

IN THE NAME OF GOD



Passages 1

Companion 1 A

Arash Nematifar

:	سرشناسه
:	عنوان و نام پدیدآور
:	مشخصات نشر
:	مشخصات ظاهری
:	شابک
:	وضعیت فهرست‌نویسی
:	یادداشت
:	موضوع
:	شناسه افزوده
:	رده‌بندی کنگره
:	رده‌بندی دیویی
:	شماره کتاب‌شناسی ملی
:	وضعیت رکورد



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Companion

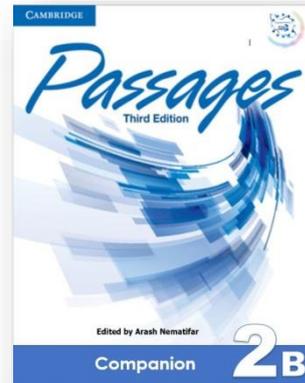
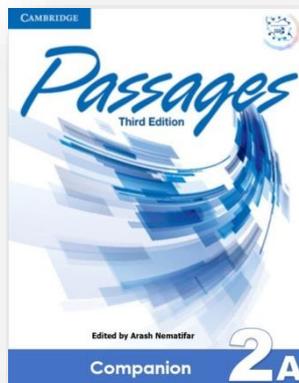
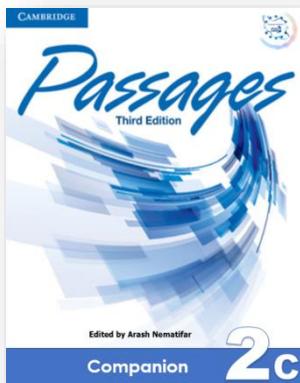
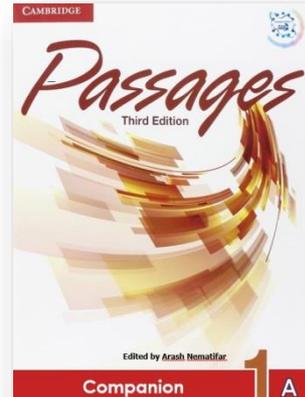
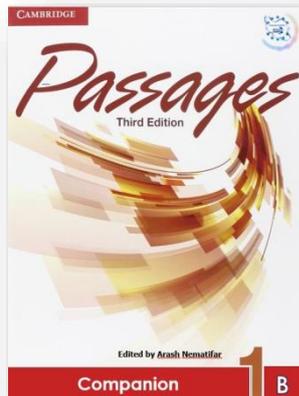
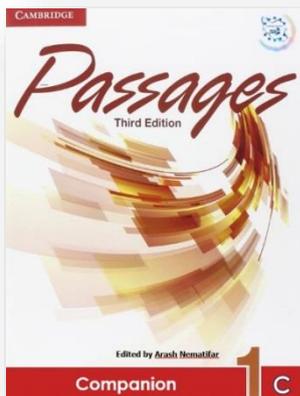


Introduction



What is companion?

Companion is a series of six books to succor and enable students to parade their extensive knowledge of macro-skills and micro-skills provided in the student's book.





How are the books organized?

Each level contains 4 units which have been carefully matched with the units of student's book in order to help students learn more collocations connected with topics of the book coupled with practical grammar hints.

Yet, as enlightening as this may sound to gain comprehensive knowledge of the content of the student's book, the blossoms would easily die if not practiced which is why throughout the way the Companion lovers weave, the smell of flowers, previously enjoyed, would be reminisced through communicative-skill-focused activities to make this journey a memorable one.

Now, Let's have a quick look at the sections included to ensure effective learning:



Homework



Classroom activity



Spotlight



Get ready for the exam



Listening focus



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Reading sections have been designed by Dr.Golshan Shakibaei.

Collocations and Extra words in each units have been selected from Collocations in use intermediate and Oxford word skills.

Grammar sections have been selected from Destination B1,B2.

Idioms and phrasal verbs have been selected from Oxford Idioms and phrasal verbs intermediate.



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UNIT 1:

LESSON A



VOCABULARY P2



A. Match the words and their definition.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Cheerful | kind and generous |
| 2. Coy | unfriendly and deliberately not talking to other people |
| 3. Aloof | shy or pretending to be shy in order to attract people's interest |
| 4. happy-go-lucky | annoyed because of delays, someone else's mistakes |
| 5. Impatient | happy, or behaving in a way that shows you are happy |
| 6. Benevolent | enjoying life and not worrying about things |

B. Fill in the gaps using the words in the box.

cheerful/coy/ aloof /happy-go-lucky / impatient / benevolent/arrogant

1. Because of his shyness, he had the reputation of being
2. He was a big, boy, ever smiling and pleasant.
3. She gave me a look from under her schoolgirl's fringe.
4. He's a good teacher, but inclined to be a bit with slow learners.
5. He was depicted as and a know-it-all.

A: 1:e/2:c/3:b/4:f/5:d/6:a – B:1:aloof/2:happy-go-lucky/3:coy/4:impatient/5:arrogant



SPEAKING P2



DO exercises a and b on page 2 first!

- Describe a friend of yours using the adjectives you have learnt.
- Which of these personality traits would be important to you if you wanted to find:
 - A. A romantic partner?
 - B. A Roommate?
 - C. A Friend?

GRAMMAR P3



Some verbs are sometimes followed by – ing

These include: admit – avoid – discuss – dislike – enjoy – feel like – finish – give up
– mention – mind – practice – suggest – take up

Helpful hints:

After a preposition, we usually use – ing

I'm afraid of flying

Some phrases end in the preposition to. These are also followed by – ing

I look forward to hearing from you.

We can also use – ing form as the subject of a sentence.

Cooking is great fun!



Some verbs are sometimes followed by the full infinitive.

These include: advise – afford – agree – choose – decide – expect – help – hope – invite – learn – manage – offer – plan – pretend – promise – refuse – seem – teach – tell – want – would like

Some verbs are followed by an object + bare infinitive (without to). These include: let – make

What made you change your mind?

Some verbs are followed by the full infinitive alone and some can be followed by an object + full infinitive.

He wants me to tell him a joke.

gerund or infinitive

Some verbs can be followed by either – ing or the full infinitive.

I started liking/to like James after he helped me with my problem.

With some verbs the meaning is the same or nearly the same.

These include: begin-continue- hate – like – love – prefer - start



What is the difference between “like + gerund” and “like+ full infinitive”?

Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. My dad finally gave up **smoking/to smoke** at the age of forty-nine.
2. I really enjoyed **listening/to listen** to those MP3s you sent me. Thanks.
3. Can you afford **buying/to buy** so many presents?
4. How did you learn **speaking/to speak** Japanese so well?
5. We finally managed **finding / to find** my passport and then left for the airport.
6. I look forward to **seeing / see** you when I come next week!
7. It was very kind of Jack to offer **to baby-sit /baby-sitting** this weekend.
8. No! I refuse **waiting / to wait** a moment longer!

1.smoking/2. listening/3.to buy/4.to speak/5.to find/6.seeing/7.to baby-sit/to wait

**LISTENING P4**

Listen again and fill in the gaps.

Marcos

Well, I guess the biggest change in my life1..... is that I2..... You know, I used to be into going out with friends every weekend - and staying out late. We were pretty wild and crazy3..... Now,4..... I don't mind staying at home, watching TV - that kind of thing. I'm even learning to cook! It's not so bad.

I guess you could say that I started to grow up. I wasn't so interested in going out all the time. I was ready to5..... and have a family. I have to be honest.6..... I mean, before, I didn't mind being, well, a little irresponsible7....., even selfish. I was always out having fun with my friends, but I never wanted to hear about their problems. I just didn't care. But now that I have a wife and a little boy, it's different. I'm trying to become more, you know, more generous and kind8.....

Heather

I have to say, five years ago I was a completely different person9....., and I always tried to avoid10..... people I didn't know very well. But, really, I was just incredibly shy and reserved. Anyway, then I went away to college, and I had this roommate, Nora. She11..... and12..... all my jokes.

That really gave me a lot of confidence. Nora and I joined a small study group at school. When we finish studying,13..... go out for coffee. Conversation is easy because we all have a lot of the same interests. Now my new friends14..... the funny one in the group. Can you believe it? So, I'd say I'm much more friendly and outgoing now. I don't worry about15..... and giving my opinion anymore. In fact, I'm thinking about joining a few more clubs so I can meet even more new people and do more things.



In everyday English, rather than saying that two people marry, people usually say that they get married. My parents got married in 1986.

Prepositions with married

You are married to someone: He is married to an American.

Last year I got married to Tom.

✗ Don't say: He is married with an American. | Last year I got married with Tom.

• You use married with when talking about how many children someone has:

Richard is now happily married with two young children.

1. Last five years 2. got married 3. back then 4. I'm more of a family man 5. settle down 6. my heart wasn't really in the right place before 7. at times 8. I want to be there to help them out no matter how small the problem. 9. I never said much in a crowd 10. making small talk with 11. she had a great sense of humor 12. laughed at 13. a bunch of us 14. think of me as 15. speaking up

**WRITING P5**

Topic sentence:

Every topic sentence has a topic and a controlling idea. The controlling idea shows the direction the paragraph will take.

A. Identify “topic and controlling idea” in each of these topic sentences.

1. There are many reasons why pollution in ABC Town is the worst in the world.
2. To be an effective CEO requires certain characteristics.
3. There are many possible contributing factors to global warming.
4. Fortune hunters encounter many difficulties when exploring a shipwreck.
5. Dogs make wonderful pets because they help you to live longer.
6. Crime in poverty-stricken areas occurs as a result of a systemic discrimination.
7. Teen pregnancy may be prevented by improved education.
8. Cooking requires a number of different skills.
9. It is important to be ready before buying a house.
10. Graduating from high school is important for many different reasons.
11. Having a first child is difficult because of the significant adjustments in your life.
12. Remodeling a kitchen successfully requires research and a good eye.

Check your answers to part A!

1. The topic is "pollution in ABC Town is the worst in the world" and the controlling idea is "many reasons."
2. The topic is "To be an effective CEO" and the controlling idea is "certain characteristics."
3. The topic is "global warming" and the controlling idea is "contributing factors."
4. The topic is "exploring a shipwreck" and the controlling idea is "many difficulties."
5. The topic is "dogs make wonderful pets" and the controlling idea is "because they help you to live longer."
6. The topic is "crime in poverty-stricken areas" and the controlling idea is "systemic discrimination."
7. The topic is "teen pregnancy may be prevented" and the controlling idea is "improved education."
8. The topic is "cooking" and the controlling idea is "many different skills."
9. The topic is "buying a house" and the controlling idea is it's "important to be ready."
10. The topic is "graduating from high school" and the controlling idea is "many different reasons."
11. The topic is "having a first child" and the controlling idea is "significant adjustments in your life."
12. The topic is "remodeling a kitchen" and the controlling idea is "requires research and a good eye."



A well thoughtout topic sentence has two functions. First, it helps you, the author, to stay focused. Second, a clearly stated topic and controlling idea will give readers the tools they need to clearly understand what you have to say.

Remember that topic sentences set the tone for the paragraph and should relate back to the thesis or the main idea of the paper.

Read these sample essays and highlight the topic sentences.

Sample essay # 1

Most people have forgotten the meaning behind traditional or religious festivals; during festival periods, people nowadays only want to enjoy themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Some people argue that we no longer remember the original meaning of festivals, and that most of us treat them as opportunities to have fun. While I agree that enjoyment seems to be the priority during festival times, I do not agree that people have forgotten what these festivals mean.

On the one hand, religious and traditional festivals have certainly become times for celebration. In the UK, Christmas is a good example of a festival period when people are most concerned with shopping, giving and receiving presents, decorating their homes and enjoying traditional meals with their families. Most people look forward to Christmas as a holiday period, rather than a time to practice religion. Similar behavior can be seen during non-religious festivals, such as Bonfire Night. People associate this occasion with making fires, watching firework displays, and perhaps going to large events in local parks; in other words, enjoyment is people's primary goal.

However, I disagree with the idea that the underlying meaning of such festivals has been forgotten. In UK primary schools, children learn in detail about the religious reasons for celebrating Christmas, Easter and a variety of festivals in other religions. For example, in late December, children sing Christmas songs which have a religious content, and they may even perform nativity plays telling the story of Jesus' birth. Families also play a role in passing knowledge of religious festivals' deeper significance on to the next generation. The same is true for festivals that have a historical background, such as Bonfire Night or Halloween, in the sense that people generally learn the stories behind these occasions at an early age.

In conclusion, although people mainly want to enjoy themselves during festivals, I believe that they are still aware of the reasons for these celebrations.



On the one hand, religious and traditional festivals have certainly become times for celebration. However, I disagree with the idea that the underlying meaning of such festivals has been forgotten.

Sample essay #2

Extreme sports such as sky diving and skiing are very dangerous and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

In recent years, extreme sports have become increasingly popular, and some people argue that governments should prohibit them. I completely disagree with the idea that these sports are too dangerous, and I therefore believe that they should not be banned.

In my opinion, so-called extreme sports are not as dangerous as many people think. All sports involve some element of risk, and there should always be clear regulations and safety procedures to reduce the possibility of accidents. People who take part in extreme sports are usually required to undergo appropriate training so that the dangers are minimized. For example, anyone who wants to try skydiving will need to sign up for lessons with a registered club, and beginners are not allowed to dive solo; they must be accompanied by an experienced professional. Finally, the protective equipment and technology used in sports from motor racing to mountain climbing is constantly improving safety.

While I support regulations and safety measures, I believe that it would be wrong, and almost impossible, to ban extreme sports. In the first place, we should all be free to decide how we spend our leisure time; as long as we understand the risks, I do not believe that politicians should stop us from enjoying ourselves. However, an even stronger argument against such a ban would be the difficulty of enforcing it. Many of the riskiest sports, like base jumping or big wave surfing, are practiced far away from the reach of any authorities. I cannot imagine the police being called to stop people from parachuting off a mountain face or surfing on an isolated beach.

In conclusion, I would argue that people should be free to enjoy extreme sports as long as they understand the risks and take the appropriate precaution.

In my opinion, so-called extreme sports are not as dangerous as many people think. While I support regulations and safety measures, I believe that it would be wrong, and almost impossible, to ban extreme sports.



B. Write a suitable topic sentence for each of these paragraphs on responsibilities of businesses.

.....

It seems logical that the priority of any company should be to cover its running costs, such as employees' wages and payments for buildings and utilities. On top of these costs, companies also need to invest in improvements and innovations if they wish to remain successful. If a company is unable to pay its bills or meet the changing needs of customers, any concerns about social responsibilities become irrelevant. In other words, a company can only make a positive contribution to society if it is in good financial health.

.....

. . One social obligation that owners and managers have is to treat their employees well, rather than exploiting them. For example, they could pay a “living wage” to ensure that workers have a good quality of life. I also like the idea that businesses could use a proportion of their profits to support local charities, environmental projects or education initiatives. Finally, instead of trying to minimize their tax payments by using accounting loopholes, I believe that company bosses should be happy to contribute to society through the tax system.

On the one hand, I accept that businesses must make money in order to survive in a competitive world. On the other hand, companies should not be run with the sole aim of maximizing profit; they have a wider role to play in society.

LESSON B



VOCABULARY P6



Family relationship

Sociologists talk about **nuclear and extended families**. A **nuclear family** is just parents and children. An **extended family** is a wider network including grandparents, cousins, etc.

Close relatives are those like parents, children, brothers or sisters. **Distant relatives** are people like **second cousins** [the children of a cousin of your mother or father] or **distant cousins**.

Close/immediate family refers to people who are your nearest blood relatives:

I don't have much **close/immediate family**.

She's a **distant cousin** of mine; she's not a **blood relative**.

Close can also be used to mean that the relationship is a very strong one:

We are a **very close family**. or We are a **very close-knit family**.

These adjectives also collocate with family:

loving, respectable, dysfunctional [unhappy, not working in a healthy way]

Henry came from a **respectable family**, so Ella's parents felt happy about the marriage.

Someone's **late husband/wife** is one who has died.

An **estranged** [formal] **husband/wife** is one who lives in a different place and has a difficult relationship with their husband/wife. They may be having a **trial separation** and may eventually decide to get a divorce. In some cases, it can be a **bitter/acrimonious divorce**. [full of anger, arguments and bad feeling]

A person's ex-husband/ex-wife is a man/woman that she/he used to be married to.

Children whose parents have separated or divorced are said to **come from a broken home**. If their family is a strong, loving one it can be called a stable home. if it is a poor one, not having the things that are necessary for a pleasant life, such as enough money, food or good living conditions, it can be called a deprived home.

A **confirmed bachelor** is a man who seems to have no intention of ever marrying.



Parents and children

collocation	example	comment
start a family	They are hoping to start a family soon.	Not begin a family
have children	I'd like to have three children .	Not get children
expect a baby	Astrid is expecting a baby .	Not waiting for a baby
have a baby	Alyssa had her baby yesterday.	NOT get a baby
the baby is due	The baby is due next week.	= expected to arrive
single parent/mother	It's hard being a single parent , may be either unmarried or divorced.	
raise / bring up children /a family	Violet had to bring up four young children on her own.	Raise a family is more common in US than in UK English.
apply for custody of give/grant [formal] custody	The father applied for custody of the children , but the judge gave/ granted custody to the mother.	custody: the legal right or duty to care for a child after its parents have separated or died
provide for your family	Nico works very long hours to provide for his family .	= to earn enough money to support your family
set up home	We live with my mum now, but we'll set up home on our own soon.	= to start an independent life in one's own flat or house

Match the two parts of these collocations.

1. apply for
 2. get
 3. estranged
 4. nuclear
 5. provide for
 6. distant
 7. setup
 8. trial
- a. cousin
 - b. separation
 - c. custody
 - d. home
 - e. wife
 - f. family
 - g. your family
 - h. a divorce



SPEAKING P6



1. Who do you have in your immediate family?
2. Do you have much contact with your distant relatives? If so, when?
3. Where did your parents first set up home?
4. Which would most children prefer to live in, and why, a stable home or a deprived home?
5. What collocation means the same as to be pregnant?
6. Can dysfunctional families also be respectable ones?
7. What can be put before the words wife and husband to indicate that they are no longer married to someone?
8. What is a more formal alternative for give custody?

1. apply for custody 2. get a divorce 3. estranged wife 4. nuclear family 5. provide for your family 6. distant cousin 7. set up home 8. trial separation

LISTENING P6



Listen to the listening on page 6 again and fill in the gaps.

Paul: So, Andrea, I heard you're staying with your for the holidays.

Andrea: Well, yeah. We leave tomorrow afternoon. How about you, Paul?

Paul: Actually, I still live with my parents, so I don't have to go anywhere. You know, about your trip.

Andrea: I guess I'm just a little nervous. The whole time I was growing up, it was just me and my mom and dad. It was around the house - *very* quiet. But my husband's family is *huge*. I mean, there are so many people!

Paul: Wow! How many?

Andrea: Well, he grew up in an extended family. So there were his parents and his grandparents, and his younger sister, and his two younger brothers - no, wait, *three* younger brothers.! So that's what, nine total?

Paul: Wow. What do they all do?

Andrea: Oh, let me think. My sister-in-law, she's the youngest, maybe 20 or 21. She's a law student here in Chicago. And the oldest brother-in-law is a musician in New York. The other



brothers are a lawyer and ... a teacher, I think. We haven't been married long, so I don't know them that well, you know. But they all very nice and friendly. So, how about you? How big is your family?

Paul: Well, when I was a kid, our family was a lot like your in laws'. It was me, my parents, my older sister and brother - and my grandparents, too. But both my grandparents a while ago, unfortunately, so it's just the five of us now.

Andrea: Are your sister and brother coming in for the holidays?

Paul: Yeah, they're coming with their families. My sister and her husband live near Boston. They have two little girls.

Then my brother and his wife and their three kids will as well. My brother's a doctor here in Chicago. It'll be great! We love getting together.

Andrea: So that's... . How many people is that?

Paul: Uh, 12, I think.

Andrea: Wow! That's even more than my in-laws.

Paul: Yeah. The hard part about it is my mom has to cook so much food. Of course, the great thing about having a big family is that there are a lot of people to help her.

1. In-laws 2. you don't sound very excited 3. quiet 4. all under one roof 5. seem 6. passed away 7. come over



Phrasal verbs:

- ✓ **Pass away: to die** – use this when you want to avoid saying the word 'die'
- ✓ **Come over :** if someone comes over, they visit you at your house. Do you want to come over on Friday evening?
- ✓ **' in-laws noun [plural] informal:** your relatives by marriage, especially the father and mother of your husband or wife
- ✓ **under the same roof/under one roof in the same building or home.**
- ✓ **If we're going to live under the same roof, we need to get along.**



LISTENING P8



Listen to the listening on page 8 again and fill in the gaps.

Sue: Hey, Victor, you're back in town! So, how did it go?

Victor: Oh, it was great! I wasn't sure I was going to enjoy it, but it1..... to be a lot of fun.

Sue: Was your grandmother surprised?

Victor: Completely! She knew we'd do something special for her eightieth birthday, but she never expected that the whole family would2..... for a reunion.

Sue: How many people were there?

Victor: Lots - I'd say about 60 or so.3..... from all over the place. We had people from Texas, Illinois,

Florida, California, and even Mexico. I4..... see people

I hadn't seen for years, like Lu Ann, my uncle's cousin. Actually, I don't think I've seen her since I was a little kid!

Oh, and my brother Rudy was there with his wife and their new baby - Grandma's first great-granddaughter.

Sue: That sounds like fun. So was there anyone there you didn't recognize?

Victor: Yeah, but that was OK because as soon as we got there, we each got a name tag showing how we were related to Grandma. Like mine said: "Victor - Anita's grandson, Hector's *son*:"

Sue: That's a cool idea. So you could immediately see how you were related to someone.

Victor: Yeah, most people have changed a lot over the years,5..... my mother-in-law came along because she hadn't seen any of these people since our wedding, so the name tags6..... really well.

Sue: So, were there other people at the reunion who weren't directly related to your grandmother?

Victor: Oh, sure. There were quite a few people who weren't directly related to her, like some in-laws, neighbors, friends of the family . . . But their7..... said who they were and what the connection was.

Sue: Sounds like it must have been a lot of fun. I8..... your grandmother was happy.

Victor: Yeah. Really happy.

1.turned out 2.turn up 3.folks showed up 4.got to 5.plus 6.worked out 7.name tags 8.I bet



- ✓ **turn out** : to happen in a particular way, or to have a particular result, especially one that you did not expect turn out well/badly/fine etc.
- ✓ **turn up**: to arrive at a place, especially in a way that is unexpected.
- ✓ **You can't just turn up and expect a meal. turn up late/early/on time** etc.
- ✓ **a name/an identity tag**: Every baby had a name tag on his or her wrist
- ✓ **work out**: happen if a situation works out in a particular way, it happens in that way SYN turn out – Collocations : work out well/badly

Exercise

One word is missing in each line. Where does it go?

1. Let's hope this new job out well for him.
2. It was a difficult time, but eventually things out all right.
3. She turned at my house late one night.



READING P9



A. Read the reading on page 9 of your student book and mark the sentences: true/ false.

1. The functions of family members are majorly different from those of friends.
2. From the beginning, Watters and his friends befriended each other with an aim to form a tribe.
3. All the circles of friends are tribes.
4. If the members change, the nature of the group will change as well.
5. We cannot have a circle of friends and a family at the same time.

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY



B. Underline the words in bold in the reading on page 9.

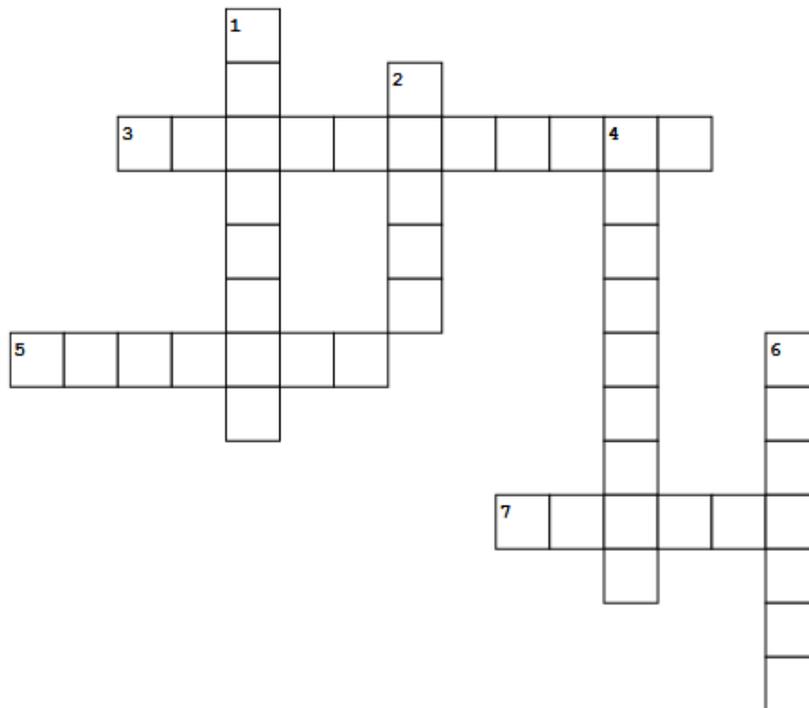
1. **Take stock (of something):** to think carefully about the things that have happened in a situation in order to decide what to do next.
Example: While in hospital, Jeremy took stock of his life.
2. **Centerpiece** : the most important, noticeable, or attractive part of something
Example: The centerpiece of Bevan's policy was the National Health Service.
3. **Function** verb [intransitive] : to work in the correct or intended way SYN operate function normally/correctly/properly etc.
Example: Flights in and out of Taipei are functioning normally again.
4. **Trend** noun [countable] : a general tendency in the way a situation is changing or developing.
Example: a growing/increasing/rising trend a growing trend towards globalization in world markets.
5. **Network** noun [countable]: a group of people or organizations that are connected or that work together.
Example: It's important to build up a network of professional contacts.
6. **Shelter** verb : to protect yourself, or another person or thing, from bad weather, danger, or attack.
Example : We were caught in a thunderstorm, without anywhere to shelter.
7. **Rite** [countable] : a ceremony that is always performed in the same way, usually for religious purposes.



8. **Ritual** noun [countable, uncountable] : a ceremony that is always performed in the same way, in order to mark an important religious or social occasion.
9. **Cultivate** to make an effort to develop a friendly relationship with someone, especially someone who can help you.
Example: Professor Gladwyn would be an acquaintance worth cultivating.
10. **Well-being** noun (U) : the state of feeling healthy and happy:
People doing yoga benefit from an increased feeling of well-being.



C. Complete the crossword using the words in part b.



Across:

- 3.The.....of Obama's policy was the National Health Service
- 5.He also has aof contacts who give him help when he needs it.
- 7.Coffee and the newspaper are part of my morning.....

Down:

- 1.I'm so tired today, I can barely.....
- 2.There's been a downward/upwardin sales in the last few years.
- 4.The new prime minister tends to.....relationships with East Asian countries.
- 6.Plant herbs next to a wall to shelter them from the wind.



D. Fill in the gaps using the words from the reading.



Growing up, I was a strong believer that family is everything to me, and I really intended to keep it the same way, but life has always something up its sleeve to prove you wrong. As I grew older, I had to move away to college, which meant I could no longer be1..... on my family, who lived miles away. As time went by, I2..... to believe that non-family members can too be the3..... of my life, without whom I cannot live. Similar to my biological family, this family4..... offered support without any expectations and5..... me from stress, and my overall6..... indeed mattered to them. Now that I am thinking, I have really7..... from8..... a circle of friends, and I, forever, will be grateful for having them around.

1.dependent on 2.grew up 3.center 4.of choice 5.sheltered 6.well-being 7.beneficial 8.cultivating

READING P9



1. From the list of choose the most suitable heading for paragraphs a-e.

List of headings

- i. New families: beneficial or harmful?
- ii. The government reaction
- iii. The typical western family
- iv. Political families
- v. The disappearance of the traditional model
- vi. Families: then and now
- vii. The first criticisms of ‘family’
- viii. The ‘happy family’ model
- ix. The function of families



Section A

The family has often been regarded as the centerpiece of society. In pre-modern and modern societies alike it has been seen as the most basic unit of social organization and one which has different functions such as socializing children.

Section B

Until the 1960s few sociologists questioned the importance or the benefits of family life. Most sociologists assumed that family life was growing as modernity progressed, and that the changes involved made the family better suited to meeting the needs of society and of family members. A particular type of family, the nuclear family (based around a two-generation household of parents and their children), was seen as well adapted to the demands of modern societies.

Section C

From the 1960s, an increasing number of critical thinkers took stock of this concept and began to question the assumption that the family was necessarily a beneficial institution. Feminists, Marxists and critical psychologists began to highlight what they saw as some of the negative effects and the ‘dark side’ of family life.

In the following decades the family was not just under attack from academic writers. Social changes also seemed to be undermining traditional families. Rising divorce rates, cohabitation before marriage, increasing numbers of single-parent families and single person households, and other trends all suggested that individuals were basing their lives less and less around conventional families.



Section D

Some have seen these changes as a symptom of greater individualism within modern societies. They have welcomed what appears to be an increasing range of choice for individuals. People no longer have to base their lives around what may be outmoded and, for many, unsuitable conventional family structures. Others, however, have complained about the changes and worried about their effect on society. Such changes are seen as both a symptom and a cause of instability and insecurity in people's lives and in society as a whole. This view has been held by traditionalists who want a return to the ideal of the nuclear family. For them, many of society's problems are a result of increased family instability.

Section E

Alongside these developments in society and sociology, family life has become a topic of political debate. Politicians have become somewhat more willing to comment on families. Sometimes they have devised policies to try to deal with perceived problems surrounding the family. In short, the family has come to be seen as more problematic than it was in the past. The controversies that have come to surround families and households are the subject of this chapter.

2. Highlight the topic sentences in each paragraph.

1.ix 2.v!!!! 3.v 4.1 5.!!!

UNIT 2

LESSON A



SPEAKING P10



Comment on the quotations below.

Discuss these questions in pairs and take notes to report to the class.

1. Identify the areas into which Alicia, Kenichi, and Melanie got themselves? (student's book P10)
2. What should each person do differently in the future?
3. Have you ever made any mistakes similar to those mentioned in #1?
4. When was the last time you made a mistake? (about money, relationship or family)
5. Do you admit your mistakes?
6. Explain the silliest mistake you have ever made.

LISTENING P10



Listen and fill in the gaps.

Have I ever made any bad decisions? Me? Oh yeah, all the time. I just the other day. My next door neighbor and said she was going to visit her sister in Canada for a week. Then she asked me if I could while she was away. I didn't know her very well, but she said the person who usually takes care of her cat couldn't do it this time. And without even thinking about it, I said I'd help her. This was just a terrible decision. I mean,



I'm cats. I mean *really* allergic. And also, I knew I was going to be really busy at work - I mean *really* busy – and there wasI'd have time to of her cat And I'm a really absent-minded person in general. I forget stuff all the time. That's why I don't have pets. I don't even have a plant! But my neighbor made me feel like I had to help, I guess. So, I agreed to do it. And the problems started right away. I **was supposed to** start feeding the cat on Thursday morning, but I just forgot to do it. I **should have marked** my calendar so I wouldn't forget. But I didn't. I mean, I told myself to mark the calendar, but I never did. Thursday afternoon, and I was in the middle of a meeting at work, and suddenly I remembered. So I had to leave work early to go home and feed the cat. Then, the next day, I knew I **needed to** leave work on time to and feed the cat. But my boss said I **had to** stay late to finish this report. So I missed that train, and the next one didn't come for an hour. When I finally got home, the cat was OK, luckily. But he was pretty hungry, I guess, because he scratched me. Then it was the weekend. I brought the cat over to my own apartment. I thought it would be easier to remember it that way. But, I really **shouldn't have done** that because of my I remembered to feed the cat, but I was sneezing all weekend.

A. Match the words and their definition

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. absent -minded | a. to rub your skin with your nails because it feels uncomfortable |
| 2. scratch | b. used to say that something happened recently, without saying exactly when |
| 3. the other day/morning/week, etc. | c. likely to forget things, especially because you are thinking about something else |
- SYN** forgetful

B. Fill in the gaps using the words in part a.

1. John yawned and his leg.
2. I saw Rufus day.
3. Grandad's been getting rather lately.

I made a terrible decision 2.knocked on my door 3.feed her cat 4.for one thing 5.allergic 6.no way 7.take care 8.properly 9.on top of that 10.I knew it was 11.catch the train home 12.he was mad at me 13.allergies / A:a.3 – b.1-c.2 /B:1.scratched 2.The other 3.Absent-minded



GRAMMAR P11



Past obligation

Past modals for obligation	Usage	Example
Had to + simple verb	Is used to talk about necessity and obligation that existed in the past.	1. Because it was raining yesterday, there were no taxis around, so we had to wait long. 2. I had to take pills 3 times a day before my surgery.
Didn't have to + simple verb	expresses the absence of obligation or necessity:	You didn't have to drive. (It was not necessary)
Was/were Supposed to+ simple verb	Is used when we are talking about our obligations in the past.	I totally forgot I was supposed to give you a call last night, sorry!
Should+ have+ pp Should not + have+ pp	To say that someone's past behavior was bad or wrong	You should have invited Carol to your party. (= you didn't invite Carol and that was wrong.)
Needed to + simple verb Didn't need to + simple verb	If we say that somebody needed to do something, we mean that the action was necessary. If we say that somebody didn't need to do something, we mean that the action was not necessary.	We needed to focus on that project. It started raining heavily so I didn't need to water the flowers.



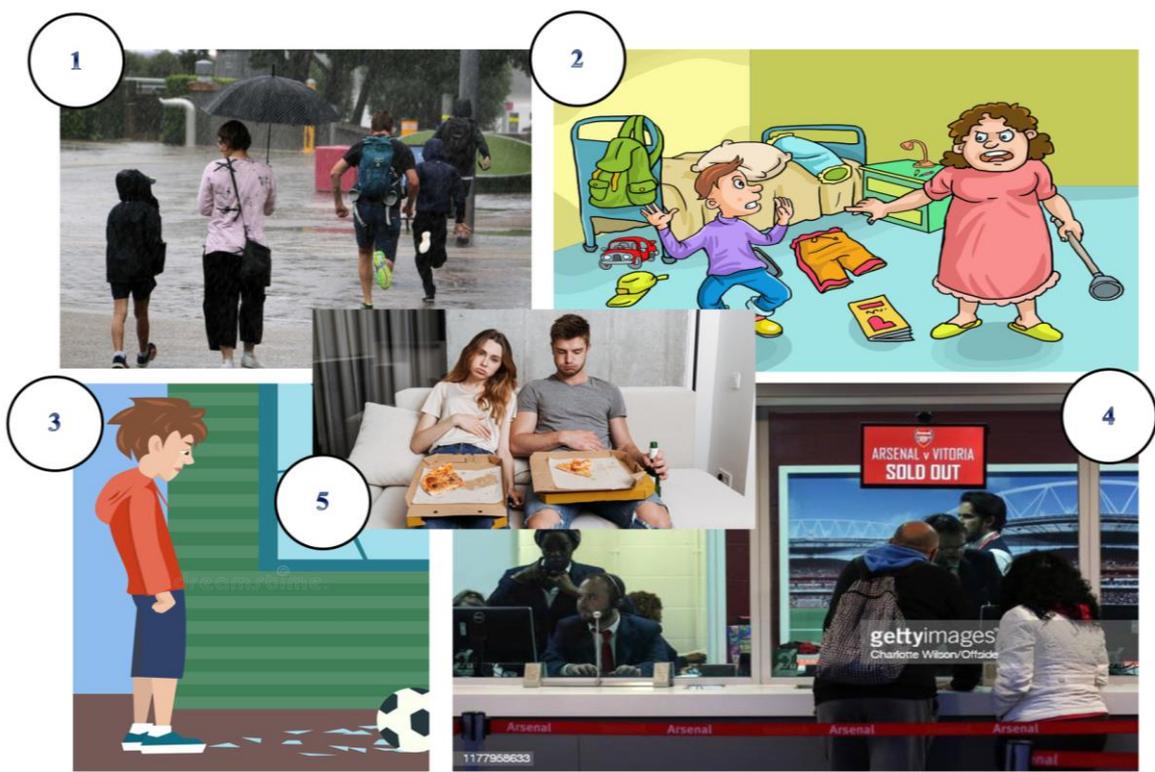
What is the difference between “He should do his homework” and “he should have done his homework”?

A. Complete the sentences with the grammar you just learnt. (more than one option may be correct)

1. I (go) to work today but I went as I knew they were really busy on this new contract.
2. I (be) at church yesterday, but Instead I hung out with my friends.
3. We went for a lovely walk in the woods yesterday. We took a huge picnic with us but there was a café there anyway. We (take) anything!
4. I am giving you a ticket because you stop at the stop sign, but you didn't.
5. It started raining heavily so I (water) the flowers.

B. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. use should or shouldn't and correct form of the verbs in the box.

eat – get – kick – take – tidy



1. Alex an Umbrella with him
2. Jimmy his room.
3. John the ball so hard.
4. They there earlier.
5. They so much.



SPEAKING P11



Using the grammar, comment on each situation.

- A friend has gotten divorced because he dated many women while he was married and he was an alcoholic and a chain smoker.
- Annoying things when you were a high schooler.
- Alice and Max have split up. Alice didn't like her boyfriend's personality.
- Alice: I broke up with him because

Note: Use the personality traits you learnt in unit 1.



In retrospect : when looking back on a past event or situation; with hindsight.
"perhaps, in retrospect, I shouldn't have gone"

A. Didn't have to 2.was supposed to 3. needn't have taken 4.had to 5.didn't need to
 B. Should have taken 2. Should have tidied 3. Shouldn't have kicked 4. Should have arrived
 5. Shouldn't have eaten



VOCABULARY P12



Collocations with problem

- **Present/ pose a problem** (=cause it or make it have to be considered)
A shortage of trained nurses is posing major problems.
- **Encounter/ experience a problem**
You shouldn't encounter any further problems.

Complete the table with the verbs you learnt.

Verb	article	Adjective	noun
.....(=stay away)	a	major	Problem
..... (=deepen)	an	economic	
..... (=work out)	a	personal	
..... (=accidentally face)	a	health	
..... (=create)	an	emotional	



A hard/tough nut to crack:

A problem that is very difficult to solve or a person who is very difficult to understand

Setback: a problem that stops you from making progress

The space program suffered a major setback when the space shuttle, Discovery, exploded.



SPEAKING P12



Discuss the following questions:

1. What's the worst problem you have ever had?
2. What is your first reaction to problems? Do you panic/ analyze it/ run to someone to talk and get help?
3. Are you quick at solving your problems or does it take you quite a time to think of a solution?
4. When do you usually refer to a consultant? To what extent do you trust them?
5. Is there anyone who is always ready to help you with your problems?
6. Do you usually help people with their problems?
7. Are you creative in problem solving?
8. Can you think of any techniques to help you improve your problem-solving skills and abilities?

**LISTENING P12**

Listen again and fill in the blanks.

I. Ray

The problem that I had ... well, it was a real learning experience. You see, I went to the doctor for my yearly checkup. I think it was last spring. And, anyway, the doctor said I'd gained some weight and - and this was a surprise to me - but he said my health wasn't really too good. He told me I needed to start exercising and eating better. So, I got one of those low-fat cookbooks. And I started jogging around my neighborhood. And you know, at first I felt great! But then, one day I was jogging, and I guess I was pushing myself too hard, and I fell and twisted my ankle. So, after that, I didn't do any exercise for a few days. And I started to feel really lazy and unhealthy, so - and here's where I made my mistake - I started jogging again, even though my ankle was still a little sore. I really (1) that. I (2) to the doctor about it and followed his advice. Well, surprise, surprise, after a few days of that, I was running and I felt this awful pain. It was just terrible - it hurt so much. I could barely walk home. So I went to the doctor after that - finally. He told me that I (3) so soon. That just aggravated the problem. Now I can't go jogging for a couple of months.

2. Felipe

The problem was our next-door neighbor, Eddie. It got so bad that I just wanted to move out and sell my house, but then I figured no one would buy it. You see, my neighbor's hobby is fixing up old cars that he can sell later. That's fine, I guess, but he always runs into some problem while he's fixing them up, and then he just quits. So the cars just sit there in the front yard. Right now, he's got three out there, and they're horrible to look at. For a long time, I didn't say anything, but I kept getting madder and madder. Then last Saturday morning, at about seven o'clock, Eddie was out there working on a car and making so much noise it woke us up! Well, I had to do something. So I stomped out there in my pajamas and started yelling. Of course, Eddie started yelling back. It got pretty bad. I guess (4) So later that day, when I was a little calmer, I went out and suggested he build a fence so I wouldn't have to look at that mess. He thought it was a good idea, surprisingly, but he also thought I should pay half the cost. We haven't solved the problem yet, but at least we're dealing with it. We're talking about it like adults.



3. Jennifer

One time, my best friend Keiko and I (5) work on a big school project together. It started off OK. We figured out what needed to be done, and then we divided the work between us. The problem was ... I didn't do the work (6) Keiko kept calling me, and I kept making excuses - you know, just ignoring the whole problem. The day before we had to hand it in, I had to tell her that I hadn't done my share. She worked all day and all night and finished the project by herself. The teacher loved it and told the class what a great team Keiko and I were. I didn't say anything, and neither did Keiko. I avoided her in class that week, and when she called me, I didn't answer or call her back. See, I really hated confrontation. I couldn't deal with problems like that. I thought it was better to just pretend there was nothing wrong. I thought Keiko might be mad for a couple of days and then forget about it. That was five years ago. Now, when I see Keiko, she just says hello and keeps walking. I guess (7) right away. Then I might have avoided the whole problem. Or better yet, I (8) of the work.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a. Fence | 1. a structure made of wood, metal, etc. that surrounds a piece of land |
| b. stomp | 2. a situation in which there is a lot of angry disagreement between two people or groups She had stayed in her room to avoid another confrontation. |
| c. hand something in | 3. to walk with heavy steps or to put your foot down very hard, especially because you are angry |
| d. confrontation | 4. to give something to someone in authority . |
| e. figure | 5. to form a particular opinion after thinking about a situation |

A. Match the words with their meaning.

B. Complete the sentences using the words in part A.

1. Tom has his resignation.
2. From the way he behaved, I that he was drunk.
3. Alex angrily out of the meeting.



SPEAKING P12



Discuss the following questions:

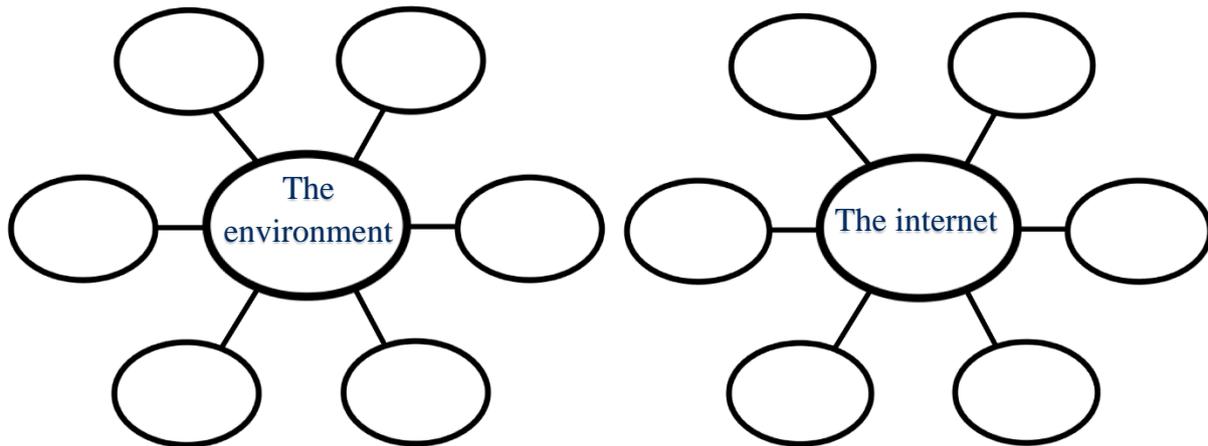
1. Have you ever had any problems similar to the ones mentioned in the listening part?
Explain the problems and the way you dealt with them.
2. What problems do you usually ignore? Why?
3. What can the government do to deal with economic problems?
4. Have you ever had any setbacks in your life? Explain.
5. What do you do to avoid problems at work/ school?

1. shouldn't have done 2. should have gone 3. shouldn't have started 4. I shouldn't have done that 5. were supposed to 6. I was supposed to do 7. I should have apologized 8. I should have just done my share/A: a. 1-b. 3-c. 4-d. 2-e-5/B: 1. hand in 2. figured 3. stomped

**WRITING P13**

Brainstorming: To brainstorm a topic, we need to find the relevant ideas associated with the given topic.

Based on your ideas, complete the association network below and compare it with your partner.



In order to systemically narrow down what we want to write about, we can break it into facts or opinions associated with the topic.

When we want to talk about the facts, we can further break them into:

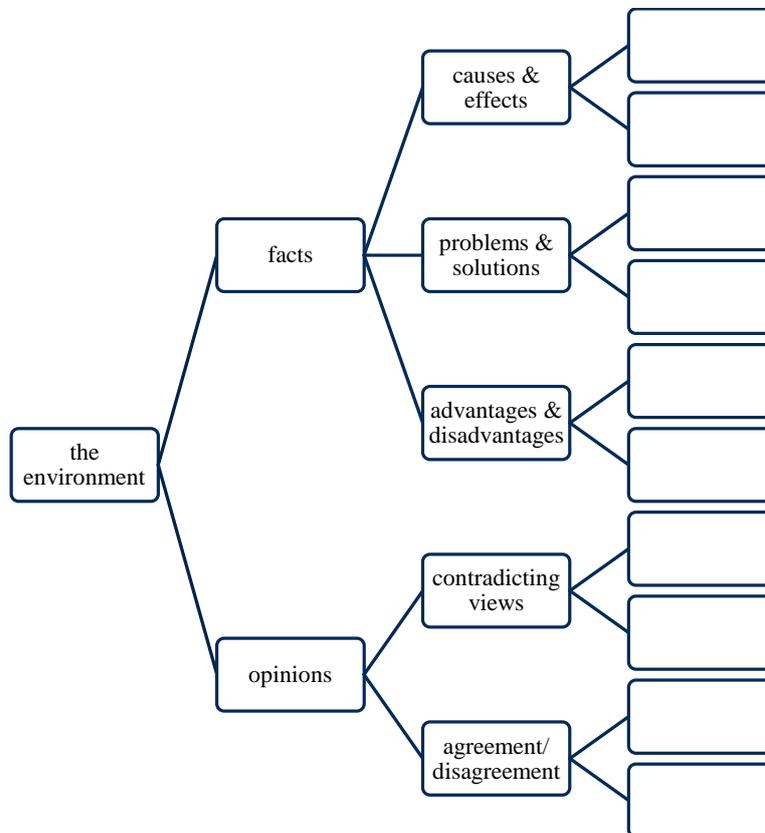
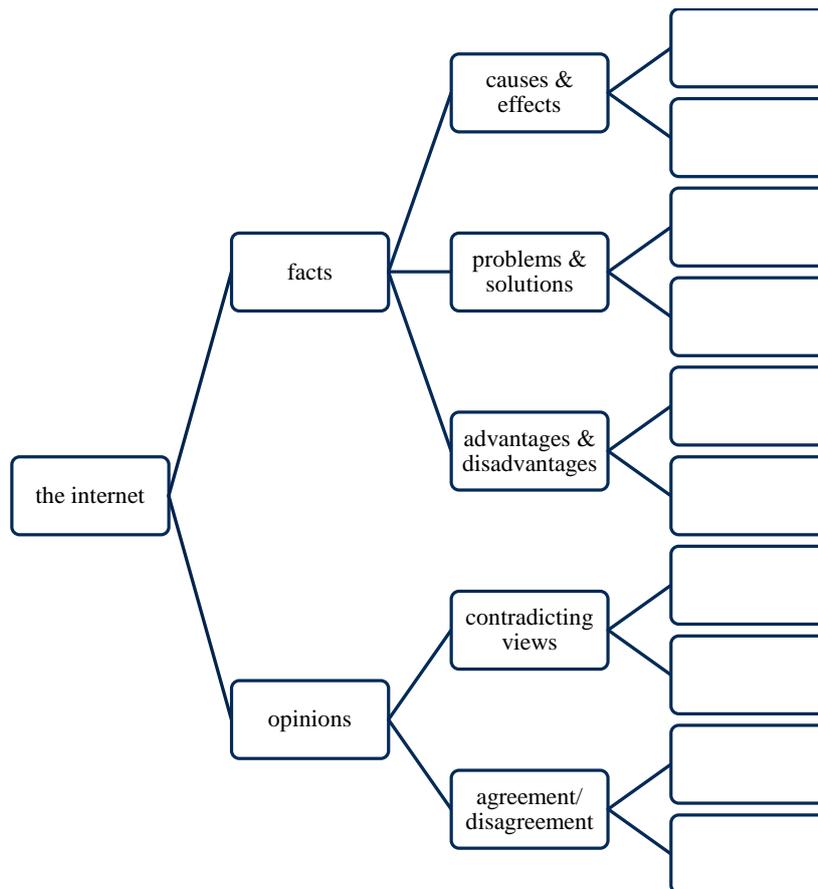
1. Advantages and disadvantages
2. Problems and solutions
3. Cause and effect

And when we want to talk about the opinions, we can further break them into:

1. Contradicting views
2. Agreement/disagreement



Complete the charts below.



LESSON B

SPEAKING P14



A. Whose work of art are these?



B) Whose work of art is this? is it any different from the pictures above? how?



C) Which of them has a social message? explain.



READING P14



A. Match the words and their definitions

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Hoax</p> <p>2. Controversial / , kɒ ntrə' vɜ : ʃ ə l
◀ \$, kɒ : ntrə' vɜ : r- / ●●○ AWL
adjective</p> <p>3. Passerby</p> <p>4. Detractor /dɪ ' træktə \$ -ər/ noun
[countable]</p> <p>5. Publicity /pʌ ' blɪ səti/ ●●○ S3 W3
noun [uncountable]</p> <p>6. Feature ●●○ W3 AWL verb
[intransitive, transitive]</p> | <p>a. to include or show something as a special or important part of something, or to be included as an important part</p> <p>b. the attention that someone or something gets from newspapers, television, etc.</p> <p>c. someone who is walking past a place by chance</p> <p>d. causing a lot of disagreement, because many people have strong opinions about the subject being discussed.</p> <p>e. someone who says bad things about someone or something, in order to make them seem less good than they really are SYN critic</p> <p>f. an attempt to make people believe something that is not true</p> |
|---|--|

B. Fill in the gaps using the words in a.

1. Even the president's admit that the decision was the right one.
2. The exhibition paintings by Picasso.
3. Standards in education have received much over the last few years.
4. They sell drinks to
5. The UFO sightings were revealed to be

1.detractors 2.features 3.publicity 4.Passerby 5.hoax



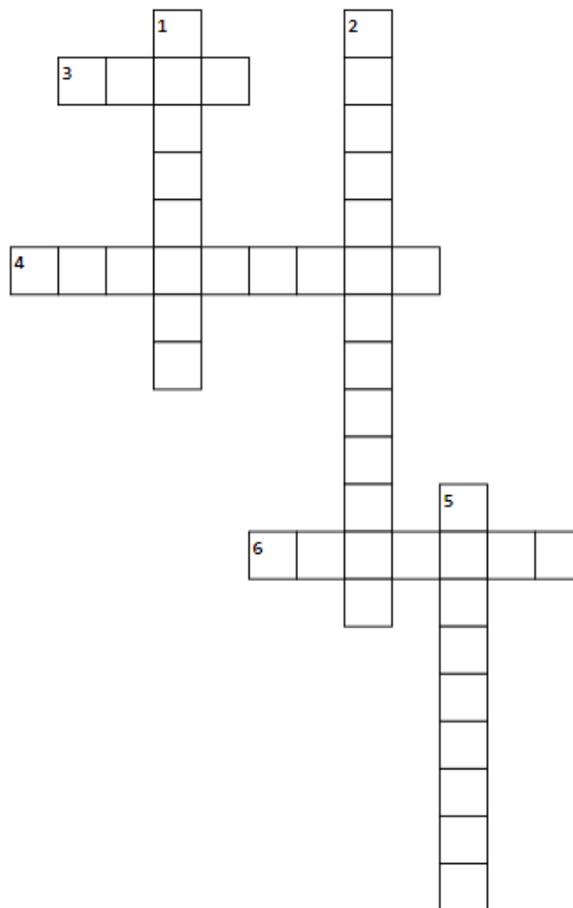
C. Complete the table using the words from A.

ACROSS

- 3. He'd made a/an call claiming to be the president.
- 4. His claims that his fierce temper makes him unsuitable for leadership.
- 6. Opera San Jose will operas by Puccini and Verdi this spring.

Down

- 1. The robbery was witnessed by several
- 2. I tried to avoid topics such as politics and religion.
- 5. We have planned an exciting campaign with our advertisers.



1. passerby 2. controversial 3. Hoax 4. detractor 5. Publicity 6. Feature



READING P14

A. What do the numbers, people, and places in the text refer to?

Numbers

2009

100

1973

2 million

2003

four

360

Places and people

Bristol

Banksy

Palestine

Israel

Brad Pitt

Dundee

Mike Crilley

Scanning is a **reading technique** that uses rapid eye movement and keywords to move quickly through text.

Scanning is **reading** rapidly in order to find specific facts.

For scanning, you need to read the lines **from right to left**.

Art or vandalism? Where do you expect to see graffiti? Probably not in a museum. Bristol city museum, in the south west of England, was the kind of place you go to see classical statues and stuffed animals in cases until the arrival of the ‘Banksy versus the Bristol Museum’ exhibition in the summer of 2009. The exhibition hosted more than 100 works by Banksy, the world’s most famous graffiti artist. Banksy is a man of mystery. He hardly ever gives interviews and likes to be anonymous. Nobody knows much about his life or his background but many people believe that his real name is either Robin Gunningham, Robert Banks or Robin Banks and that he was born in 1973 near Bristol. Banksy’s controversial ‘street art’ includes spray paintings on live sheep and cows and graffiti on the huge wall erected to divide Israeli and Palestine. Brad Pitt recently spent over 2 million dollars on a Banksy original. Banksy designed an album cover for the Brit pop group Blur in 2003 but he has refused at least four requests to do adverts for Nike. Bristol isn’t the only place in Britain to welcome graffiti. The DPM Park in Dundee, Scotland has the longest legal graffiti wall (360 ft to be precise) in the UK. Anyone can paint on the council owned wall any time they like. Mike Crilley, the graffiti wall project organizer, promotes the positive side of graffiti and runs workshops for local children. So has graffiti gone mainstream? Not exactly. It’s illegal to paint on somebody else’s property so make sure you find a legal graffiti wall like the one in Dundee if you want to have a go.



Glossary

anonymous (adj) –not known by people

background (noun) –personal history

have a go (expression) –try doing something

hosted (verb) –had

mainstream (adj) –seen as part of normal society

refused (verb) –said no

stuffed animals (expression)–dead, preserved animals

B. Mark the sentences true or false.

1. The ‘Banksy versus the Bristol Museum’ exhibition was at a museum in Bristol.
2. Banksy likes to give interviews.
3. We don’t know Banksy’s real name.
4. Banksy has painted graffiti on animals.
5. Britain’s longest legal graffiti wall is in Scotland.

5.T
4.T
3.T
2.F
1.T



GRAMMAR P15

Modals: degree of certainty

Expressing certainty (or near certainty) about the past	must /can't /couldn't + have +p.p	She must have been in a lot of pain. His leg can't/couldn't have been in plaster for two years!
Expressing possibility about real past	could /may /might + have +p.p	That could/may/might have been the doctor who rang earlier while we were out.

* **When the emphasis is on the period of the action, this grammar can be expressed in the continuous format.**

She **must have been watching** TV all night because her eyes are red.

Someone **must have been trying** to hack into my email because I **have been receiving** many automated alerts from Google since yesterday.

* **This grammar can be expressed in the passive format as well.**

Active	Passive
She must have eaten the cake because her plate is empty.	The cake must have been eaten because her plate is empty.
He could have repaired his cellphone.	His cellphone could have been repaired.
She should have tidied up the room before the guests arrived.	The room should have been tidied up before the guests arrived.
David couldn't have broken the window because he was asleep all the afternoon.	The window couldn't have been broken by David because he was asleep all the afternoon.
She may have seen the murderer, but I have some doubts.	The murderer may have been seen, but I have some doubts.

Fill in the gaps.

1. He hard for his exams because his results were very good.
(study)
2. They the instructions because they looked confused. (not understand)



- 3. She home late last night because she was very tired this morning. (get)
- 4. they to the wrong place? (go)

gone
 4.might/must – have
 3.must have got
 understood
 2.can't have
 1.must have studied

VOCABULARY P16



A. Fill in the blanks, more than one option is possible.

I you knew each other because you went to the same school.

..... you you gave them the right number?

..... you you saw me switch the iron off?

I whether/if I can finish the work on time.

We you'd want to rest after your trip.

Dan didn't answer his phone, so I he's busy.

B. Comment on the existence of these concepts.

- UFOs
- Alien visitors
- Intelligent life on other planets
- Life after death
- Telepathy
- Ghosts
- Santa Claus
- Horoscopes
- Fortune telling
- The importance of dreams
- Vampires
- Zombies
- Witchcraft



LISTENING P16



A. Listen again to the listening on page 16 and fill in the gaps.

Sheila: Hey, Adam. Where did you call me from earlier? It was so noisy.

Adam: A gas station. I called while I was1.....,

Sheila: Oh, no! You shouldn't have called me from there! I heard it's dangerous to use a cell phone2.....a gas station.

Adam: Really?

Sheila: Yes! Cell phones produce microwave3....., you know, the4.....of energy that sends the message. I believe it can5.....gasoline.

Adam: Oh, so that's what you're worried about...., -well, you don't have to worry anymore. It's not really true, Sheila. They.....6..... that question on an episode of *Solving Mysteries*, that TV show that. Exposes the truth about every day7.....and mysteries.

Sheila: *Solving Mysteries*? I love that show.

Adam: Yeah, it's great. Well, as I was saying, on this one episode, they8.....with cell phones and gasoline, and they found that it's not actually possible to cause. A gasoline9.....with a cell phone. The *real* danger is an10.....caused by11.....- you know, the kind of spark you get when you touch a12.....after walking across a carpet. But that has nothing to do with cell phones.

Sheila: Oh, I guess I must have missed that episode. But I loved the one around the question of whether talking to plants really helps them grow. Did you see it?

Adam: No, I don't think so. But I wouldn't think that talking to plants helps with their growth. I mean, plants can't understand what we say to them, right?

Sheila: Well, that's true, but a scientific study showed that plant growth actually speeds up if you13.....the plants14.....certain sounds for a long time. So talking to plants for a long time might actually help them. But, of course, the amount of time any normal person would have to talk to plants doesn't help them.

Adam: interesting. But I still don't think i'll start talking to my plants.

Sheila: That's OK. I don't do it, and my plants are all doing fine.

Adam: Do you remember when *Solving Mysteries* investigated whether a singer can break a glass using just his or her voice?

Sheila: I didn't see that one. But it sounds15..... Our voices just don't have that kind of power.

Adam: Well, It's true that most of us can't do it, but a few people really can break crystal glasses using just their voices. They have to sing just16..... I saw a rock singer



do it. First, he17.....the side of the glass. He listened to the ringing sound the glass made and then sang that same note very, very loudly. It only took a few seconds before the glass18.....

Sheila: Wow I wish I'd seen that one. The last episode of *solving mysteries* I saw was –19.....boring. It was exploring whether20.....is21.....

Adam: You mean, if other people around me yawn, will I start yawning.

Sheila: Exactly.

Adam: Well, when I yawn, *I* express my own22.....or23..... If other people aren't tired or bored, they won't yawn just because I do.

Sheila: Well, actually, scientists believe that people yawn when someone else does as a way of24.....their connection with that person.

Adam: Hmm ... I don't know about that.

Sheila: No, really. Researchers have even found contagious yawning among chimpanzees, but mostly among chimpanzees that are part of the same group, and therefore, have a25.....or connection with each other.

Adam: I suppose that could be true. Maybe I should have yawned when you yawned a few minutes ago. I guess that would have made us better friends?

Sheila: That's OK, Adam. You can communicate with me using language. We're not chimpanzees, after all.

1.filling up my tank 2. at 3.radiation 4.beam 5.ignite 6.investigated 7.myths 8.experimented 9.explosion 10.electric spark 11.static electricity 12.doorknob 13.expose 14.to 15.too incredible to believe 16.the right note 17.tapped 18.shattered 19.kind of 20.yawning 21.contagious 22.tiredness 23.boredom 24.expressing 25.bond

B. Fill in the gaps using the words in the box.

Spark - Bond – Expose- contagious – Beam – ignite

1. We could just pick out the trail in the weak of the flashlight.
2. The fuel spontaneously because of the high temperature and pressure.
3. You can start a fire by rubbing two dry pieces of wood together until you produce a.....
4. Kate was to new ideas when she went to college.
5. The infection is highly, so don't let anyone else use your towel.
6. There has been a close between them ever since she saved him from drowning.

(1) Beam – (2) ignites – (3) Spark – (4) Exposed – (5) contagious – (6) Bond



READING P17



A. Before reading the text on page 17:

Talk about one of your favorite memories.

- Who were you with?
- What did you do?
- Why is this your favorite memory?

What would you do if you couldn't remember ANYTHING? (No memories, no friends, nothing!)

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct format of the given words.

Come down with – Courtship – Devote - End up – Instant – Pick – Shove - Wander

1. Everyone was pushing and to see the prince.
2. He came round for a coffee and we having a meal together.
3. I don't know which color to
4. It took me an to recognize who he was.
5. My parents got married after a two-week
6. She this summer flu everyone's getting and went home before I got in.
7. She herself full-time to her business last year.
8. She aimlessly about the house yesterday.

Key: Shoving, ended up, pick, instant, courtship, devote, come down with, devoted, wandered

UNIT 3

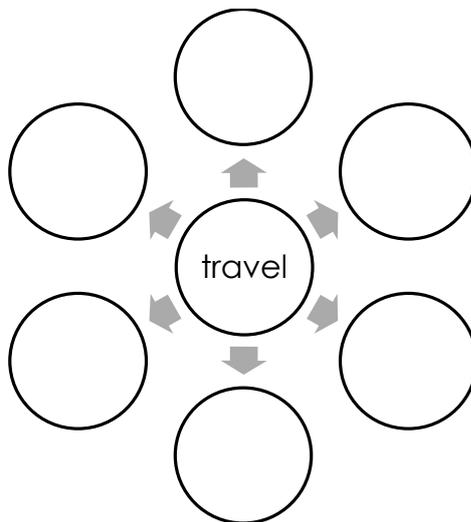
LESSON A



SPEAKING P18



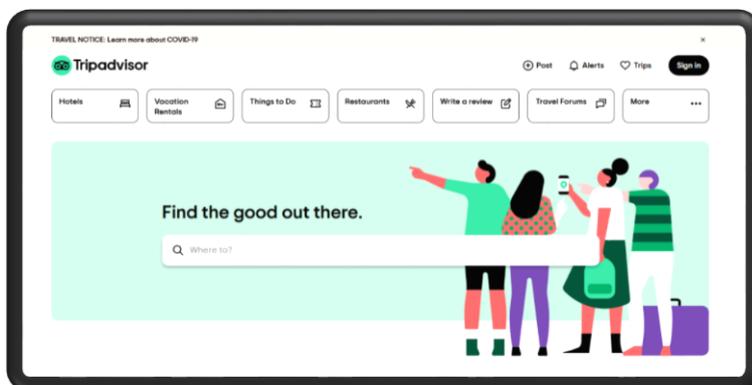
A. What comes to your mind when you hear the word “travel” ?



B. Have you ever heard about/used these services?



C. What information can be found on this website?



**LISTENING P18****A. Listen carefully and fill in the gaps.**

Andy: Well, this is Andy Wong, and we're just about at the end of another episode of Where in the World ...? But before we1....., I'd like to tell you a little about tomorrow's program. Tomorrow we'll have a very interesting report on two very exciting cities that I'm sure you won't want to miss. Our reporters in the field, Diana and Matt, are standing by to2.....us.....on the details. Diana! Can you hear me?

Diana: Yes, Andy, loud and clear!

Andy: Well, where are you?

Diana: You know I can't tell you that, Andy! You'll have to watch tomorrow's program to get the answer.

Andy: Oh, right, that's right. Well, tell us about the place anyway.

Diana: OK. As you said, this city is a very exciting place to visit. First of all, it is one of the 10 largest3..... areas in the world. It's a very4.....city with a strong identity of its own. And the local food is delicious! I'm really enjoying the restaurants that serve barbecued beef, which is grilled right at your table. But I must warn you, a lot of the food is spicy, so come prepared. Do you like spicy food, Andy?

Andy: I sure do.

Diana: Well, you should come on over, then! Andy, this city is very old. And it's divided by the beautiful Han River. The city has a5.....combination of modern and ancient architecture. With its efficient subway system, it's very easy to get around and see the sights. But be sure and use public transportation because the traffic can be heavy!

Andy: Great, Diana. Thanks so much for ...

Diana: Oh, wait, Andy! One more thing I forgot to mention. The shopping. The street vendors here sell everything from shoes to electronics to furniture - all at discounted prices. Oops! Have I said too much?

Andy: No, no, not at all. Sounds like you're having a fantastic time. We're looking forward to

.....6.....your full report tomorrow and finding out just where in the world you are right now! Before we run out of time, though, let me turn it over to Matt. Matt? Are you there?

Matt: I sure am. Hello, everyone. Well, my city is very old. It was founded over 3,000 years ago by the Greeks. It is now the largest city in the country, with over three and a half million7.....that's about a third of the population of the country. It's quite fascinating. It's surrounded by mountains, and it8.....the sea. And if you enjoy swimming, there are beautiful beaches in the suburbs.



Andy: Well, Matt, I guess we know where you've been the last few days On the beach!

Matt: Well, not exactly, Andy. There's so much to see and do here. By the way, this city has some of the world's best museums and one of its best-known monuments. This world famous ancient Greek temple that sits on the top of a rocky hill in the center of the city has to be seen with your own eyes to be believed.

Andy: Mm-hmm. I'll take your word for it. So, what do people who live there like to do at night?

Matt: Well, there are a lot of theaters, including outdoor theaters. And there's a local restaurant district just down the hill from the temple where people eat, talk, sing, and dance all night.

Andy: That sounds great, Matt! Thanks a lot. Well, Diana and Matt certainly have given our listeners plenty to think about, but I'm sorry to say we're out of time. That's it,9..... This is Andy Wong reminding you to10.....tomorrow for the next11.....of our travel show, Where in the World ...? So long, everybody!

B. What does the highlighted phrase mean?

1. sign off
2. fill - in
3. metropolitan
4. cosmopolitan
5. striking
6. hearing
7. inhabitants
8. overlooks
9. folks
10. tune in
11. installment

**GRAMMAR P19****Relative pronouns**

We use relative pronouns in relative clauses.

We use relative clauses to give more information about something, without having to start a new sentence.

That man over there is called Bill Gates. He started Microsoft. ---

That man over there, **who** is called Bill Gates, started Microsoft.

Use	Example
who for people	What's the name of the man who created the Internet?
which for things and animals	The experiment which worked was the last one.
where for places	This is the town where Albert Einstein was born.
whose to show possession	That's the man whose sister discovered a new planet.

• We can use who for animals when we give them a personality.

✓ Our dog, who's called Benji, is eight years old.

• When there is a relative pronoun, remember not to repeat the subject/object.

X What's the name of the man who he created the World Wide Web?

X This is the experiment which I'm doing it at the moment.

Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses give extra information. The sentence makes sense without the relative clause.

That man over there, **who** is called Bill Gates, started Microsoft.

If we remove the relative clause, the sentence still makes sense:

That man over there started Microsoft.



Use	Example
To give extra information	This program, which is totally free, protects your computer against viruses.

HELPFUL HINTS



- We don't use commas with defining relative clauses.
- We can use that instead of who and which.
- ✓ Did you see the program about the woman **who** invented Tippex?
- ✓ Did you see the program about the woman **that** invented Tippex?

Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses give very important information. If we remove a defining relative clause, the sentence doesn't make sense.

Imagine that there are lots of people in a room. Only one of them is wearing a blue shirt. The person **who** is wearing the blue shirt started Microsoft.

If we remove the relative clause, we won't know which person it is.

x The person started Microsoft.

Use	Example
To define who or what we are talking about	This is the TV which works. This is the TV which doesn't work.

A. Complete using the words in the box. you have to use some words more than once.

Where – Which – Who - Whose

1. There's a film on tonight I really want to see.
2. Do you know any restaurants they serve vegetarian dishes?
3. Can you remember told you about the new nightclub?
4. The film, stars Tom Hanks, is based on a book by Dan Brown.
5. I've never met anyone before mother was famous!
6. Lorenzo, is from Spain originally, has lived here for about ten years.
7. Carla, parents are from Mexico, was born in the UK.
8. Here's a photo of the hotel we stayed.



B. Write one word in each gap.

Actuaries

Did you know that there are people (1) are paid to predict the future? They're called 'actuaries'. I'd never heard of actuaries until my friend Greg, (2) mother is an actuary, told me about them. It's a job (3) sounds quite interesting. Actuaries usually work for companies, like insurance companies, (4) deal with the chances of things happening in the future. Actuaries have to decide how probable it is that something will happen. For example, it's more probable that buildings will be flooded in places (5) it rains a lot. Greg's mum, (6) has been an actuary for about five years, is involved with car insurance. She works in an office (7) they decide how much car insurance people should pay. It's more probable that a car (8) is new is safer and more reliable than a very old car, so people (9) cars are new pay less insurance. If there are drivers (10) she thinks will probably have more accidents, she makes them pay more insurance!

A: 1. which 2. Where 3. Who 4. Which 5. Where 6. Who 7. Where 8. Where
B : 1. Who 2. Whose 3. Which 4. Which 5. Where 6. Who 7. Where 8. Which 9. Whose 10. who



LISTENING P20



Interviewer: Hi, guys.

Carlos: Hi.

Vicki: Hey!

Interviewer: Thanks for agreeing to meet me here

Carlos: No problem.

Interviewer: Well, listen, as I said to you on the phone, I'm doing a story for a magazine. I'm interviewing foreign students to get their 2.....of different cities in the United States. Um ,... this should only take about 10 minutes or so. Let's see .. . uh, do you mind if I record our interview?

Vicki: Oh no, not at all.

Interviewer: OK. Then, Carlos, why don't we start with you? What do you think of San Francisco? How do you like it here so far?

Carlos: It's OK, I guess.

Interviewer: Hmm, you don't sound very enthusiastic.

Carlos: No, no, I like it. It's just that I've been so busy studying. I haven't had much time to 3.....the city.

Interviewer: Oh, that's too bad.

Carlos: I know. And when I have the time, well, it's so cloudy and foggy here - especially in the summer. I never thought I'd be wearing a sweater in July!

Interviewer: Well, this is Northern California. Maybe you should move south. I hear Los Angeles is warmer. Vicki?

Vicki: Oh, I love it here. I think San Francisco is a beautiful city. The rolling hills, the views of the bay - it's very romantic.

Interviewer: Oh, yes. Many people agree. So, how do you guys spend your free time?

Carlos: Well, I'm studying architecture, and I'm somewhat of a photographer.

Interviewer: Really?

Carlos: Oh, I'm just an amateur. Anyway, I ... I'm always taking pictures of the buildings in this city. You know, the Victorians, the modern skyscrapers downtown ... There's such a variety of buildings here. The architecture is really great. I've also taken pictures of other landmarks, like the Golden Gate Bridge. It looks totally different when the weather changes.

Interviewer: That's interesting. So, Vicki, now it's your turn. What do you like to do?

Vicki: Well, I'm a bit of a night person. There's always a new club, or a film, or a great



outdoor cafe to check out with my friends. And we also like to explore the different neighborhoods. It's pretty easy thanks to BART. You know, Bay Area Rapid Transit.

Interviewer: Yeah, that's a great subway system.

Vicki: Anyway, yesterday we went to the Italian neighborhood, North Beach, to buy some 4.....and have a cup of espresso. Today, I'm going down to the Mission district to get a burrito for lunch.

Interviewer: So, you like Mexican food, do you?

Vicki: Yes. And actually, I like the Mission a lot. It's a Latino neighborhood. We don't have anything like that where I come from.

Interviewer: OK, well, I think that's about it. Any final comments?

Carlos: No, not really.

Vicki: I'd just like to say that this is a great place to live. I'm glad that I got a chance to study here.

1.on such short notice 2. Impressions 3.explore 4.pastries



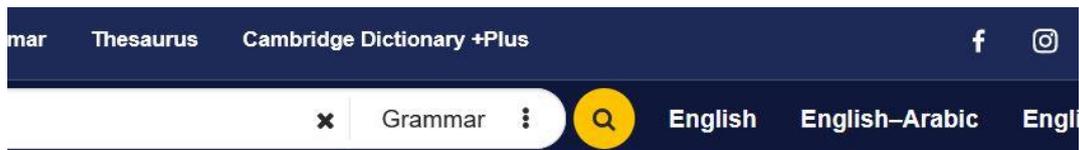
GRAMMAR



A. Look at the underlined phrase in the gapped audio script on the previous page. what is the best equivalent for such in this sentence?

B. Read the common mistakes with “so” and “such” from

www.dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/such-or-so.



Typical errors

- We use *such*, not *so*, before a noun, even if there is an adjective before the noun:

*They're **such** snobs! They won't speak to anyone else in the village.*

Not: ~~They're so snobs ...~~

*Those are **such** cool shoes. Where did you get them?*

Not: ~~Those are so cool shoes.~~

- We use *such*, not *so*, before a noun phrase with the indefinite article *a/an*:

*This is **such a** wonderful kitchen!*

Not: ~~This is a so wonderful kitchen!~~

- We use *so*, not *such*, before adjectives:

*Thank you. You're **so** kind.*

Not: ~~You're such kind.~~

- We use *so*, not *such*, before adverbs:

*She always dresses **so** elegantly.*

Not: ~~She always dresses such elegantly.~~



VOCABULARY P22



A. Match the definitions 1- 10 and words a-j.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. A town with a harbor where ships can be loaded or unloaded | a. College town |
| 2. A town near the official line that separates two countries | b. coastal town |
| 3. A town near / on very high hills | c. resort town |
| 4. A town with a lot of factories | d. Suburban town |
| 5. A town in or near the sea | e. Industrial town |
| 6. A town that has many historic sights | f. Rural town |
| 7. A town away from the center of a city | g. Border town |
| 8. A town with a lot of universities and colleges | h. Tourist town |
| 9. A town where a lot of people go for holidays | i. port town |
| 10. A town related to the countryside | j. Mountain town |

B. What is the most suitable city for a person who ...

1. wants to study
2. is retired
3. wants to go sight seeing
4. wants to get relaxed
5. wants to find a job

C. Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of each of these towns.

11 2.G 3.J 4.E 5.B 6.H 7.D 8.A 9.C 10.F


VOCABULARY P22

Extra vocabulary related to travel:

Affordable destinations – Places within a reasonable price range

Craft markets – Stalls where goods made by the local people are sold

Do as the locals do – Enjoy the activities as the local people do

Efficient public transport – A functioning transport system intended for the use of residents and visitors

Exotic destinations – Unusual or strange holiday destinations

Get around – Get from place to place

Guided tours – Walking, hiking or driving visits led by a guide who knows the area.

Holiday brochures – Pamphlets advertising holiday destinations

Holiday destination – Place to which you leave on holiday

Magnificent landscapes – Impressive scenery

Make advance reservations – Booking ahead of time

Memorable experiences – Activities that you will remember for years

Off the beaten track – A place that is not on the main thoroughfare

Out of season – Outside the most popular holiday period

Packaged deals – Travel deals that are put together by an agency and sold as a package

Quaint villages – Old fashioned or charming small towns

Scenic views – Lovely scenes

Self-catering accommodation – A Place to stay where you see to your own food

Spectacular beaches – Impressive sandy shorelines

Stunning architecture – Magnificent buildings

Time on their hands. – Available time to do as you choose

To get away from it all – To get away from everyday routines

To go sightseeing – Take a trip around an area to see what it has to offer

Travel abroad – Travel to overseas destinations

Travelling light – Travelling with little luggage

Visa regulations – Laws that relate to entry into a country

Wildlife safari – A guided tour through a game park



VOCABULARY P22



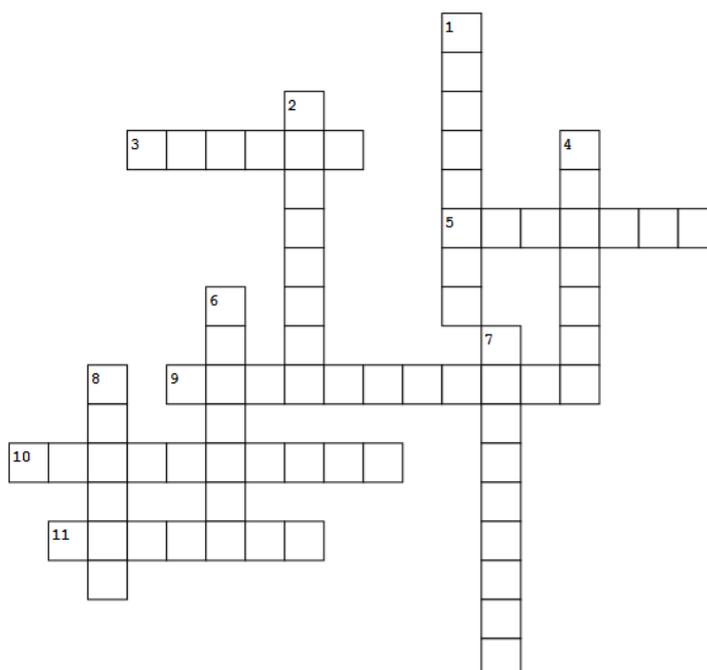
Complete the crossword

Across

- 3. Something that is done by people in a particular society because it is traditional
- 5. Something that is old and often valuable
- 9. Something that is different and easy to recognize
- 10. Continually
- 11. Objects made out of baked clay

Down

- 1. Something that is easy to recognize, such as a tall tree or building
- 2. A building, statue, or other large structure that is built to remind people of an important event or famous person
- 4. A particular style of cooking
- 6. The typical weather conditions in a particular area
- 7. Entertainment in the evening
- 8. Someone who sells things, especially on the street





1. Landmark 2. Monnment 3. custom 4. cuisine 5. Antigue 6. Climate 7. Nighthffe 8. vendor 9. distinctive 10. Constantly
11. Pottery

LESSON B



SPEAKING P22



A. Describe the pictures using the words you just learned!



B. Discuss the following questions:

- Do you like traveling?
- What is your favorite type of holiday?
- What do you do on holidays?
- Are there many tourists visiting your country?
- Do you prefer travelling alone or in tour groups? Why?
- How people choose their destination?

**GRAMMAR P23****Order of modifiers**

When more than one adjective comes before a noun, the adjectives are normally in a particular order.

If we don't want to emphasize any one of the adjectives, the most usual sequence of adjectives is:

order	relating to	examples
1	opinion	unusual, lovely, beautiful
2	size	big, small, tall
3	physical quality	thin, rough, untidy
4	shape	round, square, rectangular
5	age	young, old, youthful
6	color	blue, red, pink
7	origin	Dutch, Japanese, Turkish
8	material	metal, wood, plastic
9	type	general-purpose, four-sided, U-shaped
10	purpose	cleaning, hammering, cooking

It was made of a ¹ **strange**, ⁶ **green**, ⁸ **metallic** material.

It's a ² **long**, ⁴ **narrow**, ⁸ **plastic** brush.

Panettone is a ⁴ **round**, ⁷ **Italian**, ⁹ **bread-like** Christmas cake.

Here are some invented examples of longer adjective phrases. A noun phrase which included all these types would be extremely rare.

She was a ¹ **beautiful**, ² **tall**, ³ **thin**, ⁵ **young**, ⁶ **black-haired**, ⁷ **Scottish** woman.

What an ¹ **amazing**, ² **little**, ⁵ **old**, ⁷ **Chinese** cup and saucer!



ADJECTIVES JOINED BY *AND*

When more than one adjective occurs after a verb such as *be* (a linking verb), the second last adjective is normally connected to the last adjective by *and*:

Home was always a warm, welcoming place. Now it is sad, dark and cold.

And is less common when more than one adjective comes before the noun (e.g. a warm, welcoming place). However, we can use and when there are two or more adjectives of the same type, or when the adjectives refer to different parts of the same thing:

It was a blue and green cotton shirt.

GRAMMAR P23



Connecting contrasting ideas

Despite: without being influenced or prevented by:

The game continued despite the rain.

Despite her illness, she came to work.

In spite of : used before one fact that makes another fact surprising:

In spite of his injury, Ricardo will play in Saturday's match.

Although: despite the fact that:

She walked home by herself, although she knew that it was dangerous.

He decided to go, although I begged him not to.

Although: but:

He's rather shy, although he's not as bad as he used to be.

She'll be coming tonight, although I don't know exactly when.

Even though: despite the fact that:

Even though he never completed college, he runs a successful software company.

However: despite this:



This is one possible solution to the problem. However, there are others.

There may, however, be other reasons that we don't know about.

Nevertheless : despite what has just been said or referred to:

Their team hadn't lost a game the entire season. Nevertheless, we beat them by a huge margin last night.

On the other hand: in a way that is different from the first thing you mentioned:

My husband likes classical music – I, on the other hand, like all kinds.



A. Complete the sentences with: *in spite of/despite, although/ even though, however, nevertheless.* more than one answer might be correct.

- 1.....the rain, we still went to the park.
2.it was raining, we still went to the park.
- 3.It was raining., we still went to the park.
- 4.John bought the watch,the fact that it was expensive.
- 5.John bough the watch., it was expensive.
6.it was expensive, John bought the watch.
- 7.I finished the homework. It,, wasn't easy.
- 8.I finished the homework,it wasn't easy.
9. the fact that it wasn't easy, I finished the homework.
10. She went for a long walk,being cold.
11.she was cold, she went for a long walk.
12. She was cold. She went for a long walk,
13. The restaurant has a good reputation., the food was terrible.
14. the restaurant's good reputation, the food was terrible.
15. the restaurant has a good reputation, the food was terrible.

1. Despite 2. Although 3. However 4. despite the fact that 5. However
6. Although 7. However 8. Although 9. Despite the fact that 10. Despite
11. Although 12. However 13. However 14. Despite 15. Although



SPEAKING P23



Compare tehran, kish, shiraz, rasht with each other. (compare: weather, prices, people and ...)

Note: try to use connectors like although, however, ...



LISTENING P24



Interviewer: How do you enjoy living in Sydney, Maria?

Maria: I love it. I lived in1..... in the U.S. before I moved here, so I'm really enjoying Sydney life. And the climate is great most of the year.

Interviewer: What do you like most about it?

Maria: Well, for one thing, it's a very easy city to get around. The public transportation is pretty good, which is important2..... because I don't have a car. So, you see, I use buses and trains most of the time. I can usually get3..... I want to pretty easily.

Interviewer: How about you, Ian?

Ian: Well, it's a very beautiful city. I love4..... and the opera house. And the beaches are great, of course.

Maria: Oh, yeah, the beaches are great! There are great beaches5..... to town, like Bondi Beach.

Ian: I know, it's true. But I don't have a lot of time to go to the beach because I have to work two jobs to make enough money to pay the rent. Actually, I'd really prefer to live somewhere smaller. I find Sydney too fast, too noisy, and definitely6.....

Maria: Oh, I don't know. Maybe I'm just lucky, but my rent's not bad at all. Actually, since I'm splitting the rent with two7..... now, it's about the same as I was paying

in the U.S. And ... um ... yeah, I love the nightlife here, too. On weekends, my friends and I usually go to a club or a place with live music. There's always something interesting going on downtown. I've made lots of friends since I moved here.

Interviewer: That's great. Ian, what do you do for fun in Sydney?

Ian: Well, not much, I'm afraid. It's so expensive to do anything here. Also, you know, because of the high rents I can only afford to live out in8..... And there isn't much happening out there, believe me. Hmm ... I guess once in a while I like to go to Chinatown,9..... There are plenty of restaurants there where you can eat fairly cheaply. Good ones, too.

Maria: Is that right? I can't seem to find cheap food anywhere. In fact, the restaurants near me are10..... that I hardly ever eat out.

Interviewer: All right, here's a question. If you could change one thing about the city, what would it be?



Ian: The traffic,11..... I used to drive back in my hometown, but I hardly ever drive here. There are12..... cars, and drivers are13..... You have to know where you're going, and you have to drive fast,14..... other drivers can be really rude.

Maria: See, I don't have a car so that doesn't really15..... me. Actually, you know, I wouldn't change anything. It's so much better here than in the tiny little town where I used to live!

Ian: I don't know. Sometimes I think life is better16..... Sure, it's smaller, but it's easier to live a good life. And you get to know the people better, too.

1.a little 2.for me 3.wherever 4.the harbor 5.close 6.too expensive 7.roommates 8.the suburbs 9.though 10.so pricey
11.without a doubt 12.far too many 13.very aggressive 14.otherwise 15.bother 16.back home



READING P25



THE GREAT RIVALRY

MELBOURNE VS SYDNEY

WORLD'S MOST LIVEABLE CITY

According to The Economist, Aug 2011

WORLD'S BEST CITY

According to Conde Nast, Oct 2011

TRAITS

TYPICAL MELBURNIAN

- Extreme interest or fascination with fashion & "the arts"
- Indoorsy
- Loves**
 - Zines
 - Coffee
 - Bikes
 - Pop up food vans/cafes
 - Warehouse parties
 - Cult/nithe stuff
- Hates**
 - Bad music
 - Bad coffee
 - Sydney
- Likely works in**
 - New media
 - A bar/eatery
 - Vintage clothing store
 - Not for profit
 - Niche bookstore

MELBOURNE HIPSTER

TYPICAL SYDNEYSIDER

- Extreme interest or fascination with the weather
- Wears thongs even in winter
- Loves**
 - Surfing
 - Swimming
 - The beach
 - Talking about the weather
 - Watching NRL of the pub/on couch
- Hates**
 - The 3 o'clock changeover
 - The Night(mare) Ride Rain
 - Bad driver
- Likely works in**
 - Finance
 - IT
 - Film
 - Marketing
 - Engineering

SYDNEY SURFER

A. Which one would you choose as a friend ?

A. Watch the video carefully and take notes



B. Which one would like to visit? why?



A. Match the words with their definition.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Rivalry /' raɪ vəlri/ ●○○</p> <p>2. Stereotype /' steriətaɪ p, ' stɪ ər- \$ ' ster-, ' stɪ r-/ ●●○</p> <p>3. Fuel (v.)</p> <p>4. indie /' ɪ ndi/ adjective [only before noun]</p> <p>5. harbor</p> <p>6. colorful</p> <p>7. fabulous /' fæbjələs/ ●●○ adjective</p> <p>8. feature ●●○ W3 AWL verb</p> <p>9. year-round adjective [usually before noun]</p> <p>10. To cater for sth/sb</p> <p>11. Tend</p> <p>12. Come down to sth</p> <p>13. Civic</p> | <p>a. to make something, especially something bad, increase or become stronger</p> <p>b. a situation in which two or more people, teams, or companies are competing for something, especially over a long period of time, and the feeling of competition between them → competition</p> <p>c. relating to a town or city</p> <p>d. a belief or idea of what a particular type of person or thing is like, often unfair or untrue</p> <p>e. to include or show something as a special or important part of something, or to be included as an important part</p> <p>f. interesting, exciting, and full of variety</p> <p>g. to provide what someone or something needs or wants</p> <p>h. an area of water next to the land where the water is calm, so that ships are safe when they are inside it</p> <p>i. to have a particular thing as the most important matter</p> <p>j. extremely good or impressive</p> <p>k. to be likely to behave in a particular way or have a particular characteristic</p> <p>l. happening or continuing through the whole year</p> <p>m. used to refer to popular music that is performed by new bands or singers, and produced by small independent companies</p> |
|--|---|

B. Fill the gaps with the words in a.

1. I..... music
2. a y..... supply of fresh fruit



3. As they sailed into Portsmouth **h**.....
4. Charlie Chaplin had a long and **c**..... career.
5. His words **f**..... her anger still more.
6. It all **c**..... to money in the end.
7. Jackson spent the day meeting with local religious and **c**..... leaders.
8. Our magazines **c**..... to professionals such as lawyers and physicians.
9. Racist **s**..... in the media
10. The exhibition **f**..... paintings by Picasso.
11. There has always been intense **r**..... between New Zealand and Australia.
12. We **t**..... to get cold winters and warm, dry summers in this part of the country.

C. COMPLETE THE TABLE.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
	Rivalry	
		Civic
Tend		
Fuel		
Feature		

D. Fill in the gaps using the words in c.

Forget outbreaks of wars between nations; sometimes the fiercest, deepest and most bitter are actually within the borders of a country. Take for instance, Melbourne and Sydney, whose believe they live in the earthliest paradise.

A: 1.b/2.d/3.a/4.m/5.h/6.f/7.j/8.e/9.l/10.g/11.k/12.l/13.c
 B: 1.indie 2.year-round 3.harbor 4.colorful 5.fueled 6.came down 7.civic 8.caters
 9.stereotype 10.features 11.rivalry 12.tend
 C: Rivalrous – Civilian – Tendency – Fuel – Feature
 D: rivalries – civilians

**SPEAKING P25**

Based on the information in the reading, compare Sydney and Melbourne using **although, even though, ...** .

READING P25

A) While cities and their metropolitan areas have always interacted with and shaped the natural environment, it is only recently that historians have begun to consider this relationship. During our own time, the tension between natural and urbanized areas has increased, as the spread of metropolitan populations and urban land uses has reshaped and destroyed natural landscapes and environments.

B) The relationship between the city and the natural environment has actually been circular, with cities having massive effects on the natural environment, while the natural environment, in turn, has profoundly shaped urban configurations. Urban history is filled with stories about how city dwellers contended with the forces of nature that threatened their lives. Nature not only caused many of the annoyances of daily urban life, such as bad weather and pests, but it also gave rise to natural disasters and catastrophes such as floods, fires, and earthquakes. In order to protect themselves and their settlements against the forces of nature, cities built many defenses including flood walls and dams, earthquake-resistant buildings, and storage places for food and water. At times, such protective steps sheltered urbanites against the worst natural furies, but often their own actions – such as building under the shadow of volcanoes, or in earthquake-prone zones – exposed them to danger from natural hazards.

C) City populations require food, water, fuel, and construction materials, while urban industries need natural materials for production purposes. In order to fulfill these needs, urbanites increasingly had to reach far beyond their boundaries. In the nineteenth century, for instance, the demands of city dwellers for food produced rings of garden farms around cities. In the twentieth century, as urban populations increased, the demand for food drove the rise of large factory farms. Cities also require fresh water supplies in order to exist – engineers built waterworks, dug wells deeper and deeper into the earth looking for groundwater, and dammed and diverted rivers to obtain water supplies for domestic and industrial uses. In the process of obtaining water from distant locales, cities often transformed them, making deserts where there had been fertile agricultural areas.

D) Urbanites had to seek locations to dispose of the wastes they produced. Initially, they placed wastes on sites within the city, polluting the air, land, and water with industrial and domestic effluents. As cities grew larger, they disposed of their wastes by transporting them to more distant locations. Thus, cities constructed sewerage systems for domestic wastes.



They usually discharged the sewage into neighboring waterways, often polluting the water supply of downstream cities.

The air and the land also became dumps for waste disposal. In the late nineteenth century, coal became the preferred fuel for industrial, transportation, and domestic use. But while providing an inexpensive and plentiful energy supply, coal was also very dirty. The cities that used it suffered from air contamination and reduced sunlight, while the cleaning tasks of householders were greatly increased.

E) In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, reformers began demanding urban environmental cleanups and public health improvements. Women's groups often took the lead in agitating for clean air and clean water, showing a greater concern than men in regard to quality of life and health-related issues. The replacement of the horse, first by electric trolleys and then by the car, brought about substantial improvements in street and air sanitation. The movements demanding clean air, however, and reduction of waterway pollution were largely unsuccessful. On balance, urban sanitary conditions were probably somewhat better in the 1920s than in the late nineteenth century, but the cost of improvement often was the exploitation of urban hinterlands for water supplies, increased downstream water pollution, and growing automobile congestion and pollution.

F) In the decades after the 1940s, city environments suffered from heavy pollution as they sought to cope with increased automobile usage, pollution from industrial production, new varieties of chemical pesticides and the wastes of an increasingly consumer-oriented economy. Cleaner fuels and smoke control laws largely freed cities during the 1940s and 1950s of the dense smoke that they had previously suffered from. Improved urban air quality resulted largely from the substitution of natural gas and oil for coal and the replacement of the steam locomotive by the diesel-electric. However, great increases in automobile usage in some larger cities produced the new phenomenon of smog, and air pollution replaced smoke as a major concern.

G) During these decades, the suburban out-migration, which had begun in the nineteenth century with commuter trains and streetcars and accelerated because of the availability and convenience of the automobile, now increased to a torrent, putting major strains on the formerly rural and undeveloped metropolitan fringes. To a great extent, suburban layouts ignored environmental considerations, making little provision for open space, producing endless rows of resource-consuming and fertilizer-dependent lawns, contaminating groundwater through leaking septic tanks, and absorbing excessive amounts of fresh water and energy. The growth of the outer city since the 1970s reflected a continued preference on the part of many people in the western world for space-intensive single-family houses surrounded by lawns, for private automobiles over public transit, and for the development of previously untouched areas. Without better planning for land use and environmental protection, urban life will, as it has in the past, continue to damage and stress the natural environment.

.....



QUESTIONS 1-7

Passage 1 has seven sections, **A-G**.

Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-x**, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

List of phrases

- i. Legislation brings temporary improvements
 - ii. The increasing speed of suburban development
 - iii. A new area of academic interest
 - iv. The impact of environmental extremes on city planning
 - v. The first campaigns for environmental change
 - vi. Building cities in earthquake zones
 - vii. The effect of global warming on cities
 - viii. Adapting areas surrounding cities to provide resources
 - ix. Removing the unwanted by-products of city life
 - x. Providing health information for city dwellers
1. Paragraph A
 2. Paragraph B
 3. Paragraph C
 4. Paragraph D
 5. Paragraph E
 6. Paragraph F
 7. Paragraph G

.....

QUESTIONS 8-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8. In the nineteenth century, water was brought into the desert to create productive farming land.
9. Women were often the strongest campaigners for environmental reform.
10. Reducing urban air and water pollution in the early twentieth century was extremely expensive.
11. The introduction of the car led to increased suburban development.
12. Suburban lifestyles in many western nations fail to take account of environmental protection.



13. Many governments in the developed world are trying to halt the spread of the suburbs.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 13) NOT GIVEN | 7) Paragraph G ii |
| 12) TRUE | 6) Paragraph F i |
| 11) TRUE | 5) Paragraph E v |
| 10) NOT GIVEN | 4) Paragraph D ix |
| 9) TRUE | 3) Paragraph C viii |
| 8) FALSE | 2) Paragraph B iv |
| | 1) Paragraph A iii |

UNIT 4

LESSON A



SPEAKING P28



Starting point page 28

1. How many hours do you sleep a day?
2. Do you think it is enough? Why?
3. What do you do to improve sleeping quality?
4. Do you like sleeping during the day? why?
5. Do you think elderly people need more or less sleep than young? why?

Read the statements on page 28

A. Match the words and their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| A. Night owl | 1. A person who habitually gets out of bed later than is usual. |
| B. A late riser | 2. A person who likes the early part of the day: a person who has the most energy in the morning. |
| C. A morning person | 3. A person who takes a short sleep during the working day in order to restore one's mental alertness. |
| D. Power napper | 4. someone who enjoys staying awake all night |

A.4
B.1
C.2
D.3

B. Do part b on page 28

**GRAMMAR P29**

Rewrite each sentence by reducing the adverbial time clause if possible.

1. After I sent my job application, I realized that I made a mistake.
2. As soon as I saw her, I knew there was something wrong.
3. As the teacher explained the problem, I began to understand it.
4. Ever since I can remember, I've wanted to be a dancer.
5. I came as soon as I heard the news.
6. I listen to music whenever I ride in the car.
7. I blush whenever I think about it.
8. I've been getting these pains in my back ever since I fell down the stairs.
9. My sister does exercises to warm up before she plays in any soccer game.
10. Until I hear from you, I will wait
11. We've been friends ever since we met in school.
12. Whenever I go there, they seem to be asleep.
13. Whenever I hear that tune, it makes me think of you.
14. While I was playing a game on my phone, I walked into the wall.
15. While the snow was falling, the truck driver could hardly see the road.



VOCABULARY P29



A: Morning, Kasia - did you sleep well?

B: Yeah. I had a really good night thanks. I fell asleep immediately. how about you?

A: Awful - I didn't sleep a wink. Well that's not entirely true. I eventually managed to drop off, but I spent most of the night tossing and turning.

B: 7 yeah I had a similar problem the night before last. I was wide awake for ages because I was worried sick about work.

A: Yeah well never mind. We'll be back home tonight. so we can both have an early night and a lie-in tomorrow if we want.

have a good or bad night: have a nice during wage you sleep well or bad

fall asleep: begin to sleep syn. drop off (to sleep)

not sleep a wink: INFnot to sleep at all Opp. sleep like a log

toss and turn: be unable to sleep or asleep badly, changing your position in bed all time

the night before last: if today is Saturday, the night before last is last Thursday night i.e. two nights ago.

wide awake: completely awake. OPP fast asleep = in a deep sleep.

worried sick (about sth/sb): INF extremely worried about sth/sb.

have an early / late night: go to bed earlier/later than usual.

have a lie-in INF: stay in bed later than usual in the morning. Lie in v.

1. Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- A. I was already wide wake before I had to get up this morning.
- B. I sometimes drop out on long train journeys.
- C. I didn't wink a sleep last night.
- D. I've had several later nights this week.
- E. I never fall to sleep watching television.
- F. I made a lie-in this morning.
- G. If I don't fall asleep quickly. I turn and toss for hours.
- H. I had a very good sleep the night before the last.
- I. I'm worry sick about my English.



1. Write the opposite using an idiom. more than one answer may be possible.

- A. I slept all night.
- B. I got up at the usual time.
- C. I wasn't worried at all.
- D. I didn't move all night.
- E. I was fast asleep.
- F. I managed to stay awake.
- G. I slept badly.
- H. I went to bed later than usual.

1: A. Wide awake B. Drop off C. sleep a wink D. late night E. fall asleep F. had G. toss and turn H. Before last I. worried sick
2. A. I didn't sleep a wink. / I was wide awake all night. B. I had a lie-in. C. I was worried sick D. I was tossing and turning all night. / I tossed and turned all night. E. I was wide awake F. I managed to drop off (to sleep). / I managed to fall asleep. G. I slept like a log / I had a good night. H. I had an early night.



LISTENING P30



A. Listen again and fill in the gaps.

1. Sean

You know, I never1..... all the things my mother did until I moved here to go to school. Since2..... my own place, I've had to grocery shop, cook, clean, and do3..... And I have to go to classes, research4....., write essays, and study! Having all this stuff to do really makes me feel5..... And when I feel pressured, I get6....., and then I have no energy to do anything. So, when I start feeling that way, I call home. I talk to my parents and have a few laughs with my7.....8..... I start talking to my family, I feel better. It's like magic.

2. Lisa

I just don't think there are enough hours in the day. My husband and I both work, and we have two small children, so we're9..... from the moment we get up until the time we go to bed. We love our jobs, and we10..... our kids, but sometimes, enough is enough. Every so often, my husband and I just need a little11..... If we don't get any, we start to feel the stress and12..... building up. After the last time it happened, I found the13..... solution. Now, before things get out of hand, I arrange for my children to14..... at my neighbor's place. It's fine because Betty - that's my neighbor's name - Betty and I are good friends. And her kids and our kids are friends, too. Actually, the kids really like going over there. So anyway, after the kids leave, my husband and I have a quiet dinner and maybe watch a video or just listen to some music and talk. I can almost feel the stress15..... Of course, Betty's kids sleep over here sometimes, too.

3. Victor

Traffic stresses me out. My family lives in a quiet little16..... north of the city. That means I have to drive in for school and my part-time job. I used to start getting17..... even before I got on the highway. Some18..... drivers can be very rude, and the traffic is usually19..... You have to be20..... because someone's always trying to21..... front of you. Anyway, now I leave home before the traffic gets too heavy. I know I'll be early, but as soon as I get on22....., I go to a little cafe I know and have a coffee and read the news or review for my classes. I've made friends with the other23....., so now I'm always full of energy and ready to start the day.



1. appreciate 2. getting 3. laundry 4. stuff 5. pressured 6. stressed out 7. kid brother 8. as soon as 9. on the go 10. adore to
 11. downtime 12. fatigue 13. perfect 14. sleep over 15. melt away 16. suburb 17. tense 18. rush-hour 19. bumper to bumper 20. alert 21. cut in 22. campus 23. regulars

B. Match the words and their definition.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Pressured | a. the time of day when the roads, buses, trains etc. are most full, because people are travelling to or from work |
| 2. Be on the go | b. to gradually disappear |
| 3. adore | c. feeling worried, or making you feel worried, because of the number of things you have to do |
| 4. downtime | d. feeling worried, uncomfortable, and unable to relax |
| 5. fatigue | e. giving all your attention to what is happening, being said etc. |
| 6. Tense | f. to love someone very much and feel very proud of them |
| 7. Melt away | g. very great tiredness SYN exhaustion |
| 8. regulars | h. ----- traffic is very close together and moving slowly |
| 9. Alert | i. To be very busy |
| 10. Bumper to bumper | j. informal someone who often goes to the same bar, restaurant etc. or who takes part in an activity very often |
| 11. Rush hour | k. informal a period of time when you have finished what you were doing, and you can relax or do something that you had not originally planned to do. |

C. Fill in the gaps using the words in part b.

1. I'm sick and tired of my life. I since I wake up in the morning.
2. Her determination to take revenge slowly
3. I got caught in the morning
4. He's suffering from physical and mental
5. Betty her grandchildren.



- 6. Often, during semesters, you have when you can do some exercise.
- 7. Is anything wrong? You look a little
- 8. Taking notes is one of the best ways to stay in lectures.
- 9. The barman knows all the by name.
- 10. I've been feeling pretty at work recently.

B: 1.d- 2.i- 3.f- 4.k- 5.g- 6-c- 7.b- 8.j- 9.e- 10.h- 11.a
 C: 1. have been on the go- 2. melted away- 3. rush hour- 4. fatigue- 5. adores- 6. down time- 7. tense- 8. alert- 9. regulars- 10. pressured



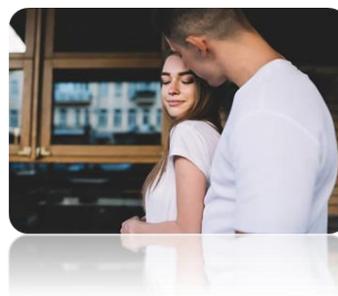
Spotlight:

Adore is not used in the progressive. You say:

He adores his students.

I adore your cake.

XDon't say: he is adoring | I am adoring



**Let's learn some collocations for SOLUTION****Adjectives which collocate with solution**

a good solution

A **good solution** is to harvest the crop early in September.

the best/perfect/ideal solution

Locking people in prison is not necessarily **the ideal solution**.

an effective solution

The government has failed to come up with **an effective solution**.

a satisfactory solution (=good enough)

We will not rest until **a satisfactory solution** is found.

a neat solution (=simple and clever)

This sounded like **a neat solution** to the skills shortage.

a possible solution

There are three **possible solutions** to this problem.

an alternative solution

We need to look for **alternative solutions**.

a quick/speedy solution

We need to find **a quick solution**.

a practical/workable solution (=one that is really possible)

They've had to find **practical solutions** to practical problems.

a long-term solution (=one that will be effective for a long time)

A long-term solution to the problem will not be possible until that conflict is resolved.

a quick-fix solution (=one that solves a problem for a short time only)

He has accused the government of looking for **quick-fix solutions**.

a peaceful/political solution (=one that does not involve fighting)

We will continue to work strenuously for **a political solution** acceptable to all parties.

Verbs which collocate with solution

find/come up with a solution

We are working together to **find the best solution** we can.



seek/look for a solution

The company is still **seeking a solution** to its financial problems.

provide/offer a solution

I don't think that tourism will **provide a long-term solution** to rural employment problems.

suggest/put forward a solution

The chairman **put forward a possible solution**.



SPEAKING P30



1. What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'stress'?
2. Are you stressed at the moment?
3. What stresses you out?
4. What do you do to relieve your stress?
5. Is learning English stressful?
6. Is life becoming more or less stressful?
7. Who stresses you out the most?
8. What stresses you about walking in the streets?
9. Do you think technology is stressful?
10. How dangerous do you think stress is?

LESSON B



GRAMMAR P33



Adverb clauses of condition: using **whether or not** and **even if**

Whether or not

(a) I'm going to go swimming tomorrow

whether or not it is cold.

OR

whether it is cold or not.

Whether or not expresses the idea that neither this condition nor that condition matters; the result will be the same.

In (a): "If it is cold, I'm going swimming. If it is not cold, I'm going swimming. I don't care about the temperature. It doesn't matter.

Even if

(b) I have decided to go swimming tomorrow.

Even if the weather is cold, I'm going to go swimming.

Sentences with **even if** are close in meaning to those with **whether or not**. **Even if** gives the idea that a particular condition does not matter. The result will not change.

A. Choose the sentence (a. or b.) that has the same meaning as the given sentence.

1. **Even if I get an invitation to the reception. I'm not going to go.**

- a. I won't go to the reception without an invitation.
- b. I don't care if I get an invitation. I'm not going.

2. **Even if the weather improves, I won't go to the beach.**

- a. I'm going to the beach if the weather improves.
- b. I don't care if the weather improves. I'm not going to the beach.

3. **Whether or not you want help, I plan to be at your house at 9:00.**

- a. I'm going to help you because I think you need help.
- b. I'm going to help you because you want me to.

**4. I won't tell even if someone pays me.**

- a. I won't tell whether or not someone gives me money.
- b. If someone pays me enough money, I will tell.

5. I have to go to work tomorrow whether I feel better or not.

- a. Whether I go to work or not depends on how I feel.
- b. I'm going to work tomorrow no matter how I feel.

6. Even if John apologizes, I won't forgive him!

- a. John needs to apologize for me to forgive him.
- b. I don't care if John apologizes. It doesn't matter.

Adverb clauses of condition: using in case

(a) I'll be at my uncle's house *in case* you (should) need to reach me.

In case expresses the idea that something probably won't happen, but it might. *In case* means "if by chance this should happen."

NOTE: Using *should* in an adverb clause emphasizes the speaker's uncertainty that something will happen.

Combine each pair of sentences. Begin your new sentence with *in case*.

I'm just letting you know ...

1. You probably won't need to get in touch with me, but maybe you will. If so, I'll give you my cell number.

In case you (should) need to get in touch with me, I'll give you my cell number.

2. You probably won't need to see me, but maybe you will. If so, I'll be in my office tomorrow morning around ten.

3. I don't think you need any more information, but maybe you do. If so, you can call me.

4. You probably don't have any more questions, but maybe you do. If so, ask Dr. Smith.

5. The dentist probably won't call, but maybe she will. If so, come get me. I'll be outside.

6. I hope you're happy with your present, but maybe it won't work. If not, you can return it to the store and get something else.

**Choose the logical completion for each sentence.**

1. I'll be at the meeting on time if there is / isn't a lot of traffic.
2. I'll be at the meeting on time unless there is / isn't a lot of traffic.
3. My manager won't be coming unless she feels better / worse.
4. My manager won't be coming if she feels better / worse.

ADVERB CLAUSES OF CONDITION: USING UNLESS

(a) I'll go swimming tomorrow *unless it's cold*.

(b) I'll go swimming tomorrow *if it isn't cold*.

unless = if ... not

In (a): unless it's cold means "if it isn't cold,"

Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

Restate each sentence with *unless*.

FYI (For Your Information)

1. If you don't buy your ticket today, you won't get one.
Unless you buy your ticket today, you won't get one.
2. You can't travel to that country if you don't have a visa,
3. If you don't sign up for the test by Monday, you can't take it next month.
4. It's difficult to return a product to that store if you don't have a receipt.
5. You can't get a motorcycle license if you haven't passed a special training course.
6. The store won't accept your credit card if you don't have ID with you.
7. Traffic fines increase if you don't pay them right away.

**Adverb clauses of condition: using only if**

(a) The picnic will be canceled *only if it rains*.

If it's windy, we'll go on the picnic.

If it's cold, we'll go on the picnic.

If it's damp and foggy we'll go on the picnic.

If it's unbearably hot, we'll go on the picnic.

(b) *Only if* it rains *will the picnic be canceled*.

Only if expresses the idea that there is only one condition that will cause a particular result.

When *only if* begins a sentence, the subject and verb of the main clause are inverted, as in (b).^{*} This is a less common usage. No commas are used.

Check the sentences that are true for the situation.

SITUATION: YOU can take Saturday off only if you work Thursday.

1. _ You must work Thursday if you want Saturday off.
2. _ You can take Saturday off if you work another day of your choice.
3. _ If you work Thursday, you don't have to work Saturday.
4. _ You can work Thursday, but it's not a requirement if you want Saturday off.

Make sentences with the same meaning as the given sentences. use *only if* and *unless*.

An Illness

1. If you don't stay in bed and rest, you won't recover quickly from the virus.
You will recover quickly from the virus only if you stay in bed and rest.
You won't recover quickly from the virus unless you stay in bed and rest.
2. If you don't see the doctor in person, she won't give you a prescription.
3. If you don't have a fever, you can go back to work.
4. If you don't need my help right now, I will leave for a few hours.
5. If you don't have a doctor's note, you can't take sick time,



6. If you don't call the pharmacy now, your prescription won't be ready on time.
7. If you don't take your medicine, you won't get well quickly.



LISTENING P34



A. Listen to the audio on page 34 again and fill in the gaps.

Kate: Hey, Sergio, do you ever have.....1..... dreams?

Sergio: Yeah, sure. Why, Kate?

Kate: Well, I had one last night. I'm back in high school, and in my dream, the school looks mostly the same as it did, but much bigger. The 2..... thing is, although I'm 23 years old, I'm back in high school with all these 15-year-olds. It's very 3..... No one 4..... to 5..... that I'm much older and shouldn't be there in the first place. But still, it's very uncomfortable. I keep thinking, "What am I doing here?" Well, I know it must be the end of the school year because everyone is talking about final exams. And that's when it 6..... me that I've forgotten to go to math class all year, and there's a big math test today.

Sergio: Oh, that's terrible.

Kate: Yeah, I'm totally..... 7..... So I start to go to class, but then I realize I can't find it. No matter how far, how many 8....., I just can't find it. I know I'm late for class, and this really worries me. Finally, I 9..... in my math class, but it's almost over. So I've missed most of the test, and I think I'm going to fail or something. Basically, that's the dream.

Sergio: That's a bad one. Do you have that dream a lot?

Kate: Sometimes. I guess it means that I'm worried or 10..... about something that is happening in my life.

Sergio: Yeah. I sometimes have this bad dream - I guess it's really a 11..... I'm in danger, but I'm not sure from what, and I can't move or scream or anything. I can feel something coming closer and closer to me. You know, it's really strange because usually in the dream I am exactly where I am in real life - like in my own bed, in my bedroom - and everything is very realistic. The only part that is 12..... is that I can't move. Sometimes I can't even open my eyes, or I can only open one eye. Usually I have to 13..... someone, or possibly save someone, although the person often changes. Anyway, I can't do anything because I can't move. It's really 14.....

Kate: Yeah, it sounds terrifying. So, what do you think it means?

Sergio: I'm not sure, but you know, I think the dream means that I'm feeling there's something in my life that I can't control, although I feel like I should be able to. Once I had



the dream when one of my friends was very sick, and I just felt completely.....
15..... . I hate feeling that way.

Kate: Yeah, I know what you mean.

B. Check the words and their definitions.

Hit: if a fact hits you, you suddenly realize its importance and feel surprised or shocked

Wind up: informal to be in an unpleasant situation or place after a lot has happened SYN
end up

Overwhelmed: if someone is overwhelmed by an emotion, they feel it so strongly that they
cannot think clearly

Dreamlike: as if happening in a dream SYN unreal

Helpless: unable to look after yourself or to do anything to help yourself

1.recurring 2.weird 3.embarrrasing 4.seems 5.notice 6.hits 7.unprepared 8.hallways 9.wind up 10.overwhelmed
11.nightmare 12.dreamlike 13.alert 14.terrifying 15.helpless

VOCABULARY P34



C. Read the words and their definitions.

A strange/weird dream: Sometimes I have a strange dream in which I try to speak but I can't.

A vivid dream: (=very clear) In a vivid dream he saw a huge colored bird flying above his head.

A recurrent/recurring dream: (=that you have many times) Having recurrent dreams is a very common experience.

A dream comes true: (=something you want happens) I'd always wanted to go to Africa and at last my dream came true.

Nightmare : a very unpleasant and frightening dream She still has terrible nightmares about the accident.

Daydream : a series of pleasant thoughts that go through your mind when you are awake, so that you do not notice what is happening around you Neil was in a daydream, and didn't hear the teacher call his name.

D. Use the words in a to describe each picture.



1.



2.

READING P35


Read the reading and summarize it .

1. Dreams about falling

Dreams about falling from great heights are very common. While there is a popular myth that if you hit the ground in your dream you will die in real life, it simply is not true. So what exactly could dreams about falling really mean?

According to many popular dream interpretations and at least one study, falling dreams are a sign that something in your life isn't going well. It might suggest that you need to rethink a choice or consider a new direction in some area of your life.

"Dreaming of falling is very common. It is a symbol of fear in real life - perhaps of failing at work or in your love life," claims Russell Grant, author of *The ILLUSTRATED DREAM DICTIONARY*. "Falling often expresses a need to let yourself go more and enjoy life more."

2. Dreams about being naked in public

Have you ever had one of those awkward dreams where you show up at school or the office in your birthday suit? Don't worry. Dreaming about being naked is hardly unusual.

Penny Peirce, author of the *DREAM DICTIONARY FOR DUMMIES*, suggests that dreaming of public nudity might indicate that you feel like a phony or that you are afraid of revealing your imperfections and shortcomings.



3. Dreams about being chased

Dreams that feature being pursued by a known or unknown attacker can be particularly terrifying. These types of dreams are very common.

But what do these dreams say about what's going on inside your mind? Dream interpreters often suggest that such dreams mean that you are trying to avoid something in your daily life.

Tony Crisp, author of *DREAM DICTIONARY*, suggests that being chased in a dream might indicate a desire to escape from your own fears or desires.

The key to understanding what such a dream might mean depends partly on the identity of your pursuer. Being chased by an animal might indicate that you are hiding from your own anger, passions, and other feelings.

If your pursuer is a mysterious, unknown figure, it might represent a childhood experience or past trauma. If you are being chased by someone of the opposite sex, Crisp suggests that it means you are afraid of love or haunted by a past relationship.

4. Dreams about losing your teeth

Penny Peirce, author of *DREAM DICTIONARY FOR DUMMIES*, suggests that dreaming about losing teeth can have multiple meanings. It might mean that you are worried about your attractiveness or appearance. It might also indicate that you are concerned about your ability to communicate or concerned that you might have said something embarrassing.

"The real essence of teeth is their ability to bite through, to cut, tear, and grind," she explains. "If your teeth fall out, you lose personal power and your ability to be assertive, decisive, and self-protective."

5. Dreams about dying

Death is another common subject of dreams and one that can be particularly disconcerting. Dreamers sometimes dream of the death of a loved one or even dream of dying themselves. Popular dream interpretations sometimes suggest that such dreams reflect anxiety about change or a fear of the unknown.

"Like death, change can be scary because—also like death—we do not know what is 'on the other side,' of the change, which is why the dreaming mind equates change with death," suggests Lauri Loewenberg in her book *DREAM ON IT: UNLOCK YOUR DREAMS, CHANGE YOUR LIFE*.

Loewenberg also believes that dreaming about the death of a loved one can reflect a similar fear of change, especially with regards to children reaching milestones and growing up. Such changes, she suggests, indicate that a child is growing up and a parent's



mind begins to wonder where the younger version of the child went. Such dreams of dying, therefore, reflect a sort of mourning for the inevitable passage of time.

Studies have also shown that those approaching the end of life and loved ones around them experience significant and meaningful dreams, often relating to a comforting presence, preparing to go, watching or engaging with the deceased, loved ones waiting, distressing experiences, and unfinished business.

6. Dreams about taking a test

According to Craig Hamilton-Parker, author of *THE HIDDEN MEANING OF DREAMS*, taking an exam your dreams might reveal an underlying fear of failure. Studies have also found that dreams of this nature are common.

"Examinations are stressful experiences in which you are made to face up to your shortcomings," he writes. "To dream of failing an exam, being late for one, or being unprepared shows that you feel unprepared for the challenges of waking life."

7. DREAMS ABOUT INFIDELITY

Dreaming that your spouse or romantic partner is cheating on you with someone else can be incredibly distressing. In some cases, people even start to wonder if the dream might really be true. Does dreaming that your partner is unfaithful mean that it might happen? Or that it is already happening?

While in some cases such dreams might be the reflection of waking fears of such infidelity, Trish and Rob MacGregor, the authors of the *COMPLETE DREAM DICTIONARY: A BEDSIDE GUIDE TO KNOWING WHAT YOUR DREAMS MEAN*, believe that such dreams probably don't mean that your spouse is cheating or will cheat.

"This is another 'what if' dream—you are testing the limits of reality," they suggest.

Eve Adamson and Gayle Williamson, authors of *The COMPLETE IDIOT'S GUIDE DREAM DICTIONARY*, posit that such dreams about infidelity indicate issues with trust, loyalty, and communication in a relationship. "If you or your partner cheated in your dream, one of you isn't getting what you need from that relationship right now," they write.



8. Dreams about flying



Dreams about flying are experienced by many. They can be exciting and even liberating but they can sometimes be quite frightening (especially for those afraid of heights). According to Tony Crisp, author of *DREAM DICTIONARY*, dreams about flying often represent two very different sides. On the one hand, such dreams can represent feelings of freedom and independence. On the other hand, they can also indicate a desire to flee or escape from the realities of life.

"Flying alone occurs most frequently," he writes, "showing the independent aspect of flying. But because it often involves positive feelings of pleasure, flying may depict our sexuality...especially aspects of it expressing freedom from social norms and restraints."

9. Dreams about pregnancy

Dream interpreters often suggest that dreams about pregnancy represent everything from creativity to fear. David C. Lohff, the author of *DREAM DICTIONARY*, believes that pregnancy dreams might sometimes represent a woman's fears of being an inadequate mother.

Author Tony Crisp, on the other hand, suggests that such dreams indicate that the dreamer is developing some area of potential or deepening a relationship. Dream interpreter Russell Grant writes that these dreams presage difficult times.



ARE YOU READY FOR THE EXAM?



Check how well you have learnt unit 1-4.

1. What kind of person are you? (Use personality adjective pairs and support it using gerund)
2. How have you changed? (use: used to and present perfect)
3. What's your family like? (use different types of family and develop your answer using noun clauses. For example, my wife and I both work now, and the extra money is great. The only trouble with being a two-income family is we don't spend as much time together.)
4. Talk about one of the bad decisions you made. (use should have + p.p – was supposed to and ... in your answer)
5. Talk about one of mysteries you have heard about. Can you offer an explanation why that happened?
6. Talk about a city you know well (use relative clause and connectors in your answer)
7. Talk about your sleeping habits /Do you ever have trouble sleeping?
8. Talk about one of your recurring dreams.

**VOCABULARY****Unit 1**

Adjectives	Compound family terms	Additional vocabulary
Personality traits	brother-in-law	centerpiece
calm and cool	daughter-in-law	close-knit
friendly and outgoing	father-in-law	cultivate
honest and sincere	mother-in-law	matchmaker
kind and generous	sister-in-law	shelter
laid-back and relaxed	son-in-law	support
neat and tidy	grandaunt	well-being
shy and reserved	granddaughter	
strong and	grandfather	
independent	grandmother	
wild and crazy	grandnephew	
	grandniece	
	grandson	
	granduncle	
	great-aunt	
	great-	
	granddaughter	
	great-grandfather	
	great-grandmother	
	great-grandson	
	great-nephew	
	great-niece	
	great-uncle	



VOCABULARY



Unit 2

Collocations with problem	Verbs of belief	Additional vocabulary
aggravate a problem	assume	amnesia
avoid a problem	be certain	blind date
cause a problem	be positive	coma
deal with a problem	be sure	courtship
identify a problem	bet	groom
ignore a problem	doubt	honeymoon
run into a problem	figure	
solve a problem	guess	
	have a hunch	
	know for a fact	
	suppose	
	suspect	

**VOCABULARY****Unit 3**

Features of cities	Compound terms for towns	Additional vocabulary
climate	border town	cater to
cost of living	coastal town	civic pride
crime rate	college town	quaint
cuisine	industrial town	resident
green spaces	mountain town	rivalry
hotels	port town	slow-paced
job market	resort town	stereotype
landmarks	rural town	
neighborhoods	suburban town	
nightlife	tourist town	
shopping		
transportation system		



VOCABULARY



Unit 4

Phrasal verbs related to energy and sleep	Expressions related to sleep	Additional vocabulary
burn out	be fast asleep	breakthrough
calm down	be sound asleep	caffeine
chill out	be wide awake	experimental
doze off	drift off	gene
perk up	feel drowsy	implication
race off	have a sleepless night	on the one hand
sleep over	nod off	on the other hand
turn in	sleep like a log	pharmaceutical
	take a power nap	
	toss and turn	