

1A Questions and answers

1 GRAMMAR question formation

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

1 A You have ever been to Greece? ✗ Have you ever been
 B Yes, a couple of times.

2 A Why didn't you tell me the truth? ✓
 B Because I thought you'd be angry.

3 A Where you usually go on holiday?

 B We usually go to Portugal.

4 A Haven't you done the homework?

 B No, I haven't, I'm sorry.

5 A What did happen at the meeting yesterday?

 B We discussed the sales figures, all very boring really.

6 A Who is Jack going out with?

 B He's going out with his best friend's sister.

7 A How long time have you been learning English?

 B For about three years.

8 A Whose jacket did you borrow for the wedding?

 B My dad's. It was a bit big for me.

9 A Excuse me. Can you tell me where are the toilets?

 B They're down the stairs on the right.

10 A For who are you waiting?

 B I'm waiting for my brother.

b Write indirect questions.

1 'Where does Natalie live?'
 I wonder where Natalie lives _____.

2 'Where is the lift?'
 Could you tell me _____?

3 'Where did we park the car?'
 I can't remember _____.

4 'Are there any tickets left for the concert tonight?'
 Do you know _____?

5 'What time does the match start?'
 Can you tell me _____?

6 'When's Sally's birthday?'
 Can you remember _____?

c Write the questions.



1 when / your brother / pass / his driving test
When did your brother pass his driving test _____?



2 who / cook / in your family
 _____?



3 how long / you / spend / in Brazil last summer
 _____?



4 you know / who / go / to the party tonight
 _____?



5 you remember / where / I / leave / my keys
 _____?



6 what / make / you angry
 _____?



7 who / drink / the milk / I / leave / in the fridge
 _____?



8 how long / it / take / to get to London from here
 _____?

2 READING & VOCABULARY

- a Read the article quickly and match the titles to the paragraphs.
- A Criticizing past employers
 - B Talking too much
 - C Doubts about your CV
 - D Bringing a drink with you
 - E Ignorance of the company
- b Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to definitions 1–10.
- 1 that cannot be forgiven _____
 - 2 connected with what is being discussed _____
 - 3 making you very nervous or worried _____
 - 4 stupid mistakes _____
 - 5 be unable to answer a question _____
 - 6 from memory _____
 - 7 start talking about something less important _____
 - 8 drinking a very small amount of liquid at a time _____
 - 9 dislike very much _____
 - 10 play with something because you are nervous _____

Most common interview mistakes

A job interview is a nerve-racking experience at the best of times, so it's important to prepare for it well. Arriving late is sure to ruin your chances, as is dressing inappropriately. And do not dream of answering your phone during the interview. Read on for five more common blunders and how to avoid making them.

1 ____ This is a highly unprofessional habit, as it suggests a serious inability to manage your time. Surely you could have planned your schedule better to include a coffee stop beforehand? Having a cup in your hand creates the opportunity for distraction: you might fiddle with it or miss a question while taking a sip of coffee. Worse still, its contents may end up on the desk, which will result in the interviewer remembering you for all the wrong reasons.

2 ____ In this age of technology, it is inexcusable not to know anything about your prospective employer. Most company websites these days have an 'About Us' section giving company history, locations, divisions and a mission statement. Do some research before the Big Day and you won't be stumped if the interviewer asks you a question about the place where you, theoretically, want to work.

3 ____ An interview is a professional situation, not a personal one, so the interviewer will not want to hear your life story. While you need to answer all the questions you are asked, your responses should be focused and to the point. Don't get -side-tracked and talk about your home life, your partner and any children you may have – save this for the first day in your new job when you are getting to know your colleagues.



4 ____ It is important to maintain a positive attitude throughout the interview, even when discussing things that have gone wrong. Don't let the interviewer know that you want to leave your current job because you can't stand your boss. Saying unpleasant things about your colleagues is not a good idea, because the interviewer might know them. Also, you will be showing him how you will speak about his company if you leave on bad terms in the future.

5 ____ Not being familiar with your past history of employment creates a very bad impression. It suggests that either you have a very bad memory, or you made up some of the facts. Make sure you know the basic information by heart because the interviewer is sure to ask you about it. If you really do have a bad memory, take a copy to refer to, but do not appear to be reading it out loud.

3 PRONUNCIATION friendly intonation

- a **iChecker** Listen and complete the questions.
- 1 What kind of music do you like listening to?
 - 2 _____ did you go to?
 - 3 _____ work experience?
 - 4 _____ for the future?
 - 5 _____ abroad?
 - 6 _____ do you speak?

b Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

4 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Read the job advert and listen to an interview for the job. Is the applicant successful or unsuccessful?

CompleteJobs

CURRENT VACANCIES

Employer: Park Hotel, London
Post: Receptionist
Contract: Temporary
Hours: Full-Time
Salary: £1,000 per month



- b Listen again and look at the list of common interview mistakes. Circle the mistake that the applicant makes.

- 1 bringing a drink
- 2 talking too much
- 3 criticizing past employers
- 4 ignorance of the company
- 5 doubts about his CV

- c Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 Stephen Bridges went to the interview by _____ and _____.
- 2 He wants a temporary job because he's going abroad in _____.
- 3 Stephen has a degree in _____.
- 4 He worked in a _____ for _____.
- 5 He can speak _____ foreign languages.
- 6 Most of the Asian guests come from _____.
- 7 In his previous job, Stephen didn't have to _____.
- 8 Stephen thinks he has the _____ for the job.

- d Listen again with the audio script on p.69 and try to guess the meaning of any words you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- approach (n) /ə'prəʊtʃ/
 bizarre /bɪ'zɑː/
 job candidate /dʒɒb 'kændɪdət/
 crush (sb or sth) /krʌʃ/
 demanding /dɪ'mændɪŋ/
 flustered (adj) /'flʌstəd/
 job-seekers /dʒɒb 'siːkəz/
 rather than /'rɑːðə ðæn/
 recruitment agency /rɪ'krʊtmənt 'eɪdʒənsi/
 think on your feet /θɪŋk ɒn jɔː fi:t/

1B Do you believe in it?

1 READING

a Read the text. Which topic is not mentioned?

politics relationships business food sport

b Read the text again and choose the right answer.

- 1 ...radio stations are only about astrology.
a 320 b 12 c 24
- 2 Lata Banerji watches an astrology channel...
a to help her in her daily life.
b because she is very worried about getting ill.
c because she can't afford a therapist.
- 3 The actress Aishwarya Rai married a tree...
a to make sure it produced a lot of bananas.
b to bring her luck in the search for a husband.
c to ensure her marriage was successful.
- 4 According to the text, Indians ask astrologers...
a how they should vote in the election.
b where they can get a good job.
c for advice about many things.
- 5 Sunita Menon works as...
a an adviser for a well-known company.
b a tarot card reader.
c a flight attendant.

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

INDIA

The dream destination for astrology addicts

While in Britain the general belief in astrology is limited to glancing at horoscopes in newspapers and magazines, in India people take their star signs very seriously indeed.

Astrology programmes are shown on many of India's 320 television channels, and at least a dozen stations are devoted entirely to astrology 24 hours a day. Kolkata housewife Lata Banerji always starts her day by turning on the astrology channel, Shristi, to find out what the day holds for her and whether she will have to face any kind of domestic crisis. She also receives information on what food she should eat to avoid illness. 'It gives me the confidence I need to face the day,' she says. 'Americans go to a therapist every week to cope with life. I get my sense of wellbeing from the advice I get from astrologers.'

Astrology is important in India in all walks of life, but especially when it comes to choosing a marriage partner. Some astrological combinations are considered unfavourable, for example when the planet Mars is in a certain position on a person's

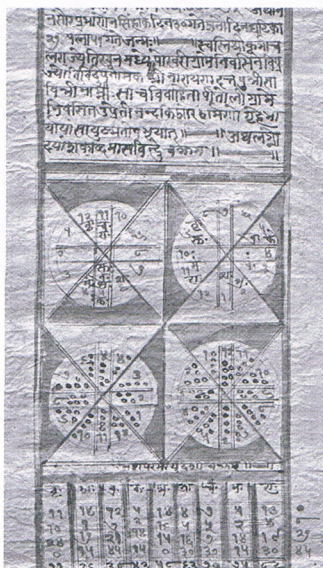
birth chart. In this case, people believe that the couple will not get on and that their marriage will end badly. The only way around this is for the person with the unlucky combination to 'marry' something symbolic before their real wedding. This is exactly what Bollywood actress and former Miss World, Aishwarya Rai did some years ago when she 'married' a banana tree in the hope of avoiding problems in her marriage with the actor Abhishek Bachchan.

Yet, it is not only in the field of love that Indians seek astrological advice. There are

some programmes on TV that specialize in medical astrology, with callers asking about health issues. Others provide investment and business advice. Astrology is even important in politics with prime ministers asking their astrologers for a 'promising' date before announcing a general election.

Nowadays it is almost obligatory for Indian parents to have a horoscope drawn up when a baby is born. Two people taking advantage of the boom in business are Kalidas Sriram and Vishu Babu, who have put up their tents complete with laptop computer and printer, right outside Kolkata's main hospital. They either visit the maternity wards or wait outside until new parents leave to offer their services. For the equivalent of €3 they use the baby's time and date of birth to print out a horoscope for the delighted parents.

Many Indians have no doubt that astrology can change people's lives for the better. The glamorous Sunita Menon, India's most famous fortune-teller, was an air hostess until a tarot reader predicted that she would change jobs. Now she is the presenter of a hugely popular television programme and was recently hired by India's most famous music company to advise on investment and business decisions.



Sunita Menon

2 VOCABULARY compound adjectives

Complete the sentences with compound adjectives formed from the words in brackets.



- 1 My grandmother is always forgetting her keys. She's very absent-minded. (mind)
- 2 Oliver's new girlfriend isn't as mad as he is. She seems quite _____. (balance)
- 3 Our English teacher doesn't get angry easily. She's extremely _____. (temper)
- 4 My parents are quite _____. They won't listen to other people's opinions. (mind)
- 5 Grace never thinks of anyone else because she's so _____. (centre)
- 6 My sister-in-law is very _____. She says one thing and does another. (face)
- 7 Since he went abroad, Jack has become more _____ about other cultures. (mind)
- 8 You won't be able to change her mind – she's very _____. (will)
- 9 When we go out my friend Jack never offers to buy the drinks. I wish he wasn't so _____. (fist)
- 10 The new manager thinks a lot of himself. He's very _____. (head)

3 MINI GRAMMAR the... the... + comparatives

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

- 1 The more you worry about it, the worse you'll feel. (worry a lot, bad)
- 2 The _____ you own, the _____ you become. (a lot of gadgets, lazy)
- 3 The _____ you are, the _____ he'll be. (late, angry)
- 4 The _____ my English, the _____ I'll speak. (practise a lot, good)
- 5 The _____ it gets, the _____ you have to wear. (cold, a lot of clothes)
- 6 The _____ you do, the _____ you'll get. (a lot of exercise, fit)

4 GRAMMAR auxiliary verbs

Complete the dialogues with a question tag or an auxiliary and the subject if necessary.

- 1 A I texted you last night, but you didn't reply.
B Yes, I did reply. I texted you straight away.
- 2 A I don't feel like cooking tonight.
B Neither _____. Shall we go out for dinner? I'd love a curry.
A So _____. Come on. Let's go.
- 3 A I've seen this film before.
B Well, I _____.
A Do you mind if I change channels?
B Yes, I _____ mind! I want to see the end.
- 4 A You are going to Sam's party, _____?
B No, I'm not.
A Why not? You haven't argued with him again, _____?
B Yes. And we aren't going out together any more.
- 5 A I'll be back a bit late tonight.
B _____ you? Where are you going?
A To a concert with some friends.
B Oh, OK. You'll be back before 12 _____?
A Of course.
- 6 A Pete, you couldn't lend me some money _____?
B No, sorry. Why?
A I've spent all my salary this month.
B So _____. That's why I can't lend you any!
- 7 A I didn't go out last night.
B Neither _____. I was too tired.
A So _____.
- 8 A You aren't from round here, _____?
B No, I'm from Australia. I haven't been here long.
A I don't suppose you like the British weather.
B Actually, I _____ like it. I prefer cool weather to hot weather.




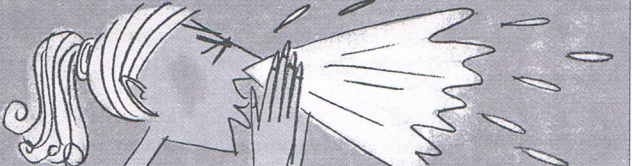
5 PRONUNCIATION intonation and sentence rhythm

iChecker Listen and repeat the conversations. Copy the rhythm, stressing the **bold** auxiliaries.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 A You don't like the soup, do you?
B I do like it. It's just that it's very hot.</p> <p>2 A You haven't bought me a present, have you?
B I have bought you one. It's just that I've left it at home.</p> <p>3 A You aren't enjoying this film, are you?
B I am enjoying it. It's just that I've seen it before.</p> | <p>4 A You didn't bring any money, did you?
B I did bring some money. It's just that I've spent it all.</p> <p>5 A You won't ever wear those trousers I gave you, will you?
B I will wear them. It's just that I prefer wearing jeans.</p> <p>6 A You can't play tennis, can you?
B I can play tennis. It's just that I'm not very good at it.</p> |
|---|---|

6 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about superstitions and complete the chart.

Superstition	When or where?	Why?
	Originated in the Middle ¹ _____	People thought black cats possessed evil ² _____
	Originated in ancient ³ _____	People thought it broke the ⁴ _____ of the triangle
	Originated in the ⁵ _____	People knocked on ⁶ _____ to call the good spirits
	Originated at the time of the ⁷ _____	The Pope passed a law obliging people to bless the person who was ⁸ _____

b Listen again with the audio script on p.69 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

binoculars /bɪ'nɒkjələz/

breeze /bri:z/

carry on (doing sth) /'kæri ɒn/

curtains /'kɜ:tɪnz/

dome /dəʊm/

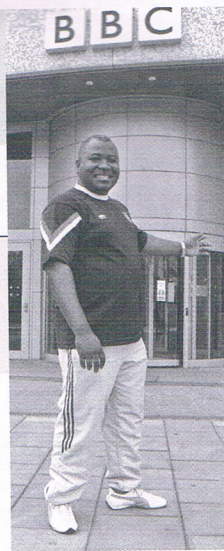
drag (sth across the floor) /dræg/

estate agent /ɪs'teɪt ,eɪdʒənt/

glide /glɑɪd/

hallucinate /hə'lju:ɪneɪt/

terraced houses /'terəst 'hauzɪz/



1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

Match the formal words in sentences 1–10 with the informal words in the box.

answer begin buy check fill in finish follow say see show

- 1 My colleague was dismissed because she didn't **adhere to** the terms of her contract. follow
- 2 Please **state** your preference for a telephone or face-to-face interview. _____
- 3 The next training course will **commence** on 1st June. _____
- 4 The receptionist asked me to **complete** an application form. _____
- 5 These figures **demonstrate** the problems facing the company. _____
- 6 Customers are advised to retain their receipt when they **purchase** an item. _____
- 7 The candidate made no **response** when he was asked about his experience. _____
- 8 My contract will **terminate** at the end of the year. _____
- 9 They called the candidate's referee to **verify** his story. _____
- 10 We **view** your prospects of promotion as very high. _____

2 READING

a Read the article. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Guy Goma was invited to the BBC because he had applied for a job. _____
- 2 Mr Goma was hoping to be taken on as a cleaner. _____
- 3 Mr Goma was interviewed as soon as he arrived. _____
- 4 IT expert, Guy Kewney, was at the BBC at the same time as Guy Goma. _____
- 5 Guy Kewney had been invited to appear on a news programme. _____
- 6 Both men were waiting at the same reception area. _____
- 7 The producer collected the wrong man for the news programme. _____
- 8 Mr Goma became aware of the mistake while he was being prepared for the interview. _____
- 9 Mr Goma admitted that he wasn't Mr Kewney on live television. _____
- 10 In the end, Mr Goma was not offered a job at the BBC. _____

b Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

The wrong man for the job!

Mix up at BBC leads to job applicant appearing on live TV.

All sorts of things can go wrong in a job interview, ranging from spilling a drink to your mobile phone ringing – the list is endless. Few applicants, however, turn up for their interview and end up appearing live on British television. This is exactly what happened to 43-year-old graduate Guy Goma when he went along to a job interview at the BBC.

Mr Goma, from the Republic of the Congo, had applied for the position of Data Support Cleanser, a job which involves updating records on a database. On the day of the interview, he arrived at BBC Television Centre in good time and was told to wait in the main reception area until he was called.

At the same time, News 24 presenter Karen Bowerman was preparing to interview British technology expert Guy Kewney about the verdict of the Apple versus Apple court case. This was a high-profile case between Apple Computer and The Beatles' record label Apple Corps over the rights to use the name 'Apple'. Mr Kewney was waiting to be collected for his TV appearance in another reception area. The mix-up occurred when a producer went to get the technology expert from the wrong reception area.

The producer approached Mr Goma and asked him if he was Guy. Hearing his first name, Mr Goma said that he was and he was taken to the News 24 studio. After having make-up put on, he was seated in front of the cameras and wired with a microphone. Although Mr Goma thought all the preparations very unusual, he prepared to do his best for what he believed would be his job interview.

A few moments later, Ms Bowerman introduced Mr Goma on live television as technology expert Guy Kewney. At first, Mr Goma became visibly shocked, but then he simply played along because he did not want to make a scene. He did his best to answer three questions about the verdict of the court case and its implications for the music industry. Meanwhile, Mr Kewney, still in the waiting area and looking up at a TV screen, was astonished to see Mr Goma being interviewed in his place.

As soon as the mistake was realized, the BBC recorded an interview with Mr Kewney for later broadcast, but it was never shown. Twenty minutes after appearing live on TV, Mr Goma attended his real job interview, which lasted for just ten minutes, but he did not get the job. A spokesperson for the BBC said that they were looking carefully at their guest procedures and that they would take every measure to ensure that the misunderstanding didn't happen again. Mr Goma became a minor celebrity for a while, and he appeared on several TV shows.

2A Call the doctor?

1 READING

- a Read the article. Complete it with the missing sentences. There is one sentence you don't need to use.
- A Making an effort to focus on the page means that we blink less often.
- B Each of its functions happens in a particular area, and different regions are used for different tasks.
- C This is because the flow of blood to the brain decreases while the body digests it.
- D Furthermore, existing studies suggest that adequate fluid intake is usually met through our daily consumption of juice, milk and caffeinated drinks.
- E When the dead part above the surface of the skin is removed the living section underneath is not affected.
- b Read the text again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false)
- Doctors spend a lot of time investigating myths. F
 - At the beginning of the 1900s, people believed that we only used a small part of our brains. —
 - Unshaven hair is exactly the same colour as hair under the surface of the skin. —
 - In the past, people's eyesight was worse because they read by candlelight. —
 - Turkey contains less tryptophan than cheese. —
- c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

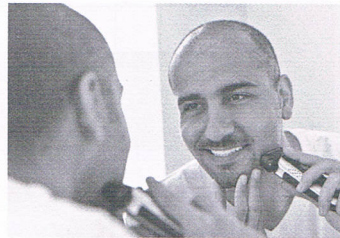
Medical myths

Good doctors are always learning new things, but very few of them question existing medical myths. The British Medical Journal recently examined the most common of these to see if there is any evidence that they are true. This is what they discovered.



Myth: We only use about 10% of our brains

This myth appeared in the early twentieth century, when the concept of self-improvement was born. The idea was that there are many abilities built into our brains, but if we do not develop them, we never learn how to do them. This led to the belief that there are parts of our brains that we do not use. However, scientific evidence shows that this is not the case. Brain scans have revealed that there is no area of the brain that is silent or inactive. ¹____ Nobody who has examined the brain has been able to identify the 90% that we, supposedly, do not use.



Myth: Shaving hair causes it to grow back thicker

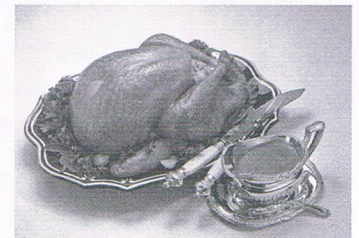
This belief is often reinforced by the media, despite the fact that a clinical trial in 1928 showed that shaving has no effect on hair growth. ²____ This makes it unlikely for the hair to grow back any different than it was before. The reason it appears thicker is that recently shaved hair lacks the finer point seen at the ends of unshaven hair. In addition to this, the new hair has not been lightened by the sun, which makes it look darker than the hair that has already grown.



Myth: Reading in insufficient light ruins your eyesight

People tend to believe this because of the discomfort they experience when they have been reading for a while in dim light. ³____ This causes our eyes to dry out and feel uncomfortable. Fortunately, the effect is only temporary and most ophthalmologists* agree that it doesn't damage our eyes permanently. Something else that disproves the myth is that there are more short-sighted people today than in the past, when reading conditions were worse. Before the invention of electricity, people relied on candles or lanterns to read, yet fewer people needed glasses.

* ophthalmologists – Doctors who specialise in eyes



Myth: Eating turkey makes people feel especially tired

Some foods contain a natural chemical called tryptophan, which is known to cause drowsiness. The myth is the idea that consuming turkey (and the tryptophan it contains) might make someone more likely to fall asleep. Actually, both chicken and minced beef have nearly the same amount of tryptophan as turkey; other foods, such as pork or cheese, contain even more. The truth is that any large, solid meal can make you feel sleepy, whether it contains turkey or not. ⁴____ It isn't the turkey in your roast dinner that sends you to sleep; it is the quantity of food that you have eaten.

2 VOCABULARY illness and treatment

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

be sick burn choke cough cut faint hurt sneeze

- The smoke from the fire made everybody cough.
- I'm feeling a bit dizzy. I think I'm going to _____.
- I'm allergic to cats. They make me _____.
- Be careful! You'll _____ your back if you try to lift up that wardrobe.
- That knife is very sharp. Please don't _____ yourself.
- I'm not feeling well. I think I'm going to _____.
- Be careful! You might _____ yourself. The oven's really hot.
- Some people don't like eating fish because they're worried that they'll _____ on the fish bones.

b Complete the dialogues between the patients and the doctor.



- P I've got a temperature and my body aches.
D I think you've got flu.
- P I'm tired and I've got no energy.
D It sounds like you have low bl_____ pr_____.
- P There's a rash all over my body.
D You've probably had an a_____ r_____ to something.
- P I hurt my wrist playing tennis and it's very swollen.
D You might have spr_____ it.
- P It hurts when I talk and when I eat.
D You've got a s_____ thr_____.
- P I've been sick and I've got diarrhoea.
D I think you have f_____ p_____.

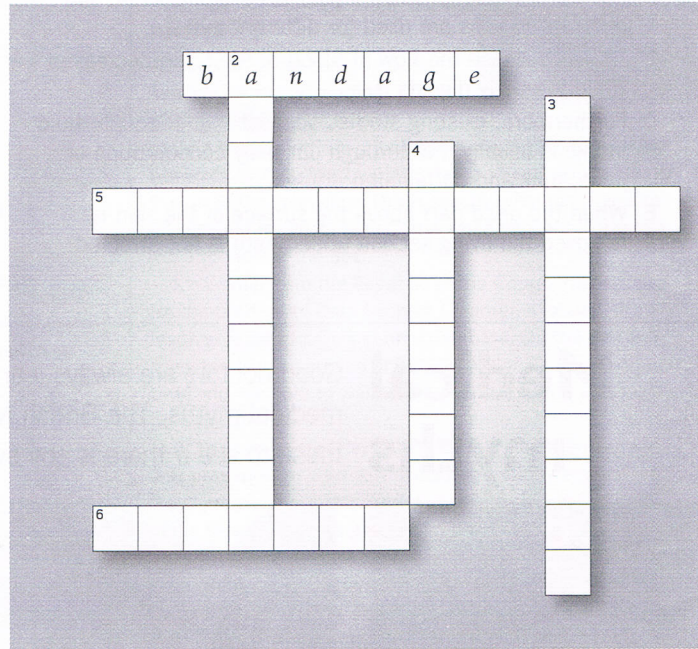
c Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

- If you sprain your ankle, the best thing is to put one of these on it.
- You can take these tablets for an allergy.
- You can put this on a small cut on your finger.

Clues down ↓

- The doctor will give you these if you have an infection.
- You can take these when you have a headache.
- If you have a deep cut, you will probably need these to close the wound.



3 GRAMMAR

present perfect simple and continuous

a Underline the correct form.

- How long are your parents / have your parents been married?
- Nathan got the job, but he hasn't yet started / hasn't started yet.
- Have you had ever / Have you ever had an operation?
- I can't go out now because I've just washed / I've washed just my hair.
- Kate has had a cold for / since last weekend.
- We've had this computer for / since two months.
- My son is / has been late for school three times so far this week.
- They only know / have only known each other for a week but they're already great friends.

- b Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect simple or continuous.

Dear Sabine,

Sorry I ¹ haven't written (not write) for ages, but I ² _____ (have) a lot of work recently and I ³ _____ (be) too exhausted to do anything in the evenings once I get home. Today is a bank holiday though, so I ⁴ _____ (write) emails all day to try to catch up with all my friends.

Guess what! I ⁵ _____ (move out) of my parents' house! I ⁶ _____ (live) in my new flat for a week now, and I love it! I ⁷ _____ (already / unpack) all my things and it's beginning to feel like home. You must come and visit!







The bad news is that I ⁸ _____ (split up) with Sebastian. He ⁹ _____ (travel) so much recently that we ¹⁰ _____ (not manage) to see each other much and I ¹¹ _____ (meet) someone else. He's called Carl and he's a colleague from work. We ¹² _____ (see) each other since the beginning of the summer. We ¹³ _____ (have) three dates so far and I really like him!

Anyway, must go. Please write soon and tell me all your news.
Love
Sophie

4 PRONUNCIATION

/ʃ/, /k/, /dʒ/ and /tʃ/; word stress

- a Circle the word with a different sound.

1  shower	pressure rash infection <u>chest</u>
2  keys	ache sick specialist cholesterol
3  jazz	allergic finger emergency injury
4  chess	choke temperature stitches stomach
5  shower	couch consciousness operation shock
6  jazz	bandage injection negative surgery

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

- c Underline the stress in the words.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 an tɪ bi ɒ tɪk | 6 me dɪ sɪn |
| 2 a l l ɜr dʒɪk | 7 swɒ l l ɛn |
| 3 dɪ a r r hoʊ ə | 8 tɛm p ɛr ə tʃ ɪ tʃ ə |
| 4 dɪ z z ɪ | 9 vɒ mit |
| 5 hɛd ə tʃ | 10 ʌn kɒn sɪ ə s |

- d **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen and complete the **Emergency** column of the table.

	What was the emergency?	What was the treatment?
Speaker 1	<u>a serious cut on the head</u>	_____
Speaker 2	_____	_____
Speaker 3	_____	_____
Speaker 4	_____	_____
Speaker 5	_____	_____

- b Listen again and complete the **Treatment** column of the table.
- c Listen again with the tapescript on p.70 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

alternative remedies /ɔ:l|t|ɜ:n|ət|ɪv 'remədɪz/

brain (tumour) /breɪn/

chest infection /tʃɛst ɪn'fɛkʃn/

heart rate /hɑ:t reɪt/

hypochondriac /haɪpə'kɒndrɪæk/

life-threatening illness /laɪf 'θretnɪŋ 'ɪlnəs/

open heart surgery /əʊpən hɑ:t 'sɜ:dʒəri/

pulse /pʌls/

(mouth) ulcer /'ʌlsə/

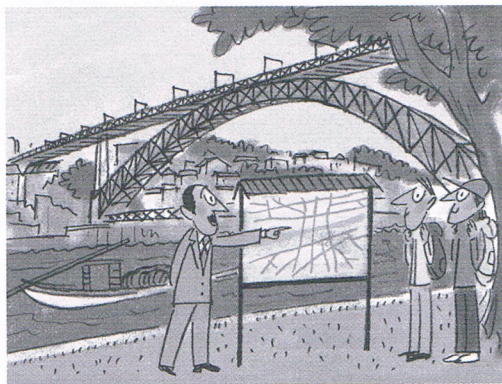
under the weather /'ʌndə ðə 'weðə/

2B Older and wiser?

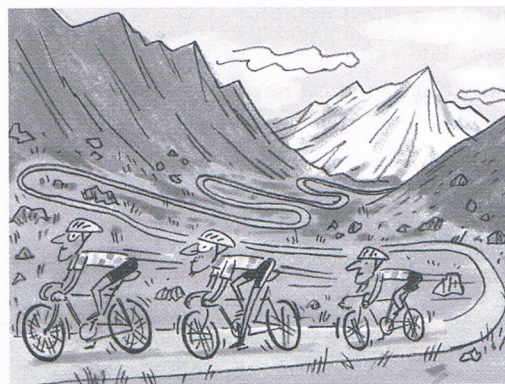
1 GRAMMAR adjectives as nouns, adjective order

a Complete the sentences with *the* + adjective.

- China** The Chinese won the most gold medals at the 2012 Olympics.
- Japan** _____ eat a lot of fish.
- Ireland** _____ celebrate St Patrick's Day on 17th March.
- Switzerland** _____ have a good standard of living.



- Portugal** _____ are very kind and friendly to visitors.
- England** _____ have a reputation for being polite.
- Scotland** _____ enjoy spending time outdoors.



- France** _____ are extremely fond of cycling.

b Complete the sentences with the noun form of an adjective from the box.

blind ~~deaf~~ disabled injured elderly rich unemployed young

- The deaf usually communicate with each other using sign language.
- The government is offering courses to help _____ to find jobs.
- After the accident, _____ were taken to hospital.
- The building has easy access for _____.
- Do you think _____ should pay higher taxes than the poor?
- In some countries, _____ use special dogs to help them find their way around.
- _____ always think that they know better than their parents.
- Should the family or the state look after _____?

c Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- Sarah's wearing a denim short skirt.
✗ a short denim skirt
- I'm looking for a sleeveless cotton T-shirt.

- I want to buy some leather white trousers.

- My sister's bought some purple trendy glasses.

- He gave his mother a patterned silk scarf for her birthday.

- He looks very smart in his grey new Armani suit.

- She was wearing a bright red woollen scarf.

- You can't wear those old scruffy jeans to the wedding.

2 READING

a Read the article quickly. Tick (✓) the sentences that are right and cross (✗) the ones that are wrong.

Hipsters...

- always look smart. _____
- go shopping as often as they can. _____
- care a lot about current affairs. _____
- love listening to music. _____
- eat in fast food restaurants. _____



How to be a **Hipster**

Today, hipsters can be seen more frequently than ever before. They are part of a subculture that rejects everything mainstream in favour of expressing their own uniqueness. If this sort of thing appeals to you, you might like to consider becoming a hipster yourself. Read on to find out more.

1 Dress like a hipster

Hipsters would never wear designer clothes because they prefer to create their own image. Indispensable items in a hipster's wardrobe include skinny jeans or leggings and T-shirts with ironic messages printed on them. Check and flower patterns are also popular, and it doesn't matter if the garments don't match. They wear cowboy boots or Converse trainers on their feet, and as far as accessories are concerned, they wear sunglasses, bright belts and they generally have a couple of piercings.

2 Shopping

Consumerism is something that hipsters can't stand, so they don't go shopping very often. Instead they prefer to make use of old things, and they love vintage clothing. Female hipsters raid their grandmothers' cupboards looking for old dresses, while the men go in search of Grandad's old shirts – the ones without a collar. Of course, the clothes generally need to be altered to make them fit, but a hipster is a genius with a needle and thread, so this isn't a problem. The only shops a hipster will enter are charity shops, craft shops, or their local vintage boutique.

3 Lifestyle

Hipsters tend to be very bothered and upset about the way the world works – or doesn't work, in their view. They are usually well-informed because they spend hours every day sitting in cafés surfing the internet on their smartphones or tablets – the only exceptions to their aversion to consumerism. Hipsters are usually quite young – the age ranges from late teens to mid-30s. Most go to university, and many of them base their career choices around music, art, or fashion.

4 Entertainment

Hipsters love all things independent and Indie music is a big part of what they represent. They are always the first to hear about new bands, but once a band becomes popular, they stop listening to them. A typical hipster line is: 'I liked them before they were cool.' When it comes to cinema, they watch independent and foreign films, and they attend independent productions at the theatre. Hipsters also love reading, especially books about political science, anthropology and sociology.

5 Food

Eating meat isn't popular with hipsters, and most of them tend to be vegetarians or vegans. Many grow their own food in their gardens or on a balcony; if not, they go to natural food markets instead. Fruit, coffee and Asian food are very popular with hipsters, and they love making meals for their foodie friends.

So if you want to be a hipster, forget everything you know about being 'cool' and find your own unique way to fit in with this trend.



b Read the article again and choose the right answer.

- 1 The hipster subculture is made up of people who want...
 - a to look cool.
 - b to be different.
 - c to fit in.
- 2 Hipsters don't tend to wear...
 - a sports shoes.
 - b colourful patterns.
 - c baggy trousers.
- 3 Hipsters sometimes go shopping in...
 - a shops that support a good cause.
 - b stores that sell the latest fashions.
 - c places that everyone knows.
- 4 Many hipsters...
 - a like to read about politics.
 - b are involved in politics.
 - c know very little about politics.
- 5 Hipsters like new music...
 - a after it has become well known.
 - b until it becomes well known.
 - c when others stop liking it.
- 6 Hipsters enjoy food...
 - a from supermarkets.
 - b they produce themselves.
 - c in restaurants.

c Find the words or phrases in the text to match definitions 1–10:

- 1 adjective referring to ideas and opinions thought to be normal because they are shared by most people (*introduction*)

- 2 the general impression that a person gives (*paragraph 1*) _____
- 3 things that you wear or carry to match your clothes, e.g. bag, scarf (*paragraph 1*)

- 4 garments from a certain period in the past (*paragraph 2*) _____
- 5 things you use for sewing (*paragraph 2*)

- 6 worried about something (*paragraph 3*)

- 7 a strong feeling of not liking something (*paragraph 3*) _____
- 8 not influenced by anything else (*paragraph 4*)

- 9 people who don't eat any animal products at all (*paragraph 5*)

- 10 a person who is very interested in trying different dishes (*paragraph 5*)

3 VOCABULARY clothes and fashion

- a Order the letters in brackets to make a material. Then complete the sentences.
- 1 Jack was wearing a blue denim jacket. (NEDIM)
 - 2 I prefer to wear light _____ shirts in the summer. (TCONTO)
 - 3 I gave my mum a blouse with a _____ collar for her birthday. (ALCE)
 - 4 Are you sure those boots are made of _____? (EHATELR)
 - 5 I never buy _____ clothes because they take so long to iron. (ENNIL)
 - 6 They gave me a very expensive _____ tie as a leaving present. (LIKS)
 - 7 Don't wear your _____ jacket out – it's raining. (DESEU)
 - 8 I really like your new _____ jacket. Where did you get it? (ETLEVV)

b **Circle** the odd one out.

- 1 hooded sleeveless **tight** V-neck
- 2 long-sleeved old-fashioned smart trendy
- 3 checked silk spotted striped
- 4 denim fur loose suede
- 5 fashionable patterned scruffy stylish







c Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

dress up fit get changed get undressed
go with hang up match suits

- 1 That shirt doesn't match your jacket. It doesn't look right.
- 2 The party's going to be quite formal, so I suppose we'd better _____.
- 3 Can you _____ your shirts in the wardrobe, please? I've just ironed them.
- 4 I think I must have put on a bit of weight. These trousers don't _____ me anymore.
- 5 You look great in that new dress! It really _____ you.
- 6 I've been working in the garden, so I'll have to _____ before we go out.
- 7 Ruth is looking for a top to _____ her new trousers.
- 8 Can you tell the children to _____ and jump into the bath, please?

4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a **Circle** the word with a different sound.

1  boot	2  bull	3  fish	4  bird	5  bike	6  train
loose scruffy shoes suit	cotton hooded put wool	linen slippers silk striped	fur shirt shorts skirt	fit lycra stylish tight	lace leather plain suede

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 LISTENING



- a **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about ageing. Is Laura, the guest on the programme, optimistic or pessimistic about getting old?
- b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- 1 The elderly tend to be miserable. _____
 - 2 Our future health is programmed entirely by our genes. _____
 - 3 Some people lead busy lives when they reach old age. _____
 - 4 The increase in the number of old people contributes to overpopulation. _____
 - 5 The elderly will be lonely in the future. _____
- c Listen again with the audioscript on p.70 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

break down (and cry) /breik daʊn/
deal with /di:l wið/
elderly /'eldəli/
make up (n) /'meɪk ʌp/
treat (v) /tri:t/
trick (sb) /trɪk/
vulnerable /'vʌlnərəbl/
wig /wɪg/
wise /waɪz/
wrinkles /'rɪŋklz/

iChecker TESTS FILE 2

3A The truth about air travel

1 READING

- a** Read the text once. What did the four incidents have in common?
- A They all happened before the plane took off.
 B They all happened during the flight.
 C They all happened during the summer.
 D None of the above.
- b** Read the text again and complete it with the missing sentences. There is one sentence you do not have to use.
- A Unfortunately, they did this incredibly slowly, and no planes could take off until they had completed their journey.
 B Somehow, the animals managed to open the box and jump out of the hold of the plane onto the runway.
 C The pilot spoke to the passengers, who were very angry, to try to calm them down.
 D The cancellation announcement was made when the 169 passengers were waiting to board at the gate.
 E However, there was thick fog at the time, and so the flight was diverted to Liege in Belgium, about 300 km away.
- c** Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to definitions 1–7.
- 1 arrive _____
 2 the part of an aircraft where goods are stored _____
 3 something that you can choose to do _____
 4 incidents that make it difficult for something to continue in the normal way _____
 5 arranged to be done at a particular time _____
 6 a period of time worked by a group of workers who start work as another group finishes _____
 7 get off an aircraft _____

Why are we waiting?

The normal excuses for flight delays are bad weather, strikes, or technical faults, but sometimes problems are caused by more unexpected events. Below are some of the most unusual reasons for flight disruptions at the world's airports.

Where's the pilot?

In November 2011, an Air India flight had to be cancelled in southern India because there was no one to fly the plane. ¹_____ The pilot who was supposed to fly the plane refused to do so because he had already completed his shift. The airline called someone to substitute for him, but the second pilot did not turn up. In the end, half of the passengers took a different Air India flight and the rest had to travel on a different airline.



Love is in the air

Last year, services were disrupted at New York's JFK Airport by a group of lovesick turtles. It seems that the turtles wanted to get from the area where they had been feeding to their breeding grounds, so they had no other option but to cross the runway. ²_____ Airport authorities say that this is not the first time that flights have been delayed by the turtles, but they can never predict exactly when the crossing will take place.



Passenger protest

In November 2010, Ryanair's flight schedule was interrupted by a protest by the people on board. Most of them were French tourists who had been on holiday in Morocco. The flight had already been delayed for three hours before it left Fez, Morocco, and so everyone was looking forward to arriving at Paris, Beauvais Airport. ³_____ When the plane landed, about 100 passengers demanded to be flown to Paris and refused to disembark. About four hours later, they were finally persuaded to leave the plane and board the coaches that would take them to Paris.



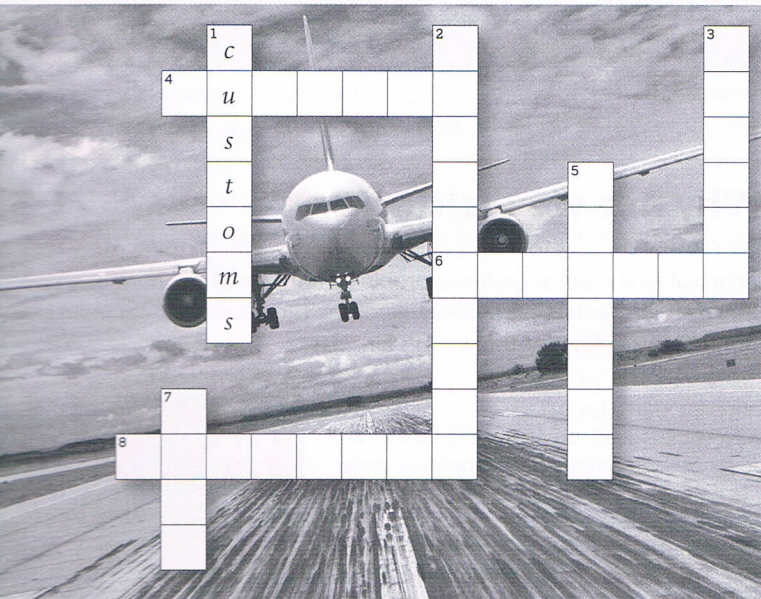
The great escape

In December 2009, a Continental Airlines flight was delayed in Houston, USA, because two animals had got out of their box in the hold. The animals were sea otters, a marine mammal with dense fur that lives in the North and East Pacific ocean. ⁴_____ Passengers had to wait 80 minutes for the sea otters to be caught before their plane could take off. Their flight was scheduled to leave for Columbus, Ohio, at 7.55 pm, but they did not take off until 9.15 pm.



2 VOCABULARY air travel

a Complete the crossword.



- 1 All of the passengers on our flight were stopped at... for their bags to be checked.
- 2 After we'd checked in, we went through to...to find the right gate.
- 3 We could see our plane on the...while we were waiting to board.
- 4 When I went to pick up my..., I found that one bag hadn't arrived.
- 5 My first flight was...for two hours so I missed my connecting flight.
- 6 Our suitcases were really heavy, so we went to find a... to put them on.
- 7 The cabin...were very efficient when we had to make an emergency landing.
- 8 When I got to the airport, I went straight to...to see if my mother's flight had landed yet.

b Complete the text with suitable words.

The worst journey I ever had was when I flew to New York last year. I arrived at the ¹terminal in plenty of time, but when I got to the ²ch_____ desk, there was an enormous queue. By the time it was my turn, there were no ³a_____ seats left, so I had to sit in the middle of a row. I showed my ID card to the man at passport control and then I went to ⁴s_____ where I had my scissors confiscated. My ⁵fl_____ was already boarding as soon as I arrived at the departure lounge, and I had to run to reach the gate in time. I sat next to a small child who screamed loudly when we ⁶t_____, and didn't stop screaming for the next two hours. The weather over the Atlantic was terrible and we experienced a lot of ⁷t_____. I was so relieved when we finally landed in New York. The worst thing was that when I went to baggage reclaim to ⁸p_____ my luggage, I was told that my suitcase hadn't arrived. I spent my first two days in New York with no clothes!

3 MINI GRAMMAR so / such...that

Circle the correct answer.



- 1 Her suitcase was so / such heavy that she couldn't pick it up.



- 2 I've never had such / such a bumpy flight – there was a lot of turbulence.



- 3 This is the first time we've had a so long / such a long delay at the airport.



- 4 The terminal was so / such crowded that we couldn't find a trolley for our cases.



- 5 There was so much / so many traffic that we nearly missed our flight.



- 6 There were so / such a lot of people at the airport because it was the first day of the summer holidays.

4 GRAMMAR past perfect continuous, narrative tenses

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

- 1 Tim's suitcase was really heavy because he had packed / had been packing all of his camera equipment.
- 2 Jess was fed up because she had waited / had been waiting for three hours for her flight to board.
- 3 I had been sitting / had sat in departures for 20 minutes when I realized my flight was already boarding.
- 4 After I had picked up / had been picking up my luggage, I took a taxi to my hotel.
- 5 The kids were bored because we had stood / had been standing in line at check-in for over an hour.
- 6 My flight arrived late because it hadn't taken off / hadn't been taking off on time.

- b Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

My parents ¹ *had never flown* (never fly) before, and so they were very nervous when we ² _____ (arrive) at Heathrow Airport to take our flight to Rome. I ³ _____ (leave) them at the terminal building with instructions to get in the queue at the check-in desk while I ⁴ _____ (go) to park my car in the long-term car park. However, when I ⁵ _____ (get) to the check-in desk myself, they were nowhere in sight. I ⁶ _____ (look) for them everywhere until it suddenly occurred to me that they ⁷ _____ (already / check in) and they ⁸ _____ (wait) for me in the departure lounge. This was a real problem because I ⁹ _____ (give) my passport to my mother, so I couldn't check in.

I immediately ¹⁰ _____ (call) my parents on their mobile. I was right; they ¹¹ _____ (already / go) through to the departure lounge. They ¹² _____ (wait) for me for nearly half an hour at the gate. Luckily, my mum managed to find an understanding member of staff who met me at the information desk with my passport!

5 PRONUNCIATION irregular past forms

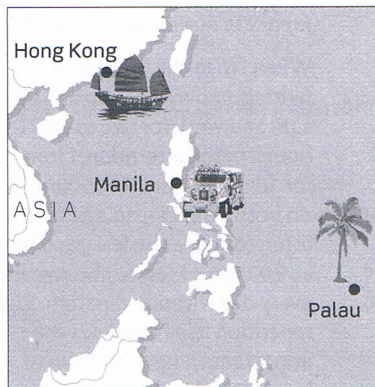
- a Put the irregular verbs in the box into the past simple. Then write them next to the past simple verbs 1–10 which have the same sound.

catch fly meet pay say sing stand tell wake wear

1 bought	<u>caught</u>	6 spoke	_____
2 rang	_____	7 sold	_____
3 made	_____	8 knew	_____
4 let	_____	9 could	_____
5 saw	_____	10 read	_____

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the past simple forms.

6 LISTENING



- a **iChecker** You are going to listen to an interview with a woman called Debbie who went on an exciting trip. Number the places on the map in the order she went to them.

1 Paris ___ Palau ___ Manila ___ Hong Kong

- b Listen again and choose the right answers.

- The Republic of Palau is...
 - to the east of the Philippines.
 - an island of the Philippines.
 - to the west of the Philippines.
- The travel agent couldn't book all of Debbie's flights because...
 - the computer wasn't working.
 - she couldn't contact all the airlines.
 - one of the airlines was on strike.
- When Debbie landed in Hong Kong, she...
 - went to a travel agent's.
 - booked a flight to Manila.
 - bought the rest of her airline tickets.
- The problem with the flight from Manila to Palau was...
 - the plane didn't carry any passengers.
 - there weren't any tickets left.
 - passengers weren't allowed to board at that airport.
- Both Debbie and the pilot...
 - spoke the same language.
 - came from the same city.
 - had met before.
- Debbie's friend met her at the airport in Palau because...
 - he had looked at the flight times.
 - she had called him.
 - he happened to be there.

- c Listen again with the audio script on p.71 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

air traffic controller /eə 'træfɪk kən'trəʊlə/
 lifejacket /'laɪf dʒækɪt/
 safety demonstration /'seɪftɪ demən'streɪʃn/
 damage (n and v) /'dæmɪdʒ/
 emergency /i'mɜ:dʒənsɪ/
 engine /'endʒɪn/
 flight announcement /flaɪt ə'naʊnsmənt/
 smuggle /'smʌɡl/
 wheelchair /'wi:lʃeə/
 whistle /'wɪsl/

3B Incredibly short stories

1 READING

- a Read the article about different writers and their writing styles. Which one of them only works in the morning?
- b Read the article again and match each writer (A–D) to a sentence. Who says / said that...
- 1 he / she does some sport after writing? _____
 - 2 he / she has days when they do not write anything? _____
 - 3 he / she writes a minimum number of pages every day? _____
 - 4 he / she finds they can concentrate better when they are in bed? _____

- c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.
- 1 My sewing machine wasn't working, so I had to mend my skirt _____.
 - 2 I gave my son the jug and told him to _____ with water.
 - 3 I was so late I only had time to _____ my coat and rush out of the door.
 - 4 The psychologist gave her some _____ advice on how to deal with her teenage son.
 - 5 He finds it difficult to study at home because there are too many _____.
 - 6 She's in a very confused _____ so she doesn't know whether to stay or go.

How do writers write?

All writers have their own particular ways of getting words down – a favourite pen, a special place, even a certain time of day. Four famous writers reveal their secrets.



Michael Morpurgo

British children's author

I had problems some years ago sitting at a desk because I got pains in my wrist and shoulder, so I decided to copy my writing hero Robert Louis Stevenson instead and found his way worked. Now, when I have a story in my head I go to bed with a small notebook, like the one children are given in primary school, and fill it up. I keep my manuscripts in the fridge just in case the house burns down.

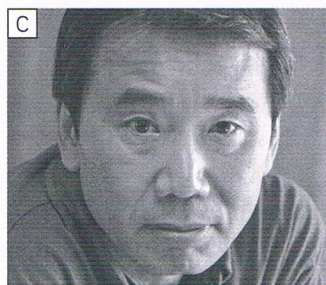


Suzanne Collins

American screenwriter and novelist

I grab some cereal and sit down to work as soon as possible. The more distractions I have to deal with before I actually begin writing, the harder focusing on the story becomes. Then I work until I'm tapped out*, usually sometime in the early afternoon. If I actually write three to five hours, that's a productive day. Some days all I do is stare at the wall. That can be productive too, if you're working out character and plot problems. The rest of the time, I walk around with the story slipping in and out of my thoughts.

* *tapped out* – tired, exhausted



Haruki Murakami

Japanese author and translator

When I'm in the process of writing a novel, I get up at 4.00 a.m. and work for five to six hours. In the afternoon, I run for 10km or swim for 1500m (or do both), then I read a bit and listen to some music. I go to bed at 9.00 pm. I keep to this routine every day without variation. The repetition itself becomes the important thing; it's a form of hypnotism and it helps me reach a deeper state of mind.



Philip Pullman

British author

I sit down to write by hand, in ballpoint, on A4 narrow lined paper, after breakfast, and work through till lunch with a break for coffee and reading mail. Then I have lunch and watch *Neighbours** (invaluable). In the afternoon I read or take the dog for a walk or do something physically constructive. In the evening I finish the three pages which is my daily task, or if I finished them in the morning, I do whatever journalism or reviewing or lecture-planning I have in hand.

* *Neighbours* – an Australian soap opera

2 GRAMMAR adverbs and adverbial phrases

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong words.

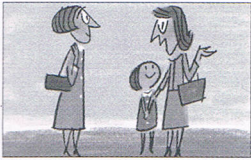
- Jack played **brilliant**, so he won the tennis final.
brilliantly
- Flying is a very safe way to travel. _____
- My brother had an accident because he was driving too fast. _____
- I speak French really bad. Nobody can understand me when I speak it. _____
- She works **hardly** and she's very ambitious as well.

- Is this word spelt **correctly** here? _____
- His parents have been happy married for nearly forty years. _____
- My friend sings quite **good**, but she'll never be a professional.

b Order the words to make sentences. Put the adverb in its usual position.



- 1 I / umbrella / an / had / luckily / taken
Luckily I had taken an umbrella



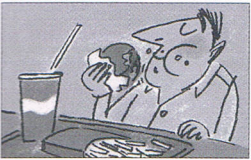
- 2 ill / hardly / daughter / is / my / ever



- 3 parents / next / are / his / retiring / year



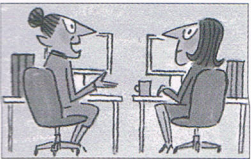
- 4 boy / rude / teacher / was / to / the / extremely / his



- 5 eats / my / unhealthily / very / brother



- 6 is / James / apparently / divorced / getting



- 7 were / would / you / never / thought / I / have / thirty

c Put the adverbs / adverbial phrases in the correct place in each sentence.

usually immediately

- He ~~gets up~~ when his alarm clock rings.
(usually / immediately)
- Although she studies, she goes to the library.
(a lot / hardly ever)
- I crashed my new car. (unfortunately / last week)
- We should leave tomorrow. (ideally / early)
- I can understand a word when people speak English. (hardly / quickly)
- My brother forgot his girlfriend's birthday.
(nearly / yesterday)
- It didn't rain while we were in London.
(surprisingly / at all)
- We're tired because we went to bed late.
(incredibly / last night)

3 VOCABULARY

adverbs and adverbial phrases

Circle the correct answer.

- My father worked very **hard** / *hardly* all his life.
- I haven't seen Harry *late* / *lately*, have you?
- I can't stand most TV programmes, *especially* / *especiallyly* reality shows.
- Dave *near* / *nearly* broke his leg skiing in the Alps.
- Please don't tell me what happens because I haven't read the book *still* / *yet*.
- I'm not going to Sam's party. I *hard* / *hardly* know him! He's your friend, not mine.
- Do you *ever* / *even* wear jeans to work?
- A Do your parents live *near* / *nearly* here?
B No, they live about 30 miles away.
- Ellie ate all her lunch, *ever* / *even* the vegetables!
- Alan's feet are so big that his shoes are *especially* / *specialy* made for him.
- My cousin is a doctor and *at the moment* / *actually* she's working in Africa.
- I can't wait to find out what happens *at the end* / *in the end* of this book.

4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a Underline the stressed syllable and then write the adverb in the correct column.

absolutely apparently definitely eventually
 fortunately immediately incredibly insecurely
 obviously successfully surprisingly

stress on 1st syllable	stress on 2nd syllable	stress on 3rd syllable
		<u>absolutely</u>

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the adverbs.

5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to five speakers talk about reading. Which two read the most? Speakers ___ and ___.

- b Listen again and complete the table.

	What do they read?	Where do they read it?
Speaker 1	<i>best-sellers</i>	
Speaker 2		
Speaker 3		
Speaker 4		
Speaker 5		

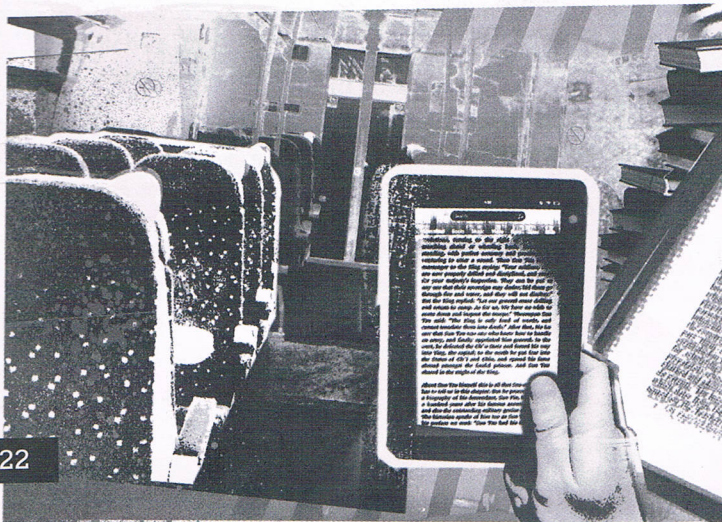
- c Listen again with the audio script on p.71 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

aggressively /ə'gresɪvli/
 bushes /'bʊʃɪz/
 cliff /klɪf/
 gang /gæŋ/
 grab (sb or sth) /græb/
 stab (sb) /stæb/
 frantic /'fræntɪk/
 slightly /'slɑːtli/
 target /'tɑːɡɪt/
 tough /tʌf/

iChecker TESTS FILE 3



1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

Complete the 'fillers' in the mini dialogues.

- A Which book have you enjoyed reading recently?
B *The Hunger Games*. Alright, it was written for teenagers, but I really liked it.
- A How are you getting on with that e-reader I gave you?
B I was a bit worried I wouldn't use it but, a _____, it's very handy.
- A Do you know anything about Ken Follett's books?
B I think they're s_____ o_____ thrillers, aren't they?
- A Have you ever read a Charles Dickens novel in English?
B No way! I m_____, it would be too hard, wouldn't it?
- A Did you enjoy *Crime and Punishment*?
B Yes, although it was a bit, y_____ kn_____, depressing in places.
- A What do you think of the writer Dan Brown?
B W_____, he's not a great writer, but I quite enjoy his books.

2 READING

a Read the article and circle the correct answers.

- The article is about e-books in the *over* / *under* 18s e-book market.
- Fewer* / *More* seven- to 12-year-olds have an e-reader than a computer.
- The findings suggest that *fewer* / *more* children are likely to read e-books in the future.
- Most children's books are bought *online* / *on the high street*.
- Older children are *more* / *less* attracted to e-books than their parents.
- E-books are *more* / *less* popular with teenagers than other age groups.
- Teenagers regard reading e-books as *an individual* / *a social* activity.
- The research shows that children and teenagers still prefer *e-books* / *printed books*.

b Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Kids, teens, and e-books

Are young people embracing the new technology?

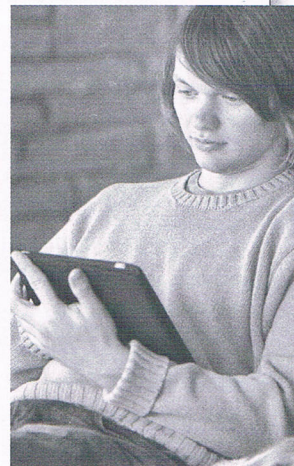
Publishers are closely monitoring the sales of printed books and e-books these days in order to adapt to an ever-changing market. Bearing in mind that today's children will be the consumers of the future, it is the under-18s that interest them most. Market research is carried out in this age group on a regular basis and new data suggests that this segment faces some very special challenges.

The first survey was conducted online among a thousand parents of children aged 0 to 12. Disappointingly for digital booksellers, e-books still make up only 11% of children's books. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, a child needs to own a digital device to be able to read an e-book. The survey found that while 27% of the kids of parents in the survey had their own computer and 25% owned a smartphone, only 7% currently possessed an e-reader. These figures are likely to increase in the future, however, as more children have access to a reading device. The parents in the survey said that they often share their digital devices with their kids and they are starting to hand them down when they upgrade to a newer model.

Another obstacle facing e-books in the children's market is the popularity of traditional bookstores. These are still the number one source of discovery for children's books and more than 85% of books are bought on impulse. Parents often prefer shopping in a bookstore because printed books are usually graded by age or level. They also make colourful presents for young children, while e-books lack the visual and tactile appeal. On the other hand, the research showed that the look and feel of a book becomes less important as children grow older. Seven- to 12-year-olds say that e-books are 'fun and cool' and they encourage them to read more, despite the fact that their parents would prefer them to read printed books.

The other segment which interests publishers is the young adult market. Teenagers today do most of their reading on smartphones and tablets, but this does not mean that they are in favour of e-books. A second online survey of a thousand 13- to 17-year-olds showed that teens are way behind all other age groups in e-book adoption. Sixty-six per cent of young adults in the survey said that they prefer printed books to e-books, and only 8% preferred e-books. The main reason for this resistance is that teenagers enjoy using technology as a social medium. Every day they read hundreds of short pieces about all sorts of different subjects and they share the most interesting with their friends. At this point e-books cannot be shared or commented on and so they are not a social technology.

Surveys like these are of vital importance to publishers because they tell them about the latest trends in the market. In the case of the children's and young adult market, the two surveys have shown that printed books are still winning the race against e-books.



4A Eco-guilt

1 READING

- a Read the article and choose the right answer.

How is the EU trying to protect the environment from carbon emissions?

- A By reducing the number of flights into and out of European airports.
- B By obliging airlines to increase their fares.
- C By discouraging passengers from travelling by plane.
- D By charging airlines for using European airports.

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

1 The average person contributes to his or her carbon footprint...

- a only when travelling by coach, train or car.
- b every day of the year.
- c only when travelling by plane.

2 A rail passenger produces more carbon dioxide than...

- a a coach passenger.
- b a car passenger.
- c an air passenger.

3 The EU programme is aimed at...

- a European factories that produce a lot of pollution.
- b industrial areas located near European airports.
- c all companies that emit carbon emissions within the EU.

4 Some non-European airlines oppose the EU scheme because...

- a they do not want to put up their air fares.
- b they would prefer to remain independent.
- c they do not believe in climate change.

5 The writer's conclusion is that...

- a international airlines are incapable of working together.
- b stopping climate change is more important than anything else.
- c passengers will not be prepared to pay the cost of carbon emissions fees.

The carbon crime of our century



Our carbon footprint is the estimated amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) given off as we go about our daily lives. In Britain, the carbon footprint of the average person is 9.5t (tonnes) per year. Every time that person takes a return flight to New York, he or she produces about 1.2t of CO₂. This means that someone who flies across the Atlantic and back twice a year will use up more than a quarter of their footprint.

Short-haul air travel is not much better. A domestic flight emits 150g of CO₂ per passenger kilometre. Which means that a 300-km flight, for example a one-way trip from London to Manchester, produces around 63.9kg per passenger, depending on how full the flight is. Compare that to the 19.8kg per passenger produced by a car, the 5.2kg by a train and the 4.3kg by a coach, and it is clear which of the four methods of transport is the least environmentally friendly.

Now that everybody is aware that carbon emissions contribute to climate change, it is hard to understand why air travel is still so common. In response to the problem, the European Union has introduced a programme to try to limit the damage. It is called the European Union Emissions Trading System. The programme requires not only European power plants and manufacturers to pay fees to the European Union if they produce excess emissions, but also airlines. These have to pay for the carbon emissions generated by every plane that flies into or out of an EU airport. That includes flights whose origin or destination is outside of Europe.

While countries like Australia have accepted the scheme, others refuse to cooperate. A spokesperson from the American airline association said that the programme would cost United States airlines about \$3.1 billion over a period of eight years. Analysts estimate it would add about \$5 to the price of a typical trans-Atlantic flight, which may not seem excessive. However, the airlines say that this amount could be the difference between making a profit or a loss. The EU has given the International Civil Aviation Organization one year to come up with an alternative plan to reduce the industry's carbon footprint. If it fails, the EU will begin collecting emissions fees for all flights in and out of its airports, including those that arrive and depart from non-European airports.

The money airlines have to spend under this scheme will obviously be transferred to passengers at some point, but the extra cost is probably worth it. The price we may ultimately have to pay for climate change is much higher than the amount companies or passengers will ever have to pay for a flight.



c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match to definitions 1–8.

- 1 transporting people or goods over small distances _____
- 2 an official plan for doing something _____
- 3 the amount you pay for doing a certain thing _____
- 4 sent into the air _____
- 5 not harming the world around us _____
- 6 keep the harmful effects of something below a certain amount _____
- 7 gain money by selling something for more than it cost you _____
- 8 knowing about something _____

2 VOCABULARY the weather

a Circle the odd one out.

- 1 below zero chilly freezing pouring
- 2 settled pouring drizzling showers
- 3 boiling damp mild warm
- 4 fog mist smog thunder
- 5 blizzard hailstorm breeze monsoon

b Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 We're having a heatwave. It's not usually so hot at this time of year.
- 2 The weather is very ch_____ at the moment. One minute it's raining and the next the sun comes out.
- 3 People say that there may be a fl_____ if the river continues rising.
- 4 In some areas it was raining and in others there was h_____. The balls of ice were enormous!
- 5 There will be h_____ rain this morning, so drive carefully.
- 6 The government wants us to save water because of the dr_____.
- 7 In India, the m_____ usually lasts until October.
- 8 The l_____ lit up the sky during the thunderstorm.
- 9 I've only just had a shower and I'm sweating already – it's so h_____!

c Match each adjective to a noun.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 strong | a skies |
| 2 cool | b fog |
| 3 clear | c rain |
| 4 sunny | d periods |
| 5 heavy | e breeze |
| 6 thick | f sunshine |
| 7 icy | g roads |
| 8 bright | h winds |

3 GRAMMAR

future perfect and future continuous

a Circle the correct form.

- 1 If this hot weather continues, forecasters say we will have / will have had / will be having a drought.



- 2 We will have / will have had / will be having six meetings by the end of today.



- 3 I've decided that in the future I will take / will have taken / will be taking the train to work.



- 4 Please don't phone between one and two o'clock because we will have / will have had / will be having lunch.



- 5 Anna will study / will have studied / will be studying at college the next time we see her.



- 6 We will buy / will have bought / will be buying a country cottage if we can sell the flat.









- b Complete the sentences with the future perfect or future continuous form of the verb in brackets.
- By the end of this month, we'll have moved (move) to our new house so you can come and stay after that.
 - This time tomorrow my parents _____ (fly) over the Atlantic on their way to Boston.
 - Rob's exams are in May, so he _____ (do) them all by the 1st June.
 - Hopefully you _____ (read) the book I lent you by the next time we see each other.
 - If the match starts at 7.00 p.m., we _____ (play) until 8.45 at least.
 - In a year's time, they _____ (build) the new road and we'll be able to get to work much quicker.
 - When do you think you _____ (finish) paying your mortgage?
 - Don't call me tomorrow morning because I _____ (drive) to Barcelona.
 - It's been raining all day, but hopefully it _____ (stop) by tomorrow. We were planning to have a picnic.
 - _____ (you go) to the supermarket later?

4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

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

drizzling drought heatwave
hurricane lightning pouring

 fish	 tree	 owl
chilly <u>drizzling</u>	breeze _____	showers _____

 horse	 up	 bike
warm _____	flood _____	bright _____

- b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.



5 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a news report about paraglider Ewa Wisnierska. What kind of difficult weather did she experience? _____
- b Listen again and answer the questions.
- In which country did the incident take place?
 - Why couldn't Ewa Wisnierska avoid the problem?
 - What temperature did Ewa experience during her ascent?
 - What did she see during her ascent?
 - What could she hear?
 - How long was she unconscious?
 - Where did she land?
 - How long did she spend in hospital?
 - Where was the other paraglider from?
 - Did he survive?
- c Listen again with the audio script on p.71 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

banned /bænd/
cut down (trees) /kʌt daʊn/
environmentally friendly /ɪnvaɪənməntəli 'frendli/
heatwave /'hi:tweɪv/
install /ɪn'stɔ:l/
reusable /ri:'ju:zəbl/
recyclable /ri:'saɪkləbl/
run out (of petrol) /rʌn aʊt/
solar panels /'səʊlə 'pænlz/
weather forecast /'weðə fə:kə:st/

4B Are you a risk taker?

1 READING

a Read the article and number the paragraphs in the correct order.

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Most people think that boys take more risks than girls. T
- 2 In the past, men had to pay more than women to insure their cars. —
- 3 A third of the girls in the survey said that they replied to text messages while driving. —
- 4 In general, girls use mobile phones when they are driving more than boys. —
- 5 The second survey involved both men and women. —
- 6 New mothers are the safest drivers of all. —
- 7 Women now have to pay higher insurance rates than men. —

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 Some people have different personalities when they're _____ of a car.
- 2 I didn't _____ to your text message because my phone had no battery.
- 3 The police arrested everyone who had been _____ in the fight.
- 4 The banks are putting interest _____ up again.
- 5 The cuts are _____ education. There will also be less money for health.
- 6 An example of his _____ is when he drove along the motorway at 200 km/h.
- 7 My parents _____ me in my choice of career.
- 8 Harry wears shorts all the time _____ how bad the weather is.

DANGEROUS DRIVERS

A What is more, mobile phone use while driving is not confined to young women. A child protection group in the USA recently did a survey into the habits of new mothers in the car. The results of this survey are similarly shocking. Of the 2,396 mothers who took part, 78% admitted talking on the phone when they were driving with their babies in the car. 26% said that they regularly texted or checked their emails. Not surprisingly, nearly 10% of the mothers interviewed had been involved in a car crash. These results show that new mothers behave almost as badly on the road as teenagers.

B It is widely accepted that boys are bigger risk takers than girls. More men than women take part in risky sports and men are more likely to be responsible for reckless driving. Until now, this factor has been reflected in car insurance policies, which have always required men to pay higher rates than women. However, recent research has shown that this belief may no longer be correct.

C With statistics like these, it is hardly surprising that insurance companies are reconsidering the policies they offer. And they are being backed by the EU. The European Court of Justice has recently passed a measure that prohibits insurance companies from taking gender into account when calculating the cost of an insurance policy. The change serves to make one thing very clear: a distracted driver is a dangerous driver, no matter what sex they are.

D A survey of two thousand young drivers into the risks they take on the road revealed some surprising figures. More than a third of the girls who took part admitted that they regularly read text messages from friends and families while driving. More than a quarter of these girls admitted answering the texts while they were behind the wheel. In contrast, the boys did not seem so concerned about who was trying to contact them. A much smaller number admitted to reading texts on the road, and only ten per cent said that they would try to respond to the message before stopping the car.

2 VOCABULARY expressions with take



Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 My mother takes good *care* of herself and still looks great for her age.
- 2 Katie believes in women's rights. She takes gender equality very s_____.
- 3 My son loves drama so he always takes p_____ in the school play.
- 4 My husband takes a _____ his father – they're both passionate about football.
- 5 My girlfriend is very sensible. She doesn't like taking r_____.
- 6 You don't have to finish this today. There's no hurry. You can take your t_____.
- 7 I'm taking u_____ yoga because I need to learn to relax.
- 8 Let's take ad _____ of the lovely weather and have a barbecue.
- 9 We didn't take the rush hour traffic into acc _____, so we nearly missed our flight.
- 10 The Glastonbury Festival usually takes p _____ on the last weekend in June.

3 GRAMMAR zero and first conditionals and future time clauses

- a Complete the sentences with the present or the future (*will / won't*) form of the verbs in the box.

not answer	be	cook	eat
not get	go	not move	not rain

- 1 If you *eat* too many calories, you put on weight.
- 2 Plants die if they _____ enough water.
- 3 I _____ and see the doctor if I don't feel better tomorrow.
- 4 If it _____ soon, there will be a drought.
- 5 Some dogs bite if they _____ scared.
- 6 If we don't sell our house, we _____.
- 7 If Justin _____ tonight, Karen will be delighted.
- 8 My sister _____ the phone if she's watching a film on TV.

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 *Bring* your swimsuit if you want to use the pool. (bring)
- 2 Don't call them now. They _____ lunch. (have)
- 3 I _____ if those people don't stop talking. (complain)
- 4 If you tell me what's wrong, I _____ anything. (not say)
- 5 If everything goes to plan, we _____ work early today. (finish)
- 6 I won't be able to talk to you if I _____ when you call. (drive)
- 7 If you _____ Dan Brown's new book yet, I'll buy you a copy for your birthday. (not read)
- 8 You'll get wet if you _____ an umbrella with you. (not take)

- c Complete the gapped sentence so that it means the same as the sentence (or sentences) before. Use a time expression from the box and no more than two other words.

after	as soon as	before
in case	unless	until when

- 1 I'll go to New York and I'll stay with some friends. I'll stay with some friends *when I go* to New York.
- 2 My boyfriend will arrive at his hotel. He'll call me immediately. My boyfriend will call me _____ at his hotel.
- 3 We'll arrive in time for lunch if the traffic isn't bad. We'll arrive in time for lunch _____ is bad.
- 4 I'm going to call my husband. He might forget his doctor's appointment. I'm going to call my husband _____ his doctor's appointment.
- 5 She's going to pack her suitcase. Then she'll go to bed. She's going to pack her suitcase _____ to bed.
- 6 They'll get married and then they'll live together. They won't live together _____ married.
- 7 I'll do my Pilates and then I'll have a shower. I'll have a shower _____ my Pilates.

4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stress in the words.

- 1 a|ccident 3 ad|van|tage 5 con|trol 7 in|su|rance 9 ri|sky
2 a|ccount 4 a|ttit|ude 6 de|cision 8 night|mare 10 safe|ty

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words. Copy the rhythm.

5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to part of a radio programme where Andy Evans talks about bungee jumping and complete the sentences. You sometimes have to write more than one word.

- 1 The first bungee jumps originated on the island of Vanuatu, which is in the _____.
- 2 Young men called 'land divers' used to jump off platforms with vines tied to _____.
- 3 In 1979 Chris Baker and three friends jumped off the Clifton Suspension Bridge in the city of _____, using a rope called a 'bungee'.
- 4 Immediately after the team had jumped, they _____ by police.
- 5 However, people carried on doing bungee jumps, especially in _____.
- 6 Many people did jumps from the _____ in San Francisco.
- 7 Some of the jumps were sponsored by _____.
- 8 Fatalities sometimes occur when people use a bungee which is _____.
- 9 Calculations and fittings should be _____-checked before each jump.



b Listen again with the audio script on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

addicted to /ə'dɪktɪd tə/

a sense of /ə sens əv/

at the last minute /æt ðə lɑ:st 'mɪnɪt/

break the speed limit /breɪk ðə spi:d 'lɪmɪt/

fatal (accident) /'feɪtəl/

for charity /fɔ: 'tʃærəti/

get caught (by the police) /get kɔ:t/

get straight to the point /get streɪt tə ðə pɔɪnt/

in advance /ɪn əd'vɑ:ns/

potentially /pə'tenʃəli/

risky /'rɪski/

take a risk /teɪk ə rɪsk/

5A The survivors' club

1 READING

a Read the story quickly. How did Nicholas Joy survive the freezing conditions of Sugarloaf Mountain?

b Read the story again and choose the right answer.

- 1 Sugarloaf Mountain is popular with skiers because...
 - a it is easy to get to.
 - b it is free at the weekend.
 - c it is in a beautiful area.
- 2 Nicholas and his father separated because Nicholas wanted to...
 - a go a different way.
 - b sit down and have a rest.
 - c meet some friends at the car park.
- 3 Nicholas knew how to make a snow cave because...
 - a his father had taught him.
 - b he had seen someone do it on TV.
 - c he had been on a survival course.
- 4 The first thing Joseph Paul did when he found Nicholas was to...
 - a call his parents.
 - b give him some food.
 - c take him back to the resort.
- 5 Skiers who go missing at Sugarloaf...
 - a have usually left the official trail.
 - b usually make their own snow caves.
 - c usually have good survival skills.

c Find the words and phrases in the text to match definitions 1–8.

- 1 people who are very interested in an activity (paragraph 1) _____
- 2 a more direct way to get somewhere (paragraph 2) _____
- 3 told everybody there was an emergency (paragraph 2) _____
- 4 a small river (paragraph 3) _____
- 5 a path through the country (paragraph 4) _____
- 6 in a position where the arms, legs and head are close to the body (paragraph 4) _____
- 7 a phrase meaning you aren't allowed to go there (paragraph 5) _____
- 8 survive (paragraph 5) _____

Night on a bare mountain

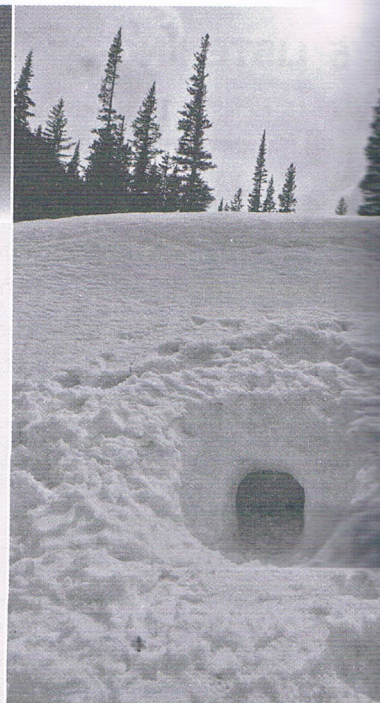
1 Sugarloaf Mountain in Maine, USA, is one of the best ski resorts in the country. Thousands of winter sports enthusiasts head for the area during weekends and holidays to enjoy the breathtaking scenery. Most of them go home exhausted but happy at the end of a great day's skiing. But not in the case of 17-year-old Nicholas Joy from Massachusetts.

2 Nicholas had gone skiing with his father in Sugarloaf. It was a Sunday, and they were on their way back down the mountain when Nicholas saw a shortcut. He decided to take the shortcut while his father continued on the official path. They arranged to meet back at the car park for the drive home. And that was the last his father saw of him that day because Nicholas didn't turn up at the car park. After waiting for what he considered to be a reasonable time, Nicholas's worried father raised the alarm. A massive search party was launched but it soon began to snow heavily. Eventually, the search was called off.

3 Meanwhile, Nicholas was desperate. He had got hopelessly lost, and he realized that he was going to have to spend the night on the mountain. Fortunately, he is a big fan of survival shows and so he knew how to make a snow cave. He found a safe place to build his cave and made a huge pile of snow with his skis. Then, he made a tunnel into the snow and dug out a hole to sit in. He covered the bottom with fallen pine branches and lay down inside. Whenever he was thirsty, he left the cave and drank water from a nearby stream. Then he returned to his cave and waited to be found.

4 Rescue came two days later in the form of snowmobiler Joseph Paul. Mr Paul was riding along a trail about six kilometres from the resort when he spotted Nicholas's snow cave. He got off his snowmobile, inspected the cave and found Nicholas curled up inside. After giving the hungry teenager some cheese crackers and peanuts, he took Nicholas back to the resort to be reunited with his relieved parents.

5 A warden at Sugarloaf confirmed that two or three groups of skiers go missing on the mountain each year. Like Nicholas, they are usually found in areas that are out of bounds. However, few of the rescued skiers are in such good shape because they lack his knowledge of survival skills. Tragically, some of them do not make it through the night.



2 VOCABULARY feelings

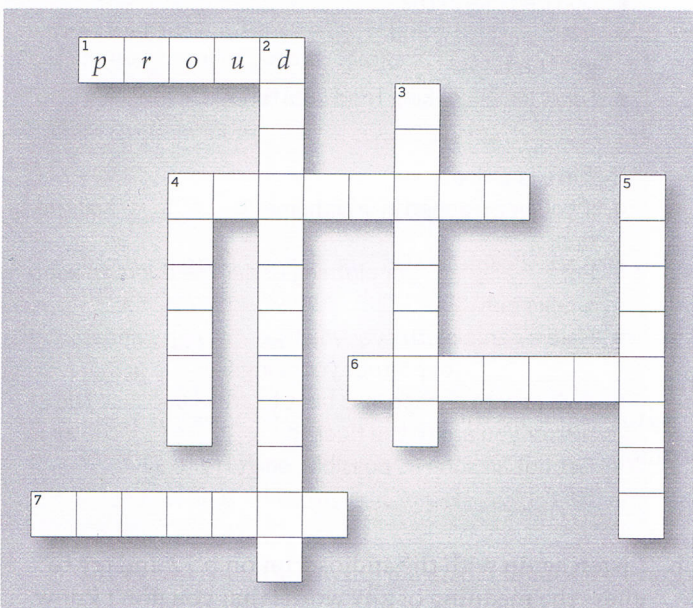
a How would you feel in these situations? Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

- Your daughter has just won a painting competition.
- It's pouring with rain and a friend offers to drive you to your home.
- You have an exam tomorrow.
- You've just told your parents that you didn't do well in an exam.

Clues down ↓

- You weren't offered the job after you went for an interview.
- Someone told you that your new hairstyle makes you look old.
- You forgot your best friend's birthday yesterday.
- You're studying abroad and you're missing your family.



b Replace the underlined words with a suitable adjective from the box.

astonished bewildered delighted
devastated horrified stunned thrilled

- We are very excited to be going on a world cruise.
thrilled
- My mum was very confused by the touch screen on her new phone. _____
- People were extremely shocked and disgusted when they heard about the terrorist attack. _____
- Andy was amazed when his parents gave him a car for his birthday. _____
- She was so surprised she couldn't react when she saw the fire damage. _____
- Olivia was incredibly pleased when she got promoted.

- My brother was extremely upset when his wife left him. _____

c Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

down gobsmacked gutted
scared-stiff shattered sick of



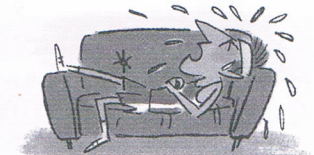
1 Harriet was scared stiff when she saw a mugger coming towards her.



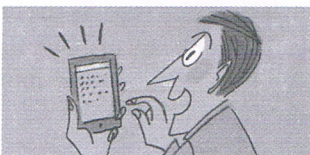
2 I'm _____ always having to tell my husband to tidy up.



3 My sister was a bit _____ after her interview went badly.



4 He was absolutely _____ after running nearly 20 kilometres.



5 He was _____ when he read her message.



6 I was _____ when I didn't get a place at university. I cried for weeks.

3 GRAMMAR unreal conditionals

a Circle the correct form.

- Our boss was would be more popular if he didn't take himself so seriously.
- I would have got cold if I didn't take / hadn't taken a jacket.
- You hadn't have / wouldn't have sprained your ankle if you'd been looking where you were going.
- I'd really miss you if you went / would go away.
- Matt had / would have more friends if he didn't complain all the time.
- I had been / would have been really disappointed if I hadn't got the job.
- You didn't get / wouldn't get blisters if you were wearing walking boots.
- We wouldn't have come to Bangkok if we knew / had known it was the monsoon season.
- Emma wouldn't be so stressed if she didn't have / wouldn't have so much work.
- We wouldn't have got lost if we had stayed / would have stayed on the path.

b Write second and third conditional sentences.

- We don't go walking because we don't have much free time.
If we had more free time, we'd go walking more often.
- There wasn't much snow so we didn't make a snowman.
We _____ a snowman if there _____ more snow
- I didn't know the water was so cold so I jumped in.
I _____ into the water if I _____ it was so cold.
- He doesn't pass his driving test because he gets so nervous.
If he _____ so nervous, he _____ his driving test.
- We got lost because we didn't follow the path.
If we _____ the path, we _____.
- You get sunburnt because you don't use enough suncream.
If you _____ more suncream, you _____ sunburnt.
- They hadn't read the book so they didn't understand the film.
They _____ the film if they _____ the book.
- I don't earn a lot of money, so I can't buy my own flat.
I _____ my own flat if I _____ more money.

4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a** Complete the table with the words according to the stressed syllable. Then underline the words where 'ed' adds another syllable to the word.

ə|stə|nɪʃ|ɪd be|wɪ|ldə|ɪd de|lɪ|ɡ|t|ɪd de|vɑ|stə|tɪd
 dɪ|sə|p|pɔɪ|nt|ɪd hɔ|rɪ|fɪ|d ɔ|f|f|ɛ|nd|ɪd ɔ|v|ə|w|h|ɛ|l|d

stress on 1st syllable	stress on 2nd syllable	stress on 3rd syllable
_____	<u>astonished</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- b** **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

- c** **iChecker** Listen and circle the word where -ed is pronounced differently.

- thrilled confused excited (-ed = /ɪd/ not /d/)
- depressed exhausted gutted
- shocked gobsmacked surprised
- relieved frustrated terrified
- disgusted irritated shattered

- d** Listen and repeat the words.

5 LISTENING

- a** **iChecker** Listen to a firefighter giving a talk on house fires at a community centre and complete the notes.



House fires

- Fires usually break out when people are ¹ _____.

Precautions

- Install a ² _____ and make an escape plan.
- Don't smoke in the ³ _____.
- Put ⁴ _____ and _____ where children can't get them.
- Don't leave cooking food unattended, especially ⁵ _____.

If there is a fire

- If you get trapped in your home, ⁶ _____ all the doors.
- Put ⁷ _____ or clothing under the doors to keep smoke out.
- Hold a damp cloth over your ⁸ _____ and _____ to protect your lungs.
- If you try to escape, it is best to crawl because the nearer you are to the floor the ⁹ _____ the air is.
- Get out as soon as possible, don't try to save ¹⁰ _____ or _____.

- b** Listen again with the audioscript on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/
 keep calm /ki:p kɑ:m/
 life or death situation /laɪf ɔ: deθ sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/
 overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/
 panic /'pæɪk/
 remote /rɪ'məʊt/
 rescue /'reskjʊ:
 set off (on a journey) /set ɒf/
 survival /sə'vaɪv/
 task /tɑ:sk/

5B It drives me mad!

1 GRAMMAR *wish + would*

a Use the words to write sentences with *wish + would*.

- 1 I / that man / stop coughing
I wish that man would stop coughing.
- 2 I / you / do the washing up

- 3 I / my sister / not borrow / my clothes

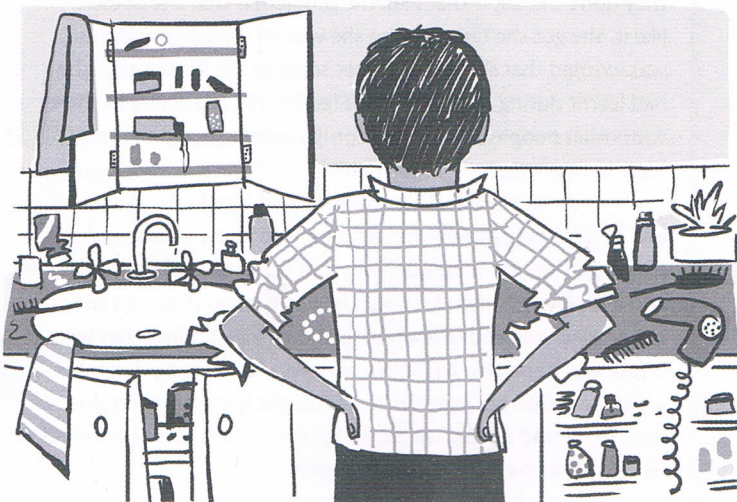
- 4 I / our neighbours / not park / outside our house

- 5 I / my granny / get a hearing aid

- 6 I / the bus / come

b Write sentences with *wish + would*.

- 1 My boss really annoys me. She shouts all the time.
I wish *my boss wouldn't shout all the time*.
- 2 I'm fed up with my brother using my computer.
I wish _____.
- 3 I'm really angry. You never help with the housework.
I wish _____ sometimes.
- 4 I can't stand it when my son stays in bed all day.
I wish _____.
- 5 My ex-boyfriend is driving me mad! He calls me every day.
I wish _____.
- 6 I hate it when you leave the bathroom in a mess.
I wish _____.



2 VOCABULARY

-ed / -ing adjectives and related verbs

Complete the sentences with an adjective or a verb made from the word in **bold**.



- 1 These dark, winter days are very *depressing*.
depress
- 2 Looking after my sister's three small children is _____ for my parents. **exhaust**
- 3 She's a bit _____ at the moment because she's got too much work. **stress**
- 4 It really _____ me when people talk loudly on their mobile phones. **infuriate**
- 5 Ethan was so _____ when he failed his driving test. **disappoint**
- 6 I can't find my passport, which is a bit _____. **worry**
- 7 My girlfriend is scared of flying. The idea of getting on a plane _____ her. **terrify**
- 8 We were _____ when we received a surprise visit from some old friends. **delight**
- 9 My son is a terrible loser. Not winning something really _____ him. **frustrate**
- 10 I was so _____ when I called your boyfriend by the wrong name. **embarrass**
- 11 It _____ me when my husband asks me where his clothes are. **annoy**
- 12 His first visit to the theatre _____ him to take up acting. **inspire**

3 READING

a Read the article. Complete it with the missing sentences.

- A When American journalist Kathryn Schulz was 29, she decided to get a tattoo
- B Since then, Ms Schulz has found two ways of dealing with her regret
- C Apart from these four components, Ms Schulz also felt pain
- D Despite not having the effect that she had intended, Ms Schulz's tattoo has served to remind her of something else
- E Ms Schulz experienced all four components of regret that night
- F Ms Schulz's tattoo is a compass

b Read the whole text again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Kathryn Schulz had had no regrets until she got a tattoo. T
- 2 The first emotion Ms Schulz felt that night was a kind of confusion. ___
- 3 By the time she got home, her wrist had stopped hurting. ___
- 4 Ms Schulz isn't the only American who regrets having a tattoo. ___
- 5 In Ms Schulz's opinion, regret usually disappears over time. ___
- 6 When Ms Schulz shows people her tattoo, they are usually horrified. ___
- 7 Ms Schultz wanted a tattoo that reminded her of the places she travelled to. ___
- 8 She thinks regrets teach us to accept our mistakes. ___

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to definitions 1–10.

- 1 happening many times _____
- 2 a refusal to accept that something unpleasant has happened _____
- 3 with a mistake which means that it is not perfect _____
- 4 happening at exactly the same time as something else _____
- 5 purposes or aims _____
- 6 thinking too much about one particular thing _____
- 7 the importance of something _____
- 8 accept something unpleasant or difficult _____
- 9 confusion and surprise _____
- 10 a basic general idea _____



Don't regret regrets

¹ A. Unfortunately, she regretted getting it as soon as she left the tattoo shop. Until then, she had been proud of leading a life without regrets. She had gone through life working on the principle that you should always look forward and never look back. But that night, she remembers feeling regret for the very first time.

² ____. The first one was denial and she spent the first few hours saying to herself, 'Make it go away!' The second was a feeling of bewilderment in which she kept on asking herself, 'How could I have done that?' The third was a desire to punish herself, something along the lines of 'I could kick myself'. The fourth is something that psychologists call perseveration. This is the habit of focussing obsessively and repeatedly on the exact same thing. A person who is feeling regret has the first three components going around in their head again and again.

³ ____; not only the physical pain of her tattooed wrist, but the emotional pain of knowing that she had done something incredibly stupid.

⁴ ____. The first is to take comfort in the fact that she is not alone. Figures show that around 17% of Americans regret getting tattoos at some point in their lives. The second is to learn to laugh at herself. Humour and black humour play a fundamental role in helping us come to terms with our regret. Apart from that, Ms Schulz recognizes the value of sitting back and waiting for the pain of regret to go away. *Time heals all wounds* as the saying goes, and in the case of regret this is most certainly true.

⁵ ____. Most people who see it are disappointed, because they don't think it is that bad; the problem is that she doesn't like it. She got the tattoo when she was off travelling and she was worried that she would forget some of the lessons that she had learnt during that time. It is a lesson that she wants to share with other people. For her, the compass represented the two ideas in one image.

⁶ ____. It reminds her how important it is to keep on exploring, and simultaneously how important it is to know where you're heading in life. Ms Schulz believes that if we have goals and dreams and if we love people, we should feel pain when things go wrong. In her view, we need to learn to love the flawed things that we create and to be able to forgive ourselves for creating them. Ms Schulz says that her experience has taught her that regret doesn't exist to remind us that we did badly; instead it is there to remind us that we know that we can do better.

4 GRAMMAR

wish + past simple or past perfect

Complete the sentences with the past simple or past perfect form of a verb from the box.



not be can not eat get up have
live offer not spent not work wear

- Public transport is terrible around here. I wish I had a car.
- I miss my parents. I wish they _____ nearer.
- I'm going to be late. I wish I _____ earlier.
- I hardly ever see my boyfriend. I wish he _____ at weekends.
- I'm really disappointed. I wish they _____ me the job.
- I'd love to live in Paris. I wish I _____ speak French.
- I'm broke. I wish I _____ all my money.
- The weekend has flown by. I wish it _____ Monday tomorrow.
- I feel sick. I wish I _____ that seafood last night.
- I'm cold. I wish I _____ a jumper.

5 PRONUNCIATION -ed adjective endings

- a **iChecker** Listen and write the adjectives in the correct column according to the pronunciation of *-ed*.

amazed astonished confused disappointed
embarrassed frustrated infuriated inspired
offended shocked stressed terrified

 d dog	 t tie	/ɪd/
<u>amazed</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- b Listen and repeat the adjectives paying attention to the pronunciation of the *-ed* endings.

6 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a couple, Max and Ella, discussing the characteristics of different members of their families. Write **M** (Max's mum) or **D** (Max's dad). There are two adjectives which you don't need to use.

Who is...?

unwell
 helpful

stubborn
 selfish

critical
 insincere



- b Listen again. What examples does Ella give of Max's parents' behaviour?

- c Listen again with the audio script on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

career /kə'riə/

fall out (with sb) /fɔ:l aʊt/

learn from (a mistake) /lɜ:n frɒm/

make up (after an argument) /meɪk ʌp/

It drives me mad /ɪt draɪvz mi mæd/

love life /lʌv laɪf/

on average /ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/

regret (doing sth) /rɪ'gret/

regrets (n) /rɪ'grets/

take up (an activity e.g. yoga) /teɪk ʌp/

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

Circle the right adverbs in the mini dialogues.

- 1 **A** How do you recycle your organic waste?
B We don't. *Ideally / Obviously / Unfortunately*, it's impossible to do that where we live.
- 2 **A** Who's in charge of emptying the bins in your house?
B *Amazingly / Gradually / Sadly*, my teenage son always takes the rubbish out.
- 3 **A** How do you dispose of old electrical devices?
B *Actually / Eventually / Unfortunately*, it's not usually a problem because I rarely buy new ones.
- 4 **A** What sort of things do you recycle?
B *Amazingly / Apparently / Basically*, we try to recycle as much as we can.
- 5 **A** Can you see any problems with recycling?
B *Actually / Anyway / Obviously*, you need four different bins in the kitchen, but apart from that, it's easy.
- 6 **A** What happened to that beautiful old vase you had?
B *Generally / Sadly / Strangely* it broke, so we had to throw it away.
- 7 **A** Have they come to empty the recycling bins yet?
B No, they haven't. They always come on Mondays, but *basically / in fact / strangely* they haven't been today.

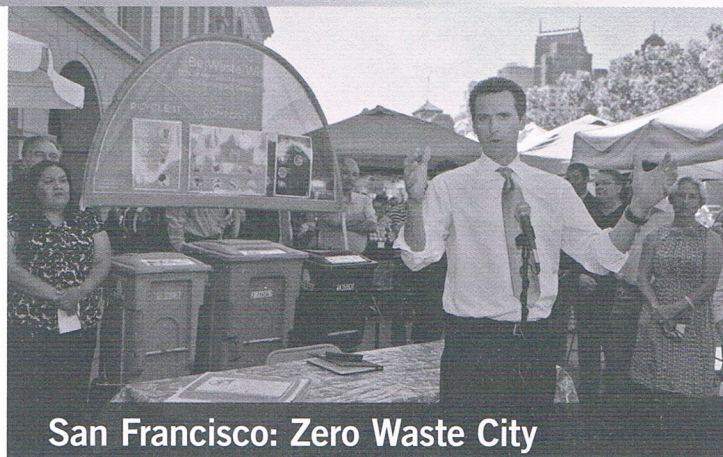
2 READING

a Read the article about the zero waste policy in San Francisco. Complete it with the missing sentences. There is one sentence you do not need to use.

- A Then there is the question of penalties.
- B When recycling was first introduced, it was discovered that the largest remaining kind of trash was leftover food.
- C All kinds of trash can be found in these places from broken toys to unwanted CDs, and a lot of items that could have been recycled.
- D One of the few things that people are warned against putting here are plastic bags, which are not biodegradable at all.
- E He wants the city to achieve 100% zero waste.
- F The most commonly recycled items are glass bottles.

Glossary
garbage, trash *AmE* for rubbish

b Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.



San Francisco: Zero Waste City

Each year, Americans throw away about 250 million tons of garbage. That's roughly two kilos per person per day, most of which ends up in a landfill site. ¹ ___ As well as being an eyesore, landfills create environmental damage and emit harmful greenhouse gases, which have been shown to contribute to climate change. These concerns have prompted San Francisco and a handful of other cities to aim for a once-unthinkable goal: zero waste.

In 2009, San Francisco became the first city in the country to require that residents and businesses alike separate from their trash biodegradable items, like food scraps, and recyclable goods, like paper, metals, and plastic, into separate bins. And that has led to a big reduction in the amount of garbage headed to the landfill. The city's new laws have helped to keep 80% of its waste away from landfills, when the national average is 35%. However, the city mayor, Ed Lee, wants to go even further. ² ___

San Francisco's 80-year-old private garbage company has recently invented a new name for itself: Recology. ³ ___ This can be used to make a substance called compost, which can be added to soil to help plants grow. So, Recology set about building a new composting facility on an enormous complex to the northeast of San Francisco. Here they turn all of the city's organic waste into rich compost that is used by some of the nation's best vineyards. In the rest of the country, where composting is a rarity, 97% of food waste is disposed of in landfills.

Surprisingly, it isn't only food that residents are told to put into their compost bins; they are encouraged to put in all sorts of other garbage as well. This includes packaging where meat has been sold, food wrappings, paper napkins, tissues, used paper plates, and even milk cartons. In the right conditions, paper will biodegrade in two to four weeks. Compost bins provide these conditions because they are warm and moist. ⁴ ___ However, Ed Lee has found a solution to this problem, too: he has banned them from the city.

Not all San Franciscans are enthusiastic about Ed Lee's recycling policy because they say it is costing them more. Since last year, residents have had to pay for their recycling and compost bins, as well as their trash bins. ⁵ ___ Those who refuse to sort their garbage can face fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. Teams of workers from the city go round knocking on doors of residents who, without realizing it, have had their garbage cans inspected by auditors early in the morning. The idea is to educate people on composting and recycling and answer any questions they may have. So far, no fines have been imposed and only warnings have been given out. And city officials say that the more people know about zero waste, the keener they are to support the policy.