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普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 英语 [选修 模块]

# Senior High English

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**Unit Warm-up**

**Input and Language Focus**

**Unit 31**  
Personal  
Preferences  
p.4

**Vocabulary and speaking:** What's your style?

- **Vocabulary:** descriptive adjectives, e.g. cute, spacious, traditional, delicious, light, colourful, obscene, sophisticated, dressed up
- **Listening:** describing pictures
- **Speaking:** discussing preferences

**Reading and speaking:** describing famous figures

- **Reading:** fact files of four famous people and quotations about them
- **Speaking:** discussion
- **Patterns to notice:** adding emphasis with auxiliaries

**Wordspot:** *look, sound, feel*

**Unit 32**  
Modern  
Living  
p.26

**Vocabulary and speaking:** Work and play in the 21st century

- **Vocabulary:** words and phrases about work, lifestyle and health, e.g. intelligent house, global games, computer conferencing, teleworking, labour-saving devices, sedentary lifestyle
- **Speaking:** discussing about predictions

**Reading and speaking:** predictions for the future

- **Reading:** What didn't come to pass
- **Speaking:** discussing past predictions

**Grammar extension:** future forms, i.e. will, be going to, past modal used to talk about future, future modal, future passive, future continuous, future in the past, past in the future

**Unit 33**  
Truth and  
Lies  
p.46

**Vocabulary and speaking:** Is it ever OK to lie?

- **Vocabulary:** words and phrases about truth and lies, e.g. gossip, exaggerate, tell tales, commit perjury, tell a fib, cover up, make an excuse, tell a white lie
- **Speaking:** discussion on dishonesty

**Listening:** The Unicorn in the Garden

- **Pre-listening:** match the two halves of quotations about truth and lies
- **Listening:** a short story by an American humorist "The Unicorn in the Garden"
- **Patterns to notice:** patterns with as ... as + verb

**Grammar extension:** noun phrases



## Skills Development

**Listening:** The road not taken

- **Pre-listening:** discussing and sharing experiences
- **Listening:** poem “*The road not taken*”

**Grammar extension:** adverbs

**Listening and speaking:** The changing face of tourism

- **Pre-listening:** discussing on tourism
- **Listening:** a radio programme about eco-tourism
- **Speaking:** discussing on alternative holidays
- **Patterns to notice:** describing trends

**Reading and speaking:** How do you know when someone is lying

- **Reading:** a list of ways in which people often give away the fact that they are lying
- **Speaking:** discussion

**Grammar extension 2:** ellipsis and substitution

## Task and Further Work

**Preparation for task:** “rant” about the British TV programme, *Room 101*

**Task:** “rant” about something you hate

**Writing:** a tactful letter

**Real life:** comment adverbials

**Preparation for task:** choose features for robots

**Task:** design a robot to go on sale next years

**Wordspot:** *well* (satisfactory, healthy, phrases to congratulate people, interjection in speech, *as well, as well as*, for emphasis, to add probability with *may, might, and could*)

**Real life:** collocations with computer terms

**Preparation for task:** listen to people playing the truth game

**Task:** find out the truth of your partner

**Writing:** maintaining attention in a news article

**Real life:** expressing surprise and disbelief

## Extension and Reflection

**Grammar extension bank:** adverbs

**Resource Bank**

**Reading:** Fashion and the survival of ethnic designs

**Writing:** write a formal letter

**Speaking:** A dedicated follower of fashion?

**Vocabulary:** clothes and fashion

**Do you remember?**

**Grammar extension bank:** future forms

**Resource Bank**

**Reading:** The 21st-century office

**Speaking:** working to live or living to work?

**Vocabulary:** work and play

**Do you remember?**

**Grammar extension bank:** noun phrases, ellipsis and substitution

**Resource Bank**

**Reading:** *Body language*

**Writing:** writing an article

**Speaking:** Is honesty the best policy?

**Vocabulary:** right and wrong

**Do you remember?**

# Unit 31

## Personal Preferences

### In this unit, you will ...

- ▶ Read short articles on famous people
- ▶ Listen to a poem called "The road not taken"
- ▶ Do a task on ranting about something you hate
- ▶ Write a tactful, formal letter
- ▶ Learn vocabulary of descriptive adjectives
- ▶ Practise using adverbs
- ▶ Practise adding emphasis with auxiliaries
- ▶ Differentiate usage of the words *look*, *sound* and *feel*.

### Vocabulary and speaking

#### What's your style?

1 a) Look at the pictures. Which instantly appeal to you, and which don't? Explain your choices to a partner.

Example:

Picture d appeals to me because the room looks sunny and bright. Picture e doesn't appeal to me because the man is wearing strange clothes.

b) Write down two words to describe each picture.

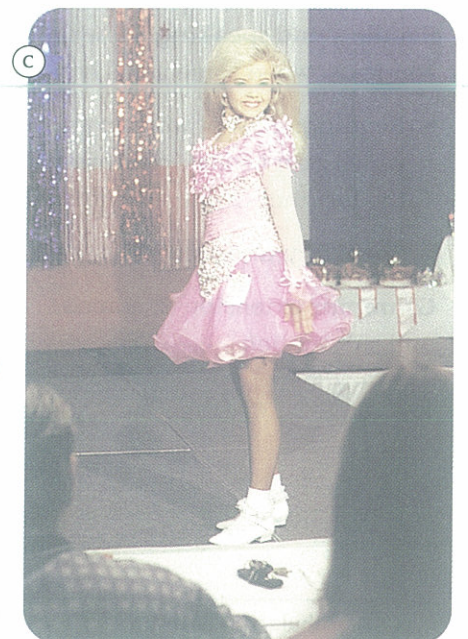
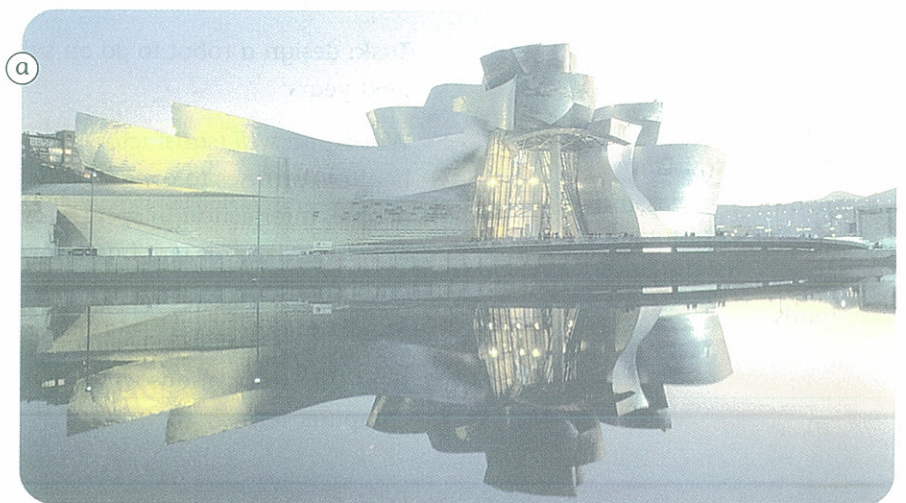
Example:

A – old, dusty    B – crowded, ...

2 Match the words in the box to the pictures.

(There may be several possibilities.)

cute    spacious    traditional  
dressed up    tidy    light  
colourful    delicious    simple  
sophisticated    obscene  
beautiful



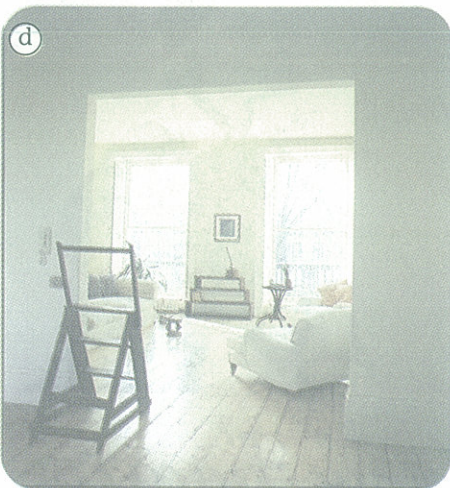


3 a)  Listen to seven people talking about these pictures. Which picture is mentioned twice? Are their opinions positive or negative?

b) Listen again and write down words that describe the pictures.

c) Do you agree with what the people say? Make a list for each picture of what you agree with and what you disagree with.

d) Compare your lists with a partner. Do you have the same personal preferences?



4 a) Discuss in pairs. Which of the things in the box below:

- would you never do?
- would you (secretly) like to do?
- have you already done?

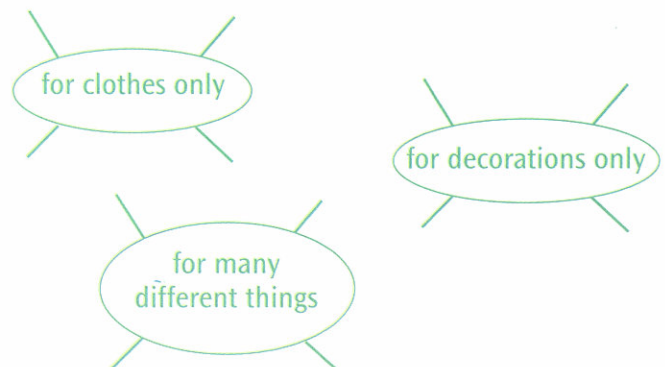
Then discuss your reasons or give comments to each other.

## Would you...?

- dye your hair bright purple or orange
- have your head shaved bare
- get a part-time job to earn some pocket money
- spend 100 yuan to buy your favourite science fiction book
- buy your mum a birthday present
- use the computer as your learning resource
- spend hours on the Internet
- buy a cute cuddly toy to put on your bed
- talk with your friends over the phone for hours
- litter if you thought no one could see you
- wear leather shoes
- spend more than 100 yuan on a haircut
- fill your home with contemporary art
- cover your walls with photos of your favourite pop star or football team
- help your mum with the housework
- spend all your pocket money on computer games
- celebrate your birthday with your friends
- offer to help someone in need
- stay up all night studying

b) What are the main differences between you and your partner? Tell the class anything interesting you discovered.

5 Write the adjectives in Exercises 2, 3 and 4 under these headings. Use a dictionary to help you and create more headings if necessary.





## Reading and speaking

1 The four people in the pictures are all famous historical figures. Do you know these people? What is your opinion of each person?

2 a) In groups, note down anything you think you know about any of them, e.g.

- Biographical details and personal life
- Why they are famous
- Other things they are associated with
- Anything special that they achieved

b) Read the four fact files on p.68 and memorise as many key facts as you can. Compare what you remember in your group. Were you wrong about anything in Exercise 2a?

3 a) Read the quotations on the right made by or about the four people. Using what you learnt from the fact files to help you, mark them as follows:

- 1 It's instantly clear who it's about or who said it.
- 2 You have to read it a couple of times before you know who it is.
- 3 You can't work out who it's about or who said it.

Which words told you the answers?

b) Compare answers in pairs. To help you with any remaining answers, choose a maximum of three words to check in a dictionary.

4 Use the words from the quotes to complete the sentences below.

corrupt, tactical, plateau, heroic, reforms, culminate, sincerity

- a) The ..... official was punished for lying.
- b) A ..... is a large area of flat, high land.
- c) I trusted him because of his .....
- d) The ..... made the office more efficient.
- e) The tour ..... in a visit to the actor's mansion.
- f) The ..... rescue saved the boy's life.
- g) Withdrawing his troops was a ..... decision.

5 Discuss these questions with other students, giving reasons for your answers.

- Which of these famous figures do you find most/least appealing?
- Which other famous people do you admire?
- Are there any famous people who you particularly don't like?

Lu Xun



Florence Nightingale



## Famous figures

- a) "..... saw China's old society as rotten and corrupt. Only after a radical reform, he felt, would the Chinese be able to realise their potential."
- b) "Stories tell of ... viewing a battle and calling out tactical commands to his army from the plateau of a high mountain."
- c) "Most people would say that the most famous Frenchman of all time was... Wow, did he achieve incredible things!"
- d) "... is remembered throughout the world for her heroic, almost superhuman labours during the Crimean War."
- e) "I think one's feelings waste themselves in words, they ought all to be distilled into actions and into actions which do bring results ..."
- f) "The area where ... trained his army can still be found in the Chongqing region of Fengjie County."



Zhuge Liang



Napoleon Bonaparte



- g “Most people think that ... was quite short. This is because of an inaccurate translation of French lengths as well as the fact that he **did** surround himself with his tallest soldiers.”
- h “..., already a distinguished classical scholar, adopted the new style, plain language (bai-hua) in his writing to speak directly to a wider audience.”
- i “Waterloo was ...’s final battle. He was defeated by British and Prussian forces.”
- j “...’s reforms struck at the roots of things, dealing with hospitals, the health of the British soldier, the health of the working people, culminating in the founding of District Nursing.”
- k “After his death, ... became a model for writers on how to combine art with politics.”
- l “Liu Bei paid three visits to ... to invite him to become his key advisor. Moved by Liu Bei’s sincerity, virtue and morality, ... agreed to serve him.”

## Patterns to notice

### Adding emphasis with auxiliaries

1 We can add emphasis by using the auxiliary *do/does* or *did* in the Present and Past Simple affirmative forms.

This is because of an inaccurate translation of French lengths as well as the fact that he **did** surround himself with his tallest soldiers.

We can give further emphasis with an adverb like *really* or *certainly*. Here are some more examples:

I **do** sympathise with your problem.

Sophie (**really**) **does** care about you, you know.

We (**certainly**) **did** have a terrible time last year.

2 We can also add emphasis by inverting the subject and the auxiliary, often after interjections like *Boy!* *Wow!* and *Man!*

It’s a rare quality, but boy **do you** know when you’ve found it!

Here are some more examples. Inversions like this usually emphasise your feelings.

Wow, **did he** achieve incredible things.

Man, **is it** hot today!


**Am I** glad to see you!

**Was I** surprised when I got the message!

Notice that all of these forms are mostly used in spoken English.

6 a) Change the verbs in **bold** to add emphasis to the sentences. (There may be more than one possibility.)

- I’m pleased that we left before the trouble started!  
Am I pleased that we left before the trouble started!
- I **felt** sorry for Charlie when I saw him yesterday.
- This flat is a mess. I **think** you have a responsibility to help with the housework.
- I’m absolutely exhausted! I **need** to get some sleep!
- I’m sorry, but the way Gina behaves **annoys** me.
- You’ll never believe who was standing beside me in the queue – John’s ex-wife! I **was** surprised to see her again!
- I know you think I don’t like your cooking, but I **like** it.
- I **was** relieved when the day was over!

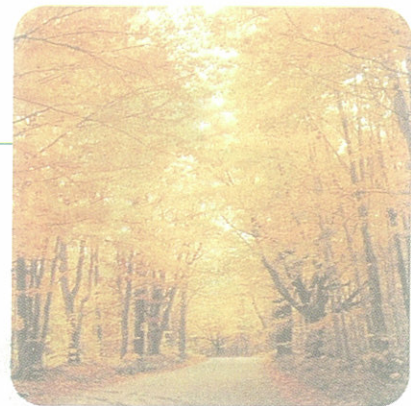
b)  Listen to some possible answers. Notice the way these auxiliaries are stressed. Copy the voices.

Am I pleased that we left!

The way Gina behaves **does** annoy me!

► Grammar extension bank pp.14–17





## Wordspot

### look, sound, feel

1 Choose the best way to complete each sentence.

- A person who resembles a famous person can be called a *lookalike*/*a lookout*/*an onlooker*.
- The proverb "Look before you *jump/leap/strike*", means you should think about the possible dangers before you do something.
- To give someone a *dark/dirty/grey* look is to look at them in an unfriendly or disapproving way.
- If you look *up/up to/upon* someone, you admire and respect them.
- A sound *bite/clip/grab* is a short phrase taken from a political speech that is broadcast on radio and TV.
- If you sound *off/on/up* about something, you express strong opinions in an angry way.
- The sounds produced artificially for film, radio or TV are called sound *affections/effects/efforts*.
- The recorded music from a film is called the *soundband/play/track*.
- A feel-*fine/good/well* movie is one that makes you feel happy and optimistic.
- If you're feeling particularly happy and well, you're feeling *on top of the mountain/at the top of the tree/on top of the world*.
- If you have both positive and negative emotions about something, you have *assorted/combined/mixed* feelings about it.
- "Feel *free/OK/your way*", is an expression used to tell people they have permission to do something.

2 You are going to hear some sentences. In each case, the word *look, sound, or feel* has been replaced with a beep. For each sentence write the word that is missing.

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| a) ..... | e) ..... | i) ..... |
| b) ..... | f) ..... | j) ..... |
| c) ..... | g) ..... | k) ..... |
| d) ..... | h) ..... | l) ..... |

3 a) Answer as many of the questions on the recording as you can. Write the answers in a random order on a piece of paper, **not** in the same order as in the recording.

b) Show your answers to a partner and explain why you wrote what you did.

Why did you write "good"?

Because I watched "Finding Nemo" last night and it's a real feel-good movie!

## Listening

### The road not taken

1 You're going to listen to the poem, *The road not taken*, which Robert Frost wrote about making decisions and not following the crowd. Have you ever made a choice that was opposite to what all your friends decided?

a) Listen to the poem on p.9. How did the traveler know that one road was less traveled? Why would someone want to do something that not many other people had done before?

b) Which verse deals with:

- the poet thinking about what his decision is going to be \_\_\_\_
- the poet knowing that in the future he'll be glad about the choice he made \_\_\_\_
- the poet thinking that he'll never know what was down the other road as he won't come back \_\_\_\_
- the poet making his decision and acting on it \_\_\_\_

2 Listen again and discuss these questions with a partner.

a) Why do you think he would want to travel both roads?

b) Why do you think two roads are a good comparison to two choices?

c) Tick the adjectives that you think describe the traveler in the poem.

adventurous \_\_\_\_ conforming \_\_\_\_  
scared \_\_\_\_ nervous \_\_\_\_  
inquisitive \_\_\_\_ brave \_\_\_\_  
curious \_\_\_\_ thoughtful \_\_\_\_

d) What does the poet mean when he says "in leaves no step had trodden black"?

e) Can you think of any decisions you or your parents have made in the past that have led to where you are today?



# The road not taken

By Robert Frost (1874-1963)

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveler, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth.

Then took the other, as just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same.

And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh  
Somewhere ages and ages hence:  
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I,  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.

## Grammar extension

### Adverbs

**1** Underline the adverbs in these sentences. Which sentences have more than one adverb? Which of these sentences does **not** contain an adverb?

- He walked slowly and surely along the path he had chosen.
- Zhuge Liang fought bravely in many battles.
- Florence Nightingale is still remembered for her hard work and outstanding reforms in hospitals.
- Napoleon planned to escape from exile. He was a lonely man on Elba.
- ... And be one traveler, long I stood ...
- Mary is thinking very carefully about the decision she has to make but she hasn't decided yet.
- Lu Xun wrote passionately about the difficult conditions of the peasants.
- At that time, many women weren't educated.

**2** In Exercise 1, find:

- an example of a word that looks like an adverb but is not.
- two examples of adverbs of "manner" (they tell you **how** something was done).
- two examples of time adverbials.
- an example of an adverb of degree (this tells us **how much**).
- three examples of adverbs that commonly collocate with either an adjective or a verb.
- an adverb that could be moved to different positions in the sentence.



Personal vocabulary

Task: "rant" about something you hate

Preparation for task

- 1 Read about the British TV programme, *Room 101*. Explain the idea of the programme in your own words.

**Room 101** is a British TV show in which famous people "rant" about things, people, habits, etc. that they particularly hate. They try to persuade the presenter to send the object of their dislike to "Room 101", an imaginary place where all the ugliest and most annoying things in the world go. On average, the presenter accepts about 50 per cent of the suggestions made.

- 2 Read four people's ranting about things they hate. What does each person hate most? What reasons do they give?

**Catherine:** What I really hate is

automated telephone answers—when you try to phone up a company and you get a recorded voice and you have to choose different options and they tell you press one if you have a problem with your invoice or press two if you have a problem with something else and it's never specific to what you want to speak about and you never know which one to choose, and it takes you like three minutes to get through to speak to an actual person, and it's costing your money all this time and it's very frustrating. I was phoning up the hospital the other day and I wanted to speak to somebody specifically, and I spoke to



a person and they said, "Is it about appointments?" and I went "Well, kind of ..." and she immediately put me through to this automated thing without even saying "I'm just putting you through" just like blanked off, and it was something that didn't answer my question at all. I had to put the phone down and phone up again to actually speak to a human—so I hate them.

**Essam:** Bad manners, and I'm afraid from my experiences I find that some women are the worst offenders, particularly in the morning. I have a bus stop outside of my house. I arrive outside at the bus stop and I wait in line, and behold, it's most of the men who'll wait patiently in line and join the back of the queue. However, women have this very sly habit of side-stepping men particularly when they're not looking, walking to the front of the queue and jumping on the bus ahead of you, and nine times out of ten, the bus is late, the bus is full and who gets on ahead of you, it's the woman in front, and the doors close and you have to wait for the next one.

Useful language

Describing feelings of hate

I really hate the way ...

The main thing I object to is ...

What/One thing/Another thing that I object to is ...

It makes me absolutely furious/sick.

... is/are so annoying/irritating/disgusting/awful

The thing that really annoys me/drives me mad about ... is ...

I find it/them so/completely/absolutely ...

It's very frustrating.

One thing that I really can't stand is ...



**Sarah:** Something that drives me absolutely mad is repetitive noises, like someone tapping a pencil, or using a fork against a plate to tap, a beeping noise from an alarm system going off or something like that. I can take one or two or three beats and then I go crazy and everyone asks me, "Well, how can you listen to music?" But then it's all mixed up and then it's all right for some reason but just the tapping drives me crazy. I can sit in a room full of a hundred people all talking and eating and someone can be tapping their fork and I can find them, and someone said to me once that I should listen to try and find bombs because I was so good at this. It just drives me absolutely mad. Even strangers in a lift I would turn to and ask them to stop tapping because it makes me so crazy.



**Pietro:** Well, the one thing I really hate is vegetarians. I mean I don't eat a lot of meat myself, but I have quite a lot of vegetarian friends and they seem to think that they're morally superior to me and that really gets on my nerves actually. I guess I don't eat a lot of meat and I have a great deal of respect for animals. But I think at the end of the day we're all animals and animals eat other animals. So I don't really see what's wrong with eating meat.

Person	Hate	Reasons
Catherine		
Essam		
Sarah		
Pietro		

**3** Which of the above four things would you send to Room 101? Did anyone say anything that you find offensive, or strongly disagree with?

Task

**1 a)** Prepare two or three "rants" about things you can't stand. The list below can help you.

- an infuriating personal habit
- a very annoying behaviour
- a very annoying machine or aspect of modern technology
- a type of food that you particularly hate
- an aspect of daily life/a daily task you can't stand



**b)** Spend about ten minutes planning what you will say. Try to include examples of what you mean. Ask your teacher for any vocabulary you need.

► Personal vocabulary

**2** Practise your "rant" in pairs. You can use phrases from Exercise 3 in the previous section and the Useful language box.

► Useful language

**3** Choose one topic to rant about to the class. The other students can ask you a maximum of three questions, before voting on whether or not to send your pet hate to Room 101.

## Writing

### A tactful letter

**1** You are starting a new job in a large company. Do you wear:

- the latest fashion?
- a smart suit?
- something unusual, so people will notice you?

**2** Veronica works in a large advertising company. She wrote this email, about a junior colleague's appearance, to the Human Resources Manager.

- a) According to Veronica, what is wrong with her colleague's appearance?
- b) What examples does she give?

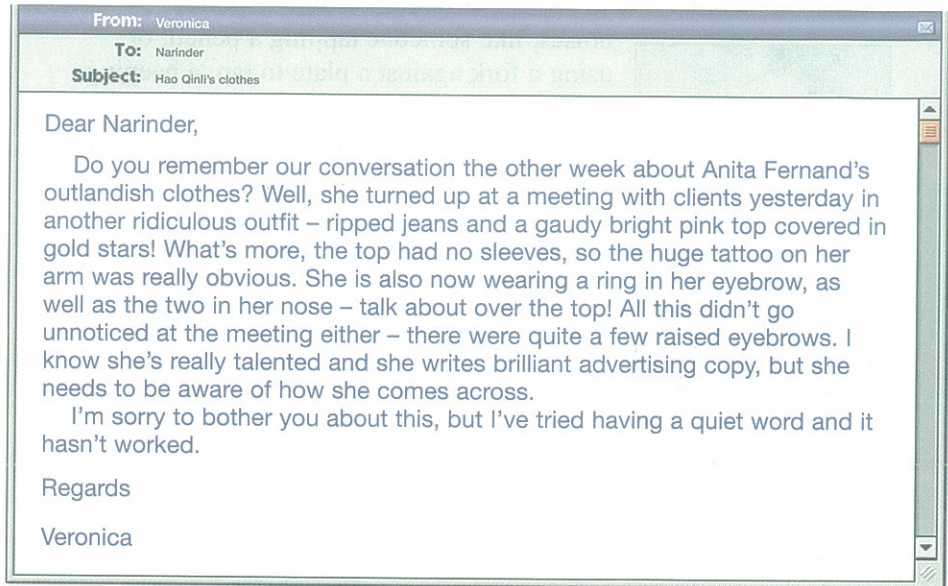


**3** It is company policy to deal with such problems in writing, but Narinder is anxious to be tactful.

**a)** How might the following make the letter tactful?

- formal language
- understatement
- "positive" vocabulary
- impersonal constructions (e.g. *It has been pointed out to me that ...*)

**b)** Read Narinder's letter and choose the best alternatives.



1st March

Dear Ms Fernand,

I am writing to you because I feel that I must mention **1)** an issue/a problem which **2)** has been brought to my attention/someone has told me about. While the company is extremely pleased with the quality of your work and your innovative approach, **3)** we feel/it is felt that your style of dress is **4)** out of keeping/not entirely in keeping with our image. I appreciate that the **5)** weird colour/unusual combinations and **6)** flamboyant/outrageous style of your clothes are characteristic of the artistic flair which you bring to your work, but they are **7)** not really suitable/unsuitable for company meetings. I also feel that the amount of body jewellery you wear is **8)** over the top/a little excessive and may **9)** be rather distracting for clients/put clients off, as well as **10)** not setting a very appropriate example/setting a bad example for younger, more impressionable employees.

I would therefore suggest that you wear **11)** less ridiculous/slightly less risqué outfits in future, and ask you to remove the body jewellery and **12)** ensure that the tattoo on your arm is concealed/make sure that you cover up your tattoo.

I trust that you will understand **13)** why I am asking you to do this/my reasons for this request and assure you that the quality of your work is not **14)** the problem/being called into question.

Yours sincerely

Narinder Ray  
 Human Resources Manager



4 How does the letter “tone down” the message? Find examples of the four ways of being tactful given in Exercise 3a).

5 A college has commissioned two designers to design the front cover of its new brochure. You have been asked to choose the best design.

a) In pairs, look at the two designs on p.17 and choose the best one. Make a list of reasons why you did not choose the other one. Think about:

- how appropriate it is for the cover of a college brochure
- how original it is
- how eye-catching it is
- how colour is used.

b) Write a letter to the designer whose work you rejected, explaining why. The letter should be formal in tone, and tactful. Remember to include some positive points about the design.

Example:

- it's inappropriate > the approach is perhaps more appropriate for
- it's not original > we had something a little more unusual in mind

c) Write an email to a friend, telling them about the experience of choosing the design, and what you really thought about the design you rejected.

## Real life

### Comment adverbials

1 Look at the adverbial phrases in **bold** below. Which of them is used:

- to say that something is good news or lucky?
- to emphasise that what you're saying is true?
- to emphasise that something is unfortunate?
- to say that we hope something will happen?
- to emphasise that something is strange, surprising or coincidental?

- Amazingly enough**, nearly a thousand people came to see the show.
- To be perfectly honest**, I've no idea what happened.
- Quite frankly**, I've lost interest in the whole affair.
- Thank goodness** there was someone there to help me.
- Much to my surprise**, Teresa has turned down the chance of promotion.
- All being well**, she'll be out of hospital by the end of the week.
- To tell the truth**, I didn't expect there to be so many applicants.
- "Andrea comes from a place called Luton. Do you know it?" "Yes, I do. **Funnily enough**, we nearly moved there once."
- He was nearly an hour late, and **to make matters worse**, he was drunk when he arrived.
- To her utter astonishment**, he produced a ring and proposed.

2  Listen to the radio interview with Candice de Berg.

- How is Candice de Berg described? Why do you think she is in London?
- How would you describe the interviewer's attitude to her?
- What was the reason for the misunderstanding in the restaurant?
- How did Candice react to the misunderstanding?
- How would you describe Candice's attitude to the interviewer?

3 Who said each of the phrases below – the interviewer or Candice? Which of the phrases in Exercise 1 would fit in the spaces?

Listen again and check.

- ..... that our next guest has finally arrived.
- ....., **being seen so much in public can be tough sometimes** ...
- but ..... there are days when I'd rather just be at home ...
- Well ..... you didn't decide to stay at home this evening, then.
- ..... something crazy happened just the other day here in London ...
- and ..... , she looked at the napkin and said "Thank you, but ..."
- and ..... they asked me to pay for a new napkin.
- ..... you were able to see the funny side of it.
- my new movie is called *Single Girl* and, ....., it should hit the screens just before Christmas.

4 With a partner, write the script of an interview with a famous person. Decide if the person will come across well or badly in the interview and why. Use at least five of the phrases from Exercise 1.

## Grammar Extension Bank

## Adverbs

## A Types of adverb

- 1 Adverbs are an important way of adding information to a sentence and of modifying the information that is there. There are different types.

Adverbs of place:	<i>over there, away, at home</i>
Adverbs of time:	<i>nowadays, at that time</i>
Adverbs of manner:	<i>beautifully, hard</i>
Adverbs of frequency:	<i>always, once in a while</i>
Adverbs of probability:	<i>almost certainly, possibly</i>
“Focus” adverbs:	<i>only, even, especially</i>
Adverbs of degree:	<i>very, quite, enormously</i>

- 2 Adverbs can be single words or phrases. Adverbs formed from adjectives often end in *-ly*, but there are many adverbs that do not end in *-ly*.

## B The position of adverbs

- 1 **Adverbs of place and time** most often go at the end of the clause or sentence.

*I wasn't aware of any problem **at the time**.*

*I had an odd experience **on the way home**.*

But they are often put at the beginning for greater emphasis.

***On the way home**, I had an odd experience.*

***This season**, our team have played very well at home.*

## Notice!

- a) **Already** usually occurs in the “mid position”, but it can be found at the beginning or end of a clause.

*Their daughter is only three, but (already) she can **already** write her own name (already).*

- b) **Still** usually occurs in the “mid position”.

*My mother's **still** being prescribed antibiotics.*

*At the beginning of a sentence, **still** is often used as a discourse marker to indicate a contrast with what has gone before.*

*He's a miserable old guy. **Still**, you've got to admire him.*

- c) With questions and negatives **yet** usually occurs at the end of the sentence/clause.

*Johnny **hasn't** arrived **yet**. Would you mind waiting for a few moments?*

We can use the pattern *yet + infinitive with to* in a more formal context in affirmative sentences.

*We have **yet to see** the full effects of the changes.*

► Exercise 1 p.16

- 2 **Adverbs of manner** are often found next to the word they describe.

*I **understand perfectly** what you mean.*

*Many people regard her as being **emotionally unstable**.*

Sometimes changing the position of an adverb can subtly change meaning.

*He was **perfectly aware** that we could see him.*

*He was aware that we could **see him perfectly**.*

Where there are several adverbs at the end of the sentence/clause, the order is MANNER–PLACE–TIME.

*Dad sat **happily in his armchair**.*

MANNER PLACE

*Are you going to stay **at home all evening**?*

PLACE TIME

*Our team have played **very well at home this season**.*

MANNER PLACE TIME

- 3 **Adverbs of frequency and probability** typically go before the main verb and after the first auxiliary or the verb *be*.

*The old man **hardly ever** left his home.*

*Your father was **almost certainly** right.*

*Members of our staff have **frequently** been attacked for no reason.*

- They can also go at the beginning or end of the sentence, but only in sentences which emphasise the frequency/probability.

***Almost certainly**, your father was right.*

***Frequently**, members of our staff have been attacked for no reason.*

*~~The old man left his home hardly ever.~~*

- Longer adverbial phrases describing frequency normally go at the end of the sentence.

*I visit my grandmother **as often as I can**.*

*I try to go to the gym **once or twice a week**.*

- Adverbs of probability are often used in conversation as single-word answers.

*Will the election result be close? **Undoubtedly**.*

If the adverb refers to what will **not** happen, it goes before the negative auxiliary.

*My mother **still doesn't** believe me.*

*They **probably won't** have got your letter yet.*

Generally, we do not put an adverb between a verb and its direct object.

*He took the puppy **gently** out of the basket.*

*~~He took **gently** the puppy out of the basket.~~*

► Exercises 2–4 p.16



### C Adverbs of manner with and without -ly

- 1 Although many adverbs of manner end in *-ly* (*easily, slowly, clearly*), many do not.

We went **straight** home when the film finished.

Do you have to drive so **fast**?

- 2 We do not form adverbs from adjectives which end in *-ly* (e.g. *lively, friendly*). We use “*in a -ly way*”.

He was looking at us **in a very unfriendly way**.

She always tries to explain grammar rules **in a lively way**.

► Exercise 5 p.16

- 3 Some pairs of adverbs have a different meaning with and without *-ly*.

#### a) *deep/deeply*

*Deep* is an adverb of manner meaning “going far down or in”. *Deeply* is often used of emotions, and means “intensely”.

The submarine is travelling **deep** below the surface of the water.

People in this part of the country feel very **deeply** about this issue.

#### b) *free/freely*

These are both adverbs of manner, but *free* means “without paying” and *freely* means “without restriction.”

Railway employees travel **free**. (= without paying)

Everyone can talk **freely**. (= without restriction)

#### c) *hard/hardly*

*Hard* is an adverb of manner. *Hardly* occurs in the mid-position and means “almost not”.

She works **hard**. (= she works a lot)

She **hardly** works. (= she does almost no work)

#### d) *late/lately*

*Late* is an adverb of manner. *Lately* is an adverb of time meaning recently.

Do you often go out **late**?

Have you been going out a lot **lately**? (= recently)

#### e) *right/rightly, wrong/wrongly*

*Right* means “in the correct way”. *Rightly* is a comment adverb, expressing the speaker’s idea that someone was entitled to do or feel something. *Wrong/wrongly* work in the same way.

I’m sure I’ll get it **right (wrong)** next time.

Quite **rightly (wrongly)** in my view, they have decided to appeal against the decision.

► Exercise 6 p.17

- 4 Many **adverb + adjective** and **adverb + verb** combinations are commonly found together and can be seen as set phrases.

It is one of the most **technologically advanced** societies on earth.

It’s **highly unlikely** that this project will succeed.

The doctors **tried desperately** to save his leg.

► Exercise 7 p.17

- 5 Verbs such as *feel, look, seem, sound, taste* and *smell* usually take an adjective, not an adverb.

That smells nice! ~~That smells nicely.~~

With *look good/well*, both an adverb and an adjective are possible with a change of meaning.

You’re **looking good**. (= attractive)

You’re **looking well**. (= healthy)

### D Focusing adverbs

Focusing adverbs are used to focus attention on particular words.

#### 1 *Even*

*Even* is used to emphasise that the following words or information is extreme or surprising.

I did everything I could to get money. I **even** asked strangers to lend me a few pence.

#### 2 *Only*

*Only* has a “limiting” effect. It usually comes immediately before the word it qualifies.

**Only** you know what really happened that night.  
(= you and nobody else)

I could **only** answer one of the questions.

(= I could answer one question and no more than that)

#### 3 *Especially*

*Especially* emphasises that the information is “more than the others”.

I like all kinds of sport, **especially** basketball.

Note: *particularly* works in the same way.

► Exercise 8 p.17

## Grammar Extension Bank

## Adverbs

1 Complete the sentences with *still*, *already* or *yet*.

- I ..... haven't had time to look at your proposal, I'm afraid.
- We've been through this so many times ..... – you're too young to go.
- Government ministers have admitted that they have ..... to find a solution to the problem of mobile phone theft.
- We've ..... been along this road once – are you sure you know the way?
- I don't think that *Harry Potter* film's on at our local cinema .....
- Are you ..... trying to fix that light switch? Why not just get a new one?
- I've got to go back to work tomorrow. .... , I've had a great holiday.
- Is it 8 o'clock ..... ? They'll be here any minute and I'm not dressed!

2 Put the words in the correct order in each sentence. (There may be different possibilities.)

- We've had a wonderful time.  
to / We / here / soon / back / hope / very / come  
.....
- possibly / a / morning / you / work / give / to /  
Could / tomorrow / lift / me / ? My car's at the garage.  
.....
- I haven't seen you for ages. all / sometime / at / for /  
get / lunch / house / Let's / my / together/.  
.....
- the / put / envelope / Elizabeth / quickly / in / then /  
back / read / carefully / the / it / letter/.  
.....
- just / you / hanging / now / see / Did / outside /  
anyone / around/? My car's been broken into.  
.....
- automatically / every / in / the / on / all / 7 o'clock/  
rooms / heating / at / The / morning / comes.  
.....
- garden / hard / worked / yesterday / the / really / I /  
in / day / all. / I'm aching all over today!  
.....

3 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- I like to ..... most mornings.
- In China, we hardly ever .....
- Once in a while, it's nice to .....
- I would never ever..... unless .....
- I ..... a couple of times a week.
- I think people should ..... every now and then.

4 Choose an adverb from the box (and nothing else) to answer each question. Ask and answer.

possibly maybe conceivably hopefully  
(almost) certainly most likely no doubt  
definitely (not) probably (not)

- Do you think you'll go out tonight? .....
- Are you going to travel abroad this year?  
.....
- Do you think it'll rain tomorrow? .....
- Are you likely to take an English exam in the next six months? .....
- Will you have an argument with anyone in the next couple of days? .....
- Do you think you'll still be studying English in a year's time? .....
- Would you live in another country if you had the chance to? .....
- Would your best friend ever lie to you?  
.....

5 Decide whether the adjectives in **bold** need to be changed into an adverb, and add them in a logical place on the line.

## A recipe

- The simple ingredients in this dish go together and it looks and smells so that you cannot fail to impress your dinner guests. **(perfect/fantastic)**
- Slice half a kilo of green beans and put them into an sized roasting tin. **(fine/appropriate)**
- Pour on a little olive oil to coat the beans then chop two cloves of garlic and add that to the tin. **(rough)**
- Season with salt and ground black pepper, then mix everything together. **(fresh)**
- Pat the cod steaks with kitchen paper to remove moisture, then put them on top of the beans. **(gentle/excess)**
- Sprinkle with pine nuts and add a little more olive oil. **(generous)**
- Cover with kitchen foil and cook for fifteen minutes – you know the cod is cooked when the bone can be removed. **(easy)**
- Tastes with crusty bread and a crisp dry white wine. **(great)**





**6** Underline the correct adverb in each sentence.

- a) Look! They've spelt my name *wrong/wrongly* on all these business cards.
- b) How *late/lately* did you two stay out last night?
- c) We found the whole situation *deep/deeply* embarrassing.
- d) If you show your student card to the people on the door, you'll get in *free/freely*.
- e) I had *hard/hardly* finished my meal when the waiter came and took my plate away.
- f) These holidaymakers are *right/rightly* appalled at the state of the facilities in this hotel.



**7** Use a verb from box A and an adverb from box B to complete each of the sentences. You may need to change the form of the verb.

A

sell try feel understand go complain  
club eat apologise react

B

smoothly bitterly well desperately strongly  
perfectly sensibly badly together profusely

- a) A lot of people ..... about this issue, so be careful what you say at the meeting.
- b) The lifeboat crew ..... to reach the sinking boat, but the bad weather forced them back.
- c) I'm pleased to report that the new range of photocopiers ..... very ..... over the past six months.
- d) It's Trisha's 30th birthday next week – why don't we ..... and get her something nice?
- e) Ally lost a lot of weight by ..... and exercising regularly.
- f) The children ..... about having to be in bed by 9 o'clock.
- g) It's difficult to talk to Joe about his progress – he always ..... so ..... to criticism.
- h) I ..... what you mean, madam, and I can assure you that it won't happen again.
- i) I thought everything ..... very ..... this evening, didn't you?
- j) My bank manager ..... for all the mistakes that had been made.

**8** Which of the adverbs in **bold** below are "focusing adverbs"? Put each adverb into a logical place in each of the quotations.

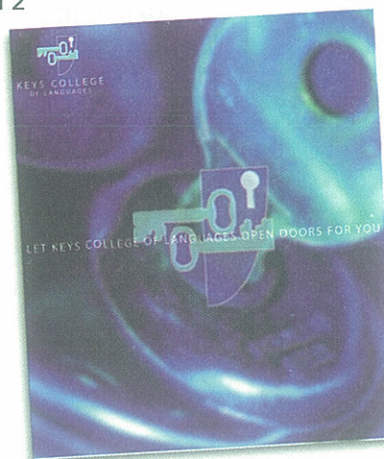
- a) "Friends are made by many acts – and lost by one." (*Anon*) **only**
- b) "I don't know anything about music. In my line, you don't have to." (*Elvis Presley*) **even**
- c) "If a wife laughs at her husband's jokes, is he funny or is she smart?" (*Anon*) **always**
- d) "It takes good manners to put up with bad ones." (*Anon*) **especially**
- e) "It is easier to forgive an enemy than to forgive a friend." (*William Blake*) **even**
- f) "Silence is misinterpreted, but misquoted." (*Anon*) **often, never**
- g) "A brilliant man knows whether the applause for his words is politeness or appreciation." (*Anon*) **only**
- h) "Nothing is hard if you divide it into small jobs." (*Henry Ford*) **particularly**
- i) "Answer a letter while you are angry." (*Chinese proverb*) **never**
- j) "It is the intellectually lost who ever argue." (*Oscar Wilde*) **only**

**Writing p.13**

Design 1



Design 2





## Fashion and the survival of ethnic designs

### 1 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- Does a new fashion always have to be original and new?
- What is an ethnic design? Can you think of any particular ethnic designs in China? Where are they from?
- Can you think of any Chinese fashion style or item that is popular internationally?

### 2 Read the article and answer the following questions.

- Why are many international designers looking back at traditional ethnic designs?
- Why was it easier to find ethnic costumes in China ten years ago?
- Give an example of a way in which traditional styles can be simplified.
- What is lost along with the traditional garments themselves?
- What do designers admire about traditional Chinese styles?
- How does the Chinese view of the *qipao* differ from the western view?
- What four design elements make the *qipao* a sure winner?
- What are the origins of the *qipao* and when did it first appear in China?
- How does fashion designers' interest in traditional designs help the work of experts like Yang Mei?

### 3 Find these words and expressions in the article and try to work out the meaning from the context. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a) up-to-date        | (paragraph 1) |
| b) mass-produced     | (paragraph 2) |
| c) synthetic fibres  | (paragraph 2) |
| d) hand-crafted      | (paragraph 2) |
| e) clean lines       | (paragraph 4) |
| f) fashion-conscious | (paragraph 6) |

### 4 Complete the sentences below with the correct word: a, b or c.

- Artists and designers can be \_\_\_\_\_ by nature and music.  
a) shunned      b) inspired      c) embedded
- A \_\_\_\_\_ item is the only one of its kind.  
a) special      b) ethnic      c) unique
- His \_\_\_\_\_ in creating new and novel designs always amazes me.  
a) ingenuity      b) embroidery      c) elegance
- Hipster jeans have \_\_\_\_\_ the world \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) taken ... by storm  
b) shaken ... off  
c) taken ... to
- An \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who is living permanently in a foreign country.  
a) volunteer      b) expert      c) expatriate
- Ethnic costumes are part of your cultural \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) minority      b) elements      c) heritage
- Models wear designers' clothes on \_\_\_\_\_ in fashion shows.  
a) patterns      b) symposium      c) catwalks
- I found this design in an \_\_\_\_\_ village that no one had been to before.  
a) obscure      b) glittering      c) floral
- This garment has beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ on the sleeves.  
a) creativity      b) embroidery      c) woven
- This statue is an exact \_\_\_\_\_ of a terracotta warrior.  
a) collection  
b) generation  
c) replica
- I'm trying to \_\_\_\_\_ all these different ideas in my new collection.  
a) incorporate  
b) illustrate  
c) associate
- \_\_\_\_\_ styles are often influenced by the past.  
a) Remote  
b) Ancient  
c) Contemporary





## Fashion and the survival of ethnic designs

**1** For many people fashion is inseparably linked with modernity. Fashion by definition must be modern, up-to-date and advanced. Yet nowadays, many international designers are looking back at traditional ethnic designs to inspire their latest collections for the catwalks of New York, Paris and Shanghai. This may be good news for both the experts struggling to preserve unique cultures and for fashionable young people searching for new and different designs. But it's also a race against time if designers don't want to lose out on fast disappearing ideas.

**2** At a recent symposium on "Cultural Heritage and Ethnic Costumes" experts met in Beijing to discuss how best to preserve China's ethnic garments. Yang Mei from the Museum of Ethnic Costumes explained that ten years ago it was much easier to find well preserved ethnic costumes in China. It was more common for people to wear them for ordinary use. Now mass-produced clothes made with synthetic fibres are endangering the existence of traditional hand-crafted garments. Even where traditional styles manage to survive, they have often been simplified. For example, embroidery may have been replaced with printed cloth.

**3** As the garments are lost, so are the skills and traditions that brought them into existence. Yang Mei and her colleagues are leading the efforts to stop this destruction of cultural heritage. Their efforts help to preserve the unique characteristics of ethnic groups and all the history that is woven into their garments. Volunteers and researchers are learning from experts like Yang Mei the skills and knowledge necessary for making these costumes.

**4** Now, today's fashion designers are paying more attention to the work of people like Yang Mei. They are interested in the creativity that's embedded in tradition. For example, many modern designers are incorporating traditional Chinese elements in their designs. They admire the clean lines, floral patterns and the simplicity of Chinese styles. What these designers are creating are not replicas of traditional garments, in fact they are producing contemporary fashion and looking to the future.

**5** The history of the *qipao* illustrates the complicated relationship between tradition and fashion. The first *qipaos* made their appearance in China over 500 years ago. Yet today, it isn't surprising to see a glamorous western actress wearing a *qipao* at a glittering awards ceremony. While *qipaos* have been associated with fashion and glamour in the west since the 1920s, for a lot of Chinese, the traditional dress reminds them of something old-fashioned or even backward.

**6** Even today the idea that the *qipao* is more for the expatriate than the local is quite hard to shake off completely. Yet a new generation of fashion-conscious Chinese are taking to the *qipao* in a way that previous generations have shunned. One 26-year-old Chinese designer explained her love of the *qipao* saying that it required the wearer to stand tall and straight and gave a sense of confidence and elegance. It seems that there are design elements in the *qipao* that make the dress a sure winner.

**7** Once the obscure costume of an ethnic minority, the *qipao* now seems practically guaranteed to survive in the world of fashion. Who knows where the next traditional costume to take the catwalks by storm will come from? It could be from the hills of Yunnan, or the desert villages of Xinjiang. It may not necessarily be a whole dress style, but a collection of unique design ideas. Whatever it is, designers today are looking for it. They are looking through the collections of museums, or travelling to distant villages themselves, hoping to get inspiration from an ancient work of art, to create the new look for the future.

**8** Designers' interest in traditional design is a living interest in human creativity. It comes from a practical desire to borrow ideas. Unlike academics and museum curators, designers don't need to be interested in tradition itself. It's the pure ingenuity of the design that attracts them. And this interest is helping the work of people like Yang Mei. One day we might look back and see that fashion's search for novelty helped to preserve the disappearing cultural heritage of remote ethnic groups. Let's hope so.

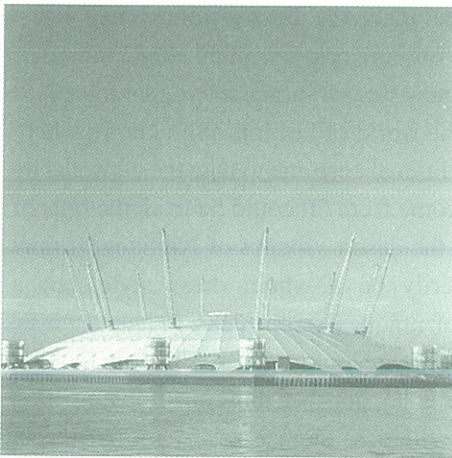


## Writing a formal letter

1 Discuss the following questions in pairs:

- What is the architecture like in your town?-
- Are there many modern buildings or monuments? Do you like them?

2 Look at the pictures below. Do you like or dislike the buildings? Discuss your opinions with a partner.



3 Read the extract from a letter below and answer the questions.

- Who is the letter from?
- Who is he/she writing to?
- Why is the writer angry?
- What reasons does the writer give for disliking the design?
- Is the letter formal or informal? How did you reach this conclusion?

I've just seen the plans for the new library in the paper and I'm sure I'm not the only one who is absolutely disgusted. There are loads of things wrong with them.

For a start, who decided it'd be a good idea to use concrete? We live in the middle of hills and mountains with loads of really good-quality local stone – why not use it and support the quarries? We all know that concrete looks terrible after a couple of years.

Is it supposed to look like a ship? OK, I know we live near the coast but that's no reason to shove something resembling a boat in the town. Ships look good on the sea, not in the high street. And there don't seem to be any windows. To be honest, my eight-year-old son could have done better than this.


The other thing that's really got to me is the way they're going to dig up the gardens and put down paving stones. I really don't understand why. We've got pavements all over the place: what we need is green space.

Do you think there's any way of getting them to change their minds?

4 Read the letter again and underline examples of the following:

- colloquial verbs, adjectives, adverbs and phrases
- colloquial linking phrases
- direct questions
- short sentences
- punctuation to make the letter more similar to speech

5 The writer subsequently wrote a formal letter of complaint to the planning department responsible for designing the new library. Read the reply he/she received below. Were the queries answered?

<p>30 London Road Frampton FR19 6DG</p> <p>10th June 2005</p> <p>Dear Ms Barking,</p> <p>I am writing to thank you for your letter concerning the choice of design for the new library building in High Street, Frampton. Firstly, let me assure you that all appropriate consultation procedures have been followed in the selection of this design and the decisions outlined below were arrived at by the full Council in session on 18th May 2005.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 The concrete to be used is highly durable and similar in colour to local stone.</li> <li>2 The nautical theme is entirely appropriate in view of Frampton's naval history.</li> <li>3 The number and size of windows is appropriate to the nautical theme.</li> <li>4 The laying of paving stones will decrease Frampton's green areas by approximately 400 square metres. This was not considered unduly large.</li> </ol> <p>If you wish to pursue this matter further, please ensure that this department receives your objections by 20th June 2005.</p> <p>Yours sincerely,</p>  <p>Mr Bill Jones Senior Planning Officer</p>	<p>Planning Department Council Offices Frampton FR9 7TS</p>
---	---

6 What are the main differences between informal/formal letters? Complete the Check box below.

Check box		
Features	Formal letters	Informal letters
beginning and ending	Dear (title and family name), Yours sincerely/faithfully,	
length of sentences	generally longer and more complex e.g. Firstly, let me assure you...	
verbs, adjectives etc.	...concerning the choice of... ...let me assure you... ...were arrived at... ...in view of... This was not considered... If you wish to...	I've just seen the designs...
linking phrases	Firstly	
direct questions	not appropriate	
punctuation	no brackets, contractions or dashes	

7 Rewrite the letter in Exercise 3 in a formal style. Refer to the Check box and your notes for help.



## A dedicated follower of fashion?

1 Discuss the following questions in pairs.

- Are you interested in fashion?
- Do you follow fashion? In what ways?
- What's the difference between fashion and style?

2 Look at the photographs below and answer the questions.

- Do you like any of these fashions?
- Would you wear any of them?
- What would you think if a friend wore clothes like these?



3 Now read some comments about the fashions opposite. Which are closest to your own opinion?

- None of these outfits strikes me as particularly outrageous. I'd be happy to wear them. I hate the boring, conventional clothes most men wear.
- I was raised in a stuffy, dull period when every man more or less wore a uniform. I look at youngsters today and I find it very refreshing, because everyone looks different. As for these outfits, they certainly make a statement, but they're not that radical.
- I admit that these clothes may influence what I might end up buying, but the fashion itself looks ludicrous to me. I wouldn't wear anything so absurd. But perhaps I'm rather staid!
- I think men are definitely interested in fashion. Some of the clothes in these pictures are pretty imaginative. If attitudes were different, I'd probably be more ostentatious, but who wants to look like a freak?
- These outfits are fantastic! I really love the flamboyant styles. I'd definitely wear them. Men should make an effort to dress well and not wear the same old staid and conservative clothes.

4 Put the following adjectives into the boxes below. Would you use any of these words to describe any of the clothes opposite?

outrageous	stuffy	conventional
imaginative	radical	ludicrous
conservative	flamboyant	ostentatious
absurd	staid	unorthodox

silly	unadventurous
attention-seeking	unusual



5 Read the statement below and answer the following questions in pairs.

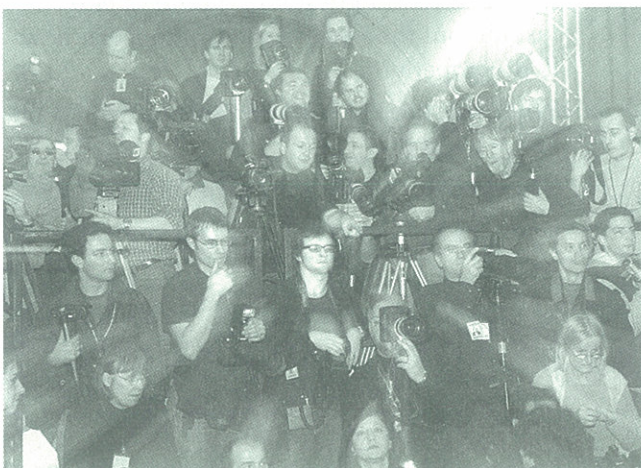
*'The fashion industry is nothing more than a big money-making business which profits by exploiting underpaid workers and the general public's vanity and insecurity.'*

- Do you agree/disagree with this statement?
- Are you concerned about the ethical values of a company when you buy its clothes?
- Is "vanity and insecurity" an accurate description for those who follow fashion? How would you describe them?

6 Divide into two groups: one for and one against the statement. Brainstorm arguments which support your position.

7 Read the texts opposite and see if you can add any more arguments to your own ideas.

8 Hold a debate arguing for and against the fashion industry. Which group had the strongest arguments?



#### For

I agree. Every year there are different designs, different colours, different rules as to what is in fashion and what isn't. Anyone not following those rules is looked down upon by his or her contemporaries and laughed at. Is it really that important what you wear? Of course not. How superficial can society become? Surely there are more important or useful things to do than walk up and down the High Street in pursuit of the latest items. Every year, millions of garments are discarded because they are the wrong colour or shape; what a waste. Think of all the millions of people who have no more than the clothes they have on. And what about the world's resources? I would have thought it's high time we started thinking about conserving resources rather than wasting them. And that's not to mention the money that people spend, buying things they don't need, spending more money on a particular kind of jeans or trainers because they are the most fashionable. Do we all really have so much money to waste? And what about all those people who wear the latest designs, regardless of how preposterous they look and without considering whether a particular style or colour suits them? It's as silly as wearing uncomfortable shoes or thin materials in winter "just to look fashionable". And how much attention do designers really pay to considerations such as warmth, comfort and durability? It's almost dictatorial. Apart from anything else, just what does the fashion industry contribute to today's society? The only thing as far as I can see, is millions of underpaid workers in developing countries.

#### Against

I disagree. The fashion industry is what brings colour, beauty and variety into our everyday lives, which would otherwise be pretty dull and drab. Imagine how boring the world would be if we all dressed the same. It's an opportunity for individual expression, which is something fundamental to our existence. In some cases, it can almost be seen as an art form and in today's society, with so many people working so hard with such high levels of stress, we all need some sort of artistic relief and expression. Nobody is forcing anyone to buy fashionable clothes, or to wear things that don't suit them, or to change outfits every season. Everyone has a choice and it is up to the individual to respond in the way they want to. People follow fashion because it pleases them, because it makes them feel good about themselves, and a little self-esteem is surely not a bad thing. What's wrong with spending the day walking up and down the High Street? It's got to be better than sitting in front of a TV screen or playing video games. Apart from anything else, how much does the fashion industry contribute to the national (and international) economy? It's a huge import-export business and provides millions of jobs for all sorts of people – sheep farmers, designers, textile factories, shops ...and then there is the industrial research that has led to new materials such as lycra and tencel. The fashion industry has democratised style and given everyone the chance to wear well-designed and beautiful clothes – it's not just about the weird and wonderful creations that appear on the catwalk, it's about normal everyday clothes that everyone can feel comfortable in regardless of their age, size or looks.



## Clothes and fashion

1 How many expressions can you think of connected to clothes or fashion? Compare your lists in pairs.

2 Look at the following sentences and try to work out the meaning of the words in **bold**.

- I've got **bags of** time before the train leaves. Shall we go for a drink?
- My older sister is a real **bossy boots**. She's always ordering me and my younger brother about.
- I'm sorry, that was a rather **off the cuff** remark, I didn't mean to offend you.
- Wow, Nigel looks amazing! He's really **dressed to kill**.
- She can speak French **after a fashion**. She finds it harder to read and write it though.
- These trousers **fit like a glove**. It's amazing considering I bought them without trying them on.
- I **take my hat off to** nurses. Anyone who can work such long hours for so little money deserves respect.
- **Don't get your knickers in a twist!** We're not going to be late, so you can relax.
- I'm afraid, Christmas has left me a bit **out of pocket**. I can't really afford to go out for a meal.
- When his wife left him, he just **fell apart at the seams**.
- After the children were born, we lived **on a shoestring** until they started school and I could go back to work.
- If you want to pass your exams, you're really going to have to **pull your socks up**.

3 Compare your answers in pairs. Were there any words or phrases you did not understand? Use a dictionary to check.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct words or phrases from Exercise 2.

- a) If someone speaks, answers or performs without any preparation, they do it \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) "\_\_\_\_\_ " is a spoken expression used to show that you really admire someone for something they have done.

- c) If someone is \_\_\_\_\_, they are having extreme difficulty in controlling their emotions.
- d) If something is exactly the right size for someone, you can say \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) "\_\_\_\_\_ " is an expression used to describe someone who is wearing very beautiful or provocative clothes.
- f) If you have not got a lot of money, you have to do things \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) "\_\_\_\_\_ " is an informal expression used to tell someone not to get too upset or worried about something.
- h) A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who is always telling other people what to do.
- i) "\_\_\_\_\_ " is an informal expression which is used to tell people to work harder.
- j) If someone does something \_\_\_\_\_, it means that they do not really do it very well.
- k) You can say you have \_\_\_\_\_ something, when you have a large amount of something.
- l) If you are \_\_\_\_\_ it means that you have lost money as the result of a situation or deal.

5 Discuss the following questions.

- When was the last time you had bags of free time?
- Do (or did) you know anyone who is a bossy boots?
- **Have you ever made an off the cuff remark that you later regretted?**
- Who was the last person you saw who was dressed to kill?
- Is there anything that you can do after a fashion but that you would like to learn how to do properly?
- What was the last situation that left you a bit out of pocket?
- Have you ever had to manage on a shoestring?
- Does anyone ever tell you to pull your socks up?

# Do you remember?

## Pages 4–5

- 1 The title of the unit is .....
- 2 Which word means: *belonging to a time long ago in history*? .....
- 3 What are three adjectives that can be used to describe a house? .....
- 4 What do the following adjectives relate to?
  - a cuddly .....
  - b contemporary .....
  - c bare .....
- 5 What adjective is used to describe both a cuddly toy and cartoon characters? .....
- 6 Which word comes before the colour? ..... purple

## Pages 6–7

- 7 Lu Xun, Florence Nightingale, Zhuge Liang and Napoleon Bonaparte are described as *historical* .....
- 8 According to the quote, why Napoleon is thought to be short by most people? .....
- 9 Which is the correct alternative?  
His writing speaks direct/directly to a wider audience.
- 10 What nouns do these adjectives go with?
  - a a rare .....
  - b distinguished .....
  - c corrupt .....
- 11 Which phrasal verb meaning *to end with is it* in the text? .....
- 12 Rearrange the words to form a sentence.  
a girl / do / find / like / look / people / offensive? / does / Why / who / a girl  
.....

## Pages 8–9

- 13 Which is the correct spelling?  
sound affects / effects / iffects
- 14 What word goes before *free and good*? .....
- 15 In the poem, the two choices are compared as: .....
- 16 The writer wanted to travel on: .....

- 17 Which of these words is **not** an adverb?

a constantly b instantly c lovely d naturally

- 18 Which is the correct place for the time adverbial: (1), (2) or (3)?

She (1) ... was (2) .... quite naive (3) .. when she met the man. (still)

## Pages 10–11

- 19 The task is to prepare a ..... about something you hate.
- 20 What is the title of the British TV programme on which the task is based? .....
- 21 Complete the three sentences.
  - a It gets on my .....
  - b I can't ..... it.
  - c It just ..... me absolutely mad.
- 22 What phrasal verb means: *to connect someone by telephone*? .....
- 23 Which *-ly* words come before the following?
  - a .....ly furious
  - b .....ly superior
  - c .....ly life
- 24 What single word means: *to make somebody extremely angry*? .....

## Pages 12–13

- 25 What aspects of Anita Fernand's clothes and appearance do these adjectives describe?
  - a ripped ..... b gaudy bright pink, covered in gold stars .....
  - c huge .....
- 26 How does Narinder's letter begin?
  - a Dear Miss Fernand b Dear Mrs Fernand
  - c Dear Ms Fernand
- 27 How does Narinder end the letter?
  - a Yours faithfully b Yours sincerely
  - c Yours truly
- 28 Which adjective means: *unusual or attractive in a way that you notice*? .....
- 29 Which word follows *amazingly or funnily* to emphasise that something is surprising or coincidental? .....
- 30 Choose the correct form to complete the sentence.  
All *being / is / to be / will be* well, she'll be out of hospital by the end of the week.



# Unit 32

## Modern Living

### In this unit, you will ...

- ▶ Read predictions about the future that didn't come true
- ▶ Listen to a radio programme about the future of tourism
- ▶ Do a task on designing a robot
- ▶ Learn vocabulary of work, lifestyle and health
- ▶ Practise future forms
- ▶ Practise describing trends
- ▶ Learn and practise computer terms

### Vocabulary and speaking

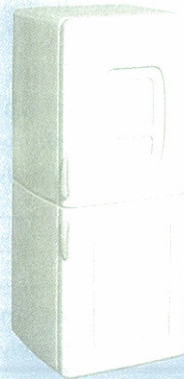
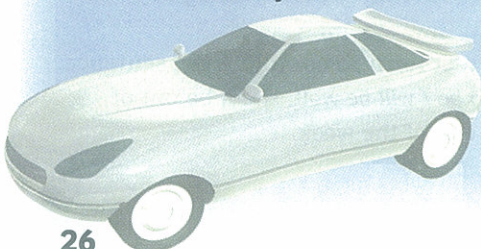
#### Work and play in the 21st century

1 Look at the descriptions of inventions predicted for the next few decades.

- Which of these things already exist as far as you know?
- Which most appeal to you?
- Do you think they will catch on or not? Why/Why not?

#### BEHIND THE WHEEL

Cars of the future will take much of the strain out of driving. The intelligent navigation system in this 2010 model can choose the best route for you by monitoring an online traffic database for hold-ups, while the cruise control keeps a constant distance from the car in front. And if you exceed the speed limit, the speedometer speaks a polite warning to you. Security worries will also be a thing of the past – your car will only allow *bona fide* drivers behind the wheel, recognising them by the irises of their eyes!

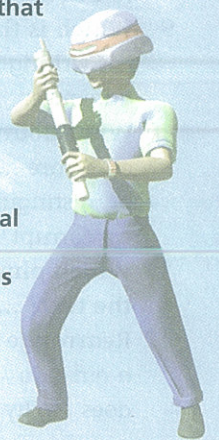


#### THE "INTELLIGENT" HOUSE

This "smart" fridge will be connected to the Internet as part of a home network that runs your domestic life, interacting with the barcodes on your food, and re-ordering them online as you use them. Virtually all domestic appliances will be linked by computer, so that the fridge can communicate with the cooker and rubbish bin, co-ordinating complex tasks such as cooking a meal. Your electric toothbrush will even be able to let your toaster know that you're ready for breakfast!

#### GLOBAL GAMES

Children of the future will never be able to complain that there's no one to play with. Equipped with a virtual reality headset, this twelve-year-old is taking part in global games, here a medieval jousting tournament. His opponent, selected for him by the computer, lives on the other side of the world!



#### HOLOGRAPHIC CONFERENCING

Holographic conferencing and virtual reality meetings will allow people to interact with colleagues and clients via computer, without needing to leave the comfort of their own homes. Through her headset this woman sees a virtual meeting with several people sitting around a table. The people involved live all over Europe.





2 a) In pairs, make three predictions about the social, economic and personal consequences of such inventions.

b) Compare your ideas with the experts' ideas below. Which of these did you come up with?

## But what will it all mean?

1 "Teleworking and computer conferencing will mean that a lot more people will either work freelance from home, or on flexible **short-term contracts**. The old concept of 'jobs for life' will soon be a thing of the past."

2 "Highly-skilled professionals will be under pressure to work longer and longer hours, while much of the **mundane** work will be done by machines, leading to high unemployment amongst **unskilled** workers. By 2050, we are going to have a small number of hardworking rich and a vast majority of idle poor."

3 "With inventions like cell phones and hand-held computers it is becoming more and more difficult to escape from work – the boundaries between work and leisure are gradually becoming blurred, and in the future it will be harder and harder to **get away from it all**. Already the average American is working 163 hours a year more than thirty years ago – that's the equivalent of an extra month a year."

4 "Labour-saving devices and the resulting **sedentary lifestyle** could well lead to an **epidemic in obesity**. It is predicted that the average man will weigh ten kilos more, and the average woman eight kilos more."

5 "A growth in online shopping and home-working may mean that our city centres become **deserted wastelands**. The physical isolation and loss of **social interaction** resulting from these changes could **put further strain** on family relationships and lead to depression and **mental health problems**."

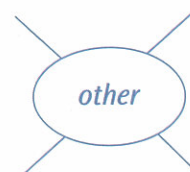
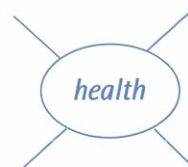
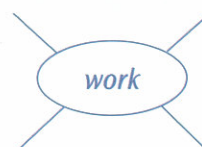
6 "There will be a huge growth in the **leisure and fitness industry** as people struggle to combat the effects of **inactivity**, and **social isolation**."

7 "We will adapt in all sorts of ways that are as yet undreamed of. You should never underestimate the amazing **adaptability** of human beings."

3 Discuss these questions.

- Which of these predictions most worry you?
- Do you agree with the last expert's optimistic view of human adaptability?
- In what ways might we adapt to the changes in society described?

4 a) Divide the words and phrases in **bold** into the following categories (some words may fit into more than one).



b) Write eight sentences of your own about life today, using some of these phrases. Compare sentences with other students.



## Reading and speaking

1 You are going to read about predictions for the future that didn't come true. Discuss these questions in groups.

- Have you seen or read any old films or books set in the future? What vision of life in the 21st century did they have?
- How did they imagine these things?

space travel	computers	clothes	food
daily transport	aliens	robots	

2 Read the article and put these sentences in the correct place.

- Human nature is the greatest single confounder of all the predictions of decades gone by.
- Each age has its future fears that turn out to be groundless.
- Immortality has been a constant theme in futurology.
- Fifty years ago, the futurologists of the day were confidently forecasting an outlook that was silver, shiny and teeming with intelligent robots.
- ~~Forecasting what life is going to be like years down the line is a dodgy business.~~
- Neither are there any aliens on the horizon, nor even in the galaxy next door.

3 Discuss these questions in pairs.

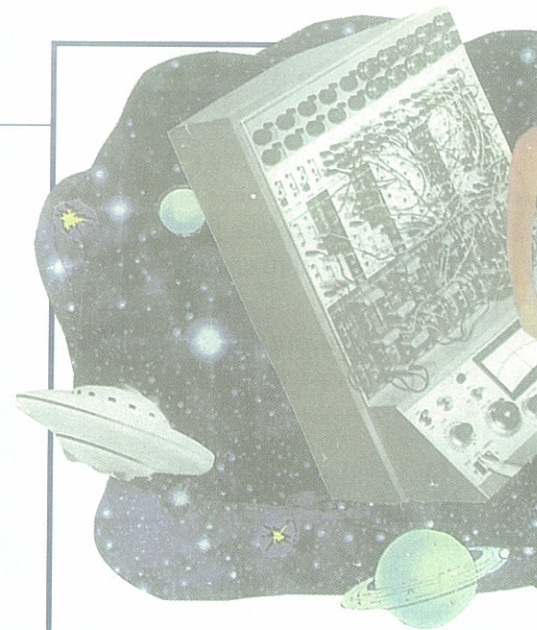
- In what two ways were past predictions about computers wrong?
- How did people in the 1950s imagine robots?
- Why does the author believe that all-in-one body suits never caught on?
- What connection does the author make between cryogenics and freezing strawberries?
- What's the problem with the mini-planes that were predicted in the past?
- Why aren't we eating "nutritionally-perfect pills" instead of traditional food?
- Does she believe that online shopping will replace traditional shopping?
- Does she think it will become common for elderly women to have babies? Why/Why not?
- How widespread does she expect genetic engineering to become?

4 Can you guess the meaning of the following words from the context? Use a monolingual dictionary to check your ideas.

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) lumbering (para. 1)       | e) traipse (para. 5)    |
| b) nano-technology (para. 1) | f) forego (para. 5)     |
| c) misnomer (para. 3)        | g) groundless (para. 6) |
| d) mucky (para. 4)           |                         |

5 a) Do you agree with the author's final point that "what we really want, above everything else, is the best for our future generations"?

b) Think of three things that are happening in society today that support this view, and three that contradict it.



### What didn't come to pass

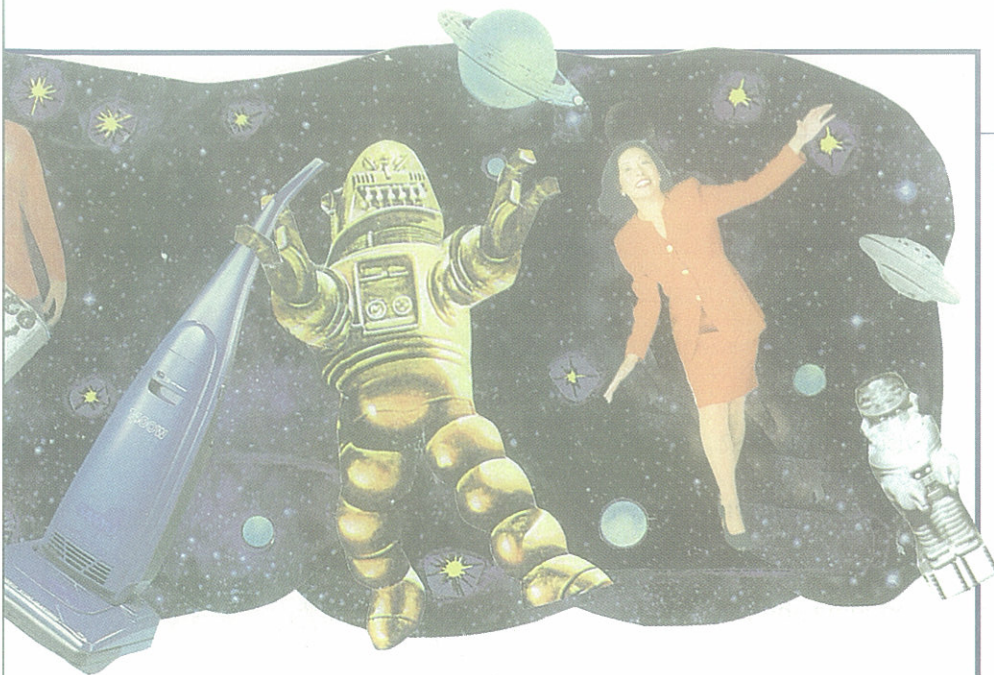
by Vivienne Parry, former presenter of *Tomorrow's World*

1 ~~Forecasting what life is going to be like years down the line is a dodgy business.~~

Even the experts don't always get it right. Take Bill Gates, for example. In 1981, he firmly stated that "640k of memory ought to be enough for anyone." So it's more than a bit embarrassing for him now that, even on a standard issue home PC, you need 200 times that amount of memory just to run his own company's software. Fortunately for Bill, others predicted that the technological future would involve giant computers that were the size of cities, whereas what we actually have are ever-shrinking models that you can tuck neatly into your pocket, which are hundreds of times more powerful than their lumbering predecessors. Nano-technology is definitely the way forward.

2 .....  
They imagined the robots of the future would not only be able to think for themselves, but get on with the housework too. But what have we got? More time-saving devices and what seems like less time. Just how did that happen? And absolutely no sign of a helpful house robot to mix a perfect Martini at the end of a hard day at the cyberface. Face it, we haven't even cracked robotic vacuum cleaners yet.





## Grammar extension

### Future forms

1 Read the predictions below and find examples of the following:

- *will* to make a prediction
  - *going to* to make a prediction
  - two phrases in the Present simple that convey a future meaning
  - a “past” modal used to talk about the future
  - a future modal
  - a future passive form
  - the Future Continuous
  - the “future in the past”
  - the “past in the future”
- a) Supermarket experts believe that in a few years we’ll be eating far more functional foods, e.g. specially grown food with cancer-fighting properties.
  - b) Mechanical hearts will soon be used for transplants, removing the pressure to find human donors.
  - c) The first artificial eyes are set to appear within ten years.
  - d) Most experts agree that we’re going to have to find ways of becoming more active if we are to stay fit and healthy.
  - e) The labour-saving devices of the future could lead to an epidemic of obesity.
  - f) A favourite prediction of the eighties was that videophones would take over from ordinary phones, but there is no sign of this happening.
  - g) It is predicted that by 2020 cash will have virtually disappeared.
  - h) A radical new form of energy will almost certainly emerge soon.
  - i) Most scientists don’t believe that we will ever be able to travel through time.

► Grammar extension bank pp.36–39

3 .....  
Air tours are not booking moon packages, and space travel is only for the trained or for the fantastically wealthy few. True, all-in-one body suits (the uniform of brave space pioneers) did make a number of fashion appearances – think lycra exercise gear in the eighties – but on the whole, we’ve realised that body suits are a misnomer, because they don’t actually suit bodies, other than those with faultless dimensions. Which brings me to another big fib: perfect bodies in the future. No matter how much nipping, tucking, sucking and filling we do, our bodies continue to traitorously reveal the signs of our increasing years. Sorry!

4 .....  
Actually, we do now know how to extend life – by eating less and exercising more. Even so, Californian cryogenics super-salesmen have persuaded some people to part with vast sums of money on a promise that will defrost them when “the time is right”. But since we haven’t yet even perfected freezing strawberries, these poor deluded souls may be nothing more than mucky puddles by 2052.  
As for transport, the reason we aren’t all buzzing around in our own mini-planes has quite a lot to do with the fact that nobody thought about what would happen when everyone wanted one. Were they going to be stacked high above our streets, stuck in an endless holding pattern while we desperately tried to do our shopping?

5 .....  
Nutritionally-perfect pills to replace all our food? Nothing but online shopping, so there’s no need to leave your home/computer and traipse round the shops? Both have met with a resounding thumbs down from the public. We simply refuse to give up eating our nutritionally nightmarish fish and chips. And we show absolutely no inclination to forego the pleasure of touching, examining and trying the purchases we make. We love our food and our shopping, thank you very much.

6 .....  
In the fifties, concerns focused on monsters and flying saucers. Ours are reproductive. For instance we worry that, come 2052, it will be increasingly normal for grannies to be giving birth, or that male pregnancy will be possible. It’s my bet that if you asked 100 women in their sixties, now or in 2052, if they wanted a test-tube baby or double-glazing, 99 per cent would opt for the windows. As for male pregnancy, I have it filed under “o” as in “only for the lunatic”, along with human cloning and genetic engineering. Yes, it might all be technically possible, and you might well see genetic engineering for very specific and well-defined medical reasons, but it will remain phenomenally risky for the baby. It’s an unchangeable part of human nature that what we really want, above everything else, is the best for our future generations.



## Listening and speaking

### The changing face of tourism


1 Discuss these questions.

- What kind of holidays are popular with visitors to China?
- Has tourism influenced the town where you live?
- What have the positive and negative effects been, and what changes would you like to see?

2 a) You are going to listen to a radio programme about “eco-tourism”. Can you guess what this is?

b)  Listen to the first part of the programme.

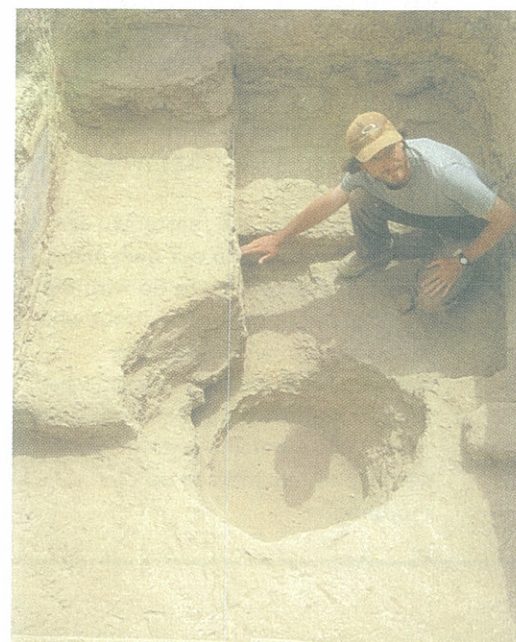
- What are most people looking for in a holiday, according to the introduction?
- Which negative aspects of going on holiday are mentioned?
- How does Gavin Allan define eco-tourism? Is his definition similar to yours?
- What does he see as “the way forward” ?

3  In the second part of the programme you will hear two holidays described. Complete the table below.

	Holiday 1	Holiday 2
Location		
Reasons to go there		
Typical activities		
Other unusual features		

4 Work in pairs. Look at this list of alternative holidays, including those mentioned in the programme. Would they appeal to you? Why/Why not?

- a tiger-spotting tour in Heilongjiang Province
- a four-day water-colour painting course in rural England
- staying with Bushmen in the Kalahari Desert
- a bird-watching holiday in a remote part of rural China
- a horse-riding holiday in the olive groves of Northern Portugal
- an archaeology trip searching for dinosaur bones in the Argentine desert
- an Italian cookery course in a farmhouse in rural Tuscany
- a surfing course in a remote beach resort in Indonesia
- a survival course in the Rocky Mountains of North America
- camel-trekking in the Gobi Desert
- a climbing course in the Himalayas
- a five-day skiing trip in Korea
- a whale-watching trip off the coast of South Africa







**5** Find out what your partner enjoys doing and what he/she looks for in a holiday. Design a suitable “activity” holiday for him/her. Include:

- an appealing location
- a rough programme of activities
- the kind of accommodation/level of luxury that your partner prefers.

## Patterns to notice

### Describing trends

**1** To describe trends, we often use the Present Continuous, particularly with verbs like *become*, *get* (*better/worse*), *develop*, *increase*, *improve*, *deteriorate*.

The tourist industry **is becoming** its own worst enemy.

**2** These can be accompanied by adverbs like *rapidly*/*quickly*/*slowly*/*increasingly*, etc.

A new kind of tourism **is rapidly developing**.  
Boundaries between work and leisure **are gradually becoming** blurred.

**3** We also often use comparative forms and phrases like *more and more* and *increasingly*.

People are living **longer and longer**.  
**More and more people** are taking to the skies each year.  
It's getting **increasingly** difficult to escape from work.

**6** Use the phrases above to write sentences of your own about trends in:

- sports
- education
- transport
- holidays and travel
- people's health
- technology
- the media

Write **five** sentences that you think are true and **three** that you think are false.

Computers are getting more and more sophisticated.

Public exams are becoming increasingly difficult.

The quality of TV programmes is deteriorating rapidly.

**7** Read your sentences to other students. Can they spot the false ones?



Personal vocabulary

Useful language

Explaining why you have decided on certain things

- ... will make the most of ...
- ... makes sense to ...
- ... give the impression of ...
- ... create an atmosphere of ...
- ... make guests feel ...

Imagining how the guests will react

- ... they'll probably find ...
- Hopefully they'll be able to ...
- If I were staying here I'd ...
- They'll be impressed if/by ...

relaxed / impressed /  
awestruck ... by the luxury /  
beauty ... of ...

Task: design a robot to go on sale next year

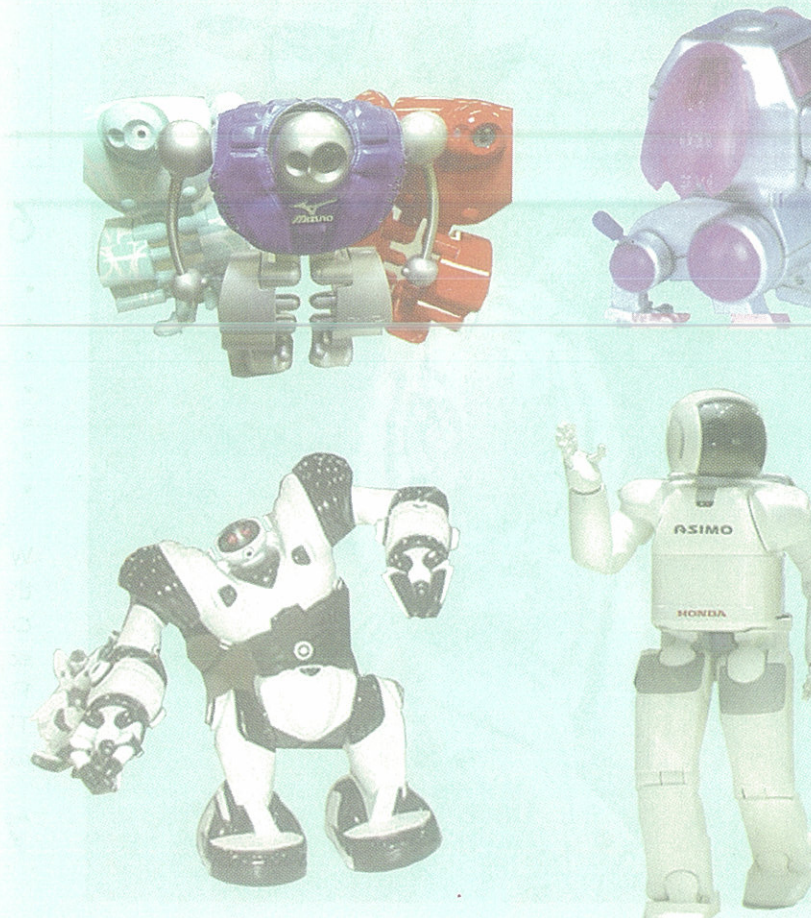
Preparation for task

1 Having a robot around to tidy your room sounds like a great idea! But what else could a robot do to help people besides doing the jobs that people would rather avoid?

2 a) Which of these features would you find most important in a robot? Which features will you include when designing your robot?

- Intelligence – it can give you advice and information and tell you how to do things.
- Speech – it can respond when you talk to it.
- Conversation – you can have a proper conversation with it as if you were speaking to another human.
- Manners – it will be polite and obedient.
- Humour – it will be funny and able to make you laugh.
- Silent and almost invisible – it does its job and you hardly notice it.
- An attractive appearance – it will look good, either in human, animal or machine form.
- Emotions – it will have feelings and emotions just like a human.

b) Have you ever seen a movie or read a book about robots? What were these robots like? Were all the robots the same?





## Task

**1** You are going to design a robot that will be sold next year all over the world.

**a)** Read the guidelines and spend 5-10 minutes making your list of ideas individually.

- Who will want to buy your robot? Will it only appeal to some people, for example, women, children, doctors? Will it be suitable only for a certain age group? Will everyone want one?
- In a family, will each person want one of your robots or will only one be necessary?
- What will your robot be able to do?
- What will your robot look like and what will it be made from?
- What features will your robot have?
- How long will your robot last? What would happen if your robot broke down?
- How much will your robot cost?
- What will you call your robot? Will each robot have the same name or will the owners be able to give it a name too?

**b)** Imagine you are going to have to persuade your partners to agree to your robot design. How will you persuade them? What reasons will you give them why your ideas are the best? Ask your teacher for any vocabulary you need.

Explaining why you have decided on certain things

... will be able to ...

... will appeal to people because ...

... will be useful as ...

In this situation it will ...

People like/don't like to ... so this robot will ...

... makes sense to ...

Imagining how buyers will react to the robot

They'll love the fact that it can ...

They'll be impressed by ...

If I were buying a robot I'd ...

They'll be excited that ...

When they see it they will ...

It will make their lives so much easier so they'll ...

It will be sold out in minutes because ...

Buyers will be queuing up to buy one because ...

**2** In small groups, discuss and explain your ideas. Together, decide on the best ideas and design a group robot. Make a diagram of your robot with labels showing the different design features.

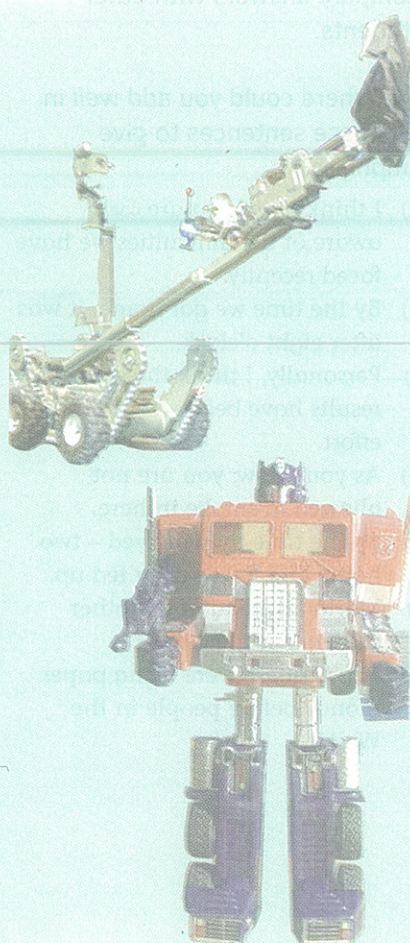
**3** Present your robot to the class, taking it in turns to explain why you have chosen certain features and exactly what it can do.

*Either*

Vote for the best robot in the class (you can't vote for your own!)

*Or*

Each chooses which robot you would buy and see which group would sell the most robots.





## Wordspot

### well

1 Look at the diagram showing the main uses of *well*. Underline any uses that you were not previously aware of.



2 As an interjection, *well* can have subtly different meanings. Match the meanings in the box to the uses below.

- |                         |                         |                       |                  |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| for emphasis            | to pause                | to accept a situation | to show surprise |
| to show anger/annoyance | to show you've finished | to express doubt      |                  |
| to continue a story     |                         |                       |                  |

- Well, you know what I think. I completely agree!
- Well, I think she could have phoned and apologised!
- Well, maybe ... what do other people think?
- Well, let me think.
- You know what you told me about Erica the other day, well, after I spoke to you, I saw her in the supermarket and you'll never guess what she ...
- Well, if you're sure that's what you really want ...
- Well, I think that's it then.
- Well, well! Fancy Andy and Laura getting married!

3 a) What do these *well-* + past participle adjectives mean? (The ones marked \* may need to be checked in a dictionary.)

well-balanced	well-behaved
well-built*	well-chosen
well-dressed	well-earned*
well-educated	well-written
well-laid-out*	well-prepared
well-fed	well-informed
well-looked-after	well-meant
well-known	well-mannered
well-read*	well-paid
well-spoken	well-thought-out

b) Which of the adjectives above should these things/people be?

- books
- children
- your parents
- shops
- teachers
- a holiday
- babies
- everyone

Compare answers with other students.

4 Where could you add *well* in these sentences to give emphasis?

- I think all of you are well aware of the difficulties we have faced recently.
- By the time we got home, it was after eight o'clock.
- Personally, I think the end results have been worth all the effort.
- As you know, you are not allowed to smoke in here.
- By the time they arrived – two hours late, I was truly fed up.
- Marta is ahead of the other students in the class.
- The Chinese were using paper money before people in the West.

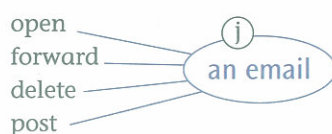
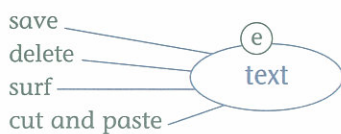
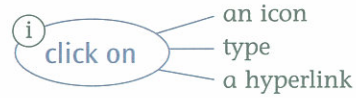
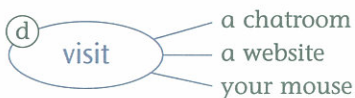
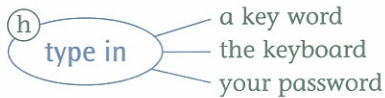
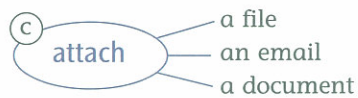
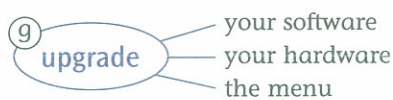
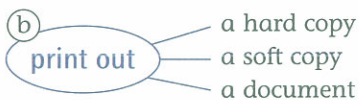
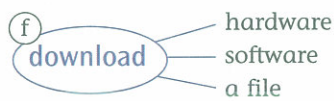
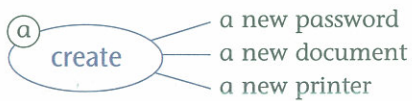




## Real life

### Collocations with computer terms

**1** Work in groups. Discuss and cross out the collocation in each diagram that is not commonly used when talking about computers.



**2** Work in pairs. **A** imagines he/she is someone who knows nothing about computers (e.g. your grandmother!) and asks **B** to explain five of the terms in Exercise 1. **B** must explain using as little jargon as possible. Use the picture to help you.

**3** Describe as precisely as you can the things you always/usually do, when you:

- start up your computer
- go on the Internet
- check your email
- write a document for school on a computer
- shut down your computer.

Are there any other things you often do?



## Future forms

### A General

Many forms are used to talk about the future in English. In many cases, a number of different forms are possible, depending on how we see the event.

#### 1 *will/shall*

The contracted form *'ll* is most common in speech. We use *will/shall* to talk about:

- a) predictions based on our feelings and expectations, rather than evidence in the present.

*I believe that, by the end of the 21st century, the world **will be** at peace.*

This use is common in academic writing. Adverbs of probability are often used here.

*A new form of energy **will almost certainly** emerge.*

- b) things we see as “facts in the future”.

*The meeting **will finish** at 1.00 and then lunch **will be served**.*

- c) decisions made at the moment of speaking.

*There's someone at the door ... **I'll ring** you back later, OK?*

- d) willingness or refusal to do something.

***I'll sing** at the party if you like, but I **won't wear** a silly costume.*

#### Notice!

In the question form of the first person *shall* is commonly used to make offers and suggestions.

***Shall I** carry that for you?*

***Shall we** move on to the next question?*

#### 2 *be going to*

We use *going to* to talk about:

- a) our intentions for the future.

***I'm not going to borrow** any more money from now on.*

- b) a prediction based on some present evidence.

*From what I've seen so far, **it's going to be** a difficult game.*

In practice, *will* and *going to* are often interchangeable.

#### 3 “Present” modals

Present modals can have a future meaning.

*The economic picture **may/might/could** look very different in ten years' time.*

#### 4 Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous to talk about definite arrangements for the future, where a specific future time is stated or understood.

*What are your plans for **the weekend**? **Are you doing** anything special?*

#### 5 Present Simple

We use the Present Simple:

- a) to talk about timetabled future events, or events which are 100 per cent certain.

*The conference **begins** on Tuesday and **ends** on Friday.*

*Tomorrow's Monday.*

- b) in subordinate clauses, following words like *if*, *unless*, *in case*, *before*, *after*, *when*, etc.

*I'll pass on the message **as soon as** she **gets** back.*

*We will only succeed **if** we all **work** together.*

- c) in clauses following *what/who/which* and *whatever/wherever*, etc.

*I don't care what **happens** next year.*

*Don't forget to email me, wherever you **are**.*

It is important to note that in all of these cases the context makes it clear that the future is intended.

#### 6 Future Continuous

We use the Future Continuous:

- a) to talk about an action in progress at a specific time in the future.

*This time next week, **I'll be doing** my exams.*

*In a hundred years' time, we **'ll probably all be working** when we are 80.*

- b) to talk about something which will happen as part of the normal course of events.

***I'll be seeing** Anne later this afternoon – I'll pass on your message to her then.*

*I can easily give you a lift, **I'll be passing** your house.*

- c) to ask tentatively/politely about future plans.

***Will you be using** the computer later on?*

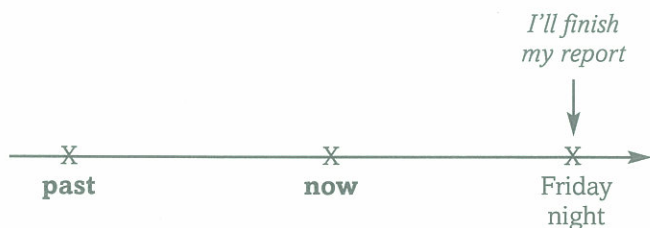
***Will you be needing** anything else?*



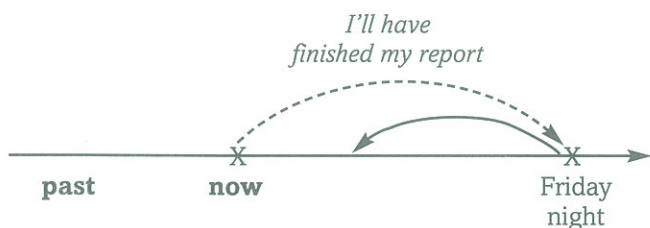
### 7 Future Perfect or “past in the future”

a) Like other perfect forms the Future Perfect is used to talk about an action which will be completed before a point of time, in this case a point in the future. Compare:

*I'll finish my report on Friday night.*  
(= I will finish it at that time)



*I'll have finished the report by Friday night.*  
(= I will finish it before that time)



b) The Future Perfect Continuous form can be used to talk about the duration of activities before a point of time in the future, often with *for* or *since*.

*I'll have been working in this same building for ten years next month!*

Note that the Future Perfect and especially the Future Perfect Continuous are not very common forms.

► Exercises 1–4 p.38

### B ‘Future’ phrases

We often use phrases with a future meaning to talk about the future, rather than a future verb form.

#### 1 *about to/on the point of/on the verge of*

We use *about to* to talk about something that is going to happen very soon.

*It's not a good time to talk. I'm about to go into a meeting.*

*On the point of* + *-ing* can be used with the same meaning.

*Beckham is on the point of signing a new contract with Manchester United.*

*On the verge of* is used in a similar way.

*Jo is on the verge of giving up her university course, because she really hates it.*

#### 2 *is/are to*

We use this form to talk about actions which are officially arranged. This is a common form in news reports.

*The Prime Minister is to visit Pakistan early next year.*

#### 3 *(un)likely to*

This is very common for making predictions.

*Mass space travel is unlikely to become a reality.*

#### 4 *due to*

We use *due to* in more formal speech or writing to say that something is planned to happen at a particular time.

*The game is due to start at 20:00.*

#### 5 *set to*

We use *set to* when something is likely to happen. This form is common in news reports.

*The government is set to introduce the reforms early next year.*

#### 6 *bound to*

You use this if you are sure something will happen:

*Carrie's bound to be late – she always is.*

► Exercises 5–6 pp.38–39

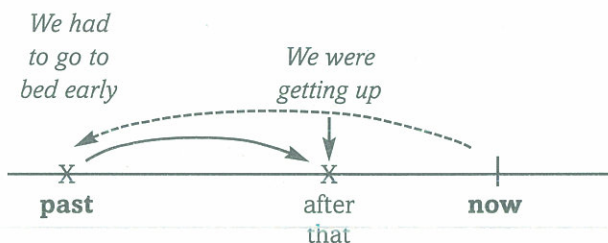
### C Future in the past

A number of the forms above have a past form which describes the “future in the past”.

1 If we talk about plans or intentions in the past, we use the Past Continuous or *was going to*.

*When I was little, I was going to be the world's greatest ballerina.*

*We had to go to bed early, as we were all getting up at 6 the following morning.*



2 We often talk about things which were planned in the past but did not take place.

*We were going to invite Henry to the party, (but we couldn't find his phone number).*

*I was on the point of going out when the phone rang.*

*I was about to say that when you interrupted me.*

*Damn! I was supposed to phone my mother last night.*

3 We can use *would* or *was to* to talk about an action which did take place, but was still in the future and not anticipated at the time.

*Bogart met Bacall, who would later become his fourth wife, in 1944.*

*Who would have believed that this unknown teenager was to become one of the world's greatest movie stars.*

► Exercises 7–8 p.39



## Grammar Extension Bank

## Future forms

1 Which of these sentences do not refer to the future?

- What time are we leaving for the airport?
- Most of the country will have scattered showers.
- My lighter won't work – have you got any matches?
- Where shall I put these suitcases?
- That'll be the babysitter – can you let her in?
- As soon as you get home, can you put the oven on?
- Who are you going to vote for in the *Pop Stars* contest?
- On Sundays I'll often have a lie in, unless I'm playing with the local football team.
- I'll be thinking of you while you're having your interview.

2 Which form of the verb is possible?

- "Are we going to get/Should we get a takeaway tonight?" "OK, good idea."
- Can you speak to Lily about her homework? She *won't listen/she isn't going to listen* to me.
- I'm *getting/going to get* fit by the summer.
- The 14th *is/will be* a Sunday, so the traffic shouldn't be too bad.
- Oh no, it's broken! Don't worry – *I'll buy/I'm going to buy* you a new one.
- Did I tell you? We're *moving/move* into our new flat on June 20th.
- I'm sure you'll have a great time wherever you'll *go/you go*.
- This traffic's terrible – *we'll be/we're going to be* really late.

3 Put the verb in brackets into the Future Simple, Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.

- By **the time** you've found your swimming costume, it ..... (be) too late to go to the pool.
- When Maria retires next week, she ..... (work) here for over 30 years.
- You ..... (never/get) a taxi at this time of night.
- All the best seats ..... (go) if you don't ring the theatre soon.
- Ali will probably be jet-lagged when he arrives – he ..... (fly) for about 15 hours.
- Ring me back at about four – I ..... (speak) to Milo about the contract by then.

4 Complete each prediction for the year 2025 with a suitable form of one of the verbs in the box (note that several verbs are in the passive).

rise allocate telework live  
commit implant own

- More than a third of the population will ..... alone.
- More crime will ..... by cyberterrorists than by "hand-to-hand" criminals.
- More people will ..... virtual pets than real ones.



- Scanable microchips containing important personal data will ..... at birth.
- 30 per cent of the workforce will ..... .
- The Earth's temperature will still ..... .
- Lifelong email addresses will ..... at birth.

How likely do you think each prediction is? Discuss, adding an adverb of probability where appropriate.

5 Rewrite each sentence so that it is similar in meaning to the one before it, using the word in bold and a phrase with a future meaning.

- Arrangements have been made for Nuala Campbell to sign a \$5 million modelling contract.  
**is**  
Nuala Campbell .....
- We've got an appointment to see the solicitor at 11am tomorrow.  
**due**  
We .....
- The film's going to start soon – come on!  
**about**  
The .....
- It is likely that the phone company Supertel will make record profits this year.  
**set**  
The .....
- A new manager probably won't be appointed until after the summer.  
**unlikely**  
A new manager .....
- I think Manchester United are certain to win the League cup this year.  
**bound**  
Manchester United .....



**6** Match each headline a–f with the first line of the story 1–6. Fill each of the gaps with *is to*, *is set to* or *is due to* and an appropriate verb.

- a) **Beautiful Mind set for clean sweep\* at Oscars**
- b) **School without electricity to get computers**
- c) **Jumbo cream**
- d) **Love may disappoint fans**
- e) **Soap star cleans up image**
- f) **“Wobbly” bridge to reopen**

- 1 Australian singer Kristy Love, who ..... at the Albert Hall on Saturday, may have to cancel the performance because of a throat infection.
- 2 Ken Bushell, who starred as the psychopathic husband of Mel in *Northside*, ..... a comeback in his role as a doctor in a new series.
- 3 Wendy, a 42-year-old elephant who suffers from eczema, ..... with free moisturising cream for the rest of her life by a pharmaceutical company.
- 4 The story of the brilliant mathematician John Nash, played by Russell Crowe, ..... the board\* at the Oscars this year.
- 5 A school in Romania which has no electricity ..... top-of-the-range\*\* computers by education officials.
- 6 The Millennium bridge over the River Thames ..... at 10.00 on Friday, after extensive modifications to stop it wobbling.



\* in the context of a competition, a *clean sweep* or to *sweep the board* means to win every possible prize.  
 \*\* *top-of-the-range* means the best you can buy.

**7** Choose an ending from 1–10 to complete each of the sentences a–j. Can you explain why each sentence contains the idea of ‘the future in the past’?

- a) We were going to call in on the way home ...
- b) Tariq didn’t blame Jan for being annoyed – living in such close proximity to the in-laws ...
- c) In 1979 George decided to move to Hollywood, a decision ...
- d) I was about to ask for a day off ...
- e) When we were 10, we were going to be ...
- f) Two weeks later Elvis met Colonel Tom Parker, ...
- g) I was on the point of phoning the police ...
- h) Joanne hardly got a wink of sleep because ...
- i) Although he was optimistic at the time, Sam ...
- j) The two children made a promise ...

- 1 which would change his life forever.
- 2 would regret his choice of business partner in the years to come.
- 3 when she turned up safe and sound.
- 4 which they were to find more and more difficult to keep as the days went by.
- 5 was always going to be difficult.
- 6 she was leaving for Australia in the morning.
- 7 who was to become his manager.
- 8 rich by the time we were 20!
- 9 but my boss was in a terrible mood.
- 10 but it was getting late.

**8** Put a name at the beginning of each statement, e.g. your name, the name of a classmate, a friend, a family member, a famous person.

- a) ..... is about to get married.
- b) ..... will have moved house this time next year.
- c) ..... is having friends to stay this weekend.
- d) ..... will never change.
- e) ..... is going on holiday soon.
- f) ..... will have made some important decisions by the end of the year.
- g) ..... is going to buy some new clothes this weekend.
- h) ..... will be cooking a meal in a couple of hours’ time.
- i) ..... is about to write an important exam.



## The 21st-century office

1 Discuss the following questions in pairs.

- What do/don't you like about your school environment?
- What facilities and services can be found in the average office building?
- How comfortable and informal should a school or office environment be?

2 Read the article quickly and answer the questions.

- Which of the facilities and services in the article did you find most unusual?
- Would you like to work in an office like the one in the article?

3 Read the article again and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or not given (?).

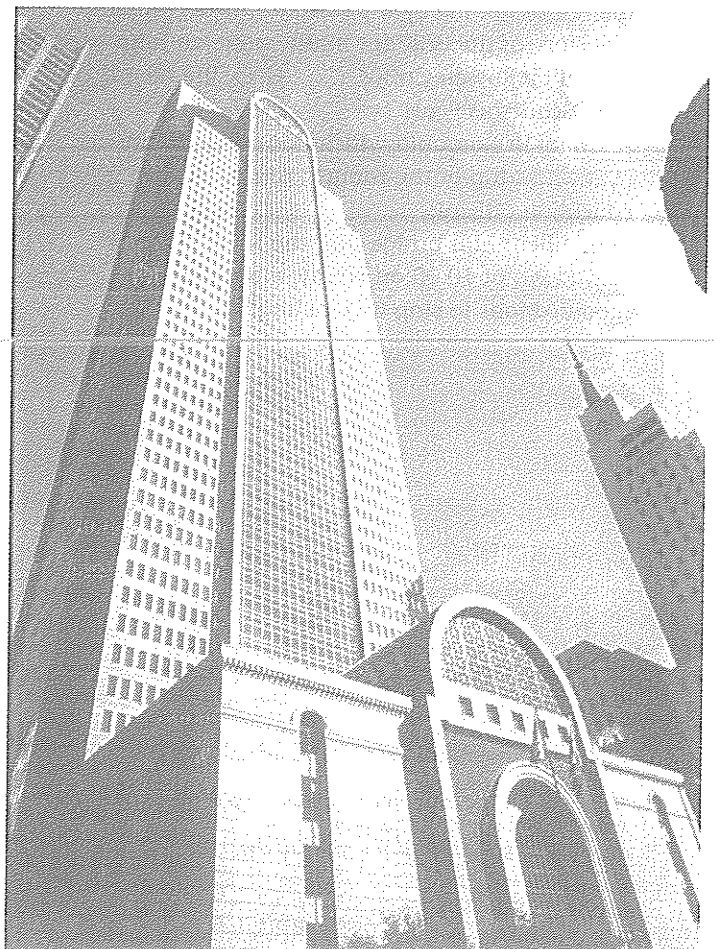
- a) The offices are cleaned by members of the "housekeeping team".
- b) Karen likes going into the town and away from the office.
- c) The writer believes that the facilities and services offered now are better than in the past.
- d) Employees at The Fourth Room work in an office that looks like a home.
- e) Richard Reeves believes that better working conditions encourage employees to spend a lot more time at the office.
- f) Some men prefer wearing a suit because they don't have to think about what clothes to put on in the morning.
- g) The female ex-employee prefers hot-desking to having a private desk.
- h) Mobile phones allow employees to enjoy being away from the office.
- i) The writer believes that employees would be happier if they worked shorter hours.
- j) Piers Schmidt wants employees to stay in the office rather than go home.
- k) The writer believes that in the future companies will want employees to live at the office.
- l) The article presents a balance between the pros and cons of the modern office.

4 Find words or phrases in the article which mean the following:

- a) *not real* (paragraph 1)
- b) *benefits (in addition to salary)* (paragraph 3)
- c) *a short, quick sight* (paragraph 4)
- d) *business life* (paragraph 4)
- e) *be careful* (paragraph 5)
- f) *fooled, tricked* (paragraph 5)
- g) *an office with no walls* (paragraph 6)
- h) *wear casual clothes to work* (paragraph 6)
- i) *moving from one desk to another* (paragraph 7)
- j) *confusion, chaos* (paragraph 7)
- k) *over a long period of time* (paragraph 8)
- l) *join together* (paragraph 9)

5 Discuss the following questions.

- What are the pros and cons of improving services and facilities in the modern office?
- If you had to design an office building, what services and facilities would you provide?
- If you were looking for a job, would the services and facilities provided by an office influence you?





# The 21st-century office

The 3,000 casually dressed, busy employees at Waterside, British Airways' state-of-the-art HQ near Heathrow airport, are described in corporate literature as "residents". Their work stations, if they have them at all, are located in "houses". The offices are cleaned not by cleaners but by members of the "housekeeping team". Karen from the BA press office leads me along the central area of this huge enclosed space, the "street" of the virtual village, with its real trees, lampposts, its grocery store selling milk and cakes. We sip our coffee at a pavement café overlooking the man-made lake outside. At the next table, a group of executives are tapping away at laptops.

☐ "It's nice; you don't have to gather in a meeting room, you can just come down here and have coffee together," says Karen. "There's a fitness centre, a hairdresser, a supermarket ... Just email your shopping list and they'll deliver to the car park. If it was sunny, we'd have a barbecue by the lake. I do have to go into town sometimes but it's always nice to get back here."

☐ In the old days, generally speaking, the office wasn't the sort of place you'd be relieved to return to. Office work was a series of tasks performed at a specific desk within a set time frame, usually 9am to 5pm. You wore a uniform: suit and tie, or skirt and blouse. Beyond mugs of instant coffee, Christmas parties and a pension plan, the perks of the job were not great. But then life in the traditional office was never intended to be a source of pleasure or comfort. Those things could be had at home.

☐ A visit to the offices of marketing consultancy "The Fourth Room" provides a glimpse of what the future holds. The company's HQ resembles a fashionable private home, complete with sitting room, kitchen and breakfast room where staff hang out over lavish meals. The initial idea was to buy a house and live in it communally. Then they thought about doing without an office at all. Finally, they decided to bring the home to the office and create an environment where "people will be people". "Why should we expect standards of corporate life that are so far below those of our normal life?" says CEO Piers Schmidt. "Why can't the place where you work be somewhere you really want to be?"

☐ As usual, however, there's another side to the story. Workers ought to be on their guard, warns Richard Reeves of The Industrial Society. "Question the motives behind any move to make your work environment more attractive. Maybe you're being conned into working longer hours."

☐ It would be nice to think we could take the new informal office at face value, but the whispers of complaint are clearly audible. Open plan is all very well, but it does create a lack of privacy, which can be stressful. Dress-down policies are generally agreed to be a good thing, but some dressed-down males are rather wistful about the disappearance of the suit. Suits are not only easier on the early morning brain, but are a good deal more functional than the new orthodoxy of

chinos and shirt-sleeves.

☐ Hot-desking has its detractors, too. "I've never liked it," says a female ex-employee of a top management consultancy, which has used a hot-desk system for the past eight years. "It's great for networking. But it's a bit soul-destroying not to have any personal space. At times it was fine, when people were out seeing clients. But at other times it was absolute mayhem."

☐ However attractive the corporate offices, there is often a negative side. Free mobile phones act as an umbilical cord to the company. Even the free second phone lines offered by some firms as an incentive to work from home mean you'll never be out of touch with the office. Cynical as it may sound, all this corporate generosity and apparent liberalisation may conceal an attack on our freedom. Might we not be happier, in the long run, if businesses stopped surrounding us with home comforts and simply reduced the number of hours they expect us to put in?

☐ At this rate, work and life, far from existing in a fashionable balance, will simply fuse into one. "It's not our intention, but should the office ever become so attractive that you never want to leave ... fine", says The Fourth Room's Piers Schmidt. Offices already have kitchens, sitting rooms, streets and shops. Will they also provide bedrooms to save their occupants the trouble of having a life? Not yet. But in the strange new world of the modern office, I can't help feeling that it may not be too long.



## Working to live or living to work?

1 Discuss the following questions in pairs.

- What does the expression “working to live or living to work” mean?
- What is your idea of the “ideal” company?
- How would you define “job satisfaction”?

2 Look at the characteristics of an “ideal” company below and rank them according to how important they are/would be to you.

- salary
- treated as an equal
- working hours
- friendliness
- hands-off management
- medical cover
- performance bonuses
- job satisfaction
- share-option schemes
- perks (such as free use of sports facilities)

3 Compare your ideas in pairs. Have you ranked the characteristics in the same order? How does your ranking differ?

4 Divide into two groups and read one of the articles. (Group A should read article 1 and Group B should read article 2.) Each group should answer the following questions.

- a) What is the name of the company that won the award?
- b) What type of company is it?
- c) What is the average annual salary?
- d) What is the name of the company that came second?

5 Read your article again and answer the questions.

- a) What factors make them good companies to work for?
- b) What perks do the companies offer their employees?
- c) What is the management style of each company?

6 Compare your answers with someone who read the other article.

7 Divide into two groups: one an “Asda” group (company A) and one a “Microsoft” group (company B). Brainstorm as many reasons as you can why you would prefer to work for “your” company and make notes in the grid below.

<b>Arguments in favour of company A</b>
<i>positive working environment</i>
<b>Arguments in favour of company B</b>
<i>good salary</i>

8 Discuss the following questions.

- What are the pros and cons of working for each company?
- Would you prefer to work in a pleasant environment with a lower salary or is money the only thing that matters?
- Would it make a difference if you had a family and/or children?



## Article 1

Asda, Britain's third largest supermarket chain, has been rated the best UK company to work for, beating others that pay their staff five times more. At a dinner attended by 800 people last week, Tony DeNunzio, Asda's chief operating officer, accepted the top award of the *Sunday Times* 100 Best Companies to Work For. Although Asda pays most staff less than £9000, it beat the technology giant Microsoft – where the average consultant receives £45,000 – to first place because employees were so enthusiastic about its emphasis on treating people with respect.

Staff at Asda have a generous share-option scheme, performance bonuses and medical cover but, more importantly, they feel listened to, respected and recognised. "People make the difference and our first value is respect for the individual. We believe that by making Asda a great place to work, it will be a great place to shop," said DeNunzio. The list shows that a happy workplace is not just about pay and benefits: businesses in the lower part of the list often offer more generous perks. Workers were most positive about openness, friendliness and loyalty. At Asda, which has 116,867 employees, 93% of interviewees praised its sense of family.

Hands-off management was a valued quality and at Timpson, the shoe repair and key cutting company, which came sixth, 96.7% of staff said managers trusted them to do a good job. Egalitarianism was important too: companies such as Asda and Wragge & Co, the Birmingham-based law firm in 19th place, have no management offices. At W L Gore, the manufacturer of Gore-Tex, which came 16th, 96.4% of staff said managers were approachable. People's salaries at W L Gore, including those of team leaders, are evaluated by their colleagues.

Second-placed Microsoft received a work-life balance award for its efforts to cut unnecessary office hours. It gives 10p to the NSPCC every time an employee leaves before 5:30pm, and it encourages staff to enjoy its parkland in Reading, Berkshire, by giving out free ice creams and picnic blankets in the summer.



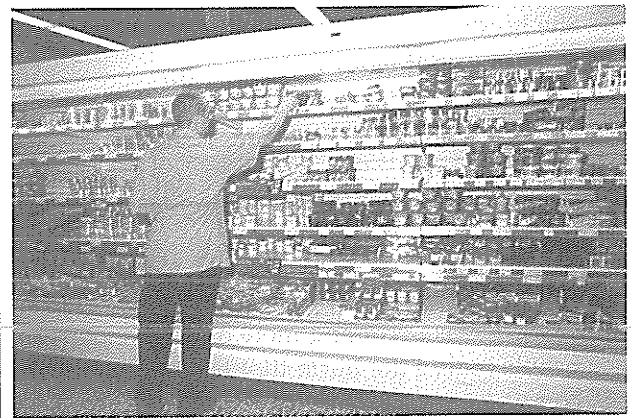
From The Sunday Times

## Article 2

Ever fancied stacking shelves in a supermarket for £8,800 a year? No? Too boring, too demeaning and too poorly paid? Well, perhaps you should not be too hasty. If you were doing it for Asda, the chances are that you would be very happy indeed. Happier, in fact, than a computer geek at Microsoft earning five times as much. For the Leeds-based supermarket chain has just been named the best employer in Britain.

Thanks to its wide range of benefits Asda has come top of the *Sunday Times* 100 Best Companies To Work For. That is despite the fact that supermarket workers are notoriously badly paid. A shopfloor worker starting off at Asda gets £4.85 an hour (£5.51 in London). Money, in other words, isn't everything. It helps, though. Asda workers are encouraged to save via share-option schemes, and when the firm was taken over by the US supermarket giant Wal-Mart 8000 of them qualified for bonuses of up to £67,000.

Staff – who are all on first-name terms and are encouraged to undertake charity work – are given star points if they increase sales of a poor-selling product: the national winner gets the keys to a Jaguar for a month (remember that the next time an assistant recommends the jumbo pack of turkey burgers).



However, it is the family-friendly benefits which Asda believes really make the difference. It has just unveiled a maternity, paternity and adoption package that allows new parents to take up to a year off, and even grandparents can have a week's leave on the birth of a grandchild. On top of that there is "Benidorm leave", where over-50s can take up to three months' unpaid leave for a long winter break.

Not even Microsoft – which came second – can match that. It does give its staff free ice creams in the summer though. Perhaps rather more importantly, the pay is a bit better than at Asda. The starting salary of a Microsoft technology consultant is £45,000, which buys quite a few shelf-stackers.

From The Evening Standard

## Work and play

1 Discuss the following questions in pairs.

- Has the world of work changed significantly in the last fifty years? How?
- Do people spend their free time differently compared to fifty years ago?

2 Look at the words and phrases in the box below. Which are connected with work and which are connected with play?

downtime	ecotourism
pay-per-view	docusoaps
e-commerce	cyber café
parental leave	retail therapy
dot-com millionaires	text messages
downshift	wake-up call

3 Compare your answers in pairs. Were there any words and phrases you did not understand? Use a dictionary to check.

4 Complete the sentences (a–l) below with one of the words or phrases from Exercise 2.

- a) She hardly ever uses her mobile to call people, she just uses it to send \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) If I'm feeling a bit down, I sometimes use my credit card and indulge in a bit of \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) We don't have a computer at home so I go to a \_\_\_\_\_ to check my emails.
- d) Most of the top football matches are only broadcast on a \_\_\_\_\_ basis.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ is becoming more and more popular as people realise the harm that traditional tourism can do to the environment.
- f) I can't understand the popularity of all these \_\_\_\_\_. Who wants to watch ordinary people doing ordinary things on TV?
- g) He's another of these \_\_\_\_\_ who made all his money on the internet.
- h) I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ and leave my other job. It means less money, but less stress and more time with my family.
- i) John's heart attack was a real \_\_\_\_\_ and he's since given up smoking and alcohol and started to exercise.

- j) The government has recently introduced a possible thirteen weeks' \_\_\_\_\_ during the child's first five years of life.
- k) I don't get much \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment because there's so much work on, but when I do I like nothing better than just watching television.
- l) If a company is not willing to consider \_\_\_\_\_ these days, its chances of success are greatly reduced.

5 Discuss the following questions.

- When did you last have some downtime and what did you do with it?
- Are there many cyber cafés where you live? Have you ever been to one?
- Are docusoaps popular in your country? Do you enjoy watching them yourself?
- Do you ever indulge in a bit of retail therapy? When was the last time?
- Would you like to go to an ecotourist resort?
- Have you ever had a wake-up call? When was it? What effect did it have?
- How much parental leave do you think mothers and fathers should be legally entitled to?
- Given a choice between more money and more time with your family, would you downshift?
- Is e-commerce popular in our country? Have you ever bought anything on the internet yourself?





# Do you remember?

## Pages 26–27

- 1 Complete the titles of two of the texts.
  - a *The "....." House*
  - b *Behind the .....*
- 2 Which phrasal verb means: *to become popular and fashionable?* .....
- 3 Which phrase comes before both the words *meeting and headset?* .....
- 4 Supply the missing prepositions.  
Skilled professionals will be (1).....  
pressure to work longer hours, while the mundane work will be done (2) ..... machine,  
leading (3)..... high unemployment.
- 5 Why will there be no "jobs for life" in the future?  
.....
- 6 What is the noun form of these adjectives?
  - a inactive .....
  - b isolated .....
  - c adaptable .....

## Pages 28–29

- 7 Complete the title of the article: *What didn't* .....
- 8 Who said in 1981: *640k of memory ought to be enough for anyone?* .....
- 9 What phrase goes in the gaps?  
But what have we got? More (1).....  
devices and less (2).....
- 10 What, according to the article, are the two keys to extending life? .....
- 11 Which word completes this sentence?  
The first artificial eyes are ..... to appear within ten years.
- 12 Rearrange the words to form a sentence.  
that / will / 2020 / by / have / predicted / cash / disappeared / is / virtually / It  
.....  
.....

## Pages 30–31

- 13 Complete the title: *The Changing* .....  
*of Tourism*
- 14 What can you search for in the Argentine desert?  
.....

- 15 What are the missing countries?
  - a A bird watching holiday in a remote part of .....
  - b A horse-riding holiday in the olive groves of Northern .....
- 16 What word comes after *Italian cookery, survival and climbing?* .....
- 17 What adjective means: *unclear or difficult to see?* .....
- 18 Rearrange the letters to form two verbs describing change.
  - a mivoper .....
  - b etedroarite .....

## Pages 32–33

- 19 The task is to create a robot to: .....
- 20 How many features are listed for consideration?  
.....
- 21 What adjective means *good-looking?*  
.....
- 22 Where will the robot be sold? .....
- 23 In the task you have to persuade your partner to:  
.....
- 24 Put the verbs into the correct form.  
It will (1) ..... (sell out) it will (2) ..... (have)  
feelings and emotions just like a human being.

## Pages 34–35

- 25 Name three phrases with *well* which are used to congratulate someone.  
.....
- 26 What word combines with *well* to mean:
  - a wealthy? .....
  - b muscular? .....
  - c polite? .....
- 27 What is the opposite of *well ahead?* .....
- 28 What are the missing prepositions?
  - a print ..... a document
  - b type ..... your password
  - c click ..... an icon
- 29 Which of these words does **not** go with *hard*?  
a copy b file c question d ware
- 30 What are the three things mentioned that you can do with an email? .....

# Unit 33

## Truth and Lies

### In this unit, you will ...

- ▶ Read about detecting lies
- ▶ Listen to a short story 'The Unicorn in the Garden'
- ▶ Do a task on finding out the truth of your partner
- ▶ Write a news article
- ▶ Learn vocabulary of truth and lies
- ▶ Practise noun phrases
- ▶ Practise using patterns with *as ... as* + verb
- ▶ Learn and practise expressing surprise and disbelief

### Vocabulary and speaking

Is it ever OK to lie?

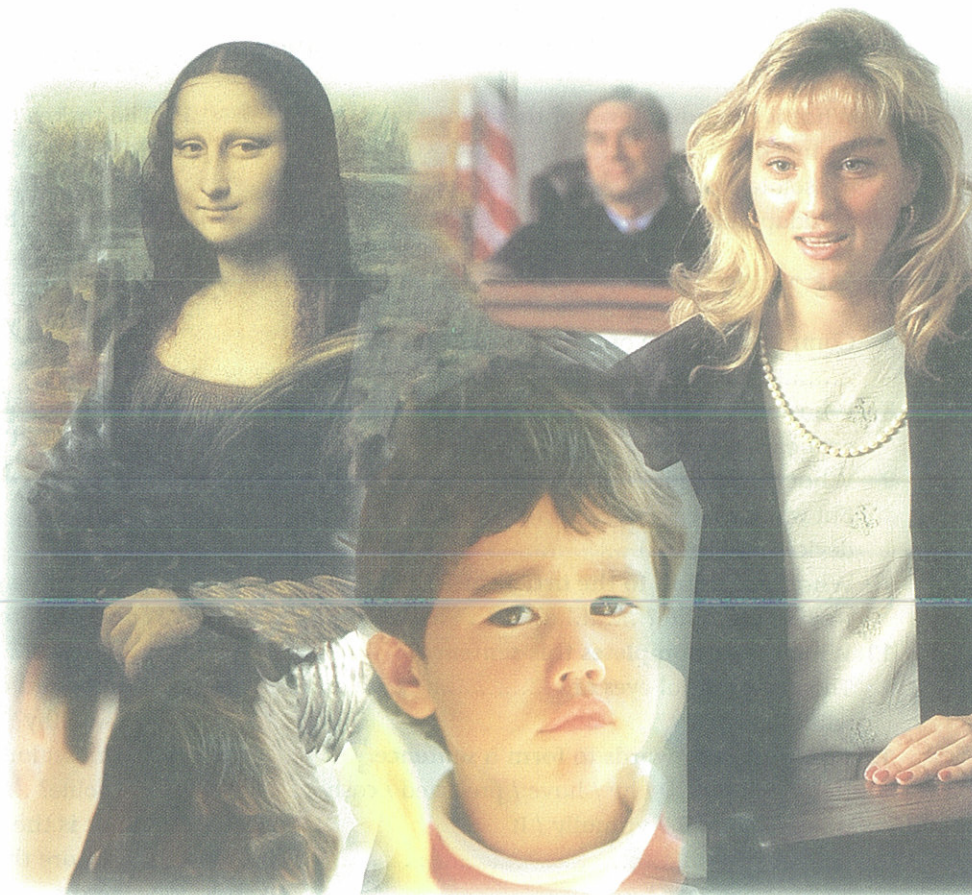
**1 a)** Have you ever lied and if so, why did you tell a lie?

**b)** A "white lie" is a lie told with good intention. What are some of the situations in which you need to tell a "white lie"?

**2 a)** Here are some common lies. Who might say these, in what circumstances, and why?

- 1 "Please don't worry about it. It wasn't all that valuable."
- 2 "Oh dear, I completely forgot about it!"
- 3 "You won't feel a thing, I promise."
- 4 "Whatever happens, I hope we can still be friends."
- 5 "Thank you so much! I love it!"
- 6 "Sorry, she's in a meeting at the moment. Can she call you back later?"

**b)** What other things do people often lie about?



**3** Read the 12 situations on p.47. In which situation is the person lying, and in which is the person telling the truth? Are there any cases where it is not clear?



- 1 A invites his old friend B to dinner, along with some people B really can't stand. So on the afternoon of the dinner, B calls to say he's got a stomach bug and can't come.
- 2 **Testifying under oath**, a mother tells a court of law that her teenage son was at home with her on the evening that he was actually stealing a car with his friends.
- 3 A woman asks her best friend if her new dress is too short for her. Her friend thinks it is, but says it looks fine.
- 4 A man makes a perfect copy of a painting by a famous artist, which is sold to a private collector for a large amount of money.
- 5 A child has broken his mother's favourite vase, but when she asks, he says the cat did it.
- 6 A tells B **a rumour** that C always speaks ill of D to the teacher. B only half-believes the story, but tells several other people anyway.
- 7 A man goes round calling on old-age pensioners, selling them **bogus** home security systems for hundreds of pounds.
- 8 A little girl tells her mother that her brother has eaten some sweets that their mother had told them not to eat.
- 9 A woman has a terrible morning in which everything seems to go wrong. She retells the story throughout the day to various friends, each time adding to the story to make it more amusing. By the end of the day it has changed considerably!
- 10 A husband asks his wife why she thinks he is putting on weight. She has thought for years that he is inactive and drinks too much beer, and tells him so **bluntly**.
- 11 A group of young men set up some photos of what are supposed to be aliens. Thousands of people **are taken in**, and they end up selling their pictures to several newspapers.
- 12 A teenager who played truant tells his parents that he went to school.

4 Match these phrases to the situations. There may be more than one possible answer.

- spreading malicious gossip
- exaggerating
- telling tales
- committing perjury
- conning people out of money
- telling a fib
- covering up
- making an excuse
- telling a white lie
- committing forgery
- carrying out a hoax
- telling a few home truths

5 a) Read the situations in Exercise 2 again and mark them 1–4 as follows:

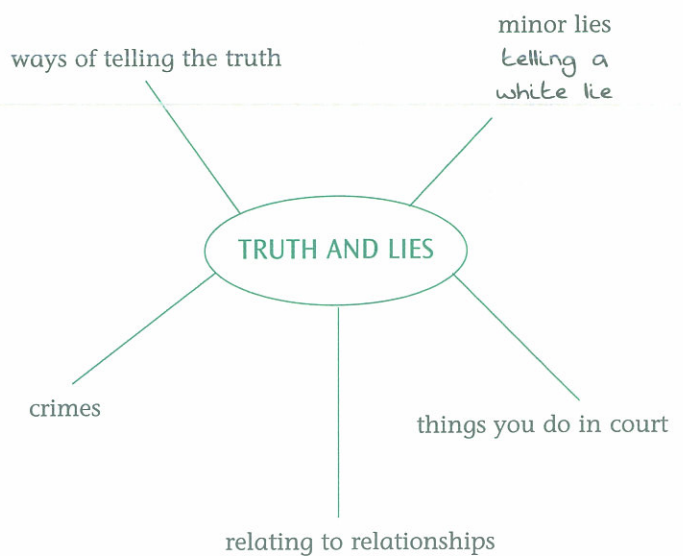
- 1 = It was right to lie.
- 2 = It was wrong to lie, but not terribly serious.
- 3 = It was very wrong.
- 4 = It was wrong to tell the truth.

Which is the worst piece of dishonesty in your opinion?

b) Compare and explain your answers in groups. Which situations did you disagree about?

c) Which of the things in Exercises 1 and 2 might you say/do? Which would you never say/do?

6 Which words and phrases in **bold** in Exercises 3 and 4 fit into the following categories?





## Listening

### The Unicorn in the Garden

1 Match the two halves of the quotations about lies and truth. Explain what each quotation means. Which do you think are most true?

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| a) Truth is stranger ...                              | 1 | beats all the lies you can invent.                                  |
| b) It has always been desirable to tell the truth ... | 2 | but it requires a man of some sense to know how to tell a lie well. |
| c) A truth that's told with bad intent ...            | 3 | the best policy.  |
| d) Any fool can tell the truth ...                    | 4 | while the truth is still pulling its boots on.                      |
| e) Be sure your lies ...                              | 5 | but seldom, if ever, necessary to tell the whole truth.             |
| f) Honesty is ...                                     | 6 | than fiction.   |
| g) A lie can be halfway round the world ...           | 7 | will always find you out.   |

2 You are going to listen to a short story by the American humorist James Thurber called *The Unicorn in the Garden*. These are the main characters, objects and places in the story.

a man      his wife      a unicorn      a psychiatrist      a policeman  
a strait-jacket      a golden horn      the "booby-hatch"

a) From the key words, do you expect the story to be:

- tragic?                      • clever?
- amusing?                  • "dark"?
- magical?                   • childish?

b) Predict briefly what might happen in the story.

\* *Booby* is a type of bird, but also refers to a stupid or crazy person. In this story, *booby-hatch* is taken to mean a mental hospital.

3 Listen to part 1 of the story. In groups, discuss these questions.

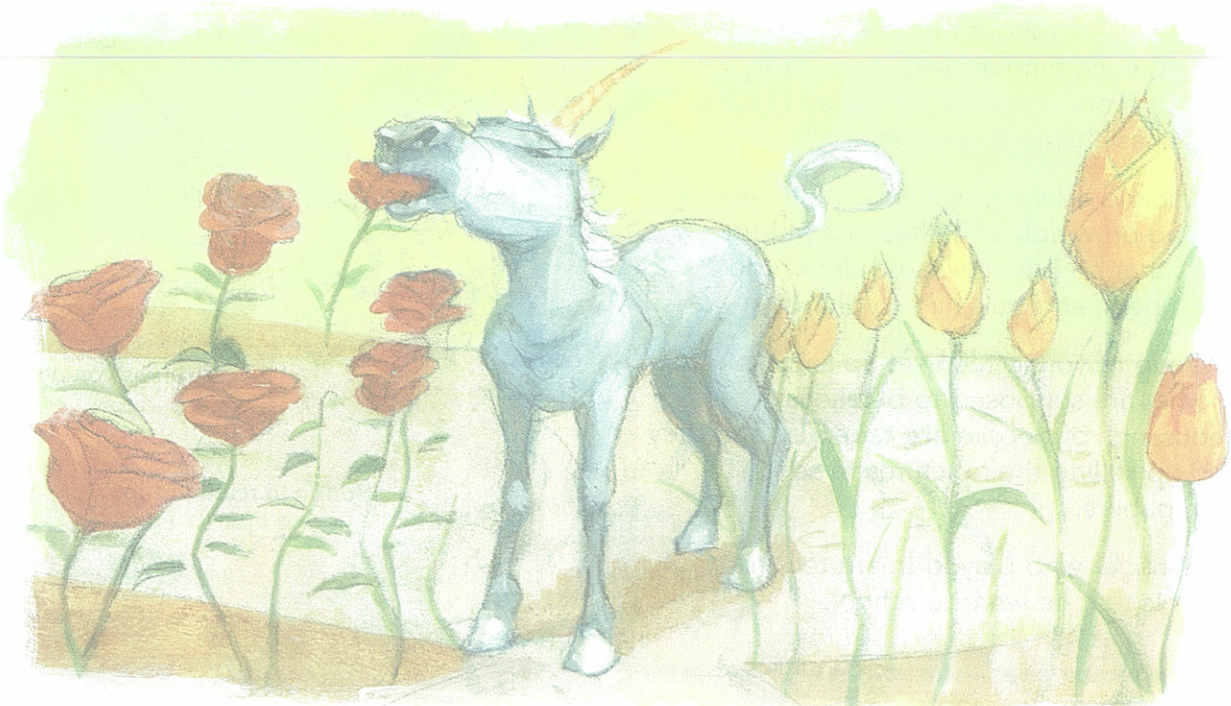
- a) What did the man see in the garden?
- b) What did he tell his wife?
- c) How did she respond?
- d) How would you describe their relationship?
- e) What do you think will happen next?

4 Listen to part 2 of the story, and discuss these questions.

- a) Why was the wife so excited?
- b) Who did she phone and what did she say?
- c) What did she tell them when they arrived?
- d) What do you think will happen next?

5 Listen to the final part of the story, and discuss these questions.

- a) Were your predictions correct? What happened in the end?
- b) Why did the husband live happily ever after?
- c) Did the unicorn exist?
- d) Which of the adjectives from Exercise 2a would you now use to describe the story?





6 Look at the words below. Use the context to guess the meaning, then check in a dictionary.

nook, cropping, browsing, lily

7 a) Look back at the sayings in Exercise 1. Which apply/do not apply to this story?

b) According to the writer, the moral of this story is "Never count your boobies until they are hatched" – a variation on the proverb "Never count your chickens until they're hatched." Can you write a moral of your own?

## Patterns to notice

### Patterns with *as ... as* + verb

1 Complete the sentence from the story:

The wife got up and dressed ..... fast as she .....

2 We can make similar patterns such as *as much as you want*, *as far as they can*.

(verb) +	as much as as many as as soon as as fast as as long as as often as as far as	+ person	+ want/wanted (like/liked) + can/could + need/needed
----------	--	----------	---

8 Answer the questions below using an appropriate pattern from the box.

- "Buffet: All you can eat for €10." What does this sign outside a restaurant mean?  
*You can eat as much as you want.*
- You're at a very boring party. Your partner asks when you can leave. What do you say?
- There are no limits on the number of cigarettes you can bring into the UK from China. So how many cigarettes can you buy at the airport?
- I haven't got enough time to read the whole book by tomorrow. How much should I read?
- How long should I spend doing my homework?
- Oh, dear ... I can't eat all this. Do I have to eat it all?
- How often did you go swimming when you were on holiday?
- It's very urgent that I see you. How soon can you get here?
- How many people can I invite to my birthday party?
- Can't you two walk any faster?
- How long can I keep the computer games you lent me?

## Grammar extension 1

### Noun phrases

1 Complete the gaps below only when necessary. Sometimes more than one word will be necessary.

- .....<sup>A</sup>..... lie can be halfway round .....~~the~~..... world while ..~~the~~..... truth is still pulling .....~~its~~..... boots on.
- I'm sorry I can't come ..... evening but I've got ..... stomach bug.
- ..... man has been selling ..... bogus home security systems to ..... old-age pensioners.
- ..... little girl tells ..... mother that ..... brother has eaten ..... sweets that ..... mother had told them not to eat.
- ..... group of ..... young men take ..... hoax photos of ..... "aliens". ..... people are taken in and ..... young men sell ..... photos to ..... newspapers.

2 Find examples of the following in Exercise 1:

- an indefinite article
- a definite article
- a demonstrative
- a possessive
- a quantifier

Think of other examples of your own.

► Grammar extension bank pp.56–59

## Reading and speaking

1 a) Discuss these questions.

- Can you tell when your classmates/friends/family are lying? How?
- Do you know anyone who is a habitual liar? What kind of things do they say?
- In which jobs is it particularly important that you are trustworthy?
- Have you ever told a lie and been caught out?
- What characteristics does a good liar need?

b) Make a list of ways in which people often give away the fact that they are lying.

not looking you in the eye

2 Read and see how many of the ways you listed are in the text. What other ways are mentioned?

3 Which statements below are true according to the text? Explain why, in pairs. (There may be more than one correct possibility.)

- Lying makes it harder to spit out the grains of rice.
  - Lying makes it easier to spit out the grains of rice.
  - The rice makes your mouth go dry.
- Lie detectors are reliable in the vast majority of cases.
  - Lie detectors can only work if used voluntarily.
  - Lie detectors rely on various forms of physical data.
- You don't have to be in the same room as the subject to use the VSA.
  - The main advantages of the VSA are its cheapness and reliability.
  - The VSA measures how stressed you are rather than whether or not you're lying.
- People hesitate before lying because they need to prepare their lie.
  - The less hesitation there is, the less likely it is that you're lying.
  - The latency period more than doubles when people are lying.
- People blush as the result of a primitive "fight or flight" instinct.
  - Special machinery is needed to detect these blushes.
  - This technology is already in use for security screening at airports.

## How do you know when someone is lying?



### 1 How the ancient Chinese did it

The Chinese used rice. An examination for truthfulness might go something like this: "Is your surname Zhang?" (They know the guy's surname is, in fact, Zhang.)

"Yes."

The interrogators hand Mr Zhang some rice. They have already counted the number of rice grains. "OK. Put this handful of rice in your mouth. Hold it for three seconds. Spit it out."

Then they count how many rice grains come out.

"Did you steal the chicken?"

"No."

"OK. Put this handful of rice in your mouth. Hold it for three seconds. Spit it out."

Again, they knew how many grains went in, and they count how many come out. If more grains come out after the question about the stolen chicken than came out after the "easy" question, where the suspect truthfully gave his name, they know he's lying. How? The stress of being caught lying makes the suspect's mouth drier. Fewer grains stick. More come out. Mr Zhang stole the chicken.

### 2 Modern lie detectors

Modern lie detectors – also known as "polygraphs" – rely on the same basic principle – that lying causes bodily changes, which can be detected and measured. Having agreed to do the test (if the test is done under duress, the extra stress caused makes the test unreliable), the suspect is connected to three devices measuring blood pressure, breathing rate and electrodermal response (the increased amount of electricity which flows to the skin when we sweat). Increased activity in these areas suggests increased stress ... which means the subject might be lying. Lie detectors have been widely used in the US since the 1950s but they remain controversial and their



results are not always accepted by courts. The results of a test taken by the British nanny Louise Woodward to support her plea of not guilty to killing a child in her care were not admitted as evidence at her trial in Massachusetts. Nowadays, polygraphs are used by the US police, the CIA and the FBI to screen job applicants, but private employers are not allowed to subject job candidates to polygraph examinations, except in a few high-security industries like pharmaceuticals and money manufacturing.

### 3 Your voice

Cheaper and faster than a polygraph, the voice stress analyser, or VSA is based on the premise that our voice changes when we are under stress – when we're lying for example. The VSA detects the changes, and will work on a telephone, tape recording or from the next room via a wireless mic or bug. The analyser monitors the subject's voice patterns and inflections, and electronically evaluates their relative stress patterns to determine if they are lying or not. Now you can even buy a "Truth Phone", so when your friend rings to say they're sick and can't do their share of your group project, you can immediately know if it's true or not! Research indicates this technology is not very precise at picking up deceitfulness however.

### 4 Hesitation

The period of time between the last word of an investigator's question and the first word of the subject's response is known as "Response latency". Research tells us that the average response latency for subjects who are telling the truth is 0.5 seconds ... whereas the average latency for liars is 1.5 seconds. This is because the subject is mentally considering whether to tell the truth, part of the truth, or a complete lie. Latencies of two or three seconds should be regarded as highly suspicious ... in other words, he who hesitates ... is probably lying!!

### 5 Blushing

According to researchers in the USA, when someone lies you get an instantaneous warming around the eyes ... commonly known as "blushing". Dr James Levine of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, speculates that people who lie are afraid of getting caught. "That fear triggers a primitive response to run away. Blood goes to the eyes so that the liar can more efficiently map out an escape route," he says. A high-definition, heat-sensing camera can detect such blushes; the new technology has proved more reliable than conventional lie detectors and could offer a new tool for mass security screening at places like airports, office buildings and high-profile events.

## 4 Think of a word or phrase that could replace the following without changing the meaning.

examination (1)	
hand (1)	picking up (3)
bodily (2)	mentally considering (4)
under duress (2)	getting (5)
premise (3)	high-profile (5)

## 5 Discuss these questions.

- Did you find any of these techniques surprising?
- Which seem to be the most/least reliable?
- In what circumstances do you think such tests should be used? What objections can you think of?
- Have you ever been in a situation where you were telling the truth and nobody believed you?

## Grammar extension 2

### Ellipsis and substitution

#### 1 a) Read the dialogue. Look at the underlined sections. How could they be shortened?

You may have to change some of the words.

ANDY: Have you finished with the paper?

MARIA: Hang on. I'm just reading an article about lie detectors ...

ANDY: Oh yes, that article about lie detectors. I started reading it this morning but I didn't finish reading it. Is there anything interesting in it?

MARIA: Apparently you can tell someone's lying because they can't help blushing.

ANDY: Do they realise they are blushing?

MARIA: No, I don't think they realise they are blushing. Tell me, do you ever blush when you talk to me?

ANDY: No, of course I don't ever blush when I talk to you. That's because I never lie to you.

MARIA: Is that true?

ANDY: Of course it is true. I never lie to you, and you never lie to me, right?

MARIA: So, why are you blushing now, then?

#### b) Listen and check.

#### 2 Who do **you** and **they** refer to in the dialogue? Could you substitute these with any other pronouns?

► Grammar extension bank pp.56–59

Personal vocabulary

Useful language

**Making statements**

I know this is hard to believe/You may not believe this, but once ...

Believe it or not ...

That's absolutely 100 per cent true.

**Checking information**

Tell us a bit more about ...

Do you really expect us to believe ...?

Where/What/Why exactly did you ...?

**Deciding which statements are true**

This one can't possibly be/ must be/might be ...

There's no way (s)he could've ...

**Task: find out the truth of your partner**

Preparation for task

1 Amy Wells is 35 years old. You will hear Amy make ten statements about herself. Write the statements below.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....

2 Five of the statements are true and five are false. Listen to Amy play *The Truth Game* with two other players. They have ten minutes to ask questions to find out which statements are false.

3 Which statements do you suspect are false? Listen and check.

**Task**

1 a) Work individually. Write ten sentences about yourself: five should be true and five false. The sentences should be as interesting as possible, but remember that the idea is to trick your partners! Use the grid to give you ideas.

b) Spend 5–10 minutes thinking about how you will answer questions about these things (whether true or false). Ask your teacher about any vocabulary you need.

▶ Personal vocabulary

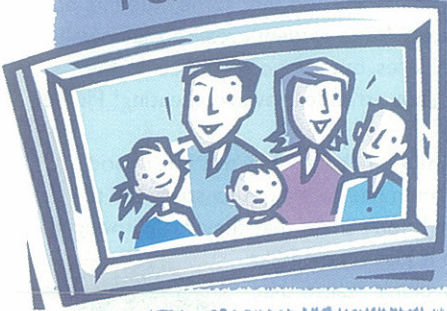
2 Work in groups of about three. Take turns to read your statements to your partners. They can ask as many questions as they like.

▶ Useful language

3 Decide which of your partner's statements are true and which are false. Which member was the best at persuading the others to believe their false statement?



Family and relatives



Things you love



Things you hate



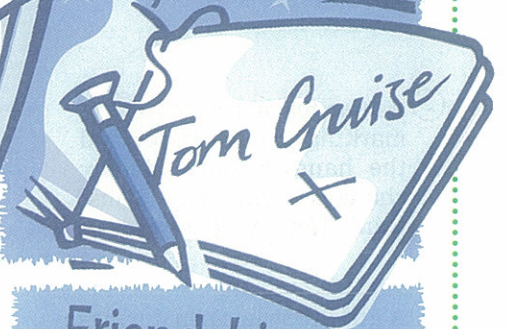
Things you own



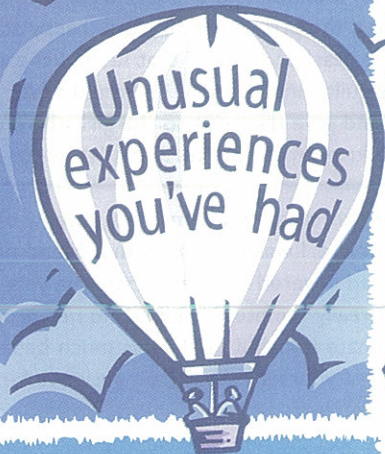
Places you've been



Famous people you've met



Unusual experiences you've had



Jobs you've done



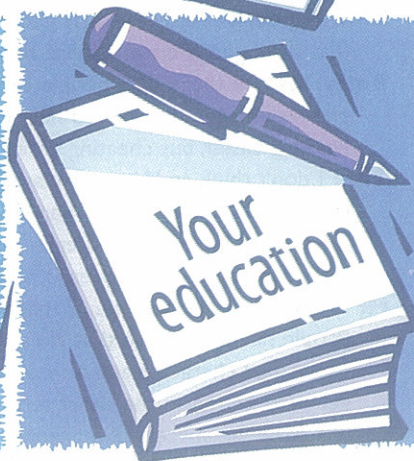
Friendships



Illnesses and accidents you've had



Your education



Skills and abilities you have





## Writing

### Maintaining attention in a news article

- 1 Look below at the extracts from a news article about cheating in exams. What technique is used to grab the reader's attention in each case? Which are most suitable for introducing the article/ paragraphs? Which make good endings?
  - (a) If you think cheating is uncommon, read on. You'll be surprised.
  - (b) Whose fault is it?
  - (c) As one teacher says, "If I'm marking an exam paper, and the handwriting suddenly changes completely, I just think 'Here we go again'."
  - (d) A girl drops her pen during an exam. As she crouches down to pick it up, she takes a soggy, crumpled piece of paper out of her mouth and frantically reads the notes written on it.
  - (e) Cheating doesn't work.
  - (f) Sally had all her history notes written up her arms, hidden under her sweater. The trouble was, when she turned over the exam paper, it was biology.

2 A magazine has asked you to write an article about cheating in schools and universities, entitled "Is technology helping students cheat?"

Discuss in small groups how technology like email, the Internet and mobile phones, might make this kind of deception easier. Have you heard of any cases?

**Mr Zhang (the teacher):** Class, I have called this meeting today to discuss the issue of cheating. As we all know, two of the students in our school cheated in their math exam last week and they have been punished very severely. Cheating is no longer a rare phenomenon in schools and modern technology has made cheating faster and easier. I am concerned that some students do not regard cheating as a serious problem. Most students realise that it will ruin their reputations and mar their futures, but we need to discuss this issue for those who don't. What are your attitudes toward cheating? Please feel free to voice your opinions.

**Alice:** I think those students were really silly to cheat! They are both good students but as far as I know, one of them had forgotten to study for the test so the other was helping her out. I don't think that they really thought about what they were doing. To them it just seemed like a quick solution to the problem. They didn't realise that cheating is a terrible thing to do. I heard that they were both very upset and apologised again and again to the teacher.

**Ben:** Those girls need to realise that cheating is never a solution to any problem and they must face up to the consequences of their actions. By cheating on a test in school, it's easier to start cheating in other areas of life. Also, if someone cheats and gets excellent marks it's totally unfair to the other students who have all worked hard but might not have done as well.

**Betty:** I believe doing well when you have cheated never feels good. I remember a boy who cheated in my class last year and felt so guilty about it that he admitted it to the teacher afterwards!

**Mr Zhang:** What happened?

**Betty:** We had a class essay-writing competition and this boy won. His essay was excellent, but when he received the prize, he didn't look happy at all. About a week later, he went to the teacher and said that he had cheated using the Internet. He felt terribly guilty and said that he would never cheat again. He apologised to our class and gave the prize to the girl who'd come second. Our teacher said that she knew that he'd learnt his lesson so she didn't punish him.

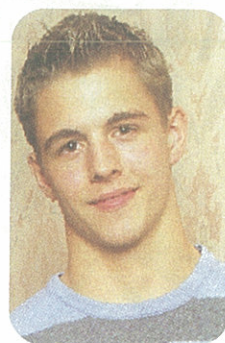
**Mark:** Even though it may be tempting to cheat sometimes, it's never worth it. Once when I had left a project too late, I was chatting with a friend on MSN and I mentioned my project. She had covered the same topic the year before and offered to let me see it. I was really tempted to just hand her project in as my own but knew that I would hate myself if I did it. It's much better to do your own work and feel proud of yourself rather than get an A for someone else's work and despise yourself.

**Tim:** I agree. It's really sad that people feel the need to cheat! Though I suppose that throughout history there have always been people who have cheated.

**Betty:** Yes, and these days people can use modern technology like mobile phones and the Internet to help them cheat. I think that these things make learning easier, but cheating easier too!

**Tim:** I don't think so. We can't blame modern technology for people's cheating. It's a choice that each individual has to make about whether they're going to be honest and feel good about themselves, or cheat and feel guilty.

**Mr Zhang:** I think you have all made very good points. People need to realise that cheating is not worth it. It shows bad character and although some cheaters might get away with it in the short term, in the long run they will never be successful or happy.





**3** Read the discussion on the left and underline information relevant to your article.

**4** Use the following steps to plan your article of about 250 words.

- Decide if your answer will be "Yes" or "No" to the question "Is technology helping students cheat?"
- Make sure that you use enough examples from the true stories to show both sides of the question, but with enough "weighting" to support your conclusion.
- Decide whether the style of your article should be informative, amusing or both.
- Plan your article (4–5 paragraphs), deciding what to put in each paragraph, and how to order the paragraphs.
- Look back at the techniques for grabbing attention in Exercise 1. Include at least three of these in your article.
- Decide if you can use any of the useful language below.

- The story/case of X shows us that ...
- It is hard to believe that ...
- Perhaps the strangest/most shocking case is ...
- In another fascinating/sad/incredible case ...
- apparently
- unfortunately
- presumably
- admittedly
- ultimately
- (not) surprisingly

**5** Write the first draft of your article. Read it through, checking it against the list in Exercise 4, before writing your final draft.

## Real life


### Expressing surprise and disbelief

**1**  Listen to a conversation between Mark and his friend Will.

- Where did Will go last night and who does he claim to have seen?
- How does Mark respond?

**2** Listen again and note down phrases used to indicate:

- surprise
- lack of surprise
- disbelief

**3**  Listen to some more phrases. Which reactions in Exercise 2 do they show? Repeat, copying the stress and intonation.



a You're kidding!

b Do you seriously expect me to believe that?

c I'm not surprised.

d I'll believe that when I see it.

e That's totally ridiculous.

f No wonder!

g I'll take your word for it.

h You're going to do WHAT?

i You must be joking!

j You could've fooled me.

k That's absolutely amazing!

l Obviously.

**4** For each situation below, choose two or three possible responses from the ones above. Choose **three** situations to act out with a partner.

- A friend tells you she's going to have her hair dyed orange.
- Your friend is late for your appointment – as usual, but promises to be on time next time.
- Your friend who hates insects and spiders tells you that she's going to go camping for four days.
- A taxi driver tells you that you have to pay double fare as it's after midnight.
- Someone tells you that their dog can sing pop songs.
- Your friend tells you she's tired ... you know that she's always staying up late.
- Someone tells you that they've just seen Cheng Long at the local supermarket.

## Grammar Extension Bank

## Noun phrases

## A Noun phrases

A noun can be preceded by: an article, a demonstrative, a possessive, a quantifier, a noun modifier e.g. a **university** student, an adjective or adjectival phrase.

## 1 Articles

a) The **indefinite article** (*a/an*) is used:

- for something that is new, or has not been mentioned before, in the conversation or text.

*I had **an** interesting conversation with William yesterday.*

- to classify people or things.

*Michael Johnson is **a** great athlete.*

- to mean *each/every* in phrases.

*once **a** day / week / hour     ten kilometres **an** hour*

b) The **definite article** is used:

- to indicate something that is not new, or has been mentioned before in the conversation or text.

*Do you remember **the** conversation we had the other day?*

- for something/someone that is unique, or unique in that particular context.

*I usually take **the** children to **the** park on Saturday morning.*

- with superlative adjectives.

***the** best fish restaurant in the south-west*

- when we refer to a place familiar to the listener.

*go to **the** cinema / **the** park / **the** doctor's*

- when further information is given later in the sentence.

***the** people I told you about yesterday*

- with rivers, oceans, mountain ranges and a few countries.

***The** River Danube, **The** Atlantic, **The** Alps, **The** Czech Republic, **The** United Arab Emirates, **The** United Kingdom*

c) No article (zero) is used:

- with uncountable and plural nouns to talk about things in general.

*People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.*

- to talk about institutions.

*at **home**, in **bed/hospital**, at **university/school***

- with lakes, mountains and most countries.

*Lake Balaton, Mount Qomolangma, Brazil*

► Exercise 1 p.58

## 2 Demonstratives

- a) With time expressions, *this* refers to a period close to us in time in the future or past, and *that* refers to a more distant period, in the past or future.

*Where are you going **this** (= next) weekend?*

*We can't go **that** weekend, as I'll be in Ireland.*

- b) However, in writing, *this* can be used to refer back to an earlier part of the sentence.

*At the age of 18, Horne joined the army: **this** experience proved to be a turning-point in his life.*

► Exercise 2 p.58

## 3 Possessive adjectives

- a) To emphasise the identity of the "possessor", we use the possessive adjective + *own*.

*It's disgraceful that she stole money from **her own** family.*

- b) When the sex of a person is unknown or unimportant, we can use the plural possessive *their*, even though the verb is singular.

*Surely everyone is entitled to **their** own opinion.*

## 4 Quantifiers

- a) These quantifiers are used with singular nouns:

***another, each, either/neither, every** + day, student, etc.*

- b) These quantifiers are usually used before plural or uncountable nouns: *all (the), any, both, enough, more, most, no, plenty of, some, a lot of, several, thousands of*

- c) *Any* can be used with a singular noun with positive sentences to suggest "it doesn't matter which".

***Any** guidebook will give you the information you need.*

- d) *Much/many* are usually used in negatives/questions.

*I haven't got **much** time. Were there **many** people?*

- e) *A few* or *few* can only be used with plural nouns. *A few* is for a positive idea, while *few* is negative.

*There are **a few** good restaurants in the market area.*

***Very few** tourists ever come to such a remote place.*

The same difference in meaning applies with *a little/little* before uncountable nouns.

*We still have **a little** money left from Christmas.*

*There is **very little** hope of finding any more survivors.*

- f) Some quantifiers can be combined.

*a little more/less salt     every few hours*

► Exercise 3 p.58

## 5 Noun modifiers

We often use a noun in front of another noun, to define or classify it.

*The **car** windscreen (NOT the **car's** windscreen)*

*A **flower/shoe** shop     A **news** programme*

► Exercise 4 p.58



## Ellipsis and substitution

### A Ellipsis

- 1 "Ellipsis" means leaving out a word or words when they are obvious from the context.  
In informal speech, it is common to miss out the beginnings of certain phrases when it is clear *who* or *what* is being referred to. This often happens with:
  - imperative *be*: *(Be) careful! (Be) quiet!!*
  - pronouns: *(I) don't think so. (I) don't know.*
  - pronouns + *be*: *(It's) nice to meet you. (I'm) sorry.*
  - pronouns + *be* + articles: *(It's a) nice day. (It's a) pity. (It's a) good thing you were here to help.*
  - auxiliary verbs + pronouns: *(Have you) got the time? (Are you) coming? (Have you) finished?*
- 2 Words are often missed out after an auxiliary verb to avoid repetition.  
*If you're not prepared to lend me the money, then I'm sure Jeffrey is ~~prepared to lend me the money~~.*
- 3 If a verb is followed by an infinitive with *to*, we include the *to* but omit the verb.  
*There's no need to stay if you don't want **to** (stay).*

► Exercise 1 p.59

### B Substitution

Substitution is when a single word is used to replace a word or phrase, often to avoid repetition.

*I brought these chocolates home from our holiday. Would you like **one**?*  
*"Does this bus go to the station?" "I think **so**."*  
*I don't like football, but my wife **does**.*  
*"We're going to the Bahamas for our holidays." "**So** are we!"*  
*"I'm not taking a holiday this year." "**Neither/Nor** am I."*

► Exercise 2 p.59

#### 1 Personal pronouns

- a) If a pronoun is used in isolation, we always use the object pronoun form.  
*Who would like to start? **Me!***  
Similarly, in modern English we use object pronouns as the complement of a phrase.  
*Who left the door open? ~~It was I.~~ It was **me**.*
- b) When the sex of a person is not clear or unimportant, we can use:
  - either *he/she* or *his/her* depending on the likelihood of the person being male or female.  
*One of the teacher's main responsibilities is to make sure **her** students are learning.*

- the plural pronoun *they* or *them*.  
*"There's **someone** waiting to see you." "What do **they** want? Can you ask **them** to wait for a moment?"*
- c) *You* is often used to mean "people in general".  
***You** never know what **you're** going to find.*
- d) The pronoun *one* is used in more formal contexts with the meaning of "people in general".  
*As **one** walks through the city, **one** is constantly reminded of its turbulent history.*  
If the speaker is not stated, *they* is used.  
***They're** building a new sports centre opposite the station.*
- e) *It* and *there* can be used as the subject of a sentence.  
***There** are plenty of reasons why ...*  
*Who's that? **It's** Maria (NOT ~~I am/She's~~ Maria).*  
*It* can also be used to refer to 'the situation'.  
*I've already made **it** quite clear that I'm not interested.*

► Exercise 3 p.59

#### 2 Reciprocal pronouns

- a) We use reciprocal pronouns (*each other*, *one another*) when an action involves two or more people or things doing the same thing to each other.  
*The important thing is to try to understand **each other**.*

- b) Some verbs take a preposition (*with* or *to*).

*My two cousins haven't spoken **to each other** for years.*

- c) *One another* is a little more formal and old-fashioned.  
*Do you promise to love **one another** for ever?*

#### 3 Reflexive pronouns

- a) Reflexive pronouns emphasise that a person is doing the action to him/herself, not to another person or thing.

*Here are some extra towels for you to dry **yourself**.*

- b) We can also use reflexive pronouns to emphasise who the pronoun refers to.

*He didn't write the speech **himself**: one of his PR men did it.*

► Exercise 4 p.59

#### 4 *this/that*, etc.

- a) When we refer forward to something we are going to say, or something that is going to happen we use *this*.  
*I hate to tell you **this**, but ...*
- b) When we refer back to something we said, or something that has already happened we use *that*.  
*Sorry about **that**. It won't happen again.*
- c) On the telephone in British English, the speaker uses *this* to refer to him/herself, we refer to the other person as *that*.  
*Hello, **this** is Alan here. Is **that** you, Richard?*



## Grammar Extension Bank

## Noun phrases

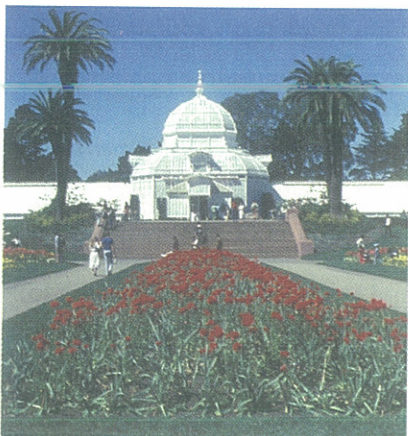
- 1 a) Cross out **five** unnecessary definite articles in this description of Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco.

The Fishermen from Genoa and Sicily first arrived in the Fisherman's Wharf area in the late 19th century, and here they founded the San Francisco fishing industry. The district has slowly given way to the tourism since the 1950s, but the brightly painted boats still set out from the harbour on fishing trips early each morning. To the south of Fisherman's Wharf lies North Beach, sometimes known as "Little Italy". This lively part of the city has an abundance of the aromatic bakeries and cafés, from where you can watch the crowds. It is home to Italian and Chinese families, with a sprinkling of writers and bohemians\*; Jack Kerouac, among others, found the inspiration here.

\* bohemians: writers, artists, etc. who like to live differently from the rest of society.



- b) Add **ten** definite and **two** indefinite articles in the correct places in this description of Golden Gate Park.



Golden Gate Park is one of largest urban parks in United States. It stretches from Pacific Ocean to centre of San Francisco, forming oasis of greenery and calm in which to escape from bustle of city life. Within park amazing

number of activities are possible, both sporting and cultural. Landscaped area around Music Concourse, with its fountains, plane trees and benches, is most popular section. Free Sunday concerts held here are especially popular.

- 2 Complete the gaps in these sentences with *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.
- I don't seem to get much time to myself ..... days.
  - I met Billie while she was singing at the Jazz Club. She was relatively unknown at ..... time.
  - Oh Jake! ..... chocolates were for our dinner guests!
  - Aren't your parents arriving ..... Friday? We'd better go to the supermarket tonight.
  - Why don't you wear ..... dress you wore to Petra's party? It looked great.
  - When Christina was introduced to Tom Hall at a concert, she never dreamt that ..... man would be her future husband.
  - You're not going to school in ..... shoes – they're much too high.
  - I can't really see the Toshiba rep on the 20th – I've got two meetings already ..... morning.

- 3 Underline the best quantifier in each of the sentences below.

- Would anybody like *little/some/no* more of this soup?
- For *a few/few/all* hours last Saturday night, our family was united as we watched the final on TV.
- She ran up and kissed him on *both/every/each* cheek.
- You should be able to find this kind of pepper mill in *any/all/each* good kitchen shop.
- Please! Can we have *little/a little/some* less noise in here?
- There aren't *more/many/plenty* of directors who have directed as many movies as Altman.
- Any/Very few/Most* children would refuse the offer of an ice-cream.
- There were cars parked on *either/neither/both* side of the road, so it was impossible for two cars to pass each other.
- Is there going to be *some/any/enough* room in your house for 70 people?

- 4 In the extracts below make the style more natural by using noun + noun combinations instead of noun + preposition + noun wherever possible. The number of possible changes is shown in brackets.

A

David Beckham, the captain of England and icon of style who constantly changes his image, has signed a deal to create a range of fashion for boys aged six to fourteen. Beckham's oldest son, Brooklyn, is usually seen dressed in clothes of designers. (4)

B

A man in Missouri stole six electrical transformers from a company of power. He wanted to build a machine of time so that he could transport himself into the future, learn the winning numbers of the lottery, and return to buy the right ticket. The man's boss decided not to press charges to sue him. (4)



## Ellipsis and substitution

**1** Match a sentence from a–h with a response from 1–8, then cross out any words or phrases which can be left out because they are obvious from the context.

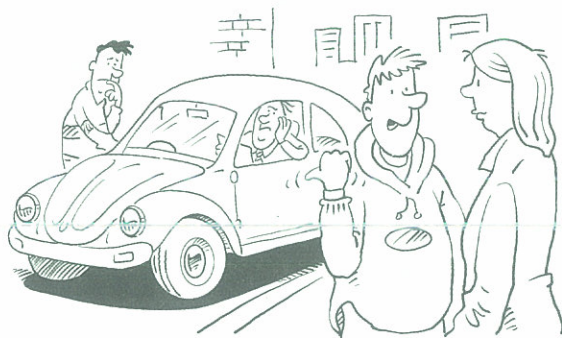
- a) Can you lock up?
- b) Have you got a light?
- c) What time does the play finish?
- d) Have you phoned Auntie Mel yet?
- e) It was lovely to see Stef again, wasn't it?
- f) It's very dark out here.
- g) Here you are, sir, two glasses of wine.
- h) How many times have I told you not to leave the back door open?

- 1 No, I'm just going to phone Auntie Mel.
- 2 Yeah, it's a good thing I brought a torch.
- 3 No, we only ordered one glass of wine.
- 4 I have no idea, I'm sorry.
- 5 I'm sorry, I don't smoke.
- 6 I have already locked up.
- 7 I didn't leave the back door open, it was Lisa.
- 8 Yeah, it's a pity she couldn't stay any longer.

**2** Cross out any repetitive words or phrases and replace them with words from the box.

so do did does one ones neither

- a) "I hope Daniel passes his driving test this time."  
"I hope Daniel passes his driving test this time, too."



- b) "I'll probably go shopping this afternoon."  
"Well, if you go shopping, could you get me some coffee?"
- c) "Was it this ring you wanted to look at, madam?"  
"No, it was the ring at the front, with the rubies in it."
- d) "I didn't expect Fran to pick me up from the station, but she picked me up from the station."
- e) "We went to Paris last weekend."  
"Really! We went to Paris last weekend! Where were you staying?"
- f) "We didn't understand a word of what he said."  
"I didn't understand a word. Nobody told me he only speaks Hungarian."

- g) "Do these trousers look OK?"  
"I think the white linen trousers would look better with that jacket."
- h) "That man who just went by was the presenter from *The Breakfast Show*."  
"I thought he was the presenter from *The Breakfast Show* – his face looked familiar."
- i) "My friend Josef works in the same building as you."  
"I know he works in the same building as me—I met him in the lift the other day."

**3** Are these statements true of the place where you live? If not, change them.

- a) It's quite easy to find your way around.
- b) They've pulled down a lot of old buildings recently.
- c) You can always find somewhere interesting to go on the weekends.
- d) People find it difficult to get accommodation.
- e) You're always bumping into people you know in the street.
- f) There has been a big increase in crime in the last year or so.
- g) If someone new moves in, the neighbours make an effort to get to know them.
- h) There are quite a lot of people living on the streets.

**4** Put the following words in order, then think of a context for each sentence.

- a) herself / all / blames / this / she / for  
.....
- b) at / just / other / stared / they / each  
.....
- c) other / speaking / at / we're / moment / not / the / each / to  
.....
- d) together / on / pull / come / yourself  
.....
- e) any / we / each / more / don't / other / love  
.....
- f) really / you / this / make / did / yourself / ?  
.....
- g) bit / assert / need / more / yourself / you / a / to  
.....
- h) the / ones / I / blue / myself / prefer  
.....

## Body language

1 Discuss the following questions in pairs.

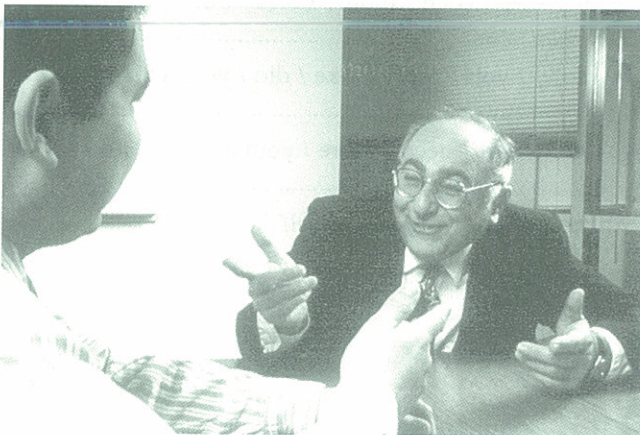
- Do you always tell the truth?
- How do you feel if you tell a lie?
- What kind of expressions, gestures or body postures might reveal that someone is lying?

2 Read paragraphs 1–2 of the article and answer the questions.

- a) Which shows what we really feel – a person’s words or their body language?
- b) Can people control their body language when they are speaking?
- c) What kind of people does the article suggest can become very good at lying with body language?
- d) What does the term “non-verbal leakage” mean?

3 Read the rest of the article (paragraphs 3–8) and answer the questions.

- a) What four things do people do when they are lying?
- b) What are the reasons that lie behind each of these actions?
- c) Does the writer imply that it is easy to tell when a person is lying?
- d) If you see someone scratching their face, how do you know if they have a genuine reason for doing so?
- e) What message do people convey when they ‘shrug their shoulders’?
- f) How should your interpretation of body language change if someone is temporarily not talking?



4 Read the article again and find words and phrases in the article which mean the following:

- a) *movements with the hands or arms* (paragraph 1)
- b) *highly skilled* (paragraph 2)
- c) *hide something, especially an emotion* (paragraph 2)
- d) *saying something intimate in a quiet way* (paragraph 3)
- e) *move in a quick, irregular way* (paragraph 3)
- f) *a strong feeling that is difficult to resist* (paragraph 4)
- g) *passing quickly; not lasting long* (paragraph 4)
- h) *prevent something from being noticed* (paragraph 4)
- i) *an action showing you do not know something or do not understand* (paragraph 5)
- j) *confused; not able to understand* (paragraph 5)
- k) *twist the body due to feeling of shame, discomfort or nervousness* (paragraph 6)
- l) *in a state of extreme anger or unrest* (paragraph 7)

5 Do you know any more words and phrases connected with “truth and lies”? Categorise them as follows:

nouns	verbs	adjectives
<i>deception</i>	<i>deceive</i>	<i>deceitful</i>

6 Discuss the following questions.

- Do you agree with the points made in the article?
- Do you think they apply to people all over the world, regardless of culture or race?
- Do you have any personal experience of interpreting body language?



# Body language

Body language is much more influential than most people recognise. The main reason it is so important is because it is more truthful than the official elements of our social encounters. We lie much more easily with our spoken words than with our expressions, our gesticulations and our body postures. We can control our utterances down to the last syllable, but what are our fingers doing as we speak? How are our feet shifting as we talk? We may be able to control and manipulate some of our gestures but not all of them. There are too many and we are too preoccupied with what we are saying to be able to concentrate on all the finer points of our bodily actions.

**2** Some individuals – such as great actors and devious politicians – do become extremely adept at lying with their bodies. They often fool us, and we believe them. They manage to avoid what has been called “non-verbal leakage” – something that most of us do every day. Despite our attempts to suppress tell-tale signs, we give the game away by leaking little bits of information as we speak. We do this in several ways.

**3** When we are telling lies we gesticulate less. This is because, unconsciously, we sense that if we use our hands their actions may not fit with our words. Our hands may be clenching tight, for example, when we are cooing soft words of love. Or they may flutter limply while our words insist that we are taking a firm stand. So we intuitively reduce our hand movements. But this in itself then becomes a clue that deception is taking place. It may not be easy to spot but to a trained eye it is clear enough.

**4** Although the liar is less likely to wave his hands about in the air, he is more likely to use them in other ways. When deception is taking place he feels a strange compulsion

to touch his face. Every so often one or both hands move up towards his mouth, as if trying to mask the lie that is issuing from his lips. Once there, another fleeting sensation takes over – the feeling that covering the mouth is too obvious. So the hand moves on and rubs the cheek, strokes the nose, scratches the eyebrow or touches the forehead. This attempt to cover up the cover-up usually works well. The companion imagines that the speaker’s nose must be itching and ignores the trivial action, while continuing to listen to the honeyed words. I am sometimes challenged on this point by people who say, “But supposing the nose really is itching?” The answer is to study the scratching. Someone who has been stung by an insect will scratch in a more intense, specific way than the liar whose hand-to-face actions are almost casual by comparison.

**5** Another hand posture that increases when deception is taking place is the hand shrug. The hands are held in front of the body, palm up and with the fingers slightly curled. The degree of curling increases little by little from the first finger to the fourth. Some observers have been puzzled as to why this particular action should increase when someone is lying. The answer is to be found in the message that is transmitted during ordinary shrugging. The full shrug, with shoulders raised, mouth corners pulled down, head tilted, eyes turned up and hands held out, is used as a disclaimer: “I don’t know”, “I can’t help”, “I don’t understand”. It is always a negative message, in which the gesturer essentially is saying, “This has nothing to do with me.” When people start to lie, they unconsciously want to distance themselves from what they are doing and their small hand shrug is the tell-tale clue.

**6** Another form of non-verbal

leakage is the body shift. When we are telling the truth we may wave our hands about, we may even lean forward, or leap up, but we do not squirm. The bad liar does squirm a little, his body showing a strong urge to escape, while held firmly in place by the need to brazen out the lie. The good liar manages to suppress most of this body shifting but not all. There are nearly always a few tiny body movements left that he finds it impossible to eliminate. They may be no more than a slight shift of weight or pressure but they can be spotted if the listener is alert to them.

**7** All these tell-tale signs can be observed not only in people who are in the process of telling lies but also when they are momentarily silent. Then, the gestures must be interpreted in a slightly different way. If, for example, somebody is asked a difficult question – one that he does not wish to answer – he may touch his nose or shift the weight of his body before he replies. What is happening is that, while he is thinking about the question and how to answer it, he appears calm but his brain is seething. That is the deception: outward calm, inward panic. When he finally does reply he may be lying or he may in fact be telling the truth.

**8** So caution must be used when interpreting these small “leaks” in our body language. They certainly indicate that something is going on inside the brain of the companion that is not being shown to the outside world but whether this amounts to a downright lie or a moment of soul-searching followed by a difficult truth will vary from case to case. Despite this weakness, however, non-verbal leakage does provide valuable clues about how simple and straightforward a companion is being in any particular encounter, or how complex and devious he is.



## Writing an article

1 Read the article below and answer the following questions in pairs:

- Where do you think the article first appeared?
- What is the writer's opinion?
- Which opinion do you agree with? Why?

2 Read the article again and answer the questions:

- a) What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
- b) What is the purpose of each of the other four paragraphs? Could they be in a different order?
- c) Why does the writer mention "top psychologists", "leading sociologists" and "respected moralists" in paragraph 2?
- d) How many examples are there in paragraphs 3 and 4? Why did the writer choose these examples?
- e) What technique does the writer use at the beginning of paragraph 3 to grab the reader's attention? Can you find any other examples in the article?

3 Look at the following sentence from paragraph 2 of the article and answer the questions.

- a) What words and phrases does the writer use to make the sentence more exciting and interesting?
- b) Why do they have this effect?

"Respected moralists throw up their arms in horror and insist that honesty keeps the world turning and liars will bring civilisation to its knees."

4 Read the rest of the article and answer the questions.

- a) What other examples of "dramatic" language are in the article?
- b) What pronouns does the writer mainly use to "involve" the reader?
- c) Is the language in the article mostly "formal" or "informal"? Why? Find examples.

## To lie or not to lie?

From early childhood we are told that lying is wrong and we tell this to our children and they will tell it to their children. It's an idea that is so fundamental to our moral code that we never stop to question it. We never pause to ask "Why is lying wrong?"

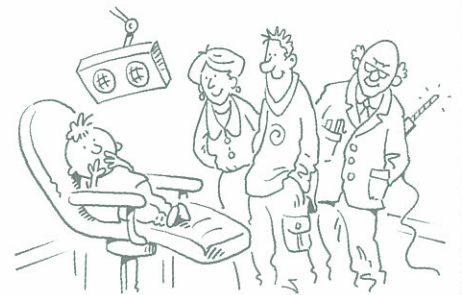
Top psychologists tell us that lying is an essential part of the human experience and fantasy is necessary to our mental health. Leading sociologists believe that, without lies, society would fall apart. If everyone told everyone else the truth, relationships would descend into chaos. Respected moralists throw up their arms in horror and insist that honesty keeps the world turning and liars will bring civilisation to its knees.

So, who's right, who do we believe? Moralists pile on the examples. There's the boy who constantly lied about being ill until his parents stopped trusting him. He died from a brain haemorrhage one hour after telling his mother he couldn't go to school because he had a headache; she hadn't believed him. Then there's the man who pretended he'd qualified as a surgeon so he could earn millions doing cosmetic surgery; four lives were destroyed under his knife. And there's the government who lied to the people about the threat of war; 3000 had to flee their homes with no food or water because they hadn't been given enough time to prepare.

And how does the opposition fight back? With the student who cheated in her university exams and got a job as a doctor even though her degree was in English. She lied all her career but made the lives of villagers in the north of Frialand happy and healthy for 40 years. They never forget the government

who DID tell their people they might be attacked and the looting of shops for supplies cost millions. And they can't resist pointing out that if we told our kids that the dentist hurts, they'd never go. If we told them that their dead pet will rot in the garden and not go to pet heaven, they'd never speak to us again.

Where does that get us then? It's surely a tricky question. What are the reasons that drive your decision to tell or hide the truth? Find out from your friends, family and teachers what they think.





5 Is the media lying to us? Discuss your ideas/views on this subject with a partner.

6 Read the notes below for an article on whether or not the media is lying to us. Do you agree with the ideas? Discuss in pairs.

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Is the media lying to us?

- Does the media report on life? Or is life influenced by the media?
- TV – Characters on TV die, but we see the actors again. Even cartoons for children show characters being hurt/killed and surviving.
- Quiz shows – are the contestants actors? Or are they real people who win money and don't need to work and earn money?
- Papers – does the government have control over what is published? Is it propaganda?
- Advertising – is it really true that cosmetics make us beautiful, cars make us powerful, designer clothes attract the opposite sex?
- News reports – are they factual and informative? Or are they biased and exaggerated?
- Celebrities – are the pictures of perfect, beautiful, happy people true?
- Internet – do people tell the truth in chat rooms? Is information correct or reliable?

7 Add or delete notes to reflect your own opinions.

8 Organise the notes into coherent paragraphs. Decide what you are going to say in the introduction, main body and conclusion of your article.

Introduction

Main body

Conclusion

9 Write the article in about 250 words. Read the Check box below for tips on writing articles.

**Check box**

- try to grab the reader's attention...and keep it
- organise and plan paragraphs
- use 'dramatic' and informal language
- include a variety of interesting examples to support your opinions/ideas
- be persuasive and clear with your arguments

## Is honesty the best policy?

1 Discuss the following questions in pairs.

- Do you read the problem pages in magazines or newspapers?
- Do you think the letters are genuine?
- Do you think the advice given is useful?

2 Read the letter below and answer the questions.

- What might happen if Susan and her husband tell the truth?
- What does she mean by "the truth about his birth"?
- If Susan and her husband don't tell Mike, what might happen if he finds out later?
- Do you think Mike's parents have been lying for the last eighteen years?

**Q** My son, Mike, turns 18 next month and my husband and I are thinking of telling him the truth about his birth. You see, we adopted him when he was only a few days old and we have brought him up as our own son. He has no idea that he is actually adopted and we are scared that if we tell him, he will leave us to try and find his real parents. But we also feel that he has a right to know the truth! Should we tell him or just keep quiet and hope that he never finds out?

SUSAN

3 Read the answer given by the paper's agony aunt and answer the questions.

- What advice does the agony aunt give? Why?
- What does the colloquial term "spilling the beans" mean?
- What does "come round" mean in this context?
- Do you think keeping hurtful information from someone is "lying"?

**A** I have to say that telling your son the truth is not a case of "spilling the beans", it's a case of doing what's right. Your son *does* have a right to know the truth and you and your husband have the right to lead your lives free of worry. You did a wonderful thing when you adopted your son and I'm sure you've been fantastic parents to him. He may well want to find his birth parents, but he will never leave you. At the end of the day, *you* are his "real" parents. But please do wait until after his birthday to tell him, and expect him to be angry at first. He will come round!

RITA

4 Discuss the following questions in pairs.

- Have you ever deliberately kept the truth from anyone?
- Have you ever told the truth and regretted it afterwards?

5 Read the situations below and in groups discuss whether the lies are "good" or "bad".

- You're at a friend's dinner party. The food is terrible. You say, "This is lovely. You must give me the recipe."
- A shopkeeper gives you too much change. You say "Thank you very much" and keep it.
- Your bag is stolen and you lose your wallet, glasses and personal stereo. On the insurance claim you also list a camera in order to receive more compensation.
- It is a sunny day. You don't want to go to work. You call your boss, tell her you have a very bad headache, then go to the beach for the day.
- A beggar asks you for money. You say, "Sorry, I don't have any change" but you actually have plenty in your pocket.
- You invent previous work experience on your CV in order to get an interview.
- Your sister is on holiday when a close relative dies. You decide not to tell her until she returns.
- You hate the birthday present colleagues have given you at work. You say, "This is wonderful. Just what I wanted."
- Your child is being very naughty. You tell her the "monsters" will get her if she doesn't behave.
- You have a slight cold. You pretend it's very bad flu so your partner will cook your meals, bring you hot drinks and generally look after you for the weekend.





**6** Read the situations below and decide if you would lie or tell the truth. What would you say in each situation?

**7** Is honesty the best policy? Brainstorm your ideas in groups and discuss with the rest of the class.

Situation	What would you say?
a) You interview someone for the job of receptionist in your office but the interviewee dresses in a scruffy way. For this reason you decide not to give him/her the job.	
b) You are a doctor and have to tell a terminally ill patient that they can't be cured. The patient is already extremely depressed about her illness.	
c) You are going to give evidence in a murder trial. Friends of the defendant threaten to hurt your family if you tell the truth in court.	
d) Your mother has bought a new dress to wear at a very important party. You think it looks terrible.	
e) You find out that a friend has lied to another friend about a company they both want to work for.	
f) Your boss has asked you to tell anyone who calls for the next hour that he is in a meeting when really he is resting.	
g) A classmate has asked you to come to a party. Although you are free, you really don't want to go.	
h) You are being interviewed for a job. The interviewer asks if you enjoy working with young children. You know that your preference for working with teenagers will not be viewed well.	
i) You often spend time with a friend and her cousin. You enjoy spending time with her but find her cousin rude.	
j) When you were driving your mother's car you were stopped by the police for driving too fast. Your mother asks you why you are so late getting home.	
k) You go to a friend's house for a dinner party. All the guests give him/her presents and start singing 'Happy Birthday'. You forgot.	
l) You oversleep and are late for school/work again. Your teacher/boss asks you why you are late.	

## Resource Bank

## Right and wrong

**1** How many expressions can you think of containing the words 'right' or 'wrong'. Compare your lists in pairs.

**2** Look at the expressions in the box below. In what situations would you use them?

What's wrong?

You have every right to be upset.

I'm in a café, right in the middle of the square.

That's right.

I'm afraid there's something wrong with this.

I'm sorry, you've got my name wrong.

You had no right to do that.

I'll be right back.

Your T-shirt is on the wrong way round.

I'm sorry, I think I've got the wrong number.

I need to go right away.

It serves you right, I'm afraid.

No no, you've got the wrong end of the stick.

It's all right.

**3** Compare your answers in pairs. Were there any expressions you did not understand? Use a dictionary to check.

**4** Complete the sentences with the correct expression from Exercise 2. You may need to change the form of the phrases to fit the sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to let someone know they have made a mistake with your name.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to ask someone why they are unhappy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ means that something is in the wrong order or pointing the wrong direction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to say there is a fault or problem with something.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an expression used when you have telephoned the wrong person by mistake.
- \_\_\_\_\_ means that you have understood the situation in completely the wrong way (informal).

- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to let someone know that you will return very soon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ means that you have to go immediately, without delay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to let someone know that what has happened is their own fault.
- \_\_\_\_\_ means that something is satisfactory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ means that something is precisely in the middle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ means that you have a good or understandable reason for being annoyed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to let someone know that their actions are completely unreasonable or unfair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to agree with what someone says or to answer 'yes' to a spoken question.

**5** Discuss the following questions.

- Have you ever got the wrong end of the stick?
- Has anything ever happened that served you right?
- Would you tell someone if they were wearing a top the wrong way round?
- What is right in the middle of your town?
- Have you ever done something you had no right to do?
- Have you ever returned a purchase to a shop because there was something wrong with it?





# Do you remember?

## Pages 46–47

- 1 What's the title of the unit? .....
- 2 In the example of a *white lie*, where has the rabbit gone? .....
- 3 What are the missing words?  
Sorry, she's (1) ..... a meeting  
(2) ..... the moment.
- 4 What phrasal verb means: *to escape without punishment*? .....
- 5 What verb goes with the nouns *forgery* and *perjury*? .....
- 6 Which of these words does **not** go with the verb *tell*?  
a a fib b home truths c a hoax d tales

## Pages 48–49

- 7 What animal did the man see in his garden? .....
- 8 According to the quotation, what is truth stranger than? .....
- 9 What are the missing adverbs in this quotation?  
It has (1) ..... been desirable to tell the truth, but (2) ....., if (3) ....., necessary to tell the whole truth.
- 10 In the story, who got dressed as fast as (s)he could? .....
- 11 Which is **not** a possible way to complete the sentence?  
Andy rides his motorbike as *fast / many / much / often* as he can.
- 12 Complete the sentence.  
Words like *this, that, these* are (1) .....; *my, his, her, etc.*, are (2) ....., and *some, no, a lot of, etc.*, are (3) .....

## Pages 50–51

- 13 According to the test, if you're lying, do you spit out more or fewer grains of rice? .....
- 14 When were lie detectors first used in the USA? .....
- 15 Who or what is *your other half*?  
a the bad side of your personality  
b your brother or sister  
c your husband or wife
- 16 What is the verb used to describe your face going red from embarrassment or shame? .....

- 17 What does the phrasal verb *hang on* mean? .....

- 18 What single word can replace the words in bold?  
A: Do they realise they are blushing?  
B: No, I don't think they realise they are blushing. ....

## Pages 52–53

- 19 The task is to find out if your partner is .....
- 20 Which is the correct alternative?  
I once *have made / made* a record.
- 21 Supply the missing modal verbs in these phrases.  
a You ..... not believe this, but ...  
b This one ..... possibly be true.  
c There's no way she ..... have ...
- 22 What words are used to emphasise that something is true? .....
- 23 Complete the sentence with the correct form.  
Do you really expect *that we will / us to / we* believe that?
- 24 Which adjectives belong with these nouns?  
a ..... people  
b ..... experiences  
c ..... relationships

## Pages 54–55

- 25 The adjectives *soggy* and *crumpled* are used to describe what? .....
- 26 Supply the missing prepositions in the sentences.  
a I heard children's voices ..... the background.  
b The rooms were all laid ..... in the same way.  
c One day he got caught .....
- 27 Which of these is **not** mentioned in the texts?  
a CCTV b email c the Internet  
d mobile phones e text messaging
- 28 Rearrange the letters to form words ending in *-ly*.  
a burpymeals .....  
b middleytat .....  
c tilmetalyu .....
- 29 Rearrange the words to form a sentence.  
believe / Do / expect / me / really / that? / to / you .....
- 30 Which word is different in meaning?  
a amazing b joking c kidding

# Communication

## Activities

### Unit 31: Reading and speaking p.6

#### *Lu Xun* (1881 – 1936)



Lu Xun is one of China's most famous writers and intellectuals. He was an author of short stories, poems, essays and literary criticism and he is considered the founder of Modern Chinese literature. He was concerned with the modernisation of China, the bad conditions of the poor and the peasants, and issues of social and economic justice. His famous story *Diary of a Madman* was published in 1918 and is regarded as the first piece of modern Chinese fiction. Lu Xun's short stories are brought together in two collections – *Call to Arms* and *Wandering*. Many of the stories in these collections truthfully depict peasants' tragic lives after the 1911 Revolution. Lu Xun's sympathy and concern for the peasants and their suffering has stirred generation after generation of readers' hearts.

#### *Florence Nightingale* (1820 – 1910)

Florence Nightingale is remembered as a pioneer of nursing and a reformer of hospital sanitation methods. For most of her 90 years of life she worked to reform the British health-care system and thanks to her, the profession of nursing gained the respect it deserved. Her achievements are especially amazing considering that most women of her time did not even finish school, but luckily her father believed that woman should have an education. It was her service during the Crimean War that made

Nightingale famous. In 1854 she was sent to Scutari with 38 other nurses and due to her reforms in sanitation at the hospital there, the death rate for British soldiers dropped. Nightingale is also known as 'The Lady with the Lamp' because an old story tells how she used to watch over her patients at night, alone and carrying a lamp.



#### *Zhuge Liang* (181AD – 234AD)



Zhuge Liang was one of the greatest military strategists of the Three Kingdoms as well as a great statesman, an engineer and a scholar. Today, he is considered one of the most popular historical figures in China. Historically, Zhuge Liang was also known as the Hidden Dragon due to the fact that people underestimated his ability to achieve great things because of his quietness. Zhuge Liang was orphaned at a young age and was living as a hermit when Liu Bei heard of his great wisdom. He came to Zhuge Liang three times requesting that he become his military advisor and he finally agreed. Together they established the Shu Kingdom in southwest China. After many successes, Zhuge Liang died at the age of 54 during a military campaign. Even his rivals had admired his great talent and devotion to his country.

#### *Napoleon Bonaparte* (1769 – 1821)

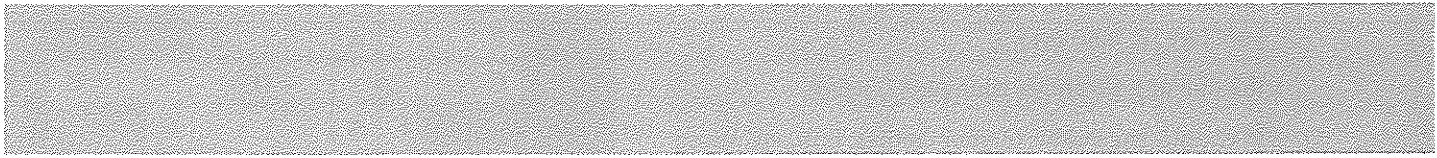
Napoleon is one of the greatest generals the Western world has ever known. He was born on the island of Corsica but attended a French military school. Unlike many French nobles, he did support the Revolution and in 1796, he was given command of the French army. He invaded Egypt in 1798, took charge of a new French government in 1799, and had himself crowned Emperor in 1804. As Emperor, Napoleon made many positive reforms in the French government and extended the French Empire with

many military victories. However, in 1812, an unsuccessful campaign in Russia led to Napoleon being exiled from France. He escaped but was defeated by the British at the Battle of Waterloo and died in exile on the island of St Helena. He is still a national hero in France to this day.





# Language Power



# Unit 31

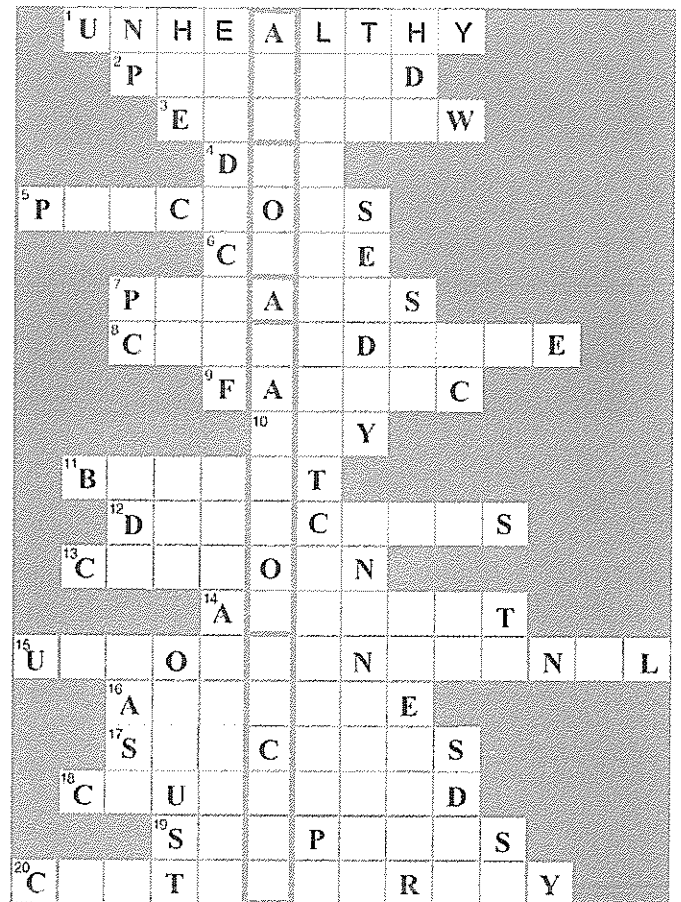
## Vocabulary

### What's your style?

1 a) Use the clues to complete the puzzle. The number of letters for each word is given in brackets.

- 1 a word to describe food that isn't good for you (9, *adjective*)
- 2 an ear with a small hole in it to let you wear jewellery (7, *adjective*)
- 3 the line of hair above your eye (7, *noun*)
- 4 to change the colour of your clothes, hair, etc. using a liquid or powder (3, *verb*)
- 5 very special and valuable (8, *adjective*)
- 6 pretty and attractive-looking (4, *adjective*)
- 7 soft, loose trousers and top that some people wear in bed (7, *noun*)
- 8 trust and belief in yourself (10, *noun*)
- 9 material or cloth used to make clothing (6, *noun*)
- 10 timid and self-conscious (3, *adjective*)
- 11 (of a colour) strong and easy to see (6, *adjective*)
- 12 a word to describe tasty food (9, *adjective*)
- 13 a drawing depicting a funny situation, creature or person (7, *noun*)
- 14 a word used to describe something that is extremely old (7, *adjective*)
- 15 not following the usual rules of how people normally think, dress, behave, etc. (14, *adjective*)
- 16 (of furniture / jewellery, etc.) made a long time ago and therefore valuable (7, *adjective*)
- 17 a word used to describe an area or apartment with lots of space (8, *adjective*)
- 18 (of a room) filled with too many things so it looks untidy (9, *adjective*)
- 19 a type of casual shoes, worn around the house (8, *noun*)
- 20 belonging to the present time (12, *adjective*)

b) Answer the mystery question in the column in the middle.





## Words with several meanings

2 The words in the boxes all have more than one meaning. Read the definitions, then decide which of the meanings applies to each example sentence. Then write the appropriate number in the brackets, as in the example.

**pretty** *adv (spoken) / adj* 1 *adv* fairly, though not very 2 *adj* (of a woman, child or object) good-looking but not really beautiful

a *Georgetown is a pretty little seaside town with a charming town square and some attractive restaurants on the beach.* [ 2 ]

b *It's pretty obvious that we won't have many more visitors today.* [ 1 ]

**class** *n* 1 [C] the social group that someone belongs to according to job, wealth, family, etc. 2 [C] a group of pupils in a school who are taught together 3 [C] a group or category into which people or things are divided, according to their qualities 4 [U] *informal* exceptional style or skill when you do something

c *Vanessa and I have been best friends ever since we were in the same class at school.* [ ]

d *Financial cut-backs mean that all company executives are now expected to fly economy class.* [ ]

e *The move leading to Roberto's seventy-third minute goal showed real class.* [ ]

f *The University aims to encourage more applications from students with a working-class background.* [ ]

**cool** *adj / verb* 1 *adj* pleasantly low in temperature, but not cold 2 *adj* calm and in control 3 *adj informal* fashionable, attractive 4 *verb* to become less hot 5 *adj* not as friendly as expected

g *Your engine's overheated. Let it cool down for a while before you restart it.* [ ]

h *The I-Zone is a good place to pick up a cool pair of sunglasses to wear on the beach.* [ ]

i *Although the temperatures outside can be high, the hotel's air-conditioning keeps things nice and cool.* [ ]

j *My girlfriend has been decidedly cool towards me ever since I told her I was going on holiday with someone else.* [ ]

k *The job is a hectic and demanding one, so we need someone who can remain cool under extreme pressure.* [ ]

**thing** *n* 1 [C] object 2 [C] characteristic of someone or something 3 (*plural*) equipment, clothes, etc.

4 [C] action 5 (*plural*) the general situation, outlook

l *A self-heating frying pan? There's no such thing!* [ ]

m *The weather's bound to be good, so don't forget to pack your swimming things.* [ ]

n *Jay lay awake all night wondering whether he'd done the right thing.* [ ]

o *Things have been very quiet in the flat since Phil left for Australia.* [ ]

p *The thing I find really annoying about Justin is that he's so disorganised.* [ ]

**hot** *adj* 1 at a high temperature 2 (of food) containing pepper or chilli, giving it a very spicy taste 3 controversial 4 popular or fashionable at a particular moment

q *Some of the food in Thailand makes liberal use of spices and may be a little too hot for Western tastes.* [ ]

r *Latino singer Tony Ramirez is said to be the hottest property in show business right now.* [ ]

s *Government corruption is still likely to be a hot topic when the general elections come around next year.* [ ]

t *There was only enough hot water for one person to have a shower.* [ ]

**tough** *adj* 1 difficult to do or deal with, and needing a lot of effort and determination 2 able to live through difficult or severe conditions 3 very determined or strict 4 difficult to cut or chew

u *My steak is so tough I can hardly eat it.* [ ]

v *You need to be tough to survive life in the desert.* [ ]

w *Life during the war was extremely tough for the majority of people.* [ ]

x *The government has promised to be tough on crime.* [ ]

## Patterns to notice

### Adding emphasis with auxiliaries

3 Look at the mini-conversations below. Change the phrases in bold to give them more emphasis. Use the words in brackets, and an appropriate inversion or auxiliary.



A: I just met Carla in the street ... and that was fifteen minutes ago. **That woman can talk** (Wow + inversion) (1) *Wow, can that woman talk.* I thought she'd never stop!

B: Yeah, **she goes on**, (certainly + auxiliary) (2) ..... a bit, that's true.

A: **It's hot** (Boy + inversion) (3) ..... out there! It must be 35°C. **I am glad** (inversion)

(4) ..... we've got a fridge full of nice, cold ... Huh? WHERE ARE THEY?

B: Ah, yes, I meant to tell you about that. I had some friends over earlier and we all got a bit thirsty. **I apologise** (really + auxiliary)

(5) ..... I'll get some more later.

A: You'll never guess who I met at work today ...

B: Who?

A: Whitney Spearmint. **She looked** (Man + auxiliary + inversion) (6) ..... gorgeous!

B: **I think** (really + auxiliary) (7) ..... it's about time you stopped inventing stories about meeting pop stars, Martin. After all, you are nearly 30 and you work in a Post Office.

A: **I've got** (Boy + inversion) (8) ..... news for you!

B: What is it, what is it?

A: Well, you know that prize-draw you entered ...

B: I've won! And you lent me the money for the ticket. Listen, **I appreciate** (really + auxiliary)

(9) ..... what you did ... I'll never forget it.

## Grammar: adverbs

### Position of adverbs

4 Read the joke and put the adverbs and adverbial phrases in the box below in the correct places.

angrily for a few moments three times  
definitely never honestly desperately  
on the 12th, 13th and 14th of October  
on October 11th last year

The judge looked <sup>angrily</sup> at the prisoner in  
the dock.

"So you admit breaking into Carla's Fashion Store?" he said.

"Yes, your honour. But I can say I haven't done anything like this before, and it will happen again. I only did it because my wife needed a new dress."

The judge looked at his case notes.

"I see. So why then did you break into the shop again?"

"Because my wife made me change the dress."





## Adverbs of manner with and without -ly

- 5 Underline the correct form to complete each sentence.
- a It was nearly 1 o'clock, and we were *desperate/ desperately* trying to contact my family to tell them where we were.
- b The mining company had to dig *deep/deeply* underground in order to extract the remaining coal.
- c We'll only get the contract if we all work extra *hard/hardly* over the next few weeks.
- d It's a pity you didn't complete the course. *Still/ Already*, I imagine you learned quite a lot from it.
- e As I sat down, someone I'd never seen before waved to me *friendly/in a friendly way*.
- f Many people think – *wrong/wrongly* I believe – that a change of government will have a positive effect on the economy.
- g Although oil prices have risen considerably, this has *already/yet* to be reflected in the price of petrol.
- h The presidential candidate walked *free/freely* among the crowds, smiling and shaking hands.
- i I was expecting the delivery on Friday: it's now Tuesday and it *still/yet* hasn't arrived.

## Focusing adverbs

- 6 Complete the sentences with *even, especially* or *only* in space 1 or 2.
- a (1) ..... Tony was so keen to come with us. He (2) ..... *even* ..... offered to pay for the taxi.
- b We're all keen on computer games:  
(1) ..... Marta, who seems to spend her life (2) ..... in front of a computer screen.
- c My grandmother is the (1) ..... person in my family who remembers (2) ..... the war.
- d (1) ..... Jon is so lazy he doesn't (2) ..... get out of bed before 1 o'clock.
- e The weather was (1) ..... bad in October, when it (2) ..... rained almost every day.
- f We were (1) ..... so poor in those days, we couldn't (2) ..... afford to buy shoes.
- g Russia is the (1) ..... European country with a population of (2) ..... over 100 million people.
- h Things (1) ..... got so bad at work, I (2) ..... considered resigning.
- i I like all pasta dishes, (1) ..... spaghetti, which I'd say is my (2) ..... favourite.

## Adverbs of probability

- 7 The Press are interviewing Candice de Berg about her latest film, *Star Time*. In the interview, replace the sentences with the adverb of probability closest in meaning.

definitely almost certainly undoubtedly most likely probably conceivably possibly definitely not
--

Question: Will you be making any more films in England?

Answer: It's possible – I'm not sure yet.  
(1 ..... *possibly* .....)

Question: Has this been a fun film to work on?

Answer: This is definite. (2 .....)

Question: Do you think you will work with director Martin Biggins again?

Answer: This is 90% certain. (3 .....)

Question: Would you say that Biggins is good to work with?

Answer: There is no doubt about this.  
(4 .....)

Question: Will you be returning to London in the near future?

Answer: This is likely to happen.  
(5 .....)

Question: Do you think your role as a single mother in *Star Time* will attract a lot of controversy?

Answer: This is probable. (6 .....)

Question: Would you like to direct films one day?


Answer: I can imagine that happening but it's not very likely. (7 .....)

Question: There are rumours that you are romantically linked with co-star Harry Blunt. Are they true?

Answer: There is absolutely no chance of this.  
(8 .....)

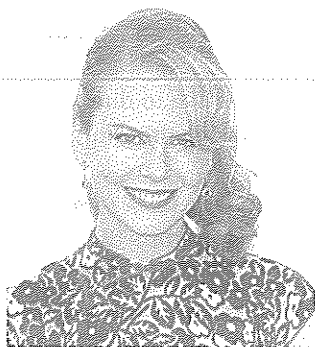
## Listen and read

Extract from a biography of Nicole Kidman

8 a)  Starting as a child actress in her native Australia, Nicole Kidman is now one of Hollywood's most recognisable faces. Read and / or listen to the extract from her autobiography.

# Nicole Kidman

- 1 A single working mother in her mid-thirties, Nicole Kidman could now either slip into career apathy or forge ahead stubbornly. It will surprise no one that she opted for the latter, and quite spectacularly so. As she carved out a new persona, complete with both feminist and romantic overtones, not to mention a major image overhaul, the world took the courageous actress to its heart. Almost by default, the divorcee became an inspirational role model for women everywhere.
- 2 Setting out to prove the point that she could get along just fine without her husband, yet admitting on occasion that she was struggling to cope, Nicole's frankness was refreshing and appealing in equal measure. She never stopped giving interviews and her gradual acceptance of her new life could be clearly traced as the year progressed.
- 3 After eleven years of wearing flat shoes to avoid towering over Tom Cruise, the statuesque star famously charmed her public by gleefully giggling "I can wear heels now!" when quizzed on the benefits of being single. Suddenly she became a style icon for a new generation.



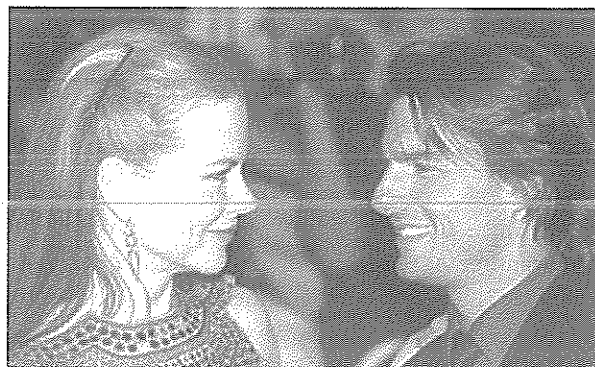
- 4 Clothes shopping with girlfriends was now one of her favourite pursuits. But Nicole's sartorial tastes hadn't actually changed all that much from the days she spent trawling round flea markets<sup>1</sup>. "I think clothes are creative. It's wonderful when someone like John Galliano has the ability to change the way people think of clothes or how they dress on a global level. Fashion



is incredibly relevant. There's something admirable about boldness, because with boldness comes the opportunity to fail. But it's becoming harder now, because when you fail, people judge it so severely."

- 5 A practical mum, Nicole is a "bike shorts and sloppy joe" person around the house. "It's like leading two different lives," she jokes. "I have my life, then I have this sort of fantasy life – going to premieres and putting on make-up and beautiful dresses."
- 6 Thanks to all the extra exposure with *Moulin Rouge!*, *The Others* and also her very public divorce, Nicole's eclectic taste in clothes, her paleness and her long-legged figure have become fashionable, something which she finds most amusing. "Believe me, my body is only OK," she laughs. "I get by, but it's not great. I have a boy's body, and I would rather look like a girl. *Moulin Rouge!* was all about corsets and padding."

<sup>1</sup> markets where old or used goods are sold




### b) Which paragraph deals with:

- 1 her feelings about clothes and fashion? .....?
- 2 how she dealt with the media in the period after her divorce? .....
- 3 how she feels about being a style icon? .....
- 4 how the public reacted to her after her divorce? .....
- 5 the difference between her public and private lives? .....
- 6 the positive aspects of becoming single? .....



## Check your pronunciation

- 9 a)  Listen again to this extract from the text. Pause at the points indicated and look at the *Pronunciation points* below.

1 A single working mother in her mid-thirties (1), Nicole Kidman could now either slip into career (2) apathy or forge ahead stubbornly. It will surprise no one (3) that she opted for the latter, and quite 5 spectacularly so. As she carved out a new persona, complete with both feminist and romantic overtones, not to mention a major image (4) overhaul, the world took the courageous actress to its heart. Almost by default, the divorcee became an inspirational role (5) 10 model for women everywhere.

## Pronunciation points

- 1 Note the /ɜ:/ in *thirties*. The sound is also found in *working* (line 1) and *world* (line 7).
- 2 Note that the stress is on the last syllable in *career*. Other two-syllable words stressed in this way are the name *Nicole* (line 2), *ahead* (line 3), *surprise* (line 3), *complete* (line 6), *default* (line 9) and *divorcee* (line 9).
- 3 Notice the /w/ sound that links *no* and *one*. The same linking sound is heard in *now either* (line 2) and *to its* (line 8).
- 4 Notice the pronunciation of the word *image* with two /ɪ/ sounds. The same sounds are heard in *women* (line 10).
- 5 Notice the /əʊ/ sound in *role*. The same sound is heard in *no one* (line 3), *so* (line 5), *persona* (line 5), *both* (line 6), *romantic* (line 6), *overtones* (line 6), *overhaul* (line 7) and *almost* (line 8).

- b) Practise reading the passage yourself, paying attention to the *Pronunciation points* above. Use the recording to help you if necessary.

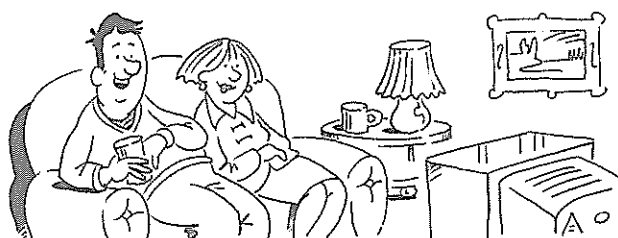
## Wordspot

## look, sound, feel

- 10 Find a word / words to complete the sentence or answer the question.



- a According to the proverb, what should you do before you leap? ..... *look* .....
- b If you're feeling happy and optimistic, you're feeling on top of the .....
- c What kind of look might you give someone to show you are angry or disapproving? .....
- d If you express your feelings about something angrily, you sound ..... about it.
- e Artificially-created noises which are used in the theatre are called sound .....
- f You call someone who closely resembles a celebrity a .....
- g The person who watches for policemen while a crime is carried out is a .....
- h If you feel both positively and negatively about something, what kind of feelings do you have? .....
- i Someone who watches or observes an event is an .....
- j The recorded music for a film is called the .....
- k What phrasal verb means to respect or admire? Look ..... to.
- l What expression with *feel* is a way of giving permission? Feel .....
- m What are phrases or slogans often used by journalists and politicians? .....
- n What kind of movie makes you contented and happy? .....





## Pronunciation

### Silent letters

**11** a) Look at the lists of words below. Underline the odd one out in each case. (Tip: look for silent letters.)

- 1 bribe comb eyebrow object
- 2 arrangement intriguing league reign
- 3 exhausted hundred hardly horror
- 4 dislike knowledge shock strike
- 5 animal film palm ridiculous
- 6 apricot clip psychedelic spokesman
- 7 castle insect topic tough
- 8 away eyebrow onwards wrong

b)  Listen to the words and check your answers.

c)  Read and listen to the headlines. Cross out the silent examples of the letter at the top of each headline.

1 H

**Hundreds of vehicles in rush-hour queues**

2 W

**World-famous writer answers his critics**

3 G

**Foreign minister resigns after campaign of rumours**

4 K

**Unknown striker set to make debut due to Beckham's knee injury**

5 L

**Half of the world's wild salmon could die out**

6 T

**Queen to spend Christmas at Windsor Castle**

7 P

**Tax investigators find missing receipts in cupboard**

d) Practise saying the headlines yourself. Use the recording to help you.

## Check your writing

### Unusual punctuation

**12** a) The sentences below all feature an unusual aspect of punctuation. Match the rule to the examples a)–f) below.

- LOOK!

  - 1 We use single inverted commas to indicate that a word is not being used in its usual sense, or is used sarcastically.
  - 2 We use a hyphen in compound adjectives with *well* and *badly* when they come before the noun.
  - 3 Asterisks are often used to replace the letters when we write a word which is possibly offensive.
  - 4 Capital letters are used with greetings and signing-off phrases in letters and emails.
  - 5 Capital letters are used for someone's job written at the end of an email or letter.
  - 6 A single exclamation mark is used after phrases which indicate strong feelings or surprise.

- a a well-cut classic suit. ...?.....
- b a shirt with a "loud" psychedelic pattern. ....
- c She doesn't have to kick the \* out of a motorcycle gang to be cool. ....
- d Narinder Ray  
Human Resources Manager .....
- e Regards  
Veronica .....
- f ripped jeans and a gaudy bright pink top covered in gold stars! .....

b) Add appropriate punctuation to the following sentences.

- 1 Roger is a very well built young man.
- 2 I just couldn't believe my ears.
- 3 Would you invest half a month's salary on a single item of clothing?
- 4 yours sincerely,  
Terry Adams  
marketing manager
- 5 There are too many badly designed clothes at this year's exhibition.
- 6 To my complete amazement, she turned round and called me a stupid .....
- 7 dear Mr Attley,
- 8 An example of their hospitality was shouting at me for losing my key.



# Unit 32

## Vocabulary

How technology will change our lifestyles

↑ a) Find the right word in the box to complete the collocations.

conferencing deserted freelance health isolation skilled interaction  
short-term labour-saving sedentary strain unskilled

Collocation		Definition
computer	(1) <i>conferencing</i> .....	a system whereby people can speak and communicate with others via a computer screen
highly-	(2) .....	with a high degree of training and experience
to work	(3) .....	to work independently for several different organisations
(4) .....	devices	machines which are designed to make physical work easier, e.g. dishwashers
(5) .....	contract	a contract which only guarantees work for a limited period of time
mental	(6) .....	the condition of your mind and your mental well-being
social	(7) .....	being without social contact with other people
put	(8) ..... on	to impose exceptional difficulties on a relationship / resources, so that they suffer
(9) .....	wasteland	an area completely empty of people which is not used for anything
(10) .....	lifestyle	a way of life where you are usually sitting, and take little or no exercise
social	(11) .....	being with and talking to other people
(12) .....	workers	workers who have no specific training or skills

b) Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the word in capitals.

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 The <i>unemployment</i> rate in this area is higher than the national average.                                     | EMPLOY             |
| 2 Statistics show that approximately 25% of American adults suffer from .....  | OBESE              |
| 3 You need ..... to survive in today's changing labour market.   | ADAPT              |
| 4 After the accident, my brother had to endure a long period of ..... while his broken leg healed.                   | ACTIVE             |
| 5 People today are taking positive steps to improve their physical .....   | FIT                |
| 6 He has every imaginable ..... in his kitchen. He must really enjoy cooking.  | APPLY              |
| 7 I don't think I want to play against her again. She's a very aggressive .....                                      |                    |
| 8 It is becoming ..... difficult to predict what technological changes are likely to occur in the next twenty years. | OPPOSE<br>INCREASE |

## Verb collocations

2 Which of the common verbs in the box below goes in each gap?

get run make might  
leave think have know  
want give

- a Even the experts don't always ..... *get* ..... it right.
- b ... you need 200 times that amount of memory just to ..... the company's software.
- c They imagined the robots of the future would not only be able to ..... for themselves, but ...
- d ... all-in-one body suits ... did ..... a number of fashion appearances ...
- e Actually, we do now ..... how to extend life – by eating less and exercising more.
- f ... there's no need to ..... your home / computer and traipse round the shops ...
- g We simply refuse to ..... up eating our nutritionally nightmarish fish and chips ...
- h As for male pregnancy, I ..... it filed under "o" for "only for the lunatic".
- i ... you ..... well see genetic engineering for very specific and well-defined medical reasons ...
- j ... what we ..... is the best for our future generations.

3 a) Write the correct word or phrase next to the definition.

deluded device puddle double-glazing opt resounding forego  
outlook stack inclination package tuck

- 1 ... *package* ..... (noun) a planned holiday arranged at a fixed price, which includes travel, hotels, meals, etc.
- 2 ..... (noun) a small pool of water on a path, road, etc.
- 3 ..... (noun) a piece of equipment designed for a particular purpose, such as recording or measuring something
- 4 ..... (verb) to put things into a neat pile, one on top of the other
- 5 ..... (verb, formal) to decide not to do or have something, especially something pleasurable
- 6 ..... (adjective) made to believe something that is not true; deceived
- 7 ..... [+ for] (verb) to choose one thing or course of action rather than another one
- 8 ..... (noun) glass on a window or door in two separate panes with a space between them in order to keep heat in and noise out
- 9 ..... [+ into] (verb) to put something into a small space so that it looks tidier or stays in place
- 10 ..... (noun) a desire that makes you want to do something
- 11 ..... (noun) what is expected to happen in the future
- 12 ..... (adjective) very great or complete, so that many people know about it

b) Write the appropriate form of one of the words in the gaps.

- 1 We decided to ..... *forego* ..... the pleasures of the beach, and spend the day visiting some historic churches.
- 2 If you're too busy to make your own holiday arrangements, it might be easier for you to get a .....
- 3 Many kitchens nowadays contain a number of labour-saving ....., such as mixers and blenders.
- 4 I have absolutely no ..... to move: I'm quite happy living where I am.
- 5 The show, which received excellent reviews when it opened, has proved to be a ..... success with the public.
- 6 Anyone who thinks they are going to make money from such a ridiculous scheme must be seriously .....
- 7 I offered our guide a €10 note – he thanked me, and ..... it discreetly into his top pocket.
- 8 My first job in the supermarket was to ..... cans of tuna into an enormous pile.
- 9 After the torrential rain, there were several ..... on the pitch, making it hard to play the ball along the ground.
- 10 The economic ..... for the next few years is not especially good at the moment.
- 11 As the house is situated directly by the main road, we've installed ..... to keep the noise down.
- 12 Everything on the menu looked very appetising, but in the end I decided to ..... for the salmon in Champagne sauce.



## Grammar: future forms

### General

4 Underline the phrase which is closest in meaning to the phrase in bold.

- 1 There are probably no tickets left now, but I'm **willing to try**, if you like.  
a I'll try    b I'm going to try    c I try
- 2 What I don't understand is why Helen **refuses to speak** to him.  
a doesn't speak    b won't speak  
c isn't going to speak
- 3 **All the plans have been made for our flight to Jamaica**.  
a We'll fly to Jamaica.    b We fly to Jamaica.  
c We're flying to Jamaica.
- 4 **The meal will be over** by the time we get there.  
a They'll finish eating    b They'll be eating  
c They'll have finished eating
- 5 I **intend to be a lot more careful** next time I drive abroad.  
a I'm going to be a lot more careful  
b I shall be a lot more careful  
c I'm being a lot more careful
- 6 **How about trying** an Italian restaurant for a change?  
a Will we try    b Are we going to try  
c Shall we try
- 7 **They'll be in the middle of their meal** at 8 o'clock, so I'll phone now.  
a They'll eat    b They're going to eat  
c They'll be eating
- 8 I'm very likely to see Julia this afternoon – is there anything you want me to tell her?  
a I'll probably see    b I'll be seeing    c I see
- 9 **Would you like me to do the shopping?**  
a Am I going to    b Will I    c Shall I
- 10 Hmm ... let me think ... I've **just decided to cook** the meal if you go to the shops.  
a I'll cook    b I'm cooking    c I'm going to cook
- 11 I'm not worried about making a fool of myself. I'm **prepared to dress up** if you want.  
a I'm dressing up    b I'm going to dress up  
c I'll dress up
- 12 The new season is **timetabled to begin** at the beginning of September.  
a begins    b is beginning    c will be beginning

### "Future" phrases

5 Write sentences to complete the newspaper cuttings, using the word(s) in brackets.

#### ***Le Monde* to print articles in English**

France's most traditional newspaper, *Le Monde*, (1) is to print (be / print) a weekly supplement in English. Editor Jean-Marie Colombani announced that the first 12-page supplement of translated articles (2) ..... (due / appear) next month.

#### **Pirovsky to return to US**

Controversial film director Ray Pirovsky (3) ..... (verge / return) to the US 25 years after fleeing the country to escape criminal charges. Los Angeles police (4) ..... (be / drop) the charges against Pirovsky, making his return a virtual certainty ...

#### **Presidential victory in referendum**

President Marref (5) ..... (set / win) a landslide victory in a national referendum to grant him a five-year extension to his rule. Opinion polls indicate that approximately 85% of voters (6) ..... (likely / vote) "Yes" in next week's poll.

#### **Bridge to link Sicily to Italy**

Work (7) ..... (about / begin) on a 5km-long bridge across the Straits of Messina connecting the island of Sicily to the Italian mainland. The project – first suggested some 30 years ago – is (8) "....." (bound / benefit) the economy of the region, according to one prominent local politician.

#### **Peace deal to end civil war**

The government and the rebel SPLA group are (9) ..... (point / reach) an agreement to end their 20-year civil war. The two sides (10) ..... (be / sign) a temporary ceasefire which allows a degree of autonomy for those regions ...

Future in the past

6 Complete the text with words or phrases from the box below.

were on the point of    would    was to be  
 were supposed to    were leaving    was going to be  
 were going to be    was about to say

*Florence Bell*



1 Florence Bell was born on the first day of 1900. As one of eight children, she left school at the age of 14. "In those days, young girls (1) *were supposed to* help their mothers around the house," she remembers.

5 She was never terribly keen on school anyway: "It was very strict," she says. "I remember the headmistress bringing us all into her study, as we (2) ..... school the next day. She said this (3) ..... the worst day of our lives ... I (4) ..... 'No it isn't, it's the best!', but I decided to keep quiet. You couldn't afford to be cheeky in those days."

At the age of 16, she met Leslie Parsons, the man who (5) ..... later become her

15 husband. After becoming engaged in 1918, they (6) ..... getting married in 1920, when Leslie lost his job and the wedding had to be postponed. "We always knew things (7) ..... hard," said Florence.

20 "Finding a job was very difficult in those days." It was eight years before Leslie and Florence could finally afford to marry: soon afterwards they moved into the small terraced house in north London which (8) ..... their home for the next

25 sixty-five years. Neither of them ever had any desire to move.

"Yes, I've enjoyed it on the whole. The only thing is, if I came back, I'd have a bit more money."

Patterns to notice

Describing trends

7 a) Match the phrases 1–8 to their opposites in a–h.

- 1 get better
- 2 deteriorate
- 3 increase
- 4 rapidly
- 5 blurred
- 6 longer and longer
- 7 more and more (+ plural noun)
- 8 more and more (+ adjective / uncountable noun)

- a clear
- b decrease
- c get worse
- d fewer and fewer
- e improve
- f shorter and shorter
- g less and less
- h slowly

- 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 .....  
 5 ..... 6 ..... 7 ..... 8 .....


b) Rewrite the following sentences with the opposite of the phrase in bold.

- 1 This type of car is becoming **more and more** popular.  
*This type of car is becoming less and less popular.*
- 2 The standard of teaching seems to be **getting better**.  
 .....
- 3 The town's importance is **slowly increasing**.  
 .....
- 4 **More and more** people are taking holidays abroad.  
 .....
- 5 We have **less and less** time to ourselves these days.  
 .....
- 6 Julia's English seems to be **slowly improving**.  
 .....
- 7 The difference between the two groups is becoming **clearer and clearer**.  
 .....
- 8 The days are getting **longer and longer**.  
 .....



## Listen and read

### 25 Signs You Live in the 21st Century

- 8 a)  Read and / or listen to the email.

## 25 Signs You Live in the 21st Century

- 1 You just tried to enter your password on the microwave.
  - 2 You have a list of 15 phone numbers to reach your family of three.
  - 3 You call your son's beeper to let him know it's time to eat. He emails you back from his bedroom, "What's for dinner?"
  - 4 Your daughter sells Girl Scout Cookies via her website.
  - 5 You chat several times a day with a stranger from South Africa, but you haven't spoken with your next-door neighbour yet this year.
  - 6 You check the ingredients on a can of chicken noodle soup to see if it contains echinacea<sup>1</sup>.
  - 7 Your grandmother asks you to send her a JPEG file of your newborn so she can create a screen saver.
  - 8 You pull up in your own driveway and use your mobile phone to see if anyone is home.
  - 9 Every commercial on television has a website address at the bottom of the screen.
  - 10 You buy a computer and six months later it is out of date and sells for half the price you paid.
  - 11 Leaving the house without your mobile phone, which you didn't have the first 20 or 30 years of your life, is cause for panic and turning around to go get it.
  - 12 Using real money, instead of credit or debit cards, to make a purchase would be a hassle and take planning.
  - 13 Cleaning up the dining room means getting the fast food bags out of the back seat of your car.
  - 14 Your reason for not staying in touch with family is that they do not have email addresses.
  - 15 You consider second-day air delivery painfully slow.
  - 16 Your dining room table is now your flat filing cabinet.
  - 17 Your idea of being organized is multiple-coloured Post-it notes.
  - 18 You hear most of your jokes via email instead of in person.
  - 19 You get an extra phone line so you can get phone calls.
  - 20 You disconnect from the Internet and get this awful feeling, as if you just pulled the plug on a loved one.
  - 21 You get up in the morning and go online before getting your coffee.
  - 22 You wake up at 2am to go to the bathroom and check your email on your way back to bed.
  - 23 You start tilting your head sideways to smile. :)
  - 24 You're reading this.
  - 25 Even worse, you're going to forward it to someone else.
- Send this page to a friend.
- Read another email.


<sup>1</sup> a plant which is sometimes used to cure colds

b) Write the numbers of the signs which relate to these topics. They may relate to more than one category.

- computers in general .....1, 10.....
- email .....
- websites and chatting on the Internet .....
- telecommunications .....
- the way people eat and shop .....
- your home being like an office .....



Check your pronunciation

9 a)  Listen again to this extract from the text. Pause at the points indicated and look at the *Pronunciation points* below.

- 18 You hear most of your jokes via email instead of in person (1).
- 19 You get an extra phone line so you can get phone calls.
- 20 You disconnect from the Internet and get this awful (2) feeling, as if you just pulled the plug on a loved one.
- 21 You get up in the morning and go online (3) before getting your coffee.
- 22 You wake up at 2am to go to the bathroom and check your email on your way back to bed. (4)
- 23 You start tilting your head sideways to smile. :)
- 24 You're reading this. (5)
- 25 Even worse, you're going to forward it to someone else.

**Pronunciation points**

**LOOK!**

- 1 Notice the /s/ sound in *person*. The same sound occurs in *worse* (point 25).
- 2 Notice the /ɔ:/ sound in *awful*. This also occurs in *morning* (point 21) and *forward* (point 25).
- 3 Notice the way the words *go* and *online* are linked with a /w/ sound. The same thing occurs in *2am* (point 22).
- 4 Notice the many words pronounced with weak forms in this sentence: *you, at, to, to, the, and, your, your* and *to* are all pronounced with a schwa /ə/ sound.
- 5 Notice the stress on *this* because this is the important part of the sentence.

b) Practise reading the passage yourself, paying attention to the *Pronunciation points* above. Use the recording to help you if necessary.

Wordspot

well

10 Complete the sentences with a word or phrase that goes with *well*.




- a Unfortunately for Simon, the interview didn't ..... *go* ..... at all well.
- b I hope you ..... well. Breakfast will be served in about fifteen minutes.
- c The report you sent in was extremely clear and thorough, Kate. Well .....!
- d ..... well ..... being a talented gymnast, Ian is also an excellent footballer.
- e After Lisa finishes her exams, she and her friends are flying off to Greece for a well-..... holiday.
- f I think we ..... well see a little bit of rain before the end of the day.
- g Thanks for the game. Well .....! You deserved to win.
- h I'm well ..... of what people are saying about us, but I still believe it's none of their business.
- i If you happen to visit Dublin, the Castle is well ..... visiting.
- j My mother has been very touched by the number of ..... well ..... cards she's received following her operation.
- k Having invested her inheritance wisely, Jane could now consider herself reasonably well .....
- l You let my sister buy a video. Can't I have one ..... well?
- m Even though it was well ..... midnight, everyone was fast asleep.
- n Although I have no doubt it was a very well- ..... comment, I think you may have unintentionally caused offence.
- o Few people now remember Bob Bachman, but he was well- ..... as a TV entertainer in the 1970s.
- p I was very impressed by little Adam's politeness: he really is a very well- ..... young man.



## Pronunciation

### Intonation in interjections

11 a)  Listen to the phrases below. What does the phrase in bold express?

- annoyance
- doubt
- interest / surprise
- acceptance of a situation

1 A: It seems that David has changed his mind again. Now Chris wants **you** to do the presentation.

B: **Well, well** ... how odd ... thought he wanted to do it himself. *interest / surprise*...

2 A: Surely, you have to agree that **Monty's** is the best restaurant in town. Don't you agree?

B: **Well**, there are plenty of other restaurants where the food is very good. Take **Mario's**, for example ...

3 A: Oh dear, the film's already started.

B: **Well**, that's just your hard luck. You should have got here earlier, shouldn't you?

4 So Florence, you've decided to leave us. **Well**, there's nothing more I can do to persuade you to stay, so good luck.

5 **Well**, that's the last time I eat in **that** restaurant.

6 **Well**, I never thought I'd see the day when Georgie wore a tie.

7 **Well**, we'll just have to drink water if there isn't any Coke.

8 **Well**, from what I've seen of your work up to now, I'd say there's very little chance of you passing. ....

b) Practise saying the phrases yourself. Pay particular attention to the pronunciation of *well*.

## Check your writing

### Introductory phrases

12 a) The introductory phrases below are used in the text *What didn't come to pass* on pages 28-29. Match the phrases in the box below with the reasons for their use.

actually Take ... for example Face it, ... True, ... but ...  
For instance, ... Fortunately for ... Which brings me to ...  
It's my bet that ... as for ...

- 1 to persuade the reader to accept something they don't want to be true, or don't know about ..... *face it* .....
- 2 to accept that something is correct, before introducing a counter-argument .....
- 3 to introduce an example .....
- 4 to introduce a change of subject, or a new topic .....
- 5 to introduce a personal opinion .....
- 6 to indicate that someone has been lucky .....

b) Improve the paragraphs below by using one of the introductory phrases from the box to fill the gaps (some of the phrases have been split).

Many people think that congestion in cities would be eased by making all public transport free of charge. (1) ..... *True* ....., such a scheme would have many advantages, (2) ..... *but* ..... there are a number of problems to be considered as well. (3) ....., wouldn't the buses and trains become so overcrowded that it would be impossible to get on? (4) ....., nobody likes to be squashed up against their fellow citizens, and (5) ..... people would soon return to their cars ...

People often think shopping online is an easy way of getting your shopping done where you want and when you want, but (6) ....., things aren't always perfect in practice. (7) ..... the problem of delivery times, (8) ..... How do you know you'll happen to be at home when the delivery man rings the bell with your long-awaited goodies? And (9) ..... getting the exact thing you ordered, that can be a whole new nightmare ...

Presently, the little village can only be reached after a two-day trek through the mountains. (10) ..... those of you who find the idea of spending two days on horseback a bit too much, a new road is being built: (11) ..... the main problem with this kind of eco-tourism – however much we may think we can preserve the real character, change is inevitable once the tourists arrive.

# Unit 33

## Vocabulary

Is it OK to lie?

1 a) Answer the questions using a word beginning with the letter shown.

- 1 What B means false, or intended to deceive people (*adjective*)? ... *bogus* .....
- 2 What B is how you speak if you tell the truth even if it upsets others (*adverb*)? .....
- 3 What C means to get money by telling people something which is false (*verb*)? .....
- 4 What E means you make something much bigger or more important than it really is (*verb*)? .....
- 5 What An E is the reason people give for having done something wrong (*noun*)? .....
- 6 What A F is a small, unimportant lie (*noun*)? .....
- 7 What A F is a document, painting or bank note which is not real, but intended to deceive people (*noun*)? .....
- 8 What G means to escape without punishment (*phrasal verb*)? .....
- 9 What G is malicious talk about other people (*noun*)? .....
- 10 What A H is an elaborate attempt to make people believe something that isn't true (*noun*)? .....
- 11 What Hs are told when someone needs to realise some unpleasant facts about themselves (*noun, plural*)? .....
- 12 What An O is a formal and serious promise you take, e.g. in a court of law (*noun*)? .....
- 13 What P is lying under O (*noun*)? .....
- 14 What Rs are pieces of information being passed around which may or may not be true (*noun, plural*)? .....
- 15 What S means to make something more widely known? It is often used with Rs (*verb*). .....
- 16 What T means that you have been lied to and deceived by someone else (*phrasal verb*)? .....
- 17 What Ts are stories which you tell the teacher to get others into trouble (*noun, plural*)? .....
- 18 What T means to make a formal statement in a court of law (*verb*)? .....
- 19 What W is the colour of lies which are told to protect people or avoid harm (*adjective*)? .....

b) Use the correct form of one of the words in part a) to complete the sentences.

- 1 Dutchman Hans van Meegeren made a fortune from selling paintings, supposedly by Dutch masters like Vermeer. In fact, the paintings were all .... *forgeries* .... which he did himself!
- 2 When Bernard said he'd been to the United States hundreds of times, I'm sure he was .....: it can't be more than five or six.
- 3 The accused swore under ..... that he spent the evening at home watching videos: this was later found to be a lie, and he was charged with .....
- 4 Henry has been trying to ..... people out of money by persuading them to invest in a ..... insurance scheme.
- 5 Kirsty says that Robbie made her cry by pulling her hair, but I suspect she's telling .....
- 6 The robbers might have ..... if they hadn't left one vital clue at the scene of the crime.
- 7 Rather than tell little Hannah the truth about what happened to her cousin, we decided to tell her a .....
- 8 I'm so annoyed that they have been ..... about my private life. It's none of their business.
- 9 David spoke very ....., and told us a lot of ....., which upset many people but was probably necessary.
- 10 There have been a lot of ..... going round about redundancies. Can you confirm or deny them?
- 11 Rogers made a number of phone calls claiming to have planted bombs: they were all ....., and nothing was ever found.
- 12 I hope you've got a good ..... for being three hours late for dinner.
- 13 I had to tell a few ..... to get the day off – but I'm sure no one will mind.
- 14 Hanson was a very convincing liar, and many people were ..... by him.



## Patterns to notice

### Patterns with *as ... as + verb*

- 2 Write a phrase with *as ... as + verb* that is similar in meaning to the phrase in bold.
- a I phoned my mother **at the earliest opportunity**.  
... *as soon as I could* ...
- b Take **all the time you require** to finish the report ...  
There's no hurry. ....
- c Now you can talk for **an unlimited period** thanks to BT's new Talk Line mobile phone deal.  
.....
- d According to the Beaumont Diet, you can eat **an unlimited quantity of pasta** – but don't put any sauce on it! .....
- e Although the weather wasn't great, we went to the beach **whenever it was possible**.  
.....
- f John drove up the motorway **at maximum speed** – which wasn't very fast in such an old car.  
.....
- g I recommend that you sleep **the maximum number of hours possible** during the bus journey, as you'll have to start work early tomorrow.  
.....
- h Help yourself to **all the chocolates you want**. I can't eat them. ....
- i Jane did **the maximum amount of work possible** in the short time she had available.  
.....
- j I phone my sister **at every possible opportunity**, although phoning South Africa can be very expensive. ....
- k We had **no time limit** to make the recordings.  
.....
- l Apparently, you can drive **without speed restrictions** on private roads. ....
- m We'll send a taxi **when there is one available**.  
.....
- n You can take **all the money you require** from the cash box. ....
- o Although my aunt lives hundreds of miles away, I go to visit **every time I am able to**.  
.....
- p They promised to come and finish the work **when it was possible for them to**. ....

## Grammar: noun phrases

### Articles

- 3 Complete the one-liners (short jokes) with *a, an, the* or  $\emptyset$ .

#### One Liners

(1)  $\times$  ..... women are to blame for all (2) ..... lies (3) ..... men tell – they will keep asking (4) ..... questions.

(5) ..... people who cough loudly never go to (6) ..... doctor's. They go to (7) ..... cinema.

What's (8) ..... best way to get (9) ..... youthful figure?  
Ask (10) ..... woman her age.

(11) ..... man knows he's in (12) ..... love when he loses interest in his car for (13) ..... few days.

(14) ..... library at (15) ..... White House has been burned down. Apparently (16) ..... President is very upset. Some of (17) ..... books hadn't been coloured in yet.

You know you're getting old when you have (18) ..... birthday party, and (19) ..... candles cost more than (20) ..... cake.

What's (21) ..... secret of (22) ..... happiness? Give me my golf clubs, (23) ..... fresh air, and (24) ..... beautiful partner. Then keep (25) ..... golf clubs and (26) ..... fresh air.

Demonstratives and possessive adjectives

4 Complete the text with words from the box below.

it's that (x 4) this its (x 2) their those (x 2)  
these their own (x 2)

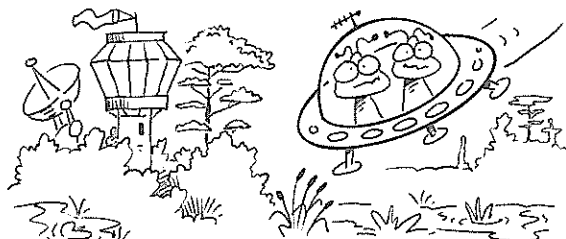
# Aliens

According to some, (1) *this* ..... will be the century when all (2) ..... funny little aliens we first read about in the 1950s are finally going to make contact. Not so fast, say others: UFOs are all in the mind, and should be seen as a form of cultural hysteria. (3) .....’s the disappointing conclusion of British researchers Andy Roberts and David Clarke whose latest book investigates thousands of military reports into UFO sightings. “Most of (4) ..... early sightings date back to the 1950s – the period of the Cold War,” says Clarke. “Remember that the threat of nuclear war hung over the world at (5) ..... time. People naturally wanted to believe that something up there in the sky would come and rescue them.”

But (6) ..... not just a question of psychology: technology comes into it as well. “Our knowledge of radar systems – which pick up UFOs – was in (7) ..... infancy then. The military radars were simply picking up (8) ..... aeroplanes – and thinking they were UFOs. (9) ..... days the number of incidents appearing on radar has dwindled to almost nothing. Surely (10) ..... cannot be a coincidence,” argues Clarke.

Of course (11) ..... won’t convince the thousands who claim to have seen UFOs with (12) ..... eyes. And, on the other side of the world, preparations are already being made for when humans and extra-terrestrials finally meet face-to-face. Officials in the town of Barra do Graças, in the swamps of Brazil’s Matto Grosso, and a hotspot for sightings of UFOs, have already designated 12 acres to give the world (13) ..... first UFO airport.

The Brazilian UFO Investigation Team also have (14) ..... headquarters in nearby Pantanal. So the first human words our alien visitors hear may well be “Ben vindos ao planeta terra”.

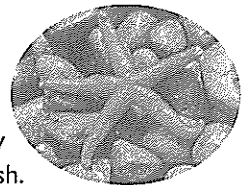




Quantifiers

5 Complete the sentences with a quantifier from the box below.

all any (x 2) each both every (x 2) few (x 2)  
a few (x 2) little no (x 4)

## Fishy FACTS



- a A starfish can be cut into a number of large chunks, and *each* ..... piece will grow into a completely whole starfish.
- b The cod lays vast numbers of eggs, but ..... of them survive – about five out of ..... million!
- c Not ..... sharks are dangerous. In fact the largest shark (the whale shark) eats only tiny plankton and has ..... real teeth at all! Very ..... people are actually killed by sharks.
- d  Some European eels leave their home rivers and use ..... waterway they can find to make it to the Gulf of Mexico, where they lay their eggs – a distance of up to 6,000 miles! They can even travel ..... metres by land if necessary.
- e Oysters belong to ..... sexes in their lifetime: after beginning life as a male, they can undergo sex changes from male to female!
- f ..... fish can live completely without water, but mudskippers (found in tropical swamps) often leave the water for ..... hours to lie on the mud.
- g Fish are found in virtually ..... large body of water in the world – apart from the Dead Sea (between Israel and Jordan), where the salty water means that ..... fish can survive.
- h Although it’s safe to say there are ..... sea monsters, the giant sea squid – *architeuthis dux* – comes pretty close. Scientists still know ..... about this 20–40ft squid, which has never been seen in its natural habitat; nor have ..... deep-sea squid ever been caught alive. 



## Ellipsis and substitution

**6** Cross out the unnecessary words in the dialogue. The number of words to be crossed out is shown at the end of each line. Hyphenated or contracted forms count as two words. In some cases you may need to add a word.



- Lesley:** Be careful! You nearly knocked over that poor cyclist. (-1)
- Tony:** I'm sorry. It's not easy to look at the road and the map at the same time. (-2)
- Lesley:** Well, I did offer to map-read but you wouldn't let me map-read. (-2)
- Tony:** Because you always get us lost. Or you did get us lost last time, anyway. (-3)
- Lesley:** No, I didn't get us lost! You wouldn't listen to me! (-3)
- Tony:** Never mind. Are there any more car sweets? Can I have a car sweet? (-3)
- Lesley:** No, you can't have a car sweet. You ate the last car sweet an hour ago. (-6)
- Tony:** It's a pity we didn't get some more car sweets when we stopped for petrol. (-5)
- Lesley:** Just a minute. Did that sign say *Crawley ten miles*? (-5)
- Tony:** I think it said *Crawley ten miles*. Why? (-5)
- Lesley:** Because it means we're going in the wrong direction!


## Pronouns

**7** Complete the sentences with a suitable pronoun. This could be a personal pronoun (*I, you, me, etc.*), a reciprocal pronoun (*each other*), a reflexive pronoun (*yourself, myself, etc.*) or a demonstrative pronoun (*this, that, etc.*).


- Although I've never been in that position ...*myself*..., I have a lot of sympathy for people who get into debt.
- I must admit that at times I find ..... hard to get out of bed in the mornings.
- There are going to be roadworks for the next few weeks: apparently ..... 're building a new roundabout.
- Thank heavens ..... 's over! Now we can concentrate on something a bit livelier.
- I'm sure ..... is going to come as a complete surprise to you all, but we've an announcement to make ...
- Upon entering the Cathedral, ..... is struck by the enormous sense of space.
- Team work is vital: all the sales staff should be able to rely on ..... 100%.
- It just goes to show. .... can't trust anyone nowadays.
- If you didn't spend so much time admiring ..... in the mirror, we might not be late all the time!
- "Can you two stop whispering please? This is a library." "Who? ....."?"

## Pronunciation

### Weak and strong pronunciation of pronouns

**8 a)**  Pronouns are stressed if they are particularly important in the sentence. Listen to this example.

It was **you** who suggested that we invite **them** ... not **me**!


**b)**  Listen to the sentences below, paying attention to the pronouns in bold. Mark the ones that are stressed by underlining them.

- They** seem to have mentioned everyone except **me**.
- The new medication has made **him** feel much better, but it didn't help **her** very much.
- You** might not want to see **him**, but I certainly do.
- I just don't know what on earth **we** can tell **him** ... maybe your uncle can help.
- If **you** see Andy again, ask **him** to call **me** instead of Mr Bernard.
- It's Frank who's the problem: if **we** could persuade **him**, the rest would be easy.
- Apparently **they**'re going to ban cars in the town centre: what will **we** do then?
- It doesn't matter what **she** thinks – it's what **you** think that worries **me**.
- I don't know about **you**, but I've had enough of this.
- Was it **you** who I spoke to the other day?

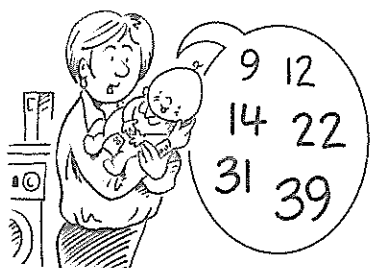
**c)** Practise saying the sentences, copying the voices on the recording.

## Listen and read

Believe it or not

9 a)  Read and / or listen to the articles below.

## Believe it or not



A Brittney Pringle, a nine-month-old baby from Perth, Australia, made her parents rich the moment she spoke her first words. "Brittney gave us a couple of goo-goos and ga-gas and then blurted out the numbers 9, 12, 14, 22, 31 and 39," says proud mum, Dorcas Pringle. "We ran out and bought the lottery ticket – and now our Brittney's going to grow up as the world's youngest self-made millionaire. I can't explain how she did what she did, but we are determined she's going to lead a normal life."

B New Yorker Alvin Eykers is divorcing his wife Judith because her psychic powers put too much strain on their marriage. "She'd finish my sentences before I got the words halfway out of my mouth," says Eykers. "I could never surprise her with a gift for Christmas or her birthday and I could never get away with even the littlest white lie. It was like she had a peephole into my mind." The crisis came when Judith accused him of forgetting her birthday before the day had even arrived! Eykers insists: "I wouldn't have forgotten her birthday—my secretary would have reminded me!"

c A British motorist lost her way during a day trip to Calais and drove 800 miles across Europe looking for somewhere to turn round. Vivienne Vanderwault-Hudson, who had been shopping for groceries, headed down the motorway, crossed the Pyrenees into Spain, and didn't stop until Gibraltar. "I get very scared driving – I've been stopped twice for driving too slowly. I kept hoping there would be a gap in the road, but there wasn't. So I decided to keep going."

D An Ohio woman, Addie Crawley, got a shock when her ex-husband – who had been missing for 20 years – suddenly appeared from his cubbyhole hiding place in their former marital home. Thinking 48-year-old Ben Holmes was a ghost, Crawley drew her .22 handgun and shot him. He survived, later explaining in court that he had lived in the same house as his ex for several years, but hid himself whenever she was around. He had emerged to claim his share of the property.




E Novice climber Leonardo Diaz got stranded in a freak blizzard 12,500ft up in the Andes. The Colombian tried to call for help on his mobile phone, but discovered that his pay-as-you-go credit had run out. Just when he had resigned himself to freezing to death, he received a call – from a telemarketer at his phone company, wondering if he'd like to buy more minutes. Diaz explained the situation, and she alerted the emergency services. She and her colleagues then took turns to ring Diaz to keep his spirits up until help arrived seven hours later.

F An American housewife is offering psychic consultations to troubled pets. Carol Schultz, who claims she can speak the language of animals, charges \$50 a session to counsel cats, dogs and horses. Satisfied customers include a dog which was Hitler in a past life and slept all the time to escape depression, and a dog which was trapped in a cat's body.

b) These articles all appeared in tabloid newspapers and claim to be true. Which stories do you think are true? Which do you think are made up?



Check your pronunciation

10 a)  Listen again to this extract from the text. Pause at the points indicated and look at the Pronunciation Points below.

1 Novice climber (1) Leonardo Diaz got stranded in a freak blizzard 12,500ft up in the Andes. The Colombian tried to  
5 call for help on his mobile phone (2), but discovered that his pay-as-you-go credit had run out. Just when he had resigned himself to freezing to death, he  
10 received (3) a call – from a telemarketer at his phone company, wondering (4) if he'd like to buy more minutes. Diaz explained the situation, and she  
15 alerted the emergency (5) services. She and her colleagues then took turns to ring Diaz to keep his spirits up until help arrived seven hours later.

**Pronunciation points**

- 1 Notice that the letter "b" in *climber* is not pronounced.
- 2 Note that the stress on this compound noun is on *phone*.
- 3 Notice the pronunciation of the *-ed* ending as /d/ here: the same as *tried* (line 4), *discovered* (line 6), *explained* (line 14) and *arrived* (line 19). Contrast this with the /ɪd/ pronunciation of *stranded* (line 2) and *alerted* (line 15).
- 4 Notice the /ʌ/ sound in the first syllable of *wondering*. It is also found in *Colombian* (line 4), *discovered* (line 6), *run* (line 7), *company* (line 12) and *up* (line 18).
- 5 Notice the stress is on the second syllable of *emergency*. *Colombian* (line 4) has the same stress pattern.

b) Practise reading the passage yourself, paying attention to the *Pronunciation points* above. Use the recording to help you if necessary.

Check your writing

Spelling

11 a) The verbs in the first column all feature in this module. Complete the table, using a dictionary to check the spelling if necessary.

infinitive	present participle	past tense
cry	<i>crying</i>	<i>cried</i>
lie (to someone)		
commit		
spit		
rely		
lay (out)		
grab		
die		

b) The words below also feature in the unit. Write in the missing letters to give the correct spelling.

- 1 s u s p i \_ \_ i o \_ \_ s
- 2 i n s t \_ n t a n \_ \_ u s
- 3 m a l i \_ i \_ u s
- 4 c o n t r \_ v \_ \_ s \_ \_ l
- 5 e f \_ i c \_ \_ n t \_ y
- 6 r \_ l \_ a b l \_
- 7 u n f a m \_ \_ i \_ \_
- 8 a d v \_ \_ t \_ s \_ m e \_ \_

c) Write the appropriate form of the word in capitals to complete the sentence.

- 1 We looked through every single job *advertisement* in the paper, without finding anything suitable. **ADVERTISE**
- 2 It is true that he hasn't ..... any crime, but he certainly acted badly. **COMMIT**
- 3 There are currently some very ..... proposals for a new law regarding unemployment benefit. **CONTROVERSY**
- 4 As he was ....., the King called all his followers to attend to him. **DIE**
- 5 The streets of the city are ..... out in a simple grid pattern. **LAY**
- 6 There have been a number of ..... rumours about Duncan appearing in the press. **MALICE**
- 7 It's very hard to get ..... information about what's happening in the area as the telephone lines are down. **RELY**
- 8 The way that man has been hanging round outside the bank seems very ..... to me. **SUSPECT**

# Notes to the Texts

## Unit 31 Personal Preferences

Task: "rant" about something you hate (p.10)

1. **However, some people have this very sly habit of side-stepping others particularly when they are not looking, walking to the front of the queue and jumping on the bus ahead of you.** 可是,有人却爱取巧加塞,特别是他们趁人不注意,从旁边溜过去,走到队首,在别人前面上车。

have a habit of 有某种习惯。如:

His father has a habit of reading newspapers at breakfast. 他父亲有早饭时读报的习惯。

He has a habit of scratching his head when he is puzzled. 他一有困惑就爱搔头。

ahead of 在前面,比……早。如:

Ahead of us, the road was narrow and muddy. 前面的道路又窄又泥泞。

There were three women ahead of him in the queue. 队伍中他前面还有三个女士。

2. **I have quite a lot of vegetarian friends and they seem to think that they're morally superior to me.** 我有好几位素食朋友,他们似乎认为自己在道德上高人一等。

be superior to 比……高明(优越、强)。如:

His knowledge of French is superior to mine. 他的法语比我的强多了。

They are superior in numbers to us. 他们在人数上胜我们一筹。

## Fashion and the survival of ethnic designs (p.19)

3. **But it's also a race against time if designers don't want to lose out on fast disappearing ideas.** 但设计者要是想抓住瞬息即逝的灵感,这也是一场与时间的赛跑。

lose out 失败,输给,竞争不过。如:

John didn't want to lose out to the other salesman. 约翰不想输给另一个推销员。

In face of competition the small neighbourhood shop is bound to lose out. 面对竞争这个临街小店注定要失败。

Dick came second again. He always loses out. 迪克又得了第二,他总赢不成。

4. **Now mass-produced clothes made with synthetic fibres are endangering the existence of traditional hand-crafted garments.** 眼下大规模机器生产的人造纤维制品正在威胁着传统的手工制衣。

5. **While qipaos have been associated with fashion and glamour in the west since 1920s, for a lot of Chinese, the traditional dress reminds them of**

something old-fashioned or even backward. 一方面,自20世纪20年代起西方就把旗袍与时尚和魅力联系在一起,而在东方,许多中国人却把它看成过时的,甚至是落后的东西。

remind 提醒某人想起。常用的句型有: remind ... of ...; remind ... to do ...; remind ... that ... 如:

Don't remind me of that awful day. I made such a fool myself! 别让我想起那个尴尬的日子,我可是出尽了丑。

The photo reminded me of my lovely childhood. 这张照片使我想起了幸福的童年。

Please remind me to call him back. 提醒我给他回个电话。

The bell reminded me that I was late. 铃声使我想起我迟到了。

6. **Even today the idea that the qipao is more for the expatriate than the local is quite hard to shake off completely.** 即使在今天,外国人比中国人更欣赏旗袍的看法还是难以消除。

shake off 抖掉,抖落,摆脱。如:

The machine can shake off the apples off the tree. 这种机器可以把树上的苹果摇落。

Sand shakes off easily. 沙子很容易被抖落。

I just can't shake off this cold. 我这次感冒老是不好。

7. **Yet a new generation of fashion-conscious Chinese are taking to the qipao in a way that previous generations have stunned.** 新一代中国时尚青年接受旗袍的方式让上一代人震惊。

take to 立刻对某事产生好感,喜欢上。如:

I took to Paul as soon as we met. 我一遇见保罗就立刻对他产生好感。

I am not sure if he will take to the idea. 我不能保证他会接受这个主意。

8. **Who knows where the next traditional costume to take the catwalks by storm will come from?** 谁晓得下一个席卷时装舞台的传统服装会来自何方?

take ... by storm 对……大举进攻;使……大为轰动。如:

The enemy took the hill by storm. 敌人向山头发起猛攻。

Her singing took New York by storm. 她的演唱轰动了纽约。

9. **One day we might look back and see that fashion's search for novelty helped to preserve the disappearing cultural heritage of remote**



ethnic groups. 有一天我们会回首以往, 认识到时装的出新实际上帮助保护了正在消失的偏远地区民族的文化遗产。

**Resource bank: writing (p.20)**

10. **There are loads of things wrong with them.** 计划中有诸多缺点。  
loads of = a lot of, 大量, 许多。如:  
She's got loads of money. 她有许多钱。  
That book is a load of old rubbish. 那本书里尽是些老掉牙的垃圾。

**Resource bank: speaking (p.23)**

11. **Surely there are more important or useful things to do than walk up and down the High Street in pursuit of the latest items.** 比起走在大街上寻求最新款式服装来, 我们有许多更重要、更有用的事情要去做。

in pursuit of 追赶, 追捕。如:

The police car raced through the street in pursuit of another car. 警车在街上急驰, 追赶着另一辆汽车。

The pop stars ran from the theatre to their car, with dozens of fans in hot pursuit. 那几位流行歌星从剧场出来直奔自己的汽车, 后面有数十歌迷紧紧追赶。

12. **Everyone has a choice and it is up to the individual to respond in the way they want to.** 每人都有自己的选择, 每人都有自己的响应方式。

up to 取决于, 由某人决定; 要做什么(坏事)。如:

"Shall we go outing tomorrow?" "It's up to you." "咱们明天出去郊游吗?" "看你了。"

Whether you learn it or not is entirely up to you. 你要不要学, 你自己决定。

13. **Apart from anything else, how much does the fashion industry contribute to the national (and international) economy?** 旁的不说, 仅时装工业对国民经济(世界经济)的贡献就有多大?

apart from 作“除……之外”讲, 相当于 besides, in addition to。如:

Apart from me, he doesn't have any friends. He is quite reserved. 除了我, 他没有其他朋友, 他是个寡言的人。

Apart from that, he doesn't have any extra income. 除那之外, 他没有任何额外收入。

Apart from being fun and good exercise, swimming is a very useful skill. 除了作为一种有趣而且有益的运动外, 游泳还是一项有用的技能。

contribute to 贡献, 促成。如:

Various factors contributed to his downfall. 各种因素导致了他的垮台。

She regularly contributes to the college magazine. 她定期给校刊投稿。

14. **There is the industrial research that has led to new materials such as lycra and tencel.** 工业方面的研究导致了新型材料的诞生, 如莱卡和天丝棉。

lycra 莱卡, 美国杜邦公司持有专利的氨纶类弹性纤维, 具有较好的延展性和较好的回弹性, 制成的服装易伸展且不易变形, 所以更加舒适和贴身。

tencel 天丝棉, 一种新型人造纤维素纤维 lyocell 的品牌名称。它是从木浆中的天然纤维素提炼出来, 然后经纯化精制而成。因该纤维源自天然成份, 其纤维结构基本上与棉纤维相同, 其光泽度、吸湿性、悬垂感、强度、手感、透气性与抗静电性能等都与棉质衣物差不多, 因而备受人们的青睐。

15. **The fashion industry has democratised style and given everyone the chance to wear well-designed and beautiful clothes – it's not just about the weird and wonderful creations that appear on the catwalk, it's about normal everyday clothes that everyone can feel comfortable in regardless of their age, size, or looks.** 时装工业使服装样式民主化, 它使每个人得以穿上设计精巧美观的服装, 这不仅是指T型台上那些不可思议的、亮丽的作品, 而且包括人们的日常服饰, 人人都能觉得舒适, 无论他们的年龄、体形或长相如何。

regardless of 不管, 不顾。如:

They decorated the house regardless of the cost. 他们不惜工本装修这栋房子。

All our proposals were rejected, regardless of their merits. 我们所有的建议都遭到拒绝, 不管这些建议的价值如何。

**Unit 32 Modern Living**

**Vocabulary and speaking (pp.26-27)**

1. **the intelligent navigation system** 智能化导航系统, 它更准确的名称应该是 GPS 智能化车载导航系统。这是在汽车上安装的一个终端仪器, 它能起两个作用: 一个是定位, 另一个是导航到目的地。有了这个系统, 驾驶员时刻都知道汽车的位置, 这是由 GPS (全球定位系统) 实现的。另外, 如果驾驶员确定了目的地, 导航系统就会通过音响设备一步一步地给他下达驾驶指令, 同时还通过电子地图显示出来。这种系统可以很容易地装在任何车辆上。
2. **bona fide drivers** 诚实的驾驶员

3. **holographic conference** 全息会议。这是一种初露端倪的会议形式。它能使分散在各处的与会者像身在同一个会议室那样自如地讨论问题。全息会议的出现依赖于最近几年在计算机技术、远程通讯技术和全息技术的结合点上取得的突破性进展。

4. **The physical isolation and loss of social interaction resulting from these changes could put future strain on family relationships and lead to depression and mental health problems.** 由此带来的人与人之间的隔绝和社会交往的丧失会导致家庭关系的紧张,使人消沉和产生精神问题。

result in 引起某种结果。如:

His wild language resulted in a complete failure. 他的出口狂言导致了他全盘的失败。

This experiment resulted in the discovery of a cure for AIDS. 这个试验使人们找到了一条治疗爱滋病的途径。

#### Reading and speaking: What didn't come to pass? (pp.28-29)

5. **Forecasting what life is going to be like years down the line is a dodgy business.** 预测若干年后的生活是玄乎且不可靠的事情。

down the line 未来,顺序往下。如:

There will be many changes at this company down the line but for now your job is safe. 未来这个公司会发生不少变化,但目前你的饭碗是安全的。

6. **nano-technology** 纳米技术,纳米是一米的十亿分之一。在纳米尺度,大约是在1-100纳米这个范围内,物质的性能会发生突变。纳米技术是在纳米尺度空间内认识自然并加以创造的一种新的技术。纳米技术的内涵非常广泛,它包括纳米材料、纳米器件的制造技术,在纳米尺度内对物质传输和能量传输新规律的认识,纳米技术是21世纪科技发展的制高点,是新工业革命的主导技术。

7. **True, all-in-one body suits did make a number of fashion appearances – think lycra exercise gear in the eighties – but on the whole, we've realised that body suits are a misnomer, because they don't actually suit bodies, other than those with faultless dimensions.** 连体服的确作为时装亮过几次相——记得80年代的莱卡运动装吗——但是总的来说,连体服这个词有些用词不当,因为除了个别尺寸无误外,它们其实并不合身。

gear 有时指有某种用途的衣物、装置。如:

football gear 足球运动衣

headgear 马具

scuba diving gear 潜水衣

fisherman's gear 渔具

landing gear 起落架

hunting gear 打猎用具

8. **In the fifties, concerns focused on monsters and flying saucers.** 50年代,人们的注意力集中在水怪和飞碟上。

focus on 集中,对准,集中研究。如:

The beams of light moved across the night sky and focused on the aircraft. 光束划过夜空,对准了飞机。

He finds it hard to focus his thought on one thing for longer than five minutes. 他觉得自己对一件事的集中思考时间长不过五分钟。

Today we're going to focus on the question of homeless people in London. 今天我们主要讨论的话题是伦敦的无家可归人群的问题。

#### The 21st-century office (p.41)

9. **The 3,000 casually dressed, busy employees at Waterside, British Airways' state-of-the-art HQ near Heathrow airport, are described in corporate literature as "residents".** 在离希思罗机场很近的沃特塞德的英国航空公司现代化的总部中,3,000多名穿着随意的忙碌的雇员们在公司出版的小册子中一律被称为“居民”。

state-of-the-art 意为“最新式的,最先进的”。

HQ 意为“headquarter (总部)”。

literature 此处意为“印刷品,宣传材料”。

10. **At the next table, a group of executives are tapping away at laptops.** 在另一张桌子上,管理人员正在笔记本电脑上敲击着键盘。

away 此处是“把某事一路进行下去”的意思。如:

The soldiers fired away until they had no bullets left. 士兵们直打到子弹用光。

The kettle was boiling away merrily on the fire. 水壶在炉火上沸腾着,发出欢快的声响。

11. **It would be nice to think we could take the new informal office at face value, but the whispers of complaint are clearly audible.** 从表面上看,我们能接受这种新型的非正式的办公室,但是抱怨之声还是强烈的。

face value 表面价值,外表上的重要性。如:

I was foolish enough to take his remarks at their face value; I should have known he was exaggerating. 我真傻,居然把他的话说以为真,我早该知道他是在夸大其词。

12. **Dress-down policies are generally agreed to be a good thing, but some dressed-down males are rather wistful about the disappearance of the**



suit. 穿休闲衣上班被普遍认为是一个好政策, 但有些身穿休闲服装的男性还是怀念逝去的套装。

dressed-down 穿着随便

13. **Suits are not only easier on the early morning brain, but are a good deal more functional than the new orthodoxy of chinos and shirt-sleeves.** 早上睡眠惺忪时穿上套装很方便, 不仅如此, 套装还比斜纹布裤和只穿衬衫不穿外衣的新正统着装有更多的功能。

chinos 斜纹布裤

shirt-sleeves 因天气和非正式场合不穿外衣, 只穿衬衫, 如:

There was a large shirtsleeve crowd to watch the cricket match. 有一大群穿着随便的人去观看板球赛。

On hot days the men in the office work in their shirtsleeves. 天热时, 公司里的男士们都只穿衬衫上班。

14. **Hot-desking has its detractors, too. "I've never liked it," says a female ex-employee of a top management consultancy, which has used a hot-desk system for the past eight years.** 共享办公桌也有反对者, “我从来就不喜欢它,” 一位女士说, 她原来做高层管理顾问工作, 他们过去八年里一直是使用共享办公桌的。

hot-desking 共享办公桌, 有些公司的员工不必每天都坐办公室, 为节约成本, 公司就没给这些员工每人一张特定的办公桌, 而是准备一些公用的办公桌, 员工只要事先预订, 就可以在他指定的时间使用桌子。当他们不在办公室时, 则将个人物品存放在寄物柜中。这种办法就是共享办公桌系统。这一系统主要依赖计算机来转接电话、分配资源及保存个人工作档案。

15. **Cynical as it may sound, all this corporate generosity and apparent liberalisation may conceal an attack on our freedom.** 听起来好像是玩世不恭, 但所有这些公司的大方举动和显然带有解放性质的举措都掩藏着对我们自由的侵犯。

16. **Might we not be happier, in the long run, if businesses stopped surrounding us with home comforts and simply reduced the number of hours they expect us to put in?** 从长远看, 如果不再用温馨家庭氛围包围我们, 而只是减少我们的工作时间, 我们难道不是更快活吗?

17. **At this rate, work and life, far from existing in a fashionable balance, will simply fuse into one.** 这种情况要是继续下去, 工作与生活就远不是处于时髦的平衡中, 它们就要熔为一体了。

at this rate, 照这种情况继续下去。如:

At this rate, we won't be able to afford a holiday. 这样下去, 我们就度不起假了。

If you go on at that rate you will injure your health. 你要是那样下去会毁掉自己的健康的。

fuse into 熔化, 熔合在一起。如:

The aircraft came down in flames and the heat fused most of the parts together into a solid mass. 那架飞机在燃烧中坠落, 高温把大部分机件熔成一块固体。

### Resource bank: speaking (p.43)

#### Article 1

18. **Asda** 阿斯达, 英国第二大连锁超市。1999 年被美国连锁超市巨头沃尔玛收购。

19. **Although Asda pays most staff less than £9,000, it beat the technology giant Microsoft – where the average consultant receives £45,000 – to first place because employees were so enthusiastic about its emphasis on treating people with respect.** 虽然 Asda 公司大部分员工只拿不到 9,000 英镑的薪水, 它还是打败了微软这个技术巨头当上了状元——在微软, 顾问的平均工资是 45,000 英镑——这是因为 Asda 的员工们对公司重在尊重人的政策极感兴趣。

Microsoft 微软公司, 世界最大的个人电脑软件公司。1975 年由比尔·盖茨和保罗·艾伦创办于美国华盛顿州雷蒙德。其名由 micro(computer)(微型电脑)和 soft(ware)(软件)构成。所设计操作系统包括 MS DOS (微软—磁盘操作系统)和应用更广的 Windows (视窗)。

20. **Staff at Asda have a generous share-option scheme, performance bonuses and medical cover but, more importantly, they feel listened to, respected and recognised.** Asda 公司员工们享有公司提供的慷慨的股票自决权、业绩奖金和医疗保障, 更重要的是, 他们能感到说话有人听取, 自己能够受到尊重和认同。

21. **It gives 10p to the NSPCC every time an employee leaves before 5:30pm, and it encourages staff to enjoy its parkland in Reading, Berkshire, by giving out free ice creams and picnic blankets in the summer.** 如果员工 5:30 前离开公司, 公司就会付给 NSPCC 10 便士。公司鼓励员工在它位于伯克郡雷丁市的公园休闲, 为他们送上免费的冰激凌和夏天野餐用的毯子。

NSPCC 英国全国防止虐待儿童学会

#### Article 2

22. **Ever fancied stacking shelves in a supermarket for £8,800 a year?** 你想过没有, 给超市货架上

货的工作一年挣 8,800 英镑?

fancy 在这里是动词, 一般用于祈使句, 表达诧异、惊奇等, 是一种非正式用法, 意思是“想像, 设想”。如:

“He had no clothes on.” “Fancy that.” “他没有穿衣服。” “想想那副模样吧。”

Fancy working in this heat every day. 想想看, 每天都要在这样的高温下工作。

23. **Happier, in fact, than a computer geek at Microsoft earning five times as much. For the Leeds-based supermarket chain has just been named the best employer in Britain.** 事实上, 你比一个在微软公司工作月薪高出你五倍的电脑迷要快活。这个以利兹为基地的超市连锁店刚刚被冠以全英最佳雇主的称号。

24. **Staff – who are all on first-name terms and are encouraged to undertake charity work – are given star points if they increase sales of a poor-selling product: the national winner gets the keys to a Jaguar for a month (remember that the next time an assistant recommends the jumbo pack of turkey burgers).** 这些亲密无间的被鼓励去做慈善工作的员工如果能增加滞销商品的销售量就会得到星级分数, 全国的优胜者可以得到使用捷豹汽车一个月的权利(记住: 下一次将建议你买一个超级巨包的火鸡汉堡)。

on first-name terms = knows them well enough to call them by their first names, 形容亲密无间。如:

She is on first-name terms with her teachers. 她同她的老师们关系很亲密, 可直呼他们的名字。

25. **On top of that there is “Benidorm leave”, where over-50s can take up to three months’ unpaid leave for a long winter break.** 除此之外, 还有一个贝尼东假, 50 岁以上的人可以享受三个月的不带薪冬假。

Benidorm leave “贝尼东”假, 英国一种假日的名称。一般是在冬天休这种假, 为期三个月, 无薪但保留工职。西班牙的贝尼东是个美丽的海滨小镇。冬天的英国天气阴冷, 休假者可以去享受西班牙的温暖阳光。

### Unit 33 Truth and Lies

How do you know when someone is lying? (pp. 50-51)

1. **Nowadays, polygraphs are used by the US police, the CIA and the FBI to screen job applicants, but private employers are not allowed to subject job candidates to polygraph examinations, except in a few high-security industries like**

**pharmaceuticals and money manufacturing.** 现在, 测谎器被美国警方、中央情报局和美国联邦调查局用来筛选求职者, 但是私人雇主不能强求求职者使用测谎器, 除非是药品制造和钱币制造之类要求高度安全的工业。

polygraphs 测谎仪, 一种科学记录仪器, 其功能是纪录人在被审问或询问时的身体反应。通常被称为测谎仪, 这种仪器常被用来侦破犯罪案件。

CIA = Central Intelligence Agency 美国中央情报局

FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation 美国联邦调查局

screen 审查, 甄别, 检查。如:

A hundred carefully screened people were invited to dinner with the President. 经过仔细审查的一百人获邀与总统共进晚餐。

Unsuitable candidates were screened out. 不合格的人已经被筛选掉。

subject ... to 使服从, 使遭受, 使接受, 使蒙受。如:

The Aztecs subjected the neighbouring tribes to their rule. 阿兹台克人征服了邻近的部落。

The scientists subjected the products to a number of rigorous tests. 科学家对这种产品进行了多次非常严格的试验。

We were subjected to a good deal of ill-mannered abuse. 我们遭到了一阵粗暴的辱骂。

2. **Cheaper and faster than a polygraph, the voice stress analyser, or VSA is based on the premise that our voice changes when we are under stress – when we’re lying for example.** 比测谎器更便宜、更快捷的是语言重音分析器, 也叫 VSA, 它的前提是我们承受压力时(例如撒谎时)嗓音会发生某种变化。

Voice Stress Analysers 声音压力分析仪, 一种测谎系统。优点是不需分析各种图形及相关数据, 而是直接显示数据。因此几乎在测试的同时显示被试者说谎与否。

3. **“That fear triggers a primitive response to run away. Blood goes to the eyes so that the liar can more efficiently map out an escape route.”** 这种恐惧触发了一种逃跑的原始冲动。血液冲涌到眼部, 这样说谎者就可以有效地想好逃跑路线。

map out 制订计划, 规划, 拟订。如:

They have mapped out a plan of campaign. 他们制订好了战略部署。

He mapped out his holiday well ahead. 他早早地为假期做了规划。

He has mapped out what we should do. 他规划了我们应当做的事情。



## Writing (p.54)

4. **I am concerned that some students do not regard cheating as a serious problem.** 我关心的是有些学生并不认为作弊是一个严重问题。

regard ... as... 视为, 认做。如:

People regard him as one of the founders of the university. 人们把他看作是这所大学的创始人之一。

Historically, Xinjiang was regarded as "the back of beyond". 新疆在历史上被看作是“边远地区”。

She is generally regarded as one of the best writers in the country. 人们普遍认为她是全国最优秀的作家之一。

5. **Those girls need to realise that cheating is never a solution to any problem and they must face up to the consequences of their actions.** 这些女孩子应当懂得作弊不会解决任何问题, 她们应当面对她们的行为带来的后果。

face up to 面对, 承担。如:

Pull yourself together and face up to life. 振作起来, 面对生活。

Gordon has never been able to face up to the realities of life. 戈登从来不能面对生活中的现实。

He won't face up to the fact that he is too old for the job. 他不能面对自己年岁太大不能胜任这份工作的现实。

6. **I believe doing well when you have cheated never feels good.** 我相信作弊得来的好成绩不会让人感到快乐。

主句是 I believe; 从句是宾语从句, 其中 doing well when you have cheated 是主语。

7. **It's much better to do your own work and feel proud of yourself rather than get an A for someone else's work and despise yourself.** 最好是自己埋头工作, 为自己感到骄傲, 而不是用别人的工作为自己得个 A, 看轻了自己。

8. **We can't blame modern technology for people's cheating.** 我们不能因为作弊而埋怨现代技术。

blame .. for 埋怨, 怪。如:

Nobody is to blame for it. 没有人要对此事负责。

He felt that he was to blame for the coldness that had grown between them. 他觉得对于两人之间日增的冷淡, 自己要负主要责任。

Jack should be blamed for the mistake. 杰克应对这个错误负责。

## Body language (p.61)

9. **There are too many and we are too preoccupied with what we are saying to be able to concentrate on all the finer points of our bodily actions.**

肢体语言太多, 而我们又太专注于我们正在说的话, 我们就无法把注意力集中到我们行为举止的细枝末节。

10. **Despite our attempts to suppress tell-tale signs, we give the game away by leaking little bits of information as we speak.** 虽然我们尽量抑制泄密迹象, 我们还是在说话的时候露出些许破绽暴露了自己。

tell-tale 显示真相, 揭露真相。如:

The murderer was given away by a few tell-tale bloodstains on his car seat. 凶手是因汽车座位上几滴揭露真相的血迹而被揭发出来的。

Now there are a few tell-tale signs of a slowdown in business activity. 现在有若干迹象显示了经济活动变缓。

game 有“策略, 花招和诡计”的意思。如:

Don't play games with me - just tell me what you want. 别耍花招, 告诉我你要干什么吧。

I'll tell you what we're planning for Jane's birthday, as long as you promise not to give the game away. 我会告诉你我们在怎样筹划给简过生日, 只要你答应不泄露秘密。

11. **Our hands may be clenching tight, for example, when we are cooing soft words of love. Or they may flutter limply while our words insist that we are taking a firm stand.** 比如说, 我们唧唧地讲情话时, 我们的双手会攥得很紧; 我们表明坚定的立场时, 双手会无力地摆动。

12. **What is happening is that, while he is thinking about the question and how to answer it, he appears calm but his brain is seething.** 事实是, 当他思考这个问题和如何回答时, 他貌似平静, 而大脑却在高速运转。

13. **They certainly indicate that something is going on inside the brain of the companion that is not being shown to the outside world but whether this amounts to a downright lie or a moment of soul-searching followed by a difficult truth will vary from case to case.** 这些迹象显示, 同伴的脑子里一定有些没有对外透露的想法, 但是这些想法究竟是彻头彻尾的谎言, 还是难于启齿的真相下的自我剖析, 这要看具体情况而定。

14. **Despite this weakness, however, non-verbal leakage does provide valuable clues about how simple and straightforward a companion is being in an particular encounter, or how complex and devious he is.** 然而, 尽管有这些缺陷, 在某种特定的情况下, 非语言泄密还是为判断一个人提供了有价值的线索, 要么是一个朴素而直率的人, 要么是个复杂且城府很深的人。

# Vocabulary in Each Unit

## Unit 31

### Vocabulary and speaking

spacious /'speɪʃəs/ *adj.* 宽敞的  
airy /'eəri/ *adj.* 通风的  
outfit /'aʊtfɪt/ *n.* (尤指供特殊场合用的) 一套衣服  
manly /'mænli/ *adj.* 有男子汉气概的, 适合男人的  
fabric /'fæbrɪk/ *n.* 编织品, 织物  
individuality /ˌɪndɪvɪjʊ'æltɪ/ *n.* 个性  
reflective /rɪ'flektɪv/ *adj.* (表面) 反光的  
underneath /ˌʌndə'ni:θ/ *prep.* 在下面  
obscene /'ɒb'si:n/ *adj.* 淫秽的, 猥亵的  
cuddly /'kʌdli/ *adj.* 不由得想搂抱的, 可爱的

### Reading and speaking

biographical /ˌbaɪəʊ'græfɪkəl/ *adj.* 传记的  
tactical /'tæktɪkəl/ *adj.* 战术上的, 策略性的  
plateau /'plætəʊ/ *n.* 高地, 高原  
heroic /hɪ'rəʊɪk/ *adj.* 英雄的, 英勇的  
culminate /'kʌlmɪneɪt/ *v.* 终于获得某种结局或结果  
rotten /'rɒtn/ *adj.* 腐朽的; 腐烂的  
superhuman /ˌsju:pə'hju:mən/ *n.* 超人  
labour /'leɪbə/ *n.* 工作; 劳动  
distill /dɪ'stɪl/ *vt.* 蒸馏; 提炼  
inaccurate /ɪn'ækjərɪt/ *adj.* 错误的, 不准确的  
distinguished /dɪs'tɪŋɡwɪʃt/ *adj.* 卓越的, 杰出的; 高贵的  
plain /pleɪn/ *adj.* 易懂的; 清楚的, 明白的  
Prussian /'prʌʃən/ *adj.* 普鲁士的 *n.* 普鲁士人  
advisor /əd'vaɪzə/ *n.* 顾问  
sincerity /sɪn'serɪti/ *n.* 诚挚, 真挚  
virtue /'vɜ:tju:/ *n.* 德行; 美德  
morality /mə'rælɪti/ *n.* 道德; 道德观

### Wordspot

proverb /'prɒvəb/ *n.* 谚语  
leap /li:p/ *n. & vi.* 跳, 跳越, 飞跃  
disapproving /ˌdɪsə'pru:vɪŋ/ *adj.* 不以为然的, 不赞成的  
clip /klɪp/ *n.* 电影片断  
soundtrack /'saʊndtræk/ *n.* 电影配乐  
assorted /ə'sɔ:tɪd/ *adj.* 混杂的, 各种各样的

### Listening

diverge /daɪ'vɜ:dʒ/ *vi.* (道路) 分叉; (意见) 分歧  
undergrowth /'ʌndəgrəʊθ/ *n.* 下层丛林  
grassy /'grɑ:si/ *adj.* 长满草的  
wear /weə/ *n.* 使用; 用损, 用坏  
tread /tred/ *vi., vt.* 踩, 踏, 践踏 (trod, trodden)  
hence /hens/ *adv.* 因此, 从此  
inquisitive /ɪn'kwɪzɪtɪv/ *adj.* 好奇的

### Task

rant /rænt/ *v.* 咆哮, 激昂地说  
automated /'ɔ:təmeɪtɪd/ *adj.* 自动的  
invoice /'ɪnvɔɪs/ *n.* 发票, 发货清单  
*vt.* 开发票  
specifically /spə'sɪfɪkəli/ *adv.* 具体地; 确切地  
offender /ə'fendə/ *n.* 犯规者; 冒犯者  
behold /br'həʊld/ *v.* 看  
sly /slaɪ/ *adj.* 狡猾的  
repetitive /rɪ'petɪtɪv/ *adj.* 重复的, 反复的  
beep /bi:p/ *n.* 哔哔声  
vegetarian /ˌvedʒɪ'teərɪən/ *n.* 素食者  
morally /'mɒrəli/ *adv.* 精神上

### Writing

outlandish /aʊt'lændɪʃ/ *adj.* 另类的, 奇异的  
rip /rɪp/ *vt.* 撕裂, 拉破  
gaudy /'gɔ:di/ *adj.* (衣服、颜色等) 俗丽的  
unnoticed /ˌʌn'nəʊtɪst/ *adj.* 不引人注意的, 被忽视的  
weird /wɪəd/ *adj.* 古怪的, 离奇的  
flamboyant /flæm'bɔɪənt/ *adj.* 艳丽的  
outrageous /aʊt'reɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 骇人的; 令人惊讶的  
flair /fleə/ *n.* 才能, 本领  
unsuitable /ˌʌn'sju:təbl/ *adj.* 不适合的, 不相称的  
impressionable /ɪm'preʃənəbl/ *adj.* 易受影响的  
employee /ˌemplɔɪ'i:/ *n.* 职工, 雇员  
risqué /'rɪskɛɪ/ *adj.* 不雅的  
conceal /kən'si:l/ *vt.* 隐藏, 隐瞒

### Resource Bank: Reading

inseparably /ɪn'sepərəbli/ *adv.* 不能分离地, 不可分地



modernity /mɒ'dɜ:nɪti/ *n.* 现代性

catwalk /'kætwa:k/

*n.* 时装表演; (模特表演时走的) 伸展台

symposium /sɪm'pəʊziəm/ *n.* 讨论会, 座谈会

heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/ *n.* 遗产; 继承权

garment /'gɑ:mənt/ *n.* 衣服, 外衣

synthetic /sɪn'θetɪk/ *adj.* 合成的; 人造的

fibre /'faɪbə/ *n.* 纤维

hand-crafted *adj.* 手工制作的

embroidery /ɪm'brɔɪdəri/ *n.* 刺绣

embed /ɪm'bed/ *vt.* 使插入, 使嵌入

incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/ *vt., vi.* 合并, 并入

illustrate /'ɪləstreɪt/ *vt.* 举例说明; 图解

glittering /'glɪtərɪŋ/ *adj.* 闪光的, 闪耀的

expatriate /eks'pætriət/ *n.* 居住在国外的人

fashion-conscious *adj.* 有时尚意识的

shun /ʃʌn/ *vt.* 避开, 避免

elegance /'elɪgəns/ *n.* 高雅, 典雅, 优雅

obscure /əb'skjuə/ *adj.* 名不见经传的

curator /kjuə'reɪtə/ *n.* 馆长

pure /pjʊə/ *adj.* 纯的, 纯粹的

ingenuity /ɪndʒɪ'nju:ɪti/ *n.* 独创性, 灵活性

novelty /'nɒvəlti/ *n.* 新颖, 新奇

## Unit 32

### Vocabulary and speaking

barcode *n.* 条形码

coordinate /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪnət/ *vt.* 使协调, 使调和

toaster /'təʊstə/ *n.* 烤面包机, 多士炉

medieval /,medi:'vi:l/ *adj.* 中古的, 中世纪的

joust /dʒaʊst/ *v.* (中世纪的骑士) 骑马用长矛打斗

opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/ *n.* 对手, 反对者

strain /streɪn/ *n.* 过度疲劳; 紧张

navigation /,nævi'geɪʃən/ *n.* 导航

monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ *vt., vi.* 监控

hold-up *n.* 停止

exceed /ɪk'si:d/ *vt.* 超越; 胜过

speedometer /spi:'dɒmɪtə/ *n.* 计速器

bona fide /'bəʊnə 'faɪd/ *adj.* 名副其实的

iris /'aɪərɪs/ *n.* (瞳孔周围的) 虹膜

holographic /,hɒləʊ'græfɪk/ *adj.* 全息照相的

holographic conferencing 视频会议

teleworking /,telɪ'wɜ:kɪŋ/ *n.* 远程工作

freelance /'fri:lɑ:ns/ *n.* 自由作家, 自由记者

short-term *adj.* 短期的

concept /'kɒnsept/ *n.* 观念; 概念

mundane /mʌn'deɪn/ *adj.* 平凡的, 平淡的, 乏味的

unskilled /ʌn'skɪld/ *adj.* 不熟练的

idle /'aɪdl/ *adj.* 空闲的, 懒惰的

blur /blɜ:/ *vt.* 使模糊, 看不清楚

sedentary /'sedəntəri/ *adj.* 久坐的, 坐惯的

wasteland *n.* 荒地, 废墟

combat /'kɒmbæt/ *vt.* 试图减弱; 斗争

isolation /,aɪsəʊ'leɪʃən/ *n.* 隔离; 孤立

underestimate /,ʌndə'estɪmeɪt/ *vt.* 低估

### Reading and speaking

confounder /kən'faʊndə/ *n.* 混淆因素

forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ *vt. & n.* 预测, 预报

dodgy /'dɒdʒi/ *adj.* 冒险的; 困难的

lumbering /'lʌmbərɪŋ/ *adj.* 笨拙的, 动作迟缓的

predecessor /'pri:desesə/ *n.* 前任; 原先的东西

shrink /ʃrɪŋk/ *vi.* 收缩, 缩短

tuck /tʌk/ *vt.* 打褶, 卷起

nano-technology /,nænəʊtek'nɒlədʒi/ *n.* 纳米技术

Martini /mɑ:'ti:ni:/ *n.* 马提尼酒 (一种鸡尾酒)

robotic /rəʊ'bɒtɪk/ *adj.* 机器人的

vacuum /'vækjuəm/ *n.* 真空; 真空吸尘器

book /bʊk/ *vt.* 预定

all-in-one *adj.* 多功能的; 几合一的

lycra /'laɪkrə/ *n.* 合成弹力纤维

gear /gɪə/ *n.* 衣服

misnomer /'mɪs'nəʊmə/ *n.* 错误或使用不当的名字

other than 除了; 不同于

faultless /'fɔ:ltlɪs/ *adj.* 无错误的, 无缺点的, 完美的

dimension /dɪ'menʃən/ *n.* 尺寸; 方面

fib /fɪb/ *n.* 无伤大雅的谎言, 小谎言

nip /nɪp/ *vt., vi.* 咬; 夹; 钳; 掐

traitorously /'treɪtərəsli/ *adj.* 叛变地, 不忠地

cryogenics /,kraɪə'dʒenɪks/ *n.* 低温学

part with 放弃; 跟……分手

defrost /dɪ'frɒst/ *vt.* 解冻

delude /dɪ'lu:d/ *vt.* 迷惑, 蛊惑

mucky /'mʌki/ *adj.* 粪肥的, 肮脏的

puddle /'pʌdl/ *n.* 小水坑

as for 至于



buzz /bʌz/ *vi., vt.* 发嗡嗡声  
stack /stæk/ *vt.* 堆叠  
nutritionally /nju:'triʃənəli/ *adv.* 在营养上  
traipse /treɪps/ *vi.* 疲惫地走; 拖沓地行走  
resound /rɪ'zaʊnd/ *vi.* 回响; 回荡  
nightmarish/'naɪt.meəriʃ/ *adj.* 恶梦似的  
inclination /,ɪnklɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.* 倾向, 爱好  
forego /fɔ:'gəʊ/ *vt.* 摒绝, 放弃  
groundless /'graʊndlɪs/ *adj.* 无根据的, 没有理由的  
flying saucer /'sɔ:sə/ 飞碟  
reproductive /,ri:prə'dʌktɪv/ *adj.* 生殖的, 繁殖的  
pregnancy /'pregnənsi/ *n.* 怀孕  
double-glazing *n.* 双层玻璃  
opt /ɒpt/ (for) *vi.* 选择  
file /faɪl/ *vt.* 编档保存  
lunatic /'lu:nətɪk/ *adj.* 精神错乱的, 疯狂的  
well-defined /,wel dɪ'faɪnd/ *adj.* 明确的  
phenomenally /fɪ'nɒmɪnəli/ *adv.* 明白地; 现象上地  
risky /'rɪski/ *adj.* 危险的  
unchangeable /,ʌn'tʃeɪndʒəbl/ *adj.* 不能改变的; 不变的

### Listening and speaking

terminal /'tɜ:mɪnəl/ *n.* 航空站; 终点站  
overcrowded /,əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 过度拥挤的  
blessed /blesɪd/ *adj.* 令人愉快的, 快乐的  
tranquility /træn'kwɪlɪti/ *n.* 宁静  
specialise /'speʃəlaɪz/ *vt.* 专门从事  
sustainable /səs'teɪnəbl/ *adj.* 可持续的  
exploit /ɪks'plɔɪt/ *vt.* 开发; 开拓; 开采  
asset /'æset/ *n.* (复数) 资产, 财产  
vice versa /,vaɪs 'vɜ:sə/ *adv.* 反之亦然  
inaccessible /,ɪnæk'sesəbl/ *adj.* 不可及的, 不可接触的  
inhospitable /ɪn'hɒspɪtəbl/ *adj.* 不适合居住的, 荒凉的  
all-inclusive /'ɔ:l ɪn'klu:sɪv/ *adj.* 包括一切的  
out-of-the-way *adj.* 偏僻的, 偏远的  
beetle /'bi:təl/ *n.* 甲虫  
crunchy /'krʌntʃi/ *adj.* 硬脆的; 松脆的  
gaucho /'gəʊtʃəʊ/ *n.* 高卓人, 牧人  
hermit /'hɜ:mɪt/ *n.* 隐士, 隐居者  
rough /rʌf/ *v.* 过简单不很舒适的生活  
retreat /rɪ'tri:t/ *n.* 隐遁  
pavilion /pə'veɪljən/ *n.* 临时建筑物; 看台; 亭

grove /grəʊv/ *n.* 小树林  
archaeology /,ɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒi/ *n.* 考古学

### Task

awestruck /'ɔ:stɹʌk/ *adj.* 敬畏的, 肃然起敬的  
obedient /ə'bi:diənt/ *adj.* 服从的; 孝顺的

### Resource Bank: Reading

HQ *abbr.* = Headquarters /'hed,kwɔ:təz/ 总部  
Heathrow /'hi:θrəʊ/ Airport (英国伦敦) 希思罗机场  
corporate /'kɔ:pərt/ *adj.* 公司的; 团体的; 全体的  
lamppost /'læmpəʊst/ *n.* 街灯柱  
perk /pɜ:k/ *n.* (额外) 津贴, 补贴  
consultancy /kən'sʌltənsi/ *n.* 顾问 (工作)  
communally /'kɒmjʊnəli/ *adv.* 集体地  
con /kɒn/ *v.* 骗  
complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ *n.* 诉苦, 抱怨, 牢骚  
audible /'ɔ:dəbl/ *adj.* 听得见的  
dress-down *adj.* (比平时) 穿着随便的  
wistful /'wɪstfʊl/ *adj.* 伤感的  
disappearance /,dɪsə'piərəns/ *n.* 不见, 消失  
functional /'fʌŋkʃənəl/ *adj.* 功能的  
orthodoxy /'ɔ:θədɒksi/ *n.* 规范性, 正统性  
chino /'tʃi:nəʊ/ *n.* 丝光斜纹棉布, (复) 斜纹棉布裤  
detractor /dɪ'træktə/ *n.* 诽谤者, 恶意批评者  
soul-destroying *adj.* 毁灭灵魂的  
mayhem /'meɪhem/ *n.* 大混乱  
umbilical cord /,ʌmbɪ'lɪkəl 'kɔ:d/ *n.* 脐带  
incentive /ɪn'sentɪv/ *n.* 刺激, 鼓励; 动机  
cynical /'sɪnɪkəl/ *adj.* 愤世嫉俗的  
liberalization /,lɪbərəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 自由主义化  
fuse /fju:z/ *vt.* 融合  
intention /ɪn'tenʃən/ *n.* 意图, 目的  
occupant /'ɒkjʊ:pənt/ *n.* 占有者, 居住者

### Unit 33

#### Vocabulary and speaking

bug /bʌg/ *n.* 细菌, 病菌; 臭虫; 窃听器  
testify /'testɪfaɪ/ *vt.* 证明, 证实  
bogus /'bəʊgəs/ *adj.* (美) 假的, 伪造的  
inactive /ɪn'æktɪv/ *adj.* 不活动的  
bluntly /blʌntli/ *adv.* 坦率地, 率直地



play truant /'tru:ənt/ 逃学  
malicious /mə'liʃəs/ *adj.* 恶意的, 心毒的  
gossip /'gɒsɪp/ *n.* 闲言碎语, 流言蜚语  
exaggerate /ɪg'zædʒəreɪt/ *vt.* 夸大, 夸张  
perjury /'pɜ:dʒəri/ *n.* 伪誓, 伪证  
forgery /'fɔ:dʒəri/ *n.* 伪造  
hoax /həʊks/ *n.* 恶作剧, 骗局

### Listening

unicorn /'ju:nɪkɔ:n/ *n.* 独角兽, 麒麟  
strait-jacket /streɪt'dʒækɪt/  
*n.* (尤指束缚精神病患者手臂用的) 约束衣  
booby /'bu:bi/ *n.* 呆子, 傻瓜  
booby-hatch 精神病院  
tragic /'trædʒɪk/ *adj.* 悲惨的, 不幸的  
nook /nu:k/ *n.* 角落; 僻静处  
scramble /'skræmbl/ *vi. & vt.* 炒  
crop /'krɒp/ *vt.* 啃吃; 剪短  
mythical /'mɪθɪkəl/ *adj.* 神话的, 虚构的  
browse /braʊz/ *vi.* 吃草  
tulip /'tju:lɪp/ *n.* 郁金香  
gravely /'ɡreɪvli/ *adv.* 严肃地, 庄重地  
rouse /raʊz/ *vt. & n.* 唤醒, 觉醒  
lily /'lɪli/ *n.* 百合, 百合花  
coldly /'kəʊdli/ *adv.* 冷淡地  
gloat /ɡləʊt/ *n.* 得意扬扬, 幸灾乐祸  
solemn /'sɒləm/ *adj.* 严肃的, 庄重的  
subdue /sʌb'dju: / *vi.* 制伏  
jay /dʒeɪ/ *n.* 松鸦

### Reading and speaking

habitual /hə'brɪtʃʊəl/ *adj.* 习惯性的, 经常的  
trustworthy /'trʌst.wɜ:ði/ *adj.* 可靠的, 信得过的  
spit out 吐出  
detector /dɪ'tektə/ *n.* 探测器, 检波器  
lie detector 测谎器  
cheapness /'tʃi:pnis/ *n.* 廉价  
reliability /rɪ'lɪə'bɪləti/ *n.* 可靠性  
detect /dɪ'tekt/ *vt.* 发现, 察觉, 查明  
hesitation /,hezɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* 犹豫, 踌躇  
latency /'leɪtənsi/ *n.* 潜伏, 潜在  
response latency 反应潜伏期

instinct /'ɪnstɪŋkt/ *n.* 本能  
truthfulness /'tru:θfʊlnɪs/ *n.* 真实, 正当  
surname /'sɜ:neɪm/ *n.* 姓  
interrogator /ɪn'terəgeɪtə/ *n.* 讯问者, 质问者  
polygraph /'pɒlɪgrɑ:f/ *n.* 测谎器  
duress /djuə'res/ *n.* 威胁, 强迫  
electrodermal /ɪ,lektre'dɜ:məl/ *adj.* 皮(肤)电活动的  
plea /pli:/ *n.* 恳求, 请求  
CIA 中央情报局  
FBI 美国联邦调查局  
pharmaceutical /,fɑ:mə'sju:tɪkəl/ *n.* 药物  
analyser /'ænalɪzə/ *n.* 分析者, 分析计  
VSA = the voice stress analyser 人声压力分析计  
premise /'premɪs/ *n.* 前提  
screen /skri:n/ *vt.* 鉴别, 检查  
wireless /'waɪələs/ *adj.* 无线的  
mic *abbr.* (口) 扩音器, 麦克风  
= microphone /'maɪkrəfəʊn/  
inflection /ɪn'fleksjən/ *n.* 音调变化  
evaluate /ɪ'vælju:et/ *vt., vi.* 评价, 估计  
deceitfulness /dɪ'si:tfəlɪs/ *n.* 欺骗, 不诚实  
instantaneous /,ɪnstən'teɪnjəs/ *adj.* 瞬间的, 即时的  
high-definition /,defɪ'nɪʃən/ *adj.* 高清晰度的  
heat-sensing *adj.* 热敏感的  
high-profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ *adj.* 倍受瞩目的

### Writing

crouch /'kraʊtʃ/ *vi.* 蹲伏, 蜷缩  
soggy /'sɒgi/ *adj.* 潮湿的; 受潮的  
crumpled /'krʌmpld/ *adj.* 褶皱的, 弄皱的  
frantically /'fræntɪkəli/ *adv.* 匆忙地; 狂乱地  
severely /sɪ'vɪəli/ *adv.* 严厉地  
mar /mɑ:/ *vt.* 毁损, 损坏  
tempting /'temptɪŋ/ *adj.* 吸引人的, 诱人的  
in the short term 就眼前来说; 在短期内  
in the long run 从长远看来  
apparently /ə'pærəntli/ *adv.* 显然地  
presumably /prɪ'zju:məbli/ *adv.* 可假定, 可推测  
admittedly /əd'mɪtɪdli/ *adv.* 公认地, 无可否认地  
ultimately /'ʌltɪmətli/ *adv.* 最后, 最终



## Real life

no wonder 不足为奇, 并不奇怪

dummy /'dʌmi/ *n.* 笨蛋

fool /fu:l/ *vt.* 愚弄, 欺骗

## Resource Bank: Reading

gesticulation /dʒe.stɪkju'leɪʃən/ *n.* 姿势, 手势

posture /'pɒstʃə/ *n.* (身体的) 姿势, 体态

utterance /'ʌtərəns/ *n.* 话语, 语言

syllable /'sɪləbl/ *n.* 音节

shift /ʃɪft/ *vt., vi.* 变换位置, 改变方向, 移动

manipulate /mə'nɪpjuleɪt/ *vt.* 操纵, 操作

preoccupied /pri:'ɒkjupaɪd/

*adj.* 心不在焉的, 心事重重的

devious /'di:vjəs/ *adj.* 不率直的, 不坦诚的

adept /ə'dept/ *adj.* 熟练的, 拿手的

leakage /'li:kɪdʒ/ *n.* 漏, 泄漏, 渗漏

non-verbal-leakage 非言语泄漏

suppress /sə'pres/ *vt.* 抑制; 查禁

gesticulate /dʒes'tɪkjuleɪt/ *vi.* 以手势示意

clench /klentʃ/ *vt., vi.* 握紧(拳头); 咬紧(牙关)

coo /ku:/ *vt.* 柔声地说

flutter /'flʌtə/ *vi.* 迅速而无规则地动

limply *adv.* 柔软地; 四肢无力地

intuitively /ɪn'tju(:)tɪvli/ *adv.* 直觉地, 直观地

spot /spɒt/ *vi. vt.* 看出; 认出

compulsion /kəm'pʌlʃən/ *n.* (难以克制的) 强烈冲动

sensation /sen'seɪʃən/ *n.* 知觉, 感觉

rub /rʌb/ *vi.* 擦, 摩擦

stroke /strəʊk/ *vt.* 轻抚, 抚摩

cover-up *n.* 掩饰, 掩盖

itch /ɪtʃ/ *n. & vi.* 发痒, 渴望

trivial /'trɪvɪəl/ *adj.* 琐细的, 微不足道的

sting /stɪŋ/ *vi. & n.* 刺, 刺痛, 刺激

comparison /kəm'pærɪsn/ *n.* 比较, 对照

shrug /ʃrʌg/ *n. & vi.* 耸肩

curl /kɜ:l/ *vt.* (使) 卷曲

disclaimer /dɪs'kleɪmə/ *n.* 否认或放弃的声明

squirm /skwɜ:m/ *vi. & n.* 扭动; 蠕动

urge /ɜ:dʒ/ *n.* 强烈的欲望, 冲动

brazen /'breɪzn/ *out* 厚着脸对待

eliminate /ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/ *vt.* 消除, 排除

momentarily /'məʊməntərɪli/

*adv.* 瞬间地, 片刻地; 即刻

seethe /si:ð/ *vi.* 强压怒火; 翻腾

outward /'aʊtwəd/ *adj.* 外表的, 外面的

downright /'daʊnrɪt/ *adv.* 完全地, 彻底地

## Names and Places

the Kalahari Desert. /,kɑ:lɑ: 'hɑ:i:/ 卡拉哈里沙漠

Portugal /'pɔ:tʃugəl/ 葡萄牙

Argentina /,ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/ 阿根廷

Tuscany /'tʌskəni/ 托斯卡(意大利西北部一地区)

the Rocky /'rɒki/ Mountains 落基山脉

the Gobi /'gəʊbi/ Desert 戈壁沙漠

Korea /kə'riə/ 朝鲜, 韩国

South Africa 南非

Chile /'tʃɪli/ 智利

Lusitano /'lu:sə'taɪnəʊ/ horse 葡萄牙的卢西塔诺马

Mediterranean /medɪ'teɪrɪən/ 地中海

Massachusetts /,mæsə'tʃu:sɪts/ 马萨诸塞州

Minnesota /mɪnɪ'səʊtə/ 明尼苏达

Rochester /'rɒtʃɪstə/ 罗切斯特(美国明尼苏达州东南部城市)

Waterloo /,wɔ:tə'lu:/ *n.* 滑铁卢



# Word List

## A

admittedly /əd'mɪtɪdli/ *adv.* 公认地, 无可否认地  
advisor /əd'vaɪzə/ *n.* 顾问  
airy /'eəri/ *adj.* 通风的  
all-inclusive /'ɔ:l ɪn'klu:sɪv/ *adj.* 包括一切的  
all-in-one *adj.* 多功能的; 几合一的  
analyser /'ænləaɪzə/ *n.* 分析者, 分析计  
VSA = the voice stress analyser 人声压力分析计  
antique /æn'ti:k/ *n.* 古董  
apparently /ə'pærəntli/ *adv.* 显然地  
archaeology /ɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒi/ *n.* 考古学  
as for 至于  
asset /'æset/ *n.* (复数) 资产, 财产  
assorted /ə'sɔ:tɪd/ *adj.* 混杂的, 各种各样的  
automated /'ɔ:təmətɪd/ *adj.* 自动的  
awestruck /'ɔ:stɹʌk/ *adj.* 敬畏的, 肃然起敬的

## B

barcode *n.* 条形码  
beep /bi:p/ *n.* 哔哔声 *vi.* 嘟嘟响  
beetle /'bi:tl/ *n.* 甲虫  
behold /br'həʊld/ *v.* 看  
biographical /baɪə'græfɪkəl/ *adj.* 传记的  
blank off 封锁  
blessed /'blesɪd/ *adj.* 令人愉快地, 快乐的  
bluntly /'blʌntli/ *adv.* 坦率地, 率直地  
blur /blɜ:/ *vt.* 使模糊, 使不清楚  
book /bʊk/ *vt.* 预定  
bogus /'bəʊgəs/ *adj.* (美) 假的, 伪造的  
bona fide /'bəʊnə 'faɪdi/ *adj.* 名副其实地  
booby /'bu:bi/ *n.* 傻子, 傻瓜  
booby-hatch 精神病院  
browse /braʊz/ *vi.* 吃草  
bug /bʌg/ *n.* 细菌, 病菌; 臭虫; 窃听器  
buzz /bʌz/ *vi., vt.* 发嗡嗡声

## C

cheapness /'tʃi:pnis/ *n.* 廉价  
CIA 中央情报局

clip /klɪp/ *n.* 电影片断  
coldly *adv.* 冷淡地  
combat /'kɒmbæt/ *vt.* 试图减弱; 斗争  
conceal /kən'si:l/ *vt.* 隐藏, 隐瞒  
concept /'kɒnsept/ *n.* 观念; 概念  
confounder /kən'faʊndə/ *n.* 混淆因素  
coordinate /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪt/ *vt.* 使协调, 使调和  
crop /'krɒp/ *vt.* 啃吃; 剪短  
crouch /'kraʊtʃ/ *vi.* 蜷缩, 蹲伏  
crumpled /'krʌmpld/ *adj.* 褶皱的, 弄皱的  
crunchy /'krʌntʃi/ *adj.* 硬脆的; 松脆的  
cryogenics /kraɪə'dʒenɪks/ *n.* 低温学  
cuddly /'kʌdli/ *adj.* 不由得想搂抱的, 可爱的  
culminate /'kʌlmɪneɪt/ *v.* 终于获得某种结局或结果

## D

deceitfulness /dɪ'si:tfəlnis/ *n.* 欺骗, 不诚实  
defrost /dɪ'frɒst/ *vt.* 解冻  
delude /dɪ'lu:d/ *vt.* 迷惑, 蛊惑  
detect /dɪ'tekt/ *vt.* 发现, 察觉, 查明  
detector /dɪ'tektə/ *n.* 探测器, 检波器  
lie detector 测谎器  
dimension /dɪ'menʃən/ *n.* 尺寸; 方面  
disapproving /,dɪsə'pru:vɪŋ/  
*adj.* 不以为然的, 不赞成的  
distill /dɪ'stɪl/ *vt.* 蒸馏; 提炼  
distinguished /dɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃt/  
*adj.* 卓越的, 杰出的; 高贵的  
diverge /daɪ'vɜ:dʒ/ *vi.* (道路等) 分叉; (意见) 分歧  
dodgy /'dɒdʒi/ *adj.* 冒险的; 困难的  
double-glazing *n.* 双层玻璃  
dummy /'dʌmi/ *n.* 笨蛋  
duress /djuə'res/ *n.* 威胁, 强迫

## E

electrodermal /,ɪlektərə'dɜ:məl/ *adj.* 皮(肤)电活动的  
employee /,emplɔɪ'i:/ *n.* 职工, 雇员  
evaluate /ɪ'veljueɪt/ *vt., vi.* 评价, 估计  
exaggerate /ɪg'zædʒəreɪt/ *vt.* 夸大, 夸张



exceed /ɪk'si:d/ *vt.* 超越, 胜过  
exploit /ɪks'plɔɪt/ *vt.* 开发; 开拓; 开采

## F

fabric /'fæbrɪk/ *n.* 编织品, 织物  
faultless /'fɔ:ltlɪs/ *a.* 无错误的, 无缺点的, 完美的  
FBI 美国联邦调查局  
fib /fɪb/ *n.* 无伤大雅的谎言, 小谎言  
file /faɪl/ *vt.* 编档保存  
flair /fleə/ *n.* 才能, 本领  
flamboyant /flæm'bɔɪənt/ *adj.* 艳丽的  
flying saucer 飞碟  
fool /fu:l/ *vt.* 愚弄, 欺骗  
forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ *vt. & n.* 预测, 预报  
forego /fɔ:'gəʊ/ *vt.* 摒绝, 放弃  
forgery /'fɔ:dʒəri/ *n.* 伪造  
frantically /'fræntɪkəli/ *adv.* 匆忙地; 狂乱地  
freelance /'fri:lɑ:ns/ *n.* 自由作家, 自由记者

## G

garment /'gɑ:mənt/ *n.* 衣服, 外衣  
gaucho /'gəʊtʃəʊ/ *n.* 高卓人, 牧人  
gaudy /gɔ:di/ *adj.* (衣服、颜色等) 俗丽的  
gear /gɪə/ *n.* 衣服  
gloat /gləʊt/ *n.* 得意扬扬, 幸灾乐祸  
gossip /'gɒsɪp/ *n.* 闲言碎语, 流言蜚语  
grassy /'grɑ:si/ *adj.* 长满草的  
gravely /'grɛvli/ *adv.* 严肃地, 庄重地  
groundless /'gaʊndlɪs/ *adj.* 无根据的, 没有理由的  
grove /grəʊv/ *n.* 小树林

## H

habitual /hə'brɪtʃuəl/ *adj.* 习惯性的, 经常的  
heat-sensing *adj.* 热敏感的  
hence /hens/ *adv.* 因此, 从此  
hermit /'hɜ:mɪt/ *n.* 隐士, 隐居者  
heroic /hɪ'rəʊɪk/ *adj.* 英雄的, 英勇的  
hesitation /,hezɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* 犹豫, 踌躇  
high-definition /'haɪ ,defɪ'nɪʃən/ *adj.* 高清晰度的  
high-profile /'haɪ 'prəʊfaɪl/ *adj.* 倍受瞩目的  
hoax /həʊks/ *n.* 恶作剧, 骗局  
hold-up *n.* 停止

holographic /,hɒləʊ'græfɪk/ *adj.* 全息照相的

## I

idiot /'ɪdɪət/ *n.* 白痴, 傻瓜  
idle /'aɪdl/ *adj.* 空闲的, 懒惰的  
impressionable /ɪm'preʃənəbl/ *adj.* 易受影响的  
inaccessible /ɪnæk'sesəbl/ *adj.* 不可及的, 不可接触的  
inaccurate /ɪn'ækjərɪt/ *adj.* 错误的, 不准确的  
inactive /ɪn'æktɪv/ *adj.* 不活动的, 无行动的  
inclination /ɪn'klɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.* 倾向, 爱好  
individuality /ɪndɪvɪdʒu'ælɪti/ *n.* 个性, 个人嗜好 (复)  
inflection /ɪn'flekʃən/ *n.* 音调变化  
inhospitable /ɪn'hɒspɪtəbl/ *adj.* 不适合居住的, 荒凉的  
inquisitive /ɪn'kwɪzɪtɪv/ *adj.* 好奇的  
instantaneous /ɪnstən'teɪnjəs/ *adj.* 瞬间的, 即时的  
instinct /ɪnstɪŋkt/ *n.* 本能  
interrogator /ɪn'terəgətə/ *n.* 讯问者, 质问者  
in the long run 从长远看来  
in the short term 就眼前来说; 在短期内  
inversion /ɪn'vɜ:ʃən/ *n.* 倒置  
invoice /ɪn'vɔɪs/ *n.* 发票, 发货清单  
*vt.* 开发票  
iris /aɪərɪs/ *n.* (瞳孔周围的) 虹膜  
isolation /aɪsəʊ'leɪʃən/ *n.* 隔离; 孤立

## J

jay /dʒeɪ/ *n.* 松鸦  
joust /dʒɔ:st/ *v.* (中世纪的骑士) 骑马用长矛打斗

## L

labour /'leɪbə/ *n.* 工作; 劳动  
latency /'leɪtənsɪ/ *n.* 潜伏, 潜在  
Response latency 反应潜伏期  
leap /li:p/ *n. & vi.* 跳, 跳越, 飞跃  
lily /'lɪli/ *n.* 百合, 百合花  
lumbering /'lʌmbərɪŋ/ *adj.* 笨拙的, 动作迟缓的  
lunatic /'lu:nətɪk/ *adj.* 精神错乱的, 疯狂的  
lycra /'laɪkrə/ *n.* 合成弹力纤维

## M

malicious /mə'lɪʃəs/ *adj.* 恶意的, 心毒的  
manly /'mænli/ *adj.* 有男子汉气概的, 适合男人的



mar /mɑː/ *vt.* 毁损, 损坏  
Martini /mɑː'tiːniː/ *n.* 马提尼酒 (一种鸡尾酒)  
medieval /,medɪ'viːvl/ *adj.* 中古的, 中世纪的  
mic *abbr.* (口) 扩音器, 麦克风  
= microphone /'maɪkrəfəʊn/  
misnomer /mɪs'nəʊmə/ *n.* 错误或使用不当的名字  
monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ *vt., vi.* 监控  
morality /mə'reælɪti/ *n.* 道德; 道义  
morally /'mɒrəli/ *adv.* 精神上  
mucky /'mʌki/ *adj.* 粪肥的, 肮脏的  
mundane /'mʌndeɪn/ *adj.* 平凡的, 平淡的, 乏味的  
myth /mɪθ/ *n.* 神话, 虚构的故事  
mythical /'mɪθɪkəl/ *adj.* 神话的, 虚构的

## N

nano-technology /'nænətek'nɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 纳米技术  
navel /'neɪvəl/ *n.* 脐, 肚脐  
navigation /,nævɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.* 导航  
nightmarish /'naɪt.meəriʃ/ *adj.* 恶梦似的  
nip /nɪp/ *vt., vi.* 咬; 夹; 钳; 掐  
no wonder 不足为奇, 并不奇怪  
nook /nʊk/ *n.* 角落; 僻静处  
nutritionally /njuː'trɪʃənəli/ *adv.* 在营养上

## O

obedient /ə'biːdiənt/ *adj.* 服从的; 孝顺的  
obscene /ɒb'siːn/ *adj.* 猥亵的  
offender /ə'fendə/ *n.* 犯规者; 冒犯者  
opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/ *n.* 对手, 反对者  
opt /ɒpt/ (for) *vi.* 选择  
other than 除了, 不同于  
outfit /'aʊtfɪt/ *n.* (供特殊场合用的) 一套衣服  
outlandish /aʊt'lændɪʃ/ *adj.* 另类的, 奇异的  
out-of-the-way *adj.* 偏僻的, 偏远的  
outrageous /aʊt'reɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 骇人的; 令人惊讶的  
overcrowded /,əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 过度拥挤的

## P

part with 放弃; 跟……分手  
pavilion /pə'veɪljən/ *n.* 临时建筑物; 看台; 亭  
perjury /'pɜːdʒəri/ *n.* 伪誓, 伪证  
pharmaceutical /,fɑːmə'sjuːtɪkəl/ *n.* 药物

phenomenally /fɪ'nɒmɪnəli/ *adv.* 明白的; 现象上地  
piece /piːs/ *vt.* 接合, 修补  
plain /pleɪn/ *adj.* 易懂的; 清楚的, 明白的  
plateau /'plætəʊ/ *n.* 高地, 高原  
play truant /'truːənt/ 逃学  
plea /pliː/ *n.* 恳求, 请求  
polygraph /'pɒlɪgrɑːf/ *n.* 测谎器  
predecessor /'priːdɪsɪsə/ *n.* 前任; 原先的东西  
pregnancy /'pregnənsi/ *n.* 怀孕  
premise /'premɪs/ *n.* 前提  
presumably /prɪ'zjuːməbli/ *adv.* 可假定, 可推测  
proverb /'prɒvəb/ *n.* 谚语  
Prussian /'prʌʃən/ *adj.* 普鲁士的 *n.* 普鲁士人  
puddle /'pʌdl/ *n.* 小水坑  
pyjamas /pɪ'dʒɑːməz/ *n.* 睡衣, 宽长裤

## R

rant /rænt/ *v.* 咆哮, 激昂地说  
reflective /rɪ'flektɪv/ *adj.* 反射的; 沉思的  
reliability /rɪ'lɪə'bɪlɪti/ *n.* 可靠性  
repetitive /rɪ'petɪtɪv/ *adj.* 重复的, 反复性的  
reproductive /rɪːprə'dʌktɪv/ *adj.* 生殖的, 繁殖的  
resound /rɪ'zaʊnd/ *vi.* 回响; 回荡  
retreat /rɪ'triːt/ *n.* 隐遁  
rip /rɪp/ *vt.* 撕裂, 拉破  
risky /'rɪski/ *adj.* 危险的  
risqué /'rɪskeɪ/ *adj.* 不雅的  
robotic /rəʊ'bɒtɪk/ *n.* 机器人的  
rotten /rɒtn/ *adj.* 腐朽的, 腐烂的  
rough /rʌf/ *v.* 过简单不很舒适的生活  
rouse /raʊz/ *vt. & n.* 唤醒, 觉醒

## S

scramble /'skræmbəl/ *vi., vt.* 炒  
screen /skriːn/ *vt.* 鉴别, 检查  
sedentary /'sedəntəri/ *adj.* 久坐的, 坐惯的  
seethe /siːð/ *vi.* 强压怒火; 翻腾  
seize /siːz/ *vi.* 抓住, 逮住, 夺取  
severely /sɪ'viəli/ *adv.* 严厉地  
short-term *adj.* 短期的  
shrink /ʃrɪŋk/ *vi.* 收缩, (使) 皱缩, 缩短  
sincerity /sɪn'serɪti/ *n.* 诚挚, 真挚



slipper /'slɪpə/ *n.* 拖鞋  
sly /slaɪ/ *adj.* 狡猾的  
soggy /'sɒɡi/ *adj.* 潮湿的; 受潮的  
solemn /'sɒləm/ *adj.* 严肃的, 庄重的  
soundtrack /'saʊndtræk/ *n.* 电影配乐  
spacious /'speɪʃəs/ *adj.* 宽敞的  
specialise /'speʃəlaɪz/ *vt.* 专门从事  
specifically /spə'sɪfɪkəli/ *adv.* 具体地; 确切地  
speedometer /spi:'dɒmɪtə/ *n.* 计速器  
spit out 吐出  
stack /stæk/ *vt.* 堆叠  
strain /streɪn/ *n.* 过度疲劳; 紧张  
strait-jacket /'streɪt 'dʒækɪt/  
*n.* (尤指束缚精神病患者手臂用的) 约束衣  
subdue /sʌb'dju:/ *vi.* 制伏  
superhuman /,sju:pə'hju:mən/ *n.* 超人  
surname /'sɜ:nəm/ *n.* 姓  
sustainable /səs'teɪnəbl/ *adj.* 可持续的

## T

tactical /'tæktɪkəl/ *adj.* 战术的, 策略性的  
teleworking /,telɪ'wɜ:kɪŋ/ *n.* 远程工作  
tempting /temptɪŋ/ *adj.* 吸引人的, 诱人的  
terminal /'tɜ:mɪnəl/ *n.* 航空站; 终点站  
testify /'testɪfaɪ/ *vt.* 证明, 证实  
toaster /'təʊstə/ *n.* 烤面包机, 多士炉  
tragic /'trædʒɪk/ *adj.* 悲惨的, 不幸的  
traipse /treɪps/ *vi.* 疲惫地走; 拖沓地行走  
traitorously /'treɪtərəsli/ *adj.* 叛变地, 不忠地  
tranquility /træn'kwɪlɪti/ *n.* 宁静  
tread /tred/ *vi., vt.* 踩, 踏, 践踏 (trod, trodden)  
truthfulness /'tru:θfʊlnɪs/ *n.* 真实, 正当  
tuck /tʌk/ *vt.* 打摺, 卷起 *vi.* 折成摺子  
tulip /'tju:lɪp/ *n.* 郁金香

## U

ultimately /'ʌltɪmətli/ *adv.* 最后, 最终  
unchangeable /ʌn'tʃeɪndʒəbl/  
*adj.* 不能改变的; 不变的  
unconventional /,ʌnkən'venʃənəl/ *adj.* 非传统的  
underestimate /,ʌndə'estɪmeɪt/ *vt.* 低估

undergrowth /'ʌndəgrəʊθ/ *n.* 下层丛林  
underneath /,ʌndə'ni:θ/ *prep.* 在下面  
unicorn /'ju:nɪkɔ:n/ *n.* 独角兽, 麒麟  
unnoticed /,ʌn'nəʊtɪst/ *adj.* 不引人注意的, 被忽视的  
unskilled /,ʌn'skɪld/ *adj.* 不熟练的  
unsuitable /,ʌn'sju:təbl/ *adj.* 不适合的, 不相称的

## V

vacuum /'vækjuəm/ *n.* 真空; 真空吸尘器  
vegetarian /,vedʒɪ'teəriən/ *n.* 素食者  
vice versa /,vaɪs 'vɜ:sə/ *adv.* 反之亦然  
virtue /'vɜ:tju:/ *n.* 德行, 美德

## W

wasteland *n.* 荒地, 废墟  
wear /weə/ *n.* 使用; 用损, 用坏  
weird /wɪəd/ *adj.* 古怪的, 离奇的  
well-defined /'wel dɪ'faɪnd/ *adj.* 明确的  
wireless /'waɪələs/ *adj.* 无线的  
wistful /'wɪstfʊl/ *adj.* 伤感的



# Tapescript

## Unit 31 Personal Preferences

### Vocabulary and speaking

- 1 This is the kind of house that I would love to live in, because it's airy and spacious and it's tidy, but I could never live in a house like this, because I have two cats and two dogs and everything gets too messy.
- 2 I personally don't like this outfit. I think it's a bit ...well, it's not very manly. The fabric is very, very bright ---too bright. However, I really admire him for wearing it as it shows individuality and confidence. It also shows that he's proud of his country (Scotland).
- 3 I think she looks really sweet. She has a lovely smile and it makes me think of when I was young and just starting school. It was so exciting learning how to read! She looks like she's a bit shy but is enjoying being at school.
- 4 This I really like. I like this because of the clean lines. I like the fact that it reflects things, the reflective surface really mirrored in the water underneath it – I think is fantastic. I love the way it's sort of ship-like, almost – erm, it stands out so well against the background. I think it's beautiful, I think it's beautifully designed.
- 5 I think it's quite obscene when children are abused almost, treated as adults, their sort of childhood is actually robbed from them ... they're dressed up like dolls, they're not real children.
- 6 This looks absolutely delicious! I wish I could go and buy one right now. Just the thought of it is making my mouth water.
- 7 That is so unhealthy! I really don't like to eat this type of thing as I am very conscious of my health. There is so much fat and oil in something like that!

### Wordspot

- a) —Can you identify this common \*\*\* effect?  
—That's right. It's wind. But have you ever wondered how these things...
- b) —Is it OK if I use your photocopier? I just need one copy.  
—\*\*\* free. It's over there, just by the coffee machine.
- c) Henri obviously isn't happy with that decision. He hasn't said anything, but he is giving the referee a very dirty \*\*\*.
- d) Die Harm10. See at now at a cinema near you. Original \*\*\* track available from all good record stores.
- e) Well, this to me is the problem of modern-day politicians. They don't have real policies. Instead they just give us \*\*\* bites. To me they are treating public like fools. I mean...
- f) It's going to be the party of the year. It'll be fantastic! We've hired twenty Elton Johns \*\*\*. I like to serve the drinks. And that's not all. We've also got about seven hundred...
- g) Now I know you are in love. But that's no reason to marry the girl when you've known her for a few weeks. \*\*\* before you leap. That's what they say.
- h) It's a wonderful life, starring Jame Steward. It's still one of the most popular \*\*\* good movies of all time. And it's often shown around Christmas time.
- i) Why not give us a call here on 94.5 FM chat radio? And we are giving you the chance to \*\*\* offer about any subject you feel strongly about. 88300 is the number...
- j) Well, just look at that Olympic gold medal at the age of just 18. And she looks absolutely delighted, doesn't she? She must \*\*\* on top of the world as she waved to the crowd.
- k) I think it's very important that all the employees in this company \*\*\* up to me. I am their boss after all and I think I deserve their respect.
- l) And we're discussing today's news that the prime minister has resigned. Charles Low, what's your view on this?  
—Well, to be honest, I have mixed \*\*\* about it. Obviously I'm very sad on the one hand, but on the other hand I think this is a great opportunity...

### Real life

J = Johnny Taylor C = Candice De Berg

J: Welcome back, this is Johnny Taylor here on Drive Time and I'm very glad to say that our next guest has finally arrived ... and we're very lucky to have her in the studio with us to talk about her new film. All the way from the USA, Candice De Berg.

C: Hi there.

J: Candice welcome ...

C: It's my pleasure ...

J: Candice, obviously you are known as a major style icon ... your face is in all the top fashion magazines, you're seen at all the most fashionable parties ... tell me, what's it like to be so much in the public eye over in the States?

C: Well, to be perfectly honest, being seen so much in public can be tough sometimes ... I mean I am lucky to be invited to so many things ... but to tell the truth there are days when I'd rather just be at home, watching a video, talking to my cats, y'know ... just doing normal stuff.

J: Well it's a good job you didn't decide to stay at home this

evening, then. Tell me, do you ever get tired of being recognised everywhere you go ... does it become a bore ever?

C: Well, funnily enough something crazy happened just the other day here in London that made me think about that. I was having dinner with a very dear friend and the waitress came over and she said "Can you sign here, please?" and I'm thinking "Oh no, another autograph" so I asked her "who's it for?" and she looked a little confused, she said something and I just heard the name "Bill".

J: I see.

C: So I wrote on the napkin "To Bill, with deepest affection, Candice De Berg" and much to my surprise, she looked at the napkin and said "Thank you, but I meant can you sign for the bill please ... can you sign the credit card slip?" She didn't want an autograph at all.

J: Oh dear.

C: ... and to make matters worse ... they asked me to pay for a new napkin.

J: Oh dear, how embarrassing ... thank goodness you were able to see the funny side of it.

C: Excuse me?

J: Fortunately you were able to appreciate the humour of the situation.

C: Oh, yeah yeah sure, sure. After we'd left the restaurant, my friend and I had a real good laugh about it.

J: Right. So your new film. When will we be seeing that?

C: Erm, well my new movie is called Single Girl and, all being well, it should hit the screens just before Christmas, and I play ...

## Unit 32 Modern Living

### Listening and speaking

#### Part I

P = Presenter G = Gavin Allan

P: With the holiday season once again upon us, millions of people all over the world are busy thinking about their annual holidays ... a chance to put our feet up, relax and do nothing for a week or two. Sitting in a traffic jam on the way to the coast, queuing up at a packed airport terminal or fighting your way through the crowds to find a free spot on an overcrowded beach may not be the best thing to put you in that relaxed holiday mood, but for millions of us, it's worth it for those blessed few days where we can forget about work and truly get away from it all.

But with more and more people taking to the skies every year, all too often the tourist's search for tranquillity ... or

a touch of genuine local colour is ruined by thousands of other tourists all doing the same thing. It's as if the tourist industry is becoming its own worst enemy. It is in response to this problem that a new kind of tourism is rapidly developing – eco-tourism, as it's often known, and in today's programme we ask whether this is the future of the tourist industry. Gavin Allan is the director of a tour company which specialises in ecotours. Gavin, what do we mean by eco-tourism?

G: Eco-tourism is really about sustainable tourism. The holiday and leisure industry too often is about exploiting our resources, erm going for the quick money if you like, and we've all seen the damage it can do to the local environment. We can all think of places where the local economy has gained in the short term through tourism, but in the end, the very things that attracted the tourists may be lost. Eco-tourism is really about preserving these assets for future generations. We've got to think in the longer term ... the way forward must be to respect and maintain local environments. So, if you like the tourist has to adapt to the local lifestyle rather than vice versa. I think this has got to be the way forward in the future.

#### Part II

P = Presenter M = Matthew J = Joanne I = Isabelle

P: So, ecotourism also involves taking tourists away from established holiday destinations to places which are much less frequented – the Kalahari desert, for example, isn't on the usual list of 'Been There, Done That, Got the T-Shirt' places. Virtually inaccessible to foreigners until a few years ago, the desert occupies an area of nearly a million square kilometres in central southern Africa. Here in what is truly one of the most inhospitable places on earth, the only people who can survive are the Kalahari Bushmen ... until now that is. A British travel company is offering an eleven-night all-inclusive tour of the Kalahari and five-star hotels, afternoons lazing by the swimming pool and sophisticated cuisine are definitely not on the menu. Matthew and Joanne Wyatt have just returned from their holiday in the Kalahari. Matthew, what made you visit such an out-of-the-way sort of place?

M: It is an extraordinary place, and an extraordinary way of life ... what we're doing really is getting in touch with the way our ancestors lived thousands and thousands of years ago. The lifestyle that the bush people have is pretty much unchanged over the centuries. They're hunter-gatherers – the men go hunting and the women gather food from wherever they can find it, and they share everything ... so we had to fit in with that.

J: The thing is, you're not just a guest here. If you're a visitor,



you can't just put your feet up and let everyone else do the work. You're expected to muck in and do your bit ... and so you have to join in with that way of life ... so being a woman I was part of the gathering party.

P: And what kind of things did you come back with?

J: Well, usually some sort of leaves that tasted rather like spinach which they used to make a salad ... nuts ... but there are also these beetles, there are these enormous yellow and black desert beetles which they actually bake ... in the hot sand.

P: Good Lord. And you actually eat them?

J: Yes ... funnily enough ... they tasted rather like crab ... a little bit crunchy outside ... delicious ... especially when you're hungry.

P: As for the men ... what did they get up to?

M: As a man I was part of the hunting party, which I'm afraid to say wasn't all that successful. We spent a lot of time nearly catching things ... usually our catch would consist of a hare or a bullfrog or two ...

P: And what does that taste like?

M: It tastes like nothing on earth actually ... like nothing else on earth.

P: ... and that's just one of the eco-tourism options now on offer. Among the other eco-holidays, you can have a taste of the gaucho lifestyle, staying and working on a cattle ranch on the borders of Chile and Argentina, join archeologists in the North African desert, or live the life of a religious hermit on an uninhabited island off the west coast of Ireland. But if roughing it isn't quite to your taste, perhaps you'd like to use your holiday to learn a local craft or skill? And these days it seems you can learn almost anything, from Italian cookery in Tuscany, to riding Lusitano horses in Northern Portugal. We caught up with journalist Isabelle Fahey, who had just spent two weeks on a yoga retreat in Ulpotha, in the Sri Lankan jungle. Isabelle, describe the experience to us.

I: It's paradise, there's no other word for it. You are surrounded by glorious scenery, you can swim in mountain lakes, take showers in waterfalls and take midnight strolls through the paddy fields! The yoga takes place in bamboo-roofed pavilions and there is a local medicine man on hand to give ancient Ayurvedic treatments ... you learn so much, and it's like being in heaven!

P: Even though there's no electricity or hot water?

I: No, there are no traditional western luxuries, but I can guarantee that you will come back feeling thoroughly spoiled!

P: Thank you Isabelle, it's obviously been a wonderful experience! So, whatever your tastes, it seems there's an eco-holiday to suit you, and perhaps this is how we'll all be spending our holidays in a few years, instead of lying on the beach in the Mediterranean, who knows!

## Unit 33 Truth and Lies

### Vocabulary and speaking

#### The Unicorn in the Garden

##### Part 1

Once upon a sunny morning, a man sitting in his breakfast nook looked up from his scrambled eggs to see a white unicorn with a gold horn quietly cropping the roses in the garden. The man went up to the bedroom where his wife was still asleep and woke her. "There's a unicorn in the garden," he said, "eating roses."

She opened one unfriendly eye and looked at him.

"The unicorn is a mythical beast," she said and turned her back on him. The man walked slowly downstairs and out into the garden. The unicorn was still there; he was now browsing among the tulips.

"Here, unicorn," said the man, and he pulled up a lily and gave it to him. The unicorn ate it gravely. With a high heart, because there was a unicorn in his garden, the man went upstairs and roused his wife again.

"The unicorn," he said, "ate a lily." His wife sat up in bed and looked at him coldly.

"You are a booby," she said, "and I am going to have you put in the booby-hatch."

##### Part 2

The man, who had never liked the words "booby" and "booby-hatch", and liked them even less on a shining morning when there was a unicorn in the garden, thought for a moment. "We'll see about that," he said. He walked over to the door. "He has a golden horn in the middle of his forehead," he told her. Then he went back to the garden to watch the unicorn; but the unicorn had gone away. The man sat down among the roses and went to sleep.

As soon as the husband had gone out of the house, the wife got up and dressed as fast as she could. She was very excited and there was a gloat in her eye. She telephoned the police and she telephoned a psychiatrist; she told them to hurry to her house and bring a strait-jacket. When the police and the psychiatrist arrived, they sat down in chairs and looked at her, with great interest.

"My husband," she said, "saw a unicorn this morning."

The police looked at the psychiatrist and the psychiatrist looked at the police.

"He told me it ate a lily," she said.

The psychiatrist looked at the police and the police looked at the psychiatrist.

"He told me it had a golden horn in the middle of its forehead," she said.

### Part 3

At a solemn signal from the psychiatrist, the police leaped from their chairs and seized the wife. They had a hard time subduing her, for she put up a terrific struggle, but they finally subdued her. Just as they got her into the strait-jacket, the husband came back into the house.

"Did you tell your wife you saw a unicorn?" asked the police.

"Of course not," said the husband. "The unicorn is a mythical beast."

"That's all I wanted to know," said the psychiatrist. "Take her away. I'm sorry, sir, but your wife is as crazy as a jay bird." So they took her away, cursing and screaming, and shut her up in an institution. The husband lived happily ever after.

### Task: find out the truth of your partner

M1 = man 1, M2 = man 2, A = Amy Wells

M1: All right. OK, so this rock band. What was the name of it?

A: Ahh. We were called the Blues Assassin. In Russian it means blues and rock really.

M1: And how many people were there in the band?

A: En. There were five of us. So drums, base, keyboard, guitar and me. I was a singer.

M1: Right. Give me the name of one of the songs you used to sing.

A: Oh. Let me think. En. Going back a bit. Oh. I'd rather go blind.

M1: Well, shall we move on to number 2? You were a champion swimmer, were you?

A: Yes, I was.

M1: What distance did you use to swim?

A: A hundred metres, two hundred metres, any thing really.

M1: What's your best time for a hundred metres, say?

A: About 40 seconds. Something like that.

M1: So that's pretty quick. Very quick. Right. Now next one. So you have no uncles or aunts?

A: No.

M1: Small family.

A: Yeah. Very small.

M1: So you didn't have many presents at Christmas.

A: Well. I think mom and dad bought me more, 'cos not having any uncles or aunts.

M1: OK. So, this cat, Dandelion. What colour was it?

A: Oh, she's kind of orange marmalade kind of colour.

M1: Why did you call it Dandelion?

A: 'cos she looked a bit like a lion.

M2: Right then. How did you come to meet Nelson Mandela?

A: I was in South Africa. And I was invited to a party at the British Embassy that he was attending.

M2: What were you doing in South Africa?

A: I was visiting some relatives, very decent relatives.

M2: Did he say anything to you?

A: Yeah. He did.

M2: What did he say?

A: Welcome to South Africa, that kind of thing. We had quite a good chat.

M2: So, you are vegetarian?

A: Yes, I am. Completely.

M1: What made you give up meat then?

A: Well, I'm really against any kind of cruelty to animals. I don't eat eggs, either.

M1: Fish?

A: Yeah. I eat fish occasionally.

M2: This one I don't really believe, Russian. Where did you learn it?

A: I studied it at university. And I spent a year in Russia, in Moscow.

M1: And what's the Russian for "potato"?

A: "Potato"? "kartoffel".

M1: Really?

A: Yeah, really!

M1: So where were you born then?

A: I was born in Kenya.

M1: In Kenya.

A: Yeah.

M1: Why were your parents in Kenya?

A: My dad worked in the diplomatic service. We lived in Kenya till I was three.

M1: Do you remember it, did you?

A: No.

M1: And what's the capital of Kenya?

A: I don't know. I was too young to carry with the time.

M2: Now, come one then. How come you drove a van for a living?

A: I drove a van delivering bread toward the shops round where I lived in the holidays when I was a student just to make a few quid in the holidays. And I've just passing my drive test.



M2: OK. What colour was the van?

A: It was blue and white.

M2: And what was your boss' name?

A: What colour number, just too long ago.

M1: OK, en, number 10. You're about to be an auntie.

A: Yes, I am.

M: Yes. And I thought you named the child?

A: No. Didn't sound like a child. I said I haven't got any aunts or uncles.

M: So, when is the baby due?

A: In April, April 20th.

M: What time?

A: They didn't specify the time obviously.

M: Is it your sister?

A: Yes, my sister Henna.

M: Have they got it names yet?

A: No. Well, not can they agree on anyway.

M: Some of the thinking about?

A: Yeah, but...

M: Go on.

A: Kennon O'Kelly.

M: Yes, very lovely.

W: You know Jasmine Ellis?

M: What? Jasmine Ellis, the supermodel?

W: That's her ... she was there ... with some friends of hers.

M: You're kidding!

W: No, seriously ... and you're not going to believe this – she asked me to dance ... just like that ... 'May I have this dance with you, sir?' Really!

M: No! No, you're right ... I don't believe you.

### Real life

M = Mark W = Will

M: Will ... Will!! Could you pass one of those?

W: Er, what sorry?

M: Could you pass me one of those forms from over there?

W: Oh yeah ... there you go ... Oh dear ... sorry, I just can't get going at all this morning ... don't know what's the matter with me.

M: What ... were you up late again last night? Out clubbing again?

W: Well, not that late, we went to that new place ... what's it called ... I got home about 6, I suppose.

M: You didn't get home till 6?

W: Well I got a couple of hours' sleep ... I was up at 8 to go for a run in the park ... still feel tired though.

M: Well, I'm not surprised.

W: Ran for three miles ... didn't seem to do me a lot of good, I must say.

M: No wonder you're tired after all that exercise.

W: Anyway, you'll never guess who was there.

M: Where ... in the park?

W: No, in the club, dummy.

M: Well, I don't know, do I?

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