

1A Q and A

1 GRAMMAR

a

- 3 How long 8 Do
- 4 Which 9 What kind (sort / type)
- 5 How often 10 Whose
- 6 How 11 Have
- 7 What 12 Who

b

Answers will vary depending on the country and culture you are teaching in. In the US, questions 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 11, and 12 would be considered inappropriate questions to ask someone you don't know well.

d

- 1 L 2 N 3 N 4 L 5 N 6 L 7 L 8 N

e

- 1 8 or 10 2 9 3 11 4 8 5 11 or 12

f

- a** 1 Do you ever send text messages?
- 2 When was the last time you went to a party?
- 3 Could you tell me if there is a bank near here?
- 4 Who usually cooks the dinner?
- 5 Who do you like going shopping with?
- 6 What don't you like doing on weekends?
- 7 What kind of car would you like to buy?
- 8 Do you know what time the concert ends?

b 1 do you

- 2 wrote
- 3 this book costs / this book cost
- 4 happens / happened
- 5 Did you enjoy
- 6 does Tim usually listen to

- 7 stole / has stolen
- 8 the swimming pool opens (opened; will open)
- 9 are you meeting / will you meet
- 10 she lives / she lived

2 PRONUNCIATION

a

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

3 SPEAKING

a

- 1 What's the most important lesson life has taught you?
- 2 What's your earliest memory?
- 3 Where would you like to live?
- 4 What single thing would improve the quality of your life?
- 5 If you could go back in time, where would you go?
- 6 What's your most treasured possession?

4 READING & VOCABULARY

a

Single men and women meet for an evening. The women sit at tables and the men sit with each woman in turn. They have only three minutes to ask each other questions, and they then check a scorecard if they would like to see the person again. If both a man and a woman choose each other, there is a "match" and, in the next few days, they are given each other's e-mail addresses.

c

- 1 In the Stone Age, a man used to bring food to a woman he was interested in; in Victorian times (the nineteenth century) a man and woman would meet for tea but always with someone else watching.

- 2 For people who are single and too busy to spend a long time getting to know other people.
- 3 Because she thinks you can get an idea of what someone is like in three minutes, and you can eliminate them if they're not your type.
- 4 Because she didn't want people to know she was a journalist, so they would behave naturally with her.

It was successful for Alex – he married his second date, but Emily didn't have any successful dates.

b

- 1 B 2 B 3 E 4 A 5 E 6 E 7 A 8 A 9 B

d

- 1 They got twice the number of dates that they normally had in a year from just one night of speed dating. Going speed dating means they don't have to try to talk to people they don't know in bars. You meet 20 or 30 single people in one night. It's safe, and like being at a party.
- 2 She seems to think it is a good idea because she got four new dates in 66 minutes.

f

- 1 tag 4 raise (your) eyebrows
- 2 grimace 5 small talk
- 3 giggle 6 chat

g

- 1 Because she was wearing jeans and other women were wearing fashionable dresses and stylish suits.
- 2 Mostly professional men with good jobs.
- 3 She raised an eyebrow if she thought the man she was talking to was a possibility and made a grimace if she thought he was boring.
- 4 More interesting and imaginative questions like *If you could be an animal, what would you be and why?*

5 LISTENING

a

1B Do you believe it?

1 READING & SPEAKING

a

- A Mahatma Gandhi D Jack Nicholson
- B Orlando Bloom E Tom Hanks
- C Albert Einstein F Victoria Beckham

c

- 1 B 2 A 3 F 4 D 5 E 6 C

d

- assertive** = expressing his / her opinion with confidence
- optimistic** = having a positive attitude to life
- ambitious** = wanting to be successful
- lack self-confidence** = being uncertain about his / her ability to be successful
- stable** = calm and reasonable
- well-balanced** = being emotionally in control of his / her own life, not moody
- self-confident** = believing in his / her ability to be successful
- arrogant** = believing that he / she is better than other people
- insecure** = unsure of himself / herself
- have low self-esteem** = not feel happy with his / her own character and abilities

2 VOCABULARY

b

- 1 vain 13 ambitious
- 2 conscientious 14 loyal
- 3 open-minded 15 wise
- 4 insincere 16 calm
- 5 eccentric 17 possessive
- 6 easygoing 18 reserved
- 7 well-balance 19 immature

- 8 stubborn 20 impulsive
- 9 assertive 21 irritable
- 10 cheerful 22 arrogant
- 11 self-confident 23 optimistic
- 12 insecure 24 funny

b -ble

- sensible reliable forgetful moody

-ive

- sensitive adventurous critical pessimistic

-able

-ful

-y

c

- sensible** = able to make good judgments
- reliable** = can be trusted to do something well
- forgetful** = often forgetting things
- moody** = having moods that change quickly and often
- sensitive** = able to understand other people's feelings
- adventurous** = willing to take risks and try new ideas
- critical** = expressing disapproval
- pessimistic** = expecting bad things to happen

Extra challenge

- 1 C 2 B 3 D 4 A

c

- 2 talkative 6 imaginative
- 3 unreliable 7 dishonest
- 4 cheerful 8 inconsiderate
- 5 insincere

MINI GRAMMAR

- 1 The more you study, the more you learn.
- 2 The sooner we leave, the earlier we'll get there.
- 3 The more sociable you are, the more friends you have.

4 The happier you are, the nicer you are to other people.

6 LISTENING & READING

b

1.6

- 1 Positive – Sally’s office was more normal than she expected, and Sally looked kind and sincere.
- 2 *Are you married? And Do you have any children?*
- 3 Because she mentions two things that don’t mean anything to Jane, i.e., the name Caroline and Australia.

1.7

- 1 T (She grew up there.)
- 2 F (He is someone she already knows.)
- 3 T (She’s 5 feet 10 inches.)
- 4 F (It is his brain that will attract her.)
- 5 F (she can’t think of anyone who fits the description.)

1.8

1 a 2 b 3 b

c

1 C 2 D 3 A 4 B

d

In part 1 she gets information from the client (*Are you married?*, etc.) and uses name. In part 3 she identifies a common medical problem (headaches).

e

She thinks Sally is good at judging people’s character but doesn’t have any special abilities. However, since she saw Sally, she started seeing a professor who invited her go to Australia – two things that Sally predicted.

7 GRAMMAR

b

1 is 2 does 3 doesn’t 4 does 5 will

c

A 4 B 2 C 3 D 1 E 5

d

a 1 isn’t 2 didn’t 5 does 7 won’t

2 did 4 would 6 did 8 can’t

b 1 am 4 don’t 7 have 10 don’t

2 isn’t 5 Have 8 don’t 11 do

3 is 6 haven’t 9 do 12 would

2 × How long has ...

3 ✓

4 A ✓ B × ... I went ...

5 × They have been married ...

6 × I've known ...

b

See **bold** verbs in audioscript

c

a 1 ✓

2 has called

3 they've been playing

4 He hasn't seen

5 I've never met

6 ✓

7 I've been cleaning up

8 We've already had

9 have you had

10 has left

b 1 've known

2 Have you been running?

3 hasn't done

4 they've moved

5 have Laura and Adam been going out / have
Laura and Adam gone out

6 haven't had

7 've been driving

8 Have you been eating

d

1 Do you drink enough water? How many glasses
have you drunk today?

2 Do you get any physical exercise? What kind?
How long have you been doing it (playing tennis,
going to a gym, etc.)?

3 Do you eat a lot of fruits and vegetables? How
many servings have you had today?

4 Do you walk to school / work? How far have you
walked today?

5 Do you smoke? How long have you been
smoking? How many cigarettes have you had
today?

6 Are you taking any vitamins right now? How long
have you been taking them?

7 How many hours do you sleep a night? Have you
been sleeping well recently?

8 Are you allergic to anything? Have you ever had
a serious allergic reaction?

6 READING

c

SS Should have put a check next to *Being stuck in
a traffic jam ...* and *Taking care of a family member
with a chronic illness.*

They are examples of "good stress."

d

1 b 2 c 3 b 4 a

f

1 cut down

2 chronic /'krɒnɪk/

3 beneficial /bɛnə'fɪʃl/

4 strengthen /'strɛŋkθən/

5 cells /sɛlz/

6 damage /'dæmɪdʒ/

7 disease /dɪ'zɪz/

8 harmful /'hɑ:mfəl/

9 muscles /'mʌsəl/

1 WRITING: AN INFORMAL E-MAIL / LETTER

Lesson plan

a

havent (punctuation) **haven't**
temprature (spelling) **temperature**
since (grammar) **for**
Luckly (spelling) **Luckily**
Anything exciting (punctuation) **Anything exciting?**
are (grammar) **is**
music-company (punctuation) **music company**
a good news (grammar) **some good news** or **good news**
may (punctuation) **May**
recomend (spelling) **recommend**
siteseeing (spelling) **sightseeing**
you'll can show (grammar) **you'll be able to show** or **you can show**

b

I haven't been in touch.
 I've been catching up on my e-mails.
 Please give my regards to your family.

d

1 for 5 to 9 for 12 care
 2 to 6 to 10 forward 13 Best
 3 not 7 with / in 11 Give / Send 14 PS
 4 hope 8 are / get / feel

WRITE

How are you?
 What have you been doing? Anything exciting?
 How is your family?
 Could you recommend a hotel?
 Do you think you'll be able to show me around?

I've been sick.
 My brother Ian Just started his new job ...
 I have some good news.

1 REVIEW & CHECK

GRAMMAR

- a 1 about 4 have
 2 did 5 been
 3 does
 b 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 b

VOCABULARY

- a 1 wise – the others describe negative characteristics
 2 insincere – the others describe positive characteristics
 3 blister – it’s symptom but the others are illnesses
 4 ER – it’s part of a hospital but the others are people
 b 1 to 2 at 3 in 4 to 5 for
 c 1 forgetful 2 ambitious 2 reliable 4 moody
 5 sensitive
 d 1 bleed 2 swollen 3 bandage 4 irritable
 5 bossy 6 arrogant

PRONUNCIATION

- a 1 headache (it’s /k/)
 2 bossy (it’s /s/)
 3 flu (it’s /u/)
 4 cough (it’s /ɔ/)
 5 earache (it’s /ɪr/)
 b arrogant, immature, injection, allergic, specialist

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b
 b **correspondence** = the letters / e-mails you send and receive
genres = particular styles or types of something
family ties = strong connections between members of a family

random = chosen without deciding in advance, or without any regular pattern

on the spot = at that exact moment, immediately

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

- a 1 b 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 a
 b 1 Because she was having a lot of problems with her fiancé.
 2 That the problems would be resolved.
 3 No, it wasn’t.
 4 That the psychic wasn’t very professional.
 5 Because Alice believes that psychics can really see into the future.
 6 She told Alice she would have a new job.
 7 She didn’t get depressed when she lost her job.
 8 Not to depend too much on psychics.

**2A National stereotypes:
truth or myth?**

1 LISTENING & SPEAKING

b

Canadian 4 English 3

Australian 1 American 2

c

Speaker 1 (Australian)

(+) down-to-earth, friendly, hospitable

(-) critical of people who stand out

He is typical but not as outgoing.

Speaker 2 (American)

(+) individualistic, hardworking, optimistic

(-) materialistic, very interested in things

She is fairly typical (optimistic and individualistic and has drive = energy and ambition) but is not materialistic.

Speaker 3 (English)

(+) tolerant, open to new ideas

(-) self-satisfied, arrogant toward foreigners, lazy, careless in the way they dress, drink too much

He is not very typical but admits to having one of the weaknesses.

Speaker 4 (Canadian)

(+) polite, nice, friendly, tolerant

(-) reserved

She is typical (polite and reserved) but is not a hockey lover.

d

1 a hospitable = making people feel welcome

b leisure = free, not working

2 a achieve = manage to do, succeed in reaching a goal

b inherited = received qualities or characteristics – or possessions – from

pervious generations of your family

3 a multiethnic = including people of many different races, religions, and languages

b unwillingness = not wanting to

4 a customs = the way people from one country of culture do things

b hugging = putting your arms around someone to show you like them

2 GRAMMAR

b

1 They used to personality tests to get shared characteristics of a particular nationality group (the reality). Then they interviewed people from the same nationality groups and asked them to describe the typical characteristics of people from their country (the stereotypical image). They then compared the two pieces of research.

2 The research showed that there was often a big difference between the reality and the stereotype. This shows us that national stereotypes are inaccurate and unproductive.

c

1 the Czechs and the Argentineans

2 the Italians, the Russians, and the Spanish

3 the Spanish

4 the Poles

5 the English

6 the Brazilians

e

2 ✓

3 × The Spanish

4 × Chinese and Japanese people / the Chinese and Japanese

5 ✓

6 × a Polish man / a Polish person / a Pole

f

- a 1 The Dutch
- 2 The injured
- 3 the blind
- 4 The Chinese
- 5 the sick
- 6 the Swiss
- 7 the homeless
- 8 the unemployed

3 READING

c

- 1 T 2 T 3 T 4 T 5 F 6 T 7 F

d

Kate Fox spoke to a Goth because she wanted to find out if the Goths could laugh at themselves. She discovered that they had a sense of humor and didn't take their way of dressing too seriously.

e

dysfunctional /dɪs'fʌŋkʃənəl/ = not working properly
innovative /'ɪnəveɪtɪv/ = introducing new ideas or ways of doing something
outrageous /aʊt'reɪdʒəs/ = shocking
macabre /mə'kæbrə/ = unpleasant and strange, connected with death
conspicuous /kən'spɪkyuəs/ = easy to see or notice

f

A

4 VOCABULARY

a

The queen is wearing a matching green hat and dress; she is wearing a necklace and earrings. The woman is wearing a black top, red shorts, and long

black and white striped socks. The man is wearing a purple suit, a green shirt, and a purple tie. The two judges are wearing wigs and robes with purple hoods. The couple is wearing plastic ponchos.

b

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a 1 loose | 7 striped |
| 2 tight | 8 polka-dot |
| 3 long-sleeved | 9 checked |
| 4 sleeveless | 10 solid |
| 5 V-neck | 11 patterned |
| 6 hooded | |
| b 1 a velvet bow | 7 a fur collar |
| 2 nylon stockings | 8 suede slippers |
| 3 a silk scarf | 9 a spandex swimsuit/
bathing suit |
| 4 a linen suit | 10 a cotton undershirt |
| 5 leather sandals | 11 a denim backpack |
| 6 a wool cardigan / sweater | |
| c 1 trendy | 4 flattering |
| 2 stylish | 5 old-fashioned |
| 3 scruffy | |

- 1 C 2 A 3 F 4 H 5 G 6 B 7 E 8 D

- 1 C 2 D 3 A 4 B

6 SPEAKING

- a dress 2 wear

7 GRAMMAR

a

- 1 spiky black hair 3 big black leather bag
- 2 beige linen suit 4 white nylon running shorts

b

- b 1 an attractive young man
- 2 dirty old shoes

- 3 a stylish purple leather jacket
- 4 a tall thin woman
- 5 a long sandy beach
- 6 a beautiful new wooden floor
- 7 a stylish Italian suit
- 8 a romantic little French cafe
- 9 a friendly old black dog

2B Air travel: the inside story

1 READING

b

They are sending e-mail messages to each other about passengers.

The cabin crew members like to run the heat up to get the passengers to go to sleep. (The way they have less work to do, and everything is very quiet.)

Most airports lose 2 per 1,000, but at Heathrow Airport, 80 per 1,000 bags or suitcases are lost.

Because people who don't really need them ask for them.

Because sometimes a small bird crashes into the plane and is burned up in the engine.

c

- 1 D 2 F 3 E 4 A 5 B

2 VOCABULARY

a

- 2 Arrivals 10 crew
- 3 luggage / baggage 11 passengers
- 4 check-in 12 flight attendant
- 5 passport control 13 seat
- 6 pick up (or get) 14 flight
- 7 customs 15 taking off
- 8 porter 16 landing
- 9 airlines

b

- 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13

MINI GRAMMAR

- 1 so 5 so
- 2 such a 6 such
- 3 such a 7 so
- 4 so 8 such

3 GRAMMAR

a

One of the flight attendants panicked and started screaming when the plane hit some turbulence.

b

simple past: regular	screamed
simple past: irregular	hit
past continuous	was going
past perfect	had been
past perfect continuous	'd been reading

c

- 1 screamed (because first the plane hit turbulence and then the passengers screamed)
- 2 were relaxing (because the passengers were in the middle of relaxing)
- 3 had finished (because they had their lunch before the plane hit turbulence)
- 4 had been flying (because the flight started two hours previously and had continued up to that moment)

d

- a**
- 1 we'd been standing
 - 2 had stolen
 - 3 had been raining (had rained)
 - 4 'd had
 - 5 'd been sunbathing ('d sunbathed); hadn't put on
 - 7 had been arguing (had argued)
 - 8 'd fallen
- b**
- 1 were checking in
 - 2 had won
 - 3 had been looking forward to
 - 4 had forgotten
 - 5 had arrived

- 6 ran
- 7 went
- 8 was filling out
- 9 hurried
- 10 caught

e

- 1 ... had a broken headlight.
... was driving too fast.
... had gone through a red traffic light.
... had been using his cell phone.
- 2 ... it was very hot
... I was feeling stressed.
... I had drunk too much coffee after dinner.
... I had been watching scary movies.

4 PRONUNCIATION

b

- 1 C 2 B 3 E 4 A 5 G 6 F 7 D 8 H

Extra idea

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
checked	arrived	needed
missed	traveled	landed
crashed	stayed	started

5 LISTENING

c

- 1 Sudden changes of wind direction, especially during thunderstorms and typhoons. But most turbulence isn't dangerous because pilots are prepared.
- 2 Both are dangerous, but takeoff is a little more dangerous than landing, especially if there is a problem just before the plane goes into the air.
- 3 Yes, because if the plane moves suddenly, e.g., in turbulence or when the plane brakes on the ground, you can be thrown out of your seat.

- 4 Yes, because if there's a fire, it might be dark and knowing where the nearest exit is could save you.
- 5 Yes, especially ones with mountains or in countries with older more basic equipment. Only very experienced pilots are allowed to land at these airports.
- 6 Very important because it's the official language of the air.

d

- 1 Have you ever had a problem with a famous person as a passenger?
- 2 What's your most frightening experience as a pilot?
- 3 Have you ever become ill during a flight?

2C Incredibly short stories

Lesson plan

Optional lead-in

unfortunately, carefully, angrily, fast, slowly, well, badly

1 GRAMMAR

a

- A In the cards C meeting the boss
- B Generation gap D Good intentions

b

- A** A woman has a relationship with a man. She goes to see a Gypsy who says the relationship has no future. The man goes to the US, and she doesn't see him for five years and is very lonely. Suddenly she gets a letter from hi, inviting her to come and join him. The twist is that she gets a ticket to go to new York on the Titanic (which sinks). So the Gypsy was right.
- B** A man, whose wife has died, lives with his teenage daughter. He thinks she is being difficult because he likes going out at night, but she gets worried when he comes back late. This time he stayed out really late and when he got home, his daughter was very angry. The twist is that the reader imagines that the situation is the other way around, i.e., that the man is waiting for his daughter to come home.
- C** A new maid, who knows nothing about the master of the house, has been employed. She is given instructions about what she will have to do for her master, and then asks who the master is. She discovers that she will be taking care of the dog that she has just tripped over – not a person.
- D** A woman who is disorganized and messy decides to become more organized and buys a

book to help her. She starts cleaning up her house. The twist is that when she is cleaning the bookcase, she finds exactly the same book, which she had bought last year but that has obviously had no effect!

c

Types of adverbs

Time: *immediately, early, five minutes later, last year*

Manner: *angrily*

Frequency: *always*

Degree: *unbelievably, increasingly, so*

Comment: *unfortunately*

d

- 1 He speaks three languages fluently.
- 2 I hardly ever have breakfast during the week.
- 3 My brother was in a car crash, but fortunately he wasn't hurt.
- 4 It's often extremely hot in New York in July and August.
- 6 When I know the date, I'll call you right away.

e

- a 1 very much × She like the theater very much.
- 2 late, yesterday ✓
- 3 Immediately × The ambulance arrived immediately.
- 4 usually, after work × The usually go jogging after work.
- 5 extremely, last night ✓
- 6 easily, so well × They won the game easily because they played so well.
- 7 almost × I almost forgot your birthday

- 8 luckily × Luckily we had taken an umbrella.
- 9 always, healthily ✓
- 10 apparently × Apparently he's been fired from his job.

- b** 1 The building was badly damaged in the fire last week.
- 2 Obviously we need to do something quickly.
- 3 Ben is often at his friend's house in the evening.
- 4 She just walked and didn't even say good-bye
- 5 He always drives extremely fast.
- 6 She danced beautifully at the ballet last night.
- 7 Luckily she wasn't seriously injured when she fell.
- 8 Apparently he nearly broke his leg when he was skiing.
- 9 My father usually sleeps a little in the afternoon.

f

- 2 ... suddenly, the lights went out / there was suddenly a power outage / the lights suddenly went out, etc.
- 3 ... luckily he found it in his pocket.
- 4 ... they hardly know / knew each other.
- 5 ... it was raining (so) hard, etc.
- 6 ... he talked / was talking incredibly fast / quickly.

2 VOCABULARY

a

- especially / specially 4
- ever / even 8
- hard/ hardly 1
- in the end / at the end 3
- late /lately 2
- near / nearly 6
- still / yet 7

b

- 1 a hardly, b hard
- 2 a late, b lately
- 3 a at the end, b in the end
- 4 a especially, b specially
- 5 a actually, b right now
- 6 a nearly, b near
- 7 a yet b still
- 8 a ever, b even

6 READING & LISTENING

a

2.11

- 1 Little Brother™ is a robot doll. TM stands for *trademark*, which means a name or a symbol that a company uses for its products, e.g., Kleenex™, Lycra™.
- 2 Talking like a baby, before he/she can say actual words.
- 3 He pressed a button that turned Little Brother™ off.

2.12

- 4 She bounced him on her knee and told him what a good boy he was.
- 5 with the skin of the face in lines / folds, e.g., when you are going to cry.
- 6 It makes you think that later Peter will change his mind and decide Little Brother™ was not such a good present.

2.13

- 7 He took the torn wrapping paper out of the wagon and threw it on the floor. He turned the pages of Peter's book too fast.
- 8 Suddenly took and held hard.
- 9 *Accept all possible answers there, but don't tell SS what is going to happen.*

2.14

- 10 Because she saw that Little Brother™ was on the floor and had been turned off.
- 11 Because even when he is turned off, he can still see, hear, and feel.
- 12 Because she hadn't noticed his tower and that he had already picked up the wrapping paper once.
- 13 *Accept all possible answers here, but don't tell SS what is going to happen.*

c

- 1 He turned him off.
- 2 She was very angry with Peter.
- 3 He threatened to turn Little Brother™ off and hide him someplace dark.
- 4 She turned Peter off!

**2 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH
FLYING HIGH**

THE INTERVIEW

a

A flight attendant (Heidi Evans) and a plane safety card.

b

- 1 She saw a movie about a flight attendant, and being one looked really exciting.
- 2 She learned what to do in emergency situations, e.g., CPR, use a defibrillator, etc. She also learned to deal with people who are afraid to fly, who don't want to be on the plane anymore, or who are sick.
- 3 Someone who is happy, energetic, and loves to fly. Someone with good customer skills.
- 4 You travel for free, you can visit the country, there's no office – it always changes.
- 5 Delays, red-eye flights.

c

- 1 Get plenty of sleep, drink a lot of water, and exercise.
- 2 Walk through the aisle, stretch your legs and calves, and drink lots of water.
- 3 She asks the passengers if they are OK and answers their questions.
- 4 You can see them clench their fists, close their eyes, and make a scared face.
- 5 The plane made an emergency landing and everyone got off safely.

d

- 1 **deal with** (=doing what needs to be done)
- 2 **willing to** (=wants to)
- 3 **get to** (=have a chance to)

- 4 **pretty much** (=basically)
- 5 **at that point** (= at that particular moment in time)
- 6 **that was that** (= that is how it ended)

ON THE STREET

a

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| landing | 3 |
| turbulence | 4 |
| waiting in long lines | 1 |
| feeling bored | 2 |

Tiffany and Juan are afraid of flying.

b

- 1 Tiffany
- 2 Juan
- 3 Sophie
- 4 Shelly

c

- 1 **otherwise** (= except for what has just been said)
- 2 **off the top of my head** (= an idiom that means *without thinking long about it*)
- 3 **offhand** (=right now; without thinking about it)
- 4 **crying my eyes out** (=an idiom that means *crying openly and a lot*)

2 WRITING
A SHORT STORY

Lesson plan

a

He wrote an e-mail, which had a negative comment about his boss's wife in it, and accidentally sent it to his boss. He was fired.

b

- 1 family-run 6 new
- 2 fairly 7 extremely
- 3 well 8 quick
- 4 aggressive 9 immediately
- 5 frequently 10 An hour later

c

"Sit down," Mr. Simpson said coldly. "I want to talk to you about an e-mail you sent."

d

- 1 At that moment 4 One morning in September
- 2 As soon as 5 just in time
- 3 Ten minutes later

2 REVIEW & CHECK

GRAMMAR

- 1 a 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 c 7 b 8 a 9 c 10 b

VOCABULARY

- a** 1 hooded – the others describe the design of a material
- 2 stylish – the others are materials
- 3 station – the others are about air travel
- 4 backpack – the others are clothes
- 5 match – the others describe what people do with clothes
- 6 friendly – the others are adverbs
- b** 1 off 5 in
- 2 out 6 like
- 3 behind 7 at
- 4 up
- c** 1 lately 5 luggage
- 2 fit 6 especially
- 3 even 7 changing clothes
- 4 hard

PRONUNCIATION

- a** 1 linen (it's /ɪ/) 4 took (it's /ʊ/)
- 2 nearly (it's /ɪr/) 5 changed (it's /d/)
- 3 weren't (it's /ər/)
- b** stylish, undressed, arrivals, passenger, actually

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a** 1 E 2 A 3 B 4 D 5 C
- b** **bullets** = small metal objects that are fired from a gun
- allayed my fears** = calmed me down, stopped me from being afraid
- rotten** = that has gone bad and can't be eaten
- overhead compartment** = small container above your head on a plane where you can

leave your clothes, small bags, etc.

flipped the plane over = turned the plane upside down

fellow = used to describe someone who is the same as you in some way

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

a 1 b 2 c 3 c 4 a 5 b

- b 1 Cold, reserved, often depressed, and maybe suicidal.
- 2 Somewhat true, but not the suicide rate.
- 3 Because it hasn't fought in a war for 200 years and to show that the Swedes like to avoid conflict.
- 4 They avoid conflict, are very patriotic, and are passionate about protecting the environment.
- 5 They are very good in the house.

3A The one place a burglar won't look

1 SPEAKING & LISTENING

c

The old man (Fagin) is teaching the boys to become pickpockets (steal money / wallets from people on the street).

d

- 1 They get people to look at something else, so that they are concentrating on that and not on their money, watch, etc.
- 2 Because pickpockets know that tourists are going to look at monuments, sights, etc., and will be easy to steal from at that moment.

e

- 1 The director needed someone to train the boy actors so that they would look like professional pickpockets.
- 2 The director asked him to come to Prague, where they were shooting the movie, for an interview.
- 3 Instead of asking him questions, the director asked him to steal his watch without him noticing, which he did successfully.
- 4 He was such a good teacher that soon the boys were successfully stealing from everybody on the movie set without them noticing, and this made him feel like the character Fagin.
- 5 "Misdirection" is what some magicians call directing people to what you want them to see and away from what you don't want them to see.
- 6 He asked what the journalist had in his jeans pocket, and he said some keys.
- 7 He managed to steal the journalist's wallet and

pen, which were in his jacket pocket, because he had directed his attention to his keys, which were in his jeans pocket.

- 8 If someone comes to you with a map and asks for help, you will look at the map, and then they might steal from you.
- 9 When tourists come out of a New York subway station, they immediately look up at tall buildings and pickpockets often steal from them then.
- 10 When men see his sign, they immediately put their hand on the pocket that their wallet is in, which tells the pickpockets where it is.

f

- a Hide your valuables in child’s bedroom. Have a dog if possible. Have strong doors and windows, etc.
- b Be careful if someone comes up to you on the street (e.g., with a map) and asks for help. If you see a sign saying beware of pickpockets, don’t immediately touch your purse / wallet. Be especially careful with your bag, wallet, etc., when you are looking at or taking photos of a famous monument or sight.

2 VOCABULARY

b

See audioscript below

c

- 1 I 2 L 3 E 4 F 5 D 6 K 7 C 8 A
- 9 O 10 B 11 J 12 G 13 M 14 N 15 H

- 1 committed 9 jury, evidence
- 2 investigated 10 verdict
- 3 caught 11 guilty
- 4 arrested 12 judge, punishment
- 5 questioned 13 sentenced

- 6 charged 14 not guilty
- 7 court 15 proof
- 8 Witnesses 16 acquitted

3 PRONUNCIATION

b

See audioscript.
The *u* in *guilty* is silent (as in, e.g., *build*).

4 GRAMMAR

a

World Cup thief’s own goal

- 1 stole
- 2 was caught
- 3 was mugged
- 4 discovered
- 5 took
- 6 was met
- 7 found
- 8 were informed
- 9 was arrested

Parrot held in prison

- 1 being interrogated
- 2 ordered
- 3 is called
- 4 to be held
- 5 belonged
- 6 be sent
- 7 support

b

He hypnotizes cashiers and gets them to hand over money.

c

They only suspect it.
After *it is said* (*thought / believed*), etc., you use *that + a clause*

After *it is said (thought / believed)*, etc., you use the infinitive.

NB: After *I / you / we / they*, you also use the infinitive

d

- a 1 The street was closed off after the accident.
- 2 My handbag has been stolen.
- 3 my house is being painted.
- 4 A meeting will be held tomorrow.
- 5 They were fined (for traveling without a ticket).
- 6 You can be arrested for drunk driving.
- 7 Miranda thinks she was being followed last night.
- 8 The house had been sold five years earlier.

- b 1 it is believed that the burglar is a local man.
The burglar is believed to be a local man.
- 2 It is said that the muggers are very dangerous.
The muggers are said to be very dangerous.
- 3 It is thought that the robber entered through an open window. The robber is thought to have entered through an open window.
- 4 It is said that the murderer has disappeared.
The murderer is said to have disappeared.
- 5 It is expected that the trial will last three weeks.
The trial is expected to last three weeks.

e

- 1 is believed to be
- 2 is said to be
- 3 is thought that he (has) robbed
- 4 is reported to be

5 READING

b

- 1 She had to spend the night in the same forest.
- 2 They have to choose between having their license suspended for 90 days or having it

suspended for less time and working for a day as a school crossing guard.

- 3 He had to go to a morgue to view dead bodies.
- 4 They had to organize a picnic for elementary school children.
- 5 They had to spend a day of silence in the woods or listen to classical music instead of rock.

c

- 1 Hard. He was from a poor family and the oldest of nine children. He has been very successful (president of the American Judges Association).
- 2 Spending a night in the forest, viewing bodies at a morgue, and spending a silent day in the woods or listening to classical music get the offenders to learn from personal experiences. Being a crossing guard and organizing a picnic get them to do something for other people.
- 3 His background. He thinks he understands why some people commit crimes. He thinks his punishments are better than conventional ones, and people don't reoffend. The evidence that he is right is that only two people have reoffended.

3B Stormy weather

1 READING

a

- 1 Amsterdam, Holland (bikes, canals)
- 2 London, UK (underground, pub)
- 3 California, US (cranberries, Interstate 5)

b

- 1 1 ✓ 3 ✓
- 2 2 ✓
- 3 3 ✓
- 4 2 ✓
- 5 1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✓
- 6 1 ✓ 3 ✓
- 7 1 ✓
- 8 1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✓
- 9 2 ✓

c

storm = very bad weather with strong winds and rain

hurricane-force winds = very strong winds

blown = past participle of *blow* (*blow, blew, blown*)
= what the wind does

scorching = extremely hot

heat = the noun form of hot

melting = becoming liquid because of the heat

sweat = to lose water through your skin when you are hot, sick, or afraid

fan = a machine with blades that go round to create a current of air, or a thing you move in your hand to create (cool) air

frozen = past participle of *freeze* = to become hard and often turn to ice

thaws = (of snow and ice) becomes water again

2 VOCABULARY

a

- 1 cool
- 2 chilly
- 3 freezing
- 4 below zero
- 5 mild
- 6 warm
- 7 scorching
- 8 damp
- 9 drizzling
- 10 showers
- 11 pouring (rain)
- 12 breeze
- 13 gale-force

b

- 1 Mist
- 2 Fog
- 3 Smog
- 1 heat wave
- 2 drought
- 3 hailstorm
- 4 lightning
- 5 thunder
- 6 blizzard
- 7 flood
- 8 hurricane
- 9 typhoon
- 10 monsoon

- 1 strong
- 2 heavy
- 3 thick
- 4 icy
- 5 clear
- 6 bright
- 7 changeable
- 8 sunny
- 9 stable

1 F 2 E 3 G 4 D 5 B 6 A 7 C

slippery = difficult to stand or walk on because it is wet or icy.

shivering = shaking a little because you are cold

sweating = losing water through your skin when you are hot, sick, or afraid

got soaked = got very, very wet

humid = warm and damp

melt = (of snow) become water

get sunburned = have red skin after spending too long in the sun

b

- 1 a** good: sunny, warm, not scorching; bad: wet, cold windy
b good: cool, bright, not too hot; bad” mist, fog, heavy rain, strong winds
c good: dry, cool, not windy; bad: not, wet, windy
d good: a strong breeze; bad: no wind, gale-force winds
e good: bright, cool, dry; bad: heavy rain, scorching heat, fog, mist
- 2 a** Japan, Korea, the Philippines, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, and other countries in Asia
b Los Angeles, Mexico City, Beijing, etc.
c Moscow, Canada, etc.
d Bangladesh, China, etc.
e the Caribbean islands, the US, etc.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- b**
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 showers | 5 flood |
| 2 heat | 6 drought |
| 3 mild | 7 humid |
| 4 warm | 8 world |

4 LISTENING

- a**
- 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 T 9 F
 10 F

- b**
- 1 He was in danger both at his office and at his apartment.
 2 He took them to her parents’ house.
 4 He watched from inside his apartment on TV.
 5 he was that it was almost empty.
 9 The engine made a funny noise, but it didn’t break down.
 10 Only the first floor apartments were badly damaged.

5 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a**
- 1 It’s very cold! / ~~It’s very freezing!~~
 2 ✓
 3 It’s really boiling today. / ~~It’s incredibly boiling today.~~
 4 ~~I was absolutely frightened!~~ / I was absolutely terrified.

7 GRAMMAR

- a**
- 1 ‘ll close / ‘m closing
 2 ‘ll be / ‘s going to be
 3 A it’ll rain / it’s going to rain
 B ‘m going to take / ‘m taking
 4 B Will ... be / Is ... going to be
 A ‘ll be, ‘ll set
 5 A are .. leaving / are ... going to leave
 B ‘ll drive, won’t be / isn’t going to be

- b**
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 become | 6 having |
| 2 melted | 7 risen |
| 3 closed down | 8 risen |
| 4 risen | 9 suffering |
| 5 doubled | 10 having |

- d**
- A 2 B 3 C 1

- e**
- a** 1 ‘ll / will be flying
 2 ‘ll / will have saved
 3 ‘ll / will be driving
 4 ‘ll / will be having
 5 ‘ll / will have paid
 6 ‘ll / will have finished

- b 1 won't be / will not be lying
- 2 'll / will be working
- 3 will have disappeared
- 4 will have doubled
- 5 will be moving / will have moved
- 6 will have grown
- 7 will have run out
- 8 will have invented
- 9 'll / will be driving

8 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a
 She traveled from the UK to Australia over land and sea because she didn't want to fly and produce a lot of carbon emissions.

- b**
- 1 To fly or not to fly. She wanted to go to Australia, but on the other hand, she didn't want to cause a lot of Co₂ emissions.
- 2 She has stopped driving, has started buying organic food from local stores, and uses a wood fire to heat her house.
- 3 She traveled by train, bus, and boat through Russia, China, Vietnam, Thailand, and Singapore.
- 4 Because she works for the Center for Alternative Technology, and they allowed her to take a long vacation.

c

Cost	Distance	Time	Co ₂
\$4,000	14,004 miles	51 days	1.65 metric tons
\$900	10,273 miles	25 days	2.7 metric tons

3C Taking a risk

1 READING

- b**
- drowning for children
- bacteria in the kitchen
- flying and driving carry a very similar risk
- heart disease

- c**
- 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b

- d**
- 1 However 5 whereas
- 2 According to 6 Since
- 3 although 7 instead
- 4 in fact

2 LISTENING

- b**
- 1 a 2 c 3 b 4 b 5 c 6 a 7 c

3 VOCABULARY

- a**
- 1 risks 5 easy 9 advantage
- 2 credit 6 notice 10 part
- 3 seriously 7 care 11 up
- 4 after 8 time 12 place

MINI GRAMMAR

- 1 likely 3 likely
- 2 probably 4 probably

4 GRAMMAR

- a**
- 1 I like 4 won't have to
- 2 won't go 5 I have
- 3 gets 6 I hear

b

- 1 F 2 J 3 I 4 B 5 G 6 C 7 A 8 D
9 E 10 H

c

- 1 2
2 In the main clause: any future form, e.g., *will*, *going to*, present continuous (with future meaning), future perfect, future continuous, or an imperative. In the other clause after *if*, *in case*, *when*, etc., any present tense, i.e., simple present, present continuous, or present perfect.
3 *in case* = because this might happen

d

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| a 1 I'm not feeling | b 1 before |
| 2 won't be going | 2 in case |
| 3 she will be giving | 3 unless |
| 4 aren't wearing | 4 when |
| 5 we'll have sold | 5 after |
| 6 die | 6 If |
| | 7 in case |
| | 8 until |

e

- 1 ... they can swim / ... there is an adult watching them
2 ... it's a hot day / ... you are going to be away for a long time
3 ... someone has an accident / ... someone cuts himself/herself
4 ... they are at least 12 years old / ... they are old enough
5 ... you have finished using them
6 ... a child or a baby tries to eat or drink it
7 ... they show you identification / ... you are sure who they are
8 ... don't throw water on it / ... cover it with a

towel

5 PRONUNCIATION

a

See audioscript

6 LISTENING

a

The main safety measures are providing proof of identification, making people take their shoes off, disinfecting wheels of baby carriages, security cameras, not allowing pets, sterilized sand, and inflatable toys to avoid injury.

b

She thinks that children today are overprotected and that they need to be allowed to take risks.

c

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 village | 5 take risks |
| 2 outside, winter | 6 have an accident |
| 3 doing things | 7 extremely positive |
| 4 freedom | |

7 SPEAKING

- 1 ~~must~~ / had to
2 ✓
3 used to / ~~use to~~; ✓
4 ✓
5 go / ~~to go~~

**3 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH
HIGH RISK?**

Lesson plan

Optional lead-in

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| white-water rafting | potholing / caving |
| bungee jumping | skateboarding |
| rock climbing | surfing |
| rappelling | skiing |
| horse riding | sliding / paragliding/ |
| snowboarding | hang-glider |
| parachuting | |

THE INTERVIEW

b

- 1 Yes, but people usually do it in one particular place.
- 2 He usually does it in a group of about ten people.
- 3 He practiced boxing and martial arts.
- 4 Because his life changed (he got married and had a child). He tried martial arts but didn't like it, and then he found out about free running.
- 5 There are 20 athletes. They work in commercials (=advertisements) and movies, teach in schools and teach the army and the police.
- 6 It helps youth offenders stop doing bad things. They think it's a cool thing to do. in schools, where a lot of kids don't do any PE and maybe have an obesity problem, they also like free running because it's cool and, as a result, they get some exercise.

c

- 1 They are very safety conscious when they work in movies or commercials. They don't take risks. They practice and do things again and again.
- 2 The sense of freedom is what attracted EZ to free running. You don't need anything to be able

to do it, just a pair of sneakers (trainers).

- 3 These are the normal kinds of injuries that people get doing free running.
- 4 He once fell out of a tree and had to go to the hospital.
- 5 It's a sport that can help you with free running.

d

- 1 **kind of** (= to some extent)
- 2 **leading the way** (= going in front and showing the others where to go)
- 3 **all of a sudden** (=an idiom that means *suddenly*)
- 4 **To a degree** (= to a certain extent)
- 5 **pick it up** (= a phrasal verb that means *learn something by doing it*)
- 6 **As long as** (= on the condition that, e.g., *You can go out as long as you are home by 10:00.*)

ON THE STREET

b

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| bungee jumping | 2 |
| jet skiing | 3 |
| race car driving | 1 |
| scuba diving | 2 |
| skydiving | 2, 4 |

The speakers haven't tried parachuting, rock climbing, or white-water rafting

c

- 1 Christina 2 Duey 3 Josh 4 Tim

d

- 1 **followed up on** (= a phrasal verb that means *continued planning something*)
- 2 **see myself** (= imagine yourself)
- 3 **isn't for** (= is not something a person likes or wants to do)
- 4 **get into** (= become involved in)

3 WRITING: EXPRESSING YOUR OPINION

Lesson plan

b

- 2 in most cases 6 In addition
- 3 First 7 Finally
- 4 whereas 8 so
- 5 Second 9 In conclusion

3 REVIEW & CHECK

GRAMMAR

- a** 1 was being
- 2 probably never be
- 3 to be a
- 4 said that
- 5 won't come
- b** 1 'll be lying / will be lying
- 2 will ... have started / will have ... started
- 3 has landed / lands
- 4 drink / have drunk / have been drinking
- 5 finish / have finished

VOCABULARY

- a** 1 kidnapper – the others all steal
- 2 smuggler – the others are crimes
- 3 evidence – the others are people
- 4 scorching – the others refer to cold weather
- 5 mist – the others are extreme weather
- b** 1 committed 6 blew
- 2 caught 7 sweated
- 3 sentenced 8 poured
- 4 kidnapped 9 melted
- 5 murdered 10 took
- c** 1 with 4 out
- 2 up 5 in
- 3 after

PRONUNCIATION

- a** 1 weather (it's /ð/) 4 slip (it's /ɪ/)
- 2 jury (it's /ʊr/) 5 sweat (it's /ε/)
- 3 guilty (it's /g/)
- b** accuse, blackmail, community, typhoon,
seriously

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a** 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 a

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

a A 5 B - C 2 D 1 E 4 F 3

b 1 N 2 D 3 N 4 M 5 D 6 M 7 N 8 M

4A Would you get out alive?

Lesson plan

Optional lead-in

Natural

Man-made

earthquake

fire(set on purpose)

flood

terrorist attack

volcanic eruption

major accident, e.g., plane crash, train crash, etc.

tsunami (tidal wave)

hurricane

1 SPEAKING READING

b

Answer to question 1 in questionnaire

1 c (Most people “freeze” and can’t do anything)

Answer to 1b

1 Because in a crisis our minds take longer to process information. People can’t make a decision about what to do. People also often refuse to believe that the disaster is happening to them.

2 No, because people’s normal personality is not a good guide to how they will react in a crisis.

d

1 F (She didn’t run. She waited for someone to tell her everything was all right.)

2 T

3 F (She was looking for things to take with her.)

4 T

5 T

6 F (They had very little time. The plane caught fire after 60 seconds.)

7 T

8 F (Because they think it’s not “cool” to do so.)

e

evacuation = moving people from a place of danger to a safer place

explosion = the noun of *explode*, the action caused by something such as a bomb

in a trance = a state in which you are thinking so much about something that you are doing that you don't notice what is happening around you

shook = past tense of *shake* = to move from side to side or up and down

made it = succeeded in doing something, such as reaching a place in time, e.g., *We made it to the station just in time to catch the train.*

collided with = crashed into while moving

survivors = people who survive, do not die in a natural or man-made disaster

caught fire = started burning

paralyzed = unable to move your body at all

2 VOCABULARY

a

- 1 confused 3 shocked
- 2 calm 4 stunned

b

- a 3 grateful 7 lonely
- 4 relieved 8 nervous
- 5 disappointed 9 glad
- 6 homesick 10 offended

- b** 2 devastated 7 furious
- 3 delighted 8 astonished
- 4 exhausted 9 desperate
- 5 trilled 10 miserable
- 6 terrified

- 1 C 2 D 3 F 4 E 5 A 6 B

c

- 1 fed up, sick and tired
- 2 astonished, couldn't believe her eyes
- 3 delighted, jumping for joy
- 4 miserable, feeling down
- 5 exhausted, worn out
- 6 terrified, scared to death

3 GRAMMAR

a

- 1 refers to a hypothetical situation in the present or future
- 2 refers to a hypothetical situation in the past

b

- 1 *would* + base form in the main clause, simple past in the *if* clause
- 2 *would have* + past participle in the main clause, past perfect in the *if* clause

c

- 1 were 3 had gotten off
- 2 would have gotten out 4 wouldn't pay

d

- a** 1 would have bought
- 2 had gone
- 3 would lend
- 4 found
- 5 hadn't been driving (hadn't driven)
- 6 lived
- 7 wouldn't have died
- 8 would have heard
- 9 had known
- 10 were

- b** 1 ... he wouldn't have been late for the interview.
- 2 ... she would sleep well at night.
- 3 ... we would have reached the top of the mountain.

- 4 ... she had had enough money.
- 5 ... there weren't so much traffic.
- 6 ... he would get the job.

4 PRONUNCIATION

b

- 1 E 2 F 3 D 4 C 5 A 6 B

d

- 1 ... I wouldn't have gone to the party. If I hadn't gone to the party, I wouldn't have met the love of my life.
- 2 ... I wouldn't have missed the train. If I hadn't missed the train, I wouldn't have been late for work.
- 3 ... I wouldn't have gotten the message. If I'd gotten the message, I would have known the dinner was canceled.
- 4 ... I wouldn't have studied. If I'd studied, I would have passed the test.

5 READING & LISTENING

b

- 1 To go into the rainforest and visit an undiscovered indigenous (= native) village, then raft (= travel on pieces of wood tied together and used as a boat) down the river, and then fly to La Paz. This changed when there was no sign of the village and tensions began to appear within the group.
- 2 a Karl (the guide) didn't seem to know where the village was.
b Marcus was complaining about everything, especially his feet.
- 3 Kevin wanted to continue the trip and raft down the river, as they had originally planned, but didn't want Marcus to come.

c

4.3

- 1 The river went faster and faster; they got into rapids and then hit the rock. Kevin swam to shore, but Yossi was swept away.
- 2 He found their backpack with a lot of important and useful things in it, especially the map.

4.4

- 3 Kevin – desperate, responsible for what had happened to Yossi. Yossi – optimistic, sure he would find Kevin.
- 4 Yossi woke up and found a jaguar looking at him, but he managed to scare it away (by setting fire to insect repellent with a cigarette lighter).

4.5

- 5 Because he was exhausted and starving. Then he found a footprint that he thought was Kevin's, but eventually he realized it was his own. He had been walking around in circles.

4.6

- 6 He had been looking for Yossi. He had floated down the river on a log and had been rescued by two Bolivian hunters.
- 7 Because the hunters only went to that part of the rainforest once a year.

4.7

- 8 He asked the Bolivian Army to look for Yossi.
- 9 The forest was too dense, and they had to fly too high.
- 10 He paid a local man to take him up the river.

4.8

- 11 For nearly three weeks.
- 12 He thought it was a bee, but in fact it was the

engine of the boat Kevin was in.

4B How I trained my husband

1 GRAMMAR

a

- 1 It can't be 2:00 p.m. because they're having breakfast. It might be 8:00 a.m. or 6:00 a.m., but I think it must be 8:00 a.m. because that's when people usually go to work.
- 2 It can't be Sunday because people don't usually go to work then. It might be Friday or Saturday, but I think it must be Friday because he looks like a businessman, and they don't usually work on Saturdays.
- 3 It can't be soda because she's drinking it out of a mug. It might be coffee or tea. It must be coffee because the pot looks more like a coffee pot than a tea pot.
- 4 He can't be looking for his glasses because he's wearing them. I think he must be looking for his car keys because his briefcase is on the chair.

b

- 1 b** 8:00 a.m. **3 b** coffee
2 b Saturday **4 b** his car keys
- The man had lost his car keys.

c

Conversation 2

The man and woman are trying to find the way to a club, but they keep getting lost. The woman is driving, and she blames the man for giving her the wrong directions (saying "right" instead of "left"). The man thinks the woman should know the way since she has been to the club before.

Conversation 3

The man cooked sweet and sour chicken following a recipe, and the woman says he used too much sugar. The man is offended and says that next time

they will get takeout from the Chinese restaurant.

d

Conversation 1 Conversation 2 Conversation 3

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 may have | 4 must have | 7 should have |
| 2 couldn't have | 5 should have | 8 couldn't have |
| 3 must have | 6 might have | |

e

Conversation 1 Conversation 2 Conversation 3

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 B | 4 A | 7 D |
| 2 C | 5 D | 8 C |
| 3 A | 6 B | |

f

- a**
- 1 Ben must have gotten my e-mail.
 - 2 she might have had an argument with her boyfriend.
 - 3 Sam and Ginny couldn't have gotten lost.
 - 4 You couldn't have seen Ellie.
 - 5 John might not have heard you.
 - 6 Lucy must have bought a new car.
 - 7 Alex couldn't have been very sick.
 - 8 They might not have received the invitation.
- b**
- 1 should have learned
 - 2 should have written
 - 3 shouldn't have gone
 - 4 shouldn't have invited
 - 5 shouldn't have bought
 - 6 should have gone

2 PRONUNCIATION

a

See audioscript

c

- 2 You couldn't have looked everywhere.
- 3 He may have gotten lost.

- 4 You shouldn't have eaten so much.
- 5 You must have made a mistake. / The meeting couldn't have been today.
- 6 You couldn't have studied very hard. / You should have studied more.
- 7 You must have said something she didn't like. / She might have seen someone she wanted to avoid.
- 8 She might have been sick. / She should have come – it was fantastic.
- 9 We should have left earlier. / We shouldn't have driven.

3 READING

b

- 1 She used to stop what she was doing and help him. Now she doesn't pay any attention to him.
- 2 Because she was writing a book about exotic animal trainers, who spent a lot of time watching them training animals. It occurred to her that she could use the same techniques to "train" her husband. The principle is that you reward good behavior and ignore bad behavior.
- 3 Teaching someone new behavior by rewarding each small step they take. she began to praise him ever time he did something she wanted him to do, like putting dirty clothes in the hamper, etc.
- 4 He wanted to stop the birds from landing on his head and shoulders. He trained them to land somewhere else (on mats). She stopped him from getting in her way in the kitchen when she was cooking by giving him a job to do, e.g., grating cheese, at the other end of the kitchen island.

5 She learned a technique called L.R.S., which means not responding at all when someone does something wrong. The idea is that if you don't respond to it, the bad behavior will disappear. When her husband was looking for his keys, she just said nothing and continued with what she was doing.

6 They start to use the same technique on their trainer. he used the L.R.S. technique – he ignored her when she was complaining about her braces.

4 LISTENING

a

1 ✓ 3 ✓ 5 ✓ 6 ✓ 7 ✓ 9 ✓

e

- 1 than done
- 2 in the
- 3 keep ... under
- 4 lose
- 5 take
- 6 stick
- 7 reach
- 8 Dealing with

6 VOCABULARY

b

- 1 **a** realized, **b** notices *realize* = to understand or become aware of a particular fact or situation; *notice* = to see, hear, or become aware of something, e.g., *After a week at my new job, I realized I had made a mistake in accepting it; I noticed that she had changed her hairstyle.*
- 2 **a** rising, **b** raise *rise* = to go up (can't have an object); *raise* = to make something go up (needs an object), e.g., *the sun rises; a company raises*

salaries.

- 3 **a** discuss, **b** argue *discuss* = have a conversation about something; *argue* = talk, often angrily, to someone because you disagree about something
- 4 **a** prevent, **b** avoid *prevent* = stop something from happening; *avoid* = stop yourself from being in a situation, e.g., *Jane's parents prevented her from seeing David; John avoids seeing his ex-girlfriend.*
- 5 **a** remember, **b** Remind *remember* = to bring to mind or think about again; *remind* = make someone remember, e.g., *This some reminds me of last summer.*
- 6 **a** hope, **b** expecting *hope* = want something to happen; *expect* = think something is going to happen, e.g., *I hope it doesn't rain tomorrow. We're having a barbecue; I expect her to be late. She always is.*
- 7 **a** mind, **b** matter *not mind* = not be concerned about (so always needs a person as a subject); *matter* = be important, often used with *it*, e.g., *Does your teacher mind if you don't go to all the classes? Does it matter if you don't go to all the classes?*
- 8 **a** stole, **b** robbing *steal* = take something that is not yours. The object of *steal* must be a thing; *rob* = to take something that is not yours from a person or place. The object must be a person or a place, not a thing, e.g., *He stole money from the bank; He robbed the bank.*
- 9 **a** heard, **b** listened to *hear* = receive sounds with your ears; *listen to* = pay special attention to hear something, e.g., *I heard what you were saying. I was outside the door; You never listen to what I tell you.*
- 10 **a** looks, **b** seemed *look* = give an impression from what you can see; *seem* = give a general

impression, e.g., *Mario looks sick. He's very pale; Maria seems unhappy, but I don't know why.*

c

- 1 notice 5 remembering 9 listening
- 2 raise 6 expecting 10 look
- 3 argue 7 matters
- 4 avoid 8 stolen

MINI GRAMMAR

a

We'd better = should ('d = had)
I'd rather = would prefer to ('d = would)

c

- 1 ... I'd better go now ...
- 2 I'd rather go out ...
- 3 You'd better not walk home ...
- 4 ... she'd rather meet ...
- 5 ... had better be careful ...
- 6 Would you rather not go to the party ...?
- 7 You'd better not leave your bag there ...
- 8 My wife would rather not fly ...

4C Let your body do the talking

1 GRAMMAR

b

- 1 The man is the actor Christopher Lloyd.
- 2 He is pretending to be a violin teacher listening to a student massacre a Mozart piece, i.e., playing it very badly.

c

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| a 1 look as if | b 2 G |
| 2 smells | 3 A |
| 3 sounds like | 4 B |
| 4 taste like | 5 K |
| 5 sound as if | 6 J |
| 6 feels | 7 C |
| 7 look | 8 E |
| 8 feels like | 9 D |
| 9 tastes | 10 I |
| 10 smells as if | 11 H |

e

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 D | 3 C | 5 H | 7 F |
| 2 A | 4 B | 6 G | 8 E |

g

hard – soft how something feels (e.g., a table – a pillow)
loose – tight how something feels (e.g., pajamas – cycling shorts)
rough – smooth how something feels (e.g., the skin on your elbow / heel – glass)
sour / bitter – sweet how something tastes / smells (e.g., lemon / dark chocolate – sugar)
strong – weak how something tastes (e.g., tea)

h

It feels smooth and silky.

They smell wonderful.
 It tastes burnt.
 It smells very strong.
 It smells disgusting.
 It feels smooth and cold.
 It feels soft and cold.
 It tastes sour.
 He / She smells nice and clean / feels soft and smooth.
 It feels rough.
 It tastes bitter.
 It feels rough
 It tastes hot / spicy.
 They feel tight.

- 1 brain 9 lungs
- 2 heart 10 kidneys
- 3 liver 11 wrist
- 4 nails 12 palm
- 5 chest 13 elbow
- 6 waist 14 calf
- 7 hip 15 ankle
- 8 thigh 16 heel

- 2 more 8 head
- 3 hair/ teeth 9 head
- 4 hands 10 eyebrow
- 5 hair 11 hands
- 6 arms 12 shoulders
- 7 hand

2 LISTENING

b

Mystery drink

It smells **fruity**.
 it smells a little **like orange juice**.

Mystery food

It tastes a little bit **like chicken**.
 It tastes fairly **light**.

Mystery object

It feels like **a coin**.
 It definitely feels **metallic**.

Mystery sound

It sounds like **thunder**.
 It sounds **very distant**.

- 2 teeth 7 forehead
- 3 arms 8 eyes
- 4 nails 9 mouth, arms / legs
- 5 hand (arm) 10 finger
- 6 knees

- 1 give me a **hand** = help
- 2 put your **foot** in your mouth = said of did something stupid that upset, offended, or embarrassed
- 3 pulling my **leg** = joking
- 4 on the tip of my **tongue** = I can almost remember it but not quite
- 5 get cold **feet** = become worried about something and think you might change your mind
- 6 have butterflies in my **stomach** = feel nervous, usually before an important event, e.g., an exam, giving a speech in public
- 7 broke his **heart** = made him feel very unhappy
- 8 I can't get ... out of my **head** = can't stop thinking about it
- 9 learn ... by **heart** = memorize

3 VOCABULARY

a

- 1 forehead 5 eyelashes
- 2 eyebrow 6 wrinkles
- 3 cheek 7 chin
- 4 lips 8 neck

b

10 get it off my **chest** = talk about something that has been worrying you so that you feel less anxious

c

- A 1 wrist 4 cheeks
- 2 waist, hips 5 lungs
- 3 ankle 6 chest

B 1 I have butterflies in my stomach.

- 2 It's on the tip of my tongue.
- 3 I can't get it out of my head.
- 4 You're pulling my leg.
- 5 I've learned it by heart.
- 6 I put my foot in my mouth.

4 PRONUNCIATION

b

ca[ɪ]f [w]rist pa[ɪ]ms [w]rinkles com[b]
[k]neel thum[b]

d

as[θ]ma cas[ɪ]le dou[b]t ha[ɪ]f [h]onest
i[s]land [k]nock [p]sychologist recei[p]t
si[g]n [w]hole wou[ɪ]d

5 READING

c

A 8 B 7 C 6 D 3 E 4 F 2 G 1 H 5

d

fidgiting = keep moving, e.g., your hands and feet, because you are nervous or bored

tapping = hitting someone / something quickly and lightly

clasped = hold something tightly in your had

index finger = the finger next to your thumb

strokes = moves had gently over a surface, usually several times

ear lobes = the soft parts at the bottom of your

ears

lock = a few hairs that hang or lie together on your head

tuck their hair behind their ears = to push their hair so that it is held in place behind their ears

rubbing (your eyes) = moving your had back and forth over something while pressing firmly

4 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH STAGE AND SCREEN

THE INTERVIEW

a

A man (Trevor White); some people acting.

b

1 Theater, film work, radio work, commercials, voice-over work.

2 He always enjoyed acting as a child, but didn't think he could do it as a career. He studied economics at university but didn't enjoy it. Then he took acting classes and started to work as an actor.

3 Learning the lines.

4 He records other people's lines into a Dictaphone, then plays it back, pauses, and says his lines.

5 Lines that are badly written.

c

1 he was in this Shakespeare play, and he really enjoyed it. But the role he played was very demanding.

2 He had to do one in Coriolanus and found it very difficult. He injured the other actor, who had to have three stitches on his fingers.

3 You get to act again and again in front of live audience in theater acting, but it pays less than film acting.

4 Good side: can be fun, you can work with famous people, you can shoot guns, be in car chases.

Bad side: most of the time you are just waiting, not doing anything.

5 He thinks being on a red carpet (i.e., getting an award or being invited to an award ceremony) is probably glamorous, but he hasn't been on one so he doesn't know.

d

1 **as far as** (= related to)

2 **show up** (= a phrasal verb that means *arrive somewhere where you are expected to be / do something*, synonym: *turn up*)

3 **that's it** (= informal way of saying *that's all there is, it's finished*)

4 **the difference it makes** (= there is a big difference between good and bad writing)

5 **at one point** (= at a particular moment)

6 **over and over again** (= informal way of saying *many times one after another*, synonym: *again and again*)

ON THE STREET

a

commercials	2
movies	2
musicals	3, 4
school / college plays	1, 3, 4, 5

Two of them (Shelly and Juan) mention feeling nervous.

b

- 1 Shelly
- 2 Rachel
- 3 Kerrie
- 4 Josh
- 5 Juan

c

1 **wasn't meant to** (= *didn't have the qualities to*)

2 **as well as** (= also)

3 **growing up** (= a phrasal verb that means *becoming an adult, from childhood to adulthood*)

4 **at first** (= in the beginning)

5 made up (= a phrasal verb that means *created from an original idea*)

4 WRITING AN ARTICLE

Lesson plan

a

They should have put the cleaning liquids in a cabinet that was out of reach for children.

They shouldn't have left medicines where children could find them.

They shouldn't have put the child's bed under the window.

b

New paragraphs begin with

Next month ...

We started ...

Next was the bathroom ...

Finally, the kitchen ...

So we have three weeks

4 REVIEW & CHECK

GRAMMAR

- a** 1 hadn't found 4 had more time
 2 must have 5 couldn't / can't have gotten
 3 should have told
b 1 c 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 c

VOCABULARY

- a** 1 relieved – the others are negative feelings
 2 anxious – the others mean *surprised*
 3 calf – the others are part of the hand
 4 hip – the others are organs
 5 nod – the others are gestures you do with your hand(s)
- b** 1 remind 4 raise
 2 matter 5 argue
 3 stole
- c** 1 for 4 down
 2 up 5 down
 3 in
- d** 1 chew 4 frown
 2 yawn 5 stare
 3 scratch

PRONUNCIATION

- a** 1 notice (it's /s/) 4 comb (it's /oʊ/)
 2 delighted (it's /ɪ/) 5 chew (it's /tʃ/)
 3 frown (it's /aʊ/)
- b** exhausted, prevent, expect, kidney, elbow

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a** 1 B 2 E 3 F 4 C 5 D
- b** **squeezes** = usually, to press hard with your fingers, e.g., to get the juice out of a lemon. Here it means *makes smaller*.
trimmed off = cut a little bit off
doctored = changed in order to trick someone

flipped through = looked through quickly
within the grasp of = accessible to, within reach of

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

- a** 1 c 2 b 3 b 4 b 5 c
b 1 B 2 N 3 B 4 C 5 N

- 2 bass
- 3 soprano
- 4 orchestra
- 5 choir
- 6 singer-songwriter
- 8 soloist
- 9 lead singer
- 10 conductor
- 11 composer
- 12 DJ (disc jockey)

1 D 2 E 3 F 4 A 5 B 6 C

1 C 2 E 3 A 4 B 5 D

4 PRONUNCIATION

b

/tʃ/ research /k/ character /ʃ/ chef

d

/tʃ/ change, cheerful, choose
 /k/ choir, chorus, orchestra, psychologist
 /ʃ/ machine, mustache

f

/aɪ/ apply, lifestyle, psychiatrist, qualify, shy, try, type
 /ɪ/ lyrics, physical, rhythm, symphony, typical
 /i/ country, heavy

6 READING

d

1 B 2 D 3 B 4 C 5 A 6 A 7 D 8 C

5B Counting sheep

1 GRAMMAR

c

1 D 2 A 3 B 4 C

d

- a 1 × usually go / 'm used to going / 'm getting used to going
- 2 × get used to eating
- 3 ✓
- 4 ✓
- 5 × used to have
- 6 × I'm used to it
- 7 × Did you use to wear

b

- 1 get used to getting up
- 2 get used to eating
- 3 'm not used to having
- 4 used to spend
- 5 's used to working
- 6 get used to wearing
- 7 used to have
- 8 isn't used to sharing

3 READING & SPEAKING

a

The test involves going to bed holding a spoon in your hand. When you fall asleep the spoon falls onto a plate and wakes you up. If you are already sleeping so deeply that the spoon doesn't wake you up, then you are sleep deprived.

The last sentence means that we need to give as much importance to sleeping as we do to exercising (because both are crucial for good health).

b

A 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12 B 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11

e

1 Before the invention of electric light, people slept during the hours of darkness.

- 2 Because doctors who are on “night call” are more sleep deprived than doctors working during the day.
- 3 Yes. They are very effective in restoring our energy levels and making us feel happier, etc.
- 4 6.2 hours a night (during the week). Yes.
- 5 Because they often have to make important decisions when they are too tired.
- 6 The hours of sleep that we owe our body (i.e., the extra hours we need to sleep to feel our best).
- 7 Caffeine.
- 8 Driving when you are very tired isn’t against the law (but is as just as dangerous).
- 9 They sleep less because they have more reasons not to sleep (work, the Internet, TV, 24/7 society).
- 10 it shouldn’t be hot, used as an office, or used for watching TV.
- 11 Tired engineers made very serious mistakes with catastrophic consequences.
- 12 8-8.5 hours.

4 VOCABULARY

b

- 2 yawn
- 3 set, alarm
- 4 pillow
- 5 comforter, sheets, blankets
- 6 fall
- 7 snore
- 8 dreams, nightmares
- 9 oversleep
- 10 keep you awake
- 11 insomnia
- 12 sleeping pills
- 13 siesta, nap
- 14 log
- 15 jet-lagged

6 LISTENING

b

The girl had been sleepwalking and had walked from her house to the building site. A firefighter rescued her from the top of a crane.

c

- 1 a **130-foot-high crane** (not 30)
- 2 in the early **morning** (not evening)
- 3 The man called the **police** (not the fire department).
- 4 The firefighter realized the girl was **asleep** (not drunk).
- 5 The **firefighter** called the girl’s parents (not the girl herself).
- 6 The rescue took **two and a half hours** (not two).
- 7 The security guard **wasn’t asleep** (he was watching TV).
- 8 The girl had **never** left the house before when she had sleepwalked.

e

- 1 T
- 2 F (Sleepwalkers usually have their eyes open so they look awake.)
- 3 F (It’s fairly common. Eighteen percent of the population has a tendency to sleepwalk.)
- 4 T
- 5 T
- 6 F (You can wake up a sleepwalker without any problem, although they may be confused and not know where they are.)
- 7 F (The can trip over chairs, fall down stairs, even fall out of a window.)
- 8 T
- 9 T
- 10 F (A man in Canada was recently found not

guilty of killing his mother-in-law because he had been asleep at the time.)

5C Breaking news

1 GRAMMAR

b

- 1 if he was, he was
- 2 were he was, then ... he was
- 3 hadn't noticed
- 4 would have

Extra support

I told you **not to talk**.
She asked him to **give her a pen**.

c

Locked out of her life is an invented story.

d

- 1 F has threatened to sue a neighbor
- 2 B refused to give back their balls
- 3 E had reminded her husband ... to make reservations
- 4 H promised not to forget
- 5 D persuaded them to come right over
- 6 G warned ... not to try a trick like that again
- 7 C asked negotiators to talk to the man
- 8 A tried to convince him not to jump

e

- a** 1 paying
- 2 to go out
- 3 not to walk
- 4 stealing
- 5 to give up
- 6 not to leave
- 7 taking
- 8 not remembering
- b** 1 suggested going
- 2 refused to eat

- 3 threatened to call
- 4 denied writing
- 5 invited me to have
- 6 reminded Jack to go

2 PRONUNCIATION

b

See audioscript

c

- 2 refused 8 denied
- 3 agreed 9 admitted
- 4 promised 10 regretted
- 5 reminded 11 suggested
- 6 advised 12 accused
- 7 invited

3 VOCABULARY

a

- 1 The news on TV **is** always depressing.
- 2 I have **some / a piece** of really exciting news for you!
- 3 It's 9:00. Let's watch **the** news.

b

- 1 paparazzi 4 editor
- 2 critic 6 news anchor
- 3 sports commentator 7 freelance journalist
- 5 reporter 8 press photographer

- 1 review 5 classified ads
- 2 crossword puzzle 6 horoscope
- 3 cartoon 7 weather forecast
- 4 advertisement 8 front page

1 D 2 E 3 B 4 A 5 C

1 A 2 D 3 B 4 G 5 E C 7 H 8 F

Articles and auxiliary verbs are often left out, e.g., *A man was run over by a bus* becomes *Man run over by bus*. The future is expressed by an infinitive, e.g., *Torre to go*, and passives by a past participle, e.g., *Man stabbed in subway*.

4 READING & LISTENING

c

1 c 2 a 3 c 4 c 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 c 9 a 10 a

e

The restaurant critic

- 1 T
- 2 F (She can order them without worrying about what they cost.)
- 3 F (She can take a friend with her.)
- 4 T
- 5 F (It's difficult for her to go back because the owner might recognize her.)
- 6 T

The war reporter

- 1 F (They usually chose to be war reporters because they wouldn't be happy with regular hours.)
- 2 T
- 3 F (You work as part of a team.)
- 4 T
- 5 T
- 6 F (Two colleagues were kidnapped and a very good friend was killed.)

Restaurant critic

Good side: can go to the best restaurants, it's free, can take a friend
 Bad side: has to eat even when not hungry, weight problem can't go back to places where the review was bad, eating out on weekends isn't appealing

anymore

War reporter

Good side: odd hours, going to difficult places, working as part of a team

Bad side: seeing a lot of horrific things, contrast between war zones and home, risk of being killed / kidnapped

MINI GRAMMAR

A 1 B 2 C 4 D 3 E 3 F 2

**5 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH
MUSIC FESTIVALS**

THE INTERVIEW

a

A man (Sir Nicholas Kenyon), a bassoon, a circular building (the Royal Albert Hall), and a conductor (Sir Simon Rattle)

b

- 1 Use the Queen's hall for a series of popular concerts (to bring classical music to a wider audience)
- 2 Taking away the seats on the floor of the hall so that people could stand and walk around.
- 3 Because it is an abbreviation of Promenade concerts (people are able to walk around and stand during the music).
- 4 Two months.
- 5 They have to stand in line during the day.
- 6 They dress and behave in an informal way, but they really listen to the music. There is an amazing level of concentration.

c

- 1 They changed the concert program for that day and put in the Fauré requiem.
- 2 He was going to conduct the Verdi requiem later that season. He had been a friend of Princess Diana's and wanted to dedicate the piece to her memory, but a week later he also died.
- 3 After Solti's death, Colin Davies conducted the Verdi requiem and dedicated it to the memory of Princess Diana and Solti.
- 4 The title of a piece of music by John Adams that had been programmed for the last night of the Proms and that they had to change (because princess Diana had been killed after a short ride

in a fast car).

5 He was conducting this piece and in a very quiet moment at the beginning, a cell phone started ringing. He stopped the piece, looked angrily at the person, and then started from the beginning again.

6 Sir Nicholas Kenyon was interviewed on the BBC the next day about this incident and in the middle of the interview, his phone rang.

1 laid-back (= casual and relaxed)

2 a lot of fun (= very fun)

3 hang out (= informal way of saying *stay in one place and not do anything in particular*)

4 a ton of (= informal way of saying *a lot of or many*)

d

1 way back (= informal way of saying *a long time ago*)

2 walk around (= a phrasal verb that means *walk here and there*)

3 except me (= I am the only one)

4 turned out (= a phrasal verb that means *happened in the end*)

5 took over (= a phrasal verb that means *took control of a situation*)

6 I mean (= *I want to say* – often used when speaking to give yourself time when you want to rephrase something or before you explain something)

ON THE STREET

a

Austin City Limits	1
EarthFest	3
Kerrville Folk Festival	1
Lollapalooza	2
Sounds of the Underground	4

b

1 Curt	3 Tim
2 Christina	4 Savanna

c

5 WRITING
A FORMAL LETTER

Lesson plan

a

- 1 The Guest Relations Representative of the Cafe Royale chain of restaurants.
- 2 Because he wants to complain about an unsatisfactory experience he and his family had at a Cafe Royale restaurant.
- 3 He wants an explanation and an apology.

b

- 2 on many occasions
- 3 pleasant
- 4 on this particular evening
- 5 an extremely rude
- 6 refused to
- 7 will not do so again
- 8 unacceptable treatment
- 9 Sincerely

5 REVIEW & CHECK

GRAMMAR

- a** 1 used to driving 4 killing her husband
- 2 to have 5 apologized for being
- 3 us to talk 6 as a waiter
- b** 1 meeting 3 to get
- 2 washing 4 to be

VOCABULARY

- a** 1 conductor 6 journalist
- 2 violinist 7 soloist
- 3 drummer 8 reporter
- 4 editor 9 photographer
- 5 composer 10 rapper
- b** 1 weather forecast 6 censored
- 2 review 7 pillow
- 3 biased 8 snore
- 4 catchy 9 nap
- 5 tune 10 insomnia

PRONUNCIATION

- a** 1 whole (it's /h/) 4 accurate (it's /æ/)
- 2 convince (it's /s/) 5 cartoon (it's /u /)
- 3 crossword (it's /ər/)
- b** guitarist, orchestra, biased, sensational, critic

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a** 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 c 6 a 7 b 8 c

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

- a** A not mentioned E 1
- B 5 F 4
- C 2 G 3
- D not mentioned
- b** 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 c

6A Speaking to the world

Lesson plan

Optional lead-in

NASA = National Aeronautic and Space Administration (the agency in charge of the US space program).

Apollo = the name of the program organized by NASA to put people on the moon, and also the name of the spacecraft used.

liftoff (noun) = the moment when a spacecraft leaves the ground. A spacecraft *lifts off* (it doesn't *take off*).

Mission Control = the people at NASA who manage the flight.

countdown = the counting backwards (10, 9, 8, etc.) that is done before liftoff.

1 READING

b

a 1 c 2 b 3 c

b The controversy was about what Neil Armstrong say "One small step for man ..." or "One small step for a man ..."?

The *a* is important because the sentence makes sense with it. ("One small step for an individual man, but a giant leap for all humans.") Without the article *a*, the sentence doesn't make sense a sit means "One small step for all humans, one giant leap for all humans."

c

July 20, 1969 was the date of the first moon landing. Six hours and 50 minutes is the time the astronauts spent in the spacecraft between landing on the moon and stepping out of the capsule.

Five hundred million people watched or listened to the moon landing live.

Buzz Aldrin was the second man to step on the moon. *First Man* is the name of one of Armstrong's biographies.

James Hansen is the author of *First man*.

Peter Shann Ford is the computer expert who discovered through sound analysis that Armstrong really did say the *a*.

d

- 2 mankind (noun) = all humans, humanity
- 3 momentous (adj) = very important or serious
- 4 meaningful (adj) = having a clear meaning
- 5 memorable (adj) = worth remembering
- 6 inaudible (adj) = can't be heard

2 GRAMMAR

a

- 1 in the US ✓
- 2 a shy boy ✓, ~~the~~ books and ~~the~~ music
- 3 in ~~the~~ college
- 4 the first man ✓, ~~a~~ **the** moon
- 5 by people all over the world ✓
- 6 **a** ~~an~~ astronaut, the US navy ✓
- 7 to give ~~the~~ autographs
- 8 some of ~~the~~ Armstrong's hair

b

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|------|
| a 1 – | 4 – | 7 the | 10 – |
| 2 The | 5 a | 8 – | |
| 3 – | 6 – | 9 a | |
| b 1 The, the | 4 –, – | 7 The | 10 – |
| 2 the, – | 5 – | 8 the | |
| 3 –, the | 6 the | 9 the | |

d

Churchill

- 1 the 2 – 3 the 4 an 5 the 6 the
- 7 the 8 – 9 the 10 the

Martine Luther King

1 a 2 – 3 a 4 the 5 the

Al Gore

1 the 2 a 3 a 4 the 5 – 6 the 7 the

3 PRONUNCIATION

b

The vowel sound of *a / an / the* in 1-5 is /ə/.
The is pronounced /ði/ in 6 because the words that follow the article, *Indian* and *east*, begin with a vowel sound.

5 LISTENING

b

The speaker should have remembered to get to know, as much as possible, his / her audience beforehand (tip 6).

d

A 5 B 1 C 4 D 2 E 3

e

A speaker 2 He had given exactly the same presentation the year before.

B speaker 5 He hadn't realized that Montreal was one hour ahead of Chicago and arrived late for his presentation – which was about how to manage your time better.

C speaker 1 A bat was flying around the room, and she was scared of bats.

D speaker 4 She touched the wrong button on the computer and deleted the presentation.

E speaker 3 He didn't realize that the zipper on his pants was open.

6 VOCABULARY

d

See audioscript

e

1 B 2 G 3 D 4 H 5 C 6 A 7 E 8 F

f

- 1 now and then
- 2 now or never
- 3 safe and sound
- 4 peace and quiet
- 5 Sooner or later
- 6 law and order
- 7 sick and tired
- 8 thunder and lightning

7 SPEAKING

a

See audioscript

b

See audioscript

6B Bright lights, big city

Lesson plan

Optional lead-in

- 1 /'ɑmɪʃ/; they are a religious community.
- 2 Yes, very.
- 3 Mainly in Pennsylvania in the US.
- 4 Switzerland and Germany. Today they still speak a dialect of German.
- 5 use electricity or phones, drive cars, wear modern clothes, etc.

1 READING & SPEAKING

b

1 Rumspringa is a time when teenage Amish have to decide whether they want to stay in the community or leave.

c

- 1 T
- 2 T
- 3 F (Ruth has never seen art before. They don't take art in school.)
- 4 T
- 5 F (The people who are really learning something are the city kids.)
- 6 F (He ignored him.)
- 7 F (The majority choose to stay.)
- 8 T
- 9 T
- 10 F (The reviewer says it depends on your point of view.)

2 VOCABULARY

a

parking meters = machines you put money into when you park your car on the street
elevators = machines that carry people or goods

up and down different floors in a building
art gallery = a building or room full of paintings or sculptures
sidewalk cafe = a café that has tables outside on the sidewalk
run-down neighborhood = part of a town that used to be nice but is now dirty, poor, etc.
beggar = a person who asks for money on the street

b

places of worship other landmarks and sights

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| chapel | harbor |
| masque | hill |
| synagogue | square |
| temple | statue |

other buildings getting around

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| baseball stadium | bicycle lane |
| concert hall | cable car |
| courthouse | pedestrian mall |
| skyscraper | taxi stand |
| tower | |

1 E 2 A 3 B 4 F 5 D 6 C

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 traffic jams | 5 pollution |
| 2 slums | 6 homeless people |
| 3 vandalism | 7 Beggars |
| 4 overcrowding | 8 poverty |

1 C 2 F 3 G 4 A 5 D 6 B 7 E

c

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 entertainment | 6 sights |
| 2 homelessness | 7 admission |
| 3 accommodations | 8 height |
| 4 community | 9 performance |
| 5 violence | 10 exhibition |

3 PRONUNCIATION

b

See audioscript

4 GRAMMAR

a

- 1 long hair 5 some bad weather
- 2 behavior 6 hard work
- 3 terrible traffic 7 too much luggage
- 4 advice 8 some interesting news

b

- a 1 × a beautiful weather
- 2 × some beautiful furnitures
- 3 ✓
- 4 ✓
- 5 × a some new pants / a new pair of pants
- 6 × two luggages pieces of luggage
- 7 ✓
- 8 × The homeworks were was

- b 1 is 6 glass
- 2 ✓ 7 some
- 3 look 8 some
- 4 works 9 progress
- 5 ✓ 10 pair of glasses

5 LISTENING

a

- 1 D (architectural boat tour) 6 G (Lake Michigan)
- 2 I (Millennium Park) 7 C (Wrigley Field)
- 3 F (Cloud Gate) 8 H (Lincoln Park Zoo)
- 4 E (John Hancock Building) 9 A(carriage ride)
- 5 B (Navy Pier)

b

- 1 On the architectural boat tour, you can see the famous buildings and bridges that Chicago is

- known for.
- 2 Go to the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry.
- 3 The Cloud Gate sculpture reflects the skyline, like a mirror.
- 4 Its graceful, bold design.
- 5 The skyscrapers, like the Sears Tower.
- 6 Chicago is the only big US city with a beach right in the middle of it.
- 7 Their fans are extremely loyal.
- 8 Apes, monkeys, and other primates.
- 9 The travel writer’s husband proposed during a carriage ride.

c

- 1 cruise (= a boat tour)
- 2 breathtaking (= magnificent, beautiful)
- 3 ashamed (= feel very embarrassed about something)
- 4 unique (= the only one of its kind)
- 5 proposed (= asked someone to get married)

MINI GRAMMAR

- 1 're going to have/ 're having ... painted
- 2 had ... cut
- 3 have ... cleaned
- 4 have ... serviced
- 5 have ... repaired
- 6 have ... renewed

so we can breathe some out again

4 b – about 90-120 minutes in total

5 a

6 a

3 READING

a

1 C 2 A 3 B 4 D

Two (Karl Scheele and Marie Curie) died as a result of their research.

b

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 D 5 A 6 D 7 B 8 C

c

lenses = curved pieces of glass or plastic that make things larger, smaller, or clearer

phosphorus = a chemical (element)

elements = simple chemicals that consist of atoms of only one type, e.g., oxygen

chlorine = a chemical (element) often used to keep swimming pool water clean

substance = a type of solid, liquid, or gas that has particular properties, e.g., a chemical substance

mercury = a poisonous chemical (element) that used to be used in thermometers

cyanide = another highly poisonous chemical

toxic = containing poison

radium = a chemical (element) often used in the treatment of cancer

radioactivity = the energy produced by powerful and dangerous rays

radioactive = sending out radiation

lead /lɛd/= a chemical element that is a heavy soft gray metal used especially in the past for water pipes.

craters = large holes on the top of a volcano or holes in the ground caused by, e.g., a bomb

explosion

comets = masses of ice and dust that move around the sun and look like bright stars with a tail

4 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

a

1 a physicist

2 a biologist

3 a chemist

4 a geneticist

5 a geologist

c

1 scientist scientific science

2 chemist chemical chemistry

3 biologist biological biology

4 physicist physical physics

5 geneticist genetic genetics

6 geologist geological geology

e

1 discovered radium 6 Pharmaceutical,

2 do experiments, develop

laboratory 7 do, research, side effects

3 made, discovery 8 do, trials

6 proved, theory 9 volunteer, guinea pigs

5 invented

**6 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH
GREAT CITIES**

THE INTERVIEW

a

Graham Bull, a Duck vehicle, Faneuil Hall

b

- 1 It's amphibious. There is levity and a sense of humor involved.
- 2 Beacon Hill and Faneuil Hall.
- 3 The friendliness of the city. it is also a very safe city.
- 4 Driving a car. Almost all the streets are one way and people get badly lost if they don't know their way around.

c

- 1 People are sometimes not aware that the tour is amphibious (that it will go on the river).
- 2 A family arranged a surprise birthday for their mother and went on the tour.
- 3 She was freaking out (= very distressed).
- 4 It was built to replace the old Boston Garden, which was in the same location.
- 5 The janitors would find trash every morning on the floor and after some years, they think it's a ghost.
- 6 They found the remains of a monkey who had escaped from the circus. It had lived undetected in the rafters for years.

d

- 1 **works out** (= a phrasal verb that means *proves effective and successful*)
- 2 **without question** (= it cannot be any other thing)
- 3 **know your way around** (= know how to get from

one place to another without problems)

4 would guess (= think but am not sure)

5 to make a long story short (= an idiom that means *the whole story is long, but you will tell only the most important part*)

ON THE STREET

a

Athens	3	Paris	4
Cambridge	3	Prague	1
Dublin	1	Rio	5
Miami	2	Rome	2
New York	5	Tokyo	4

b

- 1 Rachel
- 2 Christina
- 3 Tim
- 4 Juan
- 5 Sophie

c

- 1 **all the time** (= seemingly always)
- 2 **would have to be** (= definitely is)
- 3 **pretty neat** (= informal way of saying something was pleasurable or enjoyable)
- 4 **get a chance** (= have an opportunity)
- 5 **at all** (= never; not in any way)

**6 WRITING
A REPORT**

Lesson plan

a

1 When you want to eat out cheaply / When you don't want to spend much money

3 When you are celebrating something / When it's a special occasion

4 Some general advice / Things to remember about eating out in Chicago

b

Most / **The majority of**

In general / **Generally speaking**

are likely to be / **tend to be**

Almost always / **nearly always**

Usually / **commonly**

6 REVIEW & CHECK

GRAMMAR

1 b 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 a 6 c 7 c 8 a 9 c 10 c

VOCABULARY

a 1 historic 4 genetics

2 poverty 5 scientific

3 government

b 1 quiet 4 twice

2 sound 5 ends

3 white

c 1 do 4 made

2 made 5 do

3 do

d 1 harbor – the others are places of worship

2 cable car – it's a form of transportation the others are places where you can get a taxi / bus / plane

3 landmark – the others describe areas of a town / city

4 square – the others are buildings

5 genetics – it is the subject and the others are people

PRONUNCIATION

a 1 neighborhood (it's /eɪ/) 4 both (it's /θ/)

2 prove (it's /u/) 5 synagogue (it's /g/)

3 research (it's /ər/)

b biologist, physicist, cosmopolitan, outskirts, industrial

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a 1 B 2 F 3 D 4 E 5 C 6 A

b **about to** = going to, very soon

devastating = extremely harmful

overuse = use too much

counteract = do something to reduce or prevent

the bad effects of something else

podium = a small platform that a person stands on when giving a speech or conducting an orchestra

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

a 1 c 2 c 3 b 4 b 5 a

b 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 F

7A I wish you wouldn't ...!

2 GRAMMAR

a

1 F

2 J

3 K

4 D

b

1 you wouldn't do 3 I knew

2 I had 4 they would ride

c

speakers 1 and 4

d

a 1 had 5 would buy

2 lived 6 could

3 would drive 7 had

4 would stop 8 would turn

3 VOCABULARY

a

1 frustrated 7 worries

2 embarrassing 8 amused

3 irritates 9 disappointed

4 depressing 10 thrilling

5 terrified 11 shocked

6 tiring 12 exhausting

b

2 scary 4 stressful

3 impressive 5 offensive

4 READING

a

In the first photo, she is in her fifties and in the

second she is 19. Her hair is lighter and thinner now, and she has wrinkles.

b

A 4 B 2 C 1 D 6 E 3 F 5

c

- 1 reminds me
- 2 gorgeous
- 3 a waste
- 4 starring
- 5 witty
- 6 the life and soul (of the party)
- 7 gentle
- 8 challenges

d

- 1 Be happy with the way you look when you are young.
- 2 If you become successful, enjoy it – don't be embarrassed by it.
- 3 Be a good listener, not just a good talker.
- 4 Try to understand why someone is treating you badly. It's probably because they are unhappy.
- 5 Make the most of your time when you are young enough to learn things.
- 6 If you are offered the chance to do something new, go for it!

5 GRAMMAR

a

Here she talks about things she wishes she had known then .. (intro)
 I wish I'd known what I was going to look like 30 years later ... (para 1)
 I wish I'd known that it's possible to enjoy the good things about fame ... (2)
 I wish I had learned sooner how to listen to people

better ... (3)

I wish I had been more gentle with people in that situation ... (4)

I wish I'd spent more time on my piano lessons. (5)

I wish I had always said yes to challenges. (6)

The tense is the past perfect.

The wishes refer to the past.

b

- 1 I wish I hadn't left my camera in the car.
- 2 I wish I had set my alarm clock.
- 3 I wish I hadn't bought a house in the country.
- 4 I wish I hadn't dropped my cell phone in the bathtub.
- 5 I wish I had studied for the test.
- 6 I wish I had taken a vacation last year.

c

- 1 I wish I had some money. / I wish I hadn't spent so much.
- 2 I wish I hadn't had my hair cut so short. / I wish I hadn't changed the color.
- 3 I wish I had learned more English in school. / I wish I had taken extra classes.
- 4 I wish I hadn't left me. / I wish I hadn't gotten so angry.

6 PRONUNCIATION

b

- 1 I wish I hadn't eaten all the candy.
- 2 I wish you wouldn't drive so fast.
- 3 I wish it weren't my turn to cook tonight.
- 4 I wish it would stop raining.
- 5 I wish we didn't have to go to the party.
- 6 I wish I'd bought that jacket I saw yesterday.

c

A 4 B 2 C 4 D 1 E 6 F 3

7 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a

A 5 B 4 C 1 D 3 E 2

b

1 *Mercedes and Bosch* – He was working for Mercedes (the German car company) when a man from Bosch (the German engineering company) offered him a job. *It would have opened doors for me.* – Taking the job would probably have given him better work opportunities when he went back to Spain.

2 *The top and the skirt I wore were really skimpy.* – Her clothes didn't cover much of her body, so everyone could see how burned she was.

3 *The Russian Revolution* – Her (Polish) grandmother was in Russia during the revolution and met many interesting people (painters, writers). Her granddaughter wishes she could have talked to her about this time.

Old letters – By reading her old letters, the granddaughter is discovering about her life.

4 *I really like him.* – She was attracted to the man. *Now it's too late* – It's too late because the man she was too afraid to talk to is now engaged to be married.

5 *I just did the bare minimum.* – He studied as little as possible, just doing enough to pass his exams but not more.

This was a unique opportunity. – Being a student was a once-in-a-lifetime chance to learn about literature from people who really knew about the subject, and it was a chance to read a lot of novels.

8 VOCABULARY

a

going on = happening

go for it = take the opportunity (that is being offered to you)

b

1 go over = look at again, review

2 goes wrong = stops working correctly

3 gone back on = not kept a promise or your word

4 go without = live without having

5 go with = match, complement

6 go to sleep = fall asleep

7 go far = be successful

8 went off = made a sudden loud noise

9 go for it (see a)

10 going on (see a)

7B A test of honesty

1 READING & LISTENING

b

- 1 He worked in Washington analyzing weapons expenditures for the US Navy. / He held senior level jobs. / He earned good money. / He was the head of the public research group.
- 2 At office parties, his coworkers introduce him as “the guy who brings in the bagels” (instead of “the head of the public research group”).
- 3 It started as a way of rewarding his employees when they won a contract. Then it became a habit. Every Friday he bought in bagels and cream cheese.
- 4 People from other departments wanted bagels too. Finally he was bringing in so many bagels that he needed to charge to cover his costs. Ninety-five percent of people said.
- 5 They thought he was crazy (“had lost his mind”).
- 6 Within a few years, he was delivering thousands of bagels (8,400) a week to many companies (140).
- 7 he discovered how honest his customers were and what kind of people and companies stole more or less.

d

- 1 b (80-90%)
- 2 Smaller offices were more honest.
- 3 The cash basket has hardly ever been stolen.
- 4 They cheated more during bad weather.
- 5 They cheated more before Christmas because many people often feel anxious and stressed before this holiday and don’t look forward it.
- 6 Executives cheated more than lower-level employees.

e

- 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 c 5c

2 VOCABULARY

a

- 1 the head
- 2 boss
- 3 employees
- 4 customers

b

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 set up | 6 expand |
| 2 manufacture | 7 become |
| 3 market | 8 take over |
| 4 import | 9 launch |
| 5 export | 10 merge |

do business (with), a job, market research

make a deal, a decision, an investment, money, a profit

a 1 a chain

- 2 a business / company / firm
- 3 a multinational (company)
- 4 the headquarters
- 5 a branch

b 1 the staff

- 2 an employee
- 3 an employer
- 4 a customer
- 5 a client
- 6 a coworker
- 7 the chief executive officer (CEO)
- 8 the owner
- 9 the head of the department
- 10 a manager

1 logo

4 slogan

- 2 commercial 5 junk mail
- 3 advertisement / ad 6 cold-calling

c

- 1 *An employer* is the person or organization that employs other people to work for him / her / them. *An employee* is a person who is hired to work for someone else.
- 2 *A customer* is someone who buys a product (e.g., goods in a store) or service (e.g., a haircut at a salon). *A client* is someone who pays a professional for service (e.g., a lawyer for legal advice).
- 3 *The boss* is the person in charge of a group of people. *The staff* is a group of people who work for a business / company.
- 4 *Set up company* = start a company; *take over a company* = when one company takes control of another
- 5 *Export a product* = sell a product to another country, *import a product* = buy a product from another country

3 PRONUNCIATION

c

- 1 progress 6 rejects
- 2 progressing 7 produce
- 3 recorded 8 produced
- 4 record 9 objects
- 5 rejected 10 object

MINI GRAMMAR

- 1 wherever 4 however
- 2 whoever 5 What ever
- 3 Whenever 6 whichever

4 GRAMMAR

a

SS will probably say they wouldn't try the product as it seems very unlikely that it would work.

b

- Buy now while supplies last! ✓
- The camera never lies, or does it? ✓
- Trust me, I'm a doctor (or a celebrity) ✓

c

- 1 H 2 G 3 A 4 D 5 C 6 E 7 F 8 B

d

A contrast:	A purpose:
In spite of	for
Even though	so as to
Although	In order to
	so that
	to

e

- a 1 despite 6 spite
- 2 even 7 that
- 3 to 8 Although
- 4 as 9 for
- 5 order 10 Despite

- b** 1 ... we wouldn't arrive late.
- 2 ... she earns a fortune ...
- 3 ... the terrible reviews / the reviews being terrible / the fact that the reviews were terrible.
- 4 ... the fog was very thick.
- 5 ... not to offend her.
- 6 ... to explain the new policy.

f

- 1 ... exchange them.
- 2 ... didn't say anything to me.
- 3 ... she could be closer to her family.
- 4 ... his unsatisfactory job performance.

- 5 ... personally I think she's very nice.
- 6 ... get a better job.
- 7 ... he was never promoted.
- 8 ... the new product didn't well very well.
- 9 ... a meeting.
- 10 ... encourage young people to smoke and drink.

5 SPEAKING

product production producer

7C Tingo

Lesson plan

Optional lead-in

kindergarten – German; chef – French; siesta – Spanish; pasta – Italian; karaoke – Japanese

1 GRAMMAR

a

- 1 C 2 F 3 D 4 E 5 A 5 B 7 I 8 H 9 G
- 10 J

b

- 2 igloo, whose 5 chauffeur, whose
- 3 robot, that 6 graffiti, that
- 4 tycoon, who

d

shampoo – a liquid soap that you use to wash your hair

algebra – a type of mathematics that uses letters and symbols to represent quantities

macho – an adjective that describes a man (or his behavior) that is very masculine in an aggressive way

yogurt – a food made from milk that people sometimes eat with fruit

f

- 1 who 8 who
- 2 which 9 whom
- 3 who 10 who
- 4 that 11 that
- 5 that 12 who
- 6 whose 13 who
- 7 that 14 whose

g

- 1 The first two sentences in the introduction. The commas around the relative clauses show they are non-defining.
- 2 3, 8, 10, 12, and 13, i.e., instead of *who* in defining relative clauses
- 3 3, 4, 5, and 8. You can leave out *who* or *that* when the subject of the relative clause is a different person / thing. Compare: *A woman (who) you think is pretty ... and a man who spends a lot of time...*
- 4 If the preposition comes at the end of the relative clause, after the verb, the relative pronoun is *who* or *that*. If the preposition comes at the beginning of the relative clause and the relative pronoun comes directly after it, you must use *whom* for people or *which* for things.

h

- a 1 ✓
- 2 × that it goes
- 3 × ~~that~~ **which** was absolutely true
- 4 × ~~that~~ **who** is very tall
- 5 × to ~~who~~ **whom**
- 6 × ~~which~~ **who** is a chef
- 7 ✓
- 8 × ~~who~~ **whose** suitcase
- 9 × ~~whom~~ **who** is talking
- 10 ✓
- b 1 His girlfriend, who is an architect, is very intelligent. / His girlfriend, who is very intelligent, is an architect.
- 2 They gave us a present, which was a complete surprise.
- 3 He was saying something that / which I didn't understand.
- 4 The car that / which crashed into mine was a convertible.
- 5 The police officer (who / that) I spoke to was

- working at the reception desk. / The police officer to whom I spoke ...
- 6 Our computer, which we bought two months ago, keeps on crashing.
- 7 The things (that / which) I left on the table aren't there anymore.
- 8 It's too hot in my room, which makes it impossible to sleep.

3 READING & LISTENING

b

- 1 husband 6 hooligan
- 2 cab 7 broke
- 3 alarm 8 genuine
- 4 jeans 9 tip
- 5 escape 10 addict

e

- 1 orange 2 ketchup 3 tennis

f

- 1 the Chinese
- 2 fish and spices
- 3 18th
- 4 Americans
- 5 tomatoes
- 6 Spanish
- 7 Italian
- 8 Latin
- 9 "poison for elephants"
- 10 elephant
- 11 died
- 12 stomach
- 13 France
- 14 originally
- 15 "Here you are"
- 16 popularity
- 17 England

18 English accent

7 COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH WORDS

4 VOCAUBLARY & PRONUNCIATION

a

- 1 post 8 multi
- 2 re 9 under
- 3 anti 10 auto
- 4 mis 11 mono
- 5 pre 12 micro
- 6 ex 13 over
- 7 semi 14 bi

c

- 1 undercooked
- 2 oversleep
- 3 autobiography
- 4 Postimpressionists
- 5 misunderstand
- 6 semicircle

Lesson plan

Optional lead-in

carbon footprint = the total amount of carbon dioxide that a person produces, e.g., by driving, flying, using energy at home, i.e., it is a measure of the impact a person’s activities have on the environment

drama queen = a man or woman who often has overly emotional reactions to situations; a person who thrives on drama

road rage = a situation in which a driver becomes extremely angry or violent with the driver of another car because of the way they are driving

THE INTERVIEW

a

A man (Jesse Sheidlower) and the *Oxford English Dictionary*

b

- 1 About one thousand
- 2 If it’s a term for something very important, the word will go in the dictionary faster.
- 3 It became ubiquitous (i.e., used everywhere) very quickly, and there was no other word for what it described.
- 4 *google* (as a verb)

c

- 1 They are examples of “compounding.” *Hang time* is a recent term in sports. it refers to how long a ball or a person stays in the air. *Time-shift* refers to a recorded TV show that you watch at a later time.
- 2 They are examples of new words from foreign

languages. *Hawala* is an Arabic term that refers to people paying debts on behalf of other people. *Ki* is a Japanese term for life force or force of nature, same as the Chinese word *chi*.

3 Originally, they were left out of the OED because they were thought to be too technical. Then King Edward of England had appendicitis, and they became words everyone knew. People wondered why it wasn't included in the OED.

d

1 **pays attention to** (= listens to or looks at carefully)

2 **right away** (= immediately; now)

3 **a number of** (= an unspecified amount of something)

4 **at the time** (= during that particular time period)

5 **keep them out** (= a phrasal verb that means *stop from going into a place*)

6 **wrong with** (= informal way of saying *matter with*)

ON THE STREET**a**

Most positive: Victoria (speaker 2) – she says it brings nations and people closer

Most negative Volke (speaker 4) he thinks you should keep your own culture

b

1 Matandra (speaker 3) – he says Italian is dominant in the field of music.

2 Volke (speaker 4) – he says Spanish has its own words for *computer* and *skateboard*.

3 Victoria (speaker 2) – she explains that the French say *parking* meaning *car park* or *parking lot*.

4 Mateusz (speaker 1) – he mentions *hamburger*

and *hot dog*.

c

1 **worldwide** (= all over the world)

2 **make sense** (= have a meaning that you can easily understand)

3 **to do with** (= a phrasal verb that means *related to something*)

4 **go with** (= a phrasal verb that means *accept, choose to use*)

5 **stuff like** (= informal way of saying *things like*)

- eager to learn** = wanting to, enthusiastic to learn
- beyond them** = too difficult for them
- disprove** = prove that something is wrong
- enables** = permits, allows

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

a 1 b 2 c 3 c 4 c 5 c

- b** 1 *A tale of murder, insanity, and the making of the Oxford English Dictionary*
- 2 An American army surgeon and a millionaire
- 3 *The oxford English Dictionary*
- 4 He found that Minor was living in a hospital for mentally ill criminals.
- 5 He had shot a man.

PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT ANSWERS

File 1

- 1 up
- 2 back
- 3 up
- 4 down
- 5 up
- 6 down

File 2

- 1 burst
- 2 turn
- 3 leave
- 4 broke
- 5 put

File 3

- 1 D
- 2 E
- 3 B
- 4 A
- 5 C

File 4

- 1 out
- 2 out
- 3 down
- 4 on
- 5 off

File 5

- 1 lie
- 2 fall
- 3 fill
- 4 catch
- 5 put, eat

File 6

1 D

2 E

3 C

4 B

5 A

File 7

1 going

2 ended

3 pick

4 take