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Have a Go at English.

Volume A.

Практикум

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Целью настоящего пособия является развитие навыков устного и письменного общения в различных повседневных ситуациях. В пособии используется современный языковой, лингвострановедческий и культурологический материал. Акцент делается на использование американского варианта английского языка.

Пособие предназначено для студентов I курса языковых вузов и факультетов, изучающих английский язык как профессиональную дисциплину.

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INTRODUCTION

HAVE A GO AT ENGLISH is a two-level course in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) for young adults and adults. The course covers the four skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing, as well as building vocabulary. Particular emphasis is placed on listening and speaking. The primary goal of the course is to teach the ability to communicate according to the situation, purpose and role of the participants. The language used in *HAVE A GO AT ENGLISH* is mainly American English, however the course reflects the fact that English is the major language of international communication and is not limited to any one country, region or culture.

The course has a graded **grammar** syllabus that contains the essential grammar, tenses and structures needed for an intermediate level of English proficiency.

The course deals with **topics** that are of interest to learners. Information is presented so that it can serve as a basis for cross-cultural comparison and that both students and the teacher will find stimulating and enjoyable.

Speaking skills are a central focus of *HAVE A GO AT ENGLISH*. Many elements in the syllabus (grammar, topics, functions, listening, vocabulary) provide solid support for oral communication. Speaking activities in the course focus on the ability to use communication strategies and a variety of idiomatic expressions. The course presents essential conversational functions which develop the students' communicative skills and enable them to participate in simple communication on a wide variety of topics.

The course treats **reading** as an important way of developing receptive language and vocabulary.

Writing activities in *HAVE A GO AT ENGLISH* focus on various forms of writing: descriptions, narratives, as well as 'opinion', 'for-n-against' and 'problem solution' papers.

UNIT 1 **DEALING WITH PEOPLE.**

PART A THAT'S WHAT ARE FRIENDS FOR

1. Personality Traits

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. ambitious - | is determined to go ahead, to get to the top |
| 2. cautious - | doesn't take risks |
| 3. curious - | wants to know about everything |
| 4. creative - | thinks up new ideas |
| 5. conservative - | doesn't like change |
| 6. determined - | doesn't let anyone stop him/her |
| 7. down-to earth - | is practical and sensible |
| 8. decisive - | has ability to make quick decisions |
| 9. faithful - | remains firm in support for people |
| 10. generous - | gives more money than is usual or expected |
| 11. high-strung - | is easily hurt |
| 12. outspoken - | gives opinion about things or people openly |
| 13. patient - | doesn't get angry when he/she has to wait |
| 14. possessive - | doesn't like other people to use his/her things |
| 15. reserved - | is unwilling to talk about personal feelings |
| 16. reliable - | does what he/she is expected to do |
| 17. self-confident - | believes in himself or herself |
| 18. sensitive - | is easily offended or emotionally upset |
| 19. sensible | is reasonable, has the ability to make sound judgments |
| 20. sincere - | means what he/she says |
| 21. sociable - | enjoys talking and meeting people |
| 22. stingy- | doesn't like to give things to other people |
| 23. tolerant - | lets other people say or do what they think is right |
| 24. versatile - | is good at doing a lot of different things |

2. Read My Lips.

A. Read the text.

Forget about fortune tellers and horoscopes. The shape of a person's lips can say a lot about them. The 5,000-year-old art of face reading is gaining popularity. So, take a look at the shape of someone's lips to find out about their personality

People with full lips are usually **responsible**. You can always trust them to do what you ask them to do. They are also **decisive**; they make decisions quickly. On the other hand, they tend to be rather **bossy**. They like telling other people what to do!

People who have a thin upper lip and full lower lip are **energetic**. They work very hard and like participating in a lot of activities. They are **ambitious** as well; they want to be successful in life. However, these people tend to be **self-centered**. They seem to only care about themselves and they sometimes forget about other people's feelings.

People with thin lips are **determined**; they know what they want and they do all they can to get it. They are **careful** people who do their work with a lot of attention and thought. However, they tend to be **reserved**; they don't like showing their feelings or expressing their opinions. They can also be **mean**; they don't like sharing things or spending money. People who have lips with down-turning corners are very **generous**. They love giving things to other people and helping them. They are also **intelligent** and understand difficult subjects quickly and easily. On the other hand, they can be **sensitive** at times; they get upset easily, so be careful of what you say to them.

B. Fill in the chart with the information from the text

TRAITS	BEHAVIOR
1. responsible	
2. decisive	
3. bossy	
4. energetic	
5. ambitious	
6. self-centered	
7. determined	
8. careful	
9. reserved	
10. intelligent	
11. generous	
12. sensitive	

3. Do You Have a Date?

Listen and practice.

Chris: Do you have a date for the party yet?

Kim: Actually, I don't... Do you think you could help me find one?

Chris: Hmm. What kind of guys do you like?

Kim: Oh, I like guys who aren't too serious and who have a good sense of humor. You know, ... like you.

Chris: OK. What else?

Kim: Well, I'd prefer someone I have something in common with – who I can talk to easily.

Chris: I think I know just the guy for you. Bob Branson. Do you know him?

Kim: No I don't think so.

Chris: Let me arrange for you to meet him, and you can tell me what you think.

Chris: So, what's the verdict? What did you think of Bob?

Kim: Well, I was worried at first – especially when I saw that he wears not one but two earrings. I thought he might turn out to be one of those guys who are into heavy rock music and stuff like that. You know what I mean?

Chris: But he's just a regular kind of guy, right?

Kim: Yeah, we got along really well!

Chris: I just knew you'd like him.

Kim: Yeah, I do. And he's really funny. He had me laughing hysterically during dinner.

I think the people sitting next to us in the restaurant thought we were crazy.

Chris: So are you two going to get together again?

Kim: Definitely. In fact, we're going to a concert tomorrow night.

Chris: That's great!

4. Types of People 1

Match the words with the kinds of people they describe.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| ___1. easygoing | a. a person who doesn't usually ask other people for help |
| ___2. independent | b. someone who doesn't like giving things to other people |
| ___3. outspoken | c. someone who expresses very strong beliefs about things |
| ___4. versatile | d. people who do not do what they say they will |
| ___5. opinionated | e. a person who enjoys being with other people |
| ___6. tolerant | f. someone who is often in a bad mood or depressed |
| ___7. creative | g. a person who doesn't worry much or get angry easily |
| ___8. unreliable | h. a person who rebels against authorities |
| ___9. moody | i. a person who's good at doing a lot of different things. |
| ___10. down-to earth | j. people who let other people say what they think is right |
| ___11. sociable | k. people who think up new ideas |
| ___12. stingy | l. someone who is practical and sensible |

5. Relative Clauses

Match the clauses in column A with appropriate information from column B.

A

1. It would be fun to go out with a person
2. For me the ideal spouse is someone ...
3. I'd really like to find a friend ...
4. I hope I never have a boss ...
5. I don't want to be friends with anyone
6. The perfect English teacher is someone

B

- a. who doesn't mind doing housework.
- b. who is a good mixer.
- c. be a friend when times are rough.
- d. that doesn't criticize me all the time.
- e. I can't talk to about my problems.
- f. that I can trust completely.
- g. I have nothing in common with.

6. What Kind of Person Are You?

A. How true are these statements for you? Complete the quiz.

	True	False
1. I avoid showing others what I'm feeling.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I love finding solutions to the problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I enjoy spending hours on the phone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I don't mind listening to people's problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I like to have lots of friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. I love to accomplish goals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. I'm interested in visiting unusual places.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I can't stand waiting for people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. I like to make a daily schedule.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. I don't like other people to use my things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. I don't take risks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. I feel anxious when I speak in front of a large group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. I prefer to stay in the background.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. I enjoy walking on the beach at sunset.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. *Group work* Explain these personality traits as in the example.

adventurous	impatient	practical	romantic	sympathetic	possessive
ambitious	organized	reserved	sociable	talkative	cautious
modest	shy	versatile	decisive	stingy	outspoken

Example:

A romantic person is the kind of person who enjoys walking on the beach at sunset and dreaming about future.

7. Types of People 2

Match the words with the kinds of people they describe.

Example: A night owl is someone who prefers to do things at night.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. a night owl | a. discourages others from having fun |
| 2. a fly-by-night | b. likes to get up early. |
| 3. a lame duck | c. is fashion conscious |
| 4. a dark horse | d. spends all his (her) time in front of TV. |
| 5. a cold fish | e. cannot stop talking |
| 6. an early bird | f. prefers to do things at night. |
| 7. a couch potato | g. is weak and depends on others for help. |
| 8. a live wire | h. turns up at parties without being invited |
| 9. a clothes horse | i. claims to know everything and tries to sound clever |
| 10. a fitness freak | j. is unfriendly and unemotional. |
| 11. a book worm | k. is lively and energetic. |
| 12. a chatterbox | l. enjoys reading |
| 13. a smart alec | m. says very little about him(her)self. |
| 14. a gate-crasher | n. is unreliable. |
| 15. a wet blanket | o. is keen on staying in shape |

8. What Are They Like?

Listen to conversations about people. What are they like? Write down two adjectives for each person.

Andrea	James	Mr. Johnson

1. Andrea

Man 1: So, have you seen Andrea lately?

Woman 1: Yeah, I see pretty often. We work together at Café Latte.

Man 1: How's she doing? I've been meaning to call her.

Woman 1: Well, to be honest, I've always thought she was a little difficult, but these days I find her impossible!

Man 1: What do mean?

Woman 1: Oh, you know how she is. She has such strong ideas about everything, and if you don't agree with her, she lets you know what she thinks of you.

Man 1: Yes, that's true – but that's why we love her, right?

Woman 1: I guess so. But she's changed a lot since she started college. She talks about herself all the time, and she always manages to mention how good she is at everything she does.

Man 1: Hmm. Maybe I won't call her after all.

2. James

Woman 2: Are you going to James's party on Saturday?

Man 2: Of course. James always gives the best parties!

And there are always lots of interesting new people to meet.

Woman 2: It's true. I don't know where he manages to find them all.

Man 2: Well, you know what he's like. He makes friends really easily. He really likes talking to people – and he loves inviting people over.

Woman 2: Uh-huh. He invited me for dinner last Saturday. What a feast!

Man 2: Yeah. He's great cook, too.

Woman 2: After dinner, I offered to help clean up, and he told me not to worry about it. He said he'd take care of it in the morning. He was, like, "It's nothing... no big deal."

Man 2: Yup, that sounds like James

3. Mr. Johnson

Woman 1: Have you met the new apartment manager?

Woman 2: Mr. Johnson, Hmm. Yeah, I met him last week. he's ... a little strange.

Woman 1: Yeah, he is. I'm not sure I like him. He's hard to predict. Sometimes he's pretty cheerful and talkative, and next day he doesn't even say hello. I think he must have personal problems or something.

Woman 2: I think you're right. And have you noticed that half the time when he says he's going to do something, he never actually does it? he told me three times he'd come to fix the light in my kitchen, and he still hasn't done it.

9. What Do You Have In Common?

Choose another partner. Find two personality traits that you have in common. Find one way that you are different.

Agreeing	Disagreeing
So am I. (I am too.)	I'm not at all like that.
I'm exactly the same way.	That's not true for me.
So do I. (I do too.)	Really? I don't.
Neither can I	Oh, I can.
I can't either	

Example:

<p>1.</p> <p>A: <i>So tell me about yourself.</i></p> <p>B: <i>Well, I'm pretty reserved.</i></p> <p>A: <i>So am I. I like spending time by myself.</i></p> <p>B: <i>I do, too. I love...</i></p>	<p>2.</p> <p>A: <i>So tell me about yourself.</i></p> <p>B: <i>I think I am not decisive.</i></p> <p>A: <i>I am not at all like that.</i> <i>I usually make decisions quickly.</i></p> <p>B: <i>Really? I don't. I weigh up all the possibilities before I take a decision.</i></p>
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10. People We Know

Mary is telling Ann about people at her school. What does she like or not like about each person. Listen and check (✓) the correct answer.

		Likes	Doesn't like
1.	personality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	sense of humor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	habits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	personality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	sense of humor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	habits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	personality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	sense of humor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	habits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	personality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	sense of humor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	habits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.

A: Hey Anne, there's a guy in my Spanish class who's really cool.

He's really friendly and easy to talk to. He just always seems happy.

B: Oh, really? He must have a lot of friends.

A: Yes, I think he does. He tells really funny jokes all the time, too.

I'm always laughing in class.

B: Man! He sounds great!

A: Well, he is, but he forgets his book every day. Then he asks to share mine.

I hate that!

B: Sounds like we have a lot in common. I always forget my book, too.

I'd love to meet him. Why don't you introduce us some time?

2.

A: There's this new girl in class named Rosie.
She always looks like she's in a bad mood.
I don't know if she's just very shy or what.

B: Really?

A: Yeah, when someone tells a really funny joke, we all laugh,
but she doesn't seem to think it's funny.

B: No way!

A: But she is very good at music. She always practices the piano after school.

B: That's nice. But I don't think I could get along with her,
because laughing and having fun are important to me.

3.

A: There's this guy who sits in front of me on the bus sometimes. He never talks
to anyone. He just sits there and talks to himself. It's kind of weird.

B: Oh, man! Really?

A: Yeah. He likes to make people laugh, though.
He's always making funny faces and making animal noises and things like
that. Sometimes he's really funny.

B: That does sound funny.

A: But you know, he always chews gum really loudly. I really hate that!

B: Me, too!

4.

A: There's a really cute guy from Canada on the basketball team!

B: Oh yeah?

A: Yeah. And he's really outgoing. Very friendly, too.

B: Tell me more.

A: Well, it's difficult to get him to laugh. He doesn't seem to enjoy any jokes.
I guess he's pretty serious. But he's very good-looking.

B: Hmm. Sounds cute. Do you know if he has a girlfriend?

A: I'm sure he has many. He always asks a new girl out on a date every weekend.
I don't like guys like that.

B: Yeah, but as long as he's cute, I don't mind.

11. It Takes All Sorts

A. Match the multi-word verbs in A with the definitions in B.

A

1. to be getting on for sth.
2. to take to doing sth.
3. to liven (sth.) up
4. to go on about so. or sth.
5. to pick on so.
6. to stand up to so.
7. to show off
8. to stand out
9. to drop out (of sth)

B

- a. to begin to do something as a regular habit
- b. to be noticeable, conspicuous
- c. to defend oneself
- d. to try to impress people
- e. to select someone repeatedly for criticism,
- f. to be nearly a certain age or time
- g. to make something more interesting
- h. to stop participating in a course of study, etc.
- i. to keep talking about the same thing,

B. Listen and respond to the prompts.

PRACTICE

1. Complete the sentences, using multi – word verbs from this unit

- a. The party was very dull so we tried to _____ by getting everyone to dance.
- b. He started a three-year drama course, but he _____ after two months and found a job in a hotel.
- c. I don't like him because he is so vain. He's always _____ in front of other people.
- d. He decided to _____ his boss and refuse to accept his demands.
- e. Although my grandmother _____ eighty, she still goes for a three-mile walk every morning before breakfast.
- f. She believed the boss was _____ her because he never criticized anyone else in the office.
- g. Her way of dressing made her _____ in a crowd.
- h. He never used to touch alcohol, but recently he has _____ drinking in the pub all night.
- i. She kept _____ her operation. It was very boring because we had heard it all before.

2. One of the sentences below is correct. All the others have one mistake in them. Change the sentences so that they are all correct.

- a. She tried to live up the discussion by saying something controversial.
- b. If he's always picking on you, you should stand up for him.
- c. She gets on for ninety.
- d. He makes himself stand up in a crowd by showing off.
- e. He shouldn't have made the mistake of dropping out of college.
- f. They're always going about the state of the economy.
- g. She's taken to play golf at the weekends.

3. Work in pairs. Discuss the statements and questions below.

- a. How old is your oldest relative?
- b. What would you do if someone was always selecting you for criticism?
- c. How would you make a party more interesting and lively?
- d. Have you ever felt you didn't want to complete a particular course? If so, why? What happened?
- e. Think of someone who is always trying to draw attention to themselves in an obvious way. What do you think of this person?
- f. Think of someone who is always talking about something in an annoying way.
- g. Have you adopted any new habits recently? If yes, what are they?

HOROSCOPES

Read your own star sign description, and those of other people you know. Discuss with your partner if they are accurate or not. Try to guess which star signs belong to other people in your class.

Aquarius (JANUARY 20 - FEBRUARY 18)

You are practical and realistic about what is important in life - you *have your feet firmly on the ground*. You are intelligent and love thinking up new ideas but you sometimes *have a memory like a sieve*. Once you have made a promise, you never go back on it. You like change, and often wear outrageous clothes that make you stand out in a crowd.

Pisces (FEBRUARY 19 - MARCH 20)

You are sensitive, imaginative and creative, but also very emotional - *your heart rules your head*. You are not ambitious or materialistic and often have *your head in the clouds*. You are indecisive because you don't always *know your own mind*, but you are good at *putting yourself in other people's shoes*.

Aries (MARCH 21 - APRIL 20)

You are a born leader and like to dominate people. You are very active and rather impulsive, so you tend to *do things on the spur of the moment*. You lose your temper very easily, but you get over it quickly and can be quite charming. You're not good at following other people's advice, but you're quick to give advice to them.

Taurus (APRIL 21 - MAY 20)

You are practical, reliable, and determined. You *have a mind of your own* so it is very difficult to make you do something you don't want to. This means you can be stubborn at times. You like the security that comes from routine so you don't like change. You are loyal and generous to your friends and will stand by them whenever possible.

Gemini (MAY 21 - JUNE 20)

You are intelligent, interested in everything, and have an excellent general knowledge. You think and talk fast and you are full of restless energy. You are versatile and good at doing several things at the same time. You have a strong sense of humor and often *have your friends in stitches*. You are sociable, get bored easily and love change.

Cancer (JUNE 21 - JULY 21)

You are very sensitive and easily hurt. If someone says an unkind word to you, you *take it to heart*, but you are also very forgiving. Your family life is very important to you. You are sincere in love, but often take things too seriously. You are a loyal friend and have a good memory, but you can be moody sometimes.

Leo (JULY 22 - AUGUST 21)

You have a confident and attractive personality, but you tend to be proud. You like to *be in the public eye* and you are easily flattered. You love the sun and are very generous — indeed, you *have a heart of gold*. You like to organize other people, and you are quick to stand up for someone who you think is being attacked.

Virgo (AUGUST 22 - SEPTEMBER 21)

You are quite and shy and don't like crowds. You tend to be a loner and *keep yourself to yourself*. You are a perfectionist - you want everybody and everything to be perfect and this makes it difficult for people to live up to your high standards. You prefer to play a supporting role at work and in relationships.

Libra (SEPTEMBER 22 - OCTOBER 22)

You are sympathetic, tolerant and a good listener, so when a friend needs *a shoulder to cry on*, they turn to you. Love is important for you and you are always falling for people. However, you are indecisive. You spend a long time *weighing up all the possibilities* before you make up your mind.

Scorpio (OCTOBER 23 - NOVEMBER 21)

You have strong likes and dislikes and tend to *see things in black and white*. As a result, you tend to make instant judgments and rarely change your mind about things or people. You are ambitious, but love is more important to you than success. You are very secretive and hide your true feelings. If you are hurt you always take revenge.

Sagittarius (NOVEMBER 22 - DECEMBER 20)

You are friendly, extrovert, and outspoken. You rebel against authority and have a tendency to *speak your mind* when it would be better to remain silent. You hate pretence and deception. You are intelligent and like to show off your knowledge to other people. You love travel and danger and you have a hot temper.

Capricorn (DECEMBER 21 — JANUARY 19)

You are a strong-minded person who takes life and work very seriously. Your talent and, determination make you successful and you usually *get to the top*. In your relationships you are faithful and loyal, but you are also possessive and like to be in control. You are very cautious and tend to *bottle up your feelings* rather than release them.

12. Sharing a Room

People are talking about their roommates. Listen and circle two words that best describe each person.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | a. considerate | b. messy | c. helpful | d. unreliable |
| 2 | a. unfriendly | b. talkative | c. studious | d. generous |
| 3 | a. messy | b. studious | c. sociable | d. humorous |
| 4 | a. unreliable | b. inconsiderate | c. neat | d. helpful |
| 5 | a. neat | b. sociable | c. considerate | d. studious |
| 6 | a. lazy | b. quiet | c. studious | d. bad-tempered |

1.

I like sharing a room with Greg. He's very quiet and always asks me if it's okay for him to listen to the radio or watch TV. He likes to keep the room nice and clean, just like I do. He helps me a lot with homework, too. He's really smart and is always happy to check over my assignments.

2.

Donna loves baking. She's always making things and giving them to her friends. Cakes, pies, bread... she bakes everything. No wonder I'm putting on weight. She loves calling people on the phone, and she spends hours talking to them. She really should spend more time on her school work, though.

3.

I have a great roommate. She's neat and she makes me laugh a lot. She's got a wonderful sense of humor. She's really smart, too. She studies all the time. I sometimes wish she'd take more time off to make friends because she hardly knows anyone. She doesn't seem to feel comfortable when she's around people.

4.

Tom's awful as a roommate. He always says he's going to do something, like pay the phone bill, but then he doesn't do it. He never does much to keep the place clean, either. He just throws things on the floor and expects me to put them away. He doesn't care that I have to live in his mess. It drives me crazy.

5.

Bob and I get along pretty well. He keeps the place really clean and neat. The only thing is, he loves to party. He's always inviting friends over, and they sit around and talk really loudly until it's very late. It makes it really hard for me to study. I've asked him not to do it when I'm studying, but he still does. I guess it doesn't bother him because he never studies.

6.

Pam is difficult to live with because she has very strong opinions. She always has to be right about things. And she just sits around all day watching TV. She never does anything active. The worst thing is she loses her temper very quickly. I think I need to find a new roommate.

13.  Roommates

A. People are comparing their new roommate with the old roommate.

Which one does each person prefer? Check (√) the correct answer.

B. What word or phrase describes each person's favorite roommate.

A.	The new one	The old one
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

B.		Qualities
1.	___	a. considerate
2.	___	b. humorous
3.	___	c. neat and clean
4.	___	d. thoughtful
5.	___	e. not too talkative
6.	___	f. friendly and happy

1.

A: How are you getting along with your new roommate?

B: Well, she's very different from the one I had last semester.

A: Really?

B: Yeah, my old roommate used to play her radio really late and get about 20 phone calls a night. I could never get my work done. Luckily, my new roommate is very quiet and hardly talks on the phone. I really like her.

2.

A: Do you have the same roommate this semester?

B: No, I have a new one, unfortunately. I don't like him too much.

A: Oh?

B: Yeah, David, my roommate from last semester, was really neat and clean. My new one leaves his clothes all over the place. The place is always a mess.

3.

A: Has your new roommate moved in yet?

B: Yes. Last week.

A: Is he okay?

B: Oh, yeah! I am so glad my old roommate left. He was always in a bad mood about things. My new one is so friendly and always happy. We get along really well.

4.

A: What's your new roommate like?

B: Oh, we've already started having arguments.

A: How come?

B: She likes to have her friends come by all the time. The place is always full of her noisy friends.

A: Oh. That's too bad. You used to get along so well with the old one.

B: I know. She was really considerate.

5.

A: How are you and your roommate getting along?

B: Pretty well. She usually comes home late, but she's always careful not to make any noise in case I'm sleeping. She's very thoughtful. I like that.

A: That's nice.

B: Yeah. She's a real change from my old roommate. She only ever cared about herself

6.

A: Has your new roommate arrived yet?

B: Yes, he has. He's really fun

A: Oh, good!

B: Yeah. He has a great sense of humor, so we are always joking and telling stories.

A: That's great! Your old roommate never told jokes.

B: Yes, he was so serious about everything.

14. Living In a Dorm.

A. Assume you have a roommate named Jack who has many bad habits. Pretend you are speaking to a friend and complaining about Jack. Use the present progressive and *always, constantly, or forever* in each sentence.

Here is a list of some of Jack's bad habits:

1. He messes up in the kitchen. – *He's always messing up in the kitchen!*
2. He leaves his dirty dishes on the table.
3. He borrows my clothes without asking me.
4. He brags about himself.
5. He tries to show that he is smarter than I.

6. He cracks his knuckles while I'm trying to study.
7. I like fresh air and like to have the windows open, but he closes the windows.
8. He makes up stories about people.
9. He comes home late.
10. He talks on the phone.
11. He teases me about my clothes.
12. He drops in when I'm busy doing my homework.
13. He loses his temper.
14. He complains about his health.

B. Complete the following with your own words.

A: I really don't know if I can stand to have Sue for a roommate one more day.
She's driving me crazy.

B: Oh? What's wrong?

A: Well for one thing she's always _____

B: Really?

A: And not only that. She's forever _____

B: That must be very inconvenient for you.

A: It is. And what's more, she's constantly _____

Can you believe that? And she's always _____

B: I think you are right. You need to find a new roommate.

15. Clauses containing *it* with adverbial clauses

I like it	when people are direct.
I don't mind it	when people are straightforward with me.
I can't stand it	when people aren't honest with me.
It bothers me	when people aren't reliable.
It really upsets me	when people arrive late for appointments.

A. How do you feel about these situations? Complete the sentences with appropriate expressions from the list.

It makes me happy

It embarrasses me

It annoys me

1. _____ when people are direct and say exactly what's on their mind.
2. _____ when someone gives me a compliment on my hair or clothes.
3. _____ when a person corrects my English in front of others.
4. _____ when people chew gum while they are talking.
5. _____ when a friend treats me to dinner or a drink.
6. _____ when I get phone calls on my birthday.
7. _____ when people give me advice.
8. _____ when people jump queues.
9. _____ when people tell me to do something when I am about to do it.
10. _____ when people go on about their problems.
11. _____ when something doesn't work out the way I want it.
12. _____ when people are indecisive.
13. _____ when people take a long time to get things done.
14. _____ when people send me flowers.
15. _____ when someone borrows my clothes.

B. Do you ever get annoyed by a certain type of a person or situation?

Example:

A: *I really can't stand it when people start arguments.*

B: *I feel the same way – especially when they do it during dinner.*

A: *It's even more irritating when they don't listen to other people's views.*

Why is that some people ...?

always look messy

wear outrageous clothes

never remember to return things

interrupt other people

act differently in front of people they want to impress

are always late

16. Describing People

Similar Qualities (+) (+) or (-) (-)

e.g. She is kind-hearted. She is cooperative.

*She is kind-hearted and **also** cooperative.*

*She is kind-hearted and cooperative **as well**.*

*She is kind-hearted **as well as** cooperative.*

***In addition to being** kind-hearted she is **also** cooperative.*

*She is **both** kind-hearted **and** cooperative.*

Opposing Qualities (-) (+)

e.g. He is usually well-behaved. He can be naughty at times.

*He is usually well-behaved **but** can be naughty at times.*

*He is usually well-behaved. **However** he can be naughty at times.*

*He is usually well-behaved; **nevertheless** he can be naughty at times.*

***Although** he is usually well-behaved, he **tends to** be naughty at times.*

A. Rewrite the following ideas using above linking words/phrases.

1. Roger is friendly. Roger is caring.
2. He is intelligent. He is self-centered.
3. Andrew is stubborn. Andrew is disorganized.
4. She is decisive. She can be rude at times.
5. Paul is cooperative. Paul is forgetful.
6. Michael is energetic. Michael is bossy.
7. She is enthusiastic. She is versatile.
8. She has a pleasant personality. She can be shy and unsociable.
9. He is ambitious. He is creative.
10. She is tolerant. She is faithful.
11. He is reliable. He tends to be stingy.
12. He is sociable. He can be outspoken.
13. She is impatient. She is moody.
14. He is sensible. He is indecisive.
15. She is possessive. She is reserved.

B. Complete these descriptions using the adjectives from the box.

*moody, energetic, generous, cheerful, lazy, impatient,
aggressive, selfish*

1. Tom is _____. Whenever he visits us he brings flowers and gifts for the children
2. Susan is _____. When she gets angry she starts shouting and bangs her fist on the table.
3. Paul is _____. When he has to wait for anything he constantly looks at his watch.
4. Alison is _____. She hardly ever gets tired and is enthusiastic about everything.
5. My aunt Betty _____. She is always in a good mood and smiles a lot.
6. Rick is _____. He doesn't like working or doing sports. He would rather sit around and watch TV all day.
7. Angela is _____. She doesn't like sharing her toys with other children.
8. Wanda is _____. One minute she is happy and the next she is sad and won't talk to anyone.

17. Main ideas in paragraphs

A. Underline the main idea in each of these paragraphs.

I think my most positive quality is that I am very practical. I am the kind of person who enjoys solving different problems, and I love discovering solutions to things. People always come to me when they don't know how to fix something. For example, two days ago my father's computer suddenly stopped working, and he asked me to figure out the problem. His computer is a powerful one. It took me only fifteen minutes.

My most negative quality is that I am an extremely disorganized person. My apartment is always a mess, and I can never find anything which is very frustrating. Last week I finished my homework assignment and then misplaced it. I couldn't find it in all the clutter, so I had to redo it ! My disorganization is getting to be a big problem in my life. I'd love to change, but I don't really know where to begin.

B. Think about your own positive and negative qualities. Make a list.

C. Write an essay describing your personality.

PART B UNIVERSITY LIFE

1. PHRASAL VERBS AND IDIOMS Getting Down To Work

A. Work in pairs. Do you have any of the following study problems?

In class

- It's difficult to concentrate.
- You can't follow the lesson.
- You don't like the subject.
- Other students are much better than you.
- Other problems (What?)

Outside class

- You have nowhere quiet to study.
- You lack self-discipline.
- It's difficult to begin studying.
- You don't have enough time.
- Other problems (What?)

George had problems with studying, so he wrote to a magazine problem page for advice. Find out what his study problems are.

Dear Marjorie

I'm having problems with my studies at school. I find it difficult to get down to work in the evenings and I can't concentrate on anything at the moment. I spend most of my time listening to records or watching TV instead of doing my homework. The other students in my class are much better than I am and I have difficulty in keeping up with them. I sometimes have problems with following the lessons as well. I can't always take down the important things my teacher says because I write so slowly. She has told me that I'm falling behind with my studies. I'm not good at writing essays and I usually hand in my homework late because I put off doing it until the last minute. So I often have to invent silly excuses to explain why I haven't done the work. I'm sure I'm not going to get through my final exams in June. I scraped through the mock exams last February with 54% - all the other students passed with flying colors. I'm now so far behind that I don't know how I'm going to catch up with them. My teacher spent some time going through my homework with me but she found so many mistakes that I felt even more depressed. What do you suggest I do?

Yours desperately George.

B. Match the multi-word verbs in A with the definitions in B.

A

1. to get down to doing sth.
2. to keep up with so/sth
3. to take sth. down
4. to fall behind (with sth.)
5. to hand sth. in
6. to put sth. off
7. to get through
8. to scrape through (sth . .)
9. to catch up (with so. or sth.)
10. to go through sth.

B

- a. to be behind with sth.
- b. to start work on sth.
- c. to postpone, decide to do sth. at a later date
- d. to pass an exam or test
- e. to check, examine something
- f. to reach the same standard as so. else
- g. to give sth. to so. in authority
- h. to remain at the same standard
- i. to record in writing
- j. to pass an exam but with a very low grade

C. Listen to the sentences and replace the verbs with the phrasal verbs from the unit.

PRACTICE

1. Ask your partner the questions below. Try to use the multi-word verbs from this unit in your questions and answers.

Example:

A: How are you getting on with your studies?

B: *At the moment I am falling behind a little, so I'll have to work harder to catch up with the rest of the class.*

- a. How are you getting on with your studies?
- b. What things do you write down in lessons?
- c. Do you always do your homework immediately?
- d. How do you check there are no mistakes in your work before you give it to your teacher?
- e. How do you think you will do in your future exams?

2. Fill in the gaps below.

have difficulty _____(doing) sth.

be good/quite good

have problems _____(doing) sth.

be not good/bad _____(doing) sth.

concentrate _____(doing) sth.

be awful/hopeless

3. Look at the expressions in the *italics* and work out what they mean.

- a. The written exam was difficult, but the oral exam was *a piece of cake*.
- b. It will be easier if we work on this exercise together.
Two heads are better than one.
- c. Her teacher told her that if she wanted to catch up with the rest of the class and pass her exams, she would have to *burn the midnight oil* for several weeks.
- d. I passed the exam *by the skin of my teeth*. The pass mark was 50% and I got 51%.
- e. When I went to school the teachers used to make us learn *poems by heart*.
- f. On one occasion I *learnt* a whole speech *parrot fashion* – I didn't understand a word of it.

4. Complete the sentence below with suitable multi-word verbs.

ADVICE ON DOING EXAMS

Many people don't ___ their exams only manage to _____ them with a very low grade because they make two simple mistakes: they often choose the wrong questions to answer and they don't plan their essays in sufficient detail. So here is some advice.

- a. When you get your exam paper, _____ all the questions before you choose which ones you want to answer.
- b. When you have done this, _____ on a spare piece of paper any relevant ideas that come to mind.
- c. Next, _____ what you want to say in your essay before you begin writing.
- d. Make a plan and then start writing your essay.

This advice does not guarantee you will _____ all your exams without any difficulties at all, but it will help you avoid making major mistakes.

5. Take turns to use role cards A and B.

Role card A. Talk to your partner and ask for advice

You have the following problems with your studies:

difficulty in starting to study/problems with doing homework/ the level of the other students in your class/lack of progress/worries about the exams in June/any other problems

Role card B. Your partner is going to tell you about his or her problems with studying. Give as much helpful advice as you can.

When giving advice, you can say:

Have you tried ... + ing?

Why don't you try ... +ing?

2. Personality Quiz

1. When you work on a big project, do you:

- a. try to finish it as quickly as possible?
- b. work at it over a long period of time?
- c. put off finishing it as long as possible?

2. When you do something, do you:

- a. try to do a first-class job so people will notice?
- b. do it as well as you can without worrying too much about it?
- c. do only what you must to get it done?

3. When faced with a difficult challenge, do you:

- a. look forward to facing it?
- b. worry about whether you can deal with it?
- c. avoid it, if at all possible?

4. Do you think the best way to get the most out of a day is to:

- a. do as many things as possible?
- b. take your time to get things done?
- c. do only those things you really have to?

5. When something needs to be done, do you:

- a. decide to do it yourself?
- b. work with others to get it done?
- c. offer to do it only if no one else will?

- 6. When something doesn't work out the way you want it to, do you**
- get angry with yourself and others?
 - think only about what to do?
 - give up because it wasn't important anyway?
- 7. When people take a long time to get something done, do you:**
- get impatient and take over?
 - gently encourage them to get it done?
 - let them take their time?
- 8. If you compare your goals with your friends' goals, do you:**
- set out to do much better than they might?
 - hope that you and they can achieve similar things in life?
 - Not care if they set higher goals for themselves than you do?
- 9. When people are late for appointments, do you:**
- get angry and stressed out?
 - remember that you are sometimes late, too?
 - because you are usually late, too?
- 10. When people are talking to you, do you:**
- not listen and think about other things?
 - listen and enter into the conversation?
 - let them take over and agree with everything they say?
- 11. When people are expressing their ideals and opinions, do you:**
- step in and give your own opinions?
 - listen and sometimes share your own ideas?
 - listen but not add your own opinion.

PART C SUCCESSFUL WRITING

POVIDING SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS

General Outline

Introduction	state the problem(s) and / or the cause(s) and consequence(s)
Main Body <i>Paragraphs 1-3</i>	suggestion / purpose / result
Conclusion	summarize the topic / suggestion / result

Useful expressions and linking words/phrases

reason	the reason for this, because, since, for this reason,
consequence	as a consequence, consequently, as a result, that is why. so
suggestion	A useful suggestion would be, The situation could be improves if / by It would be a good idea if / to.., It would help if you...
result	This would.., Then..., By doing this you will / would.., In this way..
examples	for example/instance, such as, like, in particular
addition	in addition (to this), furthermore, moreover, also
opposition	however, but, nevertheless. although ,even though, despite/in spite of (the fact that),
conclusion	In conclusion. To conclude/sum up, All in all, Taking everything into account/consideration

1. Look at the problems and match them to solutions and the results using the expressions above.

problems	solutions
1. ____ air pollution	a provide more litter bins
2. ____ heavy traffic	b move factories out of the city
3. ____ nowhere for people to walk	c encourage people to use public transport
4. ____ nowhere for children to play	d build more parks and playgrounds
5. ____ litter	e build wider pavements

results
1. ____ there would be fewer cars on the roads
2. ____ the streets would be cleaner
3. ____ The air would no longer be dangerous to breathe
4. ____ children would have somewhere safe to play
5. ____ people would be able to move around more easily

2. Read the title below and then match the suggestions to their corresponding results. Then write sentences using appropriate words / phrases

“How to avoid stress before exams”

suggestions	results
1. Take regular breaks	a be healthy and able to concentrate
2. Study with a friend	b work more organized
3. Eat properly and get enough sleep	c mind be clear and study time more productive
4. Make a study plan	d can discuss any difficulties that come up

PART D DIALOGS FOR EVERYDAY USE.

Talking English

1. IT'S KIND OF SUDDEN, ISN'T IT?

- 1 – So Marsha's getting married?
- 2 – That's what I hear!
- 1 – That's what I hear, too.
- 2 – It's kind of sudden, isn't it?
- 1 – I thought so. She's only known the guy a month.
- 2 – Reminds me of the old saying, "Look before you leap," at least that's what my grandmother always said.
- 1 – Well, you know how Marsha is. She's been a romantic as long as I've known her, always talking about "love at first sight."
- 2 – She does tend to act a little too quickly in my judgment.
- 1 – Of course, she's not getting any younger.
- 2 – True, and as they say. "She who hesitates is lost." In this case, it could be a husband who's lost.

2. GOING EXTRA MILE

- 1 – You're the only person who knows what really happened.
- 2 – That's not quite true. Stan Bailey was there, too.
- 3 – Oh. Was he there? I didn't know that.
- 2 – Well, actually, he wasn't there all the time, but still I think he saw enough to give some valuable insight on the matter.
- 1 – Do you think I should call him? Would he be willing to help?
- 2 – No problem. You know Stan. He's the kind of guy that's always willing to go the extra mile.
- 3 – Hey, that's right. I remember one time when he gave up two days of vacation just to help me out with a problem I had.
- 1 – That's good to know. I guess I'll give him a call today, then.

3. A WORKAHOLIC

- 1 – Is there anything I can do? I'd like to help in some way if I can.
- 2 – I can't think of anything at the moment.
- 1 – Well, maybe I could run errands or something.
- 2 – You could if I needed something.
- 1 – I feel so useless just hanging around with nothing to do.
- 2 – Don't worry. In a couple of days there'll be too much to do. Then you'll want to be back in these lazy days.
- 1 – I guess I'm just a workaholic. I never was very good at doing nothing.
- 2 – Maybe you should learn how to relax and enjoy yourself more.

4. MASTER'S DEGREE

- 1 – How's school going?
- 2 – Just fine. I finally got the grant to go to graduate school.
- 1 – Great! Are you starting your doctorate?
- 2 – That's right. I'm going to do it in biochemistry.
- 1 – Sounds like an interesting field.
- 2 – It is to me.
- 1 – You've got a degree in nuclear physics, haven't you!
- 2 – Just a master's degree. Actually, biochemistry is a lot better field for me. I've always preferred chemistry to physics.
- 1 – What do you plan to do after you finish?
- 2 – I haven't decided yet, but probably medical research.
- 1 – Well, you've got some years of hard study ahead of you.
- 2 – I know it.

 **Say It With Us**

1. CARPENTRY

Jim and Maggie Brown are at their house just outside London. Maggie is in the sitting-room listening to the radio. A sound of hammering is heard.

M: Jim, what are you doing in there? You are making a terrible noise.

J: I'm mending the larder shelf. You asked me to do it this morning. You know it's always falling down.

M: Can't you leave it till later? I'm trying to listen to the radio.

J: I won't be a moment now. I'm just hammering in the last nail.
Are you listening to the Elgar concert?

M: No, that's later. It's «Viewpoint» now. Carol Reed is talking about the Polish Cinema (telephone rings). Hallo, Maggie Brown speaking. Oh, hallo Jane! Can you speak a little louder? Jim is hammering away in the larder and I can't hear you (short pause). I'm glad you rang, Jane. Are you doing anything this evening? Good. Then come and keep me company.

J: Who are you talking to, Maggie?

M: It's Jane. She is coming round this evening. Yes, I'll be alone, Jane. Jim is going to his evening class tonight. He's taking a course in carpentry. He is always taking bits of furniture to pieces nowadays, and trying to put them together again. Well, see you at seven then. Bye, Jane.

J: There, that's the shelf seen to. You see, this carpentry course is proving very useful after all. I say, Maggie, are we having supper soon? I must leave about seven.

M: I'm just putting the kettle on. What about scrambled eggs on toast?

J: Sounds fine.

M: Where are the eggs, Jim? You've moved everything in the larder and I can't find them.

J: I think I put them on the shelf (loud crash). Good heavens!
What's happening in there?

M: Just the shelf again, and all the eggs as well this time. The carpentry course is proving very useful, isn't it?

UNIT 2 **GETTING ON IN LIFE**

PART A CAREER CHOICES

1. WORD POWER Jobs and Careers

A. Match the words in column A with the information in column B.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. archaeologist | ___ | a. performs above the ground in the circus |
| 2. artist | ___ | b. prepares books and newspapers for printing |
| 3. astronaut | ___ | c. empties rubbish cans. |
| 4. journalist | ___ | d. fixes the leaking faucet in the bathroom. |
| 5. vet | ___ | e. buys and sells stocks and shares. |
| 6. conductor | ___ | f. travels into space |
| 7. trapeze artist | ___ | g. checks that people or companies pay taxes |
| 8. traffic warden | ___ | h. writes articles for newspapers and magazines |
| 9. stockbroker | ___ | i. collects fares from passengers on buses and trains |
| 10. bouncer | ___ | j. studies ancient cultures, people, and places |
| 11. plumber | ___ | k. paints and draws pictures |
| 12. garbage-collector | ___ | l. performs medical operations |
| 13. nurse | ___ | m. treats sick animals |
| 14. editor | ___ | n. looks after patients. |
| 15. tax inspector | ___ | o. checks that vehicles are not parked in the wrong place |
| 16. surgeon | ___ | p. keeps troublemakers out of clubs or discotheques |

B. Fill in with the words in brackets.

1. A(n)_____ repairs car engines, whereas a(n)_____.
uses scientific knowledge to develop machines. (mechanic/engineer)
2. A(n)_____ is responsible for the preparation and publication of
a newspaper, book or magazine, while a(n) _____ prints
them ready to be sold. (publisher/editor)
3. _____work on beaches or in swimming pools and save people
from drowning, but_____ are hired to protect famous people.
(lifeguards/bodyguards)
4. _____work in places from which you can buy books, whereas -
_____work in places from which you can borrow books.
(librarians/booksellers)
5. A _____writes articles for newspapers or magazines, while
a_____ presents news stories on television or radio.
(journalist/newsreader)
6. A _____ is a scientist who studies the stars and planets, but
an _____ makes predictions by studying the positions of stars
and planets. (astrologer/astronomer)
7. A_____ informs people about the weather on the TV or
radio, whereas a_____ studies weather conditions so that
the weather forecast can be given. (weather presenter/meteorologist)
8. _____catch fish which are then sold to _____
who sell them in their shops. (fishermen/fishmongers)
9. A _____ is a person who does research connected with
physics whereas a _____treats sick people. (physician
/physicist)
- 10.A _____ takes money that people bet on races or competitions
and pays the winners, but a _____is responsible for financial
accounts of companies and organizations. (bookmaker/ bookkeeper)

C. Fill in the correct words describing qualities certain professions need.

persuasive, brave, creative, patient, intelligent, polite, accurate, fair, friendly

1. Salespeople need to be _____ to get people to buy their products.
2. A scientist has to be _____ in order to understand complex theories.
3. Receptionists should be _____ in order to make people feel welcome.
4. Surgeons must be very _____ as they should not make mistakes in their work..
5. A shop assistant has to be _____ even when dealing with a rude customer.
6. Lifeguards have to be _____ as they often find themselves in dangerous situations.
7. Teachers need to be very _____ as students sometimes take a long time to learn things.
8. Judges should be _____ and give all the evidence equal consideration.
9. Fashion designers should be very _____ so that they can come up with new designs.

D. Match the professions with the qualities.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. judge | _____ | a. language ability, tactful, eloquent |
| 2. surgeon | _____ | b. good with numbers |
| 3. jockey | _____ | c. patience, ability to explain things |
| 4. teacher | _____ | d. fitness, stamina and love of horses |
| 5. chauffeur | _____ | e. serious, fair, legal expertise |
| 6. chef | _____ | f. technical expertise, flair for design |
| 7. architect | _____ | g. comical, love of children |
| 8. diplomat | _____ | h. ability to cook |
| 9. accountant | _____ | i. a clean driving record |
| 10. clown | _____ | j. a steady hand, medical knowledge |

2. Job Fair

A. Listen and Practice.

- Tim:** Wow! There are so many jobs to choose from! What do you think?
- Diane:** Working in the media could be fun - there's TV, newspapers, the Internet.
- Tim:** Well, let's look. Hmm. How about this? You could be a TV news director.
- Diane:** Are you kidding? Directing the news would be nerve-racking!
- Tim:** Well, writing for a magazine must be exciting. How about that?
- Diane:** No. I'm really more interested in working with computers.
Hey, look. Designing interactive media. I'd like that!
- Tim:** Designing interactive media? It sounds interesting, but what is it?

B. Listen to the rest of conversation. What does an interactive media designer do? Does it sound interesting to you? Why or why not?

- Diane:** Well, my cousin designs interactive media, and from what she tells me, it sounds kind of interesting. She's involved with designing all the different media that go into an interactive CD-ROM. You know, sound, video, and graphics
- Tim:** Uh-huh.
- Diane:** There's actually a lot more to it than you would think. She works with computer graphics and special effects – and also in filming video material to include in CD-ROMs. And then she has to develop what they call the user interface navigation system.
- Tim:** The user interface navigation system?! Now what is that?
- Diane:** Well, that's what lets the user interact with all the different elements of the program. That's really the key to an effective CD-ROM.
- Tim:** If you say so. It sounds pretty complicated to me but you already seem to know a lot about it. Maybe you should be an interactive media designer.
- Diane:** Hmm. Maybe.

3. Gerund Phrases

AS SUBJECTS	Working in the media could be fun. Directing the news would be nerve-racking. Designing interactive media seems challenging. Working with computers sounds interesting.
-------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

AS OBJECTS	I'd enjoy working in the media . I would dislike directing the news . I wouldn't enjoy designing interactive media . I'm interested in working with computers
------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A. Check (✓) the jobs you would like. Then write your opinion of each job by choosing information from columns A, B, and C.

A	B	C
1. doing medical research	seems	pretty difficult
2. working as an archaeologist	sounds	fascinating
3. writing for a newspaper	must be	nerve- racking
4. teaching physically challenged children	could be	kind of boring
5. working on a movie set	would be	fantastic
6. being a politician		pretty awful
7. conducting an orchestra		really rewarding
8. being wealthy and not having to work		very challenging
9. doing public speaking		
10. being a secret agent		
11. doing freelance writing		
12. taking care of sick people		

Example: Doing medical research would be really rewarding

B. Give your opinions about the jobs in part A, using expressions below.

For me... I believe... In my opinion... To/In my mind... As for me...


Example:

A: *For me, doing medical research would be really rewarding because it would help save people's lives.*

B: *I agree! I'd like doing medical research, too. It would be very challenging.*

C: *Really? I wouldn't like doing medical research. I think it sounds pretty difficult.*

4. “The World is Your Oyster!”

A.  Listen to two people, Jeremy and Angela, describing how they came to choose their careers. Which statements are true (T) or false (F) ?

- a. Jeremy was made unemployed because the company wanted to save money.
- b. The company went out of business because of the poor economic climate.
- c. Jeremy was offered several jobs in other similar companies but he rejected them.
- d. Jeremy's application to a small magazine was successful.
- e. Angela's father wanted her to be ambitious.
- f. She needed special training to do her job as a secretary.
- g. She had to spend a lot of time doing her job.
- h. She couldn't live on her salary.
- i. A few things about her job depressed her.
- j. She chose law as her career.

Script:

Jeremy

At the moment I have a very good, well-paid job that I enjoy doing, but it hasn't always been like this. Several years ago I used to work as a salesman for a small company that specialized in making motor components for the car industry. It was the sort of job where you had to be committed to your product, you had to believe in it and do everything possible to sell it. But times were hard, and a lot of companies were going out of business, so our company started to *cut back on* the number of people it employed in order to save money - fortunately, I wasn't one of them - but in the end it had to *close down*, and I found myself out of work for the first time in my life. I applied for several jobs in similar companies, but I wasn't successful - every one of them *turned me down*. Then one day I was looking through the paper and I came across an advertisement for courses that specialized in journalism. I filled in an application form, sent it off, was accepted onto the course, studied hard, passed my exams, and became a qualified journalist. I then wrote to a small magazine for the car industry, attended an interview along with dozens of

other applicants and, to my surprise, they *took me on*. The magazine grew in size and popularity, I moved from writing articles to being sub-editor, and this year I became the editor, so I suppose I've been lucky really.

Angela

When I was young my father always told me how important it was to *get on* in life and be a success. 'You must make something of your life,' he used to say. I think he wanted me to be a doctor or an engineer or something like that. And I can remember how disappointed he was when I left school early and started work as a secretary.

It was a small, badly-run company, and when I went there they told me the job wasn't difficult and I would soon *pick it up*. At the beginning I liked the job, but as time passed the work started to *take up* more of my time and I found I was working late in the evenings and even at weekends. And in addition to this I had to put up with poor working conditions and a low salary - I earned just enough *to get by* - and there were no promotion prospects at all. All this really *got me down*. And then I started to wonder if I was really cut out for this kind of work - it didn't really suit me or my particular abilities.

Then one day - I remember I'd been working very hard that month and had put in a lot of extra hours - I went to see my boss to ask for some time off work. I needed to visit my mother, who wasn't well at the time. I have to say that I didn't get on with my boss very well. Anyway, he refused point-blank. He said it was out of the question and he didn't want to hear another word. I tried explaining but I just couldn't get through to him. He wouldn't listen. So I walked out of the office, and as far as I was concerned, that was it, that was the last straw. The next day I handed in my resignation, and I said to myself I would never put myself in that kind of position again. I decided to return to studying and *go in for* law. I graduated from London University and now I'm starting to make my way in the world. As my father used to say, "The world is my oyster". So was my father right? Is it important to *get on* in the world? Well, in some ways it is, but it depends on how you measure success and what you want to get out of life. After all, there are other things in life besides work.

B. Match the verbs in A with the definitions in B

A

1. to cut back (on) (sth)
2. to close (sth) down
3. to turn so/sth down
4. to take someone on
5. to get on
6. to pick sth. up
7. to take up sth
8. to get by (on sth.)
9. to get so. down
10. to go in for sth

B

- a. to learn sth. without difficulty
- b. to make so. feel depressed
- c. to close (a factory or organization)
- d. to manage to survive
- e. to require time, effort, or space
- f. to employ someone
- g. to choose something as one's career
- h. to refuse or reject someone/something
- i. to reduce something, especially to save money
- j. to succeed, to be successful in one's job

C. Listen and respond to the prompts.

PRACTICE

1. Fill in the gaps below. The last one is the name of a profession.

Originally I worked _____ (a) a school teacher, but I applied _____ (b) a grant to study medicine at university and was accepted _____ (c) the course. I specialized _____ (d) mental disorders, and then started my present job. I believe completely _____ (e) what I am doing, I never take any time _____ (f) work, and I am totally committed _____ (g) my clients. I have to listen very carefully _____ (h) what they say, and I sometimes explain _____ (i) them what I think the problem is. Sometimes they start to depend _____ (j) me too much. What is my job? Oh, I forgot to tell you. I am a _____ (k).

2. Use the expressions below to complete the following sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. to get on in life/the world | d. to be cut out for something |
| b. to refuse (something) point-blank | e. That's the last straw! |
| c. to make one's way in the world | f. The world is one's oyster. |

- a. After four weeks of working in a school, he realized he wasn't _____ teaching. He didn't have enough patience.
- b. Although she worked hard and was ambitious, she didn't _____. Perhaps she was just unlucky.
- c. She was young, intelligent, free, and rich. _____.
- d. Sarah's two young children had behaved badly all day, so when they threw their dinner on the floor, she said ' _____ ' and immediately put them to bed.
- e. The Director was rather shocked when she refused his offer _____. He wasn't used to receiving _____ refusals.

3. Work with your partner. Take turns interviewing one another, using the questions below. Use the following multi-word verbs and expressions.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| cut out for | go in for | get by | get on in life/the world |
| take on | turn down | apply for | be accepted onto/for |
| pick up | take up | put up with | get someone down |

Example: **A:** *What profession do you think you are **cut out for**?*
B: *I think I'm cut out for acting. I like speaking in public.*

1. Which of these jobs are you most/least suited to? Why?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| business administration | secretarial work | nursing | teaching |
| administrative work | academic work | acting | social work |

2. What made you choose your present career or course of study?
3. What kind of things make you feel depressed at work or at school?
4. What aspects of your work or study require most time?
5. How important is it to be successful in life? Why?
6. How important is to have a job that pays a lot of money? Why?
7. Have you acquired any new skills recently?
8. Where did you learn them?

4.  **Listen to seven people talking about their work. What are their jobs?**

1.

I'm often on duty at weekends, especially if there is a football match or a demonstration. I'm there to see things don't get out of control. I think you have to be cut out for this type of work because it isn't easy and can be dangerous. You serve the public and you are there to protect them, but they don't always appreciate what you're trying to do. The pay and conditions are all right, which is a good thing because you can't go on strike.

2.

Sometimes I'm on duty all night and it isn't easy to take time off work. The salary isn't very good - I can get by on it - but I'd never go on strike, because it's my job to look after people and I know they depend on me. Sometimes you have to put up with bad working conditions but you know that what you're doing is an extremely worthwhile job.

3.

Well, basically I pick people up and I drop them off. I take them where they want to go to and that's it.

4.

You have to be cut out for this kind of work, otherwise you shouldn't go in for it. You have to learn a lot of things by heart, and you can suffer from nerves throughout the whole of your professional life. You are often out of work and you have to be very ambitious and lucky to get on, but if you do, the world's your oyster.

5.

You have to be good at getting on with people, and you have to remain calm at all times - you must never panic. You need some training for this job, but some things you can pick up quite quickly. It's exciting to stop off in exotic places and look round for a few days, but sometimes the work can be very routine and the pay is average.

6.

You have to work long hours, and you can be on call twenty-four hours a day. but it's wonderful to be able to use your knowledge to help people and relieve suffering. I think people tend to look up to you as a result.

7.

Like all professionals, you have to be committed to what you're doing. I'm at work very early in the morning to set things up so that everything is ready when the day starts. The work takes up a lot of my time, especially preparation time and going through people's work and correcting it. The poor pay sometimes gets me down, but I believe in what I'm doing and that's the most important thing.

5.  **Part-Time Jobs**

A. People are talking about their part-time jobs. What jobs do they have? Listen and put the right number.

- A. _____ a sales clerk C. _____ a camp counselor E. _____ a chef
B. _____ a programmer D. _____ a packer F. _____ a box-office clerk

B. What does each person dislike about his/her job?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. a. the deserts
b. the heat
c. the money | 3. a. the hours
b. the movies
c. the soda and pop-corn | 5. a. the work
b. the location
c. the money |
| 2. a. the uniform
b. the kids
c. the money | 4. a. the boring work
b. the money
c. the location | 6. a. the people
b. the money
c. the hours |

Script:

1.

A: How's your part-time job going, Ted?

B: It's great. I love it.

A: What exactly do you do there?

B: Well, I have to cut up fruit and make cakes and things. I'm learning a lot about how desserts are made. I'm also getting really good at doing dishes.

A: I'm sure!

B: And I also get to try everything we make.

A: Oh, that's great.

B: Yeah. The only problem is the heat. It gets really hot because of the ovens.

2.

A: So, do you have a part-time job, Roxanne?

B: Yeah. I'm a camp counselor.

A: Oh really? What do you do there?

B: I'm the sports instructor. I teach basketball and soccer, and I get to carry a big whistle.

It's fun! The kids have a lot of energy, and they're really funny.

A: I bet.

B: The bad part is the money. The job doesn't pay very much at all.

3.

A: Did you manage to get a part-time job, Maria?

B: Yeah, finally. I'm working down at the Plaza Cinema.

A: Oh, selling soda and popcorn?

B: No, I'm in the ticket booth.

A: So, do you get to see all the latest movies for free?

B: That's right.

A: Wow, that's a great deal.

B: I know. The only problem is the hours. The last show is at midnight, so I get home really late—about 1:30 in the morning.

4.

A: Did you find a part-time job?

B: Yes. It took me a while though. I looked for jobs in restaurants, but couldn't find one. I finally managed to get a job in a factory.

A: Oh, that sounds terrible.

B: Actually, it's not bad, and the money's good. It's a clothing factory. They make shirts there, and I put the shirts into boxes.

A: Sounds easy.

B: Yes, it's very easy work. The problem is, it's also really boring work.

5.

A: How's your part-time job going?

B: It's going pretty well. I'm working for one of my professors. I'm helping her out with this big research project she's doing. I'm entering her data into the computer.

A: That sounds like interesting work.

B: It's not bad. And I can work at home, so that's nice, too. My only complaint is with the money. She doesn't really pay me enough.

A: That's too bad.

6.

A: Did you get a new part-time job, Cindy?

B: Yeah, I'm working in a store. It's fun.

A: What kind of store?

B: It's a department store. I'm working in the sporting goods section. The people I work with are really friendly and helpful. And I'm learning a lot about sports equipment, too.

A: How are the hours?

B: That's the only thing I don't like. I have to work every weekend.

6. Have You Ever Been a...?

A. People are talking about their part-time jobs.

What do they like best about their jobs?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. a. She works outdoors. | 4. a. The hours are long. |
| b. She meets interesting people. | b. Her co-workers are terrific. |
| c. She travels to South America. | c. She is well-paid. |
| 2. a. The salary is good. | 5. a. She likes working outside. |
| b. He has flexible hours. | b. It's really stressful. |
| c. He has nice co-workers. | c. She's met some famous people. |
| 3. a. It's relaxing work. | 6. a. He is very well paid. |
| b. He is well paid. | b. The hours are good. |
| c. He enjoys working with children. | c. The work is easy. |

B. What important skills do the people need for their jobs?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. It's really important to_____ | a. know what you are teaching. |
| 2. The most important thing is to_____ | b. have a friendly voice. |
| 3. It's important to_____ | c. know a second language. |
| 4. It's important to_____ | d. have experience with computers. |
| 5. It's important to_____ | e. know what you sell. |
| 6. The most important thing is to_____ | f. have good listening skills. |

1.

I'm working as a tour guide here in Chicago. It's kind of fun. I take people around the city and show them all the places of interest in town—you know, the tall buildings, the lake, the art museum, places like that. The best part is meeting interesting people from all over the world. Most of the people on the tours are from Central and South America, so I get to practice my Spanish. For a tour guide, it's really important to know a second language.

2.

I'm working with a marketing company. We do market research for new products. I interview people on the phone and ask them questions about their spending habits, what they do in their free time, things they own or plan to buy, and so on. The salary is pretty bad, but it's a good job for me. The best part is that I have flexible hours. That means I choose when I want to work, so I can sleep late whenever I want to. The most important thing is to have a friendly voice. If you don't sound friendly on the phone, people won't want to talk to you.

3.

I'm working for a private school. We run after-school classes for kids, mainly for math and English. I'm teaching a math class. It's tiring, but I enjoy working with children. That's the best part. These kids are really smart, so I have to work hard to keep them interested. It's important to know what you're teaching. Luckily, I've taken a lot of math classes, so I feel prepared.

4.

I'm working for an advertising agency a few days a week. I'm just an intern, so I don't get paid. The best thing is the people I work with. My co-workers are terrific. I work in the library. They have all sorts of information there in a big computer database. People are always asking me to find information for them very quickly, so it's important to have experience with computers.

5.

I managed to get a job at a hotel. I'm working at the front desk. The hotel is usually pretty busy, so sometimes it's really stressful. I don't like that. The best part is that a lot of celebrities stay at our hotel. I've met some very famous people! To do this job well, it's important to have good listening skills. I have to find out exactly what each person wants, and then give it to them right away.

6.

I'm working as a sales clerk in a department store. I work in the home furnishings department. We sell furniture and carpets, mainly. It's hard work, but I like it. The best part is, I get a commission on everything I sell, so I'm very well paid. The most important thing is to know what you sell. Customers expect it.

7.  **Work and Jobs** (Developing Tactics p. 36)

A. People are talking about their jobs. Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. He _____ | 2. She _____ |
| a does all his work on the phone | a has a boss |
| b spends a lot of time talking to people | b works for a large company |
| c has worked there a short time | c has two big clients |
| d is looking for a new job | d needs more work |
| 3. He _____ | 4. She _____ |
| a has a new restaurant | a likes meeting people |
| b is very busy on the weekends | b does not really like travelling |
| c has very little to do | c never has a break during the flight |
| d often does the cooking | d needs more work |

B. Circle the word that each person uses to describe his or her job.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. hard | 2. a. creative | 3. a. easy | 4. a. difficult |
| b. quiet | b. boring | b. relaxing | b. loud |
| c. interesting | c. easy | c. lonely | c. tough |
| d. boring | d. unsuccessful | d. tough | d. well-paid |

Script:

1.

I work for a market research company. We do research for companies that are planning to develop new products. I call people and ask them questions about products they are using now. Sometimes I invite people to come to meetings. We discuss plans for new products with them. It's pretty interesting work. I've been doing it for nearly 15 years now, and I've got no plans to change jobs. The thing I really like about my job is that each month I'm working on something completely different, so it never gets boring.

2.

I have my own design company. It's very small-just me and two assistants. I design brochures, advertisements for magazines, menus, and things like that. It's a very creative job. I started this company just two years ago after I graduated from design school. Things have gone pretty well for me. I have two big clients and most of my work is for them. Sometimes I have to work very late at night if I have a big job to finish quickly. I always have plenty of work to do and I am always busy.

3.

I've had my own restaurant for ten years. When I first bought this place, I thought it would be easy to run, but it's very hard work. I work long hours. Sometimes we're very busy and sometimes we're very slow. We usually have a lot of customers on the weekends. During the week, it's sometimes quiet. I never have a day off because there are always so many things to do. I don't do any of the cooking myself. I have three very good chefs to do that. Owning a restaurant is a tough job, but I love it. I don't want to do anything else.

4.

I'm a flight attendant. Many people think it's a boring job, but I love it. I get to travel all over the world, and I meet lots of interesting people. I like that. The job is pretty easy, really. We don't work nonstop for the whole flight. We have plenty of time to sit down and take a break. On long flights, we can even take a nap. Also, the money is very good because all our expenses are paid when we're working.

PART B SUCCESSFUL WRITING


“FOR AND AGAINST” ESSAY

General Outline

Introduction	present topic without stating your opinion
Main Body	
<i>Paragraph 1</i>	arguments for with justifications/examples
<i>Paragraph 2</i>	arguments against with justifications/examples
Conclusion	your opinion / balanced summary of the topic.

Useful expressions and linking words/phrases

Listing	to start/begin with, secondly, thirdly, finally.
Addition	in addition (to this), furthermore, moreover, also, besides, what’s more, apart from this
Advantages	The main/first/most important advantage of..., One/Another/ An additional advantage of.... One point of view in favor of...,
Disadvantages	The main/most important disadvantage/ drawback of..., One/Another/An additional disadvantage of..., One point/argument against..
Examples	for example/instance, such as, like, in particular
Reasons	for this reason, because, since, as
Results	as a result, therefore, that’s why
Contrast	on the other hand, however, nevertheless. although ,even though, despite/in spite of (the fact that),
Conclusion	In conclusion. To conclude/sum up, All in all, All things considered, Taking everything into account/consideration,

1.  Listen and check ✓ the points mentioned.

Which of these points are advantages and which are disadvantages?

A. fun to eat out	D. expensive
B. not as tiring as cooking	E. unhealthy
C. have to book in advance	F. not hygienic

Script:

Sue: So, what do you fancy for dinner tonight, then?

Ron: Actually, I'm tired of eating in. Why don't we go out for a change?

Sue: Are you trying to say that you don't like my cooking?

Ron: Of course not - you're a fantastic cook! It's just that it's fun to eat out now and again. It's nice to have someone else to do all the work for a change, don't you think?

Sue: Well, I must admit, it's not as tiring as cooking after a hard day at the office. Okay, then, where do you suggest?

Ron: You know, I've been dying to try that new pizzeria on the High Street.

Sue: Oh, I'm not sure. I've heard their pizzas are frozen. I prefer to make my own—at least they're fresh. Most of the restaurants around here are the same - they all use frozen food.

Ron: Okay, let's go to the city centre — somewhere more upmarket. I haven't been to the Shalimar for ages, and you have to admit the food is good.

Sue: Yes, but it's also very expensive! I can make a curry that's just as good for half the price. Now, where's that Indian cookbook? Er...

Ron: Alright, then—how about fish and chips at Harry's Diner? Ha! He's cheap enough.

Sue: Yuk—no thanks! The last time I ate there the food was swimming in oil, and Harry puts far too much salt on everything. It's very unhealthy, you know.

Ron: I know! Why don't I cook for a change? I bought some fresh vegetables at the market this morning.

Sue: Now you are talking! Mmm, you could make us a nice vegetable curry, hm...?

2. Read the composition and fill in the blanks with the words.

to begin with furthermore however firstly in addition to this

Have you ever considered becoming a flight attendant? There are many advantages and disadvantages to doing this kind of job.

1) _____ one of the main advantages of being a flight attendant is that you have the opportunity to travel a great deal. 2) _____ you don't have to pay air fares and you have the chance to meet many interesting people because you work with the public.

3) _____ there are disadvantages to becoming a flight attendant.

4) _____ it is a very tiring job as you have to work odd hours.

5) _____, you often have to spend long periods away from your family and friends as you are always traveling to other countries.

All things considered, becoming a flight attendant is a good idea, as long as you are aware of the drawbacks.

3. Read the article and label the paragraphs with the correct headings.

Replace the topic sentences in the main body paragraph with alternative ones.

- *argument against*
- *arguments for*
- *introduction*
- *conclusion*

Para 1. _____

Did you know the boat was one of the first forms of transport? A hundred years ago, the only way to make a journey across the sea was by boat. Nowadays, however, when it is possible to fly from one continent to another in the space of a few hours, is there any reason to travel by boat?

Para 2. _____

Although the boat is a rather old-fashioned way of traveling, it has certain advantages. **To begin with**, boats are usually more comfortable than planes or cars. Instead of staying in your seat for the whole journey you can go for a walk on the

deck, eat in a restaurant, or even go shopping. Having more space to move around makes a long journey much more pleasant. **Furthermore**, boats are often cheaper than other forms of travel. **For example**, a boat ticket usually costs less than a plane ticket. **Finally**, boats are a safe alternative to cars and planes. There are fewer accidents at sea than in the air or on the roads.

Para 3. _____

However, traveling by boat has its disadvantages. It usually takes much longer than other forms of travel. **As a result**, it can be more tiring. **In addition**, boat trips can be very unpleasant when the weather is bad or the sea is rough, making journeys uncomfortable or even frightening.

Para 4. _____

All things considered, although there are some disadvantages to traveling by boat, I believe it is a very enjoyable experience. Journeys may take longer, but if you have time to spare, you can take advantage of the many facilities which boats have to offer and enjoy a pleasant voyage.

3. Fill in the blanks below. Then, using appropriate expressions, talk about the pros and cons of traveling by boat.

FOR	
Arguments	Justification/Examples
1. more comfortable than other forms of travel	1. go for a walk, eat in a restaurant, go shopping, have more space to move around
2.	
3.	
AGAINST	
Arguments	Justification/Examples
1.	
2.	
3.	

4. Read the extract below and choose the correct topic sentence.

1. There are many advantages to using the Internet.
2. However, there are many arguments against using the Internet.
3. Computers have become the most important means of communication.

First of all, you spend hours and hours sitting in front of a computer screen. This can lead to severe backache and problems with your eyesight. Moreover, using the Internet can be very expensive, because the membership fees and phone bills are often high. Finally, using the Internet requires a lot of patience. Getting onto the internet is not always easy and this means you sometimes have to wait a long time to get access.

5. a. Match each argument about modeling to its corresponding justification. Which points are "for" and which are "against"?

Arguments		Justification	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	be an exciting career	a	expected to stay thin so that they look good all the time
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	opportunity to earn a lot of money	b	designers and fashion magazines are willing to pay high fees for popular models
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	models must constantly watch what they eat	c	reporters are always chasing them
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	no privacy	d	models usually travel to interesting places and often meet famous people

5. b. Use linking words/phrases to complete the paragraphs below.

Example:

There are certain arguments in favor of a career in modeling.

On the other hand, many people believe that a career in modeling also has drawbacks.

TECHNIQUES TO BEGIN OR END YOUR ESSAY

a) address the reader directly

If you take the time to train your dog, it will learn to obey you.

b) include a quotation (remember to mention the name of the person who said/wrote it).

As George Orwell wrote, "All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others."

c) include a rhetorical question .

Is it true that a dog is man's best friend?

6. Read the extracts below and say which are *beginnings* and which are *endings*. Then identify which writing technique(s) has/have been used in each.

A Do you fancy yourself as a handyman or handywoman? For people who are good with their hands, home decorating is certainly an option. With the wide range of materials available in the shops, and the increasingly high cost of professional decorating, the trend is towards DIY. So what are the advantages and disadvantages of 'do it yourself'?

B To sum up, although there are many points against being a reporter, I believe there are certainly aspects in favor of it. Besides, as John Hersey once said, "Journalism allows its readers to witness history."

C More and more couples today choose to have only one child. Most of us imagine that being an only child must be terribly lonely, but is that really the case? Having no brothers or sisters has both advantages and disadvantages.

D All things considered, I believe that there are more disadvantages than advantages to dieting. Perhaps that was why writer and journalist Geoffrey Cannon believed that "Dieting makes you fat." After all, if you eat sensible, well-balanced meals and keep fit and active, you are more likely to stay slim.

7. Read the topic sentences and think of appropriate supporting ones.

1. There are certain drawbacks to being a doctor.

- Have to study all their lives in order to keep up with the latest medical developments.
- _____
- _____

2. Watching television has certainly got its advantages.

- Keep up to date with current news
- _____
- _____

3. There are many arguments against being a famous rock star.

- Never home because they travel all over the world giving concerts
- _____
- _____

8. Read the topic sentences, then write appropriate supporting ones, joining them with appropriate linking words phrases.

1. There is no doubt that going on holiday during the winter is an attractive option

2. On the other hand, there are drawbacks to being a firefighter.

3. There are certain disadvantages to owning a dog.

9. a. Look at the list of points below and tick the six points that should be included in your article. Mark these as ‘A’ (advantages) or ‘D’(disadvantages).

- | | A | D |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cycling is an inexpensive form of transport | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 fumes from cars and lorries are bad for your health | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 there are lots of different bicycles in the shops | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 cycling helps you to stay fit | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 cycling on busy roads is not very safe | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 my cousins go cycling at weekends | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 cycling is an environmentally-friendly way to travel | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 bicycles are unsuitable for long journeys | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b. Match the relevant points from above to the justifications below. Then, make sentences using appropriate linking words/phrases.

- A** it is a good form of exercise, particularly for the legs, heart and lungs
- B** it does not create air pollution
- C** you do not have to spend money on things such as petrol or costly repairs
- D** drivers do not always give way to cyclists
- E** there is a limit to the distance a cyclist can reasonably travel in one day
- F** in some cities the fumes are so bad that cyclists have to wear masks to protect them from pollution

PART C THE BEST AND THE WORST

1. Summer Job

A. Listen and Practice.

Tracy: Good news! I've found a summer job!

Mark: That's great! Anything interesting?

Tracy: Yes, working at an amusement park. Doesn't that sound fantastic?

Mark: Sure, it does.

Tracy: So, have *you* found anything?

Mark: Nothing yet, but I've got a couple of leads. One is working as an intern for a record company - mostly answering phones. Or I can get a landscaping job again.

Tracy: Being an intern sounds more interesting than landscaping. And it's probably not as hard!

Mark: Yeah, but a landscaper earns more money than an intern.
And you get a great tan!

B. Listen to the rest of the conversation. What is Tracy going to do at the amusement park?

Mark: So what will you be doing at the amusement park, exactly?

Tracy: Actually, I'll have two jobs. First, I'll be working at a place called Children's World. They have all kinds of interesting games and educational activities for young kids. I have to go to a training program for three days before I start to find out how everything works.

Mark: Three days? Wow, the equipment must be pretty high-tech!

Tracy: Oh, it is - a lot of computers and interesting devices. It's just the kind of stuff that kids love.

Mark: Well, it sounds like the perfect job for you. I know how much you love kids. So what's your other job?

Tracy: Well, I'll also be one of the people who walk around the park greeting people.

Mark: Do you mean you'll have to dress up in a costume?

Tracy: Yes, as a cartoon character! I know, I know. It sounds silly. And it's certainly not as rewarding as working in Children's World, but it's part of the job.

2. Comparing Jobs

<p>A landscaper earns more than an intern.</p> <p>An intern has better hours than a landscaper.</p> <p>A landscaper is better paid than an intern.</p> <p>Being an intern is more interesting than landscaping.</p> <p>Landscaping is harder than being an intern</p>	<p>An intern doesn't earn as much as a landscaper.</p> <p>A landscaper has worse hours than an intern.</p> <p>An intern is not as well paid as a landscaper</p> <p>Landscaping is less interesting than being an intern.</p> <p>Being an intern is not as hard as landscaping,</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Match the information to make sentences.

A	B
1. A counselor at a summer camp has worse hours ...	a. as a lifeguard.
2. Selling popcorn in a movie theater is not as rewarding....	b. than working on a cruise ship.
3. A part-time tutor doesn't earn	c. as working with the elderly.
4. Working on a construction site is more dangerous	d. than a dog walker.
5. A tour guide is not as well paid	e. as much as a housepainter.

Example: A dog walker has better hours than a counselor at a summer camp.

3. Do You Like It?

A. Listen to people talking about their summer jobs. Where does each person work? Write the correct job next to each name. Do Carlos, Paul, and Julia like their jobs? Why or why not?

Carlos	
Paul	
Julia	

Script:

Carlos

Woman: So where are you working this summer, Carlos?

Carlos: I'm working as a tutor in a learning center for kids.

Woman: Interesting. What kinds of things do the kids do there?

Carlos: They work on subjects they need help in, uh, mainly math and English.

Woman: Is your job hard?

Carlos: No, not at all. The kids work on computers most of the time. We have to help them get started and when they run into problems.

Woman: Do you enjoy it?

Carlos: Oh, yes. Working with kids is so much more fun than working with adults. And I get to choose my own hours. As long as I work eight hours a day, I can come in at any time from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Woman Lucky you!

Paul

Woman: Paul, did you find a summer job, yet?

Paul: Yeah, I'm working in a restaurant.

Woman : Oh, How's it going?

Paul: Oh, The money's not bad.

Woman : What are you doing? Are you waiting tables?

Paul: I wish! No, I'm working in the kitchen. I cut up stuff for the chef – vegetables and meat and things. I also wash the dishes.

Woman : Oh, yuck.

Paul Yeah. It's pretty hard work. I didn't realize how hot it is in a restaurant kitchen until I took this job.

Woman : So why don't you quit?

Paul: I'd love to, but I need the money.

Julia

Man: So what kind of job did you find for the summer?

Julia: I'm working for a marketing company. I'm doing telephone marketing.

Man: Oh, so you're one of those people who drives me crazy by calling me up and trying to persuade me to buy something that I have absolutely no need for.

Julia: Exactly.

Man: Do you like it?

Julia: Believe it or not, I do. It's mostly a bunch of students working there, and we have a lot of fun when we're not making calls. It's really easy, too, since we just have to read from a script.

Man: Are you doing this full time?

Julia: Yes, but I work from two in The afternoon until eleven at night, so I get to sleep as I want to in the morning.

4. Pros and Cons

Choose two summer jobs from the list. Then use the questions to compare the jobs.

a baby-sitter

a chef's assistant

a dance instructor

a park ranger

a hiking trail guide

a dog walker

an assistant in a museum

a telephone operator

Which job do you think pays more?

Which one has better hours?

Which one is more interesting? harder? more challenging? more rewarding? Why?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each job?

5.  **No Two Minds Think Alike**

A. Listen to two students discussing advantages and disadvantages of different jobs and complete the following questions, which they ask each other.

1. _____ put dustmen after nurses?
2. What shall we _____ ?
3. _____ editors?
4. Let's see. _____ ?
5. _____ to put them before editors?

B. Listen once more and write down three words or phrases they use for agreeing and one word or phrase they use for disagreeing.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Interview 1

I: Here are some pictures of various jobs. I'd like you to talk about the jobs and put them in the order of priority according to how much people doing these jobs should be paid. Please give your reasons for the order you decide on as well.

A: First I put referee because it's very hard job. Then I put the plumber. And after him nurse because she work a lot and after her I putting traffic warden and editor.

I: What about dustmen? Where shall we put them?

A: I don't know. At the bottom.

I: And what about the job in this photograph?

Interview 2

I: Here are some pictures of various jobs. Could you work together and put the pictures in order of priority according to how much you think people doing each of these different jobs should be paid. As you decide could you also give reasons for your decisions?

P: I think you should be paid more if you have to study for a long time. Let's see... nurses have to study for a long time and nursing is a very responsible job, so I think they should be paid more than other jobs on this list.

S: Umm... Yes... umm, I agree. It's also a bit unpleasant ... I mean it can be hard work and sometimes upsetting or even dirty. I think people should be paid more for doing dirty and unpleasant jobs. Shall we put dustmen after nurses?

P: OK. What shall we put next? I think people who do jobs that are enjoyable should be paid less. So the stockbroker should come last.

S: Ah, no, I don't agree. Being a stockbroker is very difficult. So I'd put it after dustmen. We...umm, should decide which jobs are important.

P: OK. Well, plumbers and traffic wardens are important. And being a traffic warden is probably quite difficult.

S: Mmm, mmm...and...umm...what about editors?

P: Oh, I think editors should be paid as much as stockbrokers. It's a very difficult job and it's also creative. Let's put editors before stockbrokers

S: Mmm, yes. That's a very good idea. Let's see. What's left? Referees and bouncers. Do you want to put them before editors?

P: Yes, because they're not very popular jobs.

PART D DIALOGS FOR EVERYDAY USE

Talking English

1. A JOB OFFER

- 1 - Did you hear the latest about Danny?
- 2 - No. What happened to him?
- 1 - Nothing happened to him exactly. He's going to move to Seattle.
- 2 - To Seattle? That's a long way from here! What in the world made him decide to move to Seattle?
- 1 - He got this terrific job offer. I guess the salary was so good he just couldn't turn it down.
- 2 - Well. It certainly will be a switch for him to be living in a place where it rains a lot. You know what a sun lover he is.
- 1 - I guess if you're earning good money you can learn to like rain.
- 2 - I don't know. I've never had the chance to learn. I've never had a lot of money!

2. IN CHARGE

- 1 - Okay. Lets' get this problem solved.
- 2 - It's not going to be all that easy, you know.
- 3 - What I want to know is why it's suddenly become *our* problem?
- 1 - The explanation is quite simple. *We* were asked to solve it.
- 3 - Well, nobody asked *me*!
- 1 - I'm asking you now. In fact I'm telling you.
- 2 - Wait a minute. Who put you in charge, anyway?
- 1 - Nobody, but I can see that if someone doesn't assume some authority, we'll never make any progress.
- 2 - Frankly, I don't care!
- 3 - Me neither. I'm leaving! So long.

Say It With Us

1. JIM AND MAGGIE ARE GOING AWAY FOR THE WEEK

- J:** Have you packed everything yet, Maggie? We must hurry if we don't want to miss the train.
- M:** Yes, everything's ready. But I haven't had time to collect your coat from the cleaners. We'll have to pick it up on the way to the station.
- J:** You haven't forgotten my razor?
- M:** No, I haven't. But I'm sure you've forgotten to buy new blades for it.
- J:** Oh, dash it, so I have! Never mind we can buy some at the station kiosk. Have you telephoned for the taxi yet?
- M:** Yes, it should be here any moment now.
- J:** Goodness, how I'm looking forward to this week away! What a hectic term it's been! I haven't had time to breathe (*Door – bell rings*). That must be the taxi. All ready to leave, Maggie?
- M:** Just a minute. Let's make sure we haven't forgotten anything. Have you cancelled the newspaper?
- J:** Yes, I did that this morning.
- M:** Have you put out the note I gave you for the milkman?
- J:** Yes, yes, of course I have.
- M:** You've bolted all the windows, haven't you, and locked the back door?
- J:** Good heavens, Maggie, you've asked me that at least a dozen times. Hurry up now, for goodness sake!
- M:** Don't shout, Jim. Have you turned out the pilot light under the water heater?
- J:** Yes, I have. And I've turned off all the lights, and the radio and the television. Now, are you coming?
- M:** Well, that's all, I suppose. You remembered to get the reservations, didn't you?
- J:** But, Maggie, I asked you to get those, on the way home from the office.
- M:** Oh, Jim, so you did, but I forgot. I had my mind so full of all the other things that needed doing.
- J:** Yes, I know. Notes for the milkman, pilot lights and what not. We simply must leave now. If we can't get a seat we'll have to stand.
- M:** Oh, Jim, have you locked the tool – shed in the garden?
- J:** Maggie, you're starting all over again! We'll never get away, we might as well unpack and stay here.
- M:** But I'm coming, Jim. Here you are, I'm quite ready.
- J:** Well, at last!

UNIT 3 NEWS AND STORIES

PART A WHAT A STORY!

1. Storytelling

Jake: What an awful story! A couple was sailing their yacht from Hawaii to Mexico. While they were crossing the Pacific, their boat hit a whale and sank!

Anne: Is that true? What happened to the whale?

Jake: It doesn't say. Oh, here's another one. A guy in Los Angeles was robbing a bank. But as he was escaping, he got caught in the revolving door.

Anne: I guess it was his first bank robbery!

Jake: Yeah. Oh, and listen to this. Some guy got locked out of his house, so he tried to get in through the chimney.

Anne: Don't tell me! He got stuck in the chimney!

Jake: Exactly. And he was still trying to get out two days later when the police rescued him.

2. Past Continuous and Simple Past

<i>Past continuous</i>	<i>Simple past</i>
While they were crossing the Pacific	their boat hit a whale.
As he was escaping from the bank,	the robber got caught in the revolving door.
He was trying to get out of the chimney	when the police rescued him.

Complete the news stories using the *past continuous* or the *simple past*

1.

Flight 2001 _____ (fly) from London to New York when it suddenly _____ (encounter) turbulence and _____ (drop) 15,000 feet. The plane _____ (carry) over 300 passengers and a crew of 17.

2.

While divers _____ (work) off the coast of Florida, they _____ (discover) a 100-year-old shipwreck. The shipwreck _____ (contain) gold bars worth \$2 million. The divers _____ (film) life on a coral reef when they _____ (find) gold.

3.

A man was fined \$4,000 for stealing an ambulance. The ambulance driver _____ (make) a phone call when the thief _____ (start) up the ambulance. He _____ (speed) away when the driver _____ (see) him and _____ (call) the police.

4.

Police got a shock when they _____ (stop) a motorist as she _____ (speed) on the highway. While they _____ (search) the trunk of her car, they _____ (find) three snakes. The driver said she _____ (take) them to a pet fair.

5.

On Tuesday, a jumbo jet that _____ (carry) 382 passengers and Air Force plane _____ (miss) each other by 15 meters in mid-air over the Atlantic Ocean. A spokesman for the airline company, which _____ (have) the near miss in a statement yesterday, said the incident _____ (happen) so quickly that neither pilot _____ (have) time to take evasive action. "There was no warning whatsoever," _____ (report) the captain of the jumbo jet. He looked out of the window and saw the tail of the Air Force plane as it _____ (disappear) into the clouds.

3. What a Pain!

A. Listen and practice

Brian : Someone stole my wallet last night!

Kate: Oh no! What happened?

Brian: Well I was working out, and I had put my stuff in my locker, just like I always do. When I came back, someone had stolen my wallet. I guess I'd forgotten to lock the locker.

Kate: I'm sorry. That's terrible! Did you lose much money?

Brian: Only about \$20. But I lost my credit card and my driver's license.
What a pain!

B. Listen to the rest of the conversation.

What did Kate have stolen once? What happened?

Kate: Hmm. That reminds me of when I had my purse stolen last year.

Brian: Really? What happened?

Kate: Well, it was when I was on my way to the airport, so I was standing on the side of the road with my bags, trying to figure out the bus schedule. Anyway, this bunch of guys came by and asked if they could help me. They spoke very broken English, and I couldn't really understand what they were saying. I really just wanted them to leave me alone. Finally, they left and when I looked down, I realized my purse had disappeared. It had my wallet in it with all my traveler's checks and my money and my credit card. Well, luckily, I had put my airline ticket and my passport in one of my carry-on bags.

Brian: How awful! So what did you do?

Kate: Well, first I screamed at the top of my lungs and tried to run after the guys – but they were long gone. Then – this sounds really corny – I did just what I had seen people do on TV: I called my credit card company.

Brian: Were they helpful?

Kate: They were lifesavers! In no time at all, they'd given me new traveler's checks and a new credit card, and sent me on my way.

4. Past Perfect

<i>Past event</i>	<i>Past Perfect event</i>
I was working out When I came back They were able to steal it	and I had put my wallet in my locker someone had stolen my wallet. because I had forgotten to lock the locker

Complete these sentences. Use the *simple past* or *past continuous* with the verbs in column A and the *simple past* or the *past perfect* with the verbs in column B.

A

1. A thief _____ (break) into our house last night while I and my sister _____ (pick) up pizza for dinner.
2. I _____ (shop) with some friends yesterday and _____ (lose) my keys.
3. I _____ (drive) around with my friends all day on Sunday, and I _____ (run) out of gas on the freeway.
4. I _____ (try) to go and visit my parents last night when I _____ (get) stuck in the elevator in their apartment building.

B

- a Luckily, I _____ (give) a friend a copy of them, and she _____ (come) over and let me in.
- b. It _____ (reach) the fifth floor when it _____ (stop). After I _____ (be) stuck for about half an hour, someone finally _____ (start) it again.
- c. I guess we _____ (leave) the door unlocked because that's how the thief _____ (get) into the house.
- d. Luckily, I _____ (bring) my Car Association card with me, so I _____ (call) them for help.

5. Adverbs with the Past and Past Perfect

Past progressive

While As	I was walking past the market I lost my wallet.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------

Past Perfect

Up until then Before that Until that time	I had never lost anything.
----------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

By 10 o'clock By that time By the time I came,	everyone had left.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------

When I arrived at the airport I	realized discovered found out	I had left my passport at home
---------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Past Simple

At the same time

When As soon as The moment	I arrived at work, my boss asked to speak to me.
-------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

At a later time

Afterwards Later Then /Next Before long	we laughed about it, but it wasn't funny at the time!
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

Write two sentences for each situation using the adverbs from the grammar box.

1. I was pickpocketed on the subway last week.
Up until then, I had never had anything stolen before. The moment it happened, I screamed, "Pickpocket!"
2. I knew I shouldn't have agreed to give a short speech at my best friend's wedding reception.
3. Somehow I managed to pass the exam.
4. I didn't really enjoy my trip to New York last month.
5. I knew I was going to be late for my appointment.
6. I got married in August.

6. That's Incredible!

Match each headline with the beginning of one of the news stories. Then choose one of the stories and make up more information about it.

<p>1. ILLUSION OR ALIENS?</p>	<p>3. Man Receives Letter Mailed 50 Years Ago</p>
<p>2. Identical Twins Reunited After 45 Years Apart</p>	<p>4. Job Applicant's Life Saved by Being 5 minutes Late for Interview</p>

- a. Paul Jones got a surprise when he opened his mailbox last week.
- b. A strange light lit up the sky as three students were driving home last night.
- c. Lisa Miller is lucky. She missed her bus while she was on her way to a job interview.
- d. Ellen and Mary could hardly believe their eyes when they saw each other.

7. Uncomfortable Situations

Group sentences into tree stories and take turns telling the stories. Use adverbs to describe when things happened.

1. I was backing my car out of the garage.
2. I had never been on a plane before.
3. I was chatting with my friends at a dinner party.
4. The plane started to shake violently. I got scared.
5. I crashed into my neighbor's car.
6. I accidentally knocked a cup of coffee on the floor.
7. I called my friend to thank him for dinner and to apologize for the mess.
8. I went next door to report the accident to my neighbor.
9. The flight attendant told me not to worry. She said that we were passing through a storm and that the shaking would end soon.

Example: I was chatting with my friends when accidentally ...

The next day...

8. Creating a Chain Story

Choose one of the following sentences and start a story. Go around the class, with each person adding a sentence.

1. I got up yesterday and decided to do something completely different.
2. I was walking home from school when I heard a loud explosion.
3. I decided to run away to an exotic place.
4. I was in a hurry and decided to take a shortcut through the forest.
5. I realized that I needed to change my life in a dramatic way.
6. I just started to wander, with no particular destination in mind.

Example:

A: *I got up yesterday and decided to do something different.*

B: *So instead of going to school, I decided to take a trip.*

C: *Up until then, I'd never missed a day of class.*

D: *As soon as I finished breakfast, I went to a travel agency...*

9. You Won't Believe It!

A. Read the following story and put the different parts in the correct order.

- a. ___ They included maps with distant stars which were not known to astronomers at that time, which have since been discovered.
- b. ___ Few people believed the Lawson until some astronomers were shown the pictures the Lawson had drawn of the inside of the spaceship.
- c. ___ Suddenly, an enormous spaceship with flashing lights landed right in front of their car and a strange glowing figure got out.
- d. ___ They say they were well-treated and that the aliens just wanted to find out about human beings.
- e. ___ After that, the Lawson claim they were taken aboard the ship and given a series of tests.
- f. ___ Bill and Betty Lawson had been driving along a lonely road in New Hampshire when an amazing thing happened.
- g. ___ In the end, the Lawsons were left on the same road unharmed but thirty kilometers further on.

B. Find synonyms to the following words in the text.

gigantic	following this	weird	after a while	without warning
peculiar	afterwards	huge	all of a sudden	some time later
massive	vast	odd	out of the blue	from out of nowhere

C. Read the paragraph below. Underline the adverbial expressions that help to show the chronological order of events.

Recently, I was walking home from work at night when I heard someone walking behind me.

I looked back, but it was too dark to see clearly. Until then, I had felt very relaxed because it was Friday evening - I had the whole weekend to look forward to. As soon as I heard the footsteps, I started to feel nervous. I began to walk more

quickly. Just then I could hear the person behind me walking faster. I was being followed! I got scared and began to run. Until that moment, I hadn't really noticed that a woman carrying a shopping bag was walking slowly in front of me. The moment I began to run, she screamed, dropped her shopping bag, and turned to face me with a look of terror. She thought I was chasing her! When I saw this, I stopped running and tried to smile at her. At that moment, the person I thought has been chasing me walked by, looking curiously at both of us. I picked up the woman's packages and apologized for frightening her, but I didn't try to explain. I was too embarrassed and she looked very annoyed.

10. Lucky Break

People are talking about past events. What happened to them?

Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 a Her car was damaged. | 4 a He was injured in the fire. |
| b She ran into another car | b He escaped from the fire. |
| c Her car got stuck. | c He didn't hear the alarm. |
| 2 a His plane has mechanical difficulties | 5 a She won first Prize. |
| b His plane flew into bad weather. | b Her friend won first Prize. |
| c His plane had to make an emergency landing | c She sold some raffled tickets. |
| 3 a She got lost in the hotel. | 6 a He spoke to a famous person. |
| b She was stuck in the elevator. | b He saw a famous person. |
| c She was locked out of the room. | c His wife spoke to a famous person. |

B. Are these statements true or false. Check (✓) the correct answer.

	True	False
1. Someone in a big truck pulled her out.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The pilot got the airplane out of the storm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The person from house-keeping didn't have a key.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Only a few people were injured in the fire.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. She won a trip to Hawaii.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The rock-star signed his menu.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Script:

1.

It was a pretty bad snowstorm and the roads weren't in very good condition. I guess I was driving a little too fast and I went into a skid. I couldn't control the car at all! I went off the side of the road and into the snow. Luckily the car wasn't damaged and I wasn't hurt, but I couldn't get the car to move. I just had to stay in the car and wait. Finally, after about half an hour someone in a big truck came by and pulled me out.

2.

Yeah, it was pretty scary. We ran into a bad storm and the plane was really bumped around. The passengers were pretty scared, and of course all the kids were screaming and crying. It only lasted for 10 minutes, but those 10 minutes felt like an hour! I don't know how the pilot got the airplane out of that storm, but he finally did. And the rest of the flight was perfect.

3.

All I wanted was to get the newspaper. You know how some hotels leave it in front of your door? Anyway, I stepped out of the room to get it, but the door shut behind me. I tried to open it, but it was locked. And my key was inside the room! I was wearing just my pajamas! Luckily for me, someone from housekeeping came by and she had a key.

4.

We were staying in this hotel in Thailand when there was a fire. I was so scared when I heard the fire alarm go off! I got out of the hotel as quickly as I could. The hotel was badly damaged, and some people lost their clothes and money. In the end, though, we were lucky. No guests or staff members were injured.

5.

I was out shopping with a friend and I saw some kids selling raffle tickets to raise money for a charity. It was for a really good cause, so I bought a ticket. I didn't think much more about it. But in the end, I won first prize! It was a good prize, too—a weekend trip for two to Las Vegas!

6.

I was at a restaurant with my wife when this famous rock star sat down at the table next to us. I couldn't believe it! I wanted to ask him for his autograph, but my wife said I should let the man have his dinner in peace. In the end, when my wife was in the rest room, I asked the waitress if she would ask the rock star to sign my menu. And believe it or not, he did!

11. You Really Had Quite a Day

Janet was on her way home from work one day when she ran into her friend Bill Sinclair.

Janet: Bill! Where did you get that black eye? And what are you doing here anyway? I thought you had already left for Vermont. When I saw you at work yesterday, you said you had already packed and were all set to go.

Bill: It's a long story. You see, the whole reason for my vacation was to get away and relax a little. I was even going to take the train, so I could enjoy the scenery on the way up. The trouble started this morning when my alarm clock didn't go off. By the time I got to the station, my train had already left. The next train wasn't due to leave for 12 hours, so I decided to rent a car instead.

Janet: That sounds like a good idea.

Bill: That's what I thought! But on my way to the car rental agency, I slipped and fell down some stairs in the subway.

Janet: So *that's* how you got the black eye!

Bill: I'm lucky I didn't kill myself. Anyway, when I fell I broke my glasses and had to go all the way back home to pick up my other pair.

Janet: You really had quite a day!

Bill: And if you think it was easy lugging these suitcases all over town ... Anyway, when I finally got to the rental agency, the place was packed. After I had waited in line for half an hour and filled out all the forms, I realized I couldn't pay. It turned out I had left my wallet at home.

Janet: You sure have been through a lot! So what are you going to do now?

Bill: Well, for one thing, I've decided to forget about going to Vermont. I'm already a physical wreck, and I haven't even left town yet!

12. Accidents

Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

A. Careless Driving

turn	overtake	run over	crash	miss
accelerate	skid	brake	swerve	

1. He suddenly pulled out of a side road and I had to _____ to avoid him.
2. He _____ hard and managed to stop in time. But it was close – he only _____ by a few inches.
3. She just wouldn't let me get passed. Every time I tried to _____ her, she _____.
4. She suddenly _____ left without indicating, and almost _____ two passer-bys.
5. He was going much too fast. He _____ on the ice and _____ straight into the back of me.

B. Three Hurt In a Crash

arrive	brake	carry	charge	drive
happen	hold	skid	slip	take

Three people were injured in a crash involving two lorries and a van on the A45 near Bury St Edmunds on Saturday. The accident (1) _____ in heavy rain at approximately 2.45 p.m. when a lorry which (2) _____ grain, (3) _____ on the wet surface of the dual carriageway, spilling its load across both lanes. According to a police spokesperson, the driver of the lorry (4) _____ to avoid hitting a dog, which had run out into the road in front of him.

The drivers of the two other vehicles involved, Darren Holmes, aged 21, and Brendan Murphy aged 37, (5) _____ too close behind to be able to stop in time. Ambulances, which (6) _____ on the scene within minutes, (7) _____ the injured to the nearby hospital. Holmes has three broken ribs and is still under observation. The drivers of the lorries, John Peters and Brendan Murphy were treated for minor injuries and later sent home. The police (8) _____ all three drivers with dangerous driving.

C. Road Accident

braked	injuries	overtake	crashed
damaged	direction	skidded	collision

There have been further road accidents following yesterday's heavy rain. Early last night two motorists suffered serious 1) _____ in an incident involving three vehicles. Mr. Ray Amberly from Newden was traveling along Pyke Roads at around 90 mph when he noticed the van behind his car driven by Mr. Joseph Brown, moving out to 2) _____ him. Mr. Amberly 3) _____ slightly in order to let the driver of the van to pass, but instead of slowing down, his car 4) _____ on the slippery surface and 5) _____ into the van. As a result, the van was knocked into a third vehicle, coming from the other 6) _____ which was driven by Mr. Luke Porter. All three vehicles were severely 7) _____ in the 8) _____ and the three drivers had to be taken to hospital. Police believe that the crash could have been avoided if the drivers had not been traveling so fast under such dangerous conditions.

13. British and American English

American	British	American	British
1. hood	bonnet	11. traffic circle	roundabout
2. windshield	windscreen	12. detour	deviation
3. rear window	driving window	13. parking lot	car park
4. turn signal	indicator	14. sidewalk	pavement
5. back-lights	reversing lights	15. underpass	subway
6. license plate	number plate	16. intersection	crossroads
7. flat tire	puncture	17. gearshift	gear lever
8. spare tire	spare wheel	18. go for a ride	have a ride
9. gas	petrol	19. (go) straight ahead	(carry) straight on
10. truck	lorry	20. pick so. up	collect so.

14. A Nightmare Journey

A. Put the paragraphs in the correct order.

a “Aren't we going to run out of petrol quite soon?” I said. “No, don't worry, there's plenty left,” he said. Five minutes later the car came to a standstill. We were out of petrol. Martin told me not to worry – and said he was sure there was a petrol station somewhere nearby. He got out of the car and walked off. Much to my surprise, he came back ten minutes later with a can full of petrol. He put the petrol in the tank, got in, and we drove off. I felt more relaxed now, and thought that everything would be all right. Two miles later the car broke down.

b Martin switched on the windscreen wipers, but we couldn't see the road very well. A few minutes later we couldn't make out anything because the rain was so heavy. I warned him about the dangers of driving on wet roads, but instead of slowing down, he speeded up. He said it was getting late. Fortunately, we finally found the street where my interview was to take place. Martin turned to me and said, “Better late than never”. As he said this, a car pulled out in front of us without warning. Martin managed to swerve just in time to avoid hitting it - but he ran into a parked car instead. The parked car was beyond repair – it was a complete write-off.

c The following weekend Martin picked me up at 8.30 a.m. He said his alarm clock hadn't gone off and he had overslept, so we set off later than we had planned. My mother was quite excited by the idea of my going to London for an interview, and she came to the front door to see us off. Unfortunately, it was the rush hour, and we were held up in a traffic jam for the next thirty minutes, but eventually the road was clear and we headed for the motorway. I noticed we were short of petrol and pointed this out to Martin.

d I didn't panic, but I could feel the nervous tension building up in my stomach. "Don't worry," he said, "I know what's wrong with it. I'll fix it in no time at all." An hour later he was still under the car trying to repair it - but without success. Then another car pulled up next to us and the driver asked if we needed any help. He asked where we were heading for and, when we told him, he pointed out we were going in the wrong direction. He repaired the car, we thanked him for helping us, and we set off again. I don't know how it happened, but instead of arriving in London we ended up in Manchester.

e The worst journey I have ever made was the time when I had to go to London for a job interview. I was living in York, in the north of England, at the time and my car was under repair. I planned to go by train, but a friend called Martin said, "No, don't go by train. You know how unreliable they are. They never run on time. I'm going to London next week, so I can give you a lift." I told him I had to be at the interview by 3.00 o'clock without fail. He assured me we would arrive in time. "Don't worry," he said. "We'll be there in no time."

f Martin got out of the car and told the other driver he was responsible for the accident. The other driver blamed Martin for what had happened. I left them arguing and went in for my interview. I apologized for being five minutes late, but they said it was all right because the interviewer hadn't arrived yet. When he came in, I recognized him – it was the man who had pulled out in front of us. I didn't get the job.

g Martin told me not to worry. He said he knew a quick route to London from Manchester that would reduce our journey time by half. This sounded too good to be true, but I tried to believe him. He said that if we drove fast, we would make up for lost time. To some extent this was true, because he did drive faster, but unfortunately a police car caught up with us and told us to pull over to the side of the road. The policeman fined him for speeding and we drove off. We continued our journey. We were near London when it started to rain.

B. Look at how the following multi-word verbs are used in the text.

Then match the verbs with the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. to break down | a. to manage to see or read something |
| 2. to pull over | b. to have no more of something |
| 3. to hold someone/sth up | c. to arrive swth without intending to |
| 4. to pull out | d. to delay someone or sth |
| 5. to see someone off | e. to move or travel towards swth |
| 6. to end up somewhere | f. to stop working because of mechanical failure
(of a vehicle or a machine) |
| 7. to pull up | g. to accompany someone to a place of departure |
| 8. to head for somewhere | h. to slow down and stop a vehicle |
| 9. to run out (of smth) | i. to drive a vehicle into a different or faster lane |
| 10. to make something out | j. to move a vehicle closer to the side of the road |

C.  Listen and respond to the prompts.

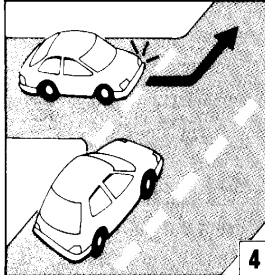
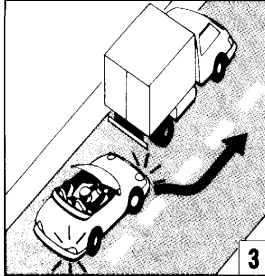
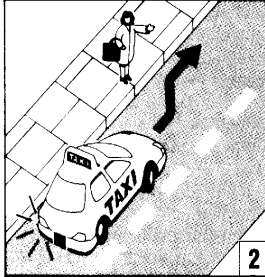
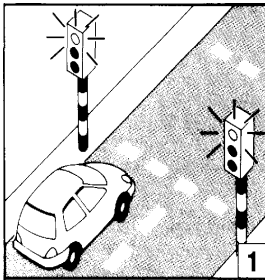
PRACTICE

1. Fill in the gaps below.

I remember the day I passed my driving test. My driving instructor complimented me _____ (a) my driving skills and congratulated me _____ (b) passing my test the first time I took it. It started to rain and he warned me _____ (c) the dangers of driving in wet conditions. I thanked him _____ (d) all his help and drove off. Then I had an accident. A car pulled out in front of me and I crashed into it. The driver of the other car blamed me _____ (e) the accident and refused to apologize _____ (f) what had happened although it was completely his fault.

2. Look at the pictures. Match them with the three multi-word verbs below.

pull over/pull out/pull up



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

3. Put one word in each of the spaces below and then check your answers with the text

- a. I have to report to the police station on 2 March _____ fail.
- b. I can't use my car at the moment. It's in the garage _____ repair.
- c. The engineer tried to fix the machine, but _____ success.
- d. I asked the mechanic what was wrong _____ my car engine and he said I needed a new one. He said it was so old it was _____ repair.
- e. The terrorist bomb exploded _____ warning.

4. Time expressions. Discuss what the following time expressions mean.

The trains never run *on time*.
 He assured me we would arrive *in time* for the interview.
 He swerved *just in time* to avoid hitting the car,
 I'll fix it *in no time at all*.

Now put one time expression in each of the sentences below.

- a. The plane wasn't delayed. It took off _____.
- b. We arrived _____ to hear the beginning of the concert.
- c. I thought it would take her a long time to complete this exercise, but she finished it _____.
- d. I'm afraid we weren't _____ to save him.
- e. The bomb exploded immediately after we left the building - we left _____.

5. Think of situations when you would use the following expressions.

- a. to make up for lost time
- b. My patience is running out.
- c. I'll keep my fingers crossed for you.
- d. Better late than never.
- e. It's better to be safe than sorry.

6. How multi-word verbs work.

A. The particle up - increase in quantity or intensity

*Example: We must **hurry up** or we're going to be late.*

*Instead of slowing down, he decided to **speed up**.*

Complete the sentences with multi-word verbs that use the particle “up”.

- a. I can't hear the radio. Can you _____, please?
- b. The cost of living is _____ all the time.
- c. I'm afraid this is a very bad line and I can't hear what you're saying.
Can you _____, please?
- d. This soup isn't very hot. Shall I _____?
- e. You're still very weak after your illness. I think you need to _____ your strength before you go back to work.
- f. The airline company was losing money, so it was forced to _____ prices.

B. The particle ‘off’ - movement away from somewhere

*Example: The policeman got into his car and **drove off**.*

*He gave me the money for the books but he **walked off** before I could give him his change.*

Complete the sentences with multi-word verbs that use the particle “off”.

- a. The plane was meant to leave at 6.00 a.m. but it didn't _____ until 9.00 a.m.
- b. At the end of the film the two lovers got into a boat and _____ into the sunset.
- c. The small boy took my purse from my bag and _____ before I could catch him.
- d. The next morning we _____ on our journey to see the Himalayas.
- e. I would like to jump on a plane and _____ to somewhere exotic and warm.
- f. He jumped onto his horse and _____ at speed.

15. Breaking Down

Mary: Steve...John...at last! Come in...give me your coats.
So...you finally got here!

Steve: Yes. We're so sorry. We really did *set off* early as planned.

Mary: Well, what happened then? Why are you so late?

Steve: Basically, a series of disasters. First of all, I'd agreed *to pick John up* on the way and he wasn't ready of course!

Mary: Typical!

John: Hey, that's not fair. That wasn't the only thing that made us late. In case you'd forgotten, we *ran out of* petrol, just outside Lincoln. Now that certainly wasn't my fault.

Steve: OK, OK ... as it happens I forgot *to fill up* last night. In fact I went to the garage especially to get petrol but when I got home I realized I'd bought my cigarettes but no petrol. Well, we all make mistakes!

John: Yes, you certainly do. It was really embarrassing. We were in this really narrow country road. There was nowhere *to pull up* out of the way of the traffic, so we just had to stop in the middle of the road! We *held up* all the other traffic for well over half an hour.

Steve: Yes, well, I really did try and *make up* for the lost time after that. I didn't want to be late. I mean it's not every day you're twenty-one.

Mary: So, was the rest of the journey OK?

John: Not at all. That was just the beginning! The next thing that happened was when we were going through this small village.

Steve: Oh yes, do you mean when that child ran out into the road in front of us?

John: That's right . . . I was sure you were going *to run her over*.

Steve: Me too. How I managed to stop in time I will never know.

Mary: Goodness me. How awful! Was she all right?

Steve: Oh yes, she was fine. But you can imagine the kind of state I was in.

Mary: Yes. You must have felt terrible.

John: And that's not all!

Mary: Oh no, there surely isn't more?

- Steve:** Would you believe it, but we were almost here when the car *broke down*.
- John:** What do you mean 'almost here', we've been walking for the last half an hour in the pouring rain!
- Mary:** Well, don't just stand there ... come and have a drink. You look like you both need one!
- John:** You can say that again. Is there any birthday cake left?
- Mary:** Yes I think so, but you'll have to be quick!

PRACTICE.

A. Make complete and grammatical sentences from the prompts.

Example: We/set off/tomorrow/week's holiday/Wales.

We are setting off tomorrow for week's holiday in Wales.

1. I / pick you up / station / 8.30 p.m. tomorrow evening.
2. He / fill up / car / before / they go / the journey yesterday.
3. John, we / run out / milk / again ! / That is / third time / this week.
4. Look! / large black car / pull up / in front / our house.
5. We / hold up / several hours / the airport / because of / bomb scare.
6. He promised / make up / lost time / working / his holidays.
7. I / never / actually / run anybody over / but / I / do / once / hit / cyclist.
8. If / car / break down again / I / sell it!

B. Answer these questions using the phrasal verbs in brackets.

Example: Do you have any problems with your car? (break down)

Generally no, but it sometimes breaks down in very cold weather.

1. Why are you so late? (hold up)
2. Is there any petrol in the car? (fill up)
3. How are you going to get home after the party? (pick up)
4. How are you going to get to London by 10 a.m.? (make up)
5. What are you looking at? (pull up)
6. I thought you said you were going to be late. You're the first one to arrive. (set off)
7. Have you ever had an accident? (run over)
8. Have you got any more orange juice? (run out)

PART B SUCCESSFUL WRITING

NARRATIVES

General Outline

Introduction	set the scene (who - where - when -what)
Main Body <i>Paragraph 1-3</i>	develop the story (detailed description of events in the order they happened)
Conclusion	end of story, feelings, comments or reactions

1. a. Read the story and underline the correct tenses. Then, label the paragraphs.

- *development of story*
- *setting the scene*
- *end of story, feelings*

AN UNFORGETTABLE JOURNEY

Para 1 _____

I stood on the deck, staring at the huge waves. From the moment we 1) **had left/were leaving** port and sailed into the English Channel, the weather had got worse and worse. Now, lightning flashed across the sky which was covered in dark clouds.

Para 2 _____

Suddenly, the noise of the engines 2) **had stopped/ stopped**. The ship 3) **slowed/ was slowing**, rolling heavily in the rough sea. A voice over the loudspeakers 4) **told/ were telling** us to remain calm - then added that a fire had started in the engine room, and said that all passengers must go immediately to the nearest lifeboat station.

Para 3 _____

We all 5) **ran/had run** onto the deck, following the signs to the lifeboats. The ship's officers arrived, made sure we had lifejackets and 6) **showed/were showing** us how to put them on.

Para 4 _____

I 7) **looked/was looking** again in horror at the wild, stormy sea. The thought of being out there in a tiny boat was terrifying. Minutes 8) **had passed/ passed** like hours, until at last a voice 9) **was announcing /announced** that everything was under control and the danger was over. We all 10) **cheered/had cheered** as the engines started again and the ship 11) **moved/was moving** forward into the waves.

Para 5 _____

I still couldn't believe it was over, though - not until we had reached port and I 12) **was standing/had stood** on solid ground again!

b. Number the events in the order in which they happened. Then retell the story.

- A We were asked to go to the nearest lifeboat station.
- B We put on lifejackets.
- C A fire started in the engine room.
- D The ship slowed.
- E We reached port.
- F We went to the lifeboats.
- G The engines stopped.
- H **1** The ferry left port.
- I The engines started again.

2. Read the extracts below and fill in the gaps with the linking words and phrases.

before, eventually, meanwhile, as soon as, suddenly, after a while

- A. 1) _____ I arrived at the bank I joined the queue and waited for my turn.
2) _____ two men burst through the door and ran to the cashier, shouting loudly.
3) _____ we knew it the men had forced the cashier to open the security door.
4) _____ the bank manager called the police. 5) _____ we heard the police car siren blaring, but by the time they arrived, the robbers had left the building. The police chased them and 6) _____ caught them.

at first, soon, suddenly, finally, then, as

- B. 1) _____ we were driving home down the winding mountain road, it started to snow. Soft white snowflakes were falling lightly onto the road and it
2) _____ became very slippery. 3) _____ a deer shot out in front of the van and I had to swerve violently to avoid it. I heard a loud thump and managed to stop. I quickly jumped out of the van and ran back to see if the deer was hurt. I found it lying in the road. 4) _____ I thought it was dead. Then, the deer opened its eyes and I realized that it was alive. I jumped back, relieved as the deer struggled to its feet. For a moment it stood looking at me with its large soft brown eyes,
5) _____ it ran off into the forest and 6) _____ disappeared from view.

3. Put the events in the order they happened. Tell the stories using linking words from Ex.2.

Example:

As soon as I got off the train I knew this would be, a special day in my life.

A.

a	1	I got off the train.
b		I picked the wallet up.
c		I found the owner's address.
d		He was very happy.
e		He offered me a reward.
f		I found a wallet on the station floor.
g	10	I was able to buy myself a watch.
h		I gave him the wallet.
i		I went to the owner's house.
j		I opened it and looked inside.

B.

a		The train came.
b		I walked down the railway tracks.
c		I ran towards the boy.
d		The train went by.
e		I pushed him off the tracks.
f		I saw a young boy listening to a walkman playing on the tracks.

C.

a		The phone rang.
b		He told us a distant relative of ours had died.
c		A lawyer invited us to his office.
d		She left us £100,000.
e		My brother and I were looking at some bills.

TECHNIQUES TO BEGIN YOUR STORY

a) use your senses (set the scene and describe the weather, atmosphere, surroundings or people's actions to create mystery or suspense).

I could hear the wind howling around me. It was quite dark that night and it felt strange to be out in the wilderness all alone.

b) use direct speech

"Always look on the bright side of life, kids", Mr Frisbain used to tell us.

c) ask a rhetorical question

Have you ever travelled by train on a warm summer night?

d) address the reader directly

I am sure you all know what a bargain is.

e) refer to your feelings or moods

I was exhausted because I had been painting walls all day.

TECHNIQUES TO END YOUR STORY

a) use direct speech,

"Thank you, sir," the boy said to me.

b) refer to your feelings or moods,

We were shivering but we were happy to have made it.

c) ask a rhetorical question,

"Why did I have to suffer so much?"

d) describe people's reactions to/feelings about the events developed in the main body.

My brother had become the hero of the day and I was extremely proud.

4. Match the beginnings to their endings. Which techniques have been used in each beginning and ending?

Beginnings...

1.

It was a cool August night. All was quiet and peaceful in my house as my parents and two sisters were sleeping in their rooms. I was lying in bed, trying to fall asleep.

2.

It was a freezing cold morning. Joanne and I were packing for our trip to Bermuda. Our flight was leaving later that afternoon. "I can't wait to enjoy the hot and sunny weather," said Joanne.

3.

Aggie and I had been bored all day at school. As we wandered home, we decided to sneak into the old abandoned house at the edge of the forest. Although our parents had told us never to go in there, we couldn't resist the temptation. I am sure that you would have done the same if you had seen this house.

Endings

A.

Relieved to be back home, I lit the fire while Joanne unpacked our things. We both realized how lucky we had been. Without having to say anything, we understood what the other was thinking. There's no other place like home, don't you agree?

B.

After being pulled out from under the pile of bricks, we both knew how lucky we had been. We were truly ashamed of ourselves as we glanced at the crowd waiting behind the fence, especially since our parents were there. Isn't it true that curiosity killed the cat?

C.

Back in my room, I felt confused and exhausted. I wasn't sure if it was moment ago or hours ago when I had been trying to fall asleep. "I must have been dreaming," I thought to myself.

5. Read the beginnings. Which one do you think is the least interesting? Why?

1. As I sat down at my desk and stared at the pile of revision notes, all I could think was, "Why me?"
2. It was a warm, sunny morning and I woke up to the sound of the phone ringing. The voice on the other end of the line simply said, "Juan, it's me. Meet me on the corner in half an hour."
3. I'm sure you all know what it's like when you have to sit an exam that you haven't studied for. Well, last May I was getting ready to...
4. One day I went to school. On the way, I crashed my bike into a tree. The bike was badly damaged...
5. I was really tired and was looking forward to a good night's sleep. Suddenly, I heard a strange sound coming from the garden.

6. a. Match Column A to Column B to complete the similes, as in the examples.

Column A		Column B	
1	as white-as	A	a leaf
2	to swim like	B	a baby
3	to cry like	C	a sheet
4	run like	D	a bee
5	as black as	E	night
6	to shake like	F	an ox
7	as fresh as	G	a fish
8	as strong as	H	a daisy
9	as busy as	I	a sieve
10	have a memory like	J	the wind

b. Use similes to complete the sentences, as in the example.

1. Grace dived in the sea and started swimming. She was a very good swimmer. She swam like a fish.
2. It was _____ night inside the cave. Jeff looked for his flash-light.
3. She cried like _____ when she heard the bad news.
4. The children were _____ bees helping their parents prepare the garden for the party.
5. Sally was so scared that she was shaking like _____.

YOU WON'T BELIEVE IT!

1. *THE MALIGNED WOLF*

The forest was my home. I lived there and I cared about it. I tried to keep it neat and clean. The one sunny day, while I was cleaning up some rubbish a camper had left behind, I heard some footsteps. I leapt behind a tree and saw a rather plain girl coming down the path carrying a basket. I was suspicious of this little girl right away because she was dressed so strangely – all in red, and her head covered up so it seemed like she didn't want people to know who she was. Naturally I stopped to check her out. I asked her who she was, where she was going, where she had come from, and all that. She gave me a song and dance about going to her grandmother's house with a basket of lunch. She appeared to be basically honest person, but she looked suspicious so I decided to teach her a lesson about going through the forest unannounced, and in strange clothing.

I let her go on her way, but I ran ahead to her grandmother's house. When I saw that nice old woman, I explained what had happened, and she agreed that her granddaughter needed to learn a lesson, so she hid under the bed.

A few minutes later, the girl arrived, and I invited her into bedroom where I was in the bed, dressed like the grandmother. The girl came in all rosy-cheeked and said something about my big ears. I've been insulted before, so I made the best of it by suggesting that my big ears would help me to hear better. Now, what I meant was that I liked her and wanted to pay close attention to what she was saying. But she made another insulting remark about my bulging eyes. Now you can see how I was beginning to feel about this girl who put on such a nice front, but was apparently a very nasty person. Still, I've made it a policy to turn the other cheek, so I told her that my eyes helped to see her better.

Her next insult really got to me. I've got this problem with having big teeth. And that little girl made a remark about them. I know that I should have had better control, but I leapt up from the bed and growled that my teeth would help me to eat her better.

Now let's face it, no wolf would ever eat a little girl – everyone knows that – but that crazy girl started running around the house screaming, and I was chasing her to calm down. I'd taken off the grandmother's clothes, but that only seemed to make it worse. And all of a sudden the door came crashing open and a hunter stood there with his axe. I looked at him and it became clear that I was in trouble. There was an open window behind me and out I went.

I'd like to say that was the end of it. But that grandmother character never did tell my side of the story. Before long, the word got round that I was a mean, nasty guy. Everybody started avoiding me. I don't know about the little girl with the funny red outfit, but I didn't live happily ever after.

2. BOY DRIVER SAVES FATHER

The big Oldsmobile saloon cut through two miles of traffic on a busy four-lane highway with a nine-year-old boy at the wheel and a seriously ill man by his side. Minutes earlier at Wilmington, Delaware, school-boy Mark Spencer had been out for a drive with his farther. Then 37-year-old Philip Spencer suffered a heart attack, just managing to stop before collapsing in agony.

Mark is only four feet tall, allowing him to peep over the top of the dashboard, while reaching the control pedals with a toe. But he didn't hesitate, pushing his farther across the bench seat and setting off for the nearest hospital.

'I didn't drive through the red light and had to honk the horn to get past other cars but there weren't too many problems', he said. Mr. Spencer is recovering in hospital, where the opinion is that he wouldn't have survived if Mark had hesitated, or even done the expected thing and phoned for an ambulance.

The Spencers are an exceptionally close and loving family, and, as Mark says: "We need my Dad, he's really nice." His mother, Blanche, confirms what one suspected – that her son is 'car mad' and, at the age of two, succeeded in reversing at station wagon down the drive. "Thank God he was with his farther", she said. "I would have panicked, because I can't drive."

PART C WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

1. You'll Find It in The Newspaper

A. Can you explain what each event means?

epidemic	kidnapping	rebellion
robbery	famine	natural disaster
scandal	hijacking	political crisis

B. Think of some news events you have read about recently. Take turns giving examples to illustrate the words in Exercise A.

Example:

A: *I read about a scandal in yesterday's paper.*

B: *Really? What was it?*

A: *Well, it seems a famous politician was arrested for taking bribes.*

2. Front Page News

A. Listen to the news headlines. Fill in the missing words and take notes on each of the news items.

1. Thieves _____ at the Royal Gallery.

2. Ship _____ at sea near the Sussex Coast.

3. Three men _____ at Brixton Prison

4. PLANE _____ IN JUNGLE.

5. Chemical factory _____.

6. SEVERE WEATHER _____ TOWNS IN THE NORTH

7. Damaged plane _____ safely.

Now here is the news in detail.

Thieves break in at the Royal Gallery

Last night thieves *broke into* the Royal Gallery and *got away with* paintings worth over a quarter of a million pounds. The break-in happened around 11.00 o'clock in the evening, but was not discovered until the early hours of the morning. At present it is not known how the thieves got into the building, though a security guard is helping the police with their enquiries.

Ship goes down at sea near the Sussex coast

A ship has gone down at sea off the south coast of England following an explosion in its engine room. The ship was carrying a cargo of wood and was heading for Liverpool. The fire spread rapidly and was soon out of control. However, all the crew were *picked up* safely by the rescue services.

Three men break out of Brixton prison

Three men *broke out of* Brixton prison this morning. They overpowered a prison officer and escaped by climbing over the wall. They were seen *making_off* in a red car that was waiting for them outside the prison. One of the men was later picked up by the police, but the other two men are still on the run. Police have warned the public not to approach these men, as they may be armed and dangerous.

Plane comes down in jungle

A plane with two English passengers on board has come down in dense jungle in Brazil. It seems that one of the engines *cut out* while the plane was heading for Rio de Janeiro, and the pilot was forced to make crash-landing in the jungle. A rescue team is now searching for survivors.

Chemical factory blows up

News is coming in of an explosion at a chemical processing plant in Luton. It seems that part of the factory *blew up* and a fire has broken out. Although the fire is dying down and the situation is under control, the fire brigade say they won't be able to put it out completely for several hours.

Severe weather cuts off towns in the north

Severe weather conditions in the north of England have *cut off* several towns and villages. Many roads are impassable due to heavy falls of snow. Supplies of food are being flown into some villages by helicopter.

Damaged plane touches down safely

A plane had to make an emergency landing at Heathrow this morning when one of its doors blew off. Shortly after taking off an explosion was heard and the plane had to turn back to Heathrow. The emergency services were *standing by* in case of a crash landing, but the plane *touched down* safely.

'I never want to go through an experience like that again!' said the passenger who had been sitting next to the door. 'I don't think I'll ever get over the shock of seeing the door come off and a drop of 1,000 meters beneath me!'

C. Match the verbs in A with the definitions in B.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. to pick someone up | ___ | a. to escape from a place where one is a prisoner |
| 2. to pick someone up | ___ | b. to catch or arrest someone |
| 3. to cut out | ___ | c. to succeed in stealing sth and escaping with it |
| 4. to blow (sth) up | ___ | d. to be ready to provide help or take action |
| 5. to make off | ___ | e. to explode, to destroy something with explosives |
| 6. to break into/ in | ___ | f. to stop working (of an engine or machine) |
| 7. to cut smth/so off | ___ | g. to enter a building or room illegally or by force |
| 8. to get away with smth | ___ | h. to isolate something or someone from something |
| 9. to break out | ___ | i. to rescue so. from danger, especially from the sea |
| 10. to stand by | ___ | j. to leave in a hurry, to escape from other people |

C. Listen and respond to the prompts.

PRACTICE

1. Fill in the gaps below.

What's _____ (a) the newspaper today?"

"It says here that crime is _____ (b) the increase, a man has been put _____ (c) trial for murder. Two English passengers were _____ (d) board a plane that came down in Brazil, and two escaped prisoners are still _____ (e) the run from the police. "Oh, and what's _____ (f) TV tonight?"

2. Here is a news report on two of the men who broke out of prison. Fill in the gaps below. Then listen to the report and check your answers.

The two men who broke out of Brixton Prison yesterday, John Ross and Steven Blake, were described as 'dangerous criminals' by the police. Last year Ross was arrested _____ (a) armed robbery and charged _____ (b) a variety of crimes, including assault and car theft. A court found him guilty of all the charges and he was sentenced _____ (c) four years in prison. Blake was accused _____ (d) robbing a jeweler's shop in Knightsbridge and causing serious bodily harm, but there was insufficient evidence to convict him _____ (e) the crime. He was also suspected _____ (f) being involved in a bank robbery in Hertford. However, he was found guilty of breaking into offices and stealing over £10,000. He was sentenced _____ (g) three years in prison.

3. Multi-word verbs as nouns and adjectives.

My car **broke down** on the motorway.

I had a **breakdown** on the motorway, so I called the **breakdown** service

The robbers made their **getaway** in a blue car. The next day the police found the **getaway** car a short distance from the scene of the crime

Complete the newspaper headlines below with multi-word verb derivatives.

a. Someone *broke in* and stole several paintings from the Royal Gallery last night.

_____ **AT ROYAL GALLERY**

b. Many cars were *held up* for over three hours on the M25 motorway.

THREE HOUR _____ ON M 25

c. Three prisoners have *broken out* of Brixton Prison.

_____ **AT BRIXTON PRISON**

d. The government wants to cut *back* on the amount it spends on defense.

DEFENCE _____ ANNOUNCED

e. Someone has invented a new switch which makes dangerous machines *cut out* if they become too hot. The invention will save many lives.

NEW _____ SWITCH WILL SAVE LIVES

JOKES

A nervous plane passenger heard the following announcement while waiting for his flight: "*Will passengers please prepare for their final departure.*"

Nervous plane passenger: *How often do planes of this type crash ?*

Flight attendant: *Only once.*

3. Two Stories

1. Read the following texts and match the words in bold to the definitions below.

A. Sorry I didn't call you...

Hi Ralph,

Sorry we didn't get to see each other while I was in town, but my day didn't quite go according to plan! I started by **1) bolting down** my breakfast, as I wanted to leave early to avoid the traffic. By 8.00 I was **2) bombing along** the M4 until I got stopped for speeding by a police officer. I started to explain but he **3) butted in**, saying, "The speed limit **4) applies to** everyone, you know." Luckily, he **5) let me off** with a warning. When I eventually got to town my adventure really began. Anyway, when you've read this clipping from 'The Evening STAR', I'm sure you'll forgive me for not calling you.

See you next time!

Dominic

- a. _____ interrupt sb
- b. _____ be relevant to sb/sth
- c. _____ eat sth very quickly
- d. _____ excuse sb from punishment
- e. _____ travel very fast

B. Chase

Nicholas Forbes (43), who is wanted for armed robbery and has been **1) on the run** from the police for several weeks, was apprehended outside a supermarket in Long Street yesterday. Forbes was attempting to **2) dispose of** a bag in a rubbish bin when a police officer approached him. Forbes sprinted off, with the officer in hot pursuit, and bystander Dominic Clarke (23) joined the chase. Onlookers **3) cheered** Clarke **on** as he quickly **4) gained on** Forbes and wrestled him to the ground. A crowd of shoppers **5) congregated around** the struggling men and Forbes was arrested.

A police spokesman praised Clark's bravery but urged the public not to tackle dangerous criminals themselves. "Such matters are best left in the hands of the police," he said.

- a. _____ gather round (sb/sth) in a large crowd
- b. _____ throw sth away
- c. _____ try to avoid being captured by smb
- d. _____ get nearer to smb
- e. _____ give sb loud encouragement

2. Fill in the gaps with a suitable expression from the list.

apply to dispose of gaining on let off on the run

Two teenagers convicted yesterday on a charge of car theft should be 1) _____ with a suspended sentence in view of their age, their lawyer argued. Andrew Mc Wade and Peter Duncan, both 17, were already 2) _____ the police in connection with another crime when they stole the car. The stolen vehicle was spotted by the driver of a police patrol car, who immediately gave a chase. Realizing that the patrol car was 3) _____ them, the youths attempted to 4) _____ evidence linking them to both crimes, but soon were arrested. Prosecution lawyers insisted that, given the circumstances of the crime, normal grounds for a reduction in punishment did not 5) _____ the two accused. Sentence will be passed today.

3. Replace each word/phrase in bold with a suitable expression from the list.

bolt down bomb along butt in cheer on congregate around

- a. Tourists **gathered round** the statue as the guide began to talk about its finer points.
- b. Most accidents on this motorway are caused by drivers who **travel fast** with no regard for road safety.
- c. The crowd **gave** the runners **loud encouragement** as they approached the finishing line.
- d. I was running late, so I had to **eat** my lunch **quickly** and rush off.
- e. I'd have liked to ask a question, but I didn't want to **interrupt** while he was talking.

4.  Newspaper Headlines

A. Read these newspaper headlines. Then listen to the news reports. Are the headlines correct? Check \checkmark the answer.

1. Guests Escape from Hotel Fire correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Restaurant Wins Award for Food correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Students Lost for 10 Days Found Safe correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Rock Singer's Concert a Great Success correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>	5. Fishermen Lost During Storm correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Panda Babies Born at Zoo correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>

B. Are these statements about things that actually happened or things that probably happened? Check \checkmark the correct answer.

	Actually happened	Probably happened
1. The fire started in a guest room.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. More than 10 people got food poisoning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The students' vehicle broke down.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Jimmy Wild had a sore throat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The boat sank during the storm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The baby pandas are very small right now.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Script:

1.

A fire destroyed the famous President Hotel last night. Fire fighters helped all the hotel guests escape safely from the building, although some people lost their clothes and luggage. Firefighters say the fire probably started in a guest room, possibly because a guest fell asleep while smoking.

2.

Government health officials have closed down Ocean Gardens, a well- known local seafood restaurant. More than 10 people came down with food poisoning after eating at the restaurant last week. The officials say that the problem was probably caused by the water in the restaurant's fish tanks.

3.

A group of Japanese students was rescued yesterday after being stranded for 10 days in the Australian outback. The trouble started after a vehicle the students were traveling in broke down. Their radio wasn't working, either, so the students had to survive by eating snakes, insects, and berries. Luckily, the students are all in good health.

4.

Rock singer Jimmy Wild didn't arrive for his concert last night, disappointing over 80,000 fans. A representative of the singer said that he was sick and the concert would be rescheduled for next month. No one knows exactly what Jimmy Wild's illness was, but sources say he probably had a sore throat.

5.

Coast Guard boats are searching for a fishing boat with a crew of four, which has been missing for two days. Shortly after the boat left land, it ran into a very bad storm and sent out a message for help. The Coast Guard thinks that the boat probably sank during the storm.

6.

And this just in. Bai Yun, the giant panda at the city zoo, has finally given birth to twin cubs. Zoo officials are delighted at this event, since pandas are very rarely born in zoos. Right now, the baby pandas are very small—about the size of a mouse.

5.  **Good News, Bad News**

A. What are these news reports about? Circle the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. a. a flood
b. a fire
c. a crime | 3. a. crime
b. a fire
c. a vacation | 5. a. a protest
b. an exhibition
c. a sale |
| 2. a. a protest
b. an exhibition
c. a sale | 4. a. an exhibition
b. a vacation
c. a crime | 6. a. an exhibition
b. a business plan
c. a protest |

B. Are these statements true or false? Check \checkmark the correct answer.

	True	False
1. Many people have had to leave their homes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Botero's work has been shown in this area before.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The weather is helping the fire spread.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Some of the snakes are still missing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The farmers support the higher taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The merger could be good news for travelers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Script:

1.

As a result of the heavy rain over the weekend, city officials fear there may be a flood. Many people living near the river have had to leave their homes. Over 30 families are now homeless. Most of them are staying with friends and relatives. Volunteers worked throughout the weekend to place sandbags along the river,

2.

Over 20,000 people so far have visited the national museum to see the collection of works by the popular Colombian artist Botero. That is the largest number of visitors the gallery has had for several years. This is the first time that Botero's work has been shown in this area, and the collection includes some of his best-known paintings and sculptures.

3.

Several hundred people are fleeing their homes in California because of a forest fire burning out of control only a few kilometers away. The fire began five days ago. Hot weather, wind, and a very dry summer are helping the fire spread very quickly. Firefighters have come from as far away as Alaska to help put out the flames.

4.

A customs official at Kennedy Airport was very surprised yesterday when he checked the baggage of a passenger and found over 50 live snakes, some of them very poisonous. The government believes that the passenger was planning to sell the snakes in the U.S. illegally. They would have been worth up to \$1,000 each. A few snakes escaped from the suitcases, but airport officials say that all of them were caught within an hour.

5.

A protest by over 5,000 farmers caused major traffic jams downtown yesterday morning. The farmers were in front of the Federal Building to demand lower taxes on meat and agricultural products. They say that the high taxes make it difficult to earn enough money for their families. Later in the day, government representatives promised to study their demands.

6.

A spokesperson for two of the country's largest airlines—Northern Airlines and Air International—has announced that the two airlines are discussing a possible merger for next year. If the merger goes ahead and the two companies combine, it could be bad news for travelers. Many business experts think that the new company would raise ticket prices.

NEWS REPORTS

1. *HOPELESS HOLD-UPS*

A.

Two old ladies were walking in a Hamburg cemetery when a thief grabbed their suitcase. He ran away, unaware that he had stolen a dead cat! Later, the ladies explained that at the time of the incident they were on the way to bury their pet. They were convinced that the authorities would not let them, and they had decided to bury it after dark.

B.

Everything was going smoothly as Raymond Burles tried to rob a Paris bank. He pointed a gun at the cashier and told him to hand over the money. Burles scooped £4,000 into a canvas holdall and zipped it up. Then he backed to the door ordering everyone to freeze. To his surprise no one took any notice – the staff and customers all jumped on him and pinned him to the floor. It was at this point that Burles realized that he had zipped up his gun in the bag along with the money.

C.

Three thieves at Billericay in Essex gave hours of thought in 1971 to raiding the Post Office in Mountnessing Road. Among the details which they discovered were the times at which there was most cash and least security guard on the premises. They also invested in masks, guns and getaway car. At a pre-arranged time, the gang sped through Billericay and screeched to a halt outside the post office. It was only when they jumped out of the car and ran towards the building that they discovered the one detail which they had omitted to check. The Post Office had been closed for twelve years.

D.

In May 1976 Vernon Drinkwater and Raymond Heap were accused of stealing a car while trying to sell it to its original owner.

E.

Mr.J Ealey committed burglary in Detroit in 1968 and left his dog at the scene of the crime. The police soon arrived and shouted, 'Home, boy'. They then followed the dog back to the burglar's house. And arrived only seconds after he did.

2. *AMAZING RESCUE*

A 10-year-old girl, Ann Waxman, rescued her big brother from certain death last night, when a fire broke out in their house in Manchester.

Ann's parents were out of town for the weekend when faulty electrical wiring caused the fire to start in the middle of the night. The young girl was awakened by the family's dog, Danny, who was barking excitedly in the back garden. Ann smelled something burning and immediately ran through the smoke-filled house to wake her older brother, Frank.

When Frank wouldn't wake up, Ann got some help from the family dog. Frank's unconscious body was far too heavy for the little girl to move alone, but the clever girl brought the dog inside and tied the dog's lead to Frank's left ankle, and together, girl and dog pulled Frank to safety. The little heroine is quite modest about the whole thing. "I couldn't have done it without Danny, our dog," she said afterwards. "I'm just glad we're all alright." Ann is to receive a medal for her bravery from Mayor Witticombe next week.

3. *BLAZING FIRE*

Disaster struck in the town of Redbrooke late last night when the recently built Palmer Court apartment block caught fire and was completely destroyed.

It was just after 2:00 am when many of the residents in the building were woken by the smell of smoke. The Fire Brigade was alerted and arrived promptly to evacuate the building and extinguish the fire.

The fire spread rapidly through the building and the rescue operation had to be carried out quickly in order to save the forty-three residents inside. Twenty-nine people were taken to Redbrooke General Hospital, suffering from smoke inhalation and minor burns, but it is expected that they will be discharged later today. The remaining fourteen people were evacuated safely with no injuries. The Fire Brigade battled with the fire until 7 o'clock this morning but were unable to save the building. The residents will be provided with temporary accommodation.

An investigation is being carried out to determine the cause of the fire. At present it is suspected that it was caused by a malfunction in the electrical wiring system, which would explain why so many flats were affected at the same time.

4. *THE CRASH*

An airplane operated by the Romanian national airline, Tarom, crashed into a field only three minutes after taking off from the runway at Bucharest airport this morning. All of the 59 people on board the Brussels-bound plane are believed to have died. The plane was found 28 km from Bucharest airport shattered into tiny pieces, the largest being only 2 meters long.

The cause of the crash is not known. At first experts thought that the pilot might have experienced a technical problem such as engine trouble or a problem with the fuel tank, but air-traffic control reported no radio contact with the pilot in which he said he was experiencing difficulties. Weather conditions today have been good with excellent visibility and no fog. Sabotage or a terrorist attack have not been ruled out.

Witnesses reported hearing an explosion before the plane nosedived and crushed into the ground. It seems likely that a bomb had been planted on board the plane. Crash experts are examining the wreckage and a statement will be issued later this week as to the cause of the crash.

5. *PASSENGER LANDS PLANE AFTER PILOT DIES.*

It's the passenger's nightmare...the pilot collapses and you are forced to seize the controls to save your own life. For Alan Anderson, 24, it became reality when his girlfriend's father Les Rhoades suffered a fatal heart attack at 2,200 ft over the Welsh coast on Sunday. The pilot of a second light aircraft, Robert Legge, responded to his radio call for help and, trailing behind, calmly gave instructions on how to land.

Alan Anderson had never flown before. So he was looking forward to an exciting time when his future father-in-law, Les Rhoades, aged 63, invited him up for a ride in his light plane. What he hadn't expected Mr. Rhoades would suffer a heart attack while they were in the air. Fortunately for Mr. Anderson, Mr. Rhoades had shown him how to operate the radio, so he was able to radio for help.

MayDay

Robert Legge, an instructor with the Cardiff Flying School who was in a plane a few miles away, was asked to help by air traffic controllers after they received an emergency call from Mr. Anderson, saying: “Mayday, Mayday, my farther-in-law has had a heart attack and I don’t know how to fly.”

Mr. Legge pulled alongside Mr. Anderson’s plane and told him by radio how to fly aircraft. He took him through a practice landing and then helped him bring the plane down safely at Cardiff Airport just after 7 p.m.

Incredible Feat

Mr. Legge said last night: “It was an incredible feat for anyone, let alone someone for the first time ever in a light aircraft. He was fantastically calm. When I kept telling him what controls to use, the repeated reply was ‘OK, but I’ve never done this before’, but he never sounded frightened.” He added: “We had one chance to get it right and, thank God, we succeeded. The worst bit was coming over the runway for the landing when I felt as though I was no longer in control, but he made a perfect landing. He did marvelously well.”

Deep Shock

After his ordeal, Mr. Anderson was put under sedation deep shock, and is now resting at his fiancée’s home near Cardiff. He said yesterday: “After what I have been through, nothing will get me on a plane again. I’ve never been so terrified in my whole life, but I knew I had to keep calm.” And he thanked Mr. Legge, saying: “I didn’t have a clue what to do, but Robert put me at ease and I just gritted my teeth and concentrated on the job in hand.”

PART D DIALOGS FOR EVERYDAY USE

Talking English

1. A GOOD DEAL

- 1 - What kind of a car do you have?
2 - An old one.
1 - I know it's old, but what make is it?
2 - It's a Chevrolet. Why do you ask? You are going into the car business?
1 - Nothing like that. My cousin is going to take a job overseas and he can't take his car with him, so he is going to sell it – cheap. It's practically new.
2 - Well, I have been thinking about getting a newer car. I can't afford a brand new one.
1 - Would you like to look at my cousin's car?
2 - Is it a four-door or two-door?
1 - It's a coupe with a vinyl roof.
2 - Does it have automatic transmission?
1 - Yes, and it also has power steering, power brakes, and air conditioning.
2 - I guess I might take a look at it. How much is he asking?
1 - I don't know for sure, but he'll make you a good deal.
2 - Okay. Set it up for me to see it, if you can.
1 - I'll phone him this afternoon.

2. A CAR TROUBLE

- 1 - When did you get here?
2 - Just a few minutes ago.
3 - We've been waiting for almost an hour.
2 - I'm sorry, but I had a car trouble – a flat tire.
1 - Oh. That's too bad. Couldn't you have telephoned?
2 - I was going to, but I didn't have any change for a pay phone.
3 - You could have gotten some change in a store.
2 - Not really. The tire went flat out on the edge of town.
There wasn't any place to call from.
3 - Well; at least you are here now. No need to wait any longer. So let's get started.

3. THE HUMAN FLY

- 1 - Did you hear about that guy who climbed a skyscraper?
- 2 - I don't believe I did. Was it on the TV news last night?
- 1 - Uh-huh. This guy – calls himself “the Human Fly” – climbed up this skyscraper with nothing but some big suction cups!
- 2 - I suppose he got arrested.
- 1 - He sure did! As soon as he got to the top of the building, the cops were there to grab him!
- 2 - And he'll have to pay a fine, of course.
- 1 - In this guy's case it looks as if he might have to go to jail, too!

4. THAT'S WEIRD

- 1 - The other night we were watching TV and the strangest thing happened.
- 2 - Really? What?
- 1 - It was during that thunderstorm we had. You remember, it poured down rain and there was a lot of lightning and thunder.
- 2 - I remember quite well. The children were frightened, and the dog ran and hid under the bed!
- 1 - Well, anyway, the lightning flashed a number of times, and we were going to turn off the TV. That's when this strange thing happened.
- 2 - I hope the lightning didn't hurt the TV!
- 1 - Oh, nothing as serious as that. But, suddenly the TV began to change channels rapidly – all by itself!
- 2 - That's weird.
- 1 - I'll say! It was a little scary, too!

 **Say It With Us**

1. ROBERT AND JANE ARE GOING TO THE THEATRE

R: Oh, there you are, at last, Jane.

J: Hallo, Robert, I'm sorry I kept you waiting. It hasn't started yet, has it?

R: No, but we were going to have a meal beforehand, and now it's too late for that. Where on earth have you been?

J: Oh, Robert, I simply must tell you about something awful that happened to me. The bus I was in ran over a woman.

R: Was she badly hurt?

J: She fainted, but I think it was mainly shock. Luckily the driver managed to brake pretty quickly.

R: How did it happen?

J: She wasn't looking where she was going. She saw a friend it seems, and just dashed out into the middle of the road. The bus stopped so suddenly that some of the passengers got bruised quite badly.

R: Were you hurt, Jane?

J: I just got a slight cut on one hand. It's nothing. I was sitting right in front and saw it all. She didn't look round; you know, just waved to her friend and then ran straight across the road.

R: How stupid!

J: A car just managed to avoid her, but the bus driver didn't see her until she was almost under his wheels. It's lucky she got away with no more than a few bruises and shock.

R: Were you asked to be a witness?

J: Yes, I had to make a long statement and leave my name and address with the police sergeant. Perhaps they'll ask me to appear in court.

R: Where did all this happen, Jane?

J: In Ruislip, near the station.

R: But what were you doing in Ruislip this evening?

J: It wasn't this evening. It was yesterday. I went to see my cousin there, on her birthday.

R: Yesterday? All this happened yesterday? Then why are you so late now?

J: But I'm not so late, am I? Only about ten minutes.

R: Ten minutes! More like half an hour! And I was just beginning to feel sorry for you. Come along now, or there'll be another accident. A serious one this time.

CONVERSATION TOOLS

1. Starting stories/news

Did I ever tell you about...?

I don't believe I did

Did you hear about (what happened to) ...?

Was it on TV

Did you see the latest news on TV last night?

No, what?

No, I missed it.

2. Surprising news

Guess what!

You may not/won't believe it, but..

You'd better sit down!

Do you know what!

I've got news for you.

3. Showing interest

How interesting

What happened then?

How did it happen?

What did you do then?

How did you feel then?

Why did you do that?

4. Encouraging conversation

Right/OK

Yes?

And?

Really?

And then?

Did you/are you/is he?....

5. Being sympathetic

Oh no!

What a pity

Poor you

That's too bad

How awful/terrible/terrifying!

You must have felt terrible

6. Asking to expand

What makes you think so?

What makes you say that?

What do you mean?

7. Summarizing

So ...

So you mean...

I hope/I suppose...

In short...

8. Interrupting

Excuse me for interrupting

Can I say something here?

Can I ask a question?

9. Changing topic

Talking of.../Speaking of...

That reminds me, ...(of)

By the way.../Before I forget...

10. Returning to the topic

In any case..

Anyway...

Coming back to what I was saying...

11. Agreement

Exactly

Definitely

I'll say

12. Finishing the story

To cut a long story short

So, in the end

So, in short

All in all

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