

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

І. О. Андрєєва, М. В. Залужна, С. П. Запольських

**ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ (АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ)
ДЛЯ ВИКЛАДАЧА-ДОСЛІДНИКА**

Навчально-методичний посібник
для здобувачів вищої освіти освітньо-наукової програми третього рівня
(підготовка докторів філософії) усіх спеціальностей
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Навчально-методичний посібник містить тематичні тексти та практичні завдання з програмних тем курсу “Практичний курс іноземної мови (англійської) для викладача-дослідника”, а також методичні рекомендації щодо їх виконання. Посібник сприятиме формуванню мовної та мовленнєвої компетенцій майбутніх докторів філософії, а також відпрацюванню навичок, необхідних для складання іспиту на отримання міжнародного мовного сертифікату PTE General Level 3 (рівень B2).

Посібник призначено для здобувачів вищої освіти освітньо-наукової програми третього рівня (підготовка докторів філософії) усіх спеціальностей денної, вечірньої та заочної форм навчання.

Рецензент

К. М. Василина, канд. філол. наук, доцент, доцент кафедри англійської філології

Відповідальний за випуск

О. А. Каніболоцька, канд. пед. наук, доцент, доцент кафедри викладання другої іноземної мови

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

В сучасних умовах модернізації системи вищої освіти України та переходу до стандартів європейської системи навчання у вищій школі третього рівня особливо актуальним стає питання іншомовної підготовки майбутніх докторів філософії.

Реалізація нових підходів до вивчення іноземної мови передбачає вирішення додаткових задач в підготовці майбутнього фахівця, серед яких вироблення у аспірантів мовних та мовленнєвих навичок, культури повсякденної та академічної комунікації, формування раціональної методики оволодіння мовним матеріалом, її узгодження з європейськими стандартами іншомовної підготовки.

«Практичний курс іноземної мови (англійської) для викладача-дослідника» – дисципліна, що входить до циклу загальної підготовки майбутніх докторів філософії усіх спеціальностей та спрямована на оволодіння ними іншомовними компетентностями.

Метою курсу є формування у майбутніх докторів філософії (PhD) компетенцій, необхідних для реалізації подальшої професійної, наукової та міжнародної проектної діяльності, академічної мобільності, а саме – участі у міжнародних конференціях, семінарах, презентаціях, стажуваннях, проєктах різного рівня, які вимагають високого рівня володіння англійською мовою (Рівень B2 та вище згідно загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти CEFR).

Основними **завданнями** вивчення дисципліни «Практичний курс іноземної мови (англійської) для викладача-дослідника» є:

- розвинути основні мовні та мовленнєві навички (аудіювання, читання, говоріння і письмо);
- навчити використовувати лексичні, граматичні та стилістичні особливості англійської мови, що є необхідними для адекватного вираження відповідних ідей та понять, а також для розуміння і продукування широкого спектру текстів у професійній діяльності (усно та письмово);
- покращити вміння сприймати текст на слух (з опорою та без опори на друкований текст), розуміти мовлення носіїв англійської мови та стимулювати активне обговорення отриманої інформації в аудиторії та онлайн середовищі;
- сформувати готовність майбутніх докторів філософії до складання іспиту на отримання міжнародного мовного сертифікату PTE General Level 3 (рівень B2 згідно загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти CEFR).

Навчально-методичний посібник має на меті удосконалити знання англійської мови та сформувати навички вільного користування її лексичними і граматичними ресурсами для висловлення точки зору на загальні та професійні теми, розуміння складного усного мовлення на суспільні, академічні та професійні теми, зокрема ведення наукових дискусій з власної спеціальності. Цьому сприятиме опрацювання запропонованих у посібнику текстів широкої

тематичної спрямованості, загальнонаукових та фахових текстів, що містять аргументацію і дискусійні положення, резюмування змісту та окремих деталей текстів. Окремий розділ посібника займають комунікативні вправи, спрямовані на моделювання вільного й ефективного спілкування у більшості повсякденних та професійних ситуацій; висловлення власної думки з відповідними поясненнями та аргументацією, розгорнуті описи та презентації на професійні, наукові та фахові теми з аргументацією та відповідними прикладами. Посібник також спрямовано на ефективне володіння навичками письмової комунікації та форматами писемного мовлення. Важливе місце у посібнику посідає ознайомлення з форматом іспиту PTE General Level 3, змістом його структурних частин Written Paper (Listening Sections 1-3, Reading Sections 4-7, Writing Section 8), Spoken Paper (Speaking Sections 10-13) та типовими завданнями в кожній секції, оволодіння тактиками та стратегіями (Exam Strategies), що уможливають успішне виконання завдань кожного розділу; окреслення потенційних труднощів, що можуть виникати у кожній секції, та шляхів їх подолання.

Структура навчально-методичного видання відповідає програмі дисципліни та корелює з тематикою програмного підручника. Кожен тематичний модуль містить розділи “Grammar”, “Vocabulary”, “Reading and Listening”, “Writing”. Такий розподіл матеріалу покликаний допомогти аспіранту оптимізувати роботу над іноземною мовою, узгодити її з програмними вимогами, приділити увагу вдосконаленню всіх мовних та мовленнєвих компетенцій у рівному обсязі.

Особливу увагу у пропонованому посібнику приділено актуалізації лексико-граматичного матеріалу (Grammar & Vocabulary), що відповідає вимогам рівня B2 загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти CEFR, засвоєнню актуальної тематики Speaking Section; ознайомленню з вимогами до написання типових письмових завдань, практиці написання, виконання практичних тестів-зразків PTE General Level 3.

У запропонованому виданні наголошено також на важливості аналізу можливих помилок та виробленню алгоритму пошуку правильних відповідей, задля чого пропонується проходження mock-тесту (тесту, що максимально імітує усі вимоги справжнього).

Методичні рекомендації призначені для здобувачів вищої освіти освітньо-наукової програми третього рівня (підготовка докторів філософії) усіх спеціальностей денної, вечірньої та заочної форм навчання.

MODULE 1

ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE AND INNOVATIONS

Grammar/Function

1.1 Direct and indirect questions

1 Match the question halves.

1 Can you please tell me whether	a) the film starts?
2 Would you mind telling me whose	b) car is parked in my parking space?
3 We were wondering how	c) I've got the job?
4 Have you got any idea when	d) you're planning to move to?
5 I'd be interested to know what	e) it all started.
6 Do you mind me asking where	f) the restaurant was like.

2 Cross out the incorrect alternative in questions 1–8. Then complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first.

- 1 How long have you *been/gone* here? Could you tell me? _____?
- 2 Which film *are you/you are* seeing tonight? I was wondering. _____.
- 3 What *did/do* the mugger look like? They'd like to know. _____.
- 4 Who am I speaking *of/to*, please? To? _____?
- 5 Could you tell *him/to him* the news about the job losses? Do you mind me asking? _____?
- 6 *Is there/There is* a cashpoint near here? Do you know? _____?
- 7 Where *you got/did you get* that lovely necklace? Can I ask you _____?
- 8 Can you *to teach/teach* me how to make pizza? Would you mind _____?

1.2 present perfect

1) Choose the correct answer, a), b) or c).

He ____ six jobs but can't find one he enjoys.

- a) 's had already
- b) 's already had
- c) 's already have

She ____ in ____ the bank for years and is very experienced.

- a) works
- b) 's worked
- c) worked

3. Have ____ sailed on the Atlantic Ocean?

- a) you ever
- b) you usually
- c) you yet

4. I _____ you for ages! How are you?
 - a) not see
 - b) haven't seen
 - c) didn't see
5. They _____ in the same house since I first met them.
 - a) lived
 - b) live
 - c) 've lived
6. We _____ the good news. Well done!
 - a) haven't heard
 - b) 've just heard
 - c) heard
7. Our holiday _____ fantastic so far.
 - a) was
 - b) 's been
 - c) is
8. He _____ any of his exams.
 - a) fails
 - b) always failed
 - c) 's never failed

2) Complete the sentences with the past simple or present perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Notice the time phrases.

- 1 I _____ (see) him twice earlier *today*.
- 2 We _____ (be) on the beach this time *last week*.
- 3 They aren't home yet. They _____ (go) to see the new James Bond film *this afternoon*.
- 4 I _____ (read) two of his books *last week*. There are only eight more to go!
- 5 My new job _____ (be) very enjoyable *up to now*.
- 6 He _____ (take) part in karate competitions *when he was younger*.
- 7 He _____ (play) tennis for his school *until he was eighteen*.
- 8 *So far*, I _____ (manage) to hand all my homework in on time.

1.3 polite enquiries

1 Put the phone conversation in the correct order.

- a) **A:** Good morning, Smith and Sons. Can I help you? *I*
- b) **A:** I'm very sorry, Mr Bell. I'm afraid Ms Parker's in a meeting at the moment.
- c) **B:** I'm sorry, it's Martin Bell.
- d) **B:** Yes, hello. I wonder if you could put me through to Ms Jane Parker in accounts, please.
- e) **A:** Who shall I say is calling?

- f) **B:** Could you tell Ms Parker that I need to reschedule our meeting this Friday?
 g) **A:** Yes, of course. Thank you for calling, Mr Bell. Goodbye.
 h) **B:** Yes, of course. What is it?
 i) **A:** Thank you, Mr Bell. Let me check if Ms Parker is available. Do you mind holding for a moment?
 j) **B:** Not at all. Thank you.
 k) **B:** Oh, right. Would there be any chance of leaving her a message?
 l) **B:** Bye. 12

2 Put the words in the correct order to make polite enquiries.

1 what / could / me / film / starts / you / tell / time / the?

2 you / could / me / wonder / help / I / if?

3 information / you / flight, / give / my / about / me / please / can / some?

4 talk / someone / to / I'd / three / classes / about / like / a week / taking / to

5 I / someone / it / today / could / would / it / if / repair / appreciate

6 to / your / calling / job / I'm / enquire / about / recent / advertisement

7 order / if / check / I / it / would / appreciate / you / my / could

8 mind / coat / me / showing / would / where / leave / my / you / I / can?

Consolidation

1 Choose the correct answer, a), b) or c).

Fred: Sara, I'm sorry, this is a bit awkward, but

¹ ___ if you could throw away your old food from the fridge in future?
 Sorry to be difficult, but it makes a terrible smell. ² ___ the fridge for the
 third time since you ³ ___ in.

Sara: Oh Fred, I'm so embarrassed! I've been so busy at work recently ⁴ ___
 cook or even check what I've put in the fridge. ⁵ ___ next time.

Fred: Right. There are just a couple more things.

⁶ ____ when you came home last night?

Sara: Um, no. Did I wake you up?

Fred: Well, ⁷ ____! It was 2.30 in the morning.

Sara: Sorry, ⁸ ____.

Fred: Well, ⁹ ____ if you could keep the noise down in future.

Sara: Yes, of course. Anything else?

Fred: Well, I was wondering ¹⁰ ____ pay the rent?

Sara: Oh no! I forgot all about it. I'm so sorry!

1 a) are you mind me asking

b) do you mind me asking

c) could you mind me asking

2 a) I've just cleaned

b) I just cleaned

c) I haven't cleaned

3 a) 've move

b) 're moving

c) moved

4 a) I haven't had time to

b) I didn't have time to

c) I don't

5 a) I'd really appreciate it if you could say me

b) I'd really appreciate it if you could tell me

c) I really appreciate it if you can tell me

6 a) Do you have an idea what the time is

b) Have you any idea what time was it

c) Have you any idea what time it was

7 a) your TV did

b) your TV has done

c) your TV does

8 a) I think I've been very quiet

b) I thought I was very quiet

c) I thought I've been very quiet

9 a) I was grateful

b) I'm grateful

c) I'd be grateful

10 a) if there's any chance you could

b) if there be any chance you could

c) if you have a chance to

Vocabulary

1.1 Personality

1 Complete each sentence with a word. The first letter in each word is given.

- 1 Andrew's fixed my laptop. It's a good job. He's a computer g_____.
- 2 Finlay's not very sociable. He likes to k_____himself to himself.
- 3 I can't get anything done first thing. I'm not a m_____ person.
- 4 Susan's just decided to go to Peru next week. She's s_____ like that.
- 5 I'm going out with my classmates tonight. They're a good l_____.
- 6 Yoshiro will be a great party host. He's a real p_____ person.
- 7 She's very practical. She's probably the most down-to- e_____person I know.
- 8 I'd describe Michael as w_____because he's both funny and clever.

2 Underline the correct alternatives.

- 1 Alexandra's flexible/eccentric/cautious. She wears a huge hat with a feather.
- 2 Mubarak's definitely trustworthy/sympathetic/outgoing. He loves meeting new people.
- 3 You always know that Simon means what he says. He's genuine/mean/cautious like that.
- 4 Andrew never takes risks. He's so naive/cautious/moody.
- 5 I'm sympathetic/mean/flexible about when we meet. I don't have any plans this week.
- 6 You can rely on Isobel. She's totally trustworthy/moody/mean.
- 7 Jemma was really mean/moody/naive about my new haircut. She can be horrible sometimes.
- 8 Robert didn't say a word all night. He can be so naive/sympathetic/moody sometimes.

1.2 Feelings

3 Change one incorrect word in each sentence.

- 1 After he told the joke, there was a very relieved silence when no one laughed.
- 2 I can't eat shellfish. They make my mouth turn.
- 3 I was under the moon to hear about your engagement. Congratulations!
- 4 I had to walk home through the park in the dark. I was busy out of my wits.
- 5 Thank goodness I met my deadline. I'm so fascinated!
- 6 The first time I went on stage, I was scary like a leaf and forgot my words.

Word building: nouns

4 Complete the sentences with the noun form of an adjective in the box.

**amusing angry anxious awkward creative
disappointing fascinating spontaneous**

- 1 You could see the _____ on his face when he didn't achieve his predicted grade.
- 2 I suffer from _____ when I'm put in a new or strange situation.

- 3 I have a _____ with trains. I think rail engineering is incredible.
- 4 I'm not good with _____. I like to plan everything in detail.
- 5 I hope I get on with my new in-laws and there's no _____ between us when we meet.
- 6 You need _____ to be a good artist.
- 7 I felt a lot of _____ after our fight, but I've calmed down now.
- 8 To our _____, the teacher told a joke at the end of class.

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

- 1 I must _____ (prepare) for that speech I have to give.
- 2 I enjoyed watching Angela's _____ (react) to her surprise party.
- 3 I don't know why Doug got involved. His _____ (interfere) was very unwelcome.
- 4 I make a regular _____ (donate) to a local children's charity.
- 5 I really value Simon's _____ (involve) with this project.
- 6 I'm afraid I'm something of a _____ (fail) when it comes to playing the guitar.
- 7 You might be able to _____ (prevent) a cold if you take some vitamins.
- 8 I'm still getting _____ (treat) for my painful back.

Reading and listening

1. Work in pairs and discuss.

1. How often do you buy a new mobile phone, a pair of new shoes or get a new car or bike?
2. What influences you to buy a new product?
3. Are there any things which you don't need to replace often?
4. Look at the title of the article. What do you think the 'novelty factor' is?

The Novelty Factor

We've all been there ... You're standing in the supermarket looking at shelves of food and a product with 'new' written on it pops out at you. You read the label and, before you know it, it's sitting in your shopping trolley. You have just been seduced by the 'novelty factor' – the need to try something new at least once.

This well-known marketing strategy works on the premise that if it's new, it must be better. But how does this really work and how come we fall for it every time? One of the reasons, of course, is that new things are often cheaper. Next to the 'new' sign there may be a sticker saying 'introductory offer' or something similar. And then we are naturally curious to try out something different as we are bored by the same old purchases.

There's new and then there's 'almost new', or 'the old reinvented', which I see as dressing up a familiar brand in a new 'costume'. So, if you are a fan of Oreo biscuits, you will also be persuaded to try Oreo ice cream and Oreo milkshakes, as well as all the limited-edition cookie flavours released on a monthly basis. New hybrids are everywhere in the food industry. Think about the recently invented 'cronut' – it's half-croissant, half-donut! And you can find that same idea with pets – notice the success of the new 'Labradoodle' dog breed – so cute because it's half-

Labrador, half-Poodle!

We can clearly see how the novelty factor works in these contexts, but it may be more imperceptible in other industries. What about your mobile phone, for example? Many consumers have criticised manufacturers for making their products deliberately difficult to repair. This forces consumers to upgrade to the new version more quickly than they would like to. Here, ‘planned obsolescence’ – designing a product with a short life so it becomes no longer functional – would appear to be the norm.

The novelty factor is all around us, yet it’s sometimes difficult to spot. Every year, your football team has a new design of shirt for you to buy, and your favourite car manufacturer brings out a new model that makes your car look pathetic. The pressure to consume is high!

If you’re hooked on novelty, just remember: if it’s new, it’s not always going to be better. It may be hard to admit it, but you can always stick with what you know!

2. Read the article about the appeal of buying new things and answer the questions.

1. Why do we like buying new things?
2. What criticism do some manufacturers receive from consumers?

3. Read the article again. Underline the correct alternative.

1. The author says that people in shops *are usually aware/can be unaware* that they have bought a new product.
2. We often buy new things because they seem more *interesting/modern*.
3. According to the author, ‘almost new’ products are about *creating a new brand from an old one/ giving an old brand a new look*.
4. The author *is critical of/gives no strong opinion about* hybrid products such as the ‘cronut’.
5. The text says that it is *easier/more difficult* to see how companies deceive us in the technology sector.
6. Designing products to last a short time is something that manufacturers do *consciously/ unconsciously*.
7. The ‘novelty factor’ marketing strategy is well known *but not always/and usually* easy to identify.
8. The author’s final piece of advice is *be careful when buying new products/buy what you know and don’t experiment*.

4. Read the article again. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Which of the sentences are true for you?

Strategy premise purchase persuade upgrade model hooked stick with

1. I__my smartphone every year or two, they go out of date so quickly these days.
2. Any marketing campaign can__me to buy a product. I’m really easy to convince!
3. I don’t need to have the latest__of any product, I’m happy with what I have.

4. I like shopping and I don't mind if I'm the victim of a marketing__!
5. I make most_online these days, I find it easier than going to a physical shop.
6. I think I'm immune to the 'novelty factor'. I always __the products I know.
7. The__ behind the 'novelty factor' is that everybody thinks new things are better, but I don't agree – I like old things!
8. I'm__on the latest things. It doesn't matter what it is, I need to have the new one!

5. Work in pairs or small groups and discuss your sentences in Exercise 4. Which of you is the biggest 'novelty addict'? What kinds of products do you have to upgrade continuously? Why?

6. 1.1 Listen to four people discussing new and old products and answer the questions.

1. Which products do they mention?
2. Rank the four people from the most (1) to the least (4) consumerist.

1.2 Listen again and match the speakers 1–4 with the facts about them a)–h). There are two pieces of information per person.

1. Brad _____, _____
2. Karen _____, _____
3. Colin _____, _____
4. Hannah _____, _____
 - a. He/She doesn't approve of throwing things away.
 - b. He/She experiments with new things out of boredom.
 - c. He/She likes things which are good value.
 - d. He/She realises that he/she has a problem with trying new things.
 - e. He/She really likes being the first to listen to or watch something.
 - f. He/She likes things which are collectors' items.
 - g. He/She generally doesn't like new things but can make exceptions.
 - h. There are some things which he/she won't buy second-hand.

7. The words and phrases in the box are from the recording. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

**A must bargain to get rid of release date in advance
merchandising to try out an easy target**

1. If you buy things __, before everyone else, you can get a good deal.
2. I think it's good_____old things and buy new ones, it makes me feel better, that's all.
3. I can't resist a _____, some things are so much cheaper if you have the time to check out the prices.
4. I always check the____of new films, books and music – I like to be there on the first day!
5. I'm_____when it comes to shopping, I always buy the latest thing that comes

out, the latest gimmick.

6. When a new movie comes out or something like that, I like to look at all the posters, the T-shirts and so on.

7. It's good ____ new products, to experiment with them and see what they're like.

8. Going to the sales every year is _____. You find some good offers but I hate the crowds.

8. Work in pairs and discuss.

1. Which of the four people in the recording do you most identify with? Why?
2. Do you agree that new things are always better? Explain your answer.
3. Which things are you happy to buy second-hand? Why?

Writing

an advice forum message; editing for accuracy

WRITING TIP

When you write someone a message on an advice forum, you need to show that you identify with their problem. What would you do in a similar situation and why would you do it? You should also explain where they can get more information to help solve their problem. Remember to sign off in a friendly way and wish them good luck!

1. What advice would you give somebody on how to make friends in a new place? Read the messages below and answer the questions:

1. Do you agree with the advice Elif gives to Joao?
2. What other advice would you give him?
3. Does Elif's reply in the way that is suggested in the writing tip above?

Hi Everyone,

I've just moved to a new city and I don't know anyone! I've moved here for work but the people I work with are much older and I don't think we've got much in common. I'm feeling quite lonely and I'm keen to get out and meet new people. The problem is, I work long hours and don't have much spare time during the week. Does anyone have any ideas on how I can meet new friends?

Hi Joao,

I know how you feel because I've been in the same situation. I'm from Ankara and moved to Istanbul for a new job. At first I found it difficult to meet people, but now I'm really happy. If I were you, I'd try talking to your colleagues. You might think that because they're older you have nothing in common, but you might be surprised! When my boss found out that I loved going to the cinema, she told me about a weekly film club, where you watch the film, then go and discuss it over coffee afterwards.

This was perfect for me, because it was after work, and I was with other film geeks. I also discovered that some of them played basketball at the weekend, which I love, and now I play in a local league with them.

So, you should talk to your colleagues and take advantage of their local knowledge. It's a good idea to find something that fits in with your lifestyle, then you'll make friends in no time! Good luck!

2. Read Elif's reply again and find:

- 1. A phrase which shows you identify with the reader.**
- 2. Three phrases which give advice.**

5. Read the forum question below and write a reply to Isa (120–180 words).

Everyone,

I hope you can give me some advice! I used to be spontaneous, and a good laugh, but since I turned 30, I think I've become boring. Every day is the same. I get up, go to work, come home, watch TV and go to bed. I can't remember the last time I did something new or exciting! What can I do to get out of this rut. Even my cat is bored with me! Isa.

Plan your writing

- What advice can you give Isa?
- Show you identify with her situation and give advice on how she can solve her problem.

Check your writing

- Have you used phrases for giving advice?
- Have you checked your grammar and spelling?
- Did you find any mistakes?

MODULE 2

TECHNOLOGICAL SPACE AND GLOBALIZATION ISSUES

Grammar/Function.

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

1 Choose the correct answer, a), b) or c).

1. He _____ there for over ten years.
 - a. lives
 - b. 's living
 - c. 's been living
2. _____ your homework yet?
 - a. Haven't you finished
 - b. Didn't you finish
 - c. Haven't you been finishing

3. I _____ her new book yet. Is it good?
- 've read
 - 've been reading
 - haven't read
4. They've only _____ out together for a month and are already engaged.
- gone
 - been going
 - went
5. Have _____ that famous footballer who lives in our street?
- you met
 - you been meeting
 - you known
6. They _____ for you since 9 a.m.
- 've waited
 - waited
 - 've been waiting
7. I'm not hungry now. I have _____ snacks all morning!
- ate
 - been eating
 - just eaten
8. Sandra buys lottery tickets every week but she's _____ the lottery prize.
- won
 - been winning
 - never won
9. She _____ three best-selling books in the past five years.
- 's been writing
 - 's written
 - writes
10. Have you _____ Jim for long?
- been knowing
 - meeting
 - known

2.2 The Passive

1. Choose the sentence that is most appropriate. In one question, both are possible.

1. (*spoken*)

- They're giving me a promotion at work.
- A promotion is being given to me at work.

2. (*TV news item*)

- They predict there will be a two-percent rise in temperatures next year.
- A two-percent rise in temperatures is predicted next year.

3. (*celebrity magazine*)

- The academy nominated the actress Mirta Street for two film awards last year.
- The actress Mirta Street was nominated for two film awards last year.

4. (*spoken*)

- a. Their parents have given them a lot of presents.
- b. A lot of presents have been given to them by their parents.

5. (*notice on the wall*)

- a. You aren't allowed to smoke here.
- b. Smoking is not allowed here.

6. (*spoken*)

- a. I won a prize in an online competition.
- b. A prize was won by me in an online competition.

2 Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

1. Did someone give you those lovely flowers? Were _____ those lovely flowers?
2. Has anyone ever told you that you have lovely eyes? Have _____ you have lovely eyes?
3. Are they following him now? Is _____ at the moment?
4. Will they arrest him soon? _____ soon?
5. They can't find the missing girl anywhere. _____ anywhere.
6. They'll make an announcement tomorrow. _____ tomorrow.

3 Complete the text with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Nobody ¹ _____ (surprise) by the number of voters at the polls yesterday. It ² _____ (just/ report) that seventeen percent more people ³ _____ (vote) in this election than four years ago. The new voters are mostly teenagers between sixteen and eighteen who ⁴ _____ (recently/ allow) to vote for the first time in history. It's a development which many ⁵ _____ (believe) will change the face of politics for years to come.

2.3 Opinions**1. Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box.**

fair enough favour of got a point not convinced not so sure seems to suppose to to some extent totally disagree what you mean

A: Are you in ¹ _____ sixteen-year-olds getting the vote?

B: I'm ² _____. After all, most teenagers don't really know anything about politics, do they?

A: You've ³ _____ there. But they should learn. I think it's important, don't you?

B: I ⁴ _____, but how would you encourage them?

A: Well, it ⁵ _____ me that they need to learn more about politics and current affairs at school.

B: ⁶ _____, but how do you make the subject interesting for them? It's pretty dry stuff.

A: I know ⁷ _____, but it's much easier these days with all the technology

schools have.

B: Yes, I agree ⁸ ____, but most kids would just fool around on social media websites.

A: No, I ⁹ ____! Teachers say that working online really motivates their students.

B: I'm still ¹⁰ _____. I'll have to think it through a bit more.

2. Underline the correct alternative. Sometimes both are possible.

A: Why don't we set up a crowdfunding project?

B: Crowd funding?

A: Yes, ¹*apparently/according to* an article I read, you can get funding for projects from groups of people online.

B: Right. I've heard about sites that help you, ²*like/as* Kickstarter and Bzzbnk.

A: Exactly! I thought we could do something for our local area.

B: ³*Such as?/For example?*

A: Well, we could set up a new community centre or a hostel for the homeless, ⁴*like/for instance*.

B: It's a nice idea, but I'm not sure. It's ⁵*been shown/ a well-known fact* that most of these sites don't succeed.

A: Many don't, it's true. But ⁶*apparently,/they say* it's just got to be planned very carefully.

⁷*Take the case of/According to* Obama's election in 2008. It's a ⁸*well-known/famous* fact that crowd funding paid for his presidential campaign!

B: OK. Let's try it.

Consolidation

1 Complete the text with phrases a)–m).

Water and education

It¹ ____ that lack of access to clean water is one of our planet's most disturbing problems. Over 783 million people ² ____ living with contaminated water and poor sanitation. Apparently, that's one in nine people. It may sound like an exaggeration but³ ____ a Water Project report, half the hospital beds in the world ⁴ ____ by patients with water-related illnesses. In many countries, it's the women and girls who suffer most. For instance, they are responsible for collecting water for cooking and washing. They ⁵ ____ to walk miles to a river or water pipe with heavy loads on their heads. This has a number of consequences. Take ⁶ ____ this school in rural Mozambique. The head teacher reports, 'Our female students are often delayed or cannot attend because they ⁷ ____ water and so their education ⁸ badly affected. And the ⁹ ____ it, the situation is only getting worse. Global warming ¹⁰ ____ the drought worse every year so ¹¹ ____ more and more of our girls. A water pipe¹² ____ installed here urgently. Then young people ¹³ ____ and help our country rise out of poverty.'

- a. are often obliged
- b. 've been collecting
- c. according to

- d. the case of
- e. are reported to be
- f. can be educated
- g. has been making
- h. way I see
- i. has been
- j. are being occupied
- k. needs to be
- l. 's been shown
- m. we've been losing

Vocabulary

Issues

2.1 Underline the correct alternatives. Then tick the sentences you agree with.

1. The news tends to focus on city life. Rural/Urban problems are rarely mentioned.
2. Environmental issues aren't just a national problem. It's a domestic/global issue.
3. Any problem which affects voters' lives could be seen as political/industrial.
4. Crime is not only an ethical/urban problem. It occurs in the countryside too.
5. The government should concentrate on domestic/economic issues, not on problems overseas.
6. Factory smoke makes air pollution largely an industrial/ethical problem.
7. There are ethical/industrial questions concerning genetically modified food that need answering.
8. Economic/Ethical problems are increasingly important as the cost of living rises.

2. Match 1–8 with the endings a)–h).

1. Hawaii is experiencing its most violent volcanic
 2. The rise in obesity
 3. A series of minor earthquakes have
 4. The river burst its bank and lead to a
 5. Residents are asked to be aware of land
 6. A new centre will help people with drug
 7. While it can go unreported, domestic
 8. There's been an increase in homelessness
- a. violence is an important issue.
 - b. flood in surrounding fields.
 - c. may be linked to the increase in ready meals.
 - d. eruption for some years.
 - e. among young people.
 - f. slides after the recent heavy rain.
 - g. abuse problems.
 - h. hit California recently.

Verbs/Nouns with the same form

3. Decide if each word in bold is a verb (V) or a noun (N). Then underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 My doctor's lost my vaccination **record**.
- 2 **Research** tells us global warming will continue.
- 3 Experts **project** that hunger levels will fall.
- 4 No-one without the required **permit** can enter the building.
- 5 You should **present** your idea to the department head.
- 6 My sister wants to **import** handbags and sell them.
- 7 Farmers in **desert** areas suffer because of droughts.
- 8 Police **suspect** a neighbour carried out the burglary.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

Cure delay fine guess lie queue test tip
--

1. I'll revise by looking over one of my old ____ papers.
2. I'm not joining that ____, there are far too many people.
3. My doctor ____ me of my snoring. Now I sleep like a baby!
4. Elena never ____ the waiter, even if the service is great.
5. Let's not forget to get a ticket. The parking ____ are really high these days.
6. Well, we can't ____ it anymore. Let's start.
7. I don't know the answer, but I can have a ____.
8. I ____ to my boss yesterday and told her I was sick.

2.2 Surveillance

Complete the article with the correct words. The first letter in each word is given.

Can CCTV reduce crime?

The United Kingdom has the most CCTV cameras in operation in the world. Estimates suggest that there is one camera for every eleven people. While many individuals and civil liberties groups are uncomfortable with this level of surveillance, saying it is an 1 i____ of privacy, the government maintains that CCTV cameras are a 2 d ____ to crime, and say that many people feel comforted by the presence of CCTV cameras and their ability to 3 m____ us. They point out that some CCTV systems 4 s____ the information they gather indefinitely, and this can allow the 5 a____ to convict criminals using CCTV footage, even if the crime was committed years before. However, some people question how big a role CCTV can play in actual crime 6 p ____ . Others question the power governments have to 7 k____ track of their citizens in this way or even 8 a____ data which is private and personal. One thing is certain though: these electronic eyes will not be closing any time soon.

2.3 Opinion adjectives

6 Complete the conversations with the adjectives in the box.

disturbing illegal irresponsible outrageous reasonable unethical
--

- A: I saw a very ____ news report last night about child poverty.
 B: I saw it too. It's absolutely ____ that this is still an issue in the 21st century.
 A: I think it's completely ____ for some large companies to pay so little tax.
 B: Me too. Why don't they get into trouble for it? Isn't it ____ ?
 A: Leaving your twelve-year-old at home alone is ____ behaviour, in my view.
 B: I think it's ____ if it's not for too long.

Focus on words with the same verb/noun form

7 Complete the spidergram with the words in the box.

access appeal approve benefit challenge contain display dispose disturb
 equip estimate identify insult introduce offer order pollute process
 promise remove talk

Verbs	
Same noun form	Same noun form
1	13
2	14
3	15
4	16
5	17
6	18
7	19
8	20
9	21
10	
11	
12	

8 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 7.

- I'd like to ____ something from the specials menu, please.
- Could you ____ the cost of a new bathroom, please? Just so we have an idea of the price.
- There's a new ____ of 19th-century ceramics at the museum.

4. He made a _____ to meet me here next week.
5. We'd love to _____ you a place on our course.
6. I really _____ from these yoga classes. They make me feel great!
7. Applying to university can be a long _____.
8. Not eating the food you're offered is an _____ in some cultures.
9. Becoming a fluent German speaker's going to be a real _____.
10. You have to log in to _____ the full website.
11. The police are _____ to witnesses of the robbery to come forward.
12. Sandra had a long _____ with her son about his behaviour at school.

9 Decide if each word you wrote in Exercise 8 is a noun (N) or a verb (V).

Listening and Reading

1 Work in pairs and discuss. Use a dictionary or look online to help you if necessary.

1. What is music streaming?
2. What are the benefits of streaming?
3. Why do you think buying records is back in fashion again?
4. What objections to streaming could there be?

2 Read the article about different music listening habits and answer questions 2–4 in Exercise 1.

3 Read the article again. Underline the correct alternative.

1. The number of people using streaming services is growing *steadily/really fast*.
2. It's *possible/not possible* to download music and keep it forever from streaming services.
3. The author thinks it's *logical/surprising* that big companies have created their own services to compete.
4. With regards value for money, most consumers *are happier than/not as happy as* the artists.
5. Artists complain that the system *is not fair to them/benefits the music labels*.
6. The popularity of records can be explained by the desire *for better quality/ to own something*.
7. In the final paragraph, the author is *positive/neutral* about streaming services.

4 Read the article again. Match the words in bold in the text with their meanings 1–8.

1. taking a long time to do _____
2. collections of music you create and often broadcast _____
3. when you become successful or popular again _____
4. keep something carefully because it is of particular value _____
5. the amount earned by artists every time their work is sold or performed _____
6. true or impossible to argue with _____
7. songs or pieces of music _____

8. not get a benefit that somebody else is getting —

The New Radio

You are on the bus and the person in front of you is wearing headphones and shaking their head to a rhythm. It would be hard to guess their musical taste but it's likely they are listening via a music streaming service. In the UK last year, more than 20 billion **tracks** were streamed, and the figure is rising rapidly with 500 million songs being streamed online in the UK in a single week.

It's easy to see the advantages of streaming over downloads – you can search millions of tracks, customise – creating and sharing **playlists** socially – and find out about new groups and singers. You can also listen anywhere you like if you have an internet connection. If you don't, many streaming services now offer a temporary downloading service. It's no surprise that people call it 'The New Radio' or 'The Universal Jukebox' and that Facebook, Google and Apple have all launched their own versions.

Consumers are generally content (a subscription costs about €10 a month) but artists **lose out on royalties**. Apparently, an artist can expect to get only €0.0010 from a single play on a streaming service after the music label takes its share. That means for a solo music artist to earn a U.S. monthly minimum wage of €1,060 they would need to get around 1.2 million plays.

As a result, well-known musicians such as Taylor Swift, Radiohead and Coldplay have either banned their music from being streamed or have released it physically before allowing it to be streamed. They complain that the system is unethical because music should not be free.

The convenience of streaming is **undeniable**, but vinyl records (in some ways, the opposite to streaming) have been making a huge **comeback** in the UK. Even supermarkets have started to sell them! Young people now feel nostalgia for an era that they never knew and love to dig out their parents' old vinyl. They are not content with just listening to music in a 'cloud', they want to have it physically and **treasure** it. Records, unlike CDs or cassettes, are real objects of desire.

Whatever your opinion, there has been one positive consequence of music streaming: the number of illegal downloads has dropped as people realise they can listen to what they want, when they want, without the **time-consuming** and dangerous business of stealing entire libraries of music. So, however we listen, at least more of us are doing it legally!

5 Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.

1. What is your opinion about music streaming? Do you listen to music this way?
2. Do you think music streaming is fair for artists? Why/Why not?
3. Would you be interested in 'owning' music physically, e.g. vinyl records?
4. Do the same arguments apply to other media, e.g. books or videos?

6 2.1 Listen to two people talking about consuming music and other media. What is the best summary of their different points of view? Choose one option from 1–3 and one option from 4–6.

1. Rachel believes that times have changed and we have to accept that.
2. Rachel feels that on-demand media is the best form of entertainment.
3. Rachel thinks that all media is too expensive these days.
4. George is angry with the record companies for taking all the artists' royalties.
5. George feels that the streaming system is unfair for artists.
6. George feels that content is more important than convenience these days.

7A Underline the correct alternative.

1. George is anti-streaming because he *plays music/ collects music*.
2. Rachel thinks that artists should negotiate with the *streaming music companies/their music labels*.
3. George says the situation is more difficult for *famous musicians/musicians who are starting to make their name*.
4. He says the only way musicians can make more money is by *playing live/negotiating hard*.
5. Rachel says that streaming is about *price, choice and convenience/quality, popularity and value*.
6. George is positive about the fact that *big names/ unknowns* in the music industry protest about streaming.
7. Records are popular again but the problem is *that there are very few available/they are too expensive*.

B Listen and check.

8A Match the verbs in box A with the nouns in box B to form collocations from the recording.

A face be make get protest about pay for

B reality on demand the situation the privilege a profit access

B Complete the sentences with the collocations above.

- 1 People now want entertainment to _____, it's what you want when you want it.
- 2 Records are very expensive, you really have to _____ of owning music!
- 3 I like Netflix because you can to _____ their whole library of films and TV shows.
- 4 Sometimes you need to simply 'say no' and _____.
- 5 Some people don't want to _____. They pretend changes are not happening.
- 6 There are complaints about streaming services because the artists don't _____ from them.

9 Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.

- 1 Who do you agree with, Rachel or George? Why?

2 George says that the only way musicians can earn a living now is by playing live. Do you go to many concerts? If so, who/what do you see? What is the difference between watching a live show and watching it online?

3 Is the same true of watching a movie at home or going to the cinema?

Writing

a letter of complaint

WRITING TIP

When you write a letter of complaint, you need to make sure that it is clear and concise. You need to outline your reason for writing and give a concise description of the problem. You should also propose a solution to the problem or suggest action that needs to be taken and give a suggested time frame. Use formal language and always be polite!

1 What are the typical problems that you can have with a neighbour? Make a list.

2 Read the letter about a problem between two neighbours and answer the questions.

1 What is the problem?

2 What action has the dog owner taken?

3 What action has Steven Jones taken?

4 What solution does Steven Jones propose?

22 Oxbow Close
Little Norton
GL9 65D

5th April
8 Lake Road
Little Norton
GL9 67D

Dear Mr Broadbent,

I am writing with respect to the conversation we had in February concerning your dog, Rocky, and the hole in your garden fence.

As you know I mentioned that your dog is constantly entering my garden and has on a number of occasions uprooted my plants, knocked over my bins and generally caused a nuisance. I further mentioned that it is due to the hole in your fence where our properties meet and you promised me that it would be repaired as soon as possible. It is now April and still nothing has been done.

I have contacted my lawyer and he has suggested that I try once more to resolve the matter amicably before taking it any further. I am therefore requesting in writing that the fence is repaired so that your dog cannot access my garden or my property. I would expect this issue to be addressed within two weeks of the date of this letter. If you should wish to discuss the matter further I will be available most evenings next week.

Thank you for your prompt attention.

Yours sincerely,
Steven Jones

3 Look at the guidelines for a good letter of complaint at the beginning. Using these guidelines, is this a good letter of complaint? Why?/Why not?

4 Match the informal phrases below with formal phrases in the letter.

- 1 I am using this letter to ask ...
- 2 I've been in touch with ...
- 3 If you want to talk to me ...
- 4 This letter is about ...
- 5 ... find a friendly solution ...
- 6 Thanks for dealing with this problem quickly.
- 7 Best wishes

5 What are the formal equivalents of the informal words and phrases below?

- 1 fixed
- 2 dealt with
- 3 talk (n)
- 4 coming into
- 5 free
- 6 houses and gardens

6 Write a letter (120–180 words) to your local council complaining about the noise and mess that the local rubbish collectors make every week outside your house.

Plan your writing

- Think about the content of your letter. Why are you contacting the council? Give detailed information about the problem and indicate what you expect to happen next.
- Give a time frame for action and your contact details.
- Remember to use formal language.

Check your writing

- Have you used appropriate formal language?
- Have you checked your grammar and spelling?
- Did you find any mistakes?

MODULE 3

NARRATIVES AND THEIR TYPES

Grammar/Function

3.1 Narrative tenses 1 Match sentences 1 and 2 with consequences a) and b).

- 1 1 When they arrived, we all had dinner.
2 When they arrived, we'd had dinner.
a) Dinner was ready.
b) They were too late to eat.
- 2 1 When we got to the theatre, the play started.
2 When we got to the theatre, the play had started.
a) We missed the first ten minutes.
b) We were just in time.
- 3 1 When she turned up, he left.
2 When she turned up, he'd already gone.
a) She saw him.
b) She didn't see him.
- 4 1 It began to rain when I was leaving work .
2 It began to rain when I'd left work.
a) I could go back to work and get my umbrella.
b) I couldn't go back to work and get my umbrella so I got very wet.
- 5 1 When we got home, a thief was breaking into the flat.
2 When we got home, a thief had broken into our flat.
a) Our computer had gone.
b) He ran away.

2 Complete the sentences using the past simple or past perfect.

- 1 Tracey sent Sam a lot of emails. Sam never replied. Tracey was upset.
When I saw Tracey, she was upset because she ____ Sam a lot of emails and he ____.
- 2 They came back from their holiday yesterday. I saw them last night. They were looking very relaxed.
I ____ them when they ____ just from their holiday. They ____ very relaxed.
- 3 My sister went out shopping. I called her earlier today. She didn't answer.
I ____ my sister earlier, but ____ no answer. She ____ shopping.

3 Complete the sentences with the past perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs in the box.

steal cook go train study not eat

- 1 He won the match because he ____ for months.
- 2 We were very hungry when our friends finally arrived because we ____ all day.
- 3 The kitchen was in a terrible mess when we arrived because he ____ all afternoon.
- 4 The other car crashed into mine because the driver ____ too fast.
- 5 She got very good results in her final exams because she ____ hard for weeks.

6 Margie lost her job because she _____ money from several customers

3.2 I wish, if only, should have.

1 Complete the second sentence to show what the people wish.

- 1 I don't speak French. I wish I spoke French.
- 2 He hasn't called me yet and I really want to speak to him. If only he _____.
- 3 She never comes out because she has to work every weekend. She wishes _____.
- 4 You never wash up after dinner! I wish _____ !
- 5 They're not very rich. They wish _____.
- 6 I'm fed up because my boss won't give me a better salary. I wish _____.
- 7 Tanya is upset because she can't play a musical instrument. Tanya wishes _____.
- 8 I'm not very imaginative. If only _____.
- 9 She never stops talking! If only _____ !
- 10 I haven't got a car. If only _____.

2 Read about Mike and complete his regrets below.

My name's Mike. I didn't study very hard at school so I didn't go to university or find a very good job. I got married when I was eighteen but I was too immature. Sadly, my wife left me after two years. I was so lonely I started eating a lot of fast food. Now I'm not only lonely, but also too fat! All because I didn't study enough at school.

- 1 I wish _____ harder at school.
- 2 I should _____ to university.
- 3 I wish I _____ a better job.
- 4 If only I _____ married so young.
- 5 I wish my wife _____ me.
- 6 I should _____ so much fast food.

3.3 Expressing likes and dislikes

1 Complete each sentence by adding two words from the box.

about big can't into like not of on 's stand thing was

- 1 I'm not that keen on football.
- 2 He really writing computer code.
- 3 I selfish people.
- 4 What I loved it the acting.
- 5 The I didn't was the soundtrack.
- 6 She's a fan Shakespearean theatre.

2 Complete the conversations with phrases a)–k).

1 Joe: Would you like to come to a Mozart concert?

Lila: Sorry, I'm 1 _____ Mozart. But I am 2 _____ Italian opera!

2 Julio: So what did you think of it?

Sam: Well, to be honest, I 3 _____ on the way he played the main character.

Julio: Really? That's the 4 ____ about it!

3 Matt: Do you like going to the National Gallery?

Joy: To be honest, I 5 ____ to art galleries. 6 ____ like about them is that the visitors think they have to talk 'intellectually' about art.

4 Liz: Have you read her new book yet?

Ann: No, but I've seen the film. I 7 ____ it. Liz: What, you're 8 ____ historical fiction? Ann: No, but I'm a 9 ____ books about real history!

5 Eli: Let's have a Chinese takeaway tonight. Kim: You know I'm 10 on Chinese food, but what I'd 11 ____ tonight is a big crispy pizza in front of the TV!

a) really like b) can't stand going c) not that keen d) not really into e) couldn't get into f) quite keen on g) big fan of h) thing I liked most i) not into j) what I don't k) wasn't very keen

Consolidation 1

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

One of my role models has to be my godmother, Barbara. She's great fun and entertains us with marvellous stories about her life. One day we 1 ____ all having dinner together and talking about 1960s music. Suddenly, Barbara said, 'Did you know that I 2 ____ the Beatles in 1963? It was the first night of their first big tour around the UK.' I have always been a big 3 ____ of Paul McCartney so I was quite jealous and wanted to know all about the show. Apparently, she 4 ____ queued at the box office for hours to get front row tickets but she said the funny thing was, 'Nobody could hear the music – we were all screaming so loudly!' I thought it was a brilliant story and told her I 5 ____ I'd been there too. One of my earliest memories of Barbara was that she was always travelling abroad. In 1987, the year I was born, she was 6 ____ as a teacher in Brazil, where she'd 7 ____ living for twelve years. Before that she 8 ____ in Morocco and Turkey, and it was in Morocco that she'd 9 ____ great friends with my parents. Fortunately, she moved back to London in 1989 and that's when I 10 ____ to see her more regularly. Our annual shopping trips for my birthday and Christmas presents are among my favourite memories. The 11 ____ I liked most about them was that we 12 ____ have lunch in fancy restaurants before going to buy my presents. Then Barbara would ask me what I wanted to do as a treat. As a young teenager, I was really 13 ____ ice skating so I'd make poor Barbara come with me on the ice! She now lives in Argentina. If 14 ____ I could afford the cost of the flight to go and see her, but it is so expensive!

Vocabulary

3.1 Sayings

1 Underline the correct alternatives.

1 I'm never having that soup again. Once bitten, twice shy/ Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

2 Simon was horrible to Angelique, but every cloud has a silver lining/what goes around comes around.

3 I'm worried I'll lose all this money if I invest it, but nothing ventured, nothing

gained/once bitten, twice shy.

4 I know you feel bad now, but don't forget – when in Rome, do as the Romans do/every cloud has a silver lining.

5 I wouldn't normally eat food like this, but once bitten, twice shy/when in Rome do as the Romans do.

3.2 Adjectives for stories

2 Underline the correct alternatives.

1 That last book I read was so hilarious/incredible/poignant. I cried for hours after I'd finished it.

2 The action scenes in this film are incredible/inspiring/ moving. He jumped his car over a train!

3 Annie made us laugh with her remarkable/intense/ hilarious stories about life as a police officer.

4 I've just watched a documentary about child refugees. It was very moving/remarkable/hilarious.

5 I love poignant/intense/moving actors that can really hold everyone's attention.

6 Intense/Hilarious/Inspiring stories in sport make me want to take up running!

7 Incredible Journey is a really hilarious/intense/remarkable story of two dogs and a cat that walk 300 miles to find their owners.

Verbs used in stories

3 Complete the story with the correct form of the words in the box.

crawl gaze sigh wander whisper yawn

Emma 1 ____ out of the window at the moonlit garden beneath. She really longed to explore the strange silver world outside. She took a deep breath and 2 ____ gently, her breath misting up the glass of the window pane. 'Perhaps tonight I'll visit the forest,' she 3 ____ quietly to herself. 'I'll 4 ____ under the garden gate and run along the path to the woods. It's late, everyone's asleep, so I'll be all alone and I'll be able to 5 ____ around without anyone seeing me.' Suddenly she 6 ____, her mouth wide open. She felt terribly tired. Her adventure would have to wait for another night.

Multi-word verbs

4 Complete the conversations with the correct form of a word from box A and a word from box B.

A drop go (x2) run set settled take (x2) turn

B up by down on (x2) out (x2) up (x2)

1 A: Did Nadia 1 turn up to the party last night?

B: No, she's recently 2 ____ yoga and took a class instead.

2 A: Has Raavi 3 _____ yet?

B: No! He showed no commitment, so his girlfriend 4 _____ of patience and left him. She 5 _____ her own business and got engaged to one of her customers. Raavi's still single.

3 A: Jay's just 6 _____ a new job.

B: Has he? I thought he was at university. Did he 7 _____?

A: No, he graduated last year. Then he 8 _____ to train as a software engineer.

B: Really? Wow, those four years 9 _____ fast.

5 Complete the sentences with one preposition in each gap.

1 Those cats fighting in the street woke everyone _____ last night.

2 Getting food poisoning has really put me _____ eating shellfish.

3 Stuart asked Clare to go out with him, but she turned him _____.

4 Eventually I gave _____ and agreed that Barcelona was the better football team.

5 My coat's soaking wet. I need to take it _____ and hang it to dry _____.

6 That new company has just taken _____ another twenty new employees.

7 Don't forget to ring Paola _____. She called when you were out.

8 I'm sure I could find the answer if I looked it _____ online.

3.3 Reading genres

6 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first and last letters are given.

1 I enjoy b_____s, like those big-budget summer movies.

2 Some people check their phones every few minutes for a social media u_____e.

3 W_____a is the first place I go to for information, even if it might not be 100 percent accurate.

4 I often read comments on website f_____s, but I rarely contribute to them.

5 I don't like fiction. I prefer b_____s or a _____s about real people.

6 The washing machine isn't working. Can you see if there's a solution in the m_____l?

7 I love this song, but I don't understand the l_____s.

8 I sometimes read g_____p magazines to find out what celebrities are up to!

Focus on down

7 Complete the spidergram with the infinitive form of the underlined phrases.

1 The village hall burnt down last night.

2 Calm down! Don't get so stressed.

3 If more people don't use the petrol station, it might close down.

4 I think I'm coming down with a cold.

5 It's so hot in here. I need to cool down.

6 Let's try to cut down on the amount of electricity we use.

7 I hope Gavin gets here on time. He's let me down before.

8 Slow down! There's a bike just ahead.

9 I'm sure Imogen looks down on me because I don't have a degree.

10 Tomaso asked Rachel to marry him, but she turned him down. Can you believe it!

- 11 Please don't put me down in front of other people. It makes me look weak.
 12 I want to be an actress, but deep down I know it'll never happen.
 13 We've driven up and down this road three times now. I think we're lost!

Down		
Phrasal verbs with a literal meaning	Phrasal verbs with an idiomatic meaning	Other phrases
1	6	13
2	7	14
3	8	
4	9	
5	10	
	11	
	12	

8 Match the phrases in Exercise 7 with their meanings a)–n).

- a) start
- b) get less hot
- c) reduce your speed
- d) think you're better than others
- e) backwards and forwards
- f) insult someone
- g) begin to be ill
- h) refuse
- i) be destroyed by fire
- j) be unreliable
- k) become more relaxed
- l) reduce quantity
- m) knowing something but hide it from other people
- n) stop operating, e.g. a company

9 Complete the sentences with the correct form of phrases from Exercise 7.

- 1 You can't eat the pie yet. You need to let it ____ first.
- 2 It's so sad that they're planning to ____ the local shopping centre.
- 3 I really need to ____ the amount of rubbish TV I watch.
- 4 If I really think about it, ____ I know my singing isn't very good.
- 6 I'm not surprised Angie didn't come. She always ____ me ____.
- 7 Paulo's not here. He's ____ flu.
- 8 There were a lot of angry people at the meeting. It took them ages to ____.

- 9 There's a man walking _____ the road. I wonder what he's doing.
- 10 I upset Jacques by _____ his offer of a lift home.
- 11 Be careful with that candle. We don't want our house to _____.
- 12 You should _____ along this busy street.
- 13 Just because he's travelled the world doesn't mean he should _____ everyone.
- 14 My teacher me _____ in front of the class for making one mistake.

Listening and Reading

1 Work in pairs and discuss.

- 1 What films can you think of that have been adapted from novels?
- 2 Which ones did you enjoy?
- 3 Did you enjoy the book more than the film, or vice versa? Why?

2 Read the article about different film adaptations of books and choose the best summary of the text's opening and closing paragraphs.

- 1 Most film adaptations of books are successful.
- 2 There is not enough debate about the success of book-to-film adaptations.
- 3 Film adaptations of books are challenging and divide opinion.

3 Match the films A–E with the statements that the film critic makes about them 1–10. There are two statements per film.

A The Godfather _____,

B Apocalypse Now _____,

C Jurassic Park _____,

D The Lord of the Rings Trilogy _____,

E Harry Potter _____,

- 1 The film is nothing like the book.
- 2 The film is much better than the book.
- 3 There is debate about the adaptation.
- 4 The performances were fantastic.
- 5 The technology was innovative.
- 6 The setting was stunning.
- 7 People of all ages are fans.
- 8 The film was an important achievement.
- 9 It is a very dark film.
- 10 The film is the perfect adaptation.

From Book to Film

Some of the best films ever made were based on novels. Clearly, great stories on the page can translate very well to the screen. But book-to-movie adaptations are difficult to do well and not everybody agrees about them. Some people love seeing their favourite characters come to life on screen. Others have their own idea of what characters and places should look like. For them, the adaptation never matches the original story. Here are five of our favourites from the last fifty years.

1 The Godfather (1972) Everybody says the same thing about Coppola's brilliant crime drama – it is far better than the novel of the same name. The reason lies in the incredible performances by Al Pacino, Marlon Brando and others, which really make these Mafia characters come to life. Even novelist Mario Puzo admitted that his screenplay was better than his original book!

2 Apocalypse Now (1979) Another Coppola masterpiece and the most surprising of Vietnam films. This is a very free adaptation of Joseph Conrad's classic novel *Heart of Darkness*, which was set in 19th-century colonial Africa. The book serves merely as the inspiration for this dreamlike dystopian view of the world and a metaphor for the suffering of war.

3 Jurassic Park (1993) Michael Crichton's adventure blockbuster was adapted for film by Steven Spielberg. The film's triumph lies in its remarkable special effects. It was a milestone in cinema history because the dinosaurs were created with amazing computergenerated imagery, which was very new then. For the first time, your fantasies could become a reality.

4 The Lord of the Rings Trilogy (2001–2003) Before Peter Jackson's films, all attempts to bring Tolkien's Middle Earth to cinematic life had been a disaster. The stunning landscapes – the film was shot in New Zealand – the battle scenes and the imaginative recreation of the characters make this a unique triumph. If only all movie adaptations could be like this one!

5 Harry Potter (2001–2011) There is plenty of disagreement about these eight film adaptations of J.K. Rowling's cult fantasy novels. Some book fans prefer the first two films' more faithful approach while others like the more stylised later films. In any case, they have proved incredibly popular with both parents and kids worldwide. As Rowling herself has said, it's hard to fit all of the details of her storylines into less than three hours. And that is true of all cinema. Films have limits of time and budget, novels do not. Perhaps the most incredible and powerful effects are those happening in the reader's imagination. Having said that, there is something thrilling about cinema's attempts to bring those worlds to life.

4 A Match the adjectives 1–8 with nouns a)–h) to form collocations from the text.

1 favourite 2 incredible 3 free 4 classic 5 special 6 stunning 7 unique 8 faithful

a) landscapes b) approach c) adaptation d) effects e) performances f) triumph g) novel h) characters

B How many other collocations can you form from the words?

5 Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.

1 Which of the films mentioned in the text have you seen? Do you agree with the opinions? Why/Why not?

2 What other book-to-film adaptations can you think of? Which have you seen and liked? Are there any that you have disliked? Why?

6 3.1 Listen to a conversation between Emily and Arthur about film adaptations. Which five film genres do they mention?

7 Listen again and underline the correct alternative.

1 It's normal that book adaptations are popular in the cinema because it is difficult to write a new story/cheaper to use an established story.

2 Blade Runner is incredible because it is a mixture of two different genres/very faithful adaptation.

3 When talking about The English Patient, Arthur says that the author worked closely on the film/ the film doesn't have the complexity of the original novel .

4 The fact that Psycho is based on a novel of the same name is common knowledge/not well known.

5 The Jungle Book is much more/less serious than the original stories by Kipling.

6 It was the last film directed/produced by Walt Disney himself.

8 The words and phrases in the box are from the recording. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases in the box.

come up with from scratch futuristic complex expand on moving stick in your mind dark

1 The film director had to___ the original text because it was only a short story.

2 The screenplay is original, the writer invented it ____ .

3 That film really___, I found it very memorable.

4 The English Patient is a very___ film, it's easy to get emotional watching it.

5 Blade Runner, like so many science-fiction films, has a very___ feel to it.

6 A lot of films based on novels are quite ___and depressing.

7 Many film directors choose stories from books because they can't ___their own stories.

8 Adapting a story for film can be a ___process because it is hard to fit in all the action.

9 Work in groups and discuss.

1 Are there any stories that you would like to see made into films? Which ones? Why?

2 Summarise the story you chose for your group. What would you change in the film adaptation

Writing **a story**

WRITING TIP

A story should have a clear structure: a beginning, a middle and an end. It should also include adverbs of manner to make the narrative richer, and time markers to make it clear in what order the events happen. Ideally, it should have a conclusion that is connected to the introduction.

1 A Read the title and the first paragraph of the story. What do you think it will be about?

B Put the events of the story in the correct order.

- a) slip and fall
- b) climb up waterfall
- c) go to waterfall
- d) rescued by children
- e) watch children playing in waterfall
- f) hit head

2 Read the complete story quickly. Did you guess the order of events correctly?

When in Rome ...

They say ‘When in Rome do as the Romans do’, but I don’t think that it’s necessarily a good idea ... A few years ago, I was on holiday in Fiji with my girlfriend. We were camping next to the beach and spent most days lazily reading in the sun. Occasionally, we slowly walked along the coast to the local supermarket to get food and supplies. Naturally, after a week of sunbathing and reading, we started to get a bit bored and so we asked the campsite owner if there were any interesting places to visit. He told us that on the other side of the island there was a waterfall with some pools and natural slides. He said that a lot of local people went there to swim in the cool water and escape from the heat. When we arrived, we saw some children who were sliding down the rocks very quickly and noisily landing in the pool below. We watched for a while and it looked like fun, so I decided to try it myself. I climbed up the rocks at the side of the waterfall and looked over the edge; it was a long way down! But I thought to myself, if small children can do it then so can I! Suddenly, I slipped and fell, and hit my head hard on a rock under the water. I don’t really remember anything until much later, but my girlfriend told me that I was unconscious when I landed in the pool, and had to be rescued by the children! Obviously, we didn’t go back to the waterfall! In my opinion, when in Rome, don’t do as the Romans do!

3 Look at paragraphs 2 and 3. Which tense is used most of the time? Why?

4 Find adverbs in the story which mean:

1 Not at a fast speed

- 2 The writer thinks something is understood or evident
- 3 At once
- 4 The writer thinks something is (not) inevitable
- 5 At a high volume
- 6 In a way which doesn't involve much activity
- 7 The writer thinks something is normal

5 Find nine adverbs in the story and put them in the correct category.

manner:

attitude:

time/frequency:

6 Use the adverbs in the box to complete the text below.

occasionally luckily quickly suddenly carefully naturally immediately slowly

When I arrived back at the campsite I 1____went to the owner and told him what had happened. 2____, he called a doctor. The doctor came 3____. He examined me 4____ and 5____. He 6____ asked me questions. 7____, he started laughing and shook my hand. '8____, there's nothing wrong with you,' he said. I was very relieved.

7 Choose a story that illustrates or disproves a popular saying (120–200 words). Here are some suggestions for sayings. You may want to use one of them as the basis for your story.

Pride comes before a fall.

Once bitten, twice shy.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Plan your writing

- Think about the structure of your story.
- Write an introduction referring to the saying.
- Set the scene and develop the story.
- End the story and write a conclusion that refers back to the introduction.

Check your writing

- Is most of your story in the past simple?
- Have you used adverbs of manner, adverbs to describe attitude and adverbs to describe time?
- Have you checked your grammar and spelling?
- Did you find any mistakes?

MODULE 4

RESEARCHER'S TIME MANAGEMENT

Grammar/Function

4.1 Present and past habit

1 Choose the correct answer, a), b) or c). Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1 We _____ live in London, but it was too polluted so we moved.

a) used to b) would c) use to

2 What _____ do in the holidays when you were a kid?

a) would you b) were you used to c) did you use to

3 I _____ like reading but I love it now.

a) didn't get used to b) wouldn't c) didn't use to

4 My grandfather _____ often tell me stories about his childhood.

a) did b) used c) would

5 He _____ drive to work but now he goes by bike.

a) would b) used to c) would go

2 Complete the email with the correct form of used to or would and the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Hi Jo, Just a quick note to let you know how I'm doing here in Australia. I arrived two months ago and I'm having a fantastic time. Life is so much better here! In the UK I 1 _____ (get up) really early and I 2 _____ (usually/cycle) to work in the rush hour. If it was raining, which was most of the time, I 3 _____ (go) by tube. It was a nightmare! The tube 4 (be) _____ crammed with people and it 5 _____ (be) so hot and smelly. It was such a horrible way to start the day! I 6 _____ (work) really long hours and I 7 _____ (not have) time to stop for lunch. My boss 8 _____ (give) me a ton of work to do just before leaving time so I often had to do overtime. I sometimes 9 _____ (get) home quite late at night. My boyfriend 10 _____ (complain) that he never saw me and at weekends I 11 _____ (spend) most of my time in bed because I was so exhausted. My life 12 _____ (be) quite tough but it's much more relaxed here. I work in a restaurant now and I usually get to work about lunchtime. The hours aren't too bad and the food is great. We go to the beach every weekend – so life is pretty good! Hope all's well with you? Send news when you can.

Love, Emma

4.2 Future forms

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences .

1 meet / hoping / a er / she / to / us / is / work

2 late / if / me / to / my / I / might / asks / do / overtime / be / boss / this / evening

3 give / tonight / answer / I / my / you / will

4 to / are / when / arrive / likely / they?

5 start / what / the / film / time / does?

6 retire / Jenny / due / is / next / year / to

7 to / Italy / we / won't / definitely / again / this / go / year

8 weekend / anything / you / interesting / this / doing / are?

9 says / be / very / will / the / cold / it / weather / forecast / tomorrow

10 give / I / to / do / may / it / business / I / well / forget / card / now / as / you / my / later / will

2 Circle the answer, a), b) or c), that is not possible in each question.

1 Have you done the shopping yet?

a) No, I'm going to do it now. b) No, I'll do it later on. c) No, I do it tomorrow.

2 What would you like to eat?

a) I'm likely to have a sandwich. b) I'll have a sandwich, please. c) I won't have anything, thanks. Just a coffee.

3 When is Dan due to arrive?

a) He could arrive any minute now. b) When his plane will land. c) His train gets in at 10.30.

4 Has she been offered a promotion?

a) Yes, but she doesn't take it. b) Yes, but she might turn it down. c) Yes, but she's unlikely to accept it.

5 Are you doing anything nice for Christmas?

a) Yes, we're spending it in the Caribbean! b) Maybe. We're thinking of inviting all our friends over for lunch. c) As soon as they'll confirm our holiday dates, we'll decide.

4.3 Describing procedures and using mirror questions

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

after they've aim is basically is that key object of then what the point thing the way it

Pointless

The 1 _____ works is that there are four couples in the game. The first 2 _____ presenter does is to give each pair two topics. They have to choose one. 3 _____ happens 4 _____ they get a question and a list of possible answers. The programme producers have already asked 100 ordinary people the same questions and have a record of their answers. The 5 _____ the game is for the contestants to answer questions which not many, or none, of those 100 people have been able to answer; in other words, the most difficult questions. You get a point for each person who answered the same as you. Basically, 6 _____ is to answer the most difficult questions and to not get any points, or as few as possible. That's the 7 _____ thing. There are four rounds. 8 _____ finished each round, one couple gets knocked out. In the last round, the main 9 _____ to get no points; in other words, get a 'pointless' answer. If they do, they win a money prize. 10 _____, people don't win very often! The name of the game is Pointless. I love it!

2 Match sentences 1–10 with questions a)–j). Then underline the correct alternative in a)–j).

- 1 Please pass me the hammer.
- 2 The team leader wants to see you about a charity project.
- 3 I used to take part in a lot of triathlons.
- 4 He's going to walk across the Andes.
- 5 We'll call you after the bank holiday.
- 6 If they get a pointless answer, they win.
- 7 It's best to go out after nightfall.
- 8 I'll need a corkscrew to open this.
- 9 The compère introduces the programme.
- 10 Let's meet in the lobby.

- a) What/Who introduces the programme?
- b) If they get what/where ?
- c) You'll need what/who ?
- d) You used to do how/what ?
- e) Pass you what/which ?
- f) Let's meet how/where ?
- g) Who/Why does he want to see me?
- h) He's going to walk where/how ?
- i) You'll call us when/why ?
- j) It's best to go out what/when

Consolidation

1 Underline the correct alternative.

My all time favourite dish is the Italian dessert tiramisu. My mum's Italian and she 1) *used to make/ is used to make/used to making* it for special occasions. She 2) *used to get/use to getting/was used to getting* a lot of compliments from family and friends about her tiramisu. So now I cook it and I 3) *explain/ 'm going to explain/tell* how to make it. The first 4) *act/aim/thing* is to break four large eggs into two bowls. Separate the yellow part of the eggs, the yolks, into one bowl and the whites into another. The 5) *aim/key/goal* thing here is not to mix any yolk with the whites. Beat the egg yolks together with 250 grams of mascarpone cheese and three tablespoons of sugar until the mixture 6) *is/will be/likely to be* pale and smooth. Then beat the whites in another dish for about four minutes. The object is for them 7) *will become/going to become/to become* stiff and stand up in peaks, like a snowy mountain. That's the hard part! You can now mix the contents of the two dishes together. Next, take a packet of sponge fingers and dip each one quickly into a bowl of black coffee. Basically, the 8) *main/important* point is not to get the sponge too wet! Then put the fingers in an attractive dish, add a layer of the mascarpone mix, then repeat the process. My mum 9) *would put/ used to putting/use to put* dark chocolate or cocoa powder on the top but I prefer it plain. After you 10) *'re finishing/'ve finished/will finish*, put the tiramisu in the fridge for at least four hours so that the flavours mix. It 11) *'ll/is going/might* taste absolutely delicious.

Vocabulary

4.1 Free time

1 Underline the correct alternatives.

- 1 Why does she always look at me like that? It really chills me out/ recharges me/winds me up.
- 2 It's time I took a holiday. I need to chill/focus/recharge my batteries.
- 3 Sorry, what did you say? I switched off/focused on/wound up for a moment there.
- 4 Stop getting so stressed and recharge/chill out/switch off!
- 5 I focus on/switch off/wind up my hobby in the evenings to relax after work.

4.2 Positive adjectives

2 Put the letters in italics in the correct order to complete the sentences.

- 1 The gardens at the Palace of Versailles are truly _____duelflight!
- 2 The views from Santorini are absolutely _____abathingtrek.
- 3 If you want a city break, Barcelona is the _____tcefrep choice.
- 4 The food on Koh Samui is truly _____tapelexicon.
- 5 The Blue Ridge Mountains are a _____busrep location for hiking.
- 6 Tourism has made _____facinginits changes to life in The Maldives.
- 7 Views of the Northern Lights are _____stingnun.
- 8 The Pyramids and the Parthenon are both _____lacsics tourist attractions.

Uncountable and plural nouns

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

accommodation(s) equipment(s) glass(es) luggage(s) outskirts(s) remain(s)
toilet(ies)

- 1 Don't forget to pack light. You'll be carrying your own _____.
- 2 I wish we could afford five-star _____.
- 3 I hope we can see the _____of that ancient city.
- 4 Make sure you have the right_____ before you go climbing.
- 5 I mustn't forget to pick up my reading _____.
- 6 Don't forget to bring any _____you need, like shampoo.
- 7 We live on the _____of the town.

4 Find and correct mistakes in five of the sentences. Tick the correct sentences.

- 1 I'm sorry, the history course is full. There's no rooms left.
- 2 The latest travel informations says there's an accident on the M1.
- 3 Be careful on the water. The weather can change very quickly.
- 4 I need some new furnitures for my living room.
- 5 We should listen to Pete's advices and avoid travelling in the rainy season.
- 6 Can we tune the radio to the local news station?
- 7 All the latest scientific researches says the volcano is inactive.

4.3 Abilities

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

hands headed how humour inventive mind nature shape

- 1 Mo works out four times a week. He's in great _____.
- 2 Francesca loves computers and has a lot of technical know-_____.
- 3 Faisal's got such a great sense of _____.
- 4 Alex has got such a sharp_____.
- 5 Angelica's creative and really good with her _____.
- 6 Robert never panics in an emergency. He's cool-_____.
- 7 I'm not sure anyone fully understands human _____.
- 8 To be a designer, you have to be _____.

Sports and activities

6 Complete the sentences with a word or phrase. The first and last letters in each word are given.

- 1 Samantha's on the b_____l today. She knew all the answers.
- 2 Rob broke a toe when he t_____d his opponent, but at least he s d a goal! What a shame we only d w the match.
- 3 Don't forget the presentation will k_____ko_____f at 2.00 p.m.
- 4 It's not an easy problem to t_____e but we have to try.
- 5 Studying at university is not the same as at school. It's a whole new b_____l g_____e.
- 6 I don't have an exact figure, but it's in the b_____l p_____k of £500.
- 7 I can't believe we just l_____t to the worst team in the region. We didn't s_____e one goal and our keeper l_____t in five!
- 8 I've given you my offer. Now the b_____ 's in your c_____t.
- 9 When you play b_____l, one player t s a ball and another tries to hit it with a bat.
- 10 As anyone who p_____s chess will tell you, it takes a lot of thought to defeat an o_____t.

Focus on nouns

7 Complete the spidergram with the words in the box.

**account belongings care concentration confusion decade earnings ground
laughter occasion outskirts package pyjamas refreshments reaction remains
scenery surroundings truth transport**

Nouns		
Uncountable nouns	Plural nouns	Countable nouns
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4

5	5	5
6	6	
7	7	
8		

8 Underline the correct alternatives and use the words from Exercise 7 to complete the sentences.

- 1 Where is/are your _____ ? Go and put them on and get into bed.
- 2 _____ is/are sometimes a problem for Adam. He gets distracted easily.
- 3 All my _____ is/are in one suitcase – just a few books and my clothes.
- 4 A _____ is/are a long time to live in the same house.
- 5 There was/were a lot of _____ about where to go when the fire alarm went off .
- 6 Has it been raining? The _____ is/are really wet.
- 7 You'll love travelling around Japan. The _____ is/are really ancient there.
- 8 The _____ is/are excellent at this hospital. The nurses really look after the patients.
- 9 The _____ is/are sometimes hard to hear, but we don't like lies either.
- 10 The _____ of the town is/are much prettier than the centre.
- 11 _____ is/are available to buy at half time. Drinks and snacks are available.
- 12 My _____ has/have increased in recent years so my salary is quite good now.
- 13 My bank _____ has/have very little in it!
- 14 _____ is/are a kind of medicine. It always makes you feel better.

Listening and reading

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photos and discuss.

- 1 What can you see? Which country do you think this is?
- 2 What time of year is it in each photo? Which of the places would you like to visit the most?
- 3 Is this your idea of a 'great getaway'?

2 Read the article about Iceland as a holiday destination and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the country's special association with time?
- 2 When do people visit the country? Why?
- 3 What activities can you do there?

3 Read the article again. Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 Iceland used to be an exclusive tourist destination/ a stopping-over place.
- 2 The country's tourism industry will grow because of new investment/the country is now fashionable.
- 3 There is the same number of visitors all the year round/ Visitor numbers vary in summer and winter.
- 4 You can go whale-watching at midnight in the summer/ winter.
- 5 Hot pots are recommended after a lot of physical activity/ as a way to relax.

6 The landscapes are very varied/ are not for everybody.

7 It's not a place to come to if you like green landscapes/ empty places.

8 The vast landscape and small population mean it's easy to make friends/ to feel very small.

An Unlikely Destination

Iceland used to be a place American tourists stopped on their way to Europe. It was the cheapest way to cross the Atlantic, but nobody stayed for more than a day or two. Today it is one of the world's fastest-growing travel destinations. In the last few years, visitor numbers have doubled. And that rise is due to continue as new hotels are built, budget airlines open up routes and new attractions open. Here's a quick rundown of what you can expect. Northern Lights or endless nights Due to its geographical position at the top of the globe, summer and winter are very different here. In June, there is virtually no nighttime, and in December virtually no day. People mostly visit in the summer because of the long days and better weather but increasingly people are coming in winter to see the breathtaking Northern Lights. Tour guides take you on snowmobiles to areas with no light pollution to increase your chance of seeing the phenomenon. But bring warm clothes, it can be freezing! In the summer, enjoy near-endless daylight – why not go whale-watching at midnight? Hot pots everywhere There are 30 active volcanoes here, many of them under thick ice. There are natural hot springs all over this geothermic kingdom. These mineral-rich waters will soothe the mind and the soul and help you unwind. The biggest (but most touristy) is the Blue Lagoon. It is a superb spot with enormous open-air pools, natural steam rooms and saunas, and white silica mud to exfoliate your skin. You won't regret a visit here, but come late to avoid the crowds. Other-worldly landscapes Iceland's natural beauty is almost without equal. You'll be amazed to see icebergs, glaciers, cascading waterfalls, immense black beaches and lava fields all in one day! Wildlife includes large penguin colonies, whales, seals and the delightful arctic fox (which can be hard to spot in the wilderness). The population of Iceland is just 325,000, so it is not hard to get lost in the deserted countryside!

A trekker's paradise

From leisurely treks to multiday trips, there is something for everyone here. With the exception of glacier hiking, the best time to go trekking is summertime. Expect to see deserts, gorges, cliffs and, of course, waterfalls wherever you go. However, there are very few trees – only 1 per cent of the country is forested. If you like the idea of feeling small in an immense and desolate landscape, you'll love Iceland. For me, it's more like the moon than the earth, so it's no wonder that astronauts come here to train!

4 Read the article again. Match 1–8 with a)–h) to form sentences containing collocations from the article.

1 We went on a leisurely

2 There are budget

3 Just imagine sinking into an open-air

4 Iceland has a unique geographical

5 The country has a rather desolate

6 Iceland is now one of the most popular travel

7 There are plenty of active

8 The natural hot

- a) landscape that not everybody likes.
- b) volcanoes here, so don't get too close!
- c) trek across the valley, just an hour or so.
- d) airlines flying to Iceland in the summer.
- e) destinations in the world .
- f) springs have purifying qualities.
- g) pool looking at the Northern Lights!
- h) position which explains its strange scenery.

5 Work in pairs or groups and discuss. What is your opinion of Iceland now? Choose one option. Explain your reasons.

- 1 I would like to go to Iceland more than before. I love the sound of all the activities!
- 2 I would hate to go! I love trees, animals and green places.
- 3 I would only like to go in the summer. In the winter it sounds too dark and cold.

6 4.1 Listen to a lecturer talking about why Iceland has become such an unlikely but popular travel destination. What are the best two summaries of his talk?

- 1 It's impossible to understand why so many tourists want to go to Iceland, it's cold and far away.
- 2 The rise in visitors to Iceland suggests there are new kinds of tourists out there.
- 3 With the rise in tourism, the Icelandic people have to be careful not to destroy their beautiful landscapes.
- 4 Iceland offers the usual hotels and packages but in a unique environment.
- 5 Iceland basically appeals to outdoors people who like nature.

7 Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The rise in tourism has been gradual.
- 2 The place has few conventional attractions.
- 3 The key to its success is the originality of its landscapes.
- 4 Iceland attracts visitors who like organised trips.
- 5 It is badly situated to get lots of visitors.
- 6 The building of new hotels has already done some damage to the environment.

8 The words in the box are from the recording. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

demand growth challenge attract addictive willing discomfort asset

- 1 Iceland's main _____ is its pure and original landscapes.
- 2 There is an increased _____ for tourist destinations of this kind.
- 3 Trekking and other kinds of 'green tourism' have seen rapid _____ in recent years

- 4 Some tourists are not _____ to do everything themselves, they want everything to be organised for them.
- 5 Iceland _____ stereotypes about what tourists want from a holiday.
- 6 Some people find the landscapes of Iceland really _____, they want to go back there again and again.
- 7 Camping and trekking holidays often involve some kind of _____, it's not like staying in a five-star hotel.
- 8 You might be surprised to learn that destinations like Iceland _____ all kinds of people.

9 Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.

- 1 Can you think of an original place to go on holiday? What makes it original?
- 2 Describe the place and try to persuade your partner(s) of its attractions.
- 3 Do you like the idea of an organised holiday, or do you prefer an independent trip which you design yourself? Why?

Writing

an opinion essay

WRITING TIP

When you write an opinion essay you need to support your overall view with clear arguments and examples. You need to include arguments to support your opinion as well as counter arguments. You also need to provide a conclusion which re-states your overall opinion.

1 Is sport becoming less and less popular as a leisure activity? Why/Why not?

2 Read the essay and answer the questions.

- a) Does the author agree with the proposition?
- b) What arguments does the author give to support his/her position?
- c) What counter arguments does he/she give?

Is sport becoming less and less popular as a leisure activity?

It is said that sport is one of the most popular of all leisure activities. However, it seems to me that nowadays people are spending more and more time using computers and mobile devices. As a result, they are playing far less sport.

To start with, the most popular free-time seem to involve computers. Moreover, these activities are occupying more and more of our lives. Take video games, for instance. You can now play them online with other people, so you have access to opponents twenty-four hours a day. Furthermore, video games have now grown so complicated that they can take months to finish.

In addition to this, it is now possible to play video games anywhere as a result of games that can be played on mobile phones and tablets.

At the same time, there are still some people who jog or go to the gym. Moreover, football continues to be a popular pastime, although it seems to me that people prefer to sit on the sofa watching it rather than playing.

To conclude, I think that sport is becoming less popular. We are now living in the digital age.

3 Find two phrases that are used to give opinions, one in the first paragraph and one in the final paragraph.

4 Look at the phrases in the box below. Which:

- begin an argument
- introduce additional points
- introduce a conclusion
- introduce a contrasting idea
- introduce examples

firstly to conclude in contrast for example to sum up furthermore to start with moreover for instance in addition to this in conclusion as an example at the same time in the first place as opposed to this

5 Complete these sentences using phrases from the box in exercise 4.

- 1 People don't do as much sport as they used to. ____, some sports are increasing in popularity.
- 2 Video games are played at home on a computer or console. ____, you can see them being played on trains, buses and in the street due to the increase in smartphones.
- 3 Team sports, football, basketball and volleyball, are declining in popularity.
- 4 There are many reasons why sport is on the decline. ____, there is the increase in popularity of the internet.
- 5 Sporting activities are less popular, people have a more sedentary lifestyle and more and more fast food is eaten nowadays. ____, we are less healthy than we used to be.
- 6 Smartphones sales are increasing. ____, tablet computers are also growing in popularity.

6 Write an essay on one of these titles (120–180 words).

Young children should not watch TV. Do you agree?

Using computers and the internet makes people less sociable. Do you agree?

People don't read books as much as they used to. Do you agree?

Plan your writing

- Think about the introduction to your essay and provide arguments and examples to support your position.
- Mention some possible arguments against your position and conclude by briefly re-stating your overall opinion.

Check your writing

- Have you used linking words to make your meaning clearer?
- Have you checked your grammar and spelling?

MODULE 5

NEW IDEAS FOR RESEARCH

Grammar/Function

5.1 Articles

1 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 I think I'll buy a apple for lunch.
- 2 An accommodation we stayed in was extremely comfortable.
- 3 If you've got a bad news, please don't tell me yet.
- 4 Priceless work of art was stolen from the art gallery last night.
- 5 Apparently, we should eat five portions of fruit and vegetables for day.
- 6 The number of the unemployed people has fallen this year.
- 7 I'm calling to ask for an information about today's performance.
- 8 The money doesn't buy happiness.

2 Complete the sentences with the where necessary.

- 1 Climate change is causing the ice in ____ Arctic to melt.
- 2 When you're in ____ California, I recommend driving up ____ Pacific Highway from ____ Los Angeles.
- 3 ____ Andes mountain range runs down western side of ____ South America.
- 4 My first holiday abroad was spent camping in ____ Provence in ____ south of France.
- 5 ____ Eurostar train from ____ London to ____ Paris used to leave from ____ Waterloo Station, but it now goes from ____ Euston instead.
- 6 ____ Gobi desert in ____ northeast China is expanding rapidly due to desertification.
- 7 ____ Carnaby Street was the centre of fashion in ____ London in ____ 1960s.
- 8 ____ Loch Ness is a lake in ____ Scotland, famous for its monster.
- 9 You can have lunch with a spectacular view at ____ Shard, which is currently ____ tallest building in ____ London.
- 10 ____ Brazilian passion for football, samba and ____ Carnival is legendary.
- 11 ____ River Thames runs through centre of ____ London.
- 12 Sara suggested that we attempt to climb ____ Mount Snowdon in a storm. ____ idea was ridiculous, of course!

5.2 Real and hypothetical conditionals

1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 If somebody asks who you are,
- 2 I'll do it for you as long as
- 3 If the computer doesn't work,
- 4 I wouldn't be surprised if
- 5 Where would you travel if
- 6 Imagine what life would be like if
- 7 If he were to propose,
- 8 They wouldn't move to the city
- 9 If you spoke more slowly,

- a) there was no poverty.
- b) what would you say?
- c) money was no object?
- d) I might understand you better.
- e) unless they could get better jobs.
- f) shouldn't you take it back to the shop?
- g) tell them you're a friend of Jack's.
- h) you pay me.
- i) they brought those friends I don't like.

2 Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first. Use conditionals.

- 1 She doesn't buy many clothes because she can't afford it. If she **could** afford it, she **might** buy more clothes.
- 2 People join social media groups because they want more friends. If people ____, they can ____ social media groups.
- 3 They should arrive at the airport at 10.00. They'll call you then. If they ____ at the airport on time, at ____ 10.00.
- 4 They might offer you a job in New York. Will you take it? Suppose they ____ a job in New York, ____ it?
- 5 People who drive too fast cause the majority of accidents on motorways. If people ____ so fast, they ____ fewer accidents on motorways.
- 6 You're always tired because you go to bed too late. If you ____ to bed so late, you ____ so tired.
- 7 I'm absolutely sure she'll get the job. I very surprised if she the job.
- 8 They didn't have a proper breakfast so they're very hungry now. If they ____ a proper breakfast, they ____ hungry now.

5.3 suggesting ideas and showing reservations

1 Find and correct two mistakes in six of the sentences.

- 1 How you feel about go somewhere different this year?
- 2 Would we go at something a bit more radical, like crocodile hunting?
- 3 What you think driving round Europe this autumn?
- 4 I was thinking of going to see the Northern Lights in Norway this winter.
- 5 How is the idea of a yoga beach holiday in Thailand strike up?
- 6 It had be great if you could came up with a more sensible suggestion.
- 7 Do you considered a villa in Italy instead?

2 Complete the responses with one or two words in each gap. Then match them with sentences 1–7 in Exercise 1.

- a) Yes! It'll be so relaxing and we can still spend time on the beach. Perfect!
- b) It doesn't me. And the petrol would be too expensive.
- c) That's fantastic idea. Let's go to a travel agency and book a place we've never heard of!
- d) Sorry, I'm trying to! But I don't want a 'sensible' holiday. I'm between a camel

safari and a trek in Nepal.

e) Honestly, I think that's dangerous. And I thought you supported animal rights!

f) I'd for it. But you know I can't stand ice and snow!

g) That's not very ! Everyone goes to Lake Garda or Tuscany for their holidays.

3 Complete the words to show reservations.

1 F _ _ _ _ _ , John, I don't care what you think!

2 W _ _ _ r _ _ _ _ _ , I think you've got the wrong impression of me.

3 T _ p _ _ i _ b _ _ _ _ _ , you're wasting my time.

4 A _ a m _ _ _ _ _ o _ f _ _ _ , I think you may have found the solution!

5 T _ b _ h _ _ _ _ _ , I don't think we're getting anywhere with this.

6 A _ _ _ _ _ _ , I thought it was on Saturday, not Sunday.

Consolidation

1 Choose the correct answer, a), b) or c).

A: Hi, Carol. Looking forward to 1 ____ holidays?

B: Hi, Nicky. Yes, I can't wait! But next week, my brother's three kids are coming to stay!

A: How old are they?

B: Oh, 2 ____ same age as mine – between five and eight. If you 3 ____ any bright ideas to keep them busy, I'd be really grateful!

A: Don't worry! I'm 4 ____ crafts teacher so if I 5 ____ help, nobody can!

B: Great. So what would you do? Painting?

A: Frankly, that's too messy! 6 ____ I were you, 7 ____ go for some sustainable design activities. B: Some what activities?

A: Sorry! To be 8 ____ , it just means 'being creative with rubbish'! You know, like recycling old newspapers and boxes.

B: Oh that! It's a fantastic idea. 9 ____ kids will love it. Where do I start?

A: First, it'd be great if you 10 ____ get lots of empty plastic bottles and cereal boxes. 11 ____ they're clean, they'll be fine. If you 12 ____ to the local recycling centre, you'll find loads.

B: Right. But what kind of 13 ____ things can we make?

A: As a matter of fact, if you're free now, I 14 ____ show you a few things you can do with an egg box!

B: Right, let's go for it!

1 a) a b) the c) –

2 a) the b) – c) a

3 a) 've got b) 'd got c) got

4 a) – b) a c) the

5 a) can b) could c) can't

6 a) If only b) Providing c) If

7 a) I had b) I would c) I

8 a) blunt b) frankly c) honest

9 a) A b) The c) –

10 a) 'll b) can c) could

- 11 a) Supposing b) Providing c) Unless
 12 a) went b) 'd go c) go
 13 a) – b) the c) an
 14 a) might b) 'd c) 'll

Vocabulary

5.1 Change

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

adapt cause effect enables harm revolutionised to transform

- 1 In the future we're going to have to _____ to a changing climate.
 2 Technology has mostly had a positive _____ on the way we communicate.
 3 Too much sun can _____ damage to your skin.
 4 When you move abroad, it takes a while to adjust _____ a new culture.
 5 Air pollution can do _____ to the environment.
 6 Good education _____ children to succeed in life.
 7 The internet has _____ the way we communicate.
 8 Tourism can completely _____ an area.

Compound nouns

2 Match 1–7 with the endings a)–g).

- 1 Let's hope for a positive
 2 A new road is convenient, but the downside
 3 There's been a complete breakdown
 4 Medical science is amazing, but one drawback
 5 I hope the weather will be nice tomorrow. The outlook
 6 There needs to be a sensible trade-o
 7 I think virtual reality will be the next big breakthrough
- a) is the length of time testing takes.
 b) is the impact on the environment.
 c) between nature and industry.
 d) is very positive.
 e) in consumer electronics.
 f) in communication between Ben and his parents.
 g) outcome when our results arrive.

Compound adjectives

3 Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.

- 1 I've changed my light bulbs so they're all now energy- _____ (fencei i).
 2 Andre's new games console is voice- _____ (avatedict).
 3 I always try to buy eco- _____ (dryelfi n) detergent.
 4 These batteries are dead already. I should have bought the _____ (lnog-el fi) ones.
 5 It's raining. Take your _____ (raptwoofer) jacket.
 6 These _____ (peckto)-sized binoculars are really easy to carry.

7 This ____ (dlehdnah) vacuum cleaner is really handy.

5.2 Advertising

4 Underline the correct alternatives to complete the conversation.

A: Apparently a new car manufacturer's going to 1 enter/set the market.

B: Yes, I heard it's going to 2 launch/ break into a new sports car.

A: Well, I hope they do well. It's a tough market to 3 raise/break into.

B: They'll have to think carefully about what price to 4 set/enter.

A: Yes, a few companies really 5 break into/dominate the market.

B: I guess they saw 6 a gap/an increase in the market though.

A: If they 7 promote/set their product well, they might be OK.

B: Well, if they give me one of their products, I'll 8 endorse/increase it for free!

5 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 I hate those cold calls that appear on your screen when you're surfing the net.

2 Have you seen the jingle for the new James Bond film? It looks great!

3 There are slogans every ten minutes in this programme. They're so annoying.

4 If I get trailers at home, I usually put the phone down. I don't want to buy what they're selling.

5 I can't get that logo for washing powder out of my head. I've been singing it for days. 6 If you want to sell your product, you should commercial on TV or radio.

7 The new company pop-up is on the company vans, website and stationery.

5.3 Collocations with idea

6 Underline the correct alternatives.

1 I think your idea of a remote-controlled submarine is brilliant/dreadful. Kids will love it!

2 Your idea of a fizzy mint drink is too best/bizarre. No one will buy it.

3 Self-driving cars are coming, but it's predictable/ unrealistic to think we'll all have one soon.

4 They say people develop/get the best ideas when they least expect them.

5 To develop/reject an idea into a product takes time and money.

6 Many inventors have their ideas rejected/written down before they have a success.

7 That idea's very predictable/bizarre. Can you think of something more original?

8 Going on holiday in the rainy season is a dreadful/ predictable idea.

7 Complete the sentences with phrases from Exercise 7.

1 You can't park there. It's against ____ !

2 Reba is ____ person in the class. She's only seventeen.

3 at that party was strange. No one really talked much.

4 Bella lives in ____ of England, near London. It's an interesting area.

5 Shane was born in ____ . He started school in 1992.

6 We need to do more to look after ____ . Life can be hard when you're old.

7 This beef is ____ meat I've had in ages.

8 I'd hate to be a celebrity. ____ follows your every move.

- 9 Have you seen _____ today? It's not good news.
 10 Much of _____ of Canada is cold and uninhabited.
 11 I love the countryside. _____'s so much cleaner here.
 12 Kyle helps _____ by donating food and clothes to those in need.
 13 I know you don't like washing up, but _____ is that I have to do it every day and it's not fair.
 14 My grandparents were born in _____. They spent their teenage years at drive-in movie theatres.

Listening and Reading

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photo and discuss.

- 1 What can you see in the photo? Is it a positive or negative image?
 2 What does the photo say about how we communicate these days?
 3 Would you say that the mobile phone is a great invention or a terrible one?

2 Read the article about mobile phones and complete the table.

	For/ Against mobile phones?	Job/Role	How his/her job/role affects his/her attitude to mobile phones
Chris			
Nancy			
Paul			
Valerie			

The Mobile – Love it or Hate it

Nowadays, the first thing people reach for when they wake up in the morning is their mobile phone. Is this dependence on the mobile good or bad for us? We asked four people what impact mobiles have had on their lives.

Chris

Mobile phones are a key part of our daily lives. They have revolutionised the way we communicate but, I think, for the worse. As an innovation they are amazing, but the downside is that we depend on them too much. It's almost as if we can't live without them. I work as a waiter in a restaurant. It's disturbing to see couples not looking at each other or even talking to one another over dinner because they are so absorbed in their phones. That's really sad. Phones are fine if you use them when you need to, but some people just can't turn them on for a moment!

Nancy

I'm an English teacher. Public opinion is against mobile use in education so they don't have a very good reputation and our department has banned them from class. But I don't really understand this. I think mobiles can have a really positive impact. If students used their mobiles correctly, they could be useful for so many activities. For example, you could ask them to find photos on their phones, share them with their

classmates and discuss. There's a growing belief among my colleagues that this is the way forward, but we still have a lot of work to do.

Paul

It's clear that mobile phones have transformed the way we live our lives. I am retired and quite new to them still. When I got my first smartphone, I had quite low expectations. But I can't believe how versatile it is. I don't think about using it to make calls anymore, but everything else – find directions, listen to music, read the paper, take photos, make videos – you see I've got plenty of time to do everything now! They are so popular because we invest so much of ourselves in them. If we lose our phones, we lose part of ourselves.

Valerie

I think mobiles are a terrible invention. I wish nobody had had that bright idea! I am a businesswoman and my problem with them is that people can always reach you. It creates so much stress. People send you an email and expect an immediate response. They text and if you don't reply, they get angry. They send social media updates and if you don't 'like' them within an hour, they get angry. I am so relieved when I get on a plane or go to the cinema and have to turn it off ! My ideal holiday is a place with no internet coverage!

3 Read the article again. Match the people 1–4 with their opinions a)–h).

1 Chris ____, __

2 Nancy ____, __

3 Paul ____, __

4 Valerie ____, __

- a) Mobiles put you under pressure.
- b) Mobiles get in the way of communication.
- c) Mobiles have an unjustifiably bad name.
- d) Mobiles are fine in moderation.
- e) Mobiles can be useful in work contexts.
- f) Mobiles contain information which is deeply personal.
- g) Mobiles are better switched off.
- h) Mobiles are incredibly flexible.

4 The collocations in the box are from the article. Complete the sentences with the correct collocations.

**key part public opinion positive impact growing belief low expectations
immediate response social media updates internet coverage**

1 Mobile phones can have a ____ in classrooms, but it's important to use them carefully.

2 I get tired of receiving ____ from all my friends, so I've removed Facebook from my phone.

3 I had ____ of smartphones, but when I finally bought one, I ended up loving it!

4 If the ____ is bad, it's better to contact me via text message.

- 5 Mobile phones play a ___ in our lives today, almost everybody has one.
 6 There is a ___ that mobile phones can be useful for educational purposes.
 7 The problem with communicating via a mobile is that people often demand a/an _____.
 8 _____ is divided on the issue of mobile phones, you either love them or hate them!

5 Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.

- 1 Which of the opinions do you most agree with? Why?
 2 Would you say that the mobile phone is a good or a bad invention? Why?
 3 Discuss what people used to do before mobiles existed in different contexts. (e.g. use a paper map to find your way)

6 5.1 Listen to four people, Marc, Alice, Will and Stephanie, talking about situations which involve a mobile. What situations do they talk about? Was the phone annoying or useful?

7 Listen again and underline the correct alternative.

- 1 Marc doesn't know/ knows exactly how the accident happened.
 2 He says that the whole situation was very fortunate/ difficult to believe.
 3 Alice says that the interviewer's phone kept ringing but he didn't answer it/ and he answered it.
 4 She says that she didn't get the job because the man didn't listen to her/ think she was the best candidate.
 5 Will says it was/ wasn't his idea to use the phone to find the way.
 6 Afterwards, his friends just laughed/ got really angry about it.
 7 Stephanie decided to go to a really faraway/ empty place for her birthday.
 8 She received all her birthday messages throughout the day/ at the end of the day.

8 A Match 1–8 with a)–h to make mobile phone collocations from the recording.

- 1 charged 2 GPS 3 voice 4 silent 5 navigation 6 phone 7 wifi 8 full
 a) inbox b) mode c) connection d) battery e) reception f) mail g) system h) signal

B Listen and check. How many other collocations using the words above can you think of?

9 Work in pairs or groups and discuss. Think of a situation where you have found mobile phones particularly useful or annoying. Describe it to your partner/group.

Writing a report

WRITING TIP

When you write a report, it is very important to present the information clearly. Before you write the report, you need to think about how you are going to structure

the different points and use a different paragraph for each. You should include a general overview, detail information relating to the different points you make and an overall conclusion.

1 Which of the following products do you use? Which do you think are the most useful? Why?

a smartphone a mobile phone a tablet computer a personal computer

2 The table below shows worldwide sales for smartphones, mobile phones, tablet computers and personal computers in 2010 and 2011. Look at the table and answer the questions.

1 Which product has increased its sales the most?

2 Which product sells the most?

3 Which product has decreased in sales?

	2010 sales (mln units)	2011 sales (mln units)	Increase
smartphones	297	480	61 %
mobile phones	1143	1120	-2%
tablet computers	19	35	84%
personal computers	346	355	2%

3 Read the report on the information in the table.

The table shows smartphone, mobile phone, tablet computer and personal computer sales in millions of units for the years 2010 and 2011. First of all, when looking at phone sales, it can be seen that overall sales have increased significantly. However, comparing the sales of smartphones with mobile phones it becomes obvious that the overall increase is due entirely to smartphone sales as there is almost no difference in sales of ordinary phones. Figures show only a slight variation between 2010 and 2011. On the other hand, there are significant differences in smartphone sales over the same period with an increase of a staggering 61% in only a year. This trend is likely to continue as more and more people who need to buy a new phone decide to change over from the ordinary type to the smart type. The results for smartphones showed an interesting contrast to those for mobile phones with smartphone sales rising significantly even though mobile phone sales continue to be far more important than smartphone sales. The figures for computer sales are equally interesting. To begin with ...

4 Read the report again and find:

1 Two phrases which say that two things are nearly the same.

2 Four phrases that talk about differences.

3 Four linking phrases.

5 Look at the phrases in the box which have the same or a similar meaning.

almost no difference equal significant difference only a slight variation no difference no variation of greater importance far more important more or less equal

6 Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

however nevertheless despite even though

1 Some people don't like smartphones ___ they have many advantages.

2 Smartphones are very useful. ___, they are expensive.

3 ___ the fact that everyone seems to have a smartphone, mobile phones sales are still twice that of smartphones.

4 Smartphones can run down the battery very quickly. ___ battery life is improving every year.

7 Complete the report by comparing computer sales figures in the table and then providing an overall conclusion (100–150 words). Use at least six of the expressions in exercise 4.

Plan your writing

- Think about the content of your report.
- Provide a general description of computer sales, contrast sales of tablet and personal computers and mention sales of different types of phones and computers in your conclusion.

Check your writing

- Have you used at least six of the expressions in exercises 4 and 5?
- Have you checked your grammar and spelling?
- Did you find any mistakes?

MODULE 6 ACADEMIC VALUES

Grammar/Function

6.1 modal verbs and related phrases

1 Replace the underlined phrase in each sentence with one from the box.

can't couldn't doesn't have to managed must
we need you should you shouldn't

1 It's necessary to take our passports for identification.

2 You aren't allowed to visit patients outside visiting hours.

- 1 I'm afraid he _____ borrow my car as he hasn't got a licence.
a) shouldn't c) can't
b) doesn't have to d) won't be able to
- 2 If you finish your homework in time, you _____ play a video game.
a) 'll be allowed to c) might be able to
b) can d) needn't
- 3 They _____ finish the reports by Friday, but I doubt they will.
a) manage to c) ought to
b) are supposed to d) should
- 4 If you want to keep your friendship with him, you _____ apologise.
a) require to c) ought to
b) have to d) need to
- 5 I don't think they'll _____ take holidays in August.
a) make c) allow him to
b) let him d) require him to
- 6 Because of the terrible storm, we _____ travel yesterday.
a) couldn't c) didn't manage to
b) weren't able to d) shouldn't

- 1 tomorrow, / he / have / this / will / by / retired / time
By _____
- 2 what / Saturday / will / your / time / arriving / friends / be / on?
What _____
- 3 will / you / station / I / be / the / waiting / at / for
I _____
- 4 the / probably / we / news / will / the / heard / they / by / have / time / arrive / not
They _____
- 5 definitely / have / think / my / midday / I / meeting / finished / by / will
I _____
- 6 applying / a / not / until / for / she / definitely / job / be / will / September

She _____

2 Use the prompts to make sentences in future perfect or continuous.

- 1 Don't phone her between 8 and 9p.m. (she / do / her dancing class / then)

- 2 They took a lot of money on their holiday, but the resort is very expensive. By the time they get back, (they / spend / it all)

- 3 Have you seen Mark? I need to give him a message. Don't worry. (I / see / him / at the club later) I'll tell him then.

- 4 My brother and his wife are having a wedding anniversary party on Saturday. (they / married / ten years)

- 5 What's the best time to call Barney? Not until 6.00. (he / not finish / work before then)

- 6 Why don't you come round at about 8.30? (I / cook / dinner then) You can help me.

6.1 persuading and clarifying ideas

1 Complete the sentences with phrases a)–g).

- 1 _____ world would be a better place without mobile phones?
 - 2 _____ need to take on another employee if we get this contract.
 - 3 _____ that nobody should be allowed to drive at more than fifty miles an hour on motorways?
 - 4 _____ allowed to adopt unwanted elderly people as well as children?
 - 5 _____ want to see more young people unable to find a job?
 - 6 _____ to pay more attention to what voters say?
 - 7 Don't _____ would be more productive if they could have a short nap after lunch?
- a) Don't politicians need
 - b) Don't you agree that the
 - c) Shouldn't people be
 - d) you see that workers
 - e) Clearly, we'll
 - f) Isn't it obvious
 - g) Surely you don't

Consolidation

1 Choose the correct answer, a), b) or c).

A: ¹ _____ you think that sixteen is too young to be able to vote?

B: What? Is it ² _____ now?

A: No, but it'll probably be ³ _____ soon – in the next five years or so.

B: But ⁴ _____ can see that it would be a disaster. It ⁵ _____ be allowed to happen!

A: ⁶ _____, in other words, you're not in favour.

B: Clearly not. I wouldn't ⁷ _____ my kids vote at the age of sixteen.

A: You ⁸ _____ do that. It would be their right.

B: Yes, but it ⁹ be allowed to happen! I ¹⁰ _____ be voting for it in the next general election!

A: But why ¹¹ _____ young people have the right to vote on the laws of their country? They ¹² _____ to get married at sixteen here in England and ¹³ _____ to pay income tax if they have a job.

B: That's true, but not many do it. Anyway, they still ¹⁴ _____ their parents' consent to marry if they're under eighteen.

A: Well, I ¹⁵ _____ say that my teenage kids ¹⁶ _____ discuss politics much more coherently than I did at their age.

B: So what you're ¹⁷ _____ is that they ¹⁸ _____ to have the right to vote at sixteen?

A: I don't think it's important what we think – ¹⁹ _____ it obvious that the government will ²⁰ _____ it legal by 2020 anyway?

1 a) What

b) Does

c) Don't

2 a) required

b) allowed

c) obliged

3 a)

b) happened

c) happen

happening

4 a) someone

b) anyone

c) all

5 a) ought

b) oughtn't to

c) mustn't

have

6 a) Then

b) But

c) So

7 a) leave

b) permit

c) let

8 a) needn't

b) couldn't

c) mightn't

9 a) can't

b) must

c) will

10 a) won't

b) probably

c) definitely

definitely

won't

won't

11 a) should

b) shouldn't

c) aren't

12 a) allowed

b) can

c) are able

13 a) have

b) must

c) supposed

14 a) must

b) need

c) are required

15 a) have

b) ought

c) must

16 a) are able

b) can

c) could

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 17 a) saying | b) telling | c) gather |
| 18 a) should | b) must | c) ought |
| 19 a) is | b) won't | c) isn't |
| 20 a) have
make | b) have made | c) making |

Vocabulary

6.1 Age

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

act his age age discrimination come of age
elderly for her age immature maturity in her prime

- 1 Do sixteen-year-olds have the _____ to vote in an election?
- 2 Life can be hard for _____ people if they have no family to look after them.
- 3 I didn't know Angelique was over sixty! She really looks amazing _____.
- 4 I guess you could say you _____ when you're an adult in the eyes of the law.
- 5 Those boys become so silly and _____ when they get together.
- 6 Simon's twenty-five and still collects action figures. He really needs to _____ !
- 7 Older people have many skills they can offer an employer. _____ should be a thing of the past.
- 8 Jackie could win the championships. At twenty-six, physically speaking, she's _____.

Word-building: prefixes

2 Underline the correct alternatives.

- 1 Too many of my students *il/mis/un*behave in class.
- 2 I don't know why you're *un/dis/mis*willing to try new food. Be adventurous!
- 3 If you are *in/dis/irs*satisfied with our service, please contact the manager.
- 4 I don't understand the way you think. You're so *il/im/in*logical sometimes.
- 5 Sometimes it's safer not to take risks. None of us are *in/im/dism*mortal.
- 6 You won't be able to get into that club. You're *over/pre/under*-age.
- 7 Dinosaurs existed in *pre/under/post*historic times.
- 8 Don't be so *im/un/in*patient. We won't have to wait long.
- 9 You never know what Selina is going to do next. She's so

*un/in/mis*predictable.

10 Most teenagers in the 1960s were *over/post/under*-war babies.

3 Complete the words with a prefix.

- 1 My food's gone cold. I'll heat it in the _____ wave.
- 2 Dan, you speak German. Can you help me _____ late this email?
- 3 Think about mixing up your presentation and including more _____ media.
- 4 I wish I could speak another language. I'd love to be _____ lingual.
- 5 This is far too small to see. We'll need a _____ scope.
- 6 The newsletter comes out six times a year. It's _____ monthly.
- 7 This photo's huge. It's over twenty _____ bytes!
- 8 Without the _____ chip, we wouldn't have computers.

6.2 Optimism/Pessimism

4 Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box. There is one phrase you do not need.

**dreading looking forward look on the bright side
mixed feelings nowhere upbeat ups and downs**

A: I'm so sorry to hear you lost your job. Was it a shock?

B: Not really. The company's had its ¹ _____ over the years and we knew it was struggling this year.

A: How sad. How do you feel about it?

B: I've got ² _____ to be honest. On the one hand, I hadn't had a promotion for years so my career was going ³ _____ and I'm ⁴ _____ to a new challenge. But on the other hand, I'm ⁵ _____ looking for a new job. It's been years since I had an interview and all I can see is a row of young people and me all competing for the same job.

A: Well, I guess that could happen, but you can afford to be ⁶ _____ about it. After all, you have more skills and experience than any of them.

Time idioms

4 Find and correct five mistakes with idioms. Tick the correct sentences.

- 1 Put your seatbelts on. The plane will be landing any time now.
- 2 I wish Sam would hurry up and decide. She's really dragging her ankles.
- 3 Let's try to get round at least three museums. We need to make up for missed time after our delay.
- 4 We can kill an hour or two in the shops before we go home.
- 5 Takuya managed to catch the last bus in the nick of hour.
- 6 There is no need to rush. Take your time.

- 7 It won't take long to get there. In fact, we'll be there in little time at all.
 8 I'm sorry, we'll have to cut this meeting long. I need to get to the airport.

6.3 Collocations

4 Put the letters in italics in the correct order to complete the sentences.

- 1 Did you do _____ *sobj* around the house for pocket money as a child?
- 2 Have you ever _____ *denrid* a scooter?
- 3 When was the last time you _____ *tseyda pu* really late?
- 4 How long have you _____ *deonw* your current smartphone?
- 5 Would you consider _____ *tngite* your nose pierced?
- 6 Do you enjoy _____ *tysngia* home alone?
- 7 Would you like to be in _____ *gehcra* of your own business one day?
- 8 Have you ever _____ *letavreld* around another country solo?

Focus on *dis-*

7 Cross out the words in the box which do not use the prefix *dis-*.

ability advantage agreement appear approve comfort courage
 familiar honest like logical mortal organised predictable relevant
 respectful satisfaction

8 Complete the sentences with negative words from Exercise 7.

- 1 I really *dislike* this ice cream. It's horrible.
- 2 We should try to _____ people from parking so close to the school.
- 3 My piano teacher regularly expresses _____ with my playing. I can never please her.
- 4 There's a _____ between villagers about where to build the new village hall.
- 5 Don't be _____ to others. Try to be polite at all times.
- 6 Your desk is so _____. How can you find anything?
- 7 Be careful who you do business with. There are a lot of _____ people out there.
- 8 I was glad to see the snake _____ into the long grass.
- 9 Franklin D. Roosevelt may have had a _____, but it didn't stop him being President of the USA.
- 10 Some people _____ of bad language on TV and call the channel to complain.
- 11 This chair's so hard. It's causing me quite a bit of _____.
- 12 With one of our team members injured, we were at a real _____.

Listening and Reading.

1 Work in pairs and discuss

- 1 What do you think 'voluntourism' is?
- 2 At what age do you think people do this?
- 3 What do they do and where do they typically travel to?
- 4 Why do you think the notion of 'voluntourism' could be controversial?

2 Read the article about voluntourism and check your answers to Exercise 1.

Voluntourism: The Great Debate

More and more twenty-somethings are spending their gap years doing volunteer work for people less fortunate than themselves, usually in the developing world. It's called volunteer tourism, or 'voluntourism', and it's one of the fastest-growing trends in travel. Here are two differing opinions about it.

Leo: In favour

I hate the word 'voluntourism' because of its emphasis on the travel side of the experience – 'see the world and help as you do it!' would seem to be the message. OK, it's true that there are volunteer schemes which maximise profits without investing in communities, but a lot of criticism of the idea is unfair and damaging.

For example, there was a great scheme in Uganda that I was involved with where young people built playground facilities and ran sporting projects for primary school children. They managed to do such a good job that it is now self-sufficient, employing a team of young Ugandans as builders. The charity's British founders can now step back and allow the local workers to take over.

I saw young people, like me, from the West, form authentic friendships with the locals, developing emotional attachments to the children and becoming truly invested in their future. Perhaps some will return home and forget the experience, but for many more, it was a life-changing experience. It's important that critics do not group genuine charities with companies who do very little to help the developing world and put off young people who genuinely want to help.

Martha: Against

When I was twenty-two, I went on a university-organised trip. We were sent to a disadvantaged community in Chad. I taught English in a local school and assisted in building new homes. Interspersed throughout the week we also had souvenir shopping! There were memorable moments but I had the feeling that it was all a bit fake and that the experience just made me feel less guilty about my privileged status.

It seems that voluntourism almost always involves a group of idealistic and unrealistic travellers. They often enter these communities with little understanding of the locals' history, culture and way of life. All they understand is the poverty and the presumed neediness of the community. The western volunteer is a benevolent giver and the community members are supposed to be grateful receivers of charity. I hated that. There is no sense of really helping, really getting

integrated into the community. It made me feel very uncomfortable taking photos with children whose names I didn't know. Volunteers could do more good if they worked at home in a disadvantaged community in a context that they understand. You don't need to fly halfway round the globe to be a good citizen.

3 Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

Leo

- 1 Leo doesn't like the term 'voluntourism' because most people who do it are not volunteers.
- 2 The Uganda project was successful because now the locals don't need the volunteers.
- 3 Leo believes that the majority of volunteers will forget the experience.
- 4 He says that it is important not to think that charities and companies are the same thing.

Martha

- 5 She says that the trip combined volunteer work and tourist activities.
- 6 She liked the role she played alongside the local people.
- 7 The problem is that volunteers don't really get to know people in the community
- 8 Volunteers should travel but be better informed about their destination and who they are going to help.

4 Match 1–8 with a)–h) to form sentences containing adjective/noun collocations used in the article.

- 1 Some volunteers establish authentic
- 2 It's a controversial topic so there are a lot of differing
- 3 Voluntourism is a growing
- 4 A lot of people don't like the idea of being seen as benevolent
- 5 The idea of voluntourism is to help disadvantaged
- 6 If you do the trip, there will probably be memorable
- 7 Local people often develop emotional
- 8 Ideally, being a 'voluntourist' should be a life-changing

- a) communities and get to know the country as a tourist.
- b) friendships with the people they are helping.
- c) trend – it's especially popular with students in their gap year.
- d) moments and frustrating moments too!
- e) givers, who have to be thanked all the time.
- f) experience, but that's not always the case.
- g) opinions out there about the benefits of voluntourism.
- h) attachments with charity workers.

5 Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.

- 1 What do you think of voluntourism'?
- 2 Do you sympathise more with Leo's or Martha's argument?
- 3 Do you know if such trips are organised in your country?

6 Listen to an interview with a specialist in voluntourism talking about three volunteer organisations. What is the main difference between them? Make notes.

1 Safe Passage:

2 Raleigh International:

2 United Planet:

7 Listen again and underline the correct alternative.

- 1 The radio presenter thinks that choosing a charity to work for is quite *complicated/easy*.
- 2 The expert *implies/doesn't imply* that some voluntourism organisations should be avoided.
- 3 The charity Safe Passage works with families who live in the *garbage dump/underground settlements* in Guatemala City.
- 4 The main work of Safe Passage is *educational/healthcare*.
- 5 Raleigh International work in *four/five* different countries.
- 6 The main focus of its Tanzania project is related to *infrastructure/health* issues.
- 7 United Planet will select a charitable project to suit your *profile/exact choices*.
- 8 The expert believes that United Planet are a good choice because they oer projects in *Europe/all over the world*.

8 The words in the box are from the recording. Complete the tips with the words below.

*commercial volunteer non-profit working sanitation long-term
tailor-made privileged*

Voluntourism: top tips

- 1 It's important when choosing a charity that you choose a _____ organisation that doesn't intend to make money from your work.
- 2 Bear in mind that _____ conditions can be hard. This is no holiday!
- 3 Some organisations feature _____ projects that will exactly suit your interests and experience.

- 4 It's a good idea to choose projects which can have a _____ benefit on the community – then your contribution will be remembered.
- 5 Don't think that _____ work means helping the community in the daytime and partying at night. This is a serious commitment!
- 6 It's a mistake to think that you can't work in so-called _____ societies. There are people in need everywhere!
- 7 Don't expect luxuries, there will only be access to a basic _____ system.
- 8 It's best to avoid 'charity' organisations which have, in fact, _____ interests.

9 Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.

- 1 Would you like to take part in a voluntourism project? Why/Why not?
- 2 If you did take part, what kind of scheme would interest you? Where would you like to go?
- 3 Are there any projects that you could be involved in in your local community?
- 4 What kinds of people do you think need help near you?

Writing

an informal email

WRITING TIP

Informal emails contain colloquial language and contracted forms. They often contain informal punctuation, such as exclamation marks (!) and dashes (–).

1 Which of these email phrases are informal (I) and which are formal (F)? Match each informal phrase to its formal equivalent.

2 Read the email and answer the questions.

1. Where is Erin and why is she there?
2. What does Erin like most about her classes?

What is Erin going to do now?

Hi Louis,

How are you? Thanks for your email. Sorry it's taken so long for me to reply, but I've been really busy!

I've been in London for a week now, and the language school I'm going to is great! There are people from all over the world there, and I'm making lots of friends. The school is quite near the centre of London, so it's easy to go shopping and sightseeing.

The problem is that it's quite far from where I live, so it takes ages to get there in the morning!

I'm getting on really well with a girl from Italy called Valeria. We often work together in class, and in the afternoon she's been showing me the sights – she's been to London before, so she knows it quite well.

The best thing about the school is our teacher, Martin. He's a really good laugh! He's originally from the north of England but he's been living in London for years. The classes go by really quickly and I think my English is improving.

Well, I have to go now as I'm meeting Valeria – we're going to the British Museum.

Hope to hear from you soon, Louis. All the best,
Erin

2 Read the model email again and find:

1. Five examples of informal punctuation.
2. Two examples of colloquial language
3. Four examples of contractions.
4. One phrase at the beginning of the email and one phrase at the end where words have been left out.

3 Read the sentences taken from an informal email and correct the mistakes. Use the teacher's correction code at the beginning of each sentence to help you.

1 [gr] I happy to hear you like your classes.

2 [wo] I also have been very busy.

3 [ww] I like her. We are compatible with each other.

4 [sp] If you go shoping again let me know.

5 [p] Its the best news I've heard all week!

6 [st] I look forward to your reply.

7 [v] I've been to see John last week.

5 Look at the beginning and the end of the email again. Find examples of expressions which you can use in any informal email. Match them to the informal/neutral expressions below.

1 I got your last message.

2 Write soon!

3 How's it going?

4 Best wishes,

5 Sorry I haven't written for so long.

6 You've just started a new job. Write an email to a friend to describe how things are going (120–180 words).

Plan your writing

- Think about the content of your email. What is your opening message?

What information do you want to include? How will you close the email?

Check your writing

- Have you used informal language and punctuation?
- Have you used contractions?
- Have you checked your grammar and spelling?
- Did you find any mistakes?

MODULE 7

MASS MEDIA AND ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

Grammar/Function

7.1 quantifiers

1 Match sentences 1 and 2 with a) and b).

- 1 There were a large number of people at the shopping centre today.
2 There were hardly any people at the station.
a) The station was crowded.
b) The station was empty
- 1 I haven't got much time for lunch today.
2 I haven't got many clients to see today.
a) Let's go out for a three-course lunch.
b) Let's get a sandwich to eat in the office.
- 1 She said she's having very few problems.
2 She said she's having a few problems.
a) She hasn't been having a very easy time recently.
b) She's been having a very enjoyable time recently.
- 1 He knew hardly any English.
2 He knew a small amount of English.
a) He couldn't really understand what I said.
b) He could understand some of what I said.

2 Match questions 1–8 with responses a)–h). Then underline the correct alternative in a)–h).

- 1 Why don't you let the kids ride their bikes to school?
 - 2 Have you ever been to Scotland before?
 - 3 I don't understand why they had to take both cars to go to the football match.
 - 4 Have we already eaten all that food we bought?
 - 5 How can I find out the meaning of this word?
 - 6 Why can't we have cappuccinos for breakfast?
 - 7 How on earth can he afford to be so generous?
 - 8 Has somebody left these books here by mistake?
- a) Because *all/every* the milk had been bought from the supermarket.
 - b) *Any/Each* good dictionary should tell you.
 - c) Yes, I went *several/all* times when I was much younger.
 - d) No, there's still *some/a few* left.
 - e) Because he earns *quite a few/a great deal of* money.
 - f) Because there's too *much/many* traffic on the main road.
 - g) No, I borrowed *most/plenty* of them from the library.
 - h) Because *neither/both* of them was big enough for everybody to get into.

7.1 reported speech

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the correct verb in brackets.

- 1 Her teacher _____ (*say/tell*) their exam results were excellent.
- 2 She _____ (*say/tell*) us that we should apologise for what our son had done.
- 3 They _____ (*enquire/tell*) if the hotel had any rooms available.
- 4 Dad _____ (*say/demand*) that Becky tidied her room.
- 5 Lee _____ (*enquire/ask*) the teacher to open the window.
- 6 Ann _____ (*ask/want*) to know if we were going to Tim's party this weekend.
- 7 I _____ (*tell/ask*) him he could borrow my car the week after next.

2 Write the reported sentences in Exercise 1 in direct speech.

- 1 'Your exam results are excellent.'
- 2 'You _____ apologise for what _____.'
- 3 '_____ any rooms available?'
- 4 '_____ your room!'
- 5 '_____ open the window?'
- 6 '_____ going to _____?'
- 7 'You _____ my car _____.'

3 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 She said me she'd phone me that evening.
- 2 The forecaster explained us that it might be wet and windy over the weekend.
- 3 My boyfriend denied talk to those girls at the bar.
- 4 He told everybody not to worry as things will get better.
- 5 He wanted to know how long she had been working here when he met her.
- 6 The man asked me if I knew what the next station stop is.
- 7 adding emphasis

1 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

annoy me extremely ridiculous so such the ones there's no where on

- 1 It does _____ when they show violent scenes on the news without warning.
- 2 It is _____ irritating when people don't say *please* or *thank you*.
- 3 _____ way I'd pay 200 euros to go to a music festival!
- 4 _____ earth did you get that hat? It's completely _____!
- 5 They're _____ who are always complaining about young people.
- 6 I can't believe he could've made _____ a dreadful movie! It was _____ awful I nearly walked out.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

a) we / thing / was / lost / the / touch / extraordinary / that

b) always / one / you / who / is / are / the / complaining!

c) you / earth / on / are / doing / what?

d) crazy / is / that / totally!

e) that / long / is / such / time / a!

f) that / incredible / absolutely / is!

3 Complete the conversations with sentences a)–f) in Exercise 2.

Conversation 1

A: Where did you two first meet?

B: We were at school together.

A: Surely you haven't been together since then? 1 _____.

B: ² _____. Then we met again years later in New Zealand!

A: ³ _____ What a coincidence!

Conversation 2

A: ⁴ _____. _____

B: I'm getting rid of all my old books and CDs.

A: ⁵ _____ You've spent an absolute fortune on them!

B: ⁶ _____ You keep saying we shouldn't hold on to so much stuff.

A: Yes, but there's no way you can live without your books and CDs!

Consolidation

1 Choose the correct answer, a) or b).

Hi Zoe,

Have you heard the news about Josh? Celia's just called me. She told ¹ _____ at Sydney airport on Saturday, but the airline ² _____! She said ³ _____ for a company conference and had taken two suitcases with all of his business clothes in. He was absolutely furious, of course. Anyway, the airline's found the luggage, finally. They told ⁴ _____ the plane during the stopover in Dubai by mistake. But apparently, Josh told Celia ⁵ _____ a couple of days at least to get it back to Sydney and the conference started yesterday! ⁶ _____ on the plane also lost all their stuff. Anyway, Celia said he'd borrowed a suit from somebody – which was a little bit small – but ⁷ _____ or shirts in his size. They've lent him some socks and ties, but he had to buy a few shirts and some underwear. ⁸ _____ there that he has to change his clothes at least twice a day. Celia thinks Josh will make a very strong complaint to the airline. She said he'd already told them ⁹ _____ he'd ever fly with them again and that he ¹⁰ _____ some compensation for all the inconvenience.

1 a) that he's arrived

b) me that he'd arrived

2 a) had lost most of his luggage

b) lost the most of his luggage

3 a) me he's been there

b) he'd gone there

4 a) him it'd been taken off

b) that it'd been taken off

5 a) that worst thing was it would taken

b) the worst thing was it would take

6 a) It seems that quite a few of his colleagues

b) It seems that few of his colleagues

- 7 a) none of his other colleagues had shoes
b) not any of his other colleagues had shoes
- 8 a) I gather it's so terribly hot
b) I gather it's so terrible hot
- 9 a) there is no way
b) there was no way
- 10 a) expected
b) has expected

Vocabulary

7.1 Television

1 Put the letters in italics in the correct order to complete the sentences.

- 1 I watched an interesting_____ *crayonmuted* about space travel yesterday.
- 2 Did you see the contestant on that _____ *mage hows* last night? She won a fortune!
- 3 I don't have time to sit down and watch a whole _____ *seesir* on TV.
- 4 That _____ *costmi* has been on TV forever but it still makes me laugh.
- 5 Did you see that excellent _____ *weldfili* programme about tigers last night?
- 6 Marta prefers _____ *poas earsop* set in the present day to _____ *scoutme madras* set in the past. They're more realistic.
- 7 Rami enjoys the excitement of a good _____ *hertrill* or an intelligent _____ *citetevde seesir* about an interesting cop.
- 8 The _____ *swen* is always too brief for me. I prefer a more in-depth _____ *recturn raffias* programme.

Multi-word verbs

2 Match a beginning in A with a word in B and an ending in C to make sentences.

A	B	C
1 All the major phone companies will bring	across	to my student days.
2 I hope lots of people turn	across	everything I said about Indian food!
3 Taking my son to university took me	back	the best in you.

4 We're putting my sister	back	OK in the end.
5 Every morning commuters put	out	for the fun run this weekend.
6 That curry was amazing. I take	out	with a lack of available seats.
7 I was in the library the other day and I came	out	a fascinating book about Mongolia.
8 Volunteering at the children's home brings	out	as a bit grumpy.
9 You sometimes come	up	temporarily while she finds a new flat.
10 The weather was awful at first but it turned	up	new versions of their mobiles this year.

1 All the major phone companies will bring out new versions of their mobiles this year.

3 Underline the correct alternatives.

- 1 Negotiations between management and the trade union have broken *up/down*.
- 2 You're not well enough to have your lesson today. Let's put it *down/off* until next week.
- 3 The lorry pulled *in/out* onto the road without even looking.
- 4 The salary wasn't high enough, so I turned *down/off* their job offer.
- 5 I really wish Michael would stop bringing *up/off* his new car. I'm tired of hearing about it.
- 6 Last week a local team took *on/out* a professional team and won!
- 7 I was supposed to move last week, but the buyers pulled *off/out* at the last minute.
- 8 Don't eat with your mouth open.
I didn't bring you *up/down* to have those kind of manners!

7.2 Reporting verbs

4 Find and correct six mistakes in the conversations.

- 1 A: I thought Naya had offered to do the housework this week.
B: Yes, she promised do it but so far she's done nothing.
- 2 A: Someone needs to apologise breaking this mirror.
B: Well, Ali denies to do it and it certainly wasn't me.
- 3 A: Adam's refusing to taking on any new projects.
B: We really need to persuade to do it. We need his help.
- 4 A: Apparently a man's accused a local shopkeeper of hit him after he refused to give the shopkeeper the correct change.

B: Well if that's true, the shopkeeper should agree to go on a yoga course or something and chill out!

7.3 The press

5 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

**biased circulation edition editorial page sensationalism
supplement tabloid**

A: How can you read that ¹_____ newspaper? Isn't it just full of gossip?

B: Yes. It loves to excite its readers with a bit of ²_____, but the Sunday ³_____ has a great sport ⁴_____. It's twenty pages long. I buy it for that.

A: I don't like their ⁵_____. I never agree with the editor's opinion and he's so ⁶_____ towards a particular political party. You know the one!

B: Ah, you must have read the paper to be so familiar with it!

A: Yes, you've got me. I've bought it once or twice.

B: Well, you're not the only one. It has got the highest newspaper ⁷_____ in the country.

Parts of a news website

6 Choose a word from box A and a word from box B to make collocations. Then match each collocation with its meaning 1–8.

A

breaking forum lead menu news popup video weather

B

ads bar feed forecast link (x2) news story

1 Predictions about changes in the climate in the near future. [weather forecast](#)

2 Found at the top of a web page to help navigate around the site. _____

3 Constantly updated current affairs information online. _____

4 An important current affairs story happening right now. _____

5 The first and main news event of the day. _____

6 Small online promotions that appear. _____

7 Something that directs you to an online area where people discuss a topic. _____

8 Something that directs you to a recorded broadcast. _____

Focus on phrasal verbs with *out*

7 Underline the phrasal verbs with *out* in the sentences. Then match them with their meanings a)–l).

- 1 Microsoft has just brought a new laptop out.
- 2 You should stop work and go to bed or you'll burn out.
- 3 I've got no money for the bus, but I'll figure something out.
- 4 We need to breed more pandas before they die out.
- 5 When you get to work, look out for Ben. He's got a file for you.
- 6 Don't pull out yet. There's a cyclist coming.
- 7 Don't get so stressed. Chill out!
- 8 The tickets for the match on Saturday sold out months ago.
- 9 It really hurt when I fell off my bike. I couldn't help but burst out crying.
- 10 My parents and our neighbours have fallen out again over some loud music.
- 11 Brian's pointed out that my jumper's on back to front. How embarrassing!
- 12 It was so hot today that Laura almost passed out.

- a) relax
- b) stop speaking
- c) faint
- d) become extinct
- e) launch into the market
- f) suddenly start
- g) to all be bought
- h) tell someone something
- i) look carefully for someone
- j) drive into the road
- k) find a solution
- l) get ill

Listening and Reading

1 Work in pairs and discuss.

- 1 What images can you remember from news stories? Why do you remember them?
- 2 What images from the media can you recall from this week's news? What was the news story? What does the image say about it?

2 Read the article about the power of image in today's media and answer the questions.

- 1 Why are images particularly powerful in today's digital media?
- 2 What examples of images are presented in the text?
- 3 In what way are images more powerful than texts?

The Power of Image

Today's media is image-driven. Never before has it been so easy to access, compose, manipulate and share images. A particularly powerful image can also

trigger a news item and deliver a strong emotional message. The image may stay with us longer than the news story itself. Sometimes, an image can be all that it takes to spread the word and via today's digital media this can happen very quickly. Images can sometimes sum up issues more easily than the written word and they can be understood more quickly.

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But how do images work? It turns out that we respond to images on three different levels, although we are not aware of this. There is the *affective* response – how we feel when we see an image and what mental images are conjured up immediately. Then, there's the *compositional* response – how we take in all the different elements in the image, how the image is framed and what is in the foreground and background. Finally, there is the critical response, when we try to work out what message the image is transmitting. Quite a few images can be difficult to understand at first sight. They raise our curiosity, and this makes them more impactful.

Images also have a large number of cultural associations and these change over time. Decades ago, if you'd asked people what connections they could make with the word 'apple', they might have replied Adam and Eve, Snow White, William Tell, New York (the Big Apple) or Apple Records, the Beatles' Record Company. Nowadays, if you put the word 'apple' into a Google Images search, you get thousands of Apple Computers' logos. It may be that soon Steve Jobs' apple will be more recognisable than the fruit itself ... now that would be crazy!

3 Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 An image can have a more lasting effect than text.
- 2 The author thinks that the group selfie image is as important as the photo of the Syrian boy.
- 3 Mainstream newspapers are beginning to feature sections on images.
- 4 We know intuitively that we respond to images in different ways.
- 5 Sometimes the most powerful images are the ones that are difficult to understand at first.
- 6 The example of the apple shows us that images are very personal.
- 7 The author thinks that Steve Jobs' apple being more famous than the fruit is logical.

4 A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

work out conjure up sum up manipulate respond alert access

- 1 The author _____ his argument very well in the final paragraph.
- 2 Sometimes it's difficult to _____ the meaning when you read a text. An image explains it more quickly.
- 3 It's easy to _____ images these days with filters and programmes and then share them on Instagram.
- 4 We _____ to images differently. At first they make an emotional impact.
- 5 An image can _____ a certain feeling. For example, photos of your childhood can bring back lots of memories.
- 6 A high-impact image can _____ everybody to a particular problem or issue.
- 7 It's so easy to _____ images these days – think of how many people share them on social media.

B Find two more verbs in the article that mean 'conjure up'.

5 Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.

- 1 What kinds of images do you take?
- 2 What device do you use to take photographs?
- 3 Who do you share your images with? Where do you share them?

6 Listen to a social media expert, Daniel Carter, talking about what images to upload online. Answer the questions.

- 1 What's Daniel's main criticism of the images people upload to social media?
- 2 What does he think it is important to imagine?
- 3 What other elements does Daniel highlight?

7 Listen again and underline the correct alternative.

- 1 The problem with posting the same kinds of images is that *you only show one side of yourself/ people get bored*.
- 2 The solution to that problem is to *keep your images varied/make the images more personal*.
- 3 Daniel says that you should consider *getting a better camera/taking photos from a different angle*.
- 4 You should avoid taking photos which are *not clear/controversial*.
- 5 Daniel says to include text with the images but to make the text as *interesting/large* as possible.
- 6 He says that a photo of you and your pet is sure to be *popular/superficial*.
- 7 He says he will not give advice about the subject matter of images because that topic is too *personal/complicated*.

8 A Match the words from the recording 1–8 with their meanings a)–h).

- 1 close-up
- 2 angle
- 3 composition
- 4 snapshot
- 5 enhance
- 6 crop
- 7 landscape
- 8 blurred

- a) difficult to see clearly
- b) a photograph taken casually (without the use of professional equipment)
- c) to improve something or make it more attractive
- d) to cut part of a picture or photo
- e) a photo taken from a position very nearby
- f) the direction from which you look at something
- g) the overall form of a photo or work of art
- h) an image in a horizontal format, rather than 'portrait' which is vertical

B Listen and check.

9 Work in pairs or small groups and discuss.

- 1 Do you think the article is right about using images in social media? Why/Why not?
- 2 What kinds of images do you post there? Will you change your mind now? If so, how?
- 3 What other kinds of media do you post to/share on social media? (e.g. video)

Writing

a discursive essay

WRITING TIP

When you write a 'for and against' essay, you need to give a balanced view and describe both sides of the argument. It is a good idea to use linkers of contrast to signal different viewpoints. Usually, you don't express your own opinion until the end of the essay.

1 Read the statement below, make a list of arguments in favour of and against it.

The media should be more regulated.

For:

Against:

2 Read the model essay. Does it include any of the arguments in your lists?

Should the media be more regulated?

Nowadays there is a lot of discussion about whether the media should be more regulated. This is happening because there have been plenty of examples in the past when the media has behaved unacceptably. It goes without saying that the media is against any type of stricter regulation.

It is often argued that the ability to criticise governments and politicians is a fundamental pillar of a modern society. There have been several times in recent history when journalists have uncovered illegal or dishonest behaviour by governments. Probably the best example of this is the Watergate scandal in the USA involving President Nixon.

Journalists also often do an excellent job of highlighting the hypocrisy of politicians, and this makes society stronger and healthier.

However, there are also many reasons why the media should be regulated. Many people are concerned about how the media often abuses an individual's right to privacy, especially in the case of celebrities. Despite journalists uncovering wrongdoing, if the media becomes too powerful it can be used by certain individuals to exert unhealthy pressure on the government and the state.

On the whole, I think the media needs to be regulated more, although there are good arguments against it. I feel that new rules will mean that honest journalists will continue to do good work, while journalists who have lower standards will be forced to change their ways.

3 Discuss the questions:

- 1 Is the essay balanced? Why/Why not?
- 2 What is the author's personal opinion? Where does he/she express it?

4 Identify four linkers of contrast in paragraphs 4 and 5.

5 Complete the sentences with one of the four linkers of contrast in exercise 4.

1. Some journalists have high standards _____ others have no problem with breaking the rules.
2. The media says it can regulate itself, _____ there being a lot of evidence to the contrary.
3. Journalists often try to write the biggest stories. _____, they sometimes write about the little guy in the street, too.
4. _____ there is little regulation at the moment, politicians are thinking of bringing in new laws.

6 Write a discursive essay on one of these topics (250–300 words).

The media should not investigate the private life of royal families.

The media prefers negative stories to positive ones. The standard of journalism on the internet is lower than in print.

Plan your writing

- Think about the content of your essay. Introduce the topic and give arguments in support of the proposition.
- Give arguments against the proposition and conclude by giving your personal opinion or briefly summarizing the arguments in the essay.

Check your writing

- Have you used some linkers of contrast?
- Have you checked your grammar and spelling?
- Did you find any mistakes?

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Навчально-методичне видання
(українською мовою)

Андрєєва Ірина Олександрівна
Залужна Марина Володимирівна
Запольських Світлана Петрівна

ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ (АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ)
ДЛЯ ВИКЛАДАЧА-ДОСЛІДНИКА

Навчально-методичний посібник
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(підготовка докторів філософії) усіх спеціальностей
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Рецензент *К. М. Васирина*
Відповідальний за випуск *О. А. Каніболоцька*
Коректор *Погонець В. В.*