they refer to?

1 them (line 7) ________
2 them (line 9) ________
3 them (line 10) ________
4 them (line 14) ________
5 it (line 17) ________
6 them (line 27) ________

**SPELLING**

7 Each word has one missing letter. Correct the words.

1 profesional ________
2 athlets ________
3 suceed ________
4 brekfast ________
5 lovly ________
6 prepar ________
7 nervos ________
8 equipment ________
9 kilometrs ________
10 vilage ________
**VOCABULARY:** words from the lesson

1. Match the words with the pictures 1–7.

- acting
- dancing
- drawing
- painting
- playing music
- singing
- writing stories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🎸</td>
<td>playing music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>💃</td>
<td>dancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎨</td>
<td>painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎨</td>
<td>drawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎤</td>
<td>singing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📖</td>
<td>writing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2b Write the correct nationality for each person. Use the words in Exercise 2a.

5. Gianni Versace. An Italian fashion designer.

**EXTRA VOCABULARY:**

- adjectives ending in -ful

3. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- beautiful
- careful
- cheerful
- colourful
- painful
- peaceful
- powerful
- successful

1. Be careful when you cross the road. It's very busy.
2. He's a very cheerful man – always smiling.
3. There's no traffic in her street. It's very peaceful.
4. The view from the top of the building was colourful.
5. They're a powerful couple. He's a rich lawyer and she's a famous architect.
6. I hurt my arm playing tennis. Now it's quite painful.
7. The tram is red, yellow and green. It's really colourful.
8. The President of the USA is a very powerful person.
When you listen, use your knowledge of the world and your own experience of life to help you understand and guess the right answers.

4 Use your knowledge of the world to choose the correct answers a), b) or c).
1 When was John Harrison, the inventor of the first accurate clock, born?
   a) 1693  b) 1893  c) 1963
2 When did the last man walk on the moon?
   a) 1090  b) 1969  c) 1972

LISTENING

5a Look at these events in the life of the Polish film director Krzysztof Kieślowski. Listen and put them in order 1-6.
1 He made his first short films. ___
2 He went to film school. ___
3 He was born in Warsaw in 1941. ___
4 He made documentaries about ordinary people. ___
5 He made some films outside Poland. ___
6 His family lived in different places. ___

5b Listen to the second part of the interview. Choose a statement a-c to describe the films 1-4.

Films
1 A Short Film about Love ___
2 A Short Film about Killing ___
3 The Double Life of Veronique ___
4 Three Colours: Blue, White and Red ___

Statements
a) '... about two women, one in Poland, one in France.'
b) '... about being free, being equal and being kind to people.'
c) '... about the lives of people in one building.'

Simone de Beauvoir (1908–1986) was a French writer and philosopher. She was born in Paris. In 1929, when she was studying at the University of the Sorbonne, she met Jean-Paul Sartre. De Beauvoir and Sartre started a relationship that lasted for life. Sartre later became the major French philosopher of the twentieth century. In the 1930s and early 1940s, de Beauvoir was teaching in high schools in different French cities and at the Sorbonne. All this time, she was developing her ideas about philosophy and about the position of women in society. In 1949 her book The Second Sex was appearing. It became a very important book for women in the 1970s. De Beauvoir travelled a lot, often with Sartre, and visited Portugal, Italy, China and the USA. Jean-Paul Sartre died in 1980. In 1981 de Beauvoir wrote a painful book about his last years.

7b Complete these questions about Simone de Beauvoir, using the past continuous. Then write answers.
1 Where was she studying in 1929?
   At the University of the Sorbonne, in Paris.
2 Where (live) in the 1930s and early 1940s?
   ___________________________ (live) in the 1930s and early 1940s?
3 In the early 1930s and 1940s, where (teach)?
   ___________________________ (teach)?
4 What (develop) in the 1930s and early 1940s?
   ___________________________ (develop) in the 1930s and early 1940s?
SCENARIO: Sharing a flat

VOCABULARY: describing people

1. Write the letters in the correct order to make the opposite of the adjectives.
   1. cheerful lebrasiaie miserable
   2. friendly dreelyinu u
   3. quiet tyhcta c
   4. clever pitsud s
   5. shy tiencoid c
   6. smart cyfrisu s
   7. rude lptioe p
   8. lazy darh-knwoig h
   9. nice lehorbri h

2. Complete the sentences with phrases in the box.
   - a good cook
   - do the washing up
   - good-looking
   - honest
   - rich
   - similar interests
   - smoke

   1. Come round for dinner. My flatmate's a good cook.
   2. She cooks and then I do the washing up.
   3. We have similar interests. For example, we both like sports.
   4. There aren't any cigarettes in the house. We don't smoke.
   5. We have a small flat because we aren't rich.
   6. I trust her because she seems honest.
   7. He isn't ugly, he's very good-looking.

PRONUNCIATION: word stress

3a. Match the adjectives from Exercise 1 to these stress patterns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stress Pattern</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Oo</td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 OoO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Ooo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Oooo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3b. Listen and check your answers.

KEY LANGUAGE: describing people

4a. Read the answers and complete the questions.

   1. What does he look like?
      He's got short blond hair and he's tall.

   2. What does she look like?
      She's really nice - very friendly and chatty.

   3. What food do they like?
      Oh, they eat anything ... with chips!

   4. Would you like a coffee?
      Yes, please. One sugar thank you.

   5. What are you doing in your free time?
      I love going to the cinema, and playing badminton.

   6. Does she look like anyone famous?
      Well, I think she looks like Nicole Kidman.

   7. What are you doing to do tonight?
      I think I'd like to go to the theatre. What's on?

   8. Do your kids do the washing up?
      They've both got brown hair, and they're scruffy!

   9. What's your new boss like?
      She's very hard-working.

   10. Is your father rich?
      Yes, he is. We're both very sociable.

4b. Listen and check your answers.

PUNCTUATION

5. Correct the punctuation using capital letters, commas, apostrophes and full stops. There are four sentences.

   coco chanel was a famous french fashion designer. she opened her first shop in 1912. in 1922 she introduced a perfume called chanel no 5. she was still working when she died in 1971
STUDY AND WRITING SKILLS

STUDY SKILLS: learning styles and strategies

1 Look at the statements and answer the questions.

1 Which learning style do these statements refer to?
   Auditory (hearing things)  A
   Physical (doing things)    P
   Visual (seeing things)     V

2 Are the statements positive or negative with regard to that learning style?

3 Are any of the statements true for you?
   1. I always forget people's faces. It's very embarrassing!
      V negative  No. I'm good at remembering people's faces.
   2. I like it when course books use pictures to explain things.
   3. I always have my best ideas when I'm doing some exercise.
   4. I can't stand lectures.
   5. I don't even know which way round to hold a map.
   6. I got some great audio books for my birthday.
   7. I learn new words by saying them aloud. It really works for me.
   8. I always read the instruction book before I use a new electronic device.
   9. I chose a science degree so that I could do experiments.
  10. Everyone says I can't keep my hands still when I'm talking.

WRITING SKILLS: keeping a learning diary

2 Read the text about exam preparation. Choose the correct words.

We are now halfway through our IELTS exam preparation course and 1. at the moment / at first, I am feeling more confident about the exam. 2. Afterwards / At first, I was really worried because there was a lot to learn about the exam. For example, in the reading paper there are lots of different question types. I was really confused by all this 3. until / at first our teacher gave us some tips on how to answer them.

We did a practice interview yesterday. 4. Until / Afterwards my teacher told me that my accent is a bit strong, but I speak accurately. 5. At the moment / Afterwards, I'm probably most worried about the listening paper because you only hear each listening text once, 6. then / at first you have a very short time to answer some difficult questions.

7. Until / At first, I found the writing quite difficult, but 8. then / at first our teacher showed us how to plan our writing for the opinion essay. First of all, you should read the question carefully and underline the key words. 9. At first / Then you should write down some ideas 10. until / afterwards you have four or five good points. 11. Until / Afterwards, you should organise the ideas, perhaps into positives and negatives, and 12. then / until plan each paragraph. Finally, you write the essay. Good advice!

3 In your notebook describe three things you did and learnt in your recent English classes.
The media

3.1 MY MEDIA

VOCABULARY: the media

1 Match the phrases 1-8 with a-h to make sentences and questions.

1 Did you play
2 It's a good advert but
3 Latin American soap operas
4 She left her job because
5 Do journalists
6 He writes articles
7 Big Brother is
8 There was an interesting documentary

a) on Channel 7 last night. ___
b) she received 300 emails a day. ___
c) usually tell the truth? ___
d) for his university newspaper. ___
e) are very popular in Spain. ___
f) I can't remember the name of the product. ___
g) a lot of computer games when you were 15? ___
h) a reality TV show. ___

SPELLING: plural forms

2 Write the plural forms of these words.

1 woman women
2 series
3 celebrity
4 search engine
5 dress
6 radio
7 copy

READING

3 Read this webpage. Find one sentence that does not fit with the rest of the text.

About me

Hello! Welcome to my website. My name is Yuki and I'm Japanese. I'm a student of Art & Design in London. I'm really enjoying this city - it's expensive but it's never boring. I go everywhere by bike. In my free time, I like playing squash. I also like watching comedies on TV and writing material for my website - so I can practise my English! Please read my articles about some cultural events in London at the moment.

Hogarth

Tate Britain, London SW1, until 29 April

William Hogarth was a very successful English painter of the eighteenth century. He spent his life in London. All his famous paintings are in this enormous exhibition and there's a lot of variety. The paintings are full of life and some are very funny, but sometimes the amount of detail is confusing. Actually, I liked his prints more than the paintings. I was surprised by the way her beauty changes - sometimes she looks like Marilyn Monroe, sometimes like Katherine Hepburn. Anyway, this exhibition is definitely worth seeing. I now feel I understand a lot more about this city!

Kylie: The Exhibition

V&A, London SW7, until 10 June

Some people thought that a museum wasn't the right place for an exhibition about a modern celebrity's clothes. But some of the clothes we see are 20 years old, and are part of history. There's the white cotton dress Kylie wore for the video of I Should Be So Lucky. Then, there are the clothes she wore when she first appeared in the Australian soap opera Neighbours. Each dress, shoe or boot tells a story, and we learn about the designers, the videos, and the tours. The exhibition doesn't explain how she became so special but it's a lot of fun. I really recommend it!
4 Write the name of the exhibition (or exhibitions) which:
1 ... is very big.  
2 ... is on in May.  
3 ... helped Yuki learn about where she's living.  
4 ... is about a successful person.  
5 ... is really good and you should go and see it.

Hogarth

5 Find words in the text that mean:
1 funny films or TV programmes (para 1) comedies
2 when you aren’t working (para 1) ______
3 not interesting (para 1) ______
4 when things are different from each other (para 2) ______
5 a television programme about the lives of a group of people (para 3) ______
6 a famous person, especially an actor or singer (para 3) ______

GRAMMAR: articles

6 Read this text from an information leaflet for parents. Put a, an, the or no article in the gaps.

Keep your child safe on the Internet

Internet contacts
Sometimes ______ children want to meet their Internet friends. Because you can’t see ______ people you contact online, you have no idea who they are. It is not ______ good idea for ______ children to meet people from the Internet without ______ responsible adult. Explain to the child that ______ adult is not there to spoil their fun – it is just ______ basic safety.

Children love ______ the Internet
It’s ______ great way to have different kinds of fun, keep in touch with old friends and make new friends. They can also find ______ material for homework and sometimes buy ______ things like ______ music, ______ books or ______ games.

What are the risks?
Internet content
Most material on the Internet is legal, but it is easy for ______ children to see ______ images that are harmful to them. ______ children need to feel that they can talk to ______ adult when they see something they don’t like.

DICTATION

7 Listen and write the sentences.
1
2
3
4
VOCABULARY: nouns

1 Choose the correct noun to complete the sentences.

1 Cartier-Bresson was a famous French photography/photographer.
2 I'm studying science/scientist at university.
3 Teachers should know a little about psychology/psychologist.
4 Was Monet an artist/art or an author?
5 I think some politicians/politics want to improve the world.
6 A journalist/journalism wants to interview her about her company.

LISTEN BETTER: identifying the general topic

When you listen to something for the first time, try to identify the general topic or subject. You can try to understand the details when you listen to something for the second time.
• Use key words and phrases to identify the general topic.

2 Read the short extract and choose the best description 1–4. Which key words and phrases helped you?

'I went to university when I was 30 in order to study journalism. I was the oldest student on the course and at first it was difficult to get to know people. Then, I joined the Art Society and I met lots of lovely people.'

1 Improving study skills
2 Working for a newspaper
3 Making friends at work
4 Making friends at college

LISTENING

3 12 Listen to four people talking about the media. Which question is each person answering? There is one question that you do not need.

1 Speaker 1 answered question b
2 Speaker 2 answered question ___
3 Speaker 3 answered question ___
4 Speaker 4 answered question ___

a) What's your opinion of TV news programmes?
b) Do you think children should watch the news?
c) Are 24-hour news channels a good idea?
d) Do you get your news from the newspapers or from TV?
e) Which is better for news – newspapers or the Internet?

4 12 Listen again and choose the best ending a) or b) for each sentence.

1 Speaker 1 thinks that news about serious crimes:
a) is okay for children to hear about.
b) isn't okay for children to hear about.
2 Speaker 2 thinks that he can get more information from:
a) newspapers than TV news programmes.
b) TV news programmes than newspapers.
3 Speaker 3 is pleased that there are stories about:
a) famous people from the entertainment world.
b) stories from around the world.
4 Speaker 4 prefers:
a) to get the news immediately things happen.
b) to have stories with a lot of information and analysis.
GRAMMAR: relative pronouns

5 Read the sentence pairs and write one sentence using who/that or that/which.
1 a) The Times is a British newspaper.
   b) The Times is famous for its high standard of journalism.
   The Times is a British newspaper that/which is famous for its high standard of journalism.

2 a) Ryszard Kapuscinski was a Polish journalist.
    b) Ryszard Kapuscinski wrote books about Africa and the Middle East.

3 a) Rupert Murdoch is an Australian businessman.
    b) Rupert Murdoch owns media companies all over the world.

4 a) NewsAcademic.com is an international newspaper for young people.
    b) NewsAcademic.com is only available over the Internet.

5 a) Joseph Pulitzer was a Hungarian journalist.
    b) Joseph Pulitzer became editor of the biggest newspaper in the USA.

6 a) The Pulitzer Prizes are famous awards.
    b) The Pulitzer Prizes are for editors, journalists, photographers and cartoonists.

VOCABULARY: words from the lesson

7 Read the definitions and complete the words.
1 An adjective or noun which means something is a different choice.
   a l l e r n a t i v e

2 The people who watch a TV programme.
   a __________

3 An adjective that means someone has training and qualifications.
   p __________

4 An adjective which means new and different.
   f __________

5 An adjective which means many people like something.
   p __________

6 An adjective which is similar to global.
   i __________

7 A verb which means choose.
   s __________

TRANSLATION

8 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.
1 John Logie Baird was the scientist that invented television.

2 CNN is an American TV channel which broadcasts all over the world.

3 Woodward and Bernstein were American journalists who discovered government secrets.

4 Youtube.com is a website that shows videos by ordinary people.
SCENARIO: That's entertainment!

**Pronunciation:**
sentence stress

1 **Listen to these TV extracts and underline the stressed words in each sentence.**

1 And *now, live* in the studio, it's Danny Berlin with his *latest* song, *Tears Like Autumn Leaves.*

2 Next, we have an interview with the Prime Minister and the results of our survey.

3 In the financial markets, the pound rose by ten pence against the dollar.

4 The lioness waits. She watches the deer and slowly moves through the grass.

5 This is what everyone is wearing this summer — the sleeveless T-shirt.

6 I love the work of Norman Foster. His buildings are modern and different.

7 The director is Stephen Spielberg, and the movie is typical of his work.

8 With powerful engines and no luggage space, the Ferrari has never been a family car.

9 TV presenter Sally Sweet went out last night with a new mystery man.

**Vocabulary:**
TV programme topics

2 **Match the TV extracts in Exercise 1 with the topics a–i.**

- a) politics
- b) pop music
- c) films
- d) business
- e) cars
- f) fashion
- g) celebrities and fame
- h) design
- i) nature and the environment

**Key Language:**
making suggestions

3a **Complete the conversation with words and phrases from the box.**

any let's let's not shall should (x2) what about (x2) why don't

MERYL: Right then everyone, 1 *let's* hear your ideas for the next issue please. Tom?

TOM: Well, as it's the Oscars next week, 2 *we* do an article about the fashion designers who work for the stars?

MERYL: Okay, I like that idea. Anyone else?

PAM: 3 *doing* a piece that's more interesting for men?

MERYL: Sure. Such as?

PAM: Well, 4 *finding out* what men think about female politicians? We could do a survey.

MERYL: Sounds good. I think we 5 *do* something about food and diet. It's a hot topic at the moment. What about writing about people's lunch at work?

PAM: Interesting, but 6 *only* look at office workers. We 7 *interview* people with unusual jobs as well.

MERYL: Fine. Sasha, you're very quiet today. 8 *ideas?*

SASHA: Not really. 9 *we* finish the meeting now?

3b **Listen and check your answers.**
STUDY SKILLS: working with others

1 Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1 Working with others decreases/increases the amount of time each student talks in a lesson.
2 It helps students become more/less confident with the language.
3 It helps make students more/less independent as learners.
4 It provides/reduces variety in the lesson, which is good for learning.
5 Students learn interesting things from the teacher/other students.
6 The teacher can see/forget how students are communicating and using the language.

2 Match the example phrases 1–11 with the language functions a–f.

1 Exactly. a
2 I think I agree with you, basically. ___
3 That’s an interesting point. ___
4 Anyway, what do you think? ___
5 What do you mean, exactly? ___
6 I’m not sure I agree. ___
7 Are you saying that we should do it? ___
8 You’re right. ___
9 Absolutely. ___
10 What do you think about 24-hour news? ___
11 Yes, but I don’t think it’s right. ___

a) Agreeing with your partner (x4)
b) Disagreeing with your partner (x2)
c) Asking for your partner’s opinion (x2)
d) Checking your understanding

3 Read the TV programme review. Is the review positive or negative?

Party Animals
BBC 2

Politics and politicians dominate the news. Now, it’s the turn of drama. Party Animals is a comedy drama about the glamorous lives of some young researchers who work for the politicians in parliament. There are four main characters – three of them work for different political parties and one is a young political journalist. They plan, they lie and they learn to use power to get what they want. They spend their free time in restaurants and at parties. These relationships are difficult because of the political differences. Party Animals is a clever and entertaining comedy drama. They are brilliant as ambitious, young and rather selfish people. The script is convincing as well as funny.

4 Put these sentences a–f in the correct places 1–6 in the review.

a) Overall, this is a drama series to watch, even if you normally hate politics!
b) Politics and politicians dominate the news. Now, it’s the turn of drama:
c) The writer clearly knows about life behind the scenes of parliament.
d) At these parties, relationships develop between these ambitious characters.
e) These young graduates spend their working days in the Houses of Parliament.
f) The four main actors are all excellent.
4.1 DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS

VOCABULARY: medical words (1)

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- clinic
- disease
- illnesses
- injuries
- malnutrition
- medicine
- nurses
- operation
- surgeon
- treatment

1 Most illnesses in this area are minor now, so we are closing one of the clinics.
2 We urgently need money to buy ________, things like painkillers and antibiotics.
3 The bomb explosion has left people with terrible ________.
4 We have stopped the spread of ________ by cleaning everything well.
5 We have opened a new ________ in the jungle region.
6 A new ________ has arrived, so now we can do some of the operations.
7 Because of the lack of food, children are suffering from ________.
8 What's the best ________ for this illness – modern or traditional medicine?
9 He has a heart problem; he needs an ________.
10 Each night there are two doctors and four ________ on duty.

GRAMMAR: present perfect (1)

2 Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Use the present perfect.

1 I has worked in Chile and Peru.
   I have worked in Chile and Peru.
2 She have met you before.
   She has met you before.
3 They have ran health centres all over the world.
   They have run health centres all over the world.

3 Complete these sentences using the past simple or the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

1 So far today, I have had (have) three cups of coffee.
2 This week we ________ (sell) five cars.
3 Last year there ________ (be) a hurricane in my country.
4 She ________ never ________ (thank) me for the help I gave.
5 In the last few days, you ________ (not do) any homework.
6 Six months ago, I ________ (travel) to the UK.
7 To date, there ________ (be) no accidents on this road.
8 Last year, I ________ (not go) on holiday.
9 ________ you ever ________ (see) a panda bear?
10 When ________ you last ________ (visit) your parents?

TRANSLATION

4 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.

1 I have seen many American films.
2 I went to the cinema last Saturday.
3 She has bought a new computer.
4 I have drunk four cups of coffee today.
5 He drank five cups of tea yesterday.
Health care in Saudi Arabia

A The health of a country's population is an important responsibility of a government. Illness, early deaths and serious disease weaken a country in both economic and social ways. As well as this, a nation needs to care for those people who can't care for themselves— the young and the elderly.

B In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the national health care system has two main sections which provide health care for the population. Firstly, there is a nationwide network of health clinics. These clinics provide basic health services and emergency care. There are also some mobile clinics that regularly visit remote villages. Secondly, there is a network of 350 advanced hospitals and specialist clinics that are in urban areas across the country.

C There are three basic principles or ideas that define the kingdom's health service. First of all, everyone can receive care, including visitors to the country. Secondly, this care is free for everyone. When people are ill, they do not pay for their treatment. Finally, the money for the health service comes from the sale of the kingdom's oil.

D The health care system continues to grow and develop but it faces one particular problem. A growing health system needs more and more doctors and nurses. Unfortunately, there are few medical colleges in Saudi Arabia, which means there are not many new Saudi doctors and nurses. Most employees of the health service are foreigners.

There will be more medical colleges for Saudi people.

Health care in Saudi Arabia

The majority of the health workers in Saudi Arabia now building new medical come from other countries. training facilities. In order to solve this
BRAIN FOOD

VOCABULARY: medical words (2)

1 Complete the paragraph with the words in the box.

concentration diet disease insomnia
mental nutrition physical pressure
serious vitamins

Good 1 nutrition and eating healthy food is essential for good health. Some food contains protein, e.g. meat, some food contains carbohydrates, e.g. pasta, and some food contains 2 , e.g. fruit. Our bodies need these things. However, other food contains a lot of sugar, e.g. chocolate, or a lot of fat, e.g. crisps. These foods can cause 3 health problems such as high blood 4 or heart disease. Food also influences our 5 health, for example chocolate can change your mood. Vegetables and fish help reduce minor problems such as lack of 6 , poor memory and poor motivation. If you can't sleep 7 , eat nuts. If you feel depressed, try eating brown rice. With regard to more 8 illnesses, the Mediterranean 9 may protect you from Alzheimer's 10 .

GRAMMAR: present perfect (2): for and since

2 Complete these time phrases with for or since.

1 for three years 6 1 was 15 years old
2 7 yesterday 8 9 last January
3 4 a week 5 2006

3 Complete these questions and answers. Use the present perfect form of be, have and know with for or since.

1 How long have you had your computer?
   I've had it for about a year.

2 How long _____ you _____ a student at this university?
   I _____ a student here _____ three years.

3 _____ you always _____ a lawyer?
   No, I _____ only _____ a lawyer _____ two years.

4 _____ you _____ each other for long?
   Yes, we _____ . We _____ each other _____ we were children.

5 _____ she _____ green hair for long?
   No, she ____. She _____ it _____ a month or so.

6 _____ he always _____ a bad memory?
   Yes, he _____. He _____ a bad memory _____ years!

7 How long _____ he _____ in this country?
   He _____ here _____ 2005. That's when he left Mexico.

8 _____ you _____ how to drive for long?
   Yes, I _____. I passed my test eight years ago.

LISTEN BETTER: hearing the present perfect

Because we often use contractions when we use the present perfect: I've, You've, He's, We've, They've, it can be hard to hear this verb form. Sometimes, the difference between a present perfect and a past simple sentence is only very small, e.g. to walk, walked, walked or to put, put, put.

- Listen carefully for the contractions.
- Try to use the context to help you identify the present perfect.

4 Correct the punctuation in your notebook using capital letters, commas, apostrophes and full stops. There are three sentences.

before 1921 there wasn't a health service in saudi arabia in the 1930s king abdulaziz created a national health care system and by the 1970s there were 48000 hospital beds today it is in the top 30 of the world
5a 1.15 Listen and choose which sentence a) or b) you hear first.
1 a) I've had a lot to eat. ✓
   b) I had a lot to eat.
2 a) He's wanted to be a doctor for many years.
   b) He wanted to be a doctor for many years.
3 a) You've started a new book.
   b) You started a new book.
4 a) We've played tennis and football.
   b) We played tennis and football.
5 a) They've washed the car.
   b) They washed the car.
6 a) She's turned on the TV.
   b) She turned on the TV.
7 a) We've visited Denmark several times.
   b) We visited Denmark several times.
8 a) I've finished the exercise.
   b) I finished the exercise.

5b 1.15 Listen again and check your answers.

LISTENING

6 1.16 Listen to a student talk to her careers adviser and answer these questions.
1 Which of these jobs do they discuss?
   a) a food scientist  b) a dietician  c) a doctor
   d) a nutritionist
2 Which job(s) does she decide to study?

7 1.16 Listen again. Are these statements true, false, or does the text not say?
1 Food scientists usually work in universities and hospitals. false
2 Food scientists are more important than nutritionists. _____
3 Food scientists change the appearance of food. _____
4 Dieticians are very different to nutritionists. _____
5 Dieticians sometimes do scientific research, nutritionists don't. _____
6 Dieticians earn a lot of money. _____
7 More men become nutritionists, more women become dieticians. _____
8 There are different degrees for dieticians and nutritionists. _____

DICTATION

8 1.17 Listen and complete the sentences from Exercise 6.
1 Well, I'm interested in ____________________
2 Most dieticians work in hospitals or health clinics,
____________________________
3 If you want the chance to do research, ____________________
4 Well, at undergraduate degree level ____________________

SPELLING: past participles

9 Correct the spelling of the words in bold.
1 I have known her for ages. known
2 You have taken the book to the library. taken
3 He has made a big mistake. made
4 She has become the new Prime Minister. become
5 It has been a lovely day. been
6 We have spoken to the boss. spoken
7 You have drunk all the water. drunk
8 They have begun the exam already. begun
EXTRA VOCABULARY: health (illness and injury)

1 Use your dictionary. Put the words into the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>illness and symptoms</th>
<th>injuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a high temperature</td>
<td>a broken leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cut finger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diarrhoea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sore throat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a stomach-ache</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a twisted ankle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTRA LANGUAGE

We use have got to talk about illnesses and injuries.
He's got a cold. I've got measles.
We use hurt and ache to talk about pain.
My leg hurts. My right knee aches.
We use hurt if we have or cause an injury.
I hurt my hands when I fell over.

Read the rules and complete the sentences with have got, hurt or ache.

1 David isn't at work today. He has got flu.
2 I hurt my head when I walked into the door.
3 What a long day at work! My head aches.
4 Many young children suffer from asthma because of air pollution.
5 After walking today, my feet really ache.
6 I hurt my back when I slipped on the road.

PRONUNCIATION:
intonation in yes/no questions

3a 1.5 Listen and complete the questions.
1 Do you often get headaches?
2 Have you ever been in _______?
3 Does your back still _______?
4 Have you done any exercise this _______?
5 Does he often take days off _______?
6 Do you ever get pains in your _______?

3b 1.5 Listen again and repeat the questions. Practise the correct intonation.

KEY LANGUAGE:
giving advice and reasons

4 Give sensible advice to someone who wants to lose weight. Use the verbs in the box and should or shouldn't.

do  eat  put  run  see  stop

1 He should do more exercise.
2 He shouldn't put sugar in his coffee.
3 He shouldn't run a marathon. It's too dangerous.
4 He shouldn't be sitting in front of the TV all weekend.
5 He shouldn't have a large meal late at night.
6 He should see a doctor for more advice.

5 Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

because  in order  so that  to

1 She should change her job because she is unhappy at work.
2 In order to save money, you shouldn't eat in restaurants.
3 You should join a sports club in order to meet more people.
4 You should buy a suit in order to look smart at the interview.
5 In case it is raining, you should cancel the day-trip.
STUDY AND WRITING SKILLS

STUDY SKILL: guessing the meaning of unknown words

1 Read the text. What type of word is missing from each space: a verb, a noun or an adjective?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>6</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The history of medicine in Europe
The Chinese, Indian, Persian and Egyptian cultures developed early ideas of medicine, many years before similar ideas appeared in Europe. In 400 BC, Hippocrates wrote the first European book about medicine. At this time, the focus was on diet and hygiene and there was very little knowledge of surgery and 2________.

This approach to health care 3________ for over a thousand years until the work of people like Andreas van Wesel and William Harvey in the 1500s and early 1600s. They examined bodies and started to 4________ experiments. This led to a better understanding of how the body works but it did not lead to many 5________ medicines or treatments.

The 6________ change in European medicine came in the 1800s when chemistry and other sciences developed. 7________ such as Lister and Pasteur learnt how germs spread disease and how to make medicines. It was also the time when the 8________ work on genetics began with Mendel’s experiments with peas. A hundred years later, Watson and Crick discovered DNA and 9________ the first heart transplant.

WRITING SKILL: a thank-you email

3 Match the sentences 1–5 with a–e.

1 Thanks for inviting me to the party. __________
2 Thank you for giving my phone number to Alice. __________
3 Thanks for lending me your lecture notes. __________
4 Thanks for sending me the Internet address. __________
5 Thank you for booking the tennis court. __________

a) They’ll really help me with this essay. __________
b) You were right, it is a useful site. __________
c) She called me today. __________
d) I’m looking forward to our game. __________
e) I really enjoyed myself. __________

4 Read the email. Replace the formal phrases in bold with these informal phrases.

'Hi, Tony'

Any way Bye for now don’t get Hi, Tony

Guess what? It’s great thanks again

Thanks so much

1 Hi, Tony
2 __________
3 __________
4 __________
5 __________

'Dear Sir
How are you? I’m very busy at the moment — my new job at the bookshop is certainly demanding. The shop opens late, so I do not arrive home until 9 p.m. most nights. But I’m so glad to have a job now.

I would like to thank you very much for telling me about the job in the first place. I was desperate for work, and the bookshop is interesting. I appreciate working in the town centre, I can go to the shops at lunchtime — to spend some of my earnings! I met Richard the other day. Have you heard his important news? His wife’s pregnant. Wonderful news.

I should finish the letter now, hope to see you soon and I would like to thank you once more for your help.

Yours faithfully
Sally

5 In your notebook write a short email to a friend. Tell them about something in your life at the moment (work, social life, hobbies, news).
5.1 ISLANDS

VOCABULARY: landscapes

1 Complete the words. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

1 What's the highest mountain in your country?
2 Have you ever walked along the top of a cliff? When? Where?
3 Have you got a favourite beach? Where is it? What colour is the sand?
4 Is there a river in your capital city?
5 How far do you live from the coast?
6 What's the difference between a lake and a river?
7 When was the first time you saw the sea?
8 Have you ever got lost in a forest?
9 What's the name of the nearest hill to your house?
10 Which is more dangerous for ships, waves or rocks?

EXTRA VOCABULARY: landscapes

2 Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1 The stream/dam/waterfall was full because of all the rain.
2 The entrance to the scenery/caves/reservoirs was very narrow.
3 There were high valleys/dunes between the road and the shore/continents.
4 The Amazon is a jungle/wood/field in Brazil.
5 Please do not walk on the ground/grass/plain.
6 We left our boat at the bridge/lighthouse/jetty and had lunch at a fish restaurant.

SPELLING: geographical names

3 Listen and write the words.

1 Greenland
2 __________________
3 __________________
4 __________________
5 __________________
6 __________________
7 __________________
8 __________________

READING

4 Read the descriptions and label the islands.

Sicily Singapore St Lucia

Singapore

Singapore is a small flat island country in South East Asia, off the coast of Malaysia. The weather is always hot and sticky. But Singapore isn't a typical tropical island, it's a rich, modern island city, with a population of nearly four and a half million. Most of the people are Chinese, and they live in the city at the southern end of the island. Singapore is the largest port in South East Asia, and the second largest in the world. It has a good education system and is clean and well-organised. It's a great place for shopping, too!
St Lucia (Note: we pronounce it: Sint Loosha)

St Lucia is a small island country in the West Indies, to the east of the Caribbean Sea. It’s a very green island, with mountains in the centre and beautiful sandy beaches around the coast. Like many Caribbean islands, it has a warm climate and it’s famous for bananas. About 150,000 people live on the island, and most of them are Afro-Caribbean. The tourist industry is growing fast and this creates jobs for local people, especially in hotels and restaurants, but it also brings problems. Private companies are buying the land, and there is less room for small farms and local communities.

Sicily

Sicily lies between Europe and Africa, and it is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea. There are large areas of mountains in the north and east. The highest point is Mount Etna (3,320 metres), which is the highest volcano in Europe. Sicily is extremely hot in summer, but in spring and autumn the climate is very pleasant. It is part of Italy, but it is quite independent. Five million people live there. Sicily has a long and complicated history and a rich culture. Fruit (lemons, grapes, etc) is one of the main products, but tourism is becoming more important. Sicily is also famous for the Mafia – an organisation of criminals.

READ BETTER: answering questions

When you answer questions about a text, identify the ‘category’ words in the questions. Then look for more ‘specific’ words in the text which match the category word. For example, specific words such as room, kitchen, garden, garage match the category word house.

5 Match the specific words in the box with the category words a) or b).

field island mountain snow storm wind

a) weather __________________________

b) landscapes ________________________

6 Read the text again in Exercise 4. Name the island (or islands) which:

1 has different seasons Sicily
2 has a very small population St Lucia
3 is near another country Sicily
4 has mountains Sicily
5 is between two continents Sicily
6 is never cold St Lucia
7 is small St Lucia
8 grows fruit St Lucia

9 has a tourist industry that is developing St Lucia

10 is a country St Lucia

GRAMMAR: prepositions

7 Complete the sentences with a preposition.

1 Bora Bora is surrounded by a lagoon.
2 Greenland is one of the most magical islands in the world.
3 Greenland lies one of the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.
4 It’s 2,655km north and south.
5 Madagascar lies off the coast of Africa.
6 Many animals in Madagascar are in danger.
7 Great Britain is rich in history.
8 Trafalgar Square is in the heart of London.

GRAMMAR: comparatives and superlatives

8 Make sentences using the comparative or superlative form of the adjective.

1 Singapore is flat of the three islands
2 Singapore is modern of the three islands
3 Singapore is good place for shopping in St. Lucia
4 history of Sicily is complicated of history of Singapore
5 history of Sicily is complicated of history of Singapore

9 Make comparative or superlative sentences using less ... than, and the least.

1 Sicily is less green than St. Lucia.
2 Sicily is less tropical than the three islands
3 west of Sicily is hilly of north and east
4 St Lucia is populated of Singapore
1 Find 12 animals in the wordsearch.

VOCABULARY: animals

1 nowadays, there is little water in Ethiopia.

2 There are very few panda bear in the world.

3 In Scotland, we killed many hedgehogs in the past to protect native birds.

4 There isn't many time to save the planet from humans.

5 Hedgehogs cause little damages to crops.

6 Do rabbits cause a lot problems?

7 Some animals cause many problems for farmers.

3 Complete this report about a plan for a new safari park in Congo. Use much, many, a lot of, little or few. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

New safari park in central Congo?
There are many reasons why this is a good area for the new park. I will cover the main ones here.

We don't need to worry about the local people because there are villages in the area. So, there is empty land that is usable. This land is good for different kinds of animal because there are rivers and jungle. This jungle will be good for the gorillas. The climate is good for our business - there isn't rain during the main tourist season. Fortunately, there are problems with the area. We only need to improve things for the tourists. For example, there is public transport in the region and there are roads. Also, we want to employ local people as guides but they don't speak English. There aren't other places for tourists to visit but this is not so important. Unfortunately, we have little time to improve these things. However, with hard work and if we spend money, I think we can open a successful safari park here in time for the tourist season.
INVASION

LISTEN BETTER: listening for specific details
Sometimes you only need to understand certain information or details. Before you listen, check what information you need. For example, in a listening exam, read the questions carefully before you listen, and check for key words.
- When listening, use key words to help you find the details you need.
- Do not worry about the information or details that you don’t need.

5 Which of the key words would you listen for in these cases?
1 You want to know the cost of a concert.
   a) price  b) opening hours  c) ticket
d) performers  e) discount
2 You want to find out about winter holidays deals in Canada.
   a) January  b) sailing  c) mountain
d) accommodation and ski pass  e) beach
3 You want to find out about the weather at the weekend.
   a) forecast  b) Saturday  c) next week
d) rainy  e) hot and dry

LISTENING
6 1:20 Listen to the information about some holiday events and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the event</th>
<th>Opening hours: days and times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Monkey Madness</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ticket prices</th>
<th>Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 $2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small parking lot Train station near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 $1 per talk/guided tour</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Answer these questions about the events in Exercise 6.
1 Which event is definitely indoors?
   Find the Facts
2 At which events don’t you pay extra?
3 At which events can you touch living animals?
4 Which events take place in the city?
5 At which events do you find out about unusual animals?
6 Which event is only for children?

VOCABULARY: nouns and verbs
8 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use each word both as a noun and a verb.
   cause  damage  hope  plant  ship

   1 I travelled from New York to London by ship.
   2 Everyone _______ that we can stop global warming.
   3 There are some lovely _______ in this park.
   4 Are we really _______ the extinction of tigers?
   5 It takes weeks to _______ the goods from China.
   6 Did you _______ your car in the accident?
   7 We _______ the seeds after the rainy season.
   8 I still have some _______ that my team can win.
   9 What are the _______ of air pollution?
   10 Do rabbits really _______ crops?

DICTATION
9 1:21 Listen and complete this part of the radio broadcast in your notebook.
First of all, the zoo has an event for children called ‘Monkey Madness’.
1 Match the headings 1–5 with the sentences a–f.

1 animal captivity
2 animal hospitals
3 illegal hunting
4 animal sanctuaries
5 animal rescue

a) We give wildlife a chance to live in safety, perhaps in a conservation park. _____
b) We work to improve the treatment of animals in zoos. _____
c) Our experienced vets carry out hundred of operations a day. _____
d) We save animals in emergency situations, perhaps after a ship sinks. _____
e) We train wildlife officers to stop the people who shoot wild animals. _____

2 Complete the descriptions of the photographs.

1 In the first picture, we can see a monkey in a zoo. The monkey is a glass window. It is on the right of the picture. On the left, there is a boy looking at the monkey. One person is a photograph of the monkey.

2 The second picture shows some people who are rescuing a turtle on the beach. The turtle is on the ground in the middle of the picture. There are two people who are pulling the turtle. The background there are a lot of people who are watching the rescue. The rescuers don't very professional because they are wearing casual clothes.

3 In the third picture is a flood in a street. In the middle of the picture there is a large dog is sitting in a small boat. Next to the boat, on the right, there is a man is walking in the water and pulling the boat. In the background we can see some houses and another small boat.

3a Look at these sentences from Exercise 2. Underline the vowels with the schwa sound.

1 In the first picture, we can see a monkey in a zoo.
2 The second picture shows some people who are rescuing a turtle at the beach.
3 The turtle is on the ground in the middle of the picture.
4 Next to the boat, on the right, there's a man who is walking in the water.
5 In the background we can see some houses and another small boat.

3b Listen and check your answers.
STUDY AND WRITING SKILLS

STUDY SKILLS: time management

1 Complete the advice with the verbs in the box.

| take | decide | keep | be | make (x2) | organise | find |

1 Find out when you study best.
2 ______ what’s important.
3 ______ a diary – and check it.
4 ______ regular breaks.
5 ______ lists of things you need to do.
6 ______ your files.
7 ______ sure you can concentrate.
8 ______ nice to yourself, find time to relax.

WRITING SKILLS: a comparative essay

2 Write pairs of contrastive sentences using the linking word in brackets.

1 Spider crabs are 30 cm wide.
   Pea crabs are 0.5 cm wide.
   a) Spider crabs ______ cm wide, whereas pea crabs ______ cm wide. (whereas)
   b) Pea crabs ______ cm wide. In contrast, Spider crabs ______ cm wide. (in contrast)

2 Blue whales weigh about 150 tons.
   Grey whales weigh about 50 tons.
   a) Blue whales ______ tons. (whereas)
   b) Grey whales ______ tons. (but)

3 Ostriches are 2.5 m long.
   Hummingbirds are 7 cm long.
   a) Ostriches ______ cm. (in contrast)
   b) Hummingbirds ______ cm. (whereas)

4 Mayflies live for one day.
   Giant tortoises live for over 100 years.
   a) Mayflies ______. (in contrast)
   b) Giant tortoises ______. (but)

3 Complete the text with the phrases a–f.

a) In contrast, the Red Sea is very hot
b) but it is very cold
c) it is only 55 m deep
d) It is roughly 440,000 km² in size
e) and it is also one of the hottest (28°C)
f) and there are many coral reefs
g) They have also become major tourist destinations:
h) particularly for people on diving holidays

The world’s seas are an important part of the global environment. They are home to thousands of species, they affect the weather and they provide food. 1. This essay compares two seas in the northern hemisphere. The Baltic Sea, in Northern Europe, is part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 380,000 km² in size and, on average, 2. This sea is not very salty (one percent) 3. Because of this, sea ice often covers nearly 50 percent of the surface. This means that there are not very many different animals that live in the sea. The Red Sea, between Africa and the Middle East, is part of the Indian Ocean. 4. and it has an average depth of 500 m. This is one of the saltiest seas in the world (3.8 percent) 5. This warm environment is ideal for thousands of species 6. and tropical fish. This sea is very popular for tourists, 7. To sum up, these two seas are similar in size but the Red Sea is deeper than the Baltic Sea. The Baltic Sea is a cold sea with a lot of ice. 8. The biggest difference concerns the biology of these seas. There are few species in the Baltic Sea, whereas there are many different species in the Red Sea. The warmer water also means that the Red Sea is a more popular tourist destination.
**Society and family**

**6.1 FUTURE OPPORTUNITY**

**VOCABULARY: ages**
1 Match the ages in the box with the definitions 1–8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>a young adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>a child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>an adolescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>an elderly person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>a middle-aged person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>a teenager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>a retired person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>a thirty-something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR: will, might and may for predictions**
2 Put the words in the correct order.

1 There station Moon might a space on the be
   There **might be a space station on the Moon.**

2 We newspapers won't read the to get news definitely
   We **won't read the newspapers to get news definitely.**

3 The might USA be not strongest the world's economy
   The USA **might not be the strongest economy in the world.**

4 Brazil a will have strong probably economy
   Brazil **will probably have a strong economy.**

5 Families children than now will have fewer definitely
   Families **will have fewer children than now.**

6 We probably drive use petrol won't cars that
   We **probably won't use petrol to drive cars.**

7 There cities may problems in be many our
   There **may be many problems in our cities.**

8 We definitely use the different Internet to do many things will
   We **will definitely use the Internet to do many different things.**

9 The planet a lot hotter will global be because of warming
   The planet **will become a lot hotter because of global warming.**

10 We won't hours in a week probably work fewer
    We **probably won't work fewer hours in a week.**

**READ BETTER: predicting content**
Use the title of a text, or the headline of an article, to predict the main contents of the text before you read it. Identify the general topic and think about the following questions.

- What do you know about this topic already?
- What vocabulary do you think will be in the text?
- What key points or argument do you think the text will make?

3 Match three phrases from the box with each headline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Headline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advanced technology</td>
<td>How lives will change as leisure time and incomes increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artificial intelligence</td>
<td>How lives will change as leisure time and incomes increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care homes</td>
<td>Big increase in the percentage of elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clubs and hobbies</td>
<td>Big increase in the percentage of elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higher salaries</td>
<td>Robots: friend or enemy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospitals</td>
<td>Robots: friend or enemy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longer holidays</td>
<td>Robots: friend or enemy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>later retirement</td>
<td>Robots: friend or enemy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more unemployment</td>
<td>Robots: friend or enemy?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Read the article headline. Make predictions about the content. Write down seven words you think you will see in the text. Then, read the text and check your predictions.
5 Match the paragraphs A–E with the headings 1–5.

1 The old city, the new city — A
2 A new style of life —___
3 Trees, plants and animals —___
4 Housing, offices and transport —___
5 Finance and demand —___

6 Are these statements true, false, or does the text not say?

1 In the future, the majority of the global population will live in urban areas. true
2 Power stations will supply green electricity for the buildings. ______
3 There will not be any cars in the city. ______
4 People won’t live far from buses and trains. ______
5 Roofs will look like gardens. ______
6 The city will import food from the mainland. ______
7 It will be expensive to build this city. ______
8 Other countries are copying the Chinese ideas. ______
9 The green city won’t be noisy. ______

China’s urban future: greener and cleaner

A Cities are famously bad for the environment. They are heavy polluters. They cover the countryside with concrete. They make people stressed. By 2030, 60 percent of the world’s population will live in cities. If cities stay the same, this will be an environmental disaster. However, some people in China are predicting a different future. By 2030, in Dantang, on Chongmin island near Shanghai, half a million people will live in a city that is good for the environment—one that is environmentally-friendly. They will live in a green city.

B The main changes will be in the urban areas. All the buildings in Dantang will produce their own electricity from solar and wind power. There will be no petrol cars, only electric ones, and all the homes will only be seven minutes away from public transport. There will be many canals in the city, and solar-powered water taxis will take people around the city.

C The planners have also thought about the green spaces. All residents will live near small parks and there will be grass and plants on the roofs of most buildings. There will be farms on the island that use organic methods. The plan is that this island city will produce all the food that it needs and that there will be large areas of open countryside.

D This project won’t be cheap. It might cost £100 billion dollars. However, China needs to change the way its cities work. It already has over 90 cities with more than a million people, and this number will double in the next five years. There is no future for polluted and polluting cities.

E The green city will improve the quality of life for the residents. They will breathe clean air, they will live near their work place and they will live in a quiet city. Just imagine how quiet the city will be without petrol cars. Can you imagine?
THE FAMILY

LISTENING

1.23 Listen to four people talking and choose the best summary.
1. The Netherlands is a very free country and children there can do what they like. ___
2. The Netherlands is a good place to be a child because there is a good family environment. ___
3. A lot of people in the Netherlands work part-time, especially women. ___
4. Britain is the worst place in the developed world for children to grow up. ___

1.24 Listen to the next extract and complete the sentences. Use a maximum of three words.
1. One reason for the Dutch success is the good ___ relationship between parents and children.
2. They can talk ____________.
3. In the Netherlands, ____________ of 15-year-olds eat the main meal of the day with their parents several times a week.
4. People can use that freedom and education to make ____________
5. At the same time, we give them the freedom to explore and to ____________
6. Dutch children have a ____________ about themselves.
7. One problem is that children ____________ what happens in the family!

SPELLING: vowels

4. Some of these words have one incorrect letter. Correct the incorrect words.
1. average ____________
2. birth rate ____________
3. childcare ____________
4. figure ____________
5. immediate ____________
6. encourage ____________
7. percentage ____________
8. typical ____________

VOCABULARY: negative adjectives

5. Use the words in the box with un- or -less to complete the sentences.
care clear comfortable fair
fit help home tidy

1. There are 50,000 homeless children living on the streets of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
2. The instructions for the new TV are really ____________. I can't understand anything at all.
3. He broke a lot of glasses when he was doing the washing-up – he's very ____________.
4 Those children never do any exercise. They're very________.

5 Humans are different to many other animals because they are________for a very long time after birth.

6 She's very________so her room is always a terrible mess.

7 All my friends from school can go on holiday with their families in August, but I can't -- it's really________.

8 The new dining-room chairs are really________. My back aches.

**DICTATION**

6 **Listen and write the sentences.**

1

2

3

4

**GRAMMAR: first conditional**

7 **Match phrases 1–6 with a–f to make first conditional sentences. Use will or might.**

1 miss my next class

2 put on weight

3 rains this weekend

4 get home late tonight

5 computer crashes and I lose my work

6 there aren't any tickets for the football match

a) stay at home

b) go straight to bed

c) scream

d) go to the gym

e) watch it on TV

f) find out what happened from other students

1 If I miss my next class, I'll find out what happened from other students.

2

3

4

5

6

**PRONUNCIATION: What'll**

8a Your best friend wants to do a round-the-world trip. Use the words to ask her/him questions.

1 What if your parents don't like the idea?

What'll you do if your parents don't like the idea?

2 What if feel lonely?

3 What if be ill?

4 What if run money?

5 What if not speak language?

**8b Listen, repeat and check your answers.**

**TRANSLATION**

9 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.

1 My mother will be angry if I forget her birthday.

2 What will you do if you lose your job?

3 If they don't help me, I won't help them.

4 What will happen if we don't arrive on time?

5 Will you tell her the news if you see her?
SCENARIO: Family matters

EXTRA VOCABULARY:
members of the family

members of the family
completely good
interesting should (x2)
think understand what with

TOM: The government has suggested that people with children should pay less tax. What do you think of that?

BETH: Well, personally, I disagree with that idea. It's their choice to have children, why should they pay less tax?

TOM: I your opinion, but we need to encourage people to have bigger families. I think the government reduce the tax for every child that a parent has.

JESS: I agree you. So, if you have three children you pay less tax than if you have one child.

DAN: Well, that's an idea, but don't forget that every new child means that the government actually needs more money, for schools and hospitals.

BETH: Exactly. I think is that parents should pay more tax, in order to cover the extra costs to society of a child.

JESS: That's a point, but then people won't have bigger families, and our country needs more young people.

TOM: Well, what we do then?

DAN: I'm not sure, but perhaps changes in tax aren't the answer.

3b Listen and check your answers.

PRO PRONUNCIATION: word linking (consonant to vowel)

4 Listen and mark the links between words.

1 What do you think of that?

2 If you have three children you pay less tax than if you have one child.

3 Well, that's an interesting idea.

4 For schools and hospitals

5 In order to cover the extra costs

6 What I think is that

7 That's a good point.

8 And our country needs more young people.
STUDY AND WRITING SKILLS

STUDY SKILLS: correcting your writing

1 Correct the sentences. Either change the position of one word or add a new word.

1. My family is quite big. I’ve got three brothers.
   My family is quite big. I’ve got three brothers.

2. We do a lot of things together; we go for often picnics.

3. I’m playing a computer game when my aunt called.

4. We’ve got three pets; cat and two dogs.

5. The CSA was a government department supported that families.

6. My mother has had a job ten years.

2a Match the correction code symbols 1-6 with the meanings a-f.

1. WW a) missing word
2. SP b) grammar
3. MW c) punctuation
4. GR d) wrong word
5. WO e) spelling
6. P f) word order

2b Look at the correction codes and make the corrections.

1. My family is quite large for the an Austrian family.
   My family is quite large for the Austrian family.

2. I have got two older brothers and a younger sister.

3. My sister and I still live home with our parents,
   My sister and I still live at home with our parents,

4. but my two older brothers leave home. They
   but my two older brothers leave home. They

5. live both in Britain, the oldest one is in Scotland
   live both in Britain, the oldest one is in Scotland

6. and the other one live in Wales.
   and the other one lives in Wales.

7. Both of my parents work. My father is chemist
   Both of my parents work. My father is a chemist

8. and, my mother is a teacher.
   and, my mother is a teacher.

WRITING SKILLS: an article

3 Put the paragraphs in the correct order. Which country do you think the writer comes from?

1. B 2. 3. 4.

   She comes from ________.

4 Choose the correct linkers to complete the article.

A Our national teams in athletics, swimming, rugby, cricket, hockey and netball have all been world champions. 1 However/Because of this, sport has made my country famous. Everyone in my country is proud of our sports players 2 as/because of they train hard to achieve wonderful results for us. Also, in 2000 we hosted the Olympic Games. We are one of only three countries that have sent athletes to every Olympic Games 3 so/as I can honestly say we are dedicated to global sport.

B There are many different things that I admire about my country 4 because of it is not easy to choose one thing that makes me proud. 5 However/So, there is one thing that seems the most important 6 as/so it has made my country famous all over the world. This thing is our love of sport.

C 7 Because of/However our love of sport I think my country has a great future. Sport keeps us strong and healthy which is important for a society. 8 So/However, sport is more than a physical skill. It also teaches us important values such as fairness, and 9 so/because of our society is more tolerant. I am proud of our love of sport 10 however/because of all these benefits it brings to us.

D 11 However/As, I am not only proud of our international sporting success. I also love the way that everyone in my country takes part in sport. For example, at weekends, parks are full of people playing all kinds of sports. 12 As/Because of this I think we are friendly and sociable people – sport brings us all closer together.

PUNCTUATION

5 Correct the punctuation using capital letters, commas, apostrophes and full stops.

according to professor norbert schneider of mainz university the reasons for germanys low birth rate include poor childcare a school day that ends at 1pm and old-fashioned attitudes among employers
VOCABULARY: words from the lesson

1 Which noun does not usually go with the verb?
1 to solve: an exam / a problem / a crime
2 to discover: an idea / a clue / the truth
3 to reveal: the truth / a secret / a drama
4 to analyse: some evidence / a witness / a problem
5 to commit: a crime / a secret / suicide
6 to do: a decision / a test / some research
7 to take: a picture / notes / research
8 to interview: a witness / an application / a suspect

2 Look at words and make nouns and verbs.
1 burgle (verb)
   a) burglar (noun, person)
   b) burglary (noun)
2 investigation (noun)
   a) ________ (noun, person)
   b) ________ (verb)
3 discoverer (noun, person)
   a) ________ (noun)
   b) ________ (verb)
4 examiner (noun, person)
   a) ________ (noun)
   b) ________ (verb)
5 analysis (noun)
   a) ________ (noun, person)
   b) ________ (verb)

3 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.
1 You has to get a licence to drive a car.
   You have to get a licence to drive a car.
2 We must to finish the work by Friday.

4 Complete the sentences about the UK with the correct form of have to or must.
1 At university ...
   a) You don’t have to wear a uniform.
   b) You ________ take exams.
   c) You ________ copy or plagiarise.
   d) You ________ go to every lecture.
2 In a library ...
   a) You ________ turn off your phone.
   b) You ________ pay to borrow books.
   c) You ________ return books on time.
   d) You ________ smoke.

READ BETTER: text organisation
Before you read a text, you can predict some of the possible content or information. You can also predict in what order the information will appear.
• Think about how we organise common types of text, (e.g. articles, stories) before you read.

5 Look at this newspaper headline and predict the order of the information a-e.
New invention will save millions of lives
a) Possible disadvantages of the invention
b) Summary of what the invention is and what it does
c) Details about how the invention works
d) Who did the research and where
e) The future development plans for the invention

1 b 2 __ 3 __ 4 __ 5 __
Before you read the text about the history of the microscope, predict the order in which the information a–e will appear. Read the text quickly to check your answers.

a) The invention of the microscope
b) The discovery of glass and early lenses
c) Definition of a microscope
d) Modern microscopes
e) Later developments and improvements
f) The pioneers – early users of the microscope

6 A microscope is a scientific instrument that reveals objects which are normally too small for the human eye to see. Microscopes use several lenses to provide a large image of a tiny object and they have been important in the study of Biology.

The discovery of glass over 2000 years ago led to early experiments with lenses. People noticed that single lenses could make objects larger and also that they could focus the sun's rays to start a fire. These early lenses were called 'burning glasses'. This led to the development of eye-glasses or spectacles in the early 1300s.

In the late 1500s, two Dutch spectacle makers, Hans and Zaccharias Janssen, invented the first true microscope. They used several lenses together in a tube and discovered that they could make objects look many times bigger. Galileo, an Italian scientist, improved the quality of the lenses to produce better quality microscopes and telescopes.

Anthony Leeuwenhoek (1632–1723) and Robert Hooke (1635–1703) were two early users of the microscope who made many important discoveries. Leeuwenhoek discovered bacteria and showed how a drop of water is full of living creatures. Robert Hooke wrote a book *Micrographia* which described this new world of micro-organisms, with drawings that amazed the world.

For two hundred years, there was little development of the microscope until new industrial techniques produced accurate and powerful lenses. Before this time, people made the lenses by hand and they were often inaccurate. In the early twentieth century, the USA and Germany produced powerful microscopes (x1000) in large numbers for export around the world.

Nowadays, scientists still use microscopes that use light to see small objects such as cells and micro-organisms. However, they also have extremely powerful microscopes that use a different technology. These electron microscopes have a magnification of a million times and now we can see molecules and atoms.
VOCABULARY: science

1. Complete the definitions of these subjects with words from the box.

- business
- chemicals
- combine
- illnesses
- injuries
- in the past
- living things
- money
- movement
- numbers
- planets
- stars

1. Astronomy: the study of stars and planets
2. Biology: the study of ____________
3. Chemistry: the study of ____________ and what happens to them when they change or ____________ with each other
4. Economics: the study of ____________ and ____________
5. History: the study of things ____________
6. Mathematics: the study of ____________
7. Medicine: the study of ____________ and ____________
8. Physics: the study of heat, light, sound and ____________.

VOCABULARY: nouns, adjectives and verbs with prepositions

2. Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

1. She's wasn't interested in/at Chemistry at school.
2. I have a good relationship of/for/with my boss.
3. I'm afraid to/of/by snakes.
4. They're proud of/with/in their country.
5. Look at him! What's happened at/to/with him?
6. I spend all my money to/on/in computers.
7. They belong at/for/to the college boat club.
8. They received their prizes from/by/of the Prime Minister.
9. Her last book was about the history of/in/for science.
10. Thanks to/at/for you, I understand the homework.

SPELLING: difficult words

3. 1) Listen to the sentences and the word that is repeated. Write the repeated word.

1. January ______
2. ________ ______
3. ________ ______
4. ________ ______

LISTENING

4a. 2) Listen to the conversation between Kevin and Jane and choose the best answers a), b) or c).

1. Kevin and Jane are probably ...
   a) students in their first year of undergraduate study
   b) graduate research students
   c) young university lecturers at the start of their career

2. What is the main topic of their conversation?
   a) Stephen Hawking's work
   b) Hawking's character
   c) the duties of the job of Hawking's assistant
4b Listen again. Complete the notes about what Hawking's assistant has to do. Use a maximum of three words.
1 do ____________
2 help prepare his lectures and
3 travel all ____________ with him
4 book hotels
5 ____________ to conferences
6 stand on stage with him
7 answer

4c Listen again and tick the words you hear about Stephen Hawking.
1 amazing
2 brilliant ✓
3 calm
4 determined
5 different
6 disappointed
7 exciting
8 frightening
9 hard
10 inspiring
11 interesting
12 strange

5b Do you agree with the statements in Exercise 5a? Write your answers and explanations.
1 ____________
2 ____________
3 ____________
4 ____________
5 ____________
6 ____________

GRAMMAR: had to and could

6 Read the sentences and write sentences that mean the same. Use the correct form of had to and could.
1 It was necessary for her to work all night to finish the report.
   ____________

2 They weren't able to escape.
3 Was he able to play the piano when he was five?
4 Was it necessary for you to write a lot of essays last year?
5 Everyone at the conference spoke some English so we were able to communicate.
6 It wasn't necessary for me to have an operation.

5a Translate into your language. Note the differences.
1 Most people don't know much about science.
2 Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous.
3 TV programmes about science are boring.
4 I think experiments on animals are wrong.

TRANSLATION

DICTATION

7 Listen and write the conversation.

ROB:

LUCY:

ROB:

LUCY:
SCENARIO: Ideas and innovations

VOCABULARY: science facts

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

electricity genetics infinity levers and pulleys molecules printing press psychoanalysis refrigerators theory of relativity vaccination

1 Einstein published his theory of relativity in 1905.
2 In 460BC, the Greek philosopher Leucippus proposed the existence of atoms and ____________.
3 In 400BC, Indian mathematicians wrote about the concept of ____________.
4 The discovery of the structure of DNA in 1953 led to great advances in ____________.
5 Edward Jenner and Louis Pasteur were pioneers of ____________ techniques.
6 Guttenberg, of Germany, invented the ____________ in 1445.
7 Sigmund Freud was the founder of ____________.
8 The Greek philosopher Archimedes (287–212BC) is famous for his engineering inventions that used ____________.
9 In 1750, the American scientist Benjamin Franklin showed that lightning is ____________.
10 People first used ____________ in their kitchens at home in the 1920s.

KEY LANGUAGE: developing an argument

1b Listen and check your answers.

2a Identify the phonemic sounds in each word. Write which sounds are voiced (V) or unvoiced (UV).

| Unvoiced | /p/ | /t/ | /k/ | /f/ | /b/ | /v/ | /f/ | /h/ |
| Voiced   | /b/ | /d/ | /g/ | /v/ | /b/ | /v/ | /s/ | /dʒ/ |

pack  town  good  safe  think  raise  pleasure  joking

back  down  could  save  those  race  pressure  choking

/p/ UV  /b/ V

KEY LANGUAGE: discussing ideas

3a Choose the best phrases to complete the text.

The most important invention of the twentieth century

The invention that I think is the most important is the Internet. It has led to means great changes in our lives, particularly in the areas of communication, information, creativity and business.

First of all, email caused means that we can communicate very quickly, efficiently and cheaply. This is connected to so the globalisation of business because doing business is now much easier and quicker. It has also led to caused people having personal relationships across the world. We can see this in the multinational chat rooms.

Secondly, the Internet is a great library of information. This means is connected to that people do not depend on the few hundred books in their local library, instead they can read billions of documents and files. People can find out about history, entertainment and their holiday destinations at the click of a button.

Thirdly, the Internet has led to so the development of a new type of business: e-business. Nowadays, a business does not need to have a building, and so it is easier and cheaper to start a business. Also, on an individual level, it is very convenient for the customers who can now shop from their home.

Finally, the Internet has caused meant that a great increase in creativity. For example, people put videos online, they write blogs or start their own websites. This shows that the Internet means that has led to positive or active changes in people's lives, whereas inventions like the television are less positive and more passive.

3b Listen and check your answers.
STUDY AND WRITING SKILLS

STUDY SKILLS: making notes

1 Read the essay title. Compare the notes for the essay with the original text in Exercise 3. Find the missing information, mistakes and the irrelevant material in the notes.

How has the Internet changed the personal lives of individuals all over the world?

Internet and individual personal lives
1) communication
   a) business is easier and so it is more global
   b) personal relationships all over the world...
2) information
   a) millions of files → people can research any topic easily
   b) (history, ... and ...)...
The night

8.1 SLEEP TIGHT!

**VOCABULARY: sleep**

1a Complete the phrases with the verbs in the box.

- be 
- fall 
- feel 
- go to 
- have 
- sleep 
- talk 
- wake

1. There was a big storm last night. How did you **sleep through** all the noise?
2. I usually **feel** very early in the morning.
3. When he got home from work, his children **already** **sleep**
4. I didn't **sleep** last night, so I **feel** sleepy now.

1b Now complete these sentences with some of the expressions from Exercise 1a.

1. There was a big storm last night. How did you **sleep through** all the noise?
2. I usually **feel** very early in the morning.
3. When he got home from work, his children **already** **sleep**
4. I didn't **sleep** last night, so I **feel** sleepy now.

**READING**

2a Complete the article with the correct words.

Why does it seem to be so difficult for teenagers to get up in the morning? Do they go to bed too late? Are they lazy? Or is there another reason beyond their control?

A growing body of evidence from sleep researchers suggests that young people need to sleep a lot. Mary Carskadon, a researcher in the biology of sleep, has shown that teenagers in the USA sleep an average of seven and a half hours a night during the week. However, 25 percent only sleep six and a half hours a night. To be fully awake, so that they can perform well, teenagers need about nine hours of sleep. Carskadon's work shows that the popular belief that children need sleep as they develop into young adults is false.

New research also shows that getting up in the morning really is a big problem for young people. Tim Roenneberg and his team at the University of Munich have shown that sleep times change as we become older. In our early teens, bed times and wake times move to later and later hours. This pattern continues about the age of 19.5 years for women and 20.9 years for men. After this, the situation changes and young people start to have earlier bed and wake times. Roenneberg believes that this is an effect of biology and not an effect of society.

Another problem for young people is that there is a Western cultural belief that early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise and 'the early bird catches the worm.' However, this ignores the scientific evidence. Children and adults prefer mornings, teenagers and young adults prefer afternoons or evenings for both academic and physical activities.

The timetable of school and college life in many countries does not take into account the sleep problems that teenagers face. So what's the conclusion? Well, a later starting time for school and college would improve the mental ability and performance of students their morning lessons. Perhaps we should think about starting lessons at 10.00 or 11.00 a.m., if we want our young people to be smart.
2b Answer these questions.

Who ...
1 works at the University of Munich?
Tim Ronneberg and his team.
2 prefers mornings?

3 is a researcher in the biology of sleep?

4 starts to have earlier bed and wake times between the ages of 19 and 20?

5 discovered that the time we go to bed and wake up changes during our lives?

6 studied how long teenagers sleep in the USA?

7 studied something that many people believe – and found that it was not true?

8 believes that biology is the key element in understanding bed and wake times?

9 believes that we should be active in the morning?

I need _______ (think) about it more.

4 Keep _______ (look for) more research on this topic.

5 I want _______ (discuss) this issue with my bosses.

6 What are you hoping _______ (achieve)?

7 Have you thought about _______ (make) your nine o’clock classes more interesting?

8 You tend _______ (blame) the system.

9 I’m starting _______ (get) angry.

10 Do you like _______ (work) here?

4 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 I’ve always _______ (dreamt, expected, wished) of living in a hot country.

2 She _______ (complains, feels, appears) to be very unhappy in her new job.

3 He _______ (worried, apologised, forgot) for arriving late.

4 They _______ (succeeded, attempted, insisted) on paying for the meal.

5 They’re _______ (talking, concentrating, interested) about going to Cuba for their next holiday.

GRAMMAR: verb patterns

3 Read this email from a university lecturer to his Head of Department. Then complete the replies with the correct form of the verbs.

To: m.giacobelli@cpu.sa
From: b.hall@cpu.sa
Subject: class hours

Dear Mario,
Most of our classes currently start at 9.00 a.m. I believe that if we start at 10.00 a.m. and have more classes in the afternoon, students will perform better and get better exam results. I hope we can discuss this matter soon.
Regards
Brian

1 You seem _______ (be) really worried about the timetable.

2 Why did you decide _______ (raise) this question now?

TRANSLATION

5 Translate into your language. Note the differences.

1 They’ll enjoy listening to his talk.

2 He succeeded in keeping the attention of the audience.

3 I hate being late for class.

4 I finally managed to fall asleep at 3.00 a.m.

SPELLING: silent letters

6 These letters are sometimes silent: b, c, g, h, k, l, n, s, t, w. Underline the silent letters in these words.

answer 5 exhibition 9 know
autumn 6 half 10 listen
write 7 hour 11 science
doubt 8 island 12 sign

The night
3 Choose the correct adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. Did you see that fascinating/fascinated documentary about wild bears last night?
2. I'm not frightening/frightened of ghosts, but then, I've never seen one.
3. I feel really tiring/tired today. I didn't sleep well last night.
4. My daughter was really exciting/excited when we gave her a bike.
5. He won't play chess. He thinks it's a boring/bored game.
6. I don't like dangerous sports. They're frightening/frightened.
7. I thought the Egyptian pyramids were amazing/amazed. How did they build them?
8. The football match was exciting/excited. The final score was 4:3.
9. She was surprising/surprised when she won the book prize. She didn't expect to win.
10. It's embarrassing/embarrassed when you forget people's names.

4 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

1. They would like / are going to get married next year, but they need to save some money first.
2. I'm afraid we definitely can't come to your party, we are hoping / going to visit my parents that weekend.
3. He would like / is going to leave his job, but he can't because he needs the money.
4. Which university are you going / hoping to go to? Have you had an interview yet?
5. I can give you a lift to work next week because I'm going / I would like to buy a car tomorrow.

LISTEN BETTER: signposts

When someone prepares a talk or presentation, they organise their ideas in sequence. When they give the talk, they use language to show this organisation, e.g. firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc.

- This language is known as signpost language because it helps the listener to follow the direction of the talk.
- Listen carefully for signpost language.

4 Put these signpost phrases in the order we normally hear them.

a) Let's start by looking at ...

b) Today I'm going to talk about ...

c) To conclude / To sum up ...

d) Now, let's move on to ...

LISTENING

5.2 Listen to a talk about the Moon. In what order does the lecturer discuss these points?

a) The Moon and crime
b) The Moon and food
c) The shape and colour of the Moon

d) The Moon and accidents
e) The Moon and our health
6 Listen again and answer these questions.

1 What can we see at the time of the full moon?
   A bright white circle.

2 What colour is the Moon?

3 What does the Moon cause in our seas?

4 By what percentage does the number of people visiting their doctor increase during the full moon?

5 When does more crime happen?

6 When does the largest number of car accidents happen?

7 How much more food do we eat during a full moon?

8 How many people have been to the Moon?

---

**DICTION**

7 Listen and complete the text.

Hello __________

---

**PUNCTUATION**

8 Correct the punctuation in these sentences, using capital letters, commas, apostrophes and full stops. There are two sentences.

when i came to this country the only work i could find was as a night security guard this job is boring because it is so quiet but i've decided to turn this problem into an advantage

---
SCENARIO: A night out

VOCABULARY: leisure activities

1 Match the leisure activities with the correct verb expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boat trip</td>
<td>go on / to go on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinema</td>
<td>go to / to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dancing</td>
<td>go out for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinner</td>
<td>stay in / to stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fireworks display</td>
<td>stay in / to stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>museum</td>
<td>visit / to visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>music concert</td>
<td>go to / to go to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sports event</td>
<td>go to / to go to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theatre</td>
<td>go to / to go to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2a Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 do would to What you like?
   What would you like to do?
   What would you like doing?
   What do you want doing?
   What shall we do?
   What shall we do dinner after?
   What's o'clock at about eight?

2b Listen and check your answers. Repeat each question with the correct intonation.

KEY LANGUAGE: expressing preference

3 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the phrases.

1 I'd love being / to be the first person.
2 I'm not keen on going / on go to the Eiffel Tower.
3 I'd prefer not / not prefer to visit a museum.
4 I don't mind to do / doing that.
5 I'd rather go / going for a walk than stay in bed.
6 I'd like staying / to stay in bed.

4a Hank, Joey and Tilly are from New York. They're visiting Paris for a long weekend. Complete the conversation with the sentences from Exercise 3.

HANK: Right then guys, let's sort out our schedule. We get there Thursday evening, so, shall we do Friday morning?

TILLY: 1

JOEY: Stay in bed! What do you mean? We haven't got time to stay in bed.

TILLY: I know, but I'll be tired. 2 or a gallery or anything like that.

HANK: Well, why don't we go for a nice walk by the River Seine?

JOEY: OK, that sounds good. 3 . Perhaps we can find a nice place for a late breakfast. Tilly?

TILLY: Sure, that sounds fine. And, shall we go to the Eiffel Tower in the afternoon?

JOEY: Yes, 4 . The view should be fantastic from there.

HANK: Oh, I don't know. 5 in the afternoon.

TILLY: Really? Why not?

HANK: Well, I think it'll be very busy. We should go early in the morning when it's quiet.

TILLY: Yeah, good idea. 6 to go up the tower. What shall we do in the afternoon?

JOEY: We could go and see some modern art at the Pompidou Centre?

HANK: Great idea! That's decided then.

4b Listen and check your answers.
1 Complete the advice about improving your memory with the phrases in the box.

the rooms in a large house to make a story
organising words into groups
the skill of association
spend time memorising words good vocabulary
organise these lists alphabetically

One of the most important things to do when learning a language is to spend time memorising words. You might have good grammar, you might have good pronunciation, but without you will find it hard to communicate. There are several ways you can remember words. The most basic way is to write them in a list in a vocabulary book. You could regularly and test your memory of the words. You can improve this technique by. For example, you could group words by topic or by their grammar (noun, verb, adjective). Another useful strategy is to use. This involves making connections between the new words and something else, for example. This approach is all about creating a mental picture to help you remember the words. You can also use new words. The important thing is that the words are not left on their own, they are connected to something else which helps you.

3 Choose the correct linkers to complete the story.

I make nature documentaries for TV and this job can take you to some really wild places. About ten years ago/while, I was working on a film about wild bears in the Black Mountains.

One moment/night I couldn't find my way back to my car. I walked round and round but I was completely lost. After some time/while, I saw an old tower at the top of a hill. The door was open so I went in and climbed the stairs. No-one seemed to live there. There was a room at the top which was quite clean and dry, so I decided to spend the night there.

It was still dark finally/when I woke up. I could hear a noise - a kind of click, click, click. Suddenly/While something white - like a ghost - appeared in the darkness and rushed towards me. I screamed in terror and ran down the stairs as fast as I could, leaving all my money and equipment behind.

After a time/while, I came to an open space and stopped running. At last/finally, I felt safe, but then, at that suddenly/moment, the ground started shaking under my feet. Soon/long I realised it was an earthquake. I looked back. The tower at the top of the hill was leaning to one side. When/Suddenly, it fell down with a great crash. Before long/time, the dust and smoke cleared and I could see that the tower was now just a pile of rocks and bricks. As I looked, I could see a white shape floating through the air.

Finally,

4 Complete the final paragraph of the story.

Finally,
9.1 EMPLOYMENT

VOCABULARY: work

1 Tick the words and phrases that refer to a person or people.

1 colleague ✔ 6 skills
2 employee — 7 staff
3 manager — 8 survey
4 opportunity — 9 team
5 report — 10 working conditions

2 Which of these things do you prefer in a job? Choose one option in each sentence.

1 having long lunch breaks OR doing training courses
2 working long hours but getting good pay OR working shorter hours but getting less pay
3 getting a payment for long service OR having a lot of staff parties
4 running your own department in a small company OR working for a large market leader

EXTRA VOCABULARY: nouns ending in -tion

3a Make nouns from these verbs using -tion. Mark the word stress on the nouns.

1 imagine imagination
2 promote
3 communicate
4 direct
5 educate
6 inform
7 invite
8 operate
9 organise
10 present

3b 2:30 Listen and check your answers.

READ BETTER: reading faster

To help you read faster, try these things:
- Don't follow the words with your pen. Just read using your eyes!
- Don't underline anything (e.g. words you don't know).

4 Read the article quickly. What is the main point?

1 to explain the differences between self-employed people in the UK and the USA
2 to show the differences between working for yourself and working for others
3 to describe the results of a survey by Professor Simon Parker

READING

5 Complete the text with the words in the box.

a) the number of people in Britain who are self-employed
b) Annette Fishburn's previous job
c) where Professor Simon Parker works
d) the reasons why self-employed people work long hours
e) what Annette Fishburn wants to do in the future
f) which groups of people Professor Parker studied
g) working hours for employed and self-employed men
h) the name of Annette Fishburn's new company and what it does
i) working hours for employed and self-employed women

colleagues decided employees full time holidays husband levels manage spend uncertain valuable women

6 Put these statements in the order that they appear in the text.

a) the number of people in Britain who are self-employed
b) Annette Fishburn's previous job
c) where Professor Simon Parker works
d) the reasons why self-employed people work long hours
e) what Annette Fishburn wants to do in the future
f) which groups of people Professor Parker studied
g) working hours for employed and self-employed men
h) the name of Annette Fishburn's new company and what it does
i) working hours for employed and self-employed women
**Time for a change?**

Are you tired of travelling to the office every day? Are you bored with your colleagues? Do you hate your boss? Then perhaps working for yourself is the answer.

Professor Simon Parker from Durham University looked at information about both employed and self-employed people in the UK and the USA in the 1990s. He found that people who run their own businesses enjoy high satisfaction. This is because of the flexibility and independence that working for themselves gives them. The ability to organise their own working hours is more to them than earning a lot of money. However, they usually work longer hours than employees. The survey showed that, on average, self-employed men worked between 54 and 56 hours a week. Male who run their own businesses work about 17 hours a week more than female employees. Self-employed women work 47 hours a week, while female employees work about 30. Professor Parker said that people who run their own businesses work longer hours because their financial situation is more.

About one in ten people in Britain is now self-employed. Annette Fishburn used to earn £40,000 a year when she had a job. She used to run training for small businesses. A year ago, she to become self-employed and started her own travel business. Her company, Spirit Lifestyle, to Umbria in Italy. She now pays herself £25,000 a year. She sometimes works 100 hours a week, but she insists that it’s worth it. ‘Although some days I work for 16 hours, other days I can go and meet a friend for coffee or go shopping.’ She says that she is able to her own time to suit her, and this flexibility means more to her than money.

At first, it was hard, but things have gone well. Mrs Fishburn now has more time with her Andrew, 44. The couple, who have no children, plan to more time abroad — thanks to the business. ‘My friends think I’m mad to work these hours,’ she says. ‘But I love my job.’

---

**GRAMMAR: used to**

7a Complete the sentences about a famous actress with used to, didn’t use to or did ... use to. Before she was famous ...

1 She used to earn very little money.
2 ________ ride an old bike?
3 She ____ go to tropical islands for her holidays.
4 She _______ stay in five-star hotels.
5 She _______ travel first class on planes.
6 She _______ live in a small house.
7 _______ share a bedroom with her sister?
8 She _______ eat in cheap restaurants.

7b Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to and one of the verbs in the box.

**be go laugh listen play sleep**

1 For years, she used to go to the gym every day.
2 ________ in the street a lot when you were a child?
3 My dad to classical music when he was younger, but now he loves it!
4 Until she was 17, she _______ about ten hours a night.
5 There a cinema on the corner, but they knocked it down.
6 He’s very serious these days. _______ more when he was younger?

**PRONUNCIATION: /s/ or /z/**

8a Decide if we pronounce these words with /s/ or /z/. Then write them in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>because</th>
<th>course</th>
<th>interested</th>
<th>least</th>
<th>skill</th>
<th>small</th>
<th>organisation</th>
<th>pleasant</th>
<th>research</th>
<th>result</th>
<th>enthusiastic</th>
<th>survey</th>
<th>to use</th>
<th>used</th>
<th>years</th>
<th>service</th>
<th>works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/s/</td>
<td>/z/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>course</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8b Listen and check your answers.
1 Complete these compound nouns.

1 sports centre 9 webpa______
2 postman 10 newspa______
3 car pa______ 11 lampsh______
4 airli______ 12 pop gr______
5 video sh______ 13 shellfi______
6 language tea______ 14 texbo______
7 credit ca______ 15 shopke______

2 Choose ten things that are sometimes made of gold, or have gold in or on them.

(bathroom) builder car computer credit card electricity glass jewellery oil pencil plate plastic roof silver tooth

3 2.12 Listen and complete the text about the California Gold Rush in your notebook.
In 1848, thousands of people rushed to California when someone found gold in the Sacramento River.

LISTEN BETTER: staying cool
Sometimes, the information you hear can be difficult to understand. Don't panic! If you become very nervous, you won't understand anything.
- Try to relax. Breath slowly and stay calm, but continue to concentrate. You might find that after a short time, it's easier to understand once again.

4 2.13 Listen to someone talking about the meaning of certain words in English. If there are things you don't understand, practise staying cool!

LISTENING

SOUTH AFRICA

5a 2.14 Listen to this business presentation about South Africa. Which areas of the economy does the speaker talk about? Which are described in the most detail?

banking chemicals communication energy food mining production of cars ships tourism transport

food

5b Correct the mistakes in these sentences.
1 In the last 20 years, South Africa has developed into a modern industrial country.
   In the last 50 years, South Africa has developed into a modern industrial country.

2 South Africa's main trading partners are the USA, the UK, Japan, China, France and Germany.
3 South Africa's mining operations are concentrated in the north-west of the country.

4 Some mines go down 2,000 metres.

5 South Africa has faced growing competition from Russia and America.

6 South Africa is now one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world.

7 South African cars and buses are exported to many Asian countries.

8 South Africa exports fruit, but not vegetables, all over the world.

**GRAMMAR:** present simple passive

6 Complete these sentences with a passive form of the verb.

1 Fish ___________ to Japan by Vietnamese companies. (sell)

2 Fifty percent of the world's clothes ___________ in China. (make)

3 Fortunately, the city ___________ by pollution. (not, affect)

4 When ___________ from Zimbabwe to Europe? (flowers, fly)

5 Most of Pakistan's factories are near rivers, as water ___________ for their processes. (need)

6 Where ___________? (these products, send)

7 About half the USA's fruit and vegetables ___________ in California. (produce)

8 More gold ___________ for teeth in Japan than in any other country. (use)

**TRANSLATION**

7 Translate into your language. Notice the differences.

Gold is used in a wide variety of ways. The main use is in electronics – for example, in televisions and washing machines. The second most important use of gold is in teeth. Pure gold is not used because it is very soft. Instead, it is mixed with other metals. Gold is also found in pens and watches, and on perfume bottles and ceilings.

**SPELLING:** plural forms

8 Write the plural of these words.

1 tooth ___________ 6 woman ___________

2 leaf ___________ 7 volcano ___________

3 photo ___________ 8 cliff ___________

4 factory ___________ 9 potato ___________

5 watch ___________ 10 wife ___________

9 Complete the words with ie or ei.

1 I don't believe it!

2 Have you been to the new leisure centre?

3 Gold leaf is used on ceiling.

4 She achieved a lot in her life.

5 He's my best friend.

6 I must lose some weight!

**SPELLING TIP**

What can you do if you're not sure about the spelling of a word?

- When the sound of the vowel is the same as in 'believe' – write 'ie' (but write 'ei' after 'c', e.g. receive).

- In words where the vowel sound is not the same as in 'believe', the usual order is 'ei' (with the exception of 'friend').
**Scenario: Import export**

**Vocabulary: business**

1. Read the definitions and then complete the words.
   1. to take something to a place  
      to **deliver**
   2. a business that sells things to the public  
      to **order**
   3. to provide something  
      to **provide**
   4. to bring something into your country  
      to **import**
   5. to send something to another country  
      to **export**
   6. someone who purchases something  
      to **buy**
   7. a famous make of a product  
      to **offer**
   8. a business that makes things  
      to **manufacture**

2. Complete the questions with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>deliver</th>
<th>delivery</th>
<th>discount</th>
<th>much</th>
<th>offer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>order</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>price</td>
<td>time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cost**

1. How much would you like to **pay**?
2. How ________ are they per item?
3. What's the ________ per item?

**Delivery**

4. What's the normal delivery ________?
5. We need ________ in two weeks. Can you do that?
6. When would you like us to ________?

**Quantity and discounts**

7. How many would you like to ________?
8. Can you ________ me a discount?
9. What ________ can you offer?

**Key Language: Negotiating**

3. Read the negotiation between Richard and Lu Han and answer the questions.

1. What is Lu Han selling?
2. How many does Richard order?
3. What is the final delivery time?

4a. Complete the text with suitable words.

**Lu Han:** We're offering a great deal on digital cameras at the moment. It's the SLR300 model.

**Rick:** I see. How much are they per item?

**Lu Han:** Well, for you, how about about $153 each?

**Rick:** $153? That seems rather high. I mean, it's not a famous brand, is it?

**Lu Han:** Really? I see. How much would you like to pay?

**Rick:** About $100.

**Lu Han:** Well, I'm not ________ that we can go that low, but we can offer you discount. We can only offer a five percent discount on 1,000, but ________ you order 2,000, we can offer 20 percent.

**Rick:** I see. That might be difficult. I'm not sure that we can sell 2,000. What about ________ we order 1,500?

**Lu Han:** Well, then we can give you a 12 percent discount.

**Rick:** Hmm, that's still a ________ low. How about 18 percent?

**Lu Han:** Eighteen percent? I'm ________ we can't offer that.

**Rick:** Really? Well, okay then, I'll order 2,000 with the 20 percent discount.

**Lu Han:** Excellent news, a good decision. So, the final price is $122.40.

**Rick:** ________ we call it $120? Keep it a round number, and we have ordered the music players already.

**Lu Han:** That ________ fine. $120 per item it is, then.

**Rick:** Great, now, we need delivery in two weeks.

**Lu Han:** Two weeks? I'm afraid we ________ do that. How about three weeks?

**Rick:** Okay, ________ be fine.

**Lu Han:** Okay then. So, you order 2,000 SLR300 digital cameras ________ $120 per item, and we deliver in three weeks. Is that a deal?

**Rick:** That's a ________.

4b. Listen and check your answers.
**STUDY SKILLS: giving a short talk**

1. These sentences are from two different presentations. Separate the presentations and write the extracts in the correct order.
   1. Turning now to the shipping industry and key ports around the world, ...
   2. To start with, I'd like to talk about the history of banking.
   3. In conclusion, we can see that ships have a vital role in the global economy.
   4. First, I'd like to talk about where ships are built.
   5. To conclude, banking is an important part of any developed economy.
   6. So, that was an overview of ship production.
   7. Let's turn now to the services that a modern bank provides.
   8. To sum up, banking has changed a lot over the years.

**Presentation A**

4. 

**Presentation B**

2. The berries _______ from the coffee bushes by hand. (pick)
3. The coffee beans _______ from the berry fruit. (separate)
4. The beans _______ (wash)
5. They _______ in the sun. (dry)
6. The beans _______ in large machines at a temperature of about 200°C. (roast)
7. The beans _______ in large 60kg bags. (put)
8. They _______ around the world. (ship)

**WRITING SKILLS: describing a process**

1. Coffee is made from beans which are found inside coffee berries. To begin with, 2 _______ and they are put in large water tank. Next, 3 _______ and 4 _______. Following this, 5 _______. After this, 6 _______. Next, 7 _______. Lastly, 8 _______. This process varies in length according to the different tastes that are required. The longer the roast, the stronger the coffee.

**3b** Write a description of a simple process you know, e.g. How a cup of tea is made.

   ____________________________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________________________

**SPELLING: nouns ending -er or -or**

4. Complete these nouns with -er or -or.
   1. manager _______ 6. competit____
   2. administrat____ 7. employ____
   3. produc____ 8. manufactur____
   4. construct____ 9. retail____
   5. invent____ 10. operat____
VOCABULARY AND SPELLING: people and organisations

1 Correct the spelling of the words in bold.
1 He's meeting the **ambasador** in the embassy.  
2 Send the email to my **assisrent**.  
3 When's the next meeting of the finance **comitee**?  
4 I've got a new job in a different **departmant**.
5 The **spoksperson** is giving her presentation at 5.00 p.m.  
6 The **Minister** of Defence is abroad.
7 Who is the **precidant** of the USA?  
8 I'll tell the **stuff** the news about the changes in working hours soon.

GRAMMAR: present continuous for future arrangements

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the present continuous. Use contractions when possible.
1 What **are you doing** this weekend? (do)
2 I **visit** my parents on Wednesday. (visit)
3 He **watch** a rugby match on Saturday. (watch)
4 We **do** anything special tonight. (do)
5 They **go** to the seaside on Sunday. (go)
6 She **play** tennis with Sarah on Tuesday. (not play)

EXTRA LANGUAGE

We can use the present continuous to talk about personal arrangements in/for the future.
I'm meeting Sarah at seven o'clock at the cinema.
We can use the present simple for the future when we talk about timetables. (not personal arrangements)
The film starts at 7.30.

3a Complete the dialogue with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arrive</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>finish</th>
<th>fly</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>leave</th>
<th>meet</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>take</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**CAROL:** What **are you doing** this weekend?
**TONY:** Well, I **start** Silvio at the airport in the morning on Saturday. His plane **leave** at seven o'clock, so I have to get up early to welcome him! Then, we **meet** straight to the Guggenheim Art Gallery to see a special exhibition.
**CAROL:** Really? Don't you think Silvio will be tired after his flight?
**TONY:** Yes, I **know** it's a bit strange, but the exhibition **arrive** on Sunday and Silvio really wants to see it. After lunch, I **do** him to the Empire State Building.
**CAROL:** What about the evening? Have you arranged anything?
**TONY:** Well, we **do** dinner with Janice at 7.00.
**CAROL:** Okay, would you like to see a movie after that? **Gangs of New York** is on at the Rockefeller Center.
**TONY:** What time **fly** the movie?  
**CAROL:** At 9.00.
**TONY:** I think that's a bit late. We **finish** to Washington in the morning. The plane **leave** at 8.00. Why don't you have dinner with us tomorrow?

3b Listen and check your answers.

READ BETTER: scanning for specific information

You don't always need to understand all the details in a text.
• Use key words or numbers to help you find the information.
4 Read the headline and opening paragraph of a news article about International Aid. Then answer the questions.

1 What does OECD stand for?

2 Which of these statements is false?
   a) Rich countries agreed to give a certain level of financial help to poor countries.
   b) The wealthy countries need to give more money to meet this target.
   c) The wealthy countries will never meet this target.

5 Quickly scan the rest of the article and answer the questions.

1 What should the level of aid be in 2010?
   $130bn (£66bn) a year

2 By how much is aid rising at the moment?

3 By how much does it have to rise?

4 What percentage of national income does the UN say rich countries should give?

5 What percentage of national income does the USA give?

6 Read the article again and answer these questions.

1 In which country is the headquarters of the OECD?
   France

2 When did the seven richest countries agree on the level of aid?

3 How many countries have met the UN target?

4 Which country gave the smallest percentage of its national income?

5 Which country gave the largest amount of money?

7 Find these words in the text. What do they refer to?

   1 it (line 33)
   2 their (line 36)
   3 their (line 43)
   4 its (line 55)
VOCAUBRARY: verbs from the text

1 Choose the correct verbs to complete the definitions.

1 to improve something; to make something bigger or better
to develop/publish new software
2 to plan something that you will build or createto support/design a car
3 to make a new service available to launch/solve an online shopping service
4 to make a new product available to release/respect a film or a song
5 to produce a book for sale to design/publish a novel
6 to say something is bad in some way to respect/criticise someone's idea
7 to help or encourage someone or something to support/announce a charity
8 to have a good opinion of someone to announce/respect your President
9 to find the answer to something to solve/design a complex problem
10 to say something in public to announce/launch some good news

GRAMMAR: past simple passive

2 Complete these sentences with the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1 The children were taken to the zoo by their teachers. (take)
2 A bag left on the bus. (leave)
3 He not given the computer by his parents. (not give)
4 I taught how to drive by my brother. (teach)
5 We showed the way to go by a policewoman. (show)
6 These televisions not made in Japan. (not make)
7 How much did you spend for your work yesterday? (pay)
8 This picture painted by Picasso?
(paint)
9 All the money spent on food.
(spend)
10 The problem solved by my assistant, not me. (solve)

EXTRA LANGUAGE
When we want to give the agent of an action in a passive sentence, we use 'by'.

This picture was painted by Picasso.

3 Change the active sentences into past or present simple passive sentences.

1 Many people respect Nelson Mandela. Nelson Mandela is respected by many people.
2 U2 released a new song last week.
3 The newspaper reviewers criticised the new film.
4 Apple develop new products every year.
5 They published War and Peace in 1869.
6 Bill Gates gave our charity $10 million last year.

LISTEN BETTER: taking notes
When you do a listening task, take notes.
• Concentrate on listening and try to follow the argument.
• After listening, use your notes to help you answer any questions.

4a Ask a friend to read you a short paragraph of no more than six lines. Write notes in your notebook.

4b Use your notes to rewrite the paragraph. Compare your paragraph with the original, and note the differences.
**LISTENING**

5a 2.17 Listen to the first half of a student talk about multinational corporations and take notes.

Hello, everyone.

5b Use your notes to fill in the gaps. Use no more than three words and/or a number.

**Introduction**
Multinational corporations – 1. **positive** or 2. ____________ effects

**Part one**
The number of multinationals has gone up over the 3. ____________ companies – Shell/Exxon

5. ____________ – Nike/Gap

Technology companies – 6. ____________

7. ____________ – Tesco/McDonald’s

Branches in 8. ____________, make 9. ____________ every year.

6a 2.18 Listen to the second half of the talk about multinational corporations and take notes.

6b Use your notes to fill in the gaps. Use no more than three words and/or a number.

**Part two**
Local companies can’t compete – they 1. **close down**
Local jobs. 2. ____________
Multinationals profits don’t 3. ____________ that country.

**Part three**
People all over the world get 4. ____________ and services

5. ____________ may get better - pay

and 6. ____________ for families/young workers.

**Conclusion**
A multinational benefits a country if it looks after its 7. ____________ and 8. ____________ locally

9. ____________ is unavoidable.

We must ask for responsible behaviour towards our 10. ____________.

7 2.17 & 2.18 Listen again to both parts of the talk and check your answers.

**DICTATION**

8 2.19 Listen and complete the introduction in your notebook.

**TRANSLATION**

9 Translate into your language. Note the differences.

1. She is meeting the president at three o’clock tomorrow.

2. He is travelling to France this Saturday.

3. The minister isn’t visiting our department on Friday.

4. What are you doing this evening?
**SCENARIO: An Olympic bid**

**VOCABULARY:** words from the lesson

1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.
   1. The athletes' **venue/accommodation** will be single rooms in large flats.
   2. The main **stadium/accommodation** will have 20,000 seats.
   3. There will be a **comprehensive/magical** transport system, including buses and trains.
   4. Half of the ten sports **venues/stadiums** need to be built.
   5. We want to create a **comprehensive/magical** atmosphere.
   6. We want to **encourage/modern** children to play sport.
   7. We already have many **world-class/comfortable** sports facilities.
   8. The rooms will be modern and **comfortable/comprehensive**.

**KEY LANGUAGE:** adding emphasis

2. Choose the correct position in each sentence for the words in brackets.
   1. The hotel is **only** five minutes from the main stadium. (only)
   2. At night, there is an **electrifying** atmosphere in the city centre. (electrifying)
   3. It is a short drive to the **just** countryside. (just)
   4. The team's **just** amazing performance was amazing. (just)
   5. The transport system includes a **high-speed** train service. (high-speed)
   6. We **only** need to build two **new** new venues. (only)
   7. **Just** ten percent of the athletes will be in **just** double rooms. (just)
   8. There are **just** two months until the Olympics **starts**. (only)

**PRONUNCIATION:** pausing and emphatic stress

3. **LISTEN** Listen to the presentation and mark the pauses (/) and underline the words with extra stress.

   Ladies and gentleman, / thank you for coming to Spain's presentation to be the football World Cup hosts in 2022. Our presentation is based around three key points. First, Spain has a great football tradition. Because of this, we can offer world-class stadiums and fantastic training facilities. Secondly, we have millions of football fans in our country. The passion and support of these fans creates electrifying atmospheres at the matches. Finally, Spain has a comprehensive transport system. All the stadiums are only one hour from international airports and they are all served by public transport. Spain is the ideal choice for the World Cup in 2022.

**PUNCTUATION**

4. Correct the punctuation in these sentences, using capital letters, commas, and full stops. There are three sentences.

   the United Nations is an organisation that works in many different areas in order to carry out this work the UN has a large department of international civil servants the secretariat the head of this UN department is the secretary general and there are about 9000 other staff members
The advantages and disadvantages of global travel

A The transport industry provides employment for millions of people, and visitors spend a lot of money in the countries that they visit.

B Air travel causes a lot of pollution and hotels are often built in areas of natural beauty.

C One advantage is that people can visit countries that are very different to their own. This means that they can understand different cultures and be more tolerant of different people.

E Therefore, we need to think carefully before we travel around the world.

F Since the 1950s, global travel for both tourism and business has increased dramatically; every day there are millions of people travelling the world.

G Personally, I think the advantages are greater than the disadvantages, especially when we consider how important tourism is for many poorer countries.

I Another negative thing is that countries become more similar to each other.

J This is an important issue. This essay will consider whether global travel is good or bad for the world.

K To conclude, there are both advantages and disadvantages of global travel.

L Although we learn a lot by visiting different countries, we also change or damage the countries that we visit.

M Another positive thing about global travel is that it is good for the economy.

N On the other hand, a major disadvantage is that international travel can be bad for the environment.
### VOCABULARY:
**words from the lesson**

1. Complete the paragraph with the words in the box.

   - atmosphere  
   - climate  
   - fossil fuels  
   - glaciers  
   - global warming  
   - polar bears  
   - rainforests  
   - sea ice  
   - sea levels  
   - temperature

Although the Earth's 1. **climate** has often changed for natural reasons, it has been changing more rapidly over the last hundred years. This rapid change is known as 2. **global warming** and it is caused by high levels of carbon dioxide in the 3. **atmosphere** due to the burning of 4. **fossil fuels**. Because of global warming, many 5. **glaciers** are melting and there is less 6. **sea ice** in the Arctic. This means that 7. **polar bears** are in danger of extinction and also that 8. **sea levels** are rising, which means some Pacific Islands will soon disappear. The sea is also getting warmer, which is causing droughts in the 9. **rainforests**. As well as this, coral reefs are dying because they are sensitive to 10. **temperature** changes.

### GRAMMAR:
**present perfect continuous**

2. For each sentence write a second sentence with the same meaning. Use the present perfect continuous with **for or since** and the verbs in brackets.

1. The band started their concert an hour ago and they haven't finished.
   
   *They've been playing for one hour.* (play)

2. Sarah arrived at the bus stop 30 minutes ago. The bus has not come.
   
   *She has been waiting for thirty minutes.* (wait)

3. Michael turned on the computer at ten o'clock. He is still using it.
   
   *He has been using it.* (use)

### 3. Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences and questions.

1. I have had / been having my car for two years.

2. She has been reading / has read that book for two months.

3. We have known / been knowing each other for 15 years.

4. You have been / been being a teacher all your working life.

5. How long have we been waiting / waited for the bus? I'm bored now.

6. How long has he been belonging / belonged to that club?

### TRANSLATION

4. Translate into your language in your notebook. Notice the differences.

   Shona Harper is a biologist who has been working in the Brazilian rainforest for ten years. She has been studying the effects of global warming on the plants and animals that live in the rainforest. 'Recently, many trees have been dying because there has been less rain in the forest. I think there is less rain because the sea has been getting warmer. If this continues, there will be many fires in this area and we will lose much of the forest.'

### READ BETTER: topic sentences

In many texts, the first sentence of a paragraph is the topic sentence – it tells you the main point or subject of the paragraph.

- If you need to read a text quickly to get a general idea of the contents, you can first just read the topic sentence of each paragraph. This will improve your reading speed, especially in exams.
Can science save the day?

Scientists are thinking the 'unthinkable': can engineering projects save the world from global warming? How can we save the planet if we can’t reduce our production of carbon? There are two main approaches to this question.

One approach involves the removal of carbon from fossil fuels. There are two ways to do this. The first involves removing carbon from the fuel before it is burnt. Currently, this happens in Norway where CO₂ is removed from natural gas as it comes out of the ground. The second involves capturing the CO₂ when it is produced by power stations. Both of these methods are expensive, but they could reduce the CO₂ produced by 90 percent.

The other approach is to reduce the amount of solar energy which hits the Earth. Some scientists have suggested putting a giant mirror in space. Others have suggested increasing the number of clouds over the oceans because they reflect back the sun’s rays. This last technique has the advantage of being easy to stop and start.

There are many unanswered questions about these ideas, but they must be safe and not cause more damage. Any large engineering projects mustn’t harm the Earth or the life on it. Otherwise, the cure for global warming might be worse than the original illness.

a) Scientists have had several ideas for fighting global warming, such as removing carbon from fuel. When the plans are finished, they will need to be safe and not expensive.
b) Scientists are designing engineering projects to fight global warming. There are two approaches: removing carbon from fossil fuels and reducing the solar energy that reaches the planet. The designs are not finished yet and should be safe.
c) If we can reduce the carbon in fuel or the solar energy that hits the Earth, we can win the fight against global warming. There are many possible solutions to the problem. Governments haven’t decided which plan to follow, but they want plans that are safe.
VOCABULARY: containers and materials

1 Choose the words which don’t usually go with the containers.
1 a tube of toothpaste/ointment/water
2 a pot of yoghurt/sugar/cream
3 a can of rice/beans/coke
4 a bottle of milk/meat/water
5 a jar of butter/mayonnaise/jam
6 a packet of rice/sugar/water
7 a box of chocolates/matches/milk
8 a carton of milk/fruit/fruit juice

GRAMMAR: phrasal verbs

2 Choose the sentences a) or b) which have a phrasal verb.
1 a) I watched TV all weekend.
   b) Watch out! You’re driving too fast.
2 a) I realised I was late when I looked at my watch.
   b) I looked after my neighbour’s children because their mother was ill.
3 a) I carried out a lot of research for this article.
   b) I carried the baby out of the room as it was being noisy.
4 a) They went up the stairs when the police arrived.
   b) Last year, house prices went up a lot.
5 a) She held up the picture while he fixed it to the wall.
   b) She was late because the heavy snow held her up. She had to drive very slowly.
6 a) He picks up new languages easily – he only took a month to learn basic Chinese.
   b) He picked up the litter from the floor and put it in the bin.

3 Match the phrasal verbs in Exercise 2 with the definitions.
1 to do a task carry out
2 to care for someone
3 to increase
4 to learn something informally
5 to be careful
6 to make something/someone late

EXTRA LANGUAGE

Some phrasal verbs must have an object.
1 I carried out some research.
2 He looked after the children.

In sentence 1, you can put the object between the verb and the preposition or after the verb and preposition. This is a Type 1 phrasal verb.

I carried some research out.
I carried out some research.

If you use an object pronoun (it, him, her ...), you MUST put it between the verb and the preposition.
I carried it out.
I carried out it.

In sentence 2 you NEVER put the object between the verb and the preposition. This is a Type 2 phrasal verb.

He looked after the children.
He looked the children after.

4 Find the incorrect sentences and correct them.
1 Type 1: Have you given back it to José?
   Have you given it back to José?
2 Type 1: I always keep my photographs. I never throwaway them.
3 Type 2: The burglar broke the house into at night.
4 Type 2: It’s a difficult problem. The committee will look into it.
5 Type 1: He’s good at Spanish. He picked it up quickly.
6 Type 1: The bad weather held up her.
7 Type 1: When did you set your company up?
8 Type 2: What do you think her latest book of?

LISTEN BETTER: synonyms

Many listening tasks test your understanding of synonyms – words with similar meanings.
• Before you listen, look carefully at the questions and predict some synonyms for key words.
Replace the words in bold with synonyms from the box.

a supermarket customer is employed by litter reuse carrier bags solutions

1 The speaker works for employed by a food shop __________.

2 The speaker thinks shoppers ________ should use their plastic bags several times ________.

3 The speaker says there are two answers ________ to the problem of rubbish ________.

LISTENING

Listen to a radio discussion about recycling in New Zealand and choose the best description.

Lindsay is on the radio ...

a) to encourage people to start recycling
b) to inform people about how to recycle
c) to explain what happens to recycled stuff

7 Listen again and choose the best answers a) or b).

1 People should recycle because ...
   a) they can save money and reduce pollution:
   b) there is no space for all the rubbish.

2 The recycling scheme involves ...
   a) people taking their recyclable waste to special recycling sites.
   b) people putting rubbish in different kinds of container at home.

3 In the red bin, people should put waste that ...
   a) is impossible to recycle.
   b) is recyclable.

4 In the blue bin, people should put ...
   a) small plastic bottles.
   b) large plastic bottles.

5 Plastic bags ...
   a) go in the blue bin.
   b) should be used again and again.

6 People should put newspapers ...
   a) in front of their homes.
   b) in the red bin.

SPOTTING: adjectives

Listen and write the interview in your notebook.

Some of these words are spelt incorrectly. Correct the words.

1 available available
2 horrible __________
3 responsible __________
4 suitable __________
5 likeable __________
6 incredible __________
7 confortable __________
8 flexele __________
9 believable __________
10 reliable __________
SCENARIO: Local regeneration

VOCABULARY: words from the lesson

1 Complete the table with eight nouns and seven adjectives.

annual antisocial community crime
derelict financial graffiti improvement
litter run-down scruffy urban
volunteers wasteland youth club

Nouns  Adjectives
improvement  antisocial

2 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 This project will bring the local wasteland/community together.
2 We need more trees in urban/annual areas like city centres.
3 It's an expensive project, it will need a lot of run-down/financial support.
4 The children need places to go, like a youth club/crime.
5 The canal is really scruffy/anti-social. We should tidy it up.
6 We should fine people who drop litter/graffiti on the streets.
7 Can we replace the annual/delict buildings with new ones?
8 The project was set up by volunteers/improvement.

KEY LANGUAGE: question tags

3a Complete the statements with the correct question tag.

1 It's a lovely day, isn't it?
2 You're from Spain, _________ you?
3 He'll help me, _________ he?
4 She won't come to the party, _________ she?
5 They haven't been here before, _________ they?
6 We could collect her, _________ we?
7 You think it's a good idea, _________ you?
8 It doesn't work, _________ it?
9 He's got a car, _________ he?

3b Listen and check your answers.

EXTRA LANGUAGE

There are two possible intonation patterns for question tags.

- Use a falling intonation when you expect the listener to say yes.
- Use a rising intonation when you are asking a real question - when you want to check whether your idea is correct or not.

PRONUNCIATION: intonation in question tags

4 Listen again and repeat the sentences in Exercise 3a. Does the speaker use a rising or falling intonation? Write the answers.

1 _________
2 _________
3 _________
4 _________
5 _________
6 _________
7 _________
8 _________
9 _________
STUDY AND WRITING SKILLS

STUDY SKILLS: exploring reading texts

1. Read the text below and answer the questions.
2. Answer these questions in your notebook.
3. Complete the report with the missing words and the correct form of the underlined verbs. Write your answers in your notebook.

Mobile phone masts in Glenloch: the people's view

Introduction
The aim of the report is to summarise the findings of a recent survey among the local residents of Glenloch on plans to build two mobile telephone masts in the town. The data was collected by interviews with 1000 local residents on 8 January and 15 January 2008.

Arguments for the mobile phone masts
A majority of residents (62 percent) support the plan. The main reason (mentioned by 90 percent) was that they need a mobile phone for social and work reasons. Another important reason (given by 52 percent) that parents wanted their children to have mobile phones for their personal safety.

Arguments against the mobile phone masts
A minority of the residents (38 percent) was concerned that mobile phone masts could damage people's health. The other reason (mentioned by 60 percent) was that parents wanted their children to have mobile phones for their personal safety.

Conclusion
To sum up, while there was a lot of support for the plan for the two mobile phone masts, there was also some opposition. This opposition concern the exact locations of the masts and possible effects on health. We recommend that a second survey is carried out once the possible locations are known, before a final decision is made.

Truefone: improving our service to you, the people of Glenloch

Ninety percent of Scotland has now got a good mobile phone service. However, ten percent of the country still has no mobile telephone service. Unfortunately, Glenloch is part of that ten percent.

At Truefone, we want to give you, the people of Glenloch, a modern mobile telephone service so that you too can use mobile phones and make video calls, and so that tourists can call local businesses.

In order to give you what you want, we need to build two mobile telephone transmitter masts in the town. But don't worry, you will never see these telephone masts. Why? Because we will make them look like trees. The only thing you will notice is how good your phone service is.

We hope you will support our plans at the council meeting next week.

The environment
12

SPORT

12.1 MINORITY SPORTS

**VOCABULARY: sports**

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of do, go and play.

1. I used to **play** hockey at school.
2. I've never **go** archery, but I'd like to try it.
3. He's going to **do** dragon boat racing next week.
4. We'd **play** table tennis if we had a table!
5. They **go** fencing every weekend.
6. Last year on holiday, I **do** sailing.
7. She's **play** badminton tonight.
8. You **do** judo; it builds self-confidence.
9. He watches a lot of football, but I've never seen him **play** it.
10. Did you **go** gymnastics at school?

**GRAMMAR: second conditional**

2. Write complete sentences using the contracted form of would.

1. If I find a mobile phone, I'll give it to the police.
2. If I not have a car, I'll cycle/walk.
3. If you come to class every day, you'll not find the exams difficult.
4. If we not have mobile phones, life'll be more difficult.
5. If I you, I'll complain about your holiday.

3. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

1. What would you buy if a millionaire were you?
   What **would** you buy if you were a millionaire?
2. If in your was a fire house there, which take would two things you with you?
   If ____________________________?
3. If anywhere you live in the world could, you where choose would?
   If ____________________________?
4. What would have you problems if read you couldn't?
   What ____________________________?
5. What do you would if a competition sports team favourite won?
   What ____________________________?
6. How would lost you if your feel job you?
   How ____________________________?

**READ BETTER: pictures, charts and figures**

Use any pictures and charts that accompany a text to help you understand it.
- Look at charts and figures before you read the text.
- Think about the vocabulary and the information.

**SKILLS IN ACTION**

- Use the information in the chart to write a short description of the data.
- Discuss the trends and patterns with a partner.
- Present your findings to the class.
4 Look at these graphics and answer the questions.

1 Is the information only about sport?
   No, it is about sport and recreational activities.

2 Does the information include children's habits?

3 How often do the people do the activities in the survey?

4 Put these activities in order of popularity?
   pilates  netball  going to the gym  badminton

5 Where do people do the most exercise?
   Macclesfield  Sandwell  Isles of Scilly

6 Who plays more sport, men or women?

6 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 What percentage of the population don't play sport?
   Fifty percent.

2 In general, which part of the country exercises the most?

3 What social factor affects participation in sport?

4 What does the government think people have to do?

5 What does Sue Tiballs want newspapers to do?

6 Do you think Sue Tiballs is optimistic about the future situation?

**READING**

5 Which of the questions in Exercise 4 does the newspaper article answer?

---

**SPELLING: nouns**

7 Listen and write the words.

1 population  6   
2   7
3   8
4   9
5   10

---

**Sports survey shock**

The English may be obsessed with sport but for half the population this only involves picking up the TV remote control. A study of nearly 364,000 people, commissioned by Sport England, reveals half of the adult population do no exercise at all. The survey reveals just one in five adults do sport or recreational activities for 30 minutes every week.

The top three activities are walking, swimming and going to the gym. Amongst the more minority sports, nearly a million people play badminton at least once a month, compared to netball which has just over 150,000 regular players. Pilates is a growing activity with nearly 300,000 participants.

The results also show a general difference between the north and the south of the country. It seems that more sport is played in the south than in the north. However, there are exceptions to this general rule. For example, the London Olympics will take place in one of the least sporting parts of the country; only 14.5 percent of the population in East London do 30 minutes of exercise a week.

Sports participation is lowest in the poorest parts of the country. These results might make the government improve sport facilities in poor areas. The sports minister said the results were disappointing. 'We have invested £30bn in sports facilities over the last ten years. However, individuals must start to take responsibility for their health. We can't force people to switch off the TV, get up from the sofa and do sport.'

More men take part in sport than women. 27.3 percent compared with 18.5 percent. Sue Tiballs, of the Women's Sports Foundation, said the results were shocking. 'Media coverage dedicated to women's sport is almost non-existent. Until these issues are addressed, and the perception that doing sport and exercise is a 'male' pursuit is altered, we are concerned that the number of women taking part will remain at these worrying levels.'
VOCABULARY:
words from the lesson

1 Complete the phrases with the correct prepositions in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at</th>
<th>about</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>of</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>for</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1  to watch something __ on a big screen
2  to aim an advertisement ___ someone
3  the majority ___ the TV audience was female
4  to be interested ___ people who dislike the game
5  to forget ___ female fans
6  to spend money ___ advertising
7  to focus ___ advertising to men
8  to make adverts ___ car tyres

GRAMMAR: too and enough

2 Which of these sentences are correct? Rewrite the incorrect ones.

1 You haven't got time enough. You're going to miss the train.
   ***You haven't got enough time. You're going to miss the train.***
2 Have you got money enough for the holiday? New York is expensive.
3 It's too hot in here, I'm going turn the heating down.
4 He isn't enough busy. Give him more work to do.
5 There isn't enough space for that table in this room.
6 There is too sport on TV. I want to see more dramas.

EXTRA LANGUAGE

We often use verbs after phrases with too and enough.

She is clever enough to go to university.
I am too tired to play football.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>money</th>
<th>young</th>
<th>old</th>
<th>tired</th>
<th>clever</th>
<th>strong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1  He's too ___ to walk any further.
2  They're too ___ to vote in the election.
3  He has enough ___ to buy an expensive car.
4  Grandad is too ___ to go on an adventure holiday.
5  Max is doing well at school. He's ___ enough to become a doctor.
6  She isn't ___ enough to lift her suitcase. Give her a hand.

4 Complete these sentences so that they are true for you.

1 I'm not rich enough to ___ .
2 I'm rich enough to ___ .
3 I'm strong enough to ___ .
4 I'm not old enough to ___ .
5 I'm too lazy to ___ .
LISTEN BETTER: understanding emotion and feelings

You can use the speaker's intonation and tone of voice to help you understand how they feel about something.

- When you listen, think about how the speaker is feeling. Is he/she happy or sad? Is he/she bored or excited?

5 Listen to the same sentence repeated three times. Choose the correct emotion from the box.

| angry | disappointed | excited |

'I can't believe that you did that.'

1
2
3

LISTENING

6 Listen to five sports fans talk about some recent sports events. Match the adjectives with the speakers.

| bored | disappointed | excited | worried | angry |

1 Speaker 1 feels disappointed
2 Speaker 2 feels ______
3 Speaker 3 feels ______
4 Speaker 4 feels ______
5 Speaker 5 feels ______

7 Listen again and complete the statements.

1 Speakers 1 and ___ are talking after a sports event.
2 Speakers ___ and ___ are talking before a sports event.
3 Speaker ___ is talking during a sports event.

8 Read the statements. Are they true, false or does the speaker not say?

Speaker 1

1 His team scored some goals. false
2 His team put a lot of effort into the game. ______
3 In general, the other team is the better team. ______

Speaker 2

4 She has a good place to sit and watch the game. ______
5 Her team is weaker than the other team. ______
6 The captain of her team is the best player. ______

Speaker 3

7 Andy has played a game recently. ______
8 Andy has been a top player for some time. ______
9 Andy has been improving recently. ______

Speaker 4

10 It is unusual for this team to lose. ______
11 The team manager makes poor choices. ______
12 The team manager doesn't encourage the players well. ______

Speaker 5

13 The race is two hours long. ______
14 The Toyota team are currently in third place. ______
15 The speaker watches these events regularly. ______

DICTATION

9 Listen and complete the text.

My local team ______

_______

_______

_______

_______

_______ Come on you reds!
SCENARIO: Sports psychology

VOCABULARY: personality types

1 Complete the personality adjectives.
1 Football would suit a ____________ personality.
2 White-water rafting would suit a ____________ personality.
3 Yoga would suit a ____________ personality.
4 Rugby wouldn't suit an ____________ personality.
5 Athletics would suit a ____________ personality.
6 Snowboarding wouldn't suit a ____________ personality.

KEY LANGUAGE: conversation fillers

Listen and complete the exam interview with the conversation fillers in the box.

let me see (x2) let me think right that's a difficult question to be honest well

I: So, are you interested in films and cinema?
S: Well, I go to the cinema quite often. I like going with my friends to watch the latest films.
I: Such as?
S: Hmm, Hollywood films I suppose, you know, comedies and action films.
I: I see. Which do you prefer, going to the cinema or watching DVDs at home?
S: Well, I have got a DVD player and I use it a lot, but which do I prefer? erm, I think I prefer going to the cinema because it's a good way of seeing my friends.
I: Do you think the cinema is expensive?
S: Hmm, I don't think it's too expensive. My local cinema is quite cheap and I don't go to the expensive cinemas in the city centre.
I: Would you change anything about your local cinema?
S: well, I think I'd improve the food that's sold there. I think they should sell things like chips and hotdogs. What else?
I: Okay, well thank you and that's the end of the interview. Send the next student in, please.

PRONUNCIATION: intonation in lists

Listen and repeat these lists using the correct intonation.

1 For this recipe I need to get some tomatoes, some olives, some chilli and some pasta.
2 There are three choices: a) buy a car, b) buy a house, or c) buy a boat.
3 Three students were absent today: Igor, Mohammed and Tina.
4 I'm very busy. I've got to write an email, make two calls, book a hotel and book a flight.
5 We offer many activities including tennis, yoga, football and sailing.

TRANSLATION

Translate into your language. Note the differences.

'What would I do if someone gave me ten thousand dollars?' That's a good question! First of all, I'd say thank you very much. Then, I'd buy a ticket and I'd travel around the world for a year. If I could, I'd take my friend Ali with me. If he had the chance to travel, he would leave his job immediately. We'd visit every continent, including the Antarctic. It'd be amazing to go there.'
STUDY SKILLS: doing exams

1 Match the sentence beginnings 1-6 with the sentence endings a-h.
1 When you are preparing for your exams,
2 Don't do too many practice exams
3 Make sure you're not tired on the day of the exam.
4 Follow the instructions on the exam paper,
5 If you can use a dictionary in the exam,
6 Don't spend too long on a question.
7 If you don't know the answer to a multiple-choice question,
8 When you are doing a writing question,
   a) because after a while you don't learn anything new.
   b) Don't stay up late the night before.
   c) and make sure you understand the questions.
   d) make a guess.
   e) Move onto another one and come back later.
   f) make a revision timetable.
   g) only use it to check key words.
   h) make sure you make a plan before you write.

WRITING SKILLS: a formal email

2 The language in this email is too informal. Change the words and phrases in bold to make the email more formal. Rewrite the email in your notebook.

Hi
I fancy doing a course in 'English with Business Studies' this summer. I'm interested in studying in Canada and your college seems ideal. I've got loads of information from your website, but I want to ask a few questions.
Number one, if I stayed for six weeks, how many teachers would I have? Number two, are there any exams at the end of the course? I want you to tell me if I'll get a certificate from the college when I leave.
About the business studies, I'm particularly interested in the marketing option. Tell me what topics that course covers.
As I mentioned before, I am very keen on coming to Canada and I'd like to live in a private apartment. Send me some details about the one-bedroom flats that are available.
It'll be good to hear from you.
Bye
Wu Hei

PUNCTUATION

3 Correct the punctuation in these sentences, using capital letters, commas, full stops, apostrophes and speech marks. There are three sentences.

for the last few weeks I have been travelling around the country talking to young people about minority sports the young people that I met were doing a wide variety of minority sports (e.g. fencing judo archery etc) and they were all enthusiastic and dedicated however they were also disappointed and angry about the lack of media interest in their sports and also about poor facilities and funding
Unit 1 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 adj 8 adj
2 n 9 adj
3 adj 10 n
4 adj 11 adj
5 n 12 adj
6 n 13 n
7 adj 14 n
Exercise 2
1 rainy 5 hot
2 fog 6 warm
3 snow 7 rain
4 wind
Exercise 3
1 goes 4 isn't
2 am 5 doesn't
3 don't 6 are
Exercise 4
1 am writing
2 live
3 are
4 are
5 am still waiting
6 are getting
7 is hitting
8 are flying
9 is
10 am sitting
11 is turning
12 doesn't usually happen
13 is even carrying cars
14 is still rising
15 I don't know
16 aren't answering
17 am going
Exercise 7a
1 Weather forecasting - why we do it
2 How nature can help
3 Collecting the information
4 Improving accuracy
5 Using the information
Exercise 8
1 false 4 true
2 true 5 false
3 false
Unit 1 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
2 minus 10 degrees celsius
3 freezing winds
5 heavy snow
9 sub-zero temperatures
10 icy water
Exercise 2
1 very / really
2 quite
3 extremely
Exercise 3
1 affect 4 gases
2 different 5 millions
3 familiar 6 Russia
Exercise 4
1 From May or June to August.
2 In Victoria and Tasmania.
3 No, it doesn't. In most cities it doesn't snow.
4 They're on the border between Victoria and New South Wales - just a few hours from Melbourne and Sydney.
5 Late August.
6 Because there's excellent snow and it's cheaper.
7 About 40 percent.
8 You can go swimming.
Exercise 5
A university lecturer in Wales believes that 24 January is a very bad day for a lot of people. He thinks that it's the day in the year when many of us feel really unhappy. The weather is usually bad at this time of year. It's cold, wet and dark. It's a long time since Christmas and the fun of Christmas and New Year is just a distant memory. People are not keeping their New Year resolutions and they have a lot of debt. They do not want to do anything and have a sense of failure. The lecturer, Cliff Arnall of Cardiff University even has a formula for it.
Exercise 6
1 When does Shilpa (usually) go on holiday?
2 Why does Julie love winter?
3 Why is 24 January (always) a great day for Stella?
4 Which month does Chris have a lot of fun of Christmas and New Year?
5 Where is it summer in January?
6 What kind of films does Alex watch when the weather's bad?
Exercise 7
1 Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
2 Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
3 Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
4 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
5 Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
6 Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
Exercise 8
A lot of people don't like winter but I don't mind the freezing, winds, snow and ice. I'm a big winter sports fan and I usually go skiing in France, Austria or Switzerland with my friends Sam and Jo. February is my favourite winter month.
Unit 1 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 wildlife cruise
2 sea kayaking
3 white-water rafting
4 jungle trekking
5 mountain biking
6 snowboarding
7 horse riding
8 scuba diving
Exercise 2
1 snowboarding
2 scuba diving
3 white-water rafting, sea kayaking and wildlife cruise
4 mountain biking
5 horse riding
6 jungle trekking
Exercise 3
1 No
2 Do
3 Don't
4 Neither
Exercise 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>high start, fall</th>
<th>high start, fall, rise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 1 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
1 a) 1 b) 3 c) 2
2 a) 3 b) 2 c) 1
3 a) 3 b) 1 c) 2
Exercise 2
1 and 9 when
2 When 10 also
3 and 11 When
4 but 12 and
5 but 13 also
6 also 14 When
7 and 15 and
8 but
Exercise 3a
wonderful, warmer, long, strong, dramatic, winter, cold, ideal, sandy, southern, beautiful, clear, fresh, perfect, special, right, spectacular, unforgettable
Unit 2 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 talented 6 kind
2 hard-working 7 patient
3 friendly 8 inspirational
4 helpful 9 lovely
5 determined 10 dedicated
Exercise 2
1 got 9 didn't make
2 told 10 took
3 didn't get 11 organised
4 arrested 12 led
5 changed 13 spent
6 sailed 14 became
7 became 15 didn't become
8 wasn't
Exercise 3
1 How did you travel to college yesterday?
2 When did you last go on holiday?
3 Did Sarah spend much money yesterday?
4 Where were you last night?
5 Why did he sell his car last week?
Exercise 4
1 You should be inspirational.
2 You should be well-organised.
3 You should be hard-working.
4 You should be friendly.

Exercise 5
1 A manager in the past didn't explain
2 why a task was important.
A manager in the past relied on the
3 secretary.
A manager in the past stayed in his/ her
4 office.
2 A modern manager knows the
5 weekly schedule.
A modern manager uses email.
A modern manager doesn't go home
6 early.

Exercise 7
1 professional 6 professional 7 prepare 8 equipment
9 kilometres 5 lovely 10 village
Unit 2 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 playing music 6 singing 5 singing 2 acting 7 drawing 3 writing stories 8 painting
4 dancing

Exercise 2a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality adjective</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Brazilian</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Egyptian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Mexican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Swiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
</tr>
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<td>the Netherlands</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the UK</td>
<td>British</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the USA</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2b
1 Spanish 4 American
2 Japanese 5 Italian
3 Egyptian

Exercise 3
1 careful 5 successful
2 cheerful 6 painful
3 peaceful 7 colourful
4 beautiful 8 powerful

Exercise 4
1 a b 2 c

Exercise 5a
1 2 3 1 4 5 6 2

Exercise 5b
1 c 2 c 3 4 5 6

Exercise 6
At an early age, he understood that life
2 wasn't just the things you can touch
3 or buy in shops. There was more than
4 that. When people watched a film
5 by Kieślowski, they felt they were
6 watching their own lives. Kieślowski
7 was asking the same questions as them.

Exercise 7a
1 was studying 6 was developing
2 met 7 appeared
3 started 8 became
4 lasted 9 died
5 became 10 wrote

Exercise 7b
1 was she studying
At the University of the Sorbonne, in
2 Paris.
3 was she living
In different French cities, including
4 Paris.
5 was she teaching
In high schools in different French
6 cities and at the Sorbonne.
7 was she developing
Her ideas about philosophy and
8 about the position of women in
9 society.

Unit 2 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 miserable 6 scruffy
2 unfriendly 7 polite
3 chatty 8 hard-working
4 stupid 9 horrible
5 confident

Exercise 2
1 a good cook 2 do the washing up.
3 similar interests
4 smoke 5 rich
6 honest 7 good-looking

Exercise 3a
1 o\o 2 o\o 3 o\o
| friendly 1 o\o | polite 2 o\o | un\friendly 3 o\o |
| cheerful 1 o\o | polite 2 o\o | good-looking 3 o\o |
| quiet 1 o\o | un\friendly 2 o\o | hard-working 3 o\o |
| clever 1 o\o | un\friendly 2 o\o | hard-working 3 o\o |
| stupid 1 o\o | un\friendly 2 o\o | hard-working 3 o\o |
| lazy 1 o\o | un\friendly 2 o\o | hard-working 3 o\o |
| scruffy 1 o\o | un\friendly 2 o\o | hard-working 3 o\o |
| honest 1 o\o | un\friendly 2 o\o | hard-working 3 o\o |

Exercise 4a
1 What does he look like?
2 What's she like?
3 What food do they like?
4 Would you like a coffee?
5 What do you like doing in your free time?
6 Does she look like anyone famous?
7 What would you like to do tonight?
8 What do your kids look like?
9 What's your new boss like?
10 Is your father like you?

Exercise 5
Coco Chanel was a famous French fashion designer. She opened her first shop in 1912. In 1922, she introduced a perfume called Chanel No 5. She was still working when she died in 1971.

Unit 2 Lesson 4
Exercise 1a and 1b
1 V negative 6 A positive
2 V positive 7 A positive
3 P positive 8 V positive
4 A negative 9 P positive
5 V negative 10 P positive

Exercise 2
1 at the moment 7 At first
2 At first 8 then
3 until 9 then
4 Afterwards 10 until
5 At the moment 11 Afterwards
6 then 12 then

Unit 3 lesson 1
Exercise 1
a) 8 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6 e) 3
f) 2 g) 1 h) 7

Exercise 2
1 women 5 dresses
2 series 6 radios
3 celebrities 7 copies
4 search engines
Exercise 3
I was surprised by the way her beauty changes – sometimes she looks like Marilyn Monroe, sometimes like Katherine Hepburn.

Exercise 4
1 Hogarth 5 Hogarth and Kylie
2 Kylie 6 Hogarth and Kylie

Exercise 5
1 comedies 4 variety
2 free time 5 soap opera
3 boring 6 celebrity

Exercise 6
1 the 7 – 13 the
2 a 8 – 14 a
3 – 9 15 –
4 – 10 16 a
5 – 11 an 17 the
6 – 12 – 18 –

Exercise 7
1 Remember that everyone you meet on the Internet is a stranger.
2 Never give anyone any personal details. That includes the address of your school.
3 If you meet friends from the Internet, take an adult and meet in a public place.
4 Talk to an adult you know well and ask for help when you’re worried or upset about something on the Internet.

Unit 3 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 photographer
2 science
3 psychology
4 artist
5 politicians
6 journalist

Exercise 2
4 Making friends at college, university, study journalism, student, get to know people, met lots of lovely people

Exercise 3
1 b 2 d 3 a 4 e

Exercise 4
1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 b

Exercise 5
1 The Times is a British newspaper that/which is famous for its high standard of journalism.
2 Ryszard Kapuscinski was a Polish journalist who/that wrote books about Africa and the Middle East.
3 Rupert Murdoch is an Australian businessman who/that owns media companies all over the world.
4 NewsAcademic.com is an international newspaper for young people that/which is only available over the Internet.
5 Joseph Pulitzer was a Hungarian journalist who/that became editor of the biggest newspaper in the USA.
6 The Pulitzer Prizes are famous awards that/which are given to editors, journalists, photographers and cartoonists.

Exercise 6
1 a person who/that
2 a type of writing that/which
3 a TV programme that/which
4 a journalist who/that
5 a computer who/that
6 a company that/which

Exercise 7
1 alternative 5 popular
2 audience 6 international
3 professional 7 select
4 fresh

Unit 3 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
1 And now, live in the studio, it's Danny Berlin with his latest song, Tears Like Autumn Leaves.
2 Next, we have an interview with the Prime Minister and the results of our survey.
3 In the financial markets, the pound rose by 10 pence against the dollar.
4 The lioness waits. She watches the deer and slowly moves though the grass.
5 This is what everyone is wearing this Summer: the sleeveless T-shirt.
6 I love the work of Norman Foster. His buildings are modern and different.
7 The director is Stephen Spielberg, and the movie is typical of his work.
8 With a powerful engine and a small boot, this is not one for the family.
9 TV presenter Sally Sweet went to a restaurant last night with a new mystery man.

Exercise 2
a) 2 b) 1 c) 7 d) 3 e) 8 f) 5 g) 9 h) 6 i) 4

Exercise 3a
1 let's 6 let's not
2 why don't 7 should
3 what about 8 any
4 what about 9 shall
5 should

Unit 4 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 illnesses
2 medicine
3 injuries
4 disease
5 clinic

Exercise 2
1 I have worked in Chile and Peru.
2 She has met you before.
3 They have run health centres all over the world.
4 We haven't finished the training course.
5 Have you been to Tibet?

Exercise 3
1 have had
2 have sold
3 was
4 has, thanked
5 haven't done

Exercise 4
1 D 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 __________

Exercise 5
1 D 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 ______

Exercise 6
1 doesn't say
2 true
3 false
4 doesn't say
5 true

Exercise 7
1 population
2 weaken
3 majority

Unit 4 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 nutrition
2 vitamins
3 physical
4 pressure
5 mental

Exercise 2
1 for
2 since
3 for
4 for
5 since
Exercise 3
1 have, had  've had, for
2 have, been 've, for
3 Have, been have, been, for
4 Have, known have, have known, since
5 Has, had hasn't, has had, for
6 Has, had has, has had, for
7 has, been has been, since
8 Have, known have, known

Exercise 4
Before 1921 there wasn't a health service in Saudi Arabia. In the 1930s King Abdulaziz created a national health care system and by 1970s there were 48,000 hospital beds. Today it is in the top 30 of the world.

Exercise 5a
1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 a 7 b 8 a

Exercise 6
1 a) food scientist b) a dietician
c) a nutritionist
2 a dietician a nutritionist

Exercise 7
1 false 5 false
2 doesn't say 6 doesn't say
3 true 7 doesn't say
4 false 8 false

Exercise 8
1 Well, I'm interested in a career in health and food.
2 Most dieticians work in hospitals or health clinics, and there are some who work with sports teams and professionals.
3 If you want the chance to do research, then you should become a nutritionist.
4 Well, at undergraduate degree level you can study the same science degree for each job.

Exercise 9
1 known 5 been
2 taken 6 spoken
3 made 7 drunk
4 become 8 begun

Unit 4 Lesson 3

Exercise 1
illnesses and symptoms | injuries
---|---
a high temperature | a broken leg
a cough | a bruised arm
a sore throat | a cut finger
a cold | a twisted ankle
a stomach-ache | a burnt hand
measles | a black eye
asthma | flu
flu | a headache
diarrhoea |

Exercise 2
1 has got 4 have got
2 hurt 5 ache/hurt
3 aches/hurts 6 hurt

Exercise 3a
1 headaches 4 week
2 hospital 5 sick
3 hurt 6 neck

Exercise 4
1 should do 4 should stop
2 shouldn't put 5 shouldn't eat
3 shouldn't run 6 should see

Exercise 5
1 because 4 so that
2 In order 5 Because
3 to

Unit 4 Lesson 4

Exercise 1
1 noun 6 adjective
2 noun 7 noun
3 verb 8 adjective
4 verb 9 verb
5 adjective

Exercise 2
1 book 6 big
2 medicines 7 scientists
3 continued 8 early
4 do 9 performed
5 new

Exercise 3
1 a 3 b 4 c 2 d 5 e 1

Exercise 4
1 Hi, Tony 5 Guess what?
2 don't get 6 Anyway,
3 Thanks so much 7 thanks again
4 it's great 8 Bye for now

Unit 5 Lesson 1

Exercise 1
1 mountain 6 lagoon
2 cliff 7 sea
3 beach 8 forest
4 river 9 hill
5 coast 10 waves, rocks

Exercise 2
1 dam 4 jungle
2 caves 5 grass
3 dunes, shore 6 jetty

Exercise 3
1 Greenland 5 Australia
2 Spain 6 Europe
3 Scotland 7 Antarctica
4 Japan 8 North America

Exercise 4
1 Singapore 5 Asia
2 St Lucia 6 Europe
3 Sicily 7 America

Exercise 5
a) weather: snow, storm, wind
b) landscapes: field, island, mountain

Exercise 6
1 Sicily 5 Australia
2 St. Lucia 6 Europe
3 Singapore 7 Antarctica
4 St. Lucia and Sicily 8 North America
5 Sicily 9 Asia
6 Singapore (and St. Lucia) 10 Asia
7 St. Lucia and Singapore 11 Asia
8 Sicily and St. Lucia 12 Asia
9 Sicily and St. Lucia 13 Asia
10 Singapore and St. Lucia 14 Asia

Exercise 7
1 by 5 of
2 in, in 6 in
3 between 7 in
4 from, to 8 in, of

Exercise 8
1 Singapore is the flattest of the three islands.
2 Singapore is the most modern of the three islands.
3 Singapore is a better place for shopping than St. Lucia.
4 The history of Sicily is more complicated than the history of Singapore.

Exercise 9
1 Sicily is less green than St. Lucia.
2 Sicily is the least tropical of the three islands.
3 The west of Sicily is less hilly than the north and east.
4 St. Lucia is less populated than Singapore.

Unit 5 Lesson 2

Exercise 1
LSQURI R E T LEZ
HE HUMAN E Z
E FOC GH DEER
DCSPMJ KP GA
GRDBAYBIB
EQYABEREARB
HWUKBXDNAI
OSNAILRFTT
GORILLASFA
MHUOPTGER

squirrel, human, leopard, crab, hedgehog, snail, gorilla, elephant, giraffe, rabbit, tiger, deer

Exercise 2
1 Nowadays, there is little water in Ethiopia.
2 There are very few panda bears in the world.
3 Correct
4 Correct
5 There isn't much time to save the planet from humans.
6 Hedgehogs cause little damage to crops.
7 Correct
Unit 5 Lesson 4

Exercise 1
1 Find
2 Decide
3 Keep
4 Take

Exercise 2
1 a) Can
2 behind
3 left
4 right
5 who
6 taking

Exercise 3a
1 In the first picture we can see a monkey in a zoo.
2 The second picture shows some people who are rescuing a turtle at the beach.
3 The turtle is on the ground in the middle of the picture.
4 Next to the boat, on the right, there is a man who is walking in the water.
5 In the background we can see some houses and another small boat.

Exercise 3b
1 There might be a space station on the Moon.
2 We definitely won't read newspapers to get the news.
3 The USA might not be the world's strongest economy.
4 Brazil will probably have a strong economy.
5 Families will definitely have fewer children than now.
6 We probably won't drive cars that use petrol.
7 There may be many problems in our cities.
8 We will definitely use the Internet to do many different things.
9 The planet will be a lot hotter because of global warming.
10 We probably won't work fewer hours in a week.

Exercise 3c
1 Higher salaries, longer holidays, clubs and hobbies
2 Hospitals, care homes, later retirement
3 Artificial intelligence, more unemployment, advanced technology

Exercise 4
Possible answers
Cities, towns, energy, environment, clean, pollution, electricity, coal, petrol, bicycles

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

Exercise 6
1 true
2 false
3 false
4 true
5 true

Unit 5 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 b 2 c 3 c 4 a 5 d 6 b

Exercise 3
1 Relationship between
2 almost anything
3 90%
4 the right choices
5 become independent
6 positive image
7 can often decide
Exercise 4
1 average 5 immediate
2 birth rate 6 encourage
3 ___ 7 percentage
4 ___ 8 typical

Exercise 5
1 homeless 5 helpless
2 unclear 6 untidy
3 careless 7 unfair
4 unfit 8 uncomfortable

Exercise 6
1 If we have time, we'll ask her about that.
2 If you don't rest, you won't be able to go swimming on Saturday.
3 I'll get some help from other students if I have any problems.
4 What'll you do if you need money?

Exercise 7
1 If I miss my next class, I'll find out what happened from other students.
2 If I put on weight, I'll go / I might go to the gym.
3 If it rains this weekend, I'll stay at home. / I might stay at home.
4 If I get home late tonight, I'll go / I might go straight to bed.
5 If my computer crashes and I lose all my work, I'll scream.
6 If there aren't any tickets for the football match, I'll watch it on TV.

Exercise 8a
1 What'll you do if your parents don't like the idea?
2 What'll you do if you feel lonely?
3 What'll you do if you're ill?
4 What'll you do if you run out of money?
5 What'll you do if you can't speak the language?

Unit 6 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 sister 3 mother
2 grandmother 4 nephew

Exercise 2
1 niece 5 uncle
2 step-mother 6 mother-in-law
3 grandmother 7 nephew
4 aunt 8 sister-in-law

Exercise 3a
1 think 6 interesting
2 completely 7 What
3 understand 8 good
4 should 9 should
5 with

Exercise 4
1 What do you think of that?
2 If you have three children you pay less tax than if you have one child
3 Well, that's an interesting idea
4 For schools and hospitals
5 In order to cover the extra costs
6 What I think is that
7 That's a good point.
8 And our country needs more young people.

Unit 7 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 an exam 5 a secret
2 an idea 6 a decision
3 a drama 7 research
4 witness 8 an application

Exercise 2
1 a) burglar (noun, person)
2 b) burglarly (noun)
3 a) investigator (noun, person)
4 b) investigate (verb)
5 a) discovery (noun)
6 b) discover (verb)
7 a) examination / exam (noun)
8 b) examine (verb)
9 a) analyst (noun, person)
10 b) analyse (verb)

Exercise 3
1 You have to get a licence to drive a car.
2 We must finish the work by Friday.
3 I mustn't forget to pay the phone bill.
4 They don't have to.
5 She must pass this exam.
6 What does he have to do today?

Exercise 4
1 At university ...
2 a) You have to wear a uniform.
3 b) You have to / must take exams.
4 c) You mustn't copy or plagiarise.
5 d) You don't have to go to every lecture.
6 In a library ...
7 a) You must / have to turn off your phone.
8 b) You don't have to pay to borrow books.
9 c) You have to / must return books on time.
10 d) You mustn't smoke.

Exercise 5
Newspaper sentences usually start with a short summary of the key points connected with the headline.

Unit 6 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
1 My family is quite big. I've got three brothers.
2 We do a lot of things together; we often go for picnics.
3 I was playing a computer game when my aunt called.
4 We've got three pets; a cat and two dogs.
5 The CSA was a government department that supported families.
6 My mother has had a job for ten years.

Exercise 2a
1 d 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 f 6 c

Exercise 2b
1 My family is quite large for an Austrian family.
2 I have got two older brothers and a younger sister.
3 My sister and I still live at home with our parents.
4 But my two older brothers have left home. They both live in Britain, the oldest one is in Scotland and the other one lives in Wales.
5 Both of my parents work. My father is a chemist and my mother is a teacher.

Exercise 3
1 B
2 A
3 D
4 C

Exercise 4
1 According to Professor Norbert Schneider of Mainz University, the reasons for Germany's low birth rate include poor childcare, a school day that ends at 1.00 p.m. and old-fashioned attitudes among employers.

Exercise 5
1 A
2 B
3 C
4 D

Exercise 6
1 c 2 b 3 a 4 f 5 e 6 d

Exercise 7
1 They show us things which are normally too small for the human eye to see.
2 Biology.
3 Because they discovered that you could focus the sun's rays and start a fire.
4 In the 1300s.
5 He improved the quality of the lenses.
6 Micrographia.
7 They were inaccurate.
8 Germany and the USA.
9 Electron microscopes.
ANSWER KEY

Exercise 8
1 objects 2 microscopes 3 single lenses 4 the noticing that single lenses could make objects larger 5 Hans and Zaccharias Jansen 6 Leeuwenhoek and Hooke 7 the first book 8 the time of new industrial techniques 9 microscopes 10 scientists

Unit 7 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 stars, planets 2 living things 3 chemicals, combine 4 money, business (any order) 5 in the past 6 numbers 7 illnesses, injuries (any order) 8 movement

Exercise 2
1 in 6 on 2 with 7 to 3 of 8 from 4 of 9 of 5 to 10 to

Exercise 3
1 January 5 diseases 2 comfortable 6 believe 3 muscles 7 separate 4 successful 8 created

Exercise 4a
1 b 2 c

Exercise 4b
1 the shopping 5 drive him 2 write his books 6 during his 3 over the world 7 presentations 4 and flights 8 phone calls

Exercise 4c
2 brilliant 7 exciting 4 determined 10 inspiring

Exercise 6
1 She had to work all night to finish the report. 2 They could not escape. 3 Could he play the piano when he was five? 4 Did you have to write a lot of essays last year? 5 Everyone at the conference spoke some English so we could communicate. 6 I didn’t have to have an operation.

Exercise 7
ROB: Did you have to do a lot of homework when you were a teenager?

LUCY: Yes, I did. I had to do about three hours every evening. What about you?

ROB: No, I didn’t do much. Could you stay out late?

LUCY: No, I couldn’t. I had to be home by eight o’clock.

Unit 7 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 theory of relativity 6 printing press 2 molecules 7 psychoanalysis 3 infinity 8 levers and pulleys 4 genetics 9 electricity 5 vaccination 10 refrigerators

Exercise 2a
pack /r/ UV 6 back /r/ V 7 down /r/ V 8 green /r/ V 9 red /r/ V 10 purple /r/ V
town /i/ V 7 do /i/ V
good /i/ V 7 could /i/ V
safe /i/ V 7 save /i/ V
think /i/ UV 7 those /i/ V
raise /i/ V 7 race /i/ V
pleasure /i/ V 7 pressure /i/ V
joking /i/ V 7 joking /i/ V

Exercise 3a
1 has led to 6 has led to 2 means 7 so 3 is connected to 8 has caused 4 led to 9 has led 5 means

Unit 7 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
Corrections or added information in bold. Irrelevant information in italics.

Internet and individual, personal lives

Internet → changes in
1) communication 2) information 3) business 4) creativity 1 communication

Email → quick, efficient and cheap communication
a) business is easier and so it is more global
b) personal relationships all over the world – multinational chat rooms
2 information
large library of information
a) billions of files → people can research any topic easily
b) (history, entertainment and holiday destinations)
3 business E-business
a) cheap to start a business
b) convenient for individual customers – shop from home
4 creativity
large increase
a) personal videos, blogs and websites
b) positive/active changes (TV less positive)

Exercise 2
1 The white bar shows the number of boys who took the GCSE exam in Design & Technology.
2 The grey bar shows the number of boys who took the GCSE exam in Design & Technology and passed with grades A to C.
3 The black bar shows the number of girls who took the GCSE exam in Design & Technology.
4 The striped bar shows the number of boys who took the GCSE exam in Design & Technology and passed with grades A to C.

Exercise 3
1 number 6 girls 2 Technology 7 boys 3 2004 8 girls 4 boys 9 boys 5 girls

Exercise 4
1 fell 5 increased 2 decreased 6 rose 3 a fall 7 increased 4 an increase

Exercise 5
Between 2002 and 2004, the number of boys who took the exam fell/decreased from 210,000 to 190,000 and there was a decrease/fall in the number of girls who took the exam from 200,000 to 170,000.

Exercise 6
Possible answer
In a similar way, the number of girls and boys who passed with A star to C decreased from 1999 to 1997. These numbers then increased until 2002. In 2002, 120,000 girls passed with grades A star to C and 90,000 boys did the same. In 2006 there was a decrease in these numbers when 110,000 girls and 80,000 boys passed with the highest grades.

Unit 8 Lesson 1
Exercise 1a
1 feel 5 wake 2 go to 6 sleep 3 have 7 fall 4 be 8 talk

Exercise 1b
1 sleep through 2 wake up 3 were asleep 4 sleep well / have a good night’s sleep, feel / am
Answer Key

Exercise 2a
1 the 6 until
2 the 7 an
3 and 8 be
4 less 9 but
5 is 10 during/in

Exercise 2b
1 Tim Ronneberg and his team
2 children and adults
3 Mary Carskadon
4 women
5 Tim Ronneberg and his team
6 Mary Carskadon
7 Mary Carskadon
8 Tim Ronneberg
9 It is a Western cultural belief

Exercise 3
1 to be 6 to achieve
2 to raise 7 making
3 to think 8 to blame
4 looking for 9 to get
5 to discuss 10 working

Exercise 4
1 dreamt 4 insisted
2 appears 5 talking
3 apologised

Exercise 6
1 w 2 n 3 w 4 b 5 h 6 I 7 h 8 s 9 k 10 t 11 c 12 g

Unit 8 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 fascinating 6 frightening
2 frightened 7 amazing
3 tired 8 exciting
4 excited 9 surprised
5 boring 10 embarrassing

Exercise 2
1 I would not like to live in a city.
2 She is going to start a new job next month.
3 What is she hoping to achieve in her new job?
4 Would they like to return to their country soon?
5 Is she hoping to sell her business one day?
6 What are you going to do this weekend?

Exercise 3
1 would like 4 hoping
2 going to 5 I'm going
3 would like

Exercise 4
a) 2  b) 1  c) 4  d) 3

Exercise 5
a) 3  b) 5  c) 1  d) 4  e) 2

Exercise 6
1 a bright white circle
2 dark grey
3 the tides. The moon's gravity causes high and low tides.
4 3.6 percent
5 Around the full moon
6 two days before the full moon
7 eight percent
8 12

Exercise 7
Hello, everyone. Today I'm going to talk about the Moon and how it affects our lives. First of all, I'm going to give a little background information about the moon. Then, I'm going to focus on recent scientific research which seems to show that the moon changes our behaviour. So, let's start by looking at the Moon.

Exercise 8
When I came to this country, the only work I could find was as a night security guard. This job is boring because it is so quiet, but I've decided to turn this problem into an advantage.

Unit 8 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 go to a museum/fireworks display/music concert/sports event
2 go dancing
3 go to the cinema/theatre
4 go out for dinner
5 go on a boat trip

Exercise 2a
1 What would you like to do?
2 Where would you like to go?
3 What would you prefer to do?
4 What would you rather do?
5 What do you fancy doing?
6 What do you want to do?
7 What shall we do after dinner?
8 What's on at about eight o'clock?

Exercise 3
1 to be 4 doing
2 on going 5 go
3 prefer not 6 to stay

Exercise 4a
1 6 2 3 3 5 4 4 5 2
6 1

Unit 8 Lesson 4
Exercise 1
1 spend time memorising words
2 good vocabulary
3 organise these lists alphabetically
4 read this book
5 organising words into groups
6 the skill of association
7 the rooms in a large house
8 to make a story
9 to remember them

Exercise 2
4 a ghost story

Exercise 3
1 ago 7 last
2 night 8 moment
3 time 9 soon
4 when 10 Suddenly
5 Suddenly 11 long

Exercise 4
Possible answer
Finally, I realised that the ghost, and I was sure it was a ghost, woke me up in order to save my life. I waved goodbye to my pale friend and slowly walked into the dark woods of the Black Mountains.

Unit 9 Lesson 1
Exercise 1
1 colleague 7 staff
2 employee 9 team

Exercise 3a
1 imagination 6 information
2 promotion 7 invitation
3 communication 8 operation
4 direction 9 organisation
5 education 10 presentation

Exercise 4
2

Exercise 5
1 colleagues 7 full-time
2 levels 8 decided
3 valuable 9 holidays
4 employees 10 manage
5 Women 11 husband
6 uncertain 12 spend

Exercise 6
a) 6  b) 7  c) 1  d) 3  e) 9
f) 2  g) 4  h) 8  i) 5

Exercise 7a
1 used to 5 didn't use to
2 Did she use to 6 used to
3 didn't use to 7 Did she use to
4 didn't use to 8 used to

Exercise 7b
1 used to go
2 Did you use to play
3 didn't use to listen
4 used to sleep
5 used to be
6 Did he use to laugh
Exercise 8a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/s/</th>
<th>/z/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>course</td>
<td>because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interested</td>
<td>enthusiastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>least</td>
<td>organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>research</td>
<td>pleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service</td>
<td>result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skill</td>
<td>to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survey</td>
<td>used to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 9 Lesson 2

Exercise 1
1. sports centre
2. postman
3. car park
4. airline
5. video shop
6. language teacher
7. credit card
---
8. sea bed
9. webpage
10. newspaper
11. lamphade
12. pop group
13. shellfish
14. textbook
15. shopkeeper

Exercise 2
1. bathroom
2. car
3. computer
4. credit card
5. glass
---
6. jewellery
7. pencil
8. plate
9. roof
10. tooth

Exercise 3
In 1848, thousands of people rushed to California when someone found gold in the Sacramento River. All these people hoped that they could become rich quickly, and some of them were lucky. Many others had a terrible time. They didn’t find any gold, so they couldn’t buy any food. However, one result of the Gold Rush was that California grew very quickly, and became an important part of the USA.

Exercise 5a
food
mining
the production of cars, ships, chemicals, etc.
tourism
---
Mining is described in the most detail.

Exercise 5b
1. 50 not 20 years
2. Italy, not France
3. the north-east
4. 4,000 metres
5. Australia, not America
6. in Africa, not in the world
7. African, not Asian
8. fruit and vegetables
---
Exercise 6
1. is sold
2. are made
3. is not affected
4. are flowers
5. is needed
6. are these
7. are produced
8. is used

Exercise 8
1. teeth
2. leaves
3. photos
4. factories
5. watches
---
6. women
7. volcanoes
8. cliffs
9. potatoes
10. wives

Exercise 9
1. ie
2. ei
3. ei
---
4. ie
5. ie
6. ei

Unit 9 Lesson 3

Exercise 1
1. to deliver
2. a retailer
3. to supply
4. to import
---
5. to export
6. a buyer
7. a brand
8. a manufacturer

Exercise 2
1. pay
2. much
3. price
4. time
---
5. deliver
6. order
7. offer
8. discount
9. delivery

Exercise 3
1. Digital cameras
2. 2,000
3. three weeks
---
4. to import
5. a manufacturer
6. would be a retailer
7. a wholesaler
8. a wholesaler
9. a wholesaler
10. a wholesaler

Exercise 4a
1. looks
2. sure
3. if
4. if
5. bit
6. afraid
---
7. Shall
8. sounds
9. can’t
10. that’ll
11. at
12. deal

Exercise 3a
1. coffee is made from beans which are found inside coffee berries.
2. the berries are picked from the coffee trees by hand
3. the coffee beans are separated from the berry fruit
4. the beans are washed.
5. they are dried in the sun.
6. the beans are put in large 60kg bags.
7. they are shipped around the world.
8. the beans are roasted in large machines at a temperature of about 200°C.

Exercise 4
1. manager
2. administrator
3. producer
4. constructor
5. inventor
---
6. competitor
7. employer
8. manufacturer
9. retailer
10. operator

Unit 10 Lesson 1

Exercise 1
1. ambassador
2. assistant
3. committee
4. department
---
5. spokesperson
6. minister
7. president
8. staff

Exercise 2
1. are, doing
2. ‘m visiting
3. ’s watching
4. aren’t doing
5. ‘re going
6. isn’t playing

Exercise 3a
1. are you doing
2. ‘m meeting
3. arrives
4. are going
5. finishes
---
6. ‘m taking
7. ‘re having
8. does
9. ‘re flying
10. leaves

Exercise 4
1. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
---
2. Commission
3. G7
4. G8
5. G20

Exercise 5
1. $130bn (£66bn) a year
2. five percent
3. 11 percent
4. 0.70 percent
5. 0.22 percent

Exercise 6
1. France
2. 2005
---
3. five
4. The USA
5. The USA

Exercise 7
1. the level amount of aid funding
2. the G7 countries
3. Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
4. the USA’s

Unit 10 Lesson 2

Exercise 1
1. to develop
2. to design
3. to launch
4. to release
5. to publish
---
6. to criticise
7. to support
8. to respect
9. to solve
10. to announce

Exercise 2
1. were taken
2. was left
3. wasn’t given
4. was taught
5. were shown
---
6. weren’t made
7. were you paid
8. Was, painted
9. was spent
10. was solved
Just ten percent of the athletes will be in double rooms.

There are only two months until the Olympics starts.

One advantage is that people can visit countries that are very different to their own. This means that they can understand different cultures and be more tolerant of different people. Another positive thing about global travel is that it is good for the economy. The transport industry provides employment for millions of people and visitors spend a lot of money in the countries that they visit.

On the other hand, a major disadvantage is that international travel can be bad for the environment. Air travel causes a lot of pollution and hotels are often built in areas of natural beauty. Another negative thing is that countries become more similar to each other. For example, restaurants begin to sell food that the visitors may like, or the same shops are found in different countries.

To conclude, there are both advantages and disadvantages of global travel. Although we learn a lot by visiting different countries, we also change or damage the countries we visit. Therefore, we need to think carefully before we travel around the world. Personally, I think the advantages are greater than the disadvantages, especially when we consider how important tourism is for many poorer countries.

Unit 10 Lesson 3

Exercise 3
1 Nelson Mandela is respected by many people.
2 A new song was released by U2 last week.
3 The new film was criticised by the newspaper reviewers.
4 New products are developed by Apple every year.
5 War and Peace was published in 1869.
6 Our charity was given $10 million by Bill Gates last year.

Exercise 6b
1 close down
2 are lost
3 stay in
4 high quality products
5 working conditions
6 support
7 employees
8 invest
9 globalisation
10 culture and society

Exercise 8
Hello, everyone. My talk is about the United Nations and whether it has a positive future. After giving a brief history of the UN, I will outline some of its successes and then consider some of its failures. I aim to show that if the UN can learn from its successes and failures, and if developing countries take on a stronger role, then the UN has a positive future. At the end, there will be time for questions.

Unit 10 Lesson 4

Exercise 1
1 general, details
2 knowledge, topic
3 predict, questions
4 vocabulary, list

Exercise 2
1 Let me point out that...
2 Don’t forget that...
3 I must draw your attention to this...
4 One of our priorities is...
5 Another important area is...
6 Another key priority is...
7 The most important thing we do is...

Exercise 3
Introduction
Paragraph 1
Paragraph 2
Conclusion

Since the 1950s, global travel for both tourism and business has increased dramatically; every day there are millions of people travelling the world. This is an important issue. This essay will consider whether global travel is good or bad for the world.

Just ten percent of the athletes will be in double rooms.

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Unit 11 Lesson 1

Exercise 1
1 climate
2 global warming
3 atmosphere
4 fossil fuels
5 glaciers
6 sea ice
7 polar bears
8 sea levels
9 rain forests
10 temperature

Exercise 2
1 They’ve been playing for one hour.
2 Sarah’s/She’s been waiting for 30 minutes.
3 Michael’s/He’s been using the computer since ten o’clock.
4 I’ve been travelling around the world for a month.
5 It’s been snowing since this morning.
6 Sam and Maria/They’ve been talking since eight o’clock / for an hour and half.

Exercise 3
1 had
2 been reading
3 have known
4 been
5 been waiting
6 belonged

Exercise 5
2 You can improve your reading speed by concentrating on the opening sentences of paragraphs.
Unit 11 Lesson 3

Nouns | Adjectives
---|---
improvement | antisocial
graffiti | derelict
litter | scrubby
crime | run-down
volunteers | financial
wasteland | annual
youth club | urban
community

Exercise 2
1 community | 5 scruffy
2 urban | 6 litter
3 financial | 7 derelict
4 youth club | 8 volunteers

Exercise 3a
a) isn't | f) couldn't
b) aren't | g) don't
c) won't | h) does
d) will | i) hasn't

e) have

Exercise 4
1 falling | 6 falling
2 rising | 7 rising
3 rising | 8 falling
4 falling | 9 rising
5 falling

Unit 11 Lesson 4

Exercise 1
1 a 
2 b 
3 c
4 Truefone, a mobile phone company; it wrote it. 
5 was written to
6 between
7 of
8 of the company are thinking about the
9 needed
10 for
11 was
12 to
13 of

Exercise 2
1 Facts
Niney percent of Scotland has a good mobile phone service. 
Ten percent of the country still has no service.
Glenloch is part of that ten percent. 
Truefone want to build two mobile telephone transmitters in the town.
The phone masts will look like trees.
2 Opinions
The local people want to have a mobile phone service. 
The local people want to use the Internet and make video calls.
Tourists want to call their families back home.

Unit 12 Lesson 1

Exercise 1
1 play | 6 went
2 done | 7 playing
3 go | 8 do
4 play | 9 play
5 do | 10 do

Exercise 2
1 If I found a mobile phone in the road, I'd give it to the police.
2 If I didn't have a car, I'd cycle to work.
3 He'd buy a football team if he had a lot of money.
4 If you came to class every day, you wouldn't find the exams so difficult.
5 If we didn't have mobile phones, life would be more difficult.
6 If I were you, I'd complain about your holiday.
ANSWER KEY

Exercise 3
1 What would you buy if you were a millionaire?
2 If there was a fire in your house, which two things would you take with you?
3 If you could live anywhere in the world, where would you choose?
4 What problems would you have if you couldn’t read?
5 What would you do if your favourite sports team won a competition?
6 How would you feel if you lost your job?

Exercise 4
1 No, it is about sport and recreational activities.
2 No, it doesn’t.
3 At least once a month.
4 going to the gym, badminton, pilates, netball
5 Isles of Scilly
6 men

Exercise 5
The article answers all the question except number 5.

Exercise 6
1 Fifty percent.
2 The south of the country.
3 Poverty. People do less exercise in poor areas.
4 People have to take responsibility for their own health.
5 She wants them to write stories about women’s sport.
6 No, she seems pessimistic as she is very concerned.

Exercise 7
1 population 6 permission
2 division 7 conclusion
3 participation 8 introduction
4 comprehension 9 solution
5 recreation 10 invention

Unit 12 Lesson 2
Exercise 1
1 on 5 about
2 at 6 on
3 of 7 on
4 in 8 for

Exercise 2
1 You haven’t got enough time. You’re going to miss the train.
2 Have you got enough money for the holiday? New York is expensive.
3 Correct
4 He isn’t busy enough. Give him more work to do.
5 Correct
6 There is too much sport on TV. I want to see more dramas.

Exercise 3
1 tired 4 old
2 young 5 clever
3 money 6 strong

Exercise 5
1 excited
2 disappointed
3 angry

Exercise 6
1 disappointed 4 angry
2 excited 5 bored
3 worried

Exercise 7
1 Speakers 1 and 4 are talking after a sports event.
2 Speakers 2 and 3 are talking before a sports event.
3 Speaker 5 is talking during a sports event.

Exercise 8
Speaker 1
1 false
2 true
3 true

Speaker 2
4 true
5 false
6 doesn’t say

Speaker 3
7 true
8 false
9 doesn’t say

Speaker 4
10 false
11 true
12 true

Speaker 5
13 doesn’t say
14 true
15 true

Exercise 9
My local team has made it into the national basketball final. I can’t believe it. We’ve never managed to do that before. The game is going to be held in Toronto next month, so my friends and I have booked our train tickets already. We’re travelling there two days before the game so that we can see the sights before we see our team win. I hope! Come on you reds!

Unit 12 Lesson 3
Exercise 1
1 sociable 4 individualistic
2 risk-seeking 5 competitive
3 non-competitive 6 cautious

Exercise 2
1 Well
2 Let me think
3 that’s a difficult question
4 Let me see

Exercise 4
Dear Sir or Madam
I would like to do / I would like to follow / I am interested in doing a course in ‘English with Business Studies’ this summer. I am interested in studying in Canada and your college seems ideal. I have found a lot / I have a lot of information from your website, but I would like to ask a few questions.

First of all / Firstly / First, if I stayed for six weeks, how many teachers would I have? Secondly, are there any exams at the end of the course? Could you tell me if I’ll get a certificate from the college when I leave?

Concerning the / With regard to the business studies, I am particularly interested in the marketing option. Could you tell me what topics that course covers?

As I mentioned before, I am very keen on coming to Canada and I would like to live in a private apartment. Could you send me some details about the one-bedroom flats that are available?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes
Wu Hei

Exercise 3
1 For the last few weeks, I have been travelling around the country, talking to young people about minority sports. The youngsters that I met were doing a wide variety of minority sports (e.g. fencing, judo, archery, etc.) and they were all enthusiastic and dedicated. However, they were also disappointed and angry about the lack of media interest in their sports, and also about poor facilities and funding.
Lesson 1.2 Track 1.2
Anna, Brendon
A: You know, I'm going to Australia this summer. It's my first time.
B: Hey, that's great news, Anna. Of course, it's winter there then...
A: [both laugh] Yeah, I know that... er... actually, how long does winter last in Australia?
B: Well, generally speaking, from May or June to August. But it depends where you are.
A: What about in the south of the country? What's winter like there?
B: Well, in Victoria and Tasmania, the days are short and often chilly. And the nights are cold.
A: Does it snow?
B: Well, in most cities there's never any snow. It snows about once every ten years in Melbourne and Hobart, but it snows a lot in the mountains.
A: Where are they?
B: They're on the border between Victoria and New South Wales. We call them the Snowy Mountains—and it's not for nothing! Skiing's possible between June and October. Late August is a very popular time for skiing, but it's also very crowded. Actually... er... some people go to New Zealand instead—there's excellent snow and it's cheaper.
A: Is it true that some parts of Australia don't have any winter?
B: Yes, that's right. About 40 percent of Australia is tropical. You find that kind of climate in the north of the country, in Queensland and the Northern Territory. In June, July and August, the days are warm—great for swimming! And the nights aren't very cold. So, on the same day, in some parts of Australia people go swimming and in other parts they go skiing!

Lesson 1.3 Track 1.5
1 So do I.
2 Do you? I don't.
3 Don't you? I do.
4 Neither do I.
5 So do I!
6 Do you? I don't.
7 So do I!

Lesson 1.6 Track 1.6
Presenter, Orla
P: Good evening and welcome to the first Krzysztof Kiewlowski Film Festival here in the North-East of England. Over the weekend, you can see a very large number of films by this great Polish director and tonight the film critic Orla Murphy is here to introduce Kiewlowski's life and work. Welcome, Orla.
O: Thanks, Pat.
P: OK, Orla. Now, Kiewlowski was born in Warsaw in 1941.
O: Right.
P: But his early life wasn't easy. I understand.
O: No, not at all. His father had a serious disease - tuberculosis actually and to find good treatment, the family moved from one small town in Poland to another. Kiewlowski himself wasn't a very healthy child.
P: I believe he read a lot.
Lesson 2.3 Track 1.9
1 Oo
   friendly
   cheerful
   quiet
2 oO
   polite
3 oOo
   unfriendly
   good-looking
   hard-working
4 Ooo
   horrible
   confident
   similar
5 Oooo
   miserable

Lesson 2.3 Track 1.10
1 What does he look like?
2 What's she like?
3 What food do they like?
4 Would you like a coffee?
5 What do you like doing in your free time?
6 Does she look like anyone famous?
7 What would you like to do tonight?
8 What do your kids look like?
9 What's your new boss like?
10 Is your father like your?

Lesson 3.1 Track 1.11
1 Remember that everyone / you meet on the Internet / is a stranger (full stop)
2 Never give anyone / any personal details (full stop) / That includes / the address of your school (full stop)
3 If you meet friends / from the Internet (comma) / take an adult / and meet in a public place (full stop)
4 Talk to an adult / you know well / and ask for help / when you're worried or upset / about something on the Internet (full stop)

Lesson 3.2 Track 1.12
Speaker 1
Well, I think it's very important for them to do that. They need to learn about the world and major events - I'm sure it helps them with their schoolwork. However, you need to be careful sometimes because perhaps a story is not suitable for kids, you know, murder stories and things like that.

Speaker 2
Oh, both. When I wake up I watch the breakfast news shows - I like to know what is happening right now and they also tell you about major travel problems. Then, I buy a paper for my journey to work. I travel by train so I can read the stories carefully and get more details than I can from the television programmes.

Speaker 3
Well, I often watch them and I think they're quite good usually. In Britain, they're about thirty minutes long so they can give you a lot of good information. Sometimes I think there are a lot of stories about celebrities and films stars - I don't like those kinds of story, you know, about their relationships and lives. But, there is also a lot on international news, which I think is very important.

Speaker 4
Personally, I get a lot of my news online now. I check the BBC website four or five times a day while I'm at work. It's good because the news is up-to-date, you get the latest news and I prefer that. You know, the morning paper can only tell you yesterday's news, and that's old news really. I know there is more detail in the papers, but, I haven't time to read long articles.

Lesson 3.3 Track 1.13
1 And now, live in the studio, it's Danny Berlin with his latest song, Tears Like Autumn Leaves.
2 Next, we have an interview with the Prime Minister and the results of our survey.
3 In the financial markets, the pound rose by ten pence against the dollar.
4 The lioness waits. She watches the deer and slowly moves though the grass.
5 This is what everyone is wearing this summer: the sleeveless T-shirt.
6 I love the work of Norman Foster. His buildings are modern and different.
7 The director is Stephen Spielberg, and the movie is typical of his work.
8 With powerful engines and no luggage space, the Ferrari has never been a family car.
9 TV presenter Sally Sweet went to a restaurant last night with a new mystery man.

Lesson 3.3 Track 1.14
Meryl, Tom, Pam and Sasha
M: Right then everyone, let's hear your ideas for the next issue please. Tom?
T: Well, as it's the Oscars next week, why don't we do an article about the fashion designers who work for the stars?
Lesson 5.2 Track 1.20
Radio DJ
Before the news, we have a little information about some events during the school vacation.
First of all, the zoo has an event for children called ‘Monkey Madness’. Children can spend time in the monkey cages and play with the smaller animals. It’s a great opportunity for the kids to get really close to the monkeys. Now, is this event? Well, it’s on Tuesday, from 10.00 until 4.00. Tickets are only available for children and they cost two dollars. You can drive there and the parking lot is free.
Right, the next event is called ‘Feed me, me now!’ and it is at the children’s farm in the south of the city. It costs five dollars for adults, but children can go free. And what happens? Well, you can feed the animals, everything from ducks and goats, to pigs and cows! You can drive to the farm, where there’s a small parking lot, or travel by train. The station is only five minutes away. And it’s on this weekend, Saturday and Sunday. Doors open at 9.00 a.m. Closing time is 5.00 p.m.
Finally we have a special event at the city museum called ‘Find the Facts’ and this is a series of educational events about animals. Every day, there are talks and guided tours of the natural history collection, which include a few dinosaurs. Grrr! ‘Find the facts’ runs all week, from Monday to Friday from 9.00 until 6.00. The museum entrance is free, but there’s a charge of one dollar for each talk or guided tour. To get to the museum take buses 55 and 78 which stop in front of the museum.
So, there are some ideas for things to do this vacation.

Lesson 5.4 Track 1.22
1 In the first picture, we can see a monkey in a zoo.
2 The second picture shows some people who are rescuing a turtle at the beach.
3 The turtle is on the ground in the middle of the picture.
4 Next to the boat, on the right, there is a man who is walking in the water.
5 In the background we can see some houses and another small boat.

Lesson 6.2 Track 1.23
British female presenter

A A new report claims that the Netherlands is the best place in the world for children to grow up. The United Nations children’s organisation, UNICEF, studied children in the world’s 21 richest countries. It looked at wealth, education, health, behaviour, risks, and children’s relationships with friends and parents. Dutch children, it seems, are the happiest of all. Mike Small went to the Netherlands to find out why.

British male reporter

B I’m in the Dutch seaport of the Hook of Holland. According to UNICEF, children in this country are the most fortunate in Europe. Here, there are places for children to play on every corner. Most children are very happy at school – where they have no uniforms – and they think other children are kind and helpful. Perhaps most important of all, though, they seem to have very happy family lives. Here’s what the Dutch themselves have to say about it.

Dutch female professor

C We Dutch believe that the key to a happy child is a happy family. The Dutch put a lot of emphasis on the family. There’s a lot of focus on young children, especially. The family is important, and parents make sure their children have a nice time as they grow up.

Dutch male professor

D In the Netherlands, it’s common for mothers to take a long time off work when they have children. If they go back to work, they’ll often work shorter hours. Men can also work shorter hours, although it’s less common. These days, though, fathers spend a lot of time with their children; they look after them, play with them, take them swimming, everything.
Lesson 6.2 Track 1.24

British male reporter

Another key to the Dutch success is the good relationship between parents and children. They can talk about almost anything. Seventy percent of 15-year-olds in the Netherlands report that their parents spend time just talking to them several times a week. The figures in Germany is just above 40 percent. Also, about 90 percent of children in this age group said that they eat the main meal of the day with their parents several times a week. That number is about 65 percent in Britain and the United States, where both parents are often out at work all day. And, finally, of course, Holland is famous for its freedom. What part does this play in the UNICEF findings?

Dutch female student

People treat us like adults. We can grow up in an environment which is less strict than in other countries. So we have a positive image about ourselves.

British male reporter

So, is it all good news?

Dutch female professor

Because children are so important in our society, they can often decide what happens in the family! That's sometimes a problem. But it's important for their parents to be happy, too. If the adults are happy, then the children will be happy, too!

British male reporter

So there you have it, Fiona. A successful society with happy families and happy children. Perhaps there's a lesson here for us all. Back to you, Fiona.

Lesson 6.2 Track 1.25

1. If we have time (comma), we'll ask her about that (full stop).
2. If you don't rest (comma), you won't be able (to go swimming on Saturday) (full stop).
3. I'll get some help (from other students) if I have any problems (full stop).
4. What'll you do (if you need money) (question mark)?

Lesson 6.2 Track 1.26

1. What'll you do if your parents don't like the idea?
2. What'll you do if you feel lonely?
3. What'll you do if you're ill?
4. What'll you do if you run out of money?
5. What'll you do if you can't speak the language?

Lesson 6.3 Track 1.27

Tom, Dan, Beth, Jess

T: The government has suggested that people with children should pay less tax. What do you think of that?
B: Well, personally, I completely disagree with that idea. It's their choice to have children, why should they pay less tax?
I: I understand your opinion, but we need to encourage people to have bigger families. I think the government should reduce the tax for every child that a parent has.
J: I agree with you. So, if you have three children you pay less tax than if you have one child.
D: Well, that's an interesting idea, but don't forget that every new child means that the government actually needs more money for schools and hospitals.
B: Exactly. What I think is that parents should pay more tax, in order to cover the extra costs to society of a child.
J: That's a good point, but then people won't have bigger families, and our country needs more young people.
T: Well, what should we do then?
D: I'm not sure, but perhaps changes in tax aren't the answer.

Lesson 6.3 Track 1.28

1. What do you think of that?
2. If you have three children you pay less tax than if you have one child.
3. Well, that's an interesting idea.
4. For schools and hospitals.
5. In order to cover the extra costs.
6. What I think is that.
7. That's a good point.
8. And our country needs more young people.

Lesson 7.2 Track 1.29

It's freezing in Russia in January.

1. These chairs are very comfortable.
2. He does a lot of exercise.
3. Julie is a successful businesswoman.
Lesson 7.2 Track 2.3

Rob: Did you have to do / a lot of homework / when you were a teenager (question mark)

Lucy: Yes (comma) I did (full stop) / I had to do about three hours / every evening (full stop) / What about you (question mark)

Rob: No (comma) / I didn't do much (full stop) / Could you stay out late (question mark)

Lucy: No (comma) / I couldn't (full stop) / I had to be home / by eight o'clock (full stop)

Lesson 7.3 Track 2.4

pack    back
town    down
good    could
safe    save
think    those
raise    race
pleasure    pressure
joking    choking

Lesson 7.3 Track 2.5

The invention that I think is the most important is the Internet. It has led to great changes in our lives, particularly in the areas of communication, information, creativity and business.

First of all, email means that we can communicate very quickly, efficiently and cheaply. This is connected to the globalisation of business because doing business is now much easier and quicker. It has also led to people having personal relationships across the world.

We can see this in the multi-national chat rooms.

Secondly, the Internet is a great library of information. This means that people do not depend on the few hundred books in their local library, instead they can read billions of documents and files. People can find out about history, entertainment and their holiday destinations at the click of a button.

Thirdly, the Internet has led to the development of a new type of business: E-business. Nowadays, a business does not need to have a building, and so it is easier and cheaper to start a business.

Also, on an individual level, it is very convenient for the customers who can now shop from their home.

Finally, the Internet has caused a great increase in creativity. For example, people put videos on-line, they write blogs or start their own websites. This shows that the Internet has led to positive or active changes in people's lives, whereas inventions like the television are less positive and more passive.

Lesson 8.2 Track 2.6

Hello, everyone. Today I'm going to talk about the Moon and how it affects our lives. First of all, I'm going to give a little background information about the Moon. Then, I'm going to focus on scientific research which seems to show that the Moon changes our behaviour. So, let's start by looking at the Moon.

As the Moon orbits the earth, its shape appears to change. At the time of the full moon, we can see a bright white circle. At the time of the new moon, we can see only a small part of a tiny crescent. Most people think that the moon is white. However, it is in fact dark grey. We only think the Moon is white because it is reflecting sunlight.

Now, let's move on to how the Moon affects our behaviour. Recent research suggests that just as the Moon's gravity affects the seas, causing high and low tides, it also affects people. The research shows how our behaviour changes during the period from one full moon to the next and it concerns health issues, crime, accidents and our diet.

First of all, the number of people who visit their doctor increases by 3.6 percent during the full moon period. Also, people who suffer from asthma, a breathing problem, have more asthma attacks during new and full moons. Why this happens, we don't know.

Secondly, a study in Florida shows an increase in crime with more murders and violent attacks occurring around the full moon.

Thirdly, the lowest number of road accidents happens during the full moon, but the highest number happens two days before the full moon.

Finally, research shows that the Moon even affects our diet. We eat eight percent more food at the time of the full moon, compared with the new moon.

So, to sum up, research shows that the journey from full moon to new moon and back, clearly affects the way we behave. So far in human history, only 12 people have walked on the Moon, only 12 people have touched the Moon. The Moon, however, has touched all of us in ways that we are only beginning to understand.

Thank you. Now if there are any questions ....

Lesson 8.2 Track 2.7

Hello everyone (full stop) / Today I'm going to talk / about the Moon / and how it affects our lives (full stop) / First of all (comma) / I'm going to give / a little background information / about the Moon (full stop) / Then (comma) I'm going to focus / on recent scientific research / which seems to show / that the Moon changes / our behaviour (full stop) / So (comma) let's start / by looking at the Moon (full stop)

Lesson 8.3 Track 2.8

1 What would you like to do?
2 Where would you like to go?
3 What would you prefer to do?
4 What would you rather do?
5 What do you fancy doing?
6 What do you want to do?
7 What shall we do after dinner?
8 What's on at about 8 o'clock?

Lesson 8.3 Track 2.9

Hank, Joey, Tilly

H: Right then guys, let's sort our schedule. We get there Thursday evening, so, what shall we do Friday morning?

Joey: I'd like to stay in bed.

Tilly: Stay in bed! What do you mean? We haven't got time to stay in bed.

H: I know, but I'll be tired. I'd prefer not to visit a museum or a gallery or anything like that.

Joey: Well, why don't we go for a nice walk by the River Seine?

Tilly: OK, that sounds good. I'd rather go for a walk than stay in bed. Perhaps we can find a nice place for a late breakfast, Tilly?

Tilly: Sure, that sounds fine. And, shall we go to the Eiffel Tower in the afternoon?

Joey: Yes, I don't mind doing that. The view should be fantastic from there.

H: Oh, I don't know. I'm not keen on going to the Eiffel Tower in the afternoon.

Joey: Really? Why not?

H: Well, I think it'll be very busy. We should go early in the morning when it's quiet.

Joey: Yeah, good idea. I'd love to be the first person to go up the tower. What shall we do in the afternoon?

Tilly: We could go and see some modern art at the Pompidou Centre?

H: Great idea! That's decided then.

Lesson 9.1 Track 2.10

1 imagine, imagination
2 promote, promotion
3 communicate, communication
4 direct, direction
5 educate, education
6 inform, information
7 invite, invitation
8 operate, operation
9 organise, organisation
10 present, presentation
Lesson 9.1 Track 2.11

is course, interested, least, research, service, skill, small, survey, used to, works

is because, enthusiastic, organisation, pleasant, result, to use, years

Lesson 9.2 Track 2.12

All these people hoped / that they could become rich quickly (comma) and some of them were lucky (full stop) / Many others had a terrible time (full stop) / They didn't find any gold (comma) / so they couldn't buy any food (full stop) / However (comma) one result of the Gold Rush / was that California grew very quickly (comma) / and became an important part / of the USA (full stop)

Lesson 9.2 Track 2.13

The words 'gold' or 'golden' are used widely in English. Sometimes, the words refer to people. A goldsmith for example, is someone who makes or sells things that are made from gold. A golden boy or golden girl is someone who is popular and successful; so, for example, we can say that for many years the actress Julia Roberts was Hollywood's golden girl. In American English, we have the word goldbrick - someone who stays away from work, especially by pretending that they're ill. Sometimes the words describe animals. A goldfish is a small fish that's often kept as a pet. Actually, the colour of a goldfish is usually orange or red, rather than gold. A golden eagle is a large bird that lives in the northern parts of the world and is, in fact, light brown. Then, there are some expressions using gold or golden. What do you think this means? She's got a heart of gold. Yes, it means she's a very kind person. We also say: silence is golden. Now, what do you think that means?

Lesson 9.2 Track 2.14

My talk today is going to focus on the South African economy, but I'll also say something about politics and society. In the last 50 years, South Africa has developed into a modern industrial country. Today, South Africa is one of the richest and most industrialised countries in Africa, and produces about one fifth of the total production of the African continent. The South African economy is based on foreign trade and South Africa's main trading partners are the USA, the UK, Japan, China, Italy and Germany.

Mining is still an important industry, and South Africa's mining operations are concentrated in the north-east of the country. Gold, diamonds, and valuable metals such as platinum are mined here. In fact, South Africa is the world's largest producer of gold. However, gold mining is a complicated, expensive and sometimes dangerous business. Some of the mines are very deep - about 4,000 metres deep, and as you go down the temperature rises. It's very hot and dangerous working so deep. You also need a lot of water and electricity to make gold. On average, you need about 5,000 litres of water and 600 kilowatt hours of electricity to make about 28 grams of gold. So, gold mining's an expensive business. And there's another problem for this industry in South Africa. In recent years, the country has faced strong competition from Russia and Australia, where gold mining is easier and cheaper. For these and other reasons, over the last few years, South Africa has developed other parts of its economy. One of these is tourism and South Africa is now the most popular tourist destination in Africa. Tourists are attracted by the wonderful landscapes and wildlife, and about a million people are now employed in the tourist industry. Ships, building materials and electronic equipment are also produced here. Food is an important product, too. South African fruit and vegetables are exported all over the world. So you can see that South Africa offers a lot of business opportunities in areas of mining, tourism, and the manufacturing and food industries.

Lesson 9.3 Track 2.15

Lu Han, Rick

LH: We're offering a great deal on digital cameras at the moment. It's the SLR300 model.
R: I see, how much are they per item?
LH: Well, for you, how about $153 each?
R: $153? That seems rather high. I mean, it's not a famous brand, is it?
LH: Really? I see. How much would you like to pay?
R: About $100.
LH: Well, I'm not sure that we can go that low, but we can offer you a discount. We can only offer a five percent discount on 1,000, but if you order 2,000, we can offer 20 percent.

Lesson 10.1 Track 2.16

Carol, Tony

C: What are you doing this weekend?
T: Well, I'm meeting Silvio at the airport in the morning on Saturday. His plane arrives at seven o'clock, and I have to get up early to welcome him. Then we're going straight to the Guggenheim Art Gallery to see a special exhibition.
C: Really? Don't you think Silvio will be tired after his flight?
T: Yes, I know it's a bit strange, but I really wanted to see it. After lunch, I'm taking him to the Empire State Building.
C: What about in the evening? Have you arranged anything?
T: Well, we're having dinner with Janice at 7:00.
C: Okay, would you like to see a movie after that? Gangs of New York is on at the Rockefeller Center.
T: What time does the movie start?
C: At 9:00.
T: I think that's a bit late. We're flying to Washington in the morning. The plane leaves at 8:00. Why don't you have dinner with us tomorrow?
Lesson 10.2 Track 2.17
Hello, everyone. My talk is about multinational corporations and whether they have a positive or negative effect on our lives. After giving a few examples of such companies, I will discuss some negative aspects of these types of business and then consider some positive aspects. At the end, there will be time for questions.

The last twenty years have seen a great increase in the number of multinational companies that do business in all kinds of areas. There are oil companies such as Shell and Exxon. There are clothes manufacturers and retailers such as Nike and Gap. There are technology companies like Sony and Microsoft. There are even supermarkets and restaurants like Tesco and McDonald’s. These companies have branches in many different countries and they make billions of pounds every year.

Lesson 10.2 Track 2.18
These companies can have a negative effect on our lives. First of all, local and national companies cannot compete with the powerful multinationals. This means that the local businesses close down and local jobs are lost. Secondly, although a multinational might make a lot of money in a foreign country, most of that money does not stay in that country. This means that the country does not benefit from the money that is made by the multinational company.

On the other hand, multinationals do bring benefits. Firstly, more people all over the world can receive the high quality products and services that are developed by these large companies. This means that someone in Africa can have the same quality of mobile phone as someone in Sweden. Secondly, sometimes multinationals can improve working conditions in a country. This is not always true, but many companies are becoming more socially responsible these days. This means that they might pay good local salaries and support families or young workers.

To sum up, multinational companies certainly can have a negative impact on a country, particularly on local businesses. However, if the international company treats its employees well and invests money in the country, then it can benefit the new country. These days, we have global communications, global travel and global business. We have to live with multinational corporations, but we also have to demand that they behave responsibly towards our culture and society. Thank you for listening. Are there any questions?

Lesson 10.2 Track 2.19
Hello everyone (full stop) / My talk is about the United Nations / and whether it has a positive future (full stop) / After giving a brief history of the UN (comma) / I will outline some of its successes (and) / and then consider some of its failures (full stop) / I aim to show that / if the UN can learn / from its successes and failures (comma) / and if developing countries / take on a stronger role (comma) / then the UN has a positive future (full stop) / At the end (comma) there will be time for questions (full stop)

Lesson 10.3 Track 2.20
Ladies and gentlemen, / thank you for coming to Spain’s presentation to be the football World Cup hosts in 2022. / Our presentation is based around three key points. / First, Spain has a great football tradition. / Because of this, / we can offer world-class stadiums and fantastic training facilities. / Secondly, / we have millions of football fans in our country. / The passion and support of these fans / creates electrifying atmospheres at the matches. / Finally, / Spain has a comprehensive transport system. / All the stadiums are only one hour from international airports and / they are all served by public transport. / Spain is the ideal choice for the World Cup in 2022.

Lesson 11.2 Track 2.21
Presenter, Lindsay
P: Our guest today is Lindsay Scott from Auckland City council. She’s the council’s environmental officer and she’s here to talk about recycling, Hello, Lindsay
L: Hello, Jason.
P: Now, why should we recycle?
L: Well, everything we throw away has to go somewhere and we are running out of places to put all this rubbish. Our land fill sites are filling up (comma) / so we need to reduce our waste / and throw away less (full stop) / The other important reason / is global warming (full stop) / If we re-use things (comma) / we produce less carbon dioxide (full stop)

Lesson 11.3 Track 2.22
Intonation pattern in brackets
1 It’s a lovely day, isn’t it? (falling)
2 You’re from Spain, aren’t you? (rising)
3 He’ll help me, won’t he? (rising)
4 She won’t come to the party, will she? (falling)
5 They haven’t been here before, have they? (falling)
6 We could collect her, couldn’t we? (falling)
7 You think it’s a good idea, don’t you? (rising)
8 It doesn’t work, does it? (falling)
9 He’s got a car, hasn’t he? (rising)
Lesson 12.1 Track 2.24

1. population
2. division
3. participation
4. comprehension
5. recreation
6. permission
7. conclusion
8. introduction
9. solution
10. invention

Lesson 12.2 Track 2.25

1. I can't believe that you did that. (excited)
2. I can't believe that you did that. (disappointed)
3. I can't believe that you did that. (angry)

Lesson 12.2 Track 2.26

Speaker 1
Everyone else said it was a great game of hockey but I don't think so. I don't know why we didn't win. We certainly had enough chances to score goals but we didn't take them. I know the other team are the number one in the world, but we worked so hard, it seems wrong that we didn't win.

Speaker 2
This is going to be the biggest football match of the season and I've got a great seat in the stadium. I can't wait. I reckon the stadium will be full, so just imagine the atmosphere with everyone singing and wearing the team colours. It's not going to be easy. of course, but we're a much better team than they are. It's going to be great!

Speaker 3
Andy seemed a little tired this morning. I hope he's going to be okay tomorrow. It's going to be a difficult game of tennis for him anyway, after all he is playing the world number five. If he's injured, it'll make things very difficult for him. Hmmm, well, let's hope he's okay on the day and that the pressure isn't too much for him.

Speaker 4
I don't understand it. All the players are good players. How did they lose, again!! I spend a lot of money on tickets, but they don't seem to care. And the manager keeps making terrible decisions. How much longer are we going to keep him in the job? It's ridiculous, I mean, he can't even motivate the players. I've had enough.

Lesson 12.3 Track 2.29

Interviewer, student
I: So, are you interested in films and cinema?
S: Well, I go to the cinema quite often. I like going with my friends to watch the latest films.
I: Such as?
S: Hmm, let me see ... Hollywood films I suppose, you know, comedies and action films.
I: I see. Which do you prefer, going to the cinema or watching DVDs at home?
S: Well, that's a difficult question. I have got a DVD player and I use it a lot, but which do I prefer? Let me think, erm, I think I prefer going to the cinema because it's a good way of seeing my friends.
I: Do you think the cinema is expensive?
S: Hmm, to be honest. I don't think it's too expensive. My local cinema is quite cheap and I don't go to the expensive cinemas in the city centre.
I: Would you change anything about your local cinema?
S: Right, well, I think I'd improve the food that's sold there. I think they should sell things like chips and hotdogs. What else? Let me see, no, I think that's all I'd change.
I: Okay, well thank you and that's the end of the interview. Send the next student in please.