

Reading

1 a Read the article quickly and tick the best summary (1–3).

- 1 It tells the story of Susan Boyle's life and rise to stardom as a singer.
- 2 It argues that we shouldn't judge people until we get to know them.
- 3 It uses the story of Susan Boyle to show that we often judge people by appearances.

b Find the words and phrases from the box in the article and match them with the definitions (1–12).

solely instant tendency bemused
self-deluded wannabe gasp homely soaring
standing ovation dichotomy prodigious

- 1 difference between two things or ideas _____
- 2 somebody who would like to be a star _____
- 3 having a false impression of one's own talent _____
- 4 a short sudden noise when you breathe in _____
- 5 rising, getting higher and higher _____
- 6 only, exclusively _____
- 7 ordinary-looking, not very attractive _____
- 8 showing approval of a performance by standing up and applauding _____
- 9 immediate _____
- 10 likelihood, something which often happens _____
- 11 rare, unusual, very talented _____
- 12 slightly confused, unable to understand _____

c Read the article again and answer the questions (1–8).

- 1 What is the 'well-known saying' referred to in the first paragraph?

- 2 Why do scientists think judging by appearances was necessary for early humans?

- 3 Where is Susan Boyle from?

- 4 What was watched 200 million times on YouTube?

- 5 How was Susan Boyle different from the usual contestants on *Britain's Got Talent*?

- 6 What was the audience's first impression of Susan Boyle?

- 7 What made the audience change its opinion of Susan?

- 8 According to the article, what does Susan Boyle's story prove?



Don't judge a book by its cover

Most people agree with this well-known saying but few follow its advice. For the truth is that, whether we like it or not, our brains are programmed to make immediate judgements based almost solely on first impressions. Scientists argue that this is a survival mechanism which dates from humanity's early history – a time when the world was full of danger and it was necessary for people to make instant life-or-death decisions.

The strength of our tendency to judge by appearances has recently been illustrated by the incredible story of Susan Boyle, an unemployed Scottish woman who shot to international stardom after appearing on a TV talent show. Her appearance on the show became one of the most popular videos on YouTube, with more than 200 million viewings. Her debut CD sold more than 9 million copies within six weeks of its release.

In fact, Boyle's appearance on *Britain's Got Talent* was one of the most memorable and surprising moments in recent TV history. Most of the performers on the talent show are young hopefuls. Some have talent but many are simply good-looking youngsters who dream of becoming pop stars but have no musical ability or background. On one particular show, a rather plain, middle-aged woman with an unflattering hairstyle and an old-fashioned dress appeared on stage.

If you watch the YouTube clip, you will see what happens next ...

The audience looks bemused – what is someone like this doing on a show where most contestants are in their teens or early 20s? In a strong Scottish accent, the woman tells the judges that her name is Susan, she comes from a small village near Glasgow, she's 47, and wants to become a professional singer. The audience prepares itself for an embarrassing display by another self-deluded wannabe. What hope does someone like this have of becoming a star?

Then Susan opens her mouth and begins to sing. A gasp of amazement goes up from the audience, for the contrast between her homely appearance and powerful soaring voice is almost overpowering. They begin to clap and scream. Within a few moments, most of the audience are on their feet, giving Susan Boyle a standing ovation.

For many viewers, it was the unexpected dichotomy between Boyle's physical appearance and her prodigious talent that was so memorable. But why should it be such a shock that someone like Susan Boyle can have a wonderful and rare talent? The truth is, however sophisticated we believe we are, we still make instant judgements based purely on outward appearances. If someone doesn't look beautiful, we still find it difficult to believe that they can have a beautiful voice.

Listening

- 1 a**  ²⁰ Cover the audioscript. Listen to an extract from a radio programme about epic films. Complete the table with a number or a word.

Hollywood's greatest historical epics

Gladiator, released in 2000, earned more than (1) \$_____ million at the box office.

Ben Hur, (2) _____, was (3) _____ by William Wyler.

Spartacus was released in (4) _____.

El Cid, (5) _____, tells the story of (6) _____ hero Rodrigo Diaz.

Lawrence of Arabia, 1962, featured a young Irish (7) _____, Peter O'Toole.

Cleopatra was a big hit in (8) _____ (9) _____ Elizabeth Taylor.

Troy was released in (10) _____.

b Listen again. Which film(s) is the speaker talking about?

- 1 perhaps the greatest epic of them all _____
- 2 Ridley Scott's inspiration for *Gladiator* _____
- 3 the most expensive film ever made at the time _____
- 4 disappointing box office _____
- 5 almost bankrupted its makers _____
- 6 went on to win five Oscars _____

c Now read the audioscript. Match words and phrases with the definitions (1–8).

- 1 being ignored / sleeping _____
- 2 type _____
- 3 period of greatness _____
- 4 buildings created for a film _____
- 5 excellent _____
- 6 together with _____
- 7 huge amount of money _____
- 8 actors in a film who don't speak _____

AUDIOSCRIPT

(a) One of the most remarkable developments in the recent history of film-making was the revival of the historical epic at the start of the 21st century. After lying dormant for almost 40 years, this spectacular and lavish genre of film-making made an unexpected reappearance with Ridley Scott's *Gladiator* in 2000. After the film (1) _____ five Oscars and its makers (2) _____ over \$458 million at the box office, Hollywood was forced to re-examine this area of film-making.

(b) So, what exactly is a historical epic? To explain that, we have to go back to the late 1950s and the film that marked the start of the brief golden age of the epic, *Ben Hur*. This film had all the classic ingredients of the historical epic. (c) It was long, it was set in a long distant period of history, it featured lots of battles, and it had big stars and even bigger sets. The film was released in 1959 but its director, William Wyler, (3) _____ on it for more than six years and (4) _____ \$15 million – making it the most expensive film ever made at the time. But it went on to gain 11 Oscars and huge profits for MGM.

(d) There followed a series of superb epic films. In 1960 there was legendary director Stanley Kubrick's powerful *Spartacus*, starring Kirk Douglas and Laurence Olivier – the film that was in fact Ridley Scott's inspiration for *Gladiator*. The next year, Charlton Heston, the star of *Ben Hur*, appeared alongside Sophia Loren in *El Cid*, the moving story of Spanish hero Rodrigo Diaz's attempts to drive the Moors out of Spain. 1962 saw the release of perhaps the greatest epic of them all, (e) and my personal favourite, David Lean's *Lawrence of Arabia*, featuring a young Irish actor who (5) _____ on screen before – Peter O'Toole.

The end of this short golden age came in 1963 with the release of *Cleopatra*. Directed by Joseph L. Mankiewicz and starring Elizabeth Taylor, the film had cost a fortune to make and was never able to make a profit at the box office, causing financial difficulties for its makers. By the early 1960s, television (6) _____ to eclipse films, cinema attendances were falling and the amounts of money film-makers were earning were simply too small to cover the enormous production costs of historical epics.

This changed with the advent of computer-generated imaging, or CGI as it is known. For years, directors (7) _____ to use computers to generate film images, but the computers available (8) _____ powerful enough. This all changed in the late 1990s.

(f) Suddenly it was possible to have as many soldiers and horses, Roman arenas and Trojan city walls as you wanted, without having to pay extras or build huge sets. But with the disappointing box office for Wolfgang Petersen's *Troy* of 2004 and Oliver Stone's *Alexander* also of 2004, this second golden age of the historical epic proved to be fairly short-lived.

How to... | engage your listener

- 2** The speaker uses a range of tenses and time expressions. Match the ways to make what you're saying sound interesting (1–4) with the underlined parts of the audioscript (a–f).

- 1 use rhetorical questions
- 2 include your personal response
- 3 introduce what you're going to say ,
- 4 include details ,

Grammar | Past Perfect Simple and Continuous

- 3** Look at the audioscript again. Complete the gaps (1–8) with Past Perfect Simple or Continuous form of verbs from the box. Then listen again and check your answers.

begin earn spend never appear not be try
win work

- 4** Use the information in the pictures to complete the sentences (1–4). Use the Past Perfect Simple or Continuous.



- 1 Alex was late for work because _____.



- 2 Dave was covered in oil because _____.



- 3 Karl _____ all night, so he was exhausted when he got to school in the morning.



- 4 Susy didn't want to rent the DVD of *Avatar* because _____.

- 5** Complete the sentences (1–8) using Past Perfect Simple or Continuous forms of the verbs from the box. Use the continuous whenever possible.

not do not drive leave lie not see
talk wait work

- 1 By lunchtime, Lauren was exhausted because she _____ hard all morning.
- 2 I _____ a 3D movie before so I was very excited about going to see *Avatar*.
- 3 When she came into the house, Carla's skin was very red – she _____ in the sun all day.
- 4 I got a really low mark in the exam because I _____ enough revision.
- 5 Steve had to pay for the meal in cash because he _____ his credit card at home.
- 6 By the time we got to the front of the queue, we _____ for more than two hours.
- 7 I knew Sally was going to marry Roberto because she _____ about him for months and months!
- 8 When I arrived in Australia I found the driving difficult – I _____ on the left hand side of the road before.

Vocabulary | time expressions

- 6** Complete the sentences (1–8) using words or phrases from the box. One is not needed.

after that at that time during until
for the previous from that point on
since then throughout while

- 1 _____ century, the two countries had been at war.
- 2 I stopped smoking three years ago and I haven't had a single cigarette _____.
- 3 I was surprised to get a phone call _____ breakfast.
- 4 Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister of the UK _____ the 1980s.
- 5 In the late 1950s _____ there were almost no supermarkets in England.
- 6 We missed our connecting flight and _____ things just got worse.
- 7 Giovanni used to look after the children _____ Clara was at work.
- 8 The mechanic arrived and repaired our car. _____, we were able to continue on our journey.

Reading

1 a Read the article and answer the questions.

- 1 What are convenience stores?

- 2 What is sometimes surprising about these places?

- 3 Who usually works in these stores in London?

- 4 How do these stores find employees?

- 5 How are family members paid for their work?

b Replace the underlined words and phrases in the sentences (1–8) with words and phrases from the article.

- 1 Harrods is a famous department store in London.

- 2 They've just bought a large house. _____
- 3 People who live in the country are sometimes more relaxed than people who live in a city.

- 4 We hardly ever take holidays. _____
- 5 The government is considering changing the law on people moving to this country from another one. _____
- 6 My parents own and manage a dry cleaning business. _____
- 7 I have never understood the financial basis of international trade. _____
- 8 The origin of the River Nile is in Uganda.

Asian Shopping



Visitors to London, New York and Los Angeles often remark on how easy it is to buy (1) _____ things at any time of the day. It isn't the well-known department stores, large supermarkets or huge shopping malls that they are talking about but those tiny shops (2) _____ Americans call 'convenience stores' and the British call 'corner shops'. They may not always be situated on corners, but they are certainly convenient for tourists and for those city-dwellers who work long hours and don't have time to shop during the day. As people in large cities work longer and longer hours the availability of late-night shopping has become a necessity rather than a luxury.

(3) _____ other thing that sometimes causes surprise is that these shops are rarely owned or staffed by local people. The English-sounding names of 'Super Saver', 'Bargain Supplies' or 'Mini-

market' give no clue to the origin of the people working inside the store. In fact, they often seem to be staffed by (4) _____ people from various parts of Asia. Their nationalities often reflect the history of immigration to the country concerned, and they frequently come from nations with a reputation for successful trade and shop-keeping. In New York and Los Angeles it is often Koreans and Chinese who run these stores and in London it is people from the Indian sub-continent.

But what are the economics of such places? How can tiny shops make any profit when employees have to be paid to work (5) _____ such long hours? (6) _____ answer lies partly in the Asian culture of hard work, but is mainly due to the tradition of the extended family. This is very different from the typical Western family in which the individual members have separate lives and careers. When (7) _____ Asian family owns a shop everyone gets involved – brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins, grandparents and children – everybody is expected to work behind the counter. Thus there is (8) _____ guaranteed source of staff available to work from early morning until late at (9) _____ night. And rather than being paid salaries, the members of the family simply share in (10) _____ profits at the end of the year. It is a recipe that has brought wealth to many immigrant families and made life a lot easier for those of us who run out of milk at 11 o'clock on a Sunday evening!

Grammar | articles

2 Complete the gaps in the article (1–10) in exercise 1a with *a*, *an*, *the* or the zero article (-).

3 Ten of the sentences (1–15) contain mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 Would you prefer milk or cream in your coffee?
- 2 Janine and Mike have got beautiful garden.
- 3 She'd been living in the Los Angeles since the 1980s.
- 4 Heathrow is the busiest airport in the UK.
- 5 When I was young I wanted to be astronaut.
- 6 Let's have another look at a first one they showed us.
- 7 I think mobile phone is the greatest invention ever.
- 8 Teresa's first husband was an engineer.
- 9 Rudolf's planning to study the philosophy at university.
- 10 Have you got the double room with a sea view?
- 11 The Azores are in the middle of Atlantic Ocean.
- 12 Geography was my favourite subject at school.
- 13 I love looking at a moon at night.
- 14 This is most exciting book I've read for a long time.
- 15 St Moritz is one of the most expensive ski resorts in the Alps.

Pronunciation | connected speech: elision

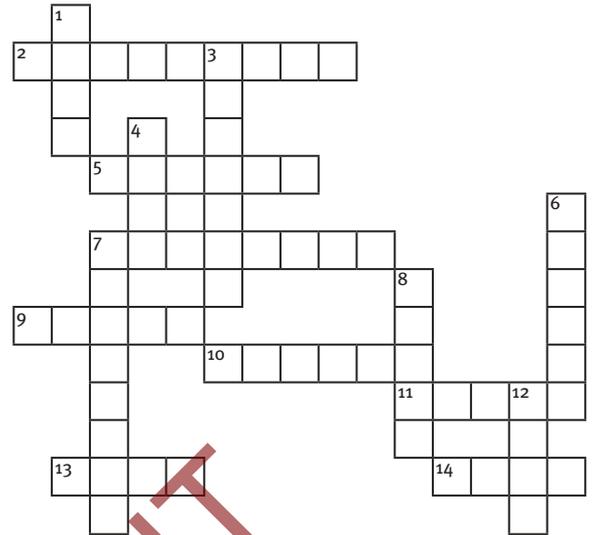
4 **a**  ¹¹ Listen to five sentences and write down what you hear.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

b Check your answers on page 46. Did you miss any articles?

Vocabulary | materials

5 Use the clues to complete the crossword.



Across

- 2 antique vases are made from it
- 5 good material for summer clothes
- 7 slightly elastic
- 9 has a bright surface
- 10 car tyres
- 11 the opposite of smooth
- 13 a strong metal
- 14 perfect for a wedding dress

Down

- 1 comes from trees
- 3 shoes and belts
- 4 opposite of hard
- 6 has an even surface
- 7 when something gets wet
- 8 like something animals have to keep them warm
- 12 a wedding ring

How to... | reach an agreement

6 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

- A:** Which do you think is the most important invention, planes, *or* cars?
- B:** Well, if you (1) *put*/*take* into account the number of people who use them, I suppose cars are more important.
- A:** That's a good (2) *point*/*argue*. But you can't really (3) *discuss*/*say* that cars have changed the world, can you? They just do the same thing that horses used to do.
- B:** Yeah, (4) *you're*/*you've* right. They can only take us over land. In planes you can fly all over the world.
- A:** Right, so we agree (5) *for*/*on* planes.

Reading

1 a Read the factfile about five leading multinational companies and tick (✓) the correct column.

	Nestlé	Coca-Cola	Zara	Shell	Gap
1 the youngest company					
2 the oldest company					
3 has the most shops					
4 has the highest value of sales					
5 based in Switzerland					
6 founded in London					
7 employs the most people					
8 employs the fewest people					
9 famous for its advertisements					
10 owns businesses in 200 countries					

b Match words in the factfile with the definitions (1–8).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 drinks _____ | 5 company that takes products to different locations _____ |
| 2 company that makes products _____ | 6 famous names belonging to a company _____ |
| 3 doesn't include alcohol _____ | 7 throughout the world _____ |
| 4 started a company _____ | 8 eaten or drunk _____ |

Multinational Factfile



Nestlé was founded by Henri Nestlé in 1866. Its headquarters are in Vevey, Switzerland. Nestlé is currently the world's largest manufacturer of food and beverages, with international sales of 88 billion Swiss Francs (\$89.5 billion). Nestlé employs 281,000 people all over the world.



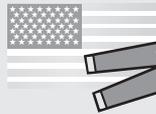
Coca-Cola is based in Atlanta, Georgia, US. Founded in 1886, it is now the world's largest manufacturer and distributor of non-alcoholic beverages. Through the 400 businesses it owns in 200 different countries, it employs around one million people. It is estimated that 1.3 billion Coca-Cola drinks are consumed every day. Its sales are worth almost 29 billion dollars per year.



Zara is one of Europe's best known brands of clothes stores. It is part of the Inditex group, based in La Coruña, Spain. The first Zara shop opened in La Coruña in 1975. The group now owns 2,692 stores in 81 countries. Its sales are 6.2 billion euros (around nine billion dollars) and it employs 92,000 people.



Shell is a multinational company famous for its petrol stations and oil production facilities. Founded by Marcus Samuel in London in 1833, the company merged with the Royal Dutch group in 1907. Shell's international headquarters is now in the Hague, Holland. Shell operates in 90 countries and employs around 101,000 people. Shell generates sales in the region of \$278 billion from its worldwide operations.



Famous for its clothes stores and imaginative advertising campaigns, Gap is one of the world's most recognisable clothing brands. The first Gap store opened in San Francisco, California, in 1969, and the company is still based in this city. There are now over 3,200 Gap stores, employing 134,000 people. The company achieves sales of around \$15 billion annually.

Pronunciation | speech units

- 2 a** Look at the paragraph in the factfile about Shell. Prepare to read it aloud by writing // in the places where you would pause.
- b**  ¹² Listen and check.

Grammar | adjectives and adverbs

- 3** Write the word in brackets in the correct position.

The clients will expect to get a discount. (certainly)

The clients will certainly expect to get a discount.

- 1 When I have a headache all I want to do is lie down. (bad)

- 2 He didn't work so he was bound to fail the exam. (hard)

- 3 You're very early; did you drive? (fast)

- 4 Anna is always dressed in designer outfits. (expensively)

- 5 Some of these new computer games are challenging. (incredibly)

- 6 It snowed throughout our holiday. (heavily)

- 7 He interrupted me in the middle of my speech. (rudely)

- 8 Do you know them? (well)

- 9 I'm going to take the First Certificate Exam this year. (definitely)

- 10 The weather can be hot in September. (surprisingly)

- 4** Match the underlined phrases with phrases from the box. Three of the phrases are not needed.

completely ruined recently hard hardly
high late near nearly probably
reasonably priced unbelievably unlikely
well

- 1 This new computer is not expensive at all. _____
- 2 Our holiday was totally spoilt by the awful weather. _____
- 3 She hasn't been coming to lessons in the last few weeks. _____
- 4 The class found the exercise difficult. _____
- 5 My uncle speaks Polish fluently. _____
- 6 We'll almost certainly move to the country next year. _____
- 7 My son is almost six years old now. _____
- 8 Jimmy getting a promotion seems rather hard to believe. _____
- 9 Sheila handed in her essay after it was due. _____
- 10 The plane flew at a great height over the city. _____

Vocabulary | verb phrases with take

- 5** Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Nearly all the students ____ the survey.
a took part of b took in c took part in
- 2 You should never take good health ____ .
a for grant b as granted c for granted
- 3 A Korean company has ____ that old factory.
a taken over b taken up c taken out
- 4 I tried it for a month but I didn't really ____ that new diet.
a take to b take at c take in
- 5 Seeing the sun set over the mountains really took my breath ____ .
a over b out c away
- 6 He wasn't paying much attention so he didn't take ____ .
a it in all b it all in c it all through
- 7 It didn't worry me at all, I took ____ .
a it in the stride b all in my stride
c it all in my stride
- 8 The use of electric cars has never really ____ in the US.
a taken off b taken part in
c taken out

Past Perfect Simple and Continuous

- 1** Match the sentence starters (1–8) with the sentence endings (a or b).
- 1 Millie was dirty and covered in dust – she
 - 2 Sally's friends were able to stay in the loft – she
 - a had been cleaning the loft all morning.
 - b had cleaned it before they arrived.
 - 3 By the time I got down to the swimming pool the other guests
 - 4 Most of the people around the swimming pool were quite tanned – they
 - a had been sunbathing all day.
 - b had taken all the sun beds.
 - 5 When he got home Jack collapsed onto the sofa, exhausted – he
 - 6 Sergio retired at the age of 65 – he
 - a had worked at the factory for 15 years.
 - b had been working at the factory all day.
 - 7 Alex was sweaty and out of breath – he
 - 8 Boris felt proud of himself because, despite being in his 60s, he
 - a had been running a marathon.
 - b had run in three marathons.

Articles

- 2** Choose the correct words in *italics*.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was (1) *most/the most/a most* famous British engineer of the 19th century. Born in 1806 in (2) *a Portsmouth/the Portsmouth/Portsmouth*, his first major work was the construction of a railway between London and Bristol in the west of England. The construction of (3) *a railway/the railway/railway* involved building (4) *a tunnel/tunnell/the tunnel* near the town of Box in Somerset. It was three kilometres long, (5) *longest/a longest/the longest* tunnel ever constructed at the time.

After his success with railways, Brunel turned his attention to (6) *the ships/ships*. He wanted to connect his railway line in Bristol with New York in (7) *United States/a United States/the United States*. In 1838 he built the 'Great Western', the first large steam-powered ship, which crossed (8) *the Atlantic/Atlantic/an Atlantic* in only 15 days.

Brunel's next project was to build (9) *the ship/a ship/ship* made of iron. He achieved this in 1843 with the 'Great Britain'. It was also the first to be driven by (10) *a propeller/the propeller*.

(11) *The ambition/An ambition/Ambition* and (12) *the stubbornness/a stubbornness/stubbornness* were the greatest features of Brunel's character; he always strove to design the biggest and best.

Adjectives and adverbs

- 3** Find the mistakes in eight of these sentences and correct them.
- 1 Heinrich often arrives lately for work.
 - 2 We had to drive slowly because of the heavy rain.
 - 3 I find people around here are general quite friendly.
 - 4 She's much better; she's feeling finely today.
 - 5 My sister can type amazingly quick.
 - 6 Despite studying hardly, Maria failed the test.
 - 7 Have you seen any good films recently?
 - 8 I thought that book was more interestingly than the others.
 - 9 Have you ever noticed how highly frogs can jump?
 - 10 This is definite the best restaurant we've been to for ages.
- 4** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
- 1 The / in / professor / friendly / a / treats / all / his / way / students / .

 - 2 Isabel / is / oldest / the / student / definitely / our / in / class / .

 - 3 I / this / washed / morning / sheets / the / .

 - 4 My / forgets / sometimes / brother / his / number / PIN / .

 - 5 Daniela / in / the / left / of / the / room / corner / her / suitcase / .

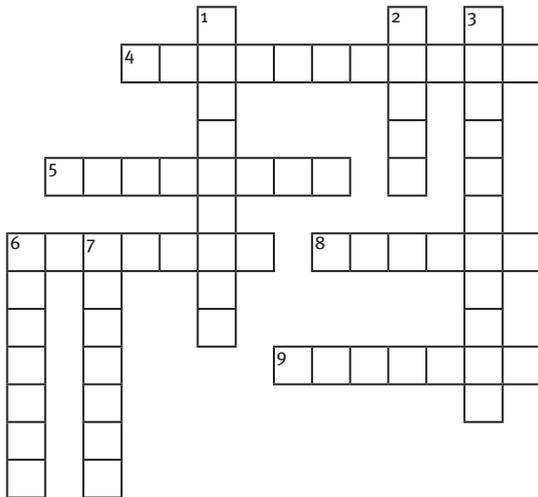
 - 6 The / forgot / children / stupidly / to / their / costumes / swimming / bring / .

 - 7 He / driving, / but / quite / he / wasn't / dangerously / was / going / fast / .

 - 8 She / personality / warm / has / a / and / caring / .

Age and time expressions

5 Use the clues to complete the crossword.



Across

- 4 What is the ___ dress of your country?
- 5 I got a job in March but for the ___ two months I was unemployed.
- 6 The Pyramids are the greatest monuments of ___ Egypt.
- 8 There was rationing ___ the Second World War.
- 9 My grandmother is in a home for ___ people.

Down

- 1 Some of my aunt's clothes are very old ___.
- 2 Up until that ___ I had been an engineer.
- 3 ___ clothes aren't always expensive.
- 6 That old hotel is full of beautiful ___ furniture.
- 7 What will life be like in the 22nd ___?

Materials and describing objects

6 a Match the objects (1–7) with the materials (a–g).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 a wedding ring | a silk |
| 2 a pair of swimming trunks | b leather |
| 3 bed sheets | c rubber |
| 4 a pair of jeans | d denim |
| 5 a wedding dress | e gold |
| 6 car tyres | f cotton |
| 7 expensive shoes | g lycra |

b Match the objects (1–5) with the descriptions (a–e).

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1 a mirror | a stretchy |
| 2 ice on a road | b soft |
| 3 a cushion | c shiny |
| 4 an elastic band | d rough |
| 5 a mountain path | e slippery |

Verb phrases with *take*

7 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

- 1 Watching the sunset in Hawaii took my breath *out/away*.
- 2 It's very hard to take *in/out* all this information.
- 3 Marco's relaxed about what happened; he took it all in his *steps/stride*.
- 4 Mr Lester is going to take *under/over* the Glasgow branch.
- 5 Young people often take modern technology completely *for/of* granted.
- 6 I'm taking part *in/at* a demonstration against the war.
- 7 Dan took *at/to* his fiancée's parents as soon as he met them.
- 8 Playing cricket has never really taken *out/off* in Europe.

Making nouns

8 Replace the underlined phrases with nouns.

- Professor Grant is a person who invents things. an inventor*
- 1 Emma loves being a mother. _____
 - 2 Having friends is the most important thing for Pepe. _____
 - 3 David is a person who plays the piano professionally. _____
 - 4 We need to increase the amount we produce. _____
 - 5 Being happy is more important than wealth. _____
 - 6 I'm not very pleased with the things you arranged. _____

How to...

9 Match the phrases (1–6) with the uses (a–f).

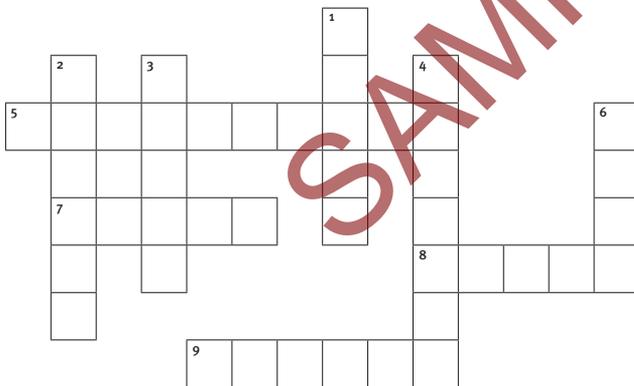
- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 'You can't really say that.' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 'Yes, that's a good point.' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 'I think that people who ...' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 'Now, what did he do?' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 'Right, so we agree on the computer.' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 'He was born in the Kalahari.' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a Include details
 - b Use rhetorical questions
 - c Argue against someone's point
 - d Include your personal response
 - e Concede a point
 - f State an agreed point

Grammar | overview (1): the present and future

- 2** Complete the sentences using appropriate forms of the words in brackets.
- I'm not sure, but I think I _____ the salad. (try)
 - We're so excited about our holiday – we _____ the Taj Mahal! (see)
 - Some form of life _____ even in the deepest parts of the ocean. (exist)
 - I _____ my husband's car this week because mine is at the garage. (use)
 - Peter hates buses so he _____ by car. (probably / come)
 - The company _____ the factory for a month every August. (close)
 - Look at those dark clouds, I think there _____ a storm. (be)
 - We _____ our grandmother every Sunday. (visit)
 - Don't disturb me – I _____ the news. (watch)
 - Look in the bottom drawer; that's where we _____ our insurance documents. (keep)
 - I can't see you next Tuesday because I _____ a conference. (attend)
 - We haven't set an exact date, but the wedding _____ sometime in the spring. (definitely / be)

Vocabulary | ways of speaking

- 3** Use the clues to complete the crossword.



- People _____ each other differently in different cultures.
- You really shouldn't _____ about other people behind their backs.
- I can hardly hear you – could you _____ up?
- When I'm nervous I often _____ over my words.
- Everyone enjoys being given a _____.
- Let's have a _____ about it tomorrow.
- Parties can make you nervous if you're not good at _____ talk.
- I can't stand people who _____ about how much money they've got.
- Don't _____. I can't hear what you're saying.

How to... | make a good first impression

- 4** Complete the dialogue with words and phrases from the box.

a pleasure are you do you do
have you lived here long
I know what you mean pleased
really nice talking really
sounds interesting when did you move in

- A: Hi. I'm Karl, your new neighbour.
B: (1) _____ to meet you. My name's Sophie.
A: It's (2) _____ to meet you too. It's so important to know your neighbours, don't you think?
B: Absolutely. (3) _____?
A: Just a few days ago.
B: Well, it's a lovely area.
A: I know. (4) _____?
B: Oh, yes. Ten years.
A: (5) _____?
B: Yes. I moved here when I got a job at the university.
A: That (6) _____.
B: Yes, I really enjoy working there. What (7) _____?
A: I'm a social worker.
B: (8) _____? That must be a fascinating job!
A: Sometimes, but I have to deal with people with serious problems so it can also be quite stressful.
B: (9) _____. But I suppose it's nice to know you are helping people.
A: Yes, it's satisfying.
B: Well, it's been (10) _____ to you. You should come over for coffee at the weekend and I can tell you all about our other neighbours.
A: That would be great ...

Listening



1 a ² Cover the audioscript. Listen to a radio programme and choose the best summary (1–3).

- 1 The recent history of juggling
- 2 Different types of juggling around the world
- 3 Juggling in ancient times

b Listen again and write true (T) or false (F).

- 1 David Stourton is a juggler.
- 2 Professional jugglers use the term 'toss juggling'.
- 3 The earliest picture of jugglers is from ancient China.
- 4 There is a picture of Egyptian jugglers in a museum in Berlin.
- 5 There is no evidence of juggling in the Americas.
- 6 Tagatus Ursus was a Roman juggler.
- 7 There were probably jugglers in Ireland in ancient times.
- 8 Jugglers were usually also clowns or jesters.

c Now read the audioscript and match words with the definitions (1–8).

- 1 writer of a particular book _____
- 2 throwing _____
- 3 a building where someone is buried _____
- 4 metal weapons with sharp blades _____
- 5 restricted to one area _____
- 6 something that shows where somebody is buried (two words) _____
- 7 spoken stories about the ancient past _____
- 8 connected _____

AUDIOSCRIPT

Woman: On today's *Meet the Author* we're talking to David Stourton, author of *A Short History of Juggling*. David, welcome to the programme.

David: Thanks.

Woman: Now, I suppose we all have a broad idea of what juggling is, but could you tell us what you mean by 'juggling'?

David: Sure. I pretty much stuck to the traditional idea of juggling. I think the dictionary calls it 'keeping two or more objects in the air at one time by alternately tossing and catching them'. In the profession, we call that 'toss juggling'. I think that's the type of juggling most people are familiar with.

Woman: Has juggling been around for a long time?

David: Oh yes. I found references to juggling from more than 3,000 years ago. There are some Egyptian tomb paintings which show jugglers from the Middle Kingdom period and there's an ancient Egyptian statue of a juggler in the Staatliche museum in Berlin.

Woman: What about written records?

David: Well, the earliest written record that we know of is from ancient China. There's a book from the 3rd or 4th century BC which describes a juggler who could throw seven swords in the air.

Woman: That sounds like something from one of those Chinese martial arts movies!

David: Yes, juggling with swords is a well-established tradition in the Far East.

Woman: So was juggling confined to the Middle East and Asia in ancient times?

David: Not at all. There were lots of jugglers in ancient Rome. We even know the name of one of them – Tagatus Ursus.

Woman: Did the Romans juggle with knives, like the Chinese?

David: Probably not. We know that Tagatus Ursus juggled glass balls, because they're specifically mentioned on his grave stone. And, interestingly, when the Spanish discovered the Americas, they noted in their reports and diaries that the Aztecs had jugglers.

Woman: Are there any records of juggling here in Britain?

David: Well, not exactly, but jugglers are mentioned in several of the Irish and Norse myths, which date from the 5th to the 12th centuries. Of course, by the time of the Middle Ages, there are plenty of references to jugglers in Britain.

Woman: You talk about jugglers as if they were part of an actual profession. I mean, is that really the case?

David: It's hard to say with any certainty. In some cases, jugglers were also clowns or jesters, or even acrobats.

Woman: Yes, I can see how the skills might be linked. Now, can you tell us about the more recent history of juggling ... ?

Grammar | overview (2): the past

- 2** Complete the sentences using an appropriate form of verbs from the box.

drink go lose eat meet rain pass
release revise watch

- David _____ an apple when he broke a tooth.
- We were very excited because we _____ to Disneyland before.
- I finally _____ my driving test after three attempts!
- The weather was terrible. In fact, it _____ on the day we arrived and on the day we left!
- When I opened the fridge, I found that my flatmate _____ all the milk!
- The film *Avatar* _____ in 2010.
- I arrived home and saw my husband waiting outside the door – he _____ his key!
- My mother _____ my father at a nightclub in 1990.
- We _____ TV when the lights suddenly went out.
- I stayed at home most evenings while I _____ for my exams.

- 3** Find the mistakes in four of these sentences and correct them.

- That restaurant's great – I had been there last month.
- It was a lovely morning. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.
- I was phoning you three times. Where were you?
- The doorbell rang while I had a shower.
- Juan broke his leg in a motorbike accident last week.
- It was our first visit – we weren't going there before.

Vocabulary | making adjectives from nouns

- 4** Complete the missing word in each sentence.

- My nephew's very a _____ c. He loves painting.
- I am r _____ e for our after-sales service.
- Ice-skating well requires great s _____ l.
- J _____ y is often known as 'the little green monster'.
- Dorotea runs a very s _____ l business.
- People in big cities are often more l _____ y than people in small towns.
- I've got very big feet so I often get f _____ d when I'm trying to buy shoes.
- Albert Einstein was famous for his incredible i _____ t.



How to... | manage a conversation

- 5** **3** Listen to the dialogue and match the underlined expressions (1–6) with the explanations (a–f).

- A: So, have you booked your holiday yet?
B: No. We're finding it hard to decide what to do.
A: (1) Yes, it's a difficult decision, isn't it?
B: We were thinking about Florida.
(2) Have you been there?
A: Yes, we've been to Miami a couple of times.
B: (3) So, you know it quite well then?
A: I wouldn't say that exactly.
B: I've heard the beaches are lovely.
A: They are. And the sea's warm and calm – perfect for swimming.
B: (4) That's not the experience I've had. We went to Cuba a few years ago and the sea was quite rough. And I know that's not far from Miami.
A: (5) Yes. I suppose it depends on the time of year. During the hurricane season the waves can be pretty enormous.
B: (6) I suppose you're right. We went in October and I think that's when they often get hurricanes.

- a ask a direct question
b reformulate someone's answer into another question
c comment on someone's point and back up with your own example
d refer to someone's point and back up with your own example
e agree with someone's point
f find similarities with someone else's point

Pronunciation | sounding tentative

- 6** **a** **4** Listen to the sentences (1–4) from exercise 5. Write T (tentative) or C (more confident).

- I wouldn't say that exactly.
- That's not the experience I've had.
- The sea's warm and calm – perfect for swimming.
- Yes, I suppose it depends on the time of year.

- b** Listen again and repeat the sentences.

Listening

1 a  **5** Cover the audioscript. Listen to the dialogues (1–4) and match them with the situations (a–d).

- a on a train
- b in a shop
- c a survey
- d in a café

b The following statements all contain a mistake. Listen again and correct the mistakes.

Dialogue 1

- 1 The man only uses his phone to send text messages.
- 2 He's able to use his phone at work.

Dialogue 2

- 3 The man enjoys hearing people on the phone when he's on the train.
- 4 The woman thinks it's always expensive to make mobile calls.

Dialogue 3

- 5 Steve's mobile was expensive.
- 6 John doesn't think Steve's new phone is very good.

Dialogue 4

- 7 The customer doesn't have any children.
- 8 If he isn't happy after ten days, the customer can get a different phone.

c Now read the audioscript. Find the words and phrases from the box and match them with the meanings (1–9).

non-stop drives me mad cost a bomb tariffs
on special offer tracks the really neat thing
loads keep in touch

- 1 for sale at a reduced price _____
- 2 maintain contact with someone when you are physically separated _____
- 3 songs or short pieces of music _____
- 4 a large quantity _____
- 5 all the time _____
- 6 prices for using a service _____
- 7 makes me very angry _____
- 8 very expensive _____
- 9 something particularly impressive _____

AUDIOSCRIPT

Dialogue 1

A: Excuse me. We're doing a survey on mobile phones. Could I ask you a few questions?

B: Sure.

A: Do you own a mobile phone?

B: Yes.

A: And what do you mainly use it for?

B: Sending text messages, I suppose.

A: How many would you send on an average day?

B: Well, about five or six usually.

A: And are those mainly for business or social purposes?

B: Oh, just social. I can't use my phone at work – I'm an airline pilot.

Dialogue 2

A: Honestly. You want some peace and quiet and all you hear is those awful mobile phones non-stop. It drives me mad!

B: Yeah, and people talk such rubbish, don't they? 'Er, I'm on the train, and now we're pulling in at a station.'

A: It must cost a bomb to make all those calls.

B: Maybe they're on one of those 'cheap daytime calls' tariffs.

Dialogue 3

A: Is that a new mobile, Steve?

B: Yeah. I got it on special offer.

A: It looks very sophisticated.

B: Mm. It was really good value. It's got a camera and it can play MP3 files.

A: So you can listen to all the latest tracks.

B: Exactly. But the really neat thing is that it's got this special text-messaging service that gives you all the latest football results. You should get one, John. They had loads of them in stock.

Dialogue 4

A: Which model are you interested in, sir?

B: Well, I'm not sure. But I want a phone that takes photos.

A: OK. Most of them do that now, anyway.

B: Oh, right. Well, I like to keep in touch with the kids when I'm abroad, so I need a phone that works in other countries.

A: In that case, you need a 'triband' phone then. Anything else?

B: Yes, I want something that's really small and light, you know, easy to carry around.

A: Well, what about this Minirola? We have a ten-day trial period policy here. If you're not happy with it, you could bring it back and we'll return your money.



Vocabulary | keeping in touch

2 Read the pairs of sentences. Write S (same meaning) or D (different meaning).

- 1 a Remember to keep in touch.
- b Don't forget to phone me while you're away.
- 2 a I've lost touch with my schoolfriends.
- b I don't see my schoolfriends very often.
- 3 a We can touch base tomorrow.
- b Let's spend the day together tomorrow.
- 4 a She'll be out of touch for a few days.
- b She's going to stay in a place with no phone signal or Internet access.
- 5 a Will you get in touch with the plumber?
- b Are you going to contact the plumber?

Grammar | obligation and ability

3 Choose the correct words in *italics*. In two cases both are correct.

- 1 You *mustn't*/*don't have to* bring any money – everything's included in the price.
- 2 The receptionist told me I wasn't smartly dressed enough, but I *was able to*/*could* persuade her to let me in anyway.
- 3 You *mustn't*/*shouldn't* have spoken to him like that – he was only doing his job!
- 4 The service was excellent; I think you *must*/*should* give the waiter a big tip.
- 5 Although we *should have got*/*had to get* tickets in advance, they weren't too expensive.
- 6 This is a hospital – you *don't have to*/*mustn't* smoke in here!
- 7 I can't believe you gave up so easily – you *had to try*/*should have tried* harder!
- 8 When I was younger I *could*/*was able to* run for miles without getting tired.
- 9 Luckily for us, we *shouldn't have paid*/*didn't have to pay* extra for seats in the front row.
- 10 All applicants *have to*/*must* provide identification and proof of address.

4 Find the mistakes in five of these sentences and correct them.

- 1 You have get a visa to work in the US.
- 2 We didn't had to pay cash because the hotel accepted credit cards.
- 3 You mustn't use mobile phones during the flight.
- 4 Carlos got lost – we should given him a map.
- 5 I failed the exam so I have to take it again next year.
- 6 You should always to wash your hands before eating.
- 7 In those days people could drive a car without having a licence.
- 8 Is it true that you can seeing the Great Wall of China from space?

Pronunciation | connected speech (1)

5 a Look at the underlined words (1–10) in the dialogues and tick (✓) the weak forms.

Dialogue 1

A: (1) Could I ask you a few questions?

B: Sure.

A: Do you own a mobile phone?

Dialogue 2

A: It was really good value. It's got a camera and it (2) can play MP3 files.

B: So you (3) can listen to all the latest tracks?

Dialogue 3

A: Could you give me some advice?

B: Yes. Of course I (4) can.

A: Do you think I should (5) have spoken to Laura yesterday?

B: I don't know. But you'll have (6) to speak to her sometime.

Dialogue 4

A: What happened at the shop?

B: Oh, it was fine. I (7) was able (8) to get a refund.

A: Did you have (9) to show them the receipt.

B: No, luckily I didn't have (10) to.

b 6 Listen and check the pronunciation. Then repeat the sentences.

The present and future

1 Complete the dialogue with forms of words from the box.

ask be get live meet repair she stay take
you catch you leave

- Ana: (1) _____ so soon? You've only just arrived!
Luis: I know, but I (2) _____ Helena at one o'clock.
Ana: Oh. How (3) _____ she?
Luis: Not too bad. She (4) _____ better but her leg is still in a plaster cast!
Ana: How long (5) _____ in plaster?
Luis: I'm not sure, but I think they (6) _____ it off in the next week or two.
Ana: That's not too bad, I suppose. Is there anything I can do for her?
Luis: Like what?
Ana: I know she (7) _____ a long way from the shops – I could help her with the shopping.
Luis: That's a nice idea. I (8) _____ her when I see her later.
Ana: Well, it was lovely to see you again. (9) _____ the bus back to town?
Luis: No, I've got my motorbike.
Ana: Right. Well make sure you take the by-pass on your way back. They (10) _____ the bridge so the main road is closed at the moment.

The past

2 Complete the sentences using suitable forms of the words in brackets.

- I _____ (meet) my girlfriend while I _____ (work) as a waiter in Prague in 2009.
- After the show last night we _____ (drive) to a nice restaurant and _____ (have) a delicious supper.
- I wanted to go to the art exhibition because I _____ (not see) any of Picasso's paintings before.
- We _____ (miss) the train because when we _____ (get) to the station it _____ (already leave).
- When we _____ (arrive) at the beach it was really hot and the sun _____ (shine) – so we _____ (take off) our clothes and _____ (run) into the sea.
- I _____ (make) a terrible mistake yesterday – when I _____ (get) to the airport I realised I _____ (leave) my passport at home!
- Most of the inhabitants _____ (sleep) when the first earthquake _____ (strike) the town.
- I showed the children a DVD of *The Lion King*, but they _____ (see) the film so often that they _____ (know) all the songs by heart and they _____ (find) it a bit boring.

Obligation and ability

3 Read all the sentence endings and choose possible (✓) or not possible (X) for each. Think about meaning and grammar.

- It's a very formal restaurant so ...
 - you have to wear a tie.
 - you should wear a tie.
 - you don't have to wear informal clothes.
- My computer broke down but luckily ...
 - Carla had been able to fix it.
 - I can repair it yesterday.
 - he was able to repair it for me.
- The train was completely full and all the seats were taken so ...
 - we didn't have to stand up.
 - we had to stand up for the whole journey.
 - we should have stood up for most of the journey.
- My uncle offered us a lift so ...
 - we didn't have to get a taxi.
 - we should have caught the bus.
 - we had to go by taxi.
- This is a food preparation area so ...
 - you mustn't smoke in here.
 - you don't have to smoke here.
 - you shouldn't smoke here.

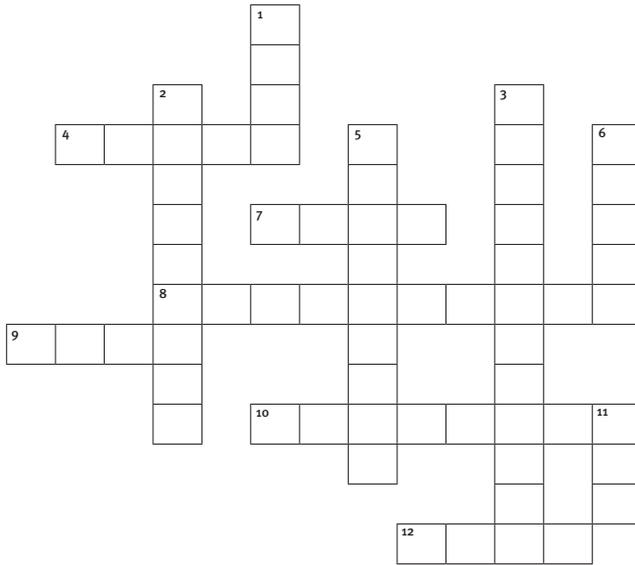
How to...

4 Match the expressions (1–6) with the descriptions (a–f).

- Really? And then what happened?
 - I really must go. But it was great to meet you.
 - Nice to meet you too.
 - So, you must know this area well?
 - How long have you been a student here?
 - That's quite right.
- Ask a direct question
 - Reformulate someone's answer into another question
 - Finish a conversation politely
 - Agree with someone's point
 - Sound interested in the other person
 - Respond to a greeting

Family/relationships

5 Use the clues to complete the crossword.



- 1 John's ____ divorced him after they'd been married for ten years.
- 2 She isn't married but she's got a ____.
- 3 I don't know him well. He's only an ____.
- 4 He's an old friend – we are very ____.
- 5 Clare's a ____ of mine – we both work in the travel agency.
- 6 She's perfect for you. I'm sure you'll ____ with her.
- 7 I've got two ____ sisters from my mother's previous marriage.
- 8 He made a good ____ on his new boss.
- 9 I prefer to discuss problems face to ____.
- 10 We're inseparable – I feel he's my real ____.
- 11 I don't see eye to ____ with my sister.
- 12 He's the son of my mother's new husband. He's my ____-brother.

Phrasal verbs (relationships)

6 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first, using the correct forms of phrasal verbs from the box.

bring up fall out get on go out with look up to
show off split up take after

- 1 Brenda and Lucy have a good relationship.
Brenda _____ with Lucy.
- 2 I've always admired my grandmother.
I've always _____ my grandmother.
- 3 It can't be easy raising three children on your own.
_____ three children on your own can't be easy.
- 4 Michael and Jane have ended their relationship.
Michael and Jane _____.
- 5 Why does your brother try to impress us all the time?
Why does your brother _____ all the time?
- 6 Surinda looks just like her mother.
Surinda _____ her mother.

- 7 I've had an argument with my best friend and I'm not speaking to him any more.
I _____ with my best friend.
- 8 Henry's having a relationship with one of the girls in his office.
Henry _____ one of the girls in his office.

Adjectives/nouns

7 Complete the blog using adjectives or nouns from the box. Four of the words are not needed.

artistic importance
important intellectual
jealous loneliness lonely
responsibility responsible
skill success successful

I come from quite a large family. The great thing about a large family is that you never feel (1) _____ because there's always someone to talk to.

My elder brother, James, is a university professor. He's very (2) _____ – his hobby is reading Greek philosophy! I'm the (3) _____ one in the family. I'm a graphic designer. My twin brother, Martin, is the practical one. He's a carpenter and he can do amazing things with wood. It's a (4) _____ I really admire.

But my younger sister, Kate, is the most (5) _____ of us all – she's the managing director of a huge company. She has the ultimate (6) _____ for more than 250 workers. Of course, she earns an enormous salary which we are all a little (7) _____ of! But in the end money doesn't matter. The (8) _____ thing is that we all support each other.