UNIT 2 WATCH THIS SPACE ...

1 VOCABULARY: business and innovation

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases from the box.

gain a lead giant infrastructure inspire launch lobby press conference prototype public relations rival

	1	I work in, meaning I control the flow of communication between my company and the public.
2	2	Fresh ideas will be needed if we are to keep up with our many
1	3	The lack of means it's hard to set up a telecommunications network in some countries
4	4	A will be called soon, and the CEO will be expected to announce his retirement.
į	5	This is just a A model for sale will be produced some time next year.
(5	I was so by my first boss that I decided to set up my own business.
7	7	The internet-based is now valued at £27 billion, even though it started as just a
		small search engine.
8		The company hopes the new technology will help it to in the market.
9	9	A new smartphone model will be this coming April.
1	0	We will the politicians until they agree to do what we want.

2 GRAMMAR: future passive

A Choose the correct options to complete the article.

This week, *Extreme Travel* takes a look at space tourism, which is fast becoming a very real possibility for more and more people. For just \$250,000, tourists can now book a seat on a shuttle bound for space. And, those who pay as much as \$5 million will (1) take / be taken on a four-night all-inclusive trip in a floating space station. James Hancock has been researching this exciting new type of 'weekend trip' and has more details.

'Space tourism is taking off! From next year, tourists can spend four nights in a space station with an experienced crew of astronauts. They will (2) transferred / be transferred to space in a billion-dollar shuttle, which will then (3) be docking / be docked to the space station. While in orbit, the tourists will (4) circle / be circled the world every 90 minutes and see 15 sunsets daily. Although there is no gravity in space, the tourists won't float. They will (5) wear / be worn Velcro suits which stick to the walls of their pod rooms.'



- **B** Find the future passive mistakes in the sentences. Rewrite the sentences correctly.
- More people could accommodated in the floating hotel in the future.
- 2 The plan is to launch the first guests next year, but critics say it may be delaying.
- 3 Tourists will be taken to space an expert team of astronauts.
- 4 Tourists could be charging up to \$5 million for a total of four nights in space.
- 5/ If the four-day space trips become popular, the price could reduce eventually.
- 6 In 15 years, these kinds of trips might be saw as normal by your children.

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- Passengers will take into space by an experienced crew.
- Passengers

into space by an experienced crew.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Then write (P) if the action is a possibility or (D) if the action is a definite prediction.

1	Space tourists	(will/give) a training course.	
2	The course	(will/hold) on a tropical island.	
3	Tourists	(will/not/expect) to be space experts.	
4	Critics say the launch date	(might/change) by the organisers.	
5	Trips	(may/offer) by competitors soon.	
6	If this happens, the price	(could/bring down).	
7	Space travel	(may/make) accessible to everyone in the future.	
8	Space travel	(will/not/see) as standard for at least another five years.	

3 LISTENING: understanding native English speakers

A 02 Listen to four people from different places discussing space tourism. Number the places in the order you hear them.

the USA ____ the UK ___ Australia ___ India __



B Listen again and match the main ideas to the correct speakers (1–4). There may be more than one answer for each speaker.

	Speake
a) There are many ways to enjoy life on Earth.	
b) Their lifetime dream will hopefully soon be achieved.	
A trip is improbable, but winning the lottery would help.	
dy The family watches eclipses and other events from Earth.	
e) The price of a space trip is completely impossible to believe.	
1) They'll get to see the sun come up many times a day.	\Box

4 VOCABULARY: negative prefixes: un-, in-, im-

A Choose the correct negative prefix for each of the following adjectives.

imaccurate inpatient 5 believable unimprobable inuninimcapable significant uniniminim. uncertain sufficient im-

B Write each negative adjective from Exercise A next to its definition

	write each negative a	ajective mom Exercise 2	i next to its acimi	4011.
1	not enough	5	not sure	-

- extraordinary ______ 6 false _____ disliking waiting _____ 7 not likely to happen

C Complete each sentence with a negative adjective from Exercise A.

- 1 Scientists are ______ of knowing where an asteroid will land while it's in orbit because they have _____ information.
- 2 There's a lot of _____ information on the internet about space exploration. If you're ____ whether something is true or not, you should check the fact from a more reliable source.
- 3 I think it's highly ______ that the Earth will be struck by a huge asteroid. It's sometimes hit by smaller ones, but the damage is usually ______.
- The station provides the shuttle with a place to go, and the shuttle resupplies the station. It's _____ how we have organised space exploration!
- Human beings are so
 They're desperate to understand
 gravity, the solar system, planets ...,
 but everything will be revealed to
 us in time.

5 GRAMMAR: conditional conjunctions

A Match the two parts to make complete sentences.

- 1 Astronauts must not be too tall
- 2 Journalists can be part of a crew
- As long as people finance missions,
- 4 Unless you can cope with zero-gravity,
- 5 Astronauts learn to fix malfunctions
- Since much of the work is dangerous,

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- Unless you haven't been to space, it is hard to appreciate the beauty of it.
- Unless ______ to space, it is hard to appreciate the beauty of it.
-) space exploration will continue.
- b) you should not even apply for the job!
- c) just in case an emergency happens in orbit.
- d) since shuttles have limited space.
- e) robots are used instead of humans.
- f) provided that they receive proper training.

B Choose the correct options to complete the factsheet.



In the 1950s, anyone could apply to be an astronaut

(1) since / provided that they had flight experience and engineering training. In fact, (2) in case / as long as you had a good educational background, you could apply to be an astronaut without any flying experience. But by 1962, astronauts had no hope of applying (3) as long as / unless they had excellent academic qualifications, too. Nowadays, candidates have to undergo rigorous physical tests. Their eyes are tested, too, (4) in case / since they have poor vision. Strict psychological tests are also carried out (5) since / unless working in the confined space of a shuttle is considered highly stressful. (6) Unless / Provided that you pass all the tests, you then train for months before joining a mission crew.

6 WRITING: outlining

A Match the notes (A–D) to the correct paragraph (1–4) in the essay outline.

Is it worth undertaking years of training and tests in order to	
become an astronaut?	
Paragraph 1, Introduction:	A
	Present some of the positive aspects
	of being an astronaut.
Paragraph 2, Advantages:	
	Children - and adults - dream of
	becoming astronauts. Mention why.
Paragraph 3, Disadvantages:	establing to a status to the talk tally.
	C
	I believe the effort is worth it.
Paragraph 4, Conclusion:	Summarise main reason for my opinion.
raragiaph 4, Concidental	
	Analyse some of the less appealing
	sides of the job, including training.
	3 ,

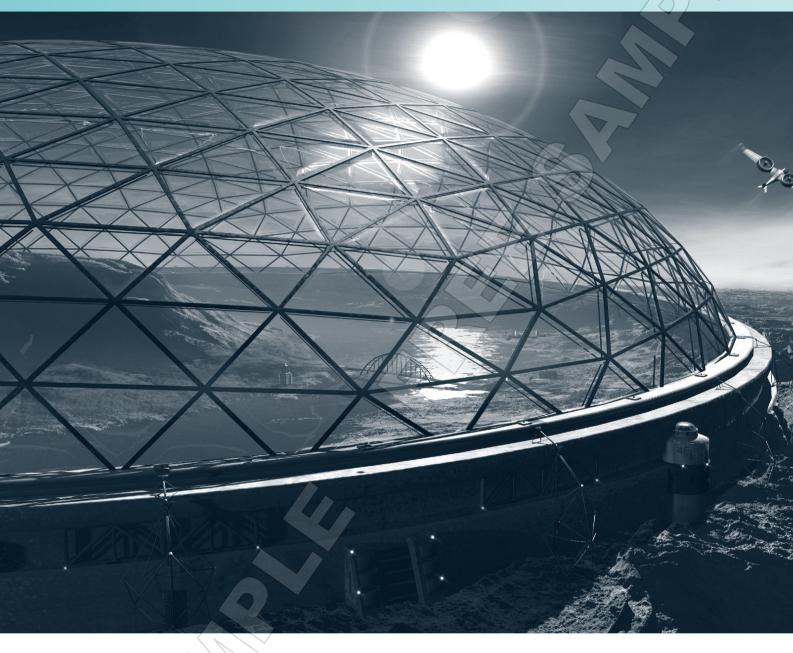
B Write 1–4 to say which paragraph each point belongs to in the essay.

a)	A major drawback is the number of years spent undergoing intense training.	
b)	Despite the rigorous tests and training involved, overall I believe	
c)	The opportunity to explore space and float in zero-gravity must be incredible.	
d)	Ask any young child what they want to be when they grow up	
e)	Since a shuttle has limited space, you would be under psychological stress.	
f)	Provided that you enjoy a challenge, the work would be tremendously exciting.	

Decide if the following are advantages (A), disadvantages (D), or not relevant (NR) in relation to the essay title in Exercise A.

1	You should explore the Earth.	A/D/NR
2	You have a chance to contribute to human knowledge.	A/D/NR
3	You become one of a small group of people that gets an amazing view of Earth.	A/D/NR
4/	You spend a lot of time away from home, putting a strain on your family.	A/D/NR
5	Gravity has an effect on everybody.	A/D/NR
6	It only takes a small medical issue to end your dreams	A/D/NR

SkillsStudio



A Match the words (1-8) to the definitions (a-h).

- 1 civilisation
- 2 colonise
- 3 estimated
- 4 intrepid
- 5 invest
- 6 mundane
- 7 narrow down
- 8 recruit

- find suitable people for a job or position
- b) put money into, hoping to make a profit
- c) make a number or list of things smaller
- d) advanced stage of human social development
- e) send a group of travellers to a location in order to settle there
- f) approximately calculated
- g) adventurous and fearless
- h) dull; not exciting

Listen to a podcast about space exploration. Complete the sentences with a word that you hear.

- 1 Recruitment is taking place to find people to travel to ______.
- 2 Selected volunteers will _____ the planet.
- To be chosen, you need to have an understanding of personal ______ issues
- Money for the project will be raised through private _____ and sponsorship.

C Listen again and complete the following sentences with figures from the podcast.

1 It will take _____ days to reach Mars from Earth.

There will be ______ people in each shuttle.

3 More than ______ people applied at first.

4 Training for the mission will take _____ years

5 Just over _____ applicants made it to the round-two shortlist.

6 The cost of the project is estimated to be \$_

D Listen again and choose T (true) or F (false).

The successful recruits will eventually return to Earth.
 People applied for the mission from all around the world.
 Heidi Beemer thinks that it's important to be adaptable and resilient.
 Having the right personality is the most important factor in the selection process.

Heidi Beemer is a recruiting team member for the mission.

The government will help with some of the funding.

E Read the job advertisement below. Imagine that you want to volunteer as one of the future Mars colonists. Write your application letter, highlighting why you think you would be a perfect person for such a mission. Write 200–220 words.

MARS

Mars Inc. - now recruiting!

Position: Mars colonist

We at Mars Inc. are recruiting for an adventurous individual to join our growing space exploration team. The role involves intensive training in

preparation for our first expedition to Mars in 2020*.

Please note we are looking for someone to fit into an existing team, and so personal character is just as important as experience. Full training is provided, but any relevant experience will be beneficial to your application.

Please send a detailed covering letter outlining what you can bring to the team, and examples of how you have demonstrated these skills to Mr R. Manson at Mars Inc.

*Please read the conditions of this expedition carefully before applying.



T/F

UNIT 3 PASSWORD PROTECTED

1 READING: text organisation

- A Read the article. What is the author trying to persuade young people to do?
- a) Use social media to show their positive side to employers.
- b) Remove themselves from social networking sites.
- c) Be more careful about what they write online.



BigAl95

What your online life can cost you

TECHNOLOGY

- 1 When Facebook started, it was party pictures and poking but today it has more far-reaching consequences that young people need to be aware of. Facebook is now one of the first places employers go when they want to find out more about you.
- 2 We know people have been getting fired for their activity on sites like Twitter, Facebook and Instagram for a while, but according to a new report, one in ten young people has been rejected from a job because of the content of their social media profiles.
- 3 You'd think this widespread rejection would make young people more cautious when posting online, but the report also noted that two-thirds of respondents are not concerned that their social media will damage their careers. That means there's a worrying disconnect between what people think is acceptable to employers online and what's actually acceptable.
- **4** Even the most relaxed employers tend to have lines in the sand when it comes to what their employees can put online, and many people are facing serious professional repercussions for what they thought were frivolous 140-character tweets and Facebook posts. One woman tweeted that she sometimes wished she could get fired, and the next day she was. That could be you.
- 5 Sharing work complaints online is never a good idea either. You may think that all of your followers are friends and none of your friends will tell on you, but think again. And there's an internet service, created by the University of Hannover, which gathers the latest tweets showcasing a worker's bad attitude and displays them in a list for all to see. They could easily catch your employer's eye.
- 6 There is a disconnect between how many people are getting punished for their social media behaviour and how confident younger users are that their behaviour is appropriate. This means users need to tone it down if they want to keep their professional lives intact. Remember your boss may not be as cool about those party pictures as you are, and they may get you fired.

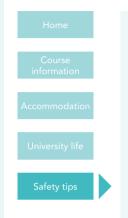
Adapted from: www.digitaltrends.com

B Read the article in Exercise A again. Complete the table by summarising the supporting and concluding points in paragraphs 2–6.

Paragraph	Function
	Introduction of main point: Facebook can have a serious impact on your job, as employers use it to find out about you.
/2////	Supporting point:
3	Supporting point:
4/>	Supporting point:
5	Supporting point:
6	Conclusion:

2 VOCABULARY: digital privacy

Choose the correct options to complete the text.



In this (1) information age / privacy where we regularly share news and photos online, it's important that all our students ensure their privacy is not (2) blackmailed / invaded. Remember that social networks and other companies regularly (3) compile / monitor their users' online activities. This information may be (4) compiled / monitored into some kind of (5) database / scam which could then be sold to other companies. Dishonest companies can try to involve you in their latest (6) blackmail / scam; you can be a victim of identity (7) scam / theft; or, more rarely, someone may (8) hack into / blackmail your computer with the aim of (9) blackmailing / invading you for money. Avoid (10) compiling / leaving yourself open to these problems by checking all your social media privacy settings, installing good antivirus software, and keeping all your passwords private.

3 GRAMMAR: object complements

- A Put the words in the correct order. Add commas if necessary.
- too / personal / us / consider / many / our / secure / information / of Too many
- when / virus / me / database / helped / Peter / a / recover / my / destroyed / it When a
- 3 identity / the / described / an / theft / easy / crime / as / man
- 4 the / images / thief / security / the / proved / from / she / was / a / camera
 The images from

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- X She described him an honest man.
- She described him
- **B** Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.
- 1 Many celebrities find it / finds them frustrating when a reporter takes an unexpected picture.
- 2 We know these reporters as / reporters 'paparazzi'.
- These photos sometimes makes celebrities really angry / make celebrities really angry.
- 4 Often, celebrities call reporters rude / rudeness for invading their privacy.
- 5 Personally, I consider they strange / it strange because they chose to be famous.
- I see celebrities as the main problem / the main problem.
- 7/ I would describe them / describe them as publicity seekers.
- 8 So, we shouldn't consider photographers / photographer a major threat to privacy.



4 VOCABULARY: phrasal verbs

A Match the phrasal verbs (1–8) to expressions they are commonly used with (a–h).

- 1 go through
- 2 run up
- 3 call on (someone)
- 4 get out of
- 5 take out
- 6 get hold of
- 7 clear up
- end up

- a) a debt / a phone bill
- b) a misunderstanding / a matter
- c) a report / someone's mobile number
- d) to help you / to prove something
- e) a bad situation / a difficult time
- f) doing something different / getting a taxi home
- g) a loan / a mortgage
- h) paying a bill / doing the housework

B Complete the story using the correct form of the phrasal verbs from Exercise A.

First Person: Happened to Me by Haruki Watanabe

When I first started using a credit card I didn't consider safety very important, but now I know differently. One evening, I went out for dinner with a friend who'd forgotten her wallet, so I paying the bill. The waiter took my card and went away to process the payment. A month later, I received a bank statement which showed I had (2) huge debts. I couldn't believe it! The waiter must have secretly copied my card and then somehow managed to (3) my personal details. It took months to (4) the matter, especially as the waiter had also a couple of loans in my name, but eventually he was arrested. 1(6) going to court because he pleaded guilty, but I still wouldn't want to (7) that again. It was the worst six months of my life. Now I've joined an organisation which (8) banks to improve their security checks.



5 GRAMMAR: negative structures with *think, suppose,* etc

A	₃ 9 04	Listen to	each	conversation.	Tick the	missing re	esponses
_		LISICII IO	Cacii	COTIVCI Sation.	, IICK UIC	minosing it	esetiode.

- a) I believe so.
 - b) I suppose not.
- 2 (a) I imagine so.
- **b)** I hope not.
 - a) I think so.
 - b) I don't believe so.

- 4 a) I imagine so.
 - b) 🔲 I don't suppose so.
- 5 a) I suspect so.
 - b) I guess not.
- 6 a) ☐ I hope so.
 - b) I don't think so.

B Read the online conversation. Write sentences with negative structures using the prompts in brackets.

Earlier n	nessages: 1 day 1 week 2 weeks 1 month 3 months 6 m	onths 1 year All
	Durak says: Do your teenage kids spend a lot of time alone in their rooms?	
	Mo says: All the time! (1) (I/imagine/there's/anythere	ing) I can do about it, though.
0	Durak says: No, (2)	ose/the kids/want/it) to change
	Mo says: Probably not! Our doctor said teenagers need their privacy. He said (4) (they/feel/they/have/anything) in common with us anymore, just their pee	ers.
0	Durak says: Well, (5) (I/hope/I/have/anything) in common	
	with my son's peers. (6) (l/think/l/understand) a single word they say, and the music they listen to is awful.	WHAT'S RIGHT?
	Mo says: Well, I think that's normal. No doubt our parents said the same about	I don't suppose they aren't interested.
	our friends!	✓ I don't suppose

6 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: participating in a group discussion

Α	Draw li	nes to	match	the	two	parts	to	make	com	plete	sentences	s.
---	---------	--------	-------	-----	-----	-------	----	------	-----	-------	-----------	----

- 1 ☐ Why don't we start by
 2 ☐ Who wants
 a) to discussing
 a problem...
- 3 Sorry to stop you, but maybe
- 4 🔲 I don't mean to interrupt you,
- 5 The next point for discussion is
- 6 I don't think we've heard
- 7 Maybe we should move on
- 8 So, does anyone else want to add anything g)
- 9 🔲 I apologise for interrupting, but

- a) to discussing whether this loss of privacy is a problem...
- b) ... but can you speak up a little?
- c) anything from you on the subject.
- d) discussing what we all learnt about privacy...?
- e) before we start writing...?
- f) we should focus on the topic at hand.
- haven't we just talked about that?
- h) to start?
- i) whether privacy is a luxury.

B Match each sentence (1–9) from Exercise A to its use.

- a) Interrupting politely
- b) Starting, finishing, or keeping the discussion moving \square
- c) Inviting contributions []

C 05 Listen to three extracts from a group discussion and tick the sentences (1–9) from Exercise A that you hear.



SkillsStudio

A Read the article on page 21. Choose the correct option to answer the questions.

- 1 Where do individuals feel more strongly about the right to privacy?
- 2 Where are data protection laws stricter?
- 3 Where is the punishment for breaking data laws stricter?

the USA / Europe the USA / Europe the USA / Europe

B Complete the collocations (1–7) with words from the article. Match the collocations to the definitions (a–f). One definition can be used twice.

- 1 data _____
- 2 fundamental _____
- 3 private _____
- 4 sensitive _____
- 5 strict _____
- 6 tax _____
- 7 post _____

- a) an agreement which must be obeyed completely
- b) legal control over who can see or use information held on computers
- c) information that needs to be kept secret or dealt with carefully
- d) a group of letters and numbers that you add to the end of a person's address
- e) documents which hold information about money you pay to the government
- f) an essential thing you are allowed to have by law

C Match a heading to each paragraph. Three headings are not needed.

- Paragraph 1
- Paragraph 2
- Paragraph 3
- Paragraph 4
- Paragraph 5
- Paragraph 6
- Paragraph 7
- 5 1
- Paragraph 8

- a) Restrictions for retailers
- b) Getting hold of sensitive information
- c) Less opposition to sharing information
- d) An increasing loss of control
- e) A case of two perspectives
- f) Lack of serious consequences for some
- g) Governments refusing to play by the rules
- h) Happy to pay for personal data
- i) Passing on data without question
- Strict regulations
- k) Contrasting legal systems

D Read the following essay prompt. Write an essay of at least 250 words.

Some people say that the ability to ask for your personal data to be deleted is an important human right. Others suggest it is impossible to enforce. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.





Playing it safe or playing it cool?

Differing attitudes toward privacy in the USA and Europe

¹ Given the many economic, cultural and social similarities between Europe and the USA, it may come as a surprise to learn that there is a very large difference between these two places when it comes to the question of personal data protection. In the USA, privacy is simply an economic and consumer issue; for Europeans, it is considered a fundamental right that should be protected and supported by law.

² In Europe, data protection is controlled by a set of principles that both businesses and the government are required to comply with. Businesses are prevented from buying and selling personal information without the consent of the individual. European citizens tend to be automatically suspicious of giving out personal information and will often want to know why it is being requested and how it will be used.

³ In contrast, Americans are much less likely to complain about companies handling their personal data, although they are mistrustful of it ending up in the government's hands. Data such as tax records and mortgage information are widely available to the public, and businesses are free to collect and sell information about their customers as they wish. If there are ever any debates over data protection, these tend to relate to government or individual cases where privacy laws have been broken by businesses.

⁴ If you go into shops in the USA and Europe, the effect of these differences is apparent. In some European countries, certain data such as post codes and phone numbers can only be requested if the customer is paying by card, and even then the information can only be kept if there is a specific reason to do so. Other European countries require employees who handle personal and very sensitive data to sign a strict agreement preventing them from forwarding it on to other organisations.

⁵ Yet in the USA, customers seem relaxed about giving out their personal information in shops and are willing to hand over information that Europeans would refuse access to. They rarely ask why it is being collected or what will happen to their data as a result. American companies keep personal data as a matter of course and routinely make money selling it on to third-party organisations who can then sell their own products or services directly to those customers.

⁶ The regulations which cover both the USA and Europe operate differently too. In the USA, there is a patchwork of laws which differ across states.



What is law in one state may not be law in another, and in some cases, may actually contradict the law elsewhere. To make things more complex, the government also provides guidelines for companies to work within. These guidelines are not enforceable by law but they are considered to be examples of best practice that companies should follow. On the other hand, in Europe, the EU is bringing in regulations to unify laws across member countries so a company in one country will be required to deal with data in exactly the same way in all EU countries. The regulations will also see more power given to the individual who will be able to request to see any information held about them and ask for it to be deleted if they wish – the so-called 'Right to be forgotten' principle.

⁷ It is interesting to note, however, that despite the stricter laws, if companies in Europe do break these rules, they are unlikely to be punished severely. Indeed, it appears as if regulators are almost unable to enforce these laws despite the importance placed on them. Businesses that are too free and easy with their customers' data tend to be dealt with informally, rather than taken to court and fined. In contrast, in the USA, firms are expected to self-regulate, but when they fail to do so, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is only too happy to step in and fight unfair practices in court.

⁸ So it seems that Europe and the USA operate in different ways when it comes to data protection, both culturally and legally. But in both parts of the world, it is becoming more and more difficult to control what is being kept private and what our private information is being used for. Therefore we can expect to see continued changes as both the USA and Europe attempt to keep up with our ever-changing, technological world.

DECEMBER ISSUE

UNIT 4 A NEW LOOK AT LEARNING

1 VOCABULARY: verb collocations

- Match each verb or phrase (1–6) to a list of typical collocations (a–f).
- drop out of
- 2
- be faced with 3
- take into
- offer a broad range of
- choices/courses/alternatives
- b) account/consideration
- c) a class/a group/university
- d) a university degree/into debt/a chance/a taste/a university education

WHAT'S RIGHT?

I'm sure.

(X) Whatever you cook for dinner,

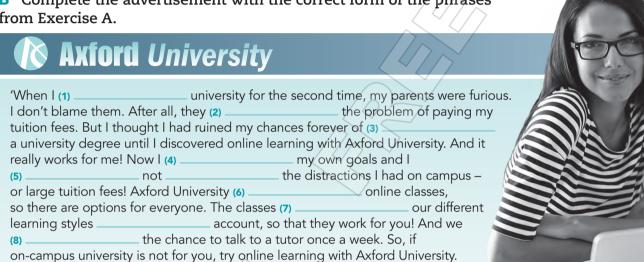
Whatever you cook for dinner,

I'm sure they will be delicious.

delicious.

- problems/distractions/peer pressure
- goals/a date/a time/a schedule

B Complete the advertisement with the correct form of the phrases from Exercise A.



2 GRAMMAR: relative pronouns with -ever

- A Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun: whatever, whenever, however, whoever or wherever.
- You can use this app to help you study _ even in the bathroom!
- Sarah always finishes at the top of the class, ______ test she takes.
- wants to take this class is welcome just register online.
- you want to study is up to you. For example, working alone, in groups, online anything is OK.
- You can call me _____ you like – I'll always be happy to help.
- Read the email on page 23 and underline the four relative pronoun mistakes. Write the correct sentences.



Dear Professor Broudy,

I hope you don't mind me writing to you. My name is Pascale Dubois, and I took your film studies class last term. I enjoyed it very much! Whatever we studied topic, you always stimulated the class. So, I'd really like to take your class again, but I have some questions.

This coming term, I see that you're teaching Advanced Film Studies, but it's an online class. So, does that mean we can view each week's material whoever we want, or is there an assigned meeting time for viewing? Also, I noticed that there are four essays we need to submit across the term. Do we have to submit online, or can we submit whenever we want (for example, giving to you in person, leaving in your postbox, and so on)? Finally, whoever wants to join the class are able to – is that correct? I'm asking because my friend is actually studying economics, but he's heard really good things about your class and he wants to take it too.

3 LISTENING: understanding non-native English speakers

A 000 Listen to three speakers. One is from Brazil, one from the United Arab Emirates and one from Germany. Listen carefully to their accents and decide where each speaker is from.

Speaker 1 a) Brazil b) United Arab Emirates c) Germany
Speaker 2 a) Brazil b) United Arab Emirates c) Germany
Speaker 3 a) Brazil b) United Arab Emirates c) Germany

B Listen again and choose the correct option to answer the questions.

- 1 According to speaker 1, why do more people prefer subjects like media studies these days?
 - a) They are easier.
 - b) They are more interesting.
 - c) They are more practical.
- 2 What does speaker 1 think about more people doing internships?
 - a) It's a great idea.
 - b) It's a bad idea.
 - Not sure if it's a good idea or not.
- 3 According to speaker 2, who are the online courses mostly aimed at?
 - a) People in urban areas.
 - b) People in rural areas.
 - c) People with mobile phones.
- 4 Why does speaker 2 think many people drop out of online courses?
 - They feel separated from other people.
 - b) They don't discipline themselves.
 - c) They don't like living in rural areas.

- How does speaker 3 describe the equipment at the universities?
 - a) It's very old.
 - b) It's of bad quality.
 - c) It's very modern.
- 6 According to speaker 3, which of the following is true?
 - a) Students from far away cannot stay at the campus.
 - The culture and customs of other countries are given priority.
 - c) The teaching has an international outlook.



4 GRAMMAR: mixed conditionals

A Choose the correct meaning of each sentence.

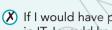
- If I had better IT skills, I probably would have got a better job.
 - a) I have good IT skills, but I didn't get a very good job.
 - b) I didn't get a very good job because I don't have good IT skills.
- I would be unemployed now if I hadn't studied IT.
 - a) I have a job now because I studied IT.
 - b) I don't have a job now because I didn't study IT.

B Complete the sentences using would, wouldn't, had or hadn't.

- If you _ _ taken this job, where would you be working now?
- If we had studied harder in university, we ___ well-paid jobs now.
- My English would be better if my teacher _____ used a better methodology.
- If I had studied statistics, I ______ need to take a course in it now.
- I think I _____ have better managerial skills if I'd chosen business studies.
- missed so many computer programming classes, we would know how to code this software.

C Read the conversation. Then complete the sentences using mixed conditionals and the verbs in brackets.

- Did you read that article about overseas students? It says they used to like studying Zara: here in the UK, but now they prefer the USA because they have a friendlier study environment!
- I can believe that. And we haven't invested enough in state-of-the-art equipment. Luke: Many overseas students prefer Australia now because it has invested in facilities.
- That's a shame. We've lost a lot of overseas students because of that lack of Zara: investment. I think we overcharge, too, and that's another reason fewer students come from abroad. A lot of students are looking for more reasonably priced courses. I heard Southeast Asia is getting a lot more interest.
- Right! And we haven't done enough to advertise. Other places have made more of Luke: an effort to promote themselves, and that's helped them attract a lot more students. We should do the same, and perhaps then more students would want to stay here.
- If the UK had had a friendlier study environment, more overseas students (choose) to study there.
- Australia wouldn't attract so many overseas students if it _ (invest) in facilities.
- If the UK had invested in better equipment, more overseas students (prefer) to study there.
- If the UK didn't overcharge, it ___ ____ (lose) a lot of overseas students.
- If other places _ (promote) themselves, they wouldn't be so popular now.
- If the UK promoted itself more, more overseas students _ (stay).



WHAT'S RIGHT?

- (X) If I would have paid more attention in IT, I would know more now.
- _ more attention in IT, I would know more now.

5 VOCABULARY: words related to stand

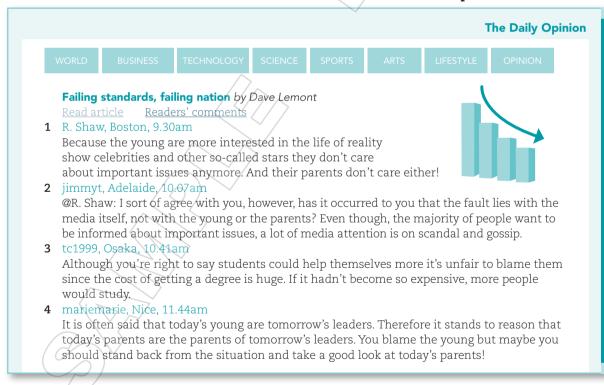
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases from the box.

it stands to reason outstanding stand a chance stand back stand out standard standing where something/someone stands

- A degree from a university of high ______ used to guarantee you a good job but not anymore!
- 2 People who drop out of school don't ______ of getting into a top university.
- that if you skip a lot of classes and don't do the assignments, your marks will be very low.
- 4 From ______ I'm _____, you deserve to be very successful I've watched you work really hard for many years!
- 5 Nowadays, ______ in hiring have changed. Employers want more.
- 6 Candidates _____ more if they have writing and management skills.
- 7 The best, or most _____ candidates, are those with 'soft skills'.
- 8 I can't believe that. You saw him cheat on the test and you just and did nothing.

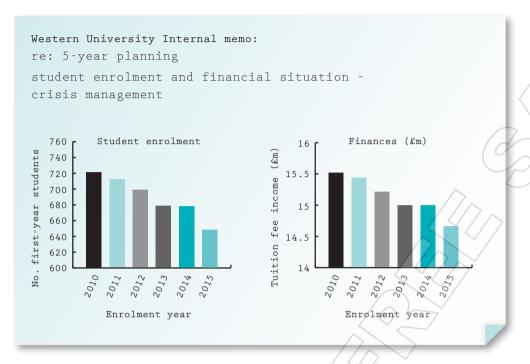
6 WRITING: sentence variety — punctuation with connectors

A Read the public's comments in response to an online article about falling educational standards. Underline at least two connectors in each post.



Find six punctuation mistakes in Exercise A. Rewrite each sentence with the correct punctuation.

SkillsStudio



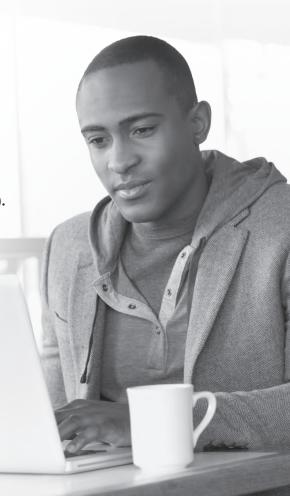
A Look at the charts. Choose the correct option to answer the questions.

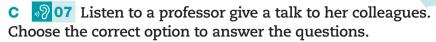
- 1 What is the difference between the number of first-year students in 2010 and 2013 at Western University?
 - a) 40 more students in 2013
 - b) 40 fewer students in 2013
 - c) 50 more students in 2013
 - d) 50 fewer students in 2013
- What is the best way to describe the finances of Western University?
 - a) healthy
 - b) growing
 - c) declining
 - d) bankrupt
- 3 What word best predicts the future for Western University?
 - a) declining
 - b) improving
 - c) cautious
 - d) outstanding

B Match the words and phrases (1–7) to the definitions (a–g).

- 1 curriculum (n.)
- decline (v.)
- 3 potential (adj.)
- 4 quota (n.)
- 5 revenue (n.)
- subsidy (n.)
- 7 tuition fees (n.)

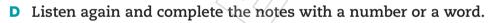
- a) to become less or worse
- b) income from business activities
- an amount of something that someone is officially allowed to have
- an amount of money that the government pays to help reduce the cost of a product or service
- e) possible or likely in the future
- money that you pay to take classes, especially at a college, university or private school
- g) the subjects that students study at a particular school or college/university

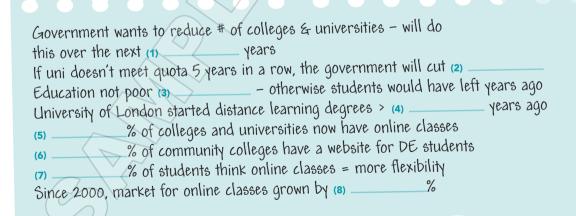




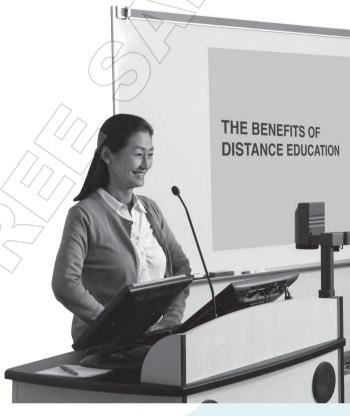
1 How does the professor describe the Western University's reputation?

- a) terrible
- b) bad
- c) average
- d) good
- 2 How is Western University's equipment described?
 - a) old-fashioned
 - b) modern
 - c) expensive
 - d) cheap
- What does DE stand for?
 - a) distance e-learning
 - b) deeper e-learning
 - c) distance education
 - d) deeper education
- 4 What does the professor not mention as a benefit of DE?
 - a) It's less expensive.
 - b) There's more flexibility.
 - c) There's no inconvenience of commuting to campus.
 - d) It's easier to generate academic discussions online.
- 5 What is the professor's conclusion?
 - a) It's too late to start DE.
 - b) It's not too late to start DE.
 - c) Western University should not have adapted sooner.
 - d) Western University should wait before moving to DE.





Would you prefer to take a traditional classroom-based course or a distance education course? Write an essay outlining which you would prefer and why. Write 200–260 words.



UNIT 5 ON THE WILD SIDE

1 GRAMMAR: impersonal passive

A Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Write no more than four words.

- Experts believe that there are over 200 species of owl in the world.
 - It ______ there are over 200 species of owl in the world.
- 2 Some people report that the owl population of some species is lower than in the past.
 - The owl population of some species ______lower than in the past.
- Experts understand that owls can turn their head up to 270°.
 - It ______ owls can turn their heads up to 270°.
 - People assume that owls make just one sound a hoot.

 Owls _____ just one sound a hoot.
- In fact, experts say that owls make a variety of different sounds.

 Owls ______ a variety of different sounds.
- 6 Experts know some species of owl eat fish as well as mammals.

 It ______ some species of owl eat fish as well as mammals.

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- Owls think to be unlucky in some cultures.
- Owls _____unlucky in some cultures.

B Choose the correct options to complete the article.

species | facts | photos

Myths and Culture

Owls are (1) considered to be / thought that both good and evil in cultures around the world. They are birds which silently prey on small mammals at night with incredible skill and intelligence. It is (2) understood to be / thought that these attributes contribute to both the positive and negative image of an owl.

Owls were (3) believed to be / known that the protector of the dead in Ancient Egypt and a predictor of death in Ancient Rome. Representations of the Aztec God of Death would often depict an owl. Still today, some people in Kenya associate owls with death, and among some Native American tribes, a dream about an owl is (4) said that / understood to predict death or illness.

Owls are not (5) assumed to be / thought that a bad omen by all Native American tribes, however. Some describe them as a protector of warriors or suggest they are the souls of people who have recently passed away.

In Ancient Greece, Athena, the Goddess of Wisdom, chose the owl to be her protector, and this association with wisdom continues in the West today. In Japan, it is (6) reported to be / said that owls bring good luck due to their ability to predict the weather.

Among the Inuit, the owl is (7) claimed to be / understood that a young girl who was magically changed into an owl with a long beak. When she became frightened, she hit the side of a building, and this explains the owl's flat face and short beak today.

Whatever a culture's belief about the owl, (8) it can certainly be said / they can certainly be thought that it is an animal with a strong identity.

2 VOCABULARY: animal rescue

A 908 Listen and write the words and phrases you hear.

2 _____ 5

B Complete the text with the words and phrases from Exercise A.

HOME	ANIMALS	FACTS	CONSERVATION WORK	ENVIRONMENT
White Rh	ino			
rhino is in Cen extinct in the (2 remaining rhin parks. To incred) breed it (4) of (5)	of the not tral Africa. This 2) os live in zoos case the number , an attempt is , The for the new shot by poache	rhino is now , so the seven or conservatio s of this seriou being made t re is no chance vborns, becau	usly o	A Marian National States

3 GRAMMAR: passive modals

- A Decide if the passive modals in bold refer to the present (Pr), the future (F), or the past (Pa).
- 1 ____ Conservation parks should be better funded.
- 2 Animal conservation laws may be changed.
- 3 ____ Some extinct species **might have been saved** if we had acted sooner.
- There can't only be a handful of northern white rhinos left. There must be more.
- 5 The habitat of some species has almost disappeared. It should have been protected.
- 6 ____ Illegal hunting must be eliminated.
- **B** Choose the correct options to complete the conversation.
- Dan: Why are northern white rhinos being kept in conservation parks or zoos? They shouldn't have (1) taken away / been taken away from their natural habitat.
- Sue: Because they were almost extinct in Central Africa, that's why.
- Dan: Well, people ought to have (2) protected / been protected them better.

They can't have (3) looked after / been looked after the animals very well.

I suppose poachers are to blame. They're the ones hunting these animals to make money.

Dan: Well, at least the newborns can (4) released / be released into the wild.

They shouldn't (5) brought up / be brought up in captivity.

I'm sure the conservationists will (6) set them free / be set them free one day. But first a safe place should (7) found / be found for them. Preferably somewhere where they might (8) given / be given the chance to repopulate.

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- The elephants ought to have released into the wild.
- The elephants ought to into the wild.

4 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: summarising

A Read the forum post and identify the writer's point of view about wild animals in suburban areas.

- Animal organisations should stop foxes from entering the homes of local people to protect young children.
- Media stories about foxes are untrue but there are steps we can take to prevent future problems.
- It is known that foxes feed on the food that people leave out in the streets or in their gardens.

The Morning Post

HOME | NEWS | SPORT | WEATHER | SCIENCE | EDUCATION | TECHNOLOGY

Urban foxes: false claims

Thursday 10th November 14.56

The media likes to claim that urban foxes are more common in our city streets than ever before. They spread stories of these animals entering homes, threatening our pets and putting our children at risk - but these tales are grossly exaggerated. Foxes have been known to enter homes but only when they're young or in need of medical attention. Animals that enter a human environment want refuge, not confrontation, and can be quickly rescued by an animal charity. There's also no evidence that the number of urban foxes is increasing; we simply see them more now than we did in the past. By nature foxes are shy but the increase of rubbish in our streets, and the fact that some people actively feed foxes, mean they're becoming bolder and less afraid of humans. We should reduce our visible rubbish (perhaps by using better, more secure bins) and stop feeding foxes to ensure that they, and local residents, live safely side by side. After all, this is their environment too.

B Read the forum post again and identify the four reasons for the writer's point of view.

- No research can support the idea that urban fox populations are growing.
- Foxes are entitled to live in the same place as humans.
- We need to keep our public areas cleaner.
- Rubbish in our streets causes a number of different animal problems.
- Our pets may be hurt if foxes attack them.
- Foxes only enter a house if they need assistance or protection.

309 Listen to the summary and put the point of view and reasons in the order you hear them.

- Foxes are entitled to live in the same place as humans.
- No research can support the idea that urban fox populations are growing.
- Foxes only enter a house if they need assistance or protection.
- Media stories about foxes are untrue but there are steps we can take to prevent future problems.
- We need to keep our public areas cleaner.

5 VOCABULARY: adverb — adjective collocations

Cross out the adverb that cannot be used with each adjective in bold.

- highly estimated c) under b) over c) under organised poorly b) badly
- highly done a) well poorly c) b) under poorly over populated

B Complete the sentences with adverbs from Exercise A.

- National parks are _ utilised. Why don't more people visit them?
- ____-thought-out plan to keep foxes out of cities. We need a _____
- The city is ______ populated with rats. They are everywhere!
- The publicity campaign was _____ done. No one understood it.
- dangerous. Don't touch that spider! It's ___

6 READING: understanding definitions

- A Read the article. Choose T (true) or F (false) for each statement.
- 1 The article is about the decline in the quality of life for animals.
- 2 The problem is largely caused by human beings.
- 3 People are at last beginning to pay attention to the dangers.

T / F T / F

SEARCH

HOME NEWS

GLOBAL ISSUES

DONATING

OUR WORK VOLUNTEERING

CONTACT US

CONSERVATION WORLDWIDE

One in Four Mammals Face Extinction

¹Conservationists are shocked by the extent of animal decline. ²According to a list compiled by the IUCN, or International Union for Conservation of Nature, a total of 19,817 species are facing extinction. ³This figure is up from 16,306 in 2008.

⁴The IUCN predicts that nearly a quarter of mammal species, including the Iberian lynx and the western gorilla, could be lost completely within our lifetime. ⁵The Tasmanian devil – a kind of large marsupial – might also disappear.

⁶Julia Marton-Lefevre, Chief of the IUCN, said that these species will be 'lost as a result of our own actions,' that is, killed off by human activities such as hunting.

⁷One mammal affected by irresponsible human actions is the fishing cat – a kind of wild cat – which has become highly endangered due to the draining of land, pollution and over-fishing. ⁸Another seriously threatened species is the Sumatran orangutan, which is losing its natural habitat to make way for palm oil plantations, an action known as habitat conversion.

Dr Mark Wright, of the WWFUK (which is the UK branch of the World Wildlife Fund Network) said, 'The report shows that, with our ill-considered management of the Earth and its resources, we are threatening the future of wildlife and nature and denying our children the chance to experience what we have experienced'.

¹⁰Dr Wright also points out that the public is getting too used to seeing negative reports about the decline of animals. ¹¹He worries that we have become 'deadened'. ¹²That is, we hear so much bad news, we don't pay attention anymore.

¹³Indeed, little mention is made of the success stories.
¹⁴Some mammal species, including the African elephant and the black-footed ferret, are recovering after dropping to record lows. ¹⁵And the wild horse, extinct in the wild a decade ago, now totals 325 in Mongolia, where it was re-introduced. ¹⁶Proof that it's not all bad news out there.



Read the article in Exercise A again. Identify the nine sentences which include a definition.

 Λ

SkillsStudio

A Read the article on page 33. Answer the questions. Which animal population is the highest? -Which animal has the largest number of species? Which animal has experienced the highest loss of numbers? **B** Read the article again. Complete each sentence with one word from the text. Apes have provided us with _____ _ into the life of early man. Primates _____ the remains of fruit they eat across the forest floor. A bat is a _____ of insects and can catch them in mid-air. Bats are important for our ecosystem because of their -Plants need bees to breed following thousands of centuries of . Plankton describes _____ and very small creatures. In which fact file are the following mentioned? Choose from fact files A, B, C or D. They help keep down the population of small winged animals. These animals make up one-fifth of all mammals. They are important for our atmosphere. _ Without them, certain plants would not survive. They are financially significant. They make up the largest group of mammals on the planet. They are involved in the growing of new plants. _ 7 They stop the ground from being damaged. __ They would have a large effect on food supply if they became extinct. They can find the precise location of another animal. __ 10 They have been affected by a medical condition. 11 There is a common misconception about them. 12 The biology of these animals amazed experts. _ 13 These animals are negatively affected by plant chemicals. A fifth of total species are in danger, D Read the job advertisement. Write a letter of application in 220-260 words. We are inviting applications for part-time work at our Bringing Back the Bee organisation. We work with the local community and government and aim to increase bee numbers in the area by 25% over the next three years. If you would like to help us meet our aim, then please answer the following questions: 1 Why are you interested in our project? 2 What skills can you bring to our project? 3 What relevant work experience do you have? Mrs L Rose Bringing Back the Bee

The animals

we can't live without

We are all aware of the thousands of animal species threatened with extinction and our need to maintain biodiversity in order for our planet to continue. But which animals are the most important to human life? Here are fact files about four animals we cannot live without.

A There are 400,000 great apes and a billion other primates. Of the 394 different species, 114 are threatened with extinction, with bush meat hunters and habitat loss as the main threats. Primates share more than 90% of our DNA, with the similarities between a chimpanzee's genetic code and our own code surprising even the experts. By studying monkeys and apes, we have been able to gain a remarkable insight into our own beginnings and into how our complex cultures have developed.

Primates are also of great economic importance in many countries. In Rwanda and Uganda, for example, the mountain gorillas are now the number one source of foreign currency income through tourism. Perhaps more importantly, primates disperse seeds around the forest as they eat fruits. 'Primates are a keystone species in tropical rainforests. We need to protect primates today in order to have forests tomorrow that can absorb carbon dioxide and prevent the erosion of soil,' says lan Redmond, chairperson for Ape Alliance, an international coalition of organisations and individuals working for the conservation and welfare of apes.

Bats are the most abundant mammal on the planet – one in five mammals is a bat. There are 1100 species; however, one in every five of them is threatened from both habitat loss and their reputation for being blood suckers, even though most feed on insects and fruit. Bats are the only mammal capable of flying and are so highly evolved, they can identify the position of a single insect flying in the dark and pull it directly out of the air. For this reason, they are a major predator of insects and play a key role in controlling insect numbers.

That is not the only benefit they offer, however. 'Bats have an extraordinary diversity, which makes them an essential part of the ecosystem,' says Dr Kate Jones, a bat expert from the Zoological Society of London. 'They are also a key indicator species that can provide information on the health of an ecosystem. They occupy a wide range of habitats, from urban areas to caves and forests. Most crucially, bats are major agents of pollination and seed dispersal. Without them, many crops would fail because they play such an essential part in the ecosystem.'

There are 20,000 known species of bee and billions of individuals, with a single bee hive containing up to 40,000 bees. However, disease and climate change have seen populations fall by up to 80%. Unfortunately, without bees, humans would starve.

These hard-working little insects are the world's greatest pollinators, carrying pollen from flower to flower. Millions of years of evolution have seen many plants rely almost completely upon bees to help them breed. Crops such as almonds, peaches, avocados and apricots rely solely on bee pollination. The total worldwide economic value of pollination has been estimated to be around \$200 billion a year, and that is without the honey and wax that bees also produce. George McGavin, from Oxford University's Museum of Natural History, says, 'The planet could go on functioning quite happily without any large animals such as primates. We rely upon bees for just about every vegetable, flower and fruit around. We would face mass starvation without them.'

Plankton, that is anything living in water that is too small to

swim against the ocean current, is hard to love. However, there are 50,000 different species of plankton in the light zone of the ocean alone and billions of trillions of plankton exist. This floating soup of tiny creatures and bacteria can be seen from space and can help billions of marine creatures to live. And yet it is threatened by pesticides and pollution. The plant-like organisms in plankton, known as phytoplankton, are found close to the surface of the water where there is sufficient light to allow photosynthesis. 'Half of the world's oxygen is produced by these organisms,' explains Professor David Thomas, from the University of Bangor. 'If you took that away, you would lose the basis of life on the globe. There simply wouldn't be enough oxygen to support life.' The bacteria also provide a vital role by breaking down organic material in the water and recycling dead organisms.

Adapted from www.telegraph.co.uk

UNIT 6 MORE THAN MACHINES?

1 GRAMMAR: future perfect

- A Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.
- In 20 years, machines will have taken over / will have been taken over by many jobs that humans do now.
- By the year 2025, humans won't have replaced / will have been replaced by robots in factories.
- The lives of people with disabilities will have improved / will have been improved by robots in 10 years.
- Fifteen years from now, people still won't have invented / won't have been invented by robots with feelings.
- Microsurgery will have significantly enhanced / will have been significantly enhanced by technological innovation.
- 6 By 2040, we will have developed / will have been developed by machines to do most household tasks.
- **B** Complete the forum post. Use the future perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

WHAT'S RIGHT?

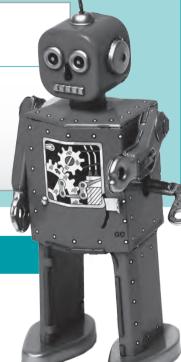
- By the time I graduate, my IT skills will become obsolete.
- By the time I graduate, my IT skills obsolete.

HOME	BLOG		ABOUT		•	- A
1 comment add r posted by Tony123, 20th Apr						
Good news for	r the FU	TURE				
Good news! Fifty year out almost every task (replace) by robots to huge progress, too! T so much that we (5) That's all great news	we currently do all the wo hey say that as far as I'm a	do for our orst jobs, a our lives (4 (forget) ho concerned	selves; hund surger www.eve I just ho	y (3) (impro	ove) by	(make) y robots m.

2 VOCABULARY: phrases with adjective + preposition

- Complete the expressions with the prepositions by, of or on.
- be alarmed
- be overwhelmed be focused.
- be suspicious

- be dependent _
- be aware.
- be distracted
- **B** Match the phrases from Exercise A (1–7) to the definitions (a–g).
- a) be unable to concentrate on something
- b) need or rely on someone or something
- concentrate on a particular aim
- d) be frightened or worried
- e) know about a situation or fact
- feel that someone or something cannot be trusted
- be unable to deal with a large amount of something



C	Complete the sentences	with the	correct form	of	the
ex	pressions from Exercise A	٩.			

1	In the future, perhaps humans will be to	oo machines.	<
2	Most people not	how their lives are already mecha	nised.
3	How can you work with music playing?	you not it?	(-
4	I scientists' claims. I mean,	, we have no idea if they're true.	
5	Doctors the number of acc	cidents caused by machines that have	been
	reported in the news.		
6	It's hard to my work with a	ll these noisy machines around.	
7	I so all this w	ork - I'm not sure how I'll get it done i	n time

3 LISTENING: inferring opinions

A 10 Listen to the conversation. Choose the correct option to answer the questions.

- 1 According to Kate, what will the robots of the future be like?
 - a) rigid
 - b) flexible
 - c) glossy
 - d) metallic
- 2 How do the robots change shape?
 - a) the same as normal robots
 - b) by squeezing into a small space
 - c) by adding or removing air
 - d) by changing their material
- 3 According to Kate, which statement is false?
 - a) The robots will help to cut open humans for surgery.
 - b) The robots could travel inside humans.
 - c) The movement of the robots is based on some animals.
 - d) The robots might perform delicate medical operations in the future.

B Listen again and tick the best paraphrase of the sentences. Consider use of emphasis, word choice and tone of voice to help infer the speaker's meaning.

1	Mark: I suppose so, yeah.	
	Absolutely!	☐ Not really.
2	Mark: They are?	
	☐ I didn't know that.	Did you know that?
3	Mark: Whatever you say	
	☐ I don't agree with you.	🔲 I agree with you.
4	Mark: And pigs might fly! _	
$/ \rangle$	Science is amazing.	That will never happen.
5	Kate: Fine!	
Ž	That's not OK.	☐ That's OK.

Listen again and note which of the following helped you to understand the meaning. Write the correct letter(s) next to the sentences in Exercise B.

- a) use of emphasis
- b) word choice
- c) tone of voice



4 VOCABULARY: phrasal verbs

A Make phrasal verbs with the words from the box. Match them to the definitions.

tc	the o	aem	itions.										
	come	go	pick	point	go	rely	about	after	on	on	out	up	
1 2 3 4 5 6	to direct people's attention to something: to learn: to continue to happen or occur: to take place (leading to some result):												
	B Complete the sentences using the phrasal verbs from Exercise A. Change the form where necessary.												
1	(AI) i	s that		will			tion of A w skills k						Sie (
2	In his	s spee	ch yest	erday, t			more jo					7	- BU
3			by tl	ne next	centur	y?	nows wh	/		\subset	7	<u>.</u>	
4 5	and [.]	that's	why it v	vas so s	uccess	ful.	he most at resea		//	~	To the second		A SE
6	I hea	r the	strange	st noise	s at ni	ght.	machine			Jut	3		
				too de				,					A
5	GR	RAN	MA	R: fu	ture	perfe	ct con	inuou	S			1	
A n	Put ecess		words	in the	corre	ct or	der to i	form s	enter	ices.	Add	comi	mas if
1		been	/ for / 5	0 years	/will	/ have	/ using	/ 2017 /	′ ATM	/ in /	machi	nes	
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3	I will			711	\rightarrow		king / eig						
4		embe eptem		se / have	é/ in /	17 ye	ars / we	/ in / liv	ing / ·	for/w	ill / th	is / be	een
B							he pre		mple	or fu	ıture	14	INATIC DICUTS
1 2 3	By the year. By model Wheeler (waith By the	ne end nidnig n the t) three ne tim	of nex ht, we bank weeks e the ro	t month	ı, I (p (re	olay) tł	(students vided) my lost	dy) robo game : ATM ca	for sev ard, I _				HAT'S RIGHT?) When I will have retired, I will have been working for 50 years.)
5/	/ '/		у				machine	s for jus	t two y	ears v	when t	the ov	vner

_ (play) a part in our lives for years.

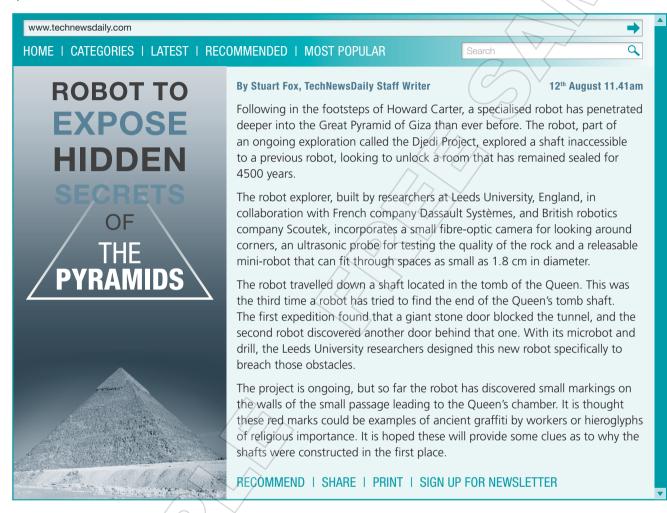
By the end of this century, robots __

6 WRITING: summarising

A Read the article and choose the correct option to answer the question.

According to the article, which of the following statements is false?

- a) No robot has ever travelled further into the pyramid than the Djedi Project robot.
- b) The aim is to enter a room that has been unopened for thousands of years.
- Robots have found the end of the Queen's tomb shaft twice before.



B Find the following information in the article.

1 the title of the article

the source of the article

2 the author's name

4 the date of the article

C Decide if the following are main ideas (MI), relevant supporting information (RSI) or irrelevant information (II) for a summary.

- 1 This has been done before by Howard Carter.
- 2 This is the third attempt to reach the end of the Queen's tomb shaft. ____
- 3 The robot is especially designed to fit into very tight spaces.
- 4 Previous attempts found large doors blocking the way. ___
- 5 The robot has a fibre-optic camera, ultrasonic probe and releasable mini-robot. —
- 6 The robot will travel very deep in the Great Pyramid of Giza. ___
- 7 The robot was built in England. __
- 8 / The room at the end of the Queen's tomb has been closed for thousands of years. $_$
- 🔻 The red marks might have religious importance, or could just be ancient graffiti. 📖
- 10 The robot can fit through spaces as small as 1.8 cm in diameter. —
- 11 Small red marks have been found on the walls of the shaft. ____

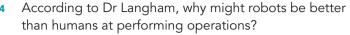
Write the main ideas and relevant supporting information in the correct order to create an outline for a summary of the article.

SkillsStudio

b) They locate criminals.

A Match the words (1–8) to the definitions (a–h). a) person who is an expert in their field downside cautious or not trusting innovation c) disadvantage, or negative aspect d) new idea, method or product pulse ridiculous e) crazy sign of a heartbeat, usually checked on the neck or wrists specialist surgery g) take a weapon away or remove a weapon's threat/ type of medical operation suspicious 11 Listen to a podcast about robot technology in the future. Tick the topics that Dr Julia Langham mentions. Robots that check your health Robots that perform operations Robots that put out fires Robots that find bombs Robots that control household appliances Robots that educate people Robots that drive cars Robots that help fight crime Listen again and choose the correct option to answer the questions. Dr Langham is a specialist in what area? automatics b) automobiles c) automation autographs What is her current job primarily focused on? a) research b) robot design c) robot construction How do robots help in the fight against crime, according to Dr Langham? They disarm police.





- a) Human hands might move.
- b) Robots can focus more on the job.
- c) Patients prefer to be operated on by robots.
- d) Doctors do not like invasive surgery.
- 5 What does Dr Langham not say about robotic animals?
 - a) They can check that you are healthy.
 - b) They know if you've had an accident.
 - c) They understand how you're feeling.
 - d) They help with the housework.
- Which of the following statements is false?
 - a) Dr Langham thinks innovation may be limited in the next 10 years.
 - b) Dr Langham thinks every innovation has possibilities.
 - c) Dr Langham views technological advancement positively.
 - d) Dr Langham thinks robots will be increasingly used in the military,

D Listen again and complete the sentences from the podcast with the correct phrasal verb or future perfect verb.

- ... more and more police forces are starting to use robots to _____ thei
 everyday crime fighting.
- 2 It is said that in 10 or 15 years, significant improvements _____ in the field of surgery using robots.
- 3 People sometimes ______ the ridiculous nature of certain innovations.
- 4 But these robots can actually ______ your moods and feelings.

E Read the statement. Do you agree or disagree? Provide context for your view, together with supporting reasons. Then look at counter-arguments and respond to them. Write 200–250 words.

'It is dangerous to rely too much on robots.'



UNIT 7 THE CRITICAL CONSUMER

1 **READING:** understanding explanations and examples

Α	Read the article and tick the best heading.
a)	☐ Knowing how food companies advertise their products
b)	Learning the shopping habits of a supermarket customer
ح۱ -	☐ Understanding the tricks of the supermarket trade

c)	Understanding the tricks of the supermarket trace	de
	HOME ABOUT TIPS FORUM There's a reason your mother told you to make a grocery list and stick to it. Every part of the supermarket, from car park to checkout, is designed to make you spend more money and buy more food than you need. Customers may go to the	
	supermarket for milk and come away with a tub of ice cream (it was on sale), a fresh loaf of bread (it smelled so good), and a magazine (Jennifer is dating who?!).	
	Altogether the supermarket is retail nirvana.	W. W. Carrier Co.
d	(1) flowers and fresh bread. Most supermarkets put these high-profit departments near the front door, so you encounter them when your trolley	Size and decoration also matter. In crowded shops, people spend less time shopping, (5) they do less unplanned shopping, purchase fewer items, are
	is empty and your spirits are high. Another reason to start with the floral display and baked goods is the smell. It activates your senses and makes you more likely to make unplanned purchases. (2) it puts you in a good mood and makes you more willing to spend.	less social and more nervous. Colours can also affect the way people shop. (6) orange, which attracts people to a shop and blue which encourages higher sales.
	Supermarkets hide dairy products on the back wall and spread other essentials out around the shop. (3) you have to go through the whole shop to get to them. And once customers start walking through the aisles, they are conditioned to walk up and down each one without deviating.	Hear that music? Studies have shown that people take their time and spend more money when hearing slow music, whereas loud music makes them move through the shop quickly without affecting sales. And classical music, (7) pieces by Mozart, leads people to buy more expensive products.
	The items the supermarket really wants you to buy are at eye level, (4) where people are most likely to see them. In the cereal aisle, for instance, expensive brand-name cereal is at eye level and favoured items are placed at the end of aisles. Bulk cereal, however, is	Of course, the most profitable area of the shop is the checkout. While standing in the queue, you will soon give in to temptation and buy something from the shelves of sweets or the magazine you've been leafing through. And when it's time to present your loyalty card, (8) gives you the occasional deal and
	placed at the bottom and healthy cereal is at the top. And then there's kid's eye level. This is where you'll find sugary cereal and other items a kid will grab and beg his of her parents to buy.	keeps you a regular customer for the shop, the company gets to collect valuable shopping data about you. From www.businessinsider.com

B Complete the article in Exercise A with the words and phrases from the box.

examples include or such as take the implication of this is that what this means is which which means that

C Read the article in Exercise A again. Complete each statement with two words from the text.
1 When people are feeling positive, they tend to make a higher number of
2 To reach everyday items, it is necessary to walk through the
3 Important items are put on shelves which are at

In busy supermarkets, customers buy A loyalty card encourages you to be a



- A Match the rules (1–2) to the examples (a–b).
- 1 Delete the subject and verb be. ___

HOME | ABOUT | TIPS | FORUM

- 2 Delete the subject and change the verb to -ing. ___
- a) People spend more money when they hear slow music.
 - → People spend more money when hearing slow music.
- b) While you are standing in the gueue, you'll soon give in to temptation.
 - → While standing in the queue, you'll soon give in to temptation.

I love shopping, but I worry about how much

E	Read	the f	forum	page.	Rewrite	the	underline	30
p	hrases	(1-6)	as re	duced	adverb	time	clauses.	

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- While paying at the checkout, a shop assistant finished packing my bags.
- While ______ at the checkout, a shop assistant finished packing my bags.

I spend. How can I make sure I don't buy much
(1) when I'm shopping?

BigTeen (2) Before you go to the supermarket, write a list of everything you need.

(3) When you walk around the supermarket, make sure you buy only the things on the list. You'll see a huge drop in your food bill, promise!

22nd November, 17.04

Over8Ted (4) Before you buy food, why don't you compare prices online? (5) After you see which one has the best offers, you'll know where to go.

(6) While you are shopping, don't be fooled by the tricks supermarkets use. Offers usually don't save you money at all.

2 _____

Mi₇T

Lily12

3′4

5

3 VOCABULARY: adjectives ending in -able / -ible

A 12 Listen to eight definitions. Number the words to match them to the definitions.

- a) accountable
- d) disposable
- g) recyclable

- b) affordable
 c) biodegradable
- e) edible
 f) perishable
- h) | returnable
- B Complete the text with the words from Exercise A.

THE EC WARRIOR

How could our local supermarkets be more (1) _______ for their impact on the environment? Well, they could reduce the number of special offers of (2) ______ goods which simply increase waste, as such goods are

(3) ______ and shoppers often find they cannot eat them before their use-by date. They could also make ecofriendly products more (4) ______ so more customers would buy them. Offering paper bags at the checkout is preferable to plastic ones which are not (5) ______ and can therefore take up to twenty years to break down.

However, supermarkets could also encourage manufacturers to use more (6) ______ packaging and less

(7) ______ packaging that is simply thrown away after it is opened. They could also highlight to customers which bottles are (8) ______ for recycling, so customers can make the best environmental choice.

4 GRAMMAR: reduced adverb cause-effect clauses

A Complete the sentences with being, having or wanting.

- to shop more ethically, she stopped going to supermarkets.
- 2 Not ______ tried the food, I couldn't comment on the restaurant.
- **3** biodegradable, these nappies are environmentally friendly.

B Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- Having had moved house / Having moved house before, I knew what to expect.
- 2 Being returnable / Because being returnable, glass bottles are a better option than plastic.
- 3 Not understanding / Not having understanding that fruit is biodegradable, people throw it in the rubbish bin.

/ XX /

- 4 Shops are / Shops, being more environmentally aware, are selling fewer disposable items.
- 5 Because knowing / Knowing we would be accountable for our actions, we didn't break the rules.
- 6 Not wanted / Not wanting to spend a lot of money, we furnished our home with second-hand furniture.
- C Complete the article with the correct form of the words from the box.

be do earn know learn own

MOVING HOME | BUYING YOUR FIRST HOME | RENTING YOUR FIRST HOME

Renting my first flat could have been really costly. (1) _ no furniture at all, my first thought was to rent a furnished place. how much more expensive that can be, a friend suggested I rent an unfurnished flat and furnish it with old, pre-loved furniture being given away locally for free. After some research, I realised he was a few weeks, (3) right. So, I went for an unfurnished flat in a nice part of the city. Not (4) a lot of money, I had to swap my skills for the skills of some of my friends to get it looking right. For example, I asked a friend to turn some old material into curtains, not able to sew at all myself, in exchange for quitar how to cook a pretty mean steak, lessons. And (6) __ I asked a friend with a van to pick up the furniture in exchange for a three-course meal. In the end, I had a great flat that looked fantastic, and yet, cost me next to nothing.



WHAT'S RIGHT?

T-shirt.

Ø

(X) Wanting not to spend

too much money,

I bought the cheaper

to spend too much

cheaper T-shirt.

money, I bought the

5 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: modifying a statement

- A Match the two parts to make phrases to modify statements.
- 1 But then
- 2 That
- 3 Although
- 4 On second
- 5 Having
- 6 Having thought

- a) actually,
- b) said that,
- c) about it,
- d) said,
- e) again,
- f) thoughts,

B 13 Listen to Natalia and Sam. Decide if each statement is T (true) or F (false).

Natalia is a shopaholic who is in debt.
Natalia doesn't get any joy from shopping.
Natalia's never been shopping without buying something.
T / F

4 Sam ends up suggesting she try to limit what she spends. T/F

C Listen again. Complete the sentences with the phrases from Exercise A.

Well, I'm not broke. ______, if I don't do something, I may be soon.
______, I did realise it, but I didn't want to accept it.

Of course, _____, I don't feel so good when I see my credit card statement.

_____, I haven't tried that, so I can't say for sure.

6 ______, how about trying to stick to an affordable budget first?

_____, I don't see the point.

6 VOCABULARY: money and finances

A Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to make words to complete the phrases.

to _____ on expenses (tcu wodn) 5 to ____ your money (trschet)
to buy something on _____ 6 to be able to ____ something
(tidger) (ofradf)

to ______ to a plan (kicst) 8 to stick to a _____ (gtdueb)

B Complete the blog with the words and phrases from Exercise A.

BLOGtime

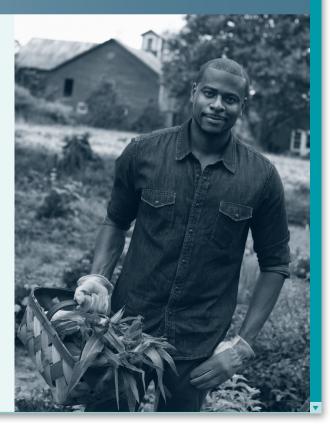
FEATURES **BLOG** JOIN LOGIN

Posted by BenW on 16th January

Ben Webb Feels Consumer Gloom

Do you usually make sure you can (1) something before buying it? Very wise. I don't, which is down the street, I check out shop windows for anything on (3) , ready to swoop in and buy it on (4) . This is in stark contrast to a guy I met this week who's living an anti-consumer lifestyle. He grows his own vegetables, makes his own jam, swaps these for meat from a local farmer, gets any household items and furniture for free from people online, and uses solar power to heat his home. This is the perfect way to your money or, better yet, not spend any. Living his life in this way, there's no need for him to (6) on expenses because he doesn't really have any! But I don't know. Although I find it tough to try to stick to a (7) _____ of £50 a day, I don't think I'm ready to go as far as growing my own food yet.

COMMENT REBLOG FAVOURITE EMAIL RECOMMEND PRINT



UNIT 7

SkillsStudio

A	Read the blog entry on page 45. Tick the correct description	
a)	☐ The text argues in favour of conscious consumerism.	
b)	The text argues against conscious consumerism.	<
c)	☐ The text presents a neutral account of conscious consumerism.	
B blo	Complete the summary with one, two, or three words from og entry.	the
Ве	fore the writer started her blog, she bought anything she wanted, with little	
	for social, personal or environmental issues. She paid little atte	
	e quantity of items she bought, (2) other things such as the ingre	
	ckaging. However, through education her purchasing habits changed. Since	
	fair trade, organic and safe products and built an online shop s	elling such
	oducts.	darda ab a'd
	first, the writer had (4) for products which didn't reach the stands herself, but living her life this way needed a lot of (5) She also	
	me of her actions weren't (6), such as not letting her little sister l	
	ter when thirsty. So now, she occasionally buys some products which aren't fa	-
	ganic or environmentally safe because without them she'd find it difficult to liv	
	manner. She believes the key things are that we make (8)	
	cisions, know what effect these decisions have, (9) so that other	people are
	ucated and attempt to change (10)	· ·
		.
	Read the blog entry in Exercise A again. Choose T (true), F (talse) or
NI	M (not mentioned) for each statement.	
1	Before her blog, the writer thought carefully if she wanted	
	a product before buying it.	T/F/NM
2	The writer began to read up on products before buying them.	T/F/NM
3	On the writer's website, you can exchange unwanted products.	T/F/NM
4	In the past, the writer only bought clothes made by workers who worked	T/F/NM
5	good conditions. The writer's strict standards led to logical thought that was good	I / F / INIVI
3	for everyone.	T/F/NM
6	The writer jokes that her decisions have resulted in a family	171714141
	member needing professional help.	T/F/NM
7	The writer uses only hygiene products without chemicals.	T/F/NM
8	The writer tries to educate people she knows to buy less	
	damaging personal products.	T/F/NM
9	The writer believes she should always follow a conscious consumerist	
	lifestyle or not bother at all.	T/F/NM
10	The writer says we should show admiration for organisations that	
	help us be conscious consumers.	T/F/NM
D	You're studying at an international college. You have receiv	ed the
	llowing email from the director, Mr Jones. Write a proposal u	
	otes on the email to help you. Write 220–260 words.	ibilig your
		A
	From: director@internationalcoll.com Date: 17th May	
	Subject: Becoming a more conscious consumer	_
1	We're looking at making the college a more conscious consumer and would lov	e
4/	you to write a proposal, giving us suggestions on how we can do this. Perhaps y	/ou
1/	could think about our classrooms, library, shop and cafeteria.	
1		
	Use recycled paper. More recycling bins. Sell fair trade goods. Change to organic food.	

Ethical living

y now, from my blog, you probably know that I was not always a conscious consumer.

To be precise, in the days before this blog, I was quite an unconscious consumer. I used to shop for anything, anytime, with little to no regard for the environmental, personal health or social impact of my purchases. I didn't think about how much I was buying, let alone what the product was made of, how its ingredients might affect me or my surroundings, how it was packaged and whether or not I really needed the product. It may be hard to believe, but this environmental supporter was at one time a greedy consumer.

After quite a lot of soul searching and, of course, a ton of awareness and education, I changed my wasteful ways and started buying less, researching the environmental and personal impact of my potential purchases and understanding the social conditions of the workers who make the products I buy. I have spoken up for fair trade clothing, jewellery and food, safe cosmetics, organic clothing and food, non-toxic cleaning products and housewares extensively. While building my online shop, I have selected all these types of products, along with those made of recycled materials – old, unwanted items which have been upcycled into new, beautiful and useful goods – and products that are made with environmental, socially responsible and health-conscious practices in mind.

For a while after my 'conversion' I had zero tolerance for anything that did not meet my new standards. (What can I say? I'm a very passionate person!) I would laugh disrespectfully at anyone who bought bottled water. I stopped buying anything I didn't truly need, bought only organic produce and meats, and used personal care products made with only the most natural and toxinfree ingredients. I even made sure that my clothing was not made in sweatshops in developing countries or put together by the hands of a child.

Unfortunately, living this way is not very convenient and requires a lot of sacrifice. At times I became so obsessed with doing the 'right thing', that I was no longer thinking clearly and I let it negatively affect others and not just myself. For example, if I was out with my little sister and we forgot to bring water (in a reusable bottle of course), and my sister was thirsty, I refused to let her buy bottled water even if we couldn't find a water fountain or tap water nearby. My poor baby sister had to go without drinking. What?? That's not rational. Our planet's plastic trash problem is not going to be affected one way or another by my occasional purchase of water in a plastic bottle that can later be recycled (but my sister will probably be in therapy for a long time). So I started to relax my rules a little bit.



For example, I haven't found a natural deodorant that I feel is strong enough for me. So rather than smell like a gym changing room all day and lose friends, I use an antiperspirant product that may be causing harm to my body and sending toxins into the water supply. (Feel free to send me suggestions for a strong natural deodorant that works really well!)

I don't say anything to my friends when I stay with them for the weekend and they supply me with shampoo and conditioner that contain some harmful chemicals. I realise that our friendship is important and a few days of using that stuff is not going to kill me. Besides, it's my fault for forgetting to take my own.

When I see that adorable sweater in the boutique window that fits perfectly and looks good with jeans, I may buy it even if it is not made of organic cotton or does not carry the fair trade label. Also, I still use disposable tissues as I find hankies quite disgusting. You get the point.

If I didn't allow myself these transgressions, I might find it hard to continue with my more conscious lifestyle, give it up altogether and (hopefully not!) go back to my wasteful ways from before this blog. What's important is that we make well-informed decisions and understand the impact of our purchases on our health, the environment and social justice. We should try hard to do the best we can. We should spread the word, get involved, and try to change regulation and policy. And, of course, celebrate all the great companies that make it easier rather than harder for us to make better choices.

Adapted from www.ecoplum.com

UNIT 8 ARTISTIC LICENCE

1 LISTENING: inferring factual information





A 14 Listen to a tour guide showing tourists around an art museum. Match each artist (1–6) to the style associated with him (a–f).

- Henri Matisse
- 2 Edvard Munch
- **3** Georges Braque
- 4 Marcel Duchamp
- 5 Mark Rothko
- 6 Andy Warhol

- a) Abstract Expressionism
- b) Fauvism
- c) Pop Art
- d) Dadaism
- e) Cubism
- f) Expressionism

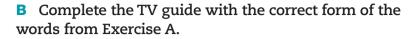
B Listen again and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Louis Vauxcelles found the Fauvist paintings fresh and exciting / too simple.
- 2 The Expressionist artists tried / didn't try to accurately paint what they saw in front of them.
- 3 Dadaist artists were in favour of / against traditional art.
- 4 As Abstract Expressionism emerged, Paris / New York was a dangerous place.
- 5 The guide thinks / doesn't think Rothko's art is abstract.
- 6 Pop Art was very similar to / different from Abstract Expressionism.

2 VOCABULARY: describing art

A Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Magritte was a leading light in the Surrealist school / symbol of painting.
- 2 Although Henri Rousseau's style was regarded as in proportion / unconventional during his lifetime, it was later very influential.
- 3 The Dadaists were illustrative / controversial, provoking strong opinions both in favour of and against them.
- 4 The concept / illustration of Expressionist art was to display the artists' feelings and emotions.
- 5 Abstract Expressionists' art represents / schools their emotions. You can almost feel the passion on the canvas.
- The Dadaist movement became a symbol / proportion of anti-establishment sentiment.
- The artist emphasises the main subject matter beautifully. Can you see how it is not in proportion / symbolic to the rest of the painting?
- The Pop Artists are a good controversy / illustration of how art and popular culture can be combined.



TV TONIGHT

Tonight's show on Pablo Picasso is quite enlightening. He is shown to be a somewhat
(1) figure, drawing great praise from some and strong criticism from
others – one renowned journalist described him as just 'a big show-off'. But, love
him or hate him, you cannot deny his influence. As well as co-founding the Cubist
(2) of art, he had connections with most of the other artistic styles of
the 20th century. In some ways he was (3) For example, his 1907 work
Les Demoiselles d'Avignon broke tradition by not having a three-dimensional perspective
and not being in perfect (4) But despite the eccentric (5) of
some of his work, he was in other ways quite the opposite: conformist – some would
even say predictable. I did also learn something about his most famous mural, Guernica, with its blending of
modern and traditional images – a perfect (6) of how art can become an anti-war (7)
I didn't know, for example, that the light bulb (bombilla in Spanish) was intended to (8) a bomb
(bomba). Even though there seems to be a trend these days towards revealing the darker side of the man, this
show is still worth watching.

3 GRAMMAR: inverted conditionals

- A Put the words in the correct order to form sentences.
- 1 not sold / had he / have given up / he might / his first painting,
- 2 he would / the artist / lived longer, / had / many more masterpieces / have produced
- 3 this art course, / be sure / should / every class / you take / to attend
- 4 you want to be / be prepared / for little financial gain / to work hard / should / an artist,
- 5 gone to Paris, / have met / had Van Gogh not / he wouldn't / the artist Gauguin
- 6 we would have gone / had we known / to see the exhibition / how talented he was, / sooner

B There is one mistake in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

- 1 Had the concept have been clearer, more people might have appreciated the work.
- 2 Should you decided to display this controversial work, you're likely to get many complaints.

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- (X) Hadn't she become a lawyer, she would have been an artist.
- a lawyer, she would have been an artist.
- Hadn't the artist included such strong symbols in his paintings, the impact would have been reduced.
- Should you tried a more conventional approach, perhaps the establishment would have been more welcoming of your work.
- 5 Should the images are out of proportion, you might have to start again.

4 VOCABULARY: negative prefixes: un-, non-, mis-, im-, in-

A Complete the sentences using the correct prefixes.

- 1 This is a rather _____traditional style of painting, but it appeals to many artists both beginner and experienced.
- 2 Should you be ____able to take the test on that day, contact me and we'll schedule another time.
- 3 Many people found his opinions controversial, but I think he was just _____understood.
- 4 Had he been _____willing to help, the project would never have got started.
- 5 It's _____comprehensible to me that anyone would pay such a large sum of money just for a painting.
- 6 I find his work both _____original and uninspiring.
- 7 It's almost _____visible to the naked eye, but with a magnifying glass you can clearly see the artist's initials at the bottom.
- 8 The huge marble statue is incredibly heavy. I think it's _____movable unless you use some machinery to help you.
- **B** Choose the correct adjectives to complete the article.

GANG WARFARE

There's always one school of artists who are (1) unable / incomprehensible or (2) unwilling / mismatched to accept another school. Take the Stuckists, a group of figurative artists who have chosen to reject conceptual art, labelling it as (3) invisible / uninteresting and too (4) immovable / incomprehensible. And with over 200 groups in nearly 50 countries, it's (5) impossible / non-standard to ignore the Stuckists. Conceptual artists have tried, as have Surrealists, who have denounced them as childish. 'It's incredible to think that some people don't like us. We're just (6) unloving / misunderstood,' said a Stuckist spokesperson, who looked anything but surprised. Or upset for that matter.



5 GRAMMAR: adjective phrase + indirect question

A Rewrite the direct questions as indirect questions using the prompts in brackets.

1 Where did this trend start?

2 How did he achieve such an intricate effect?

Rewrite the following as direct questions.

3 Who did you think would see this graffiti?

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- (X) It's difficult to know will people like her work.
- ✓ It's difficult to know

her work.

(difficult/know)

(not easy/tell)

- (important/you/explain)
- 1 It would be good to find out where I can see interesting exhibitions this weekend.
- 2 /It would be interesting to know whether the sculpture took a long time to complete.
- 3 It's difficult for me to understand why so many people like this sort of art.
- 4 It's impossible to tell who sculpted this.
- 5 It's hard for me to give an opinion about how much this painting would have cost 20 years ago.

6 WRITING: a review

A Put the paragraphs of a review in the correct order (1–4).

- a) Although the material appears removed from its natural context, and some is not very smart, this is an outstanding exhibition, and I would have no hesitation in recommending it to all.
- b) However, there are many things I really liked about it. First, the venue is an excellent choice. Choosing a warehouse with huge brick walls is unconventional, but ideal for a graffiti artist. I also liked the symbolism in his work. He has a live elephant painted in the colours of his themed living room, which represents important issues in the world, such as poverty. Finally, I loved his recurring motif of rats, which represent for him the triumph of the downtrodden people.
- c) Barely Legal is the first large scale US exhibition of British street artist Banksy's work. It is taking place at the Downtown LA Warehouse from Friday 15th September.
- d) There are some aspects of the exhibition I found a little disappointing. First, the context of street art is the street. Although it would be hard to display all of his pieces outside, it would have been nice for some of the work to be set on the street. Second, his material is in the most part anarchic, ironic and amusing, but I found some of it childish, with some images clearly designed just to shock.

B Put the introduction and main body of a concert review in the correct order.

- a) What's more, if I pay that much money, I expect to be entertained for at least a couple of hours. However, the band played for only 50 minutes. That was a real disappointment.
- Also, some bands only play their new songs which can be disappointing – but I'm happy to say that the Hi-Fi Kings played all of their classics.
- c) There were certainly some positives to take away from the experience. Firstly, the sound engineers had done an amazing job of setting up the stage, with the result that these clearly talented musicians sounded amazing.
- d) However, there were also a couple of serious negatives. For example, the cost of the tickets was shocking. I remember when you could see your favourite bands for less than 20 dollars, but a ticket for this concert was \$150 and the seat wasn't even in a good spot.
- e) On Saturday 24th September, I was able to view their concert along with 30,000 fans at the Hollywood Bowl.
- f) The Hi-Fi Kings are currently in the middle of their nationwide tour.



C Look at the two conclusions below. Choose the one that is more suitable for the review.

- a) I like this band, and they played a concert on 24th September in Hollywood. I thought the tickets were expensive, and I wish they had played for longer. However, there was a really good sound, and they played lots of my favourite songs. It was fun dancing to their music.
- All in all, I thought the concert was a letdown. Although I enjoyed listening to some good songs, and the sound quality was good, I thought the cost of the tickets was far too much. Also, if I'm spending that amount of money, I expect them to play for much longer. It wasn't terrible, but I still wouldn't recommend others to see this band.

SkillsStudio

A Match the words (1–8) to the definitions (a–h).

- depression
- evidence
- patient
- pointless
- proficient
- psychological
- therapy 7
- non-verbal

- a person receiving treatment
- not using words or speech
- facts or information to prove that something is true
- d) a form of treatment for someone with mental health issues or emotional problems
- relating to or affecting the mind
- being skilled at something
- having no value or purpose
- deep and clinical unhappiness

15 Which of the following do you think best describes art therapy? Listen to a lecture and Q&A session about art therapy and check your answer.

- treatment that cures severe diseases through learning about art
- treatment where patients express and explore themselves through creating art
- treatment where patients feel better by looking at famous works of art

Listen again and choose the correct option to answer the questions.

- For approximately how long has art therapy been a true profession?
 - thousands of years
 - b) hundreds of years

- a hundred years
 - d) 60 or 70 years
- In his introduction, what does Dr Bergmann not say art therapy can help patients achieve?
 - awareness of their character
 - b) awareness of their actions

- awareness of their artistic ability
- d) awareness of their problems
- According to Dr Bergmann, what is an additional proven effect of art therapy?
 - a) It dismisses patients' suffering.
- It can raise depression among cancer patients.
- b) It can reduce tiredness among cancer patients.
- d) It can help cure cancer.
- What does Dr Bergmann say about the cost of art therapy?
 - No health authorities cover the expense.
 - b) No insurance providers cover the expense.
- c) It's more expensive than other forms of therapy.
- d) Different therapists charge different amounts.



- 5 What can you infer from Dr Bergmann's reaction to the third speaker's question?
 - a) He doesn't think she understands this subject very well.
 - b) He thinks she has asked an excellent question.
 - c) He has never heard this question before.
 - d) Most people understand art therapy very well.
- 6 What can you infer from Dr Bergmann's answer to the fourth speaker's question?
 - a) Art therapy works for everybody.
 - b) Don't go to art therapy if you don't believe in it.
 - c) Art therapy is often a waste of time.
 - d) You need to be severely troubled to benefit from art therapy.
- D Listen again and complete the notes from the lecture.

Art Therapy – Dr Bergmann Lecture Art Therapy Overview 28th May
started to become a true profession from mid-(1) century people can share deep, possibly hidden (2) profound (3) between patient and art therapist patient can understand their personality, (4) , and issues
Art Therapy and Cancer
evidence that therapy helps cancer sufferers: can help with (5)
assist in dealing with pain
improve overall quality of (7)
Cost
probably pay on an (8) basis
can seem quite expensive
large commitment of time and (9)
For everybody?
Struggle to get benefit if you are resistant
to art therapy e.g. don't believe in its
(10)
But
many people develop a deep, understanding
(11) with their therapist

Read the statement. Do you agree or disagree? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. Write 260–300 words.

'Art therapy should be available, free of charge, to anybody who wants it.'

UNIT 9 JUST PLAYING?

1 READING: understanding intent

A Read the texts (1–4) and match them to the writer's intent (a–e). One option is not needed.

a) \square persuade b) \square entertain c) \square criticise d) \square inform e) \square compare

Monday 24th January 5 Comments

KIDS SAY SUCH FUNNY THINGS!

posted by Modern Mum

So, four-year-old Marcos and I were sitting playing a game of Snap yesterday afternoon. As my regular readers know, he's not a good loser, so I was kind of letting him win – anything for an easy life! At the end, he turned around to me, patted me on the arm, and said, 'Don't be sad, Mummy. It's not your fault you're not very good. Just remember, "Practice makes perfect." I nearly died laughing!

Home About Ideas Forum It seems that children all around the world enjoy a game of tag, but not all the games are exactly the same. When American children play, one child chases the other children until they catch one and

not all the games are exactly the same. When American children play, one child chases the other children until they catch one and trade places. However, in Saudi Arabia, all but one child – the hunter – hides and that child has to find the hiding places of the others before they catch them. This is similar to the German game, except there, only one child hides and everyone else is the catcher. When a catcher finds the child hiding, they too have to hide in the same place. The last catcher to find the hiding place is the loser.



3 Sunday 4th March

THE SPORT

Baseball star Daniel Murphy has received criticism for missing a game in order to be at his wife's side as she gave birth. Radio hosts Mike Francesca and Boomer Esiason expressed dismay that Murphy took all three days of his paternity leave, missing two games instead of just one, and said they believed it was his obligation to play due to the salary he receives. Murphy defended himself by saying he felt it was right to be with his wife and child after the birth.

HOME FERTURES NEWS FORUM REVIEWS

Strike while the iron's hot

Video games fans will finally get their hands on a copy of real-time strategy game *Iron Strategum* tomorrow. They'll discover a clever, unique game that offers a sensible balance between accessibility and depth of play. Graphically, the game never fails to impress with its ability to zoom in to appreciate finer detail, and the needless resource gathering associated with this type of game has been abandoned. With a thriving multi-player online community, its longevity is ensured, so this is clearly a good investment for all you serious gamers out there.

- B Read the texts in Exercise A again. Match each text (1–4) to the writer's intent.
- a) the writer gives a balanced account of the facts
- b) the writer gives a recommendation
- the writer gives examples to highlight similarities/differences
- d) the writer uses humour

2 VOCABULARY: childhood development

Complete the article with the words from the box.

emerge engaging in imitate literacy numeracy open-ended outcome outlet

Are we there yet?

When driving with children, it is often hard to find a good (1) _______ for their energy. Children will (2) ______ you, so if you start shouting, so will they. (3) the simplest of games can keep them happy. For older children, The First Letter Game, (in which they look at number plates on passing cars and try to find as many words as possible beginning with their chosen letter) helps to improve their (4) ______, while the Numbers Game (where they add up all the numbers on the number plate to see who has the largest total) does the same for their (5) ______. Since these games are (6) ______, the children will keep playing until they've had enough without the need for a clear (7) ______ or an overall winner to (8)



3 GRAMMAR: the subjunctive

A Complete the sentences with the correct positive or negative form of the verbs from the box.

allow have keep lose protect recommend spend stay

- 1 Experts say it's important that a child inside all day.
- 2 They recommend that everyone at least 30 minutes' of fresh air a day.
- 3 It's essential that a child ______ too much time in front of the TV.
- 4 Parents should insist that their child's school _____ children outside at break time.
- 5 It's recommended that a child ______ touch with nature.
- 6 Experts suggest that a parent ______ their child too much and let them take some risks.
- 7 Doctors ask that a child fit through outside play.
- 8 We _____ that parents keep a child inside all winter as kids should play out every day.
- **B** Complete the advertisement with the words and phrases from the box. Three are not needed.

a child not learn a child take risks children not grow up don't propose have insist not bring your child develop your child visit

HOME OUR SCHOOL OUR PROJECTS FAQs

It's important that (1) ______ without an understanding of the natural world, and our forest school makes that possible. Built on the edge of the Ashley forest, we offer the chance to learn, explore and create. Experts recommend that (2) _____ while growing up and the forest allows them the chance to do just that, but in a safe environment. We (3) _____ that all our children spend all day outside of course, but a large portion of our time is spent in the forest working on a variety of projects. We recommend that (4) _____ us for a day* to learn more about the incredible work that we do. Call now to book a place!

*NB We ask that children (5) _____ toys with them but
(6) _____ warm clothes with them instead.



WHAT'S RIGHT?

the office.

She insisted

(X) She insisted that he

stops playing football in

football in the office.

4 VOCABULARY: making and responding to invitations A Put the words in the correct order to form phrases. like / would / try / to / you / out / it /? it / you / are / for / up /? love / yes, / to / I'd /. can't / sorry, / it / do / . I / a / check / take / can / rain / ? go / to / want /? Complete the conversation with the phrases from Exercise A. Jalil: Hi, Daisy. A few people from our class are thinking of hanging out at the lake this afternoon. (a) _ Daisy: . I have to pick my sister up from the station. She's visiting for a few days. No problem. Oh, there's a new club opening in the city centre on Saturday. Jalil: I would, but my sister's a bit shy, so I don't think it'd be her scene. Daisy: Jalil: Of course. Hey, do you like rock music? Yeah, I love it. Daisy: There's a Thrillers concert here next month, and I've got two extra tickets. Jalil: ! I'll ask I certainly am! (f) Daisy: Tom if he wants to go! Oh, thanks, Jalil. You're the best! Jalil: What ...? Oh, sure. 5 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: making and responding to invitations 16 Listen to three conversations. Tick whether the invitation is accepted or declined in each conversation. ☐ declined accepted accepted declined accepted declined B Look at the phrases in Section 4, Exercise A. Listen again and write the numbers of the phrases used in each conversation. Conversation 1: Conversation 2: Conversation 3:

6 GRAMMAR: alternatives to the subjunctive

A Match the two parts to make complete sentences.

- 1 Some doctors insist ...
- **2** For example, they suggest ...
- 3 People enjoy different activities, so they say it's good ...
- 4 To keep our mind and body healthy, they recommend ...
- 5 They ask us ...
- We all lose brain cells when we get older, so they propose ...
- a) learning a foreign language to help increase brain power.
- b) starting to exercise our brains in our 20s or 30s, to minimise the effect of ageing.
- c) to reduce the stress in our lives.
- d) their patients learn how to train their brains better.
- e) to try different techniques to improve our memories.
- f) doing regular exercise.

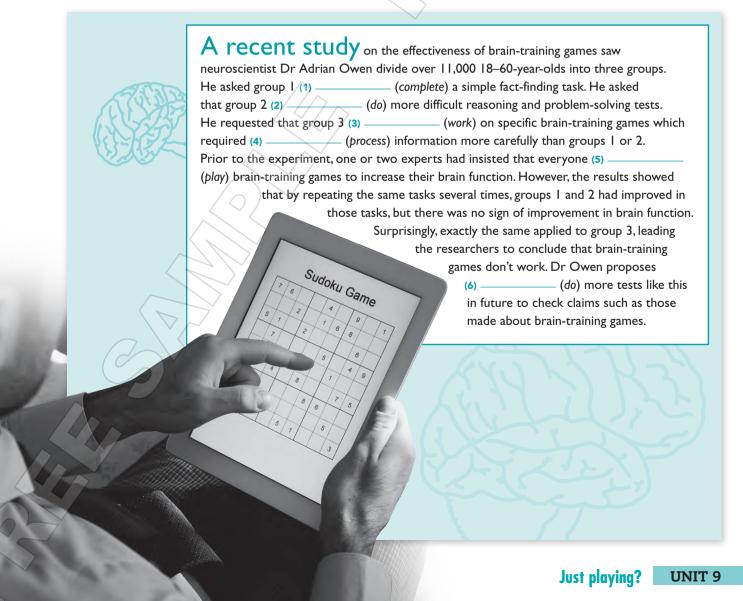
B Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 It is important exercise / to exercise our brains regularly.
- 2 Some companies suggest playing / to play brain training games.
- 3 Brain training games demand that you concentrate / concentrating hard.
- 4 It is best for you doing / to do challenging tasks that you can finally achieve.
- 5 Some people have suggested doing / to do brain training games to increase your intelligence.
- 6 They insist that you play / playing them every day.

c Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Choose the infinitive, to + infinitive or gerund.

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- I recommend him to play this game.
- I recommend that he _____ this game.
- I recommend this game.



SkillsStudio

A Read the article and answer the question.

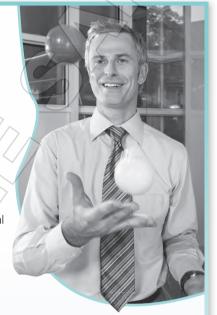
What is the writer's intention: to entertain, inform or persuade?

THE IMPORTANCE OF

PLAY

FOR ADULTS

Our society tends to dismiss play for adults. Play is (a) perceived as unproductive, not worth worrying about or even as (b) a guilty pleasure. The notion is that once we reach adulthood, it's time to get serious, and between personal and professional responsibilities, there's no time to play. 'The only kind [of play] we honour is competitive play,' according to Bowen F. White, a medical doctor and author of Why Normal Isn't Healthy. But play is just as essential for adults as it is for kids. Play brings joy. And it's vital for problem solving, creativity and relationships.



1

Brown has spent decades studying the power of play in everyone from prisoners to business people to artists and Nobel Prize winners. He's reviewed over 6000 'play histories', or case studies, that explore the role of play in each person's childhood and adulthood.

2

Play can even (c) <u>facilitate deep connections</u> between strangers and (d) <u>cultivate healing</u>. In addition to being a doctor and speaker, Dr White is a clown. Over two decades ago, White began working with (e) <u>legendary physician</u> and clown, Patch Adams, who was the focus of a 1998 film of the same name.

3 _

He's clowned on the streets of Moscow. And even though he doesn't speak Russian, that didn't stop him from playing with people in Red Square. Within 45 minutes, he was juggling and joking with a crowd of 30.

4

As White said, play can lead us to these sacred spaces and (f) touch people in powerful ways. Of course we don't need to play every second of the day to enjoy play's benefits. In his book, Brown calls play (g) a catalyst for positivity. A little bit of play, he writes, can go a long way towards (h) boosting our productivity and happiness. So how can you add play into your life? Here are a few tips from the experts.

You could try thinking back to your past. In his book, Brown includes instructions to help readers reconnect with play. He suggests readers mine their past for play memories.

What did you do as a child that excited you? Did you engage in those activities alone or with others? Or both? How can you recreate that today?

6 .

And of course, playing with kids helps us experience the magic of play

(i) through their perspective. White and Brown both talked
about playing around with their grandkids. So, any time you
think play is a waste, remember that it offers some

(j) serious benefits for both you and others. As Brown
says in his book, 'Play is the purest expression of love.'

From http://psychcentral.com

B Read the article again. Match the underlined expressions (a–j) to the meanings (1–10).

- 1 affect people's emotions
- 2 understood to not achieve any benefits
- 3 something that creates a good feeling
- 4 from someone else's viewpoint
- 5 increasing the amount of benefits achieved
- 6 develop the process of getting healthy again
- 7 important advantages
- 8 make stronger relationships possible
- 9 something that makes you happy but you feel ashamed about it
- 10 famous doctor

C Six paragraphs have been taken out of the article in Exercise A. Choose the one (A–G) which fits each gap (1–6). One paragraph is not needed.

- A Well, a first step is to change how you think about play. Remember that play is important for all aspects of our lives, including creativity and relationships. Give yourself permission to play every day and remember that play can simply mean talking to your dog or it can be reading aloud works of literature to your partner.
- **B** For instance, he found that lack of play was just as important as other factors in predicting criminal behaviour among people in Texas prisons. He also discovered that playing together helped couples strengthen their relationship and sometimes reignite feelings for each other they thought they had lost.
- **C** In his book, *Play*, author and psychiatrist Stuart Brown, MD, compares play to oxygen. He writes, '... it's all around us, yet goes mostly unnoticed or unappreciated until it is missing.' This might seem surprising until you consider everything that constitutes play. 'Play is art, books, films, music, comedy and daydreaming,' writes Dr Brown.
- Pour could also surround yourself with playful people. Both Brown and White stressed the importance of selecting friends who are playful and of playing with your loved ones.
- E They suggested that play can be both spontaneous and planned. Their book gives examples of adults who created play days, not for their children, but for themselves and their adult friends and neighbours. They had all the kinds of things you'd expect to see at a children's party but without the children.
- F Today, White continues to clown at children's hospitals and orphanages all over the world. He even clowns at corporate presentations and prisons. 'Clowning isn't something we're doing with kids, we clown with everybody,' he said.
- In Colombia, White's wife and Patch Adams's son who also clowns visited a bedridden father, at his daughter's request. Once there, they sat on either side of his bed. He didn't know English, and they didn't know Spanish, but still, they sang songs, laughed and played with a whoopee cushion. They also cried. The woman later told them that her father deeply appreciated the experience.
- You see the following announcement in an international magazine. Write your competition entry in 220–260 words.

BEST CHILDREN'S GAME COMPETITION

We are making a TV programme about the best children's games around the world. Which game would you like to nominate to be included in the programme? Write and tell us what the game is, how it's played and why it should be included.

UNIT 10 FACT OR FICTION

1 VOCABULARY: falsehood

A Complete the collocations with words from the box.

fake gullible hoax misconception myth phoney

meanings / synonyms

- 1 mistaken belief or opinion
- 2 not genuine
- 3 trick; deception
- 4 naive; too trusting
- 5 fraudulent (person); not real
- 6 fiction

collocation

popular/common

__ passport/fur

bomb/elaborate __

_ tourists/fool

explanation/British accent

urban/Greek

B Complete the blog with words from Exercise A. There is more than one correct answer for two of the gaps.

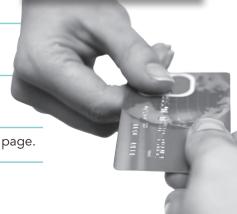
SCIENCE NEWS HEALTH SCIENCE ENVIRONMENT TECHNOLOGY In Defence of Old Wives' Tales 16.26 1st October A widely held belief that lacks any scientific evidence to support it is sometimes known as an 'old wives' tale'. So, it would be natural to assume that old wives' tales were just for (1) _ fools, right? Well, it turns out some are true. 'An apple a day keeps the doctor away,' is not a (2) _ claim after all. Not only do apples help prevent heart disease and some cancers, but they are also full of vitamins and taste good! And how about 'Starve a fever, feed a cold'? Until now, the common (3) ____ has been that this saying is nothing more than a (4) _ meal boosts the type of immune response that destroys the viruses responsible for colds, while not eating stimulates the response that tackles the bacterial infections responsible for most fevers. Good news! Bad news about carrots, though. They can't help you see in the dark - it was an elaborate (5) came about during the Second World War. And most of us still believe this (6) _ story to be true.

2 GRAMMAR: inversion with negative expressions

- A Underline the mistakes in the following sentences. Rewrite each sentence correctly.
- 1 Never I have met such gullible people. Tricking them was too easy!
- 2 The tourist handed over his credit card, but little he knew it was all a hoax to get his money.
- 3 Only when do you start to look into these conspiracy theories do you realise how crazy some of them are.
- 4 Not only does the story be completely fake, it's also offensive to the people mentioned in it.
- No sooner had he read the article when he shared the link on his Facebook page.

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- X Little I did know, it was all a scam.
- it was all a scam.



B Complete the sentences with the correct negative expressions.

	Barely	Never	No sooner	Only when	Under no circumst	ances		<
1			you read it	yourself will	you understand h	ow far-fe	etched it is	
2			had he writ	ten the wiki	article when it was	s edited	by someor	ne else.
3	Wato	hing TV	/ makes youi	eyesight w	orse?	have I h	neard such	nonsense!
4			will you clic	k on that linl	c – I'm certain it wil	l take yo	u to a pho	ney website.
5			was the cla	im made tha	an the Snopes web	site deb	unked it.	(

3 VOCABULARY: word forms (proving and disproving)

Complete the words in the email with the correct endings.

To: joshparks@macmillan.mail	× Send ≡
Dear Josh, How are you? I'm doing great – I only wish I could say the same about stuff with the college pretty hard. He's actually going to bring a lawsuit wrongful (1) dismis	against the college for lid his claim. That my it last week. The myth drink company. Do you this article totally

4 LISTENING: difficult situations

17 Match each phrase (1–8) to the more rapid way of saying it (a–h). Then listen to the conversation and tick the words you hear.

1	don't know 5 got to	a) wani	na e)	whaddaya
2	going to 6 want to	b) 🔲 lemr	me f)	kinda
3	what do you should have	c) 🔲 duni	no g)	gotta gotta
4	kind of let me	d) 🔲 goni	na h)	shoulda

- B Listen again, Choose the correct option to complete the phrases that Joe uses for clarification.
- What / How do you mean of / by 'verified the data'?
- Sorry, can / could you say that again / twice?
- Pardon / Sorry, she'll what / say?
- You've / You'd lost me.
- Listen again and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.
- Kenny likes / doesn't like Joe's article.
 - Joe has / hasn't verified the facts in his article.
- Kenny thinks the professor will / won't be impressed with Joe's work.
- Joe is going to check his work against Wikipedia / his home encyclopedia.
- Kenny says you catch a cold if you don't wear enough / come into contact with a virus.
- 6 Joe thinks / doesn't think hair grows back stronger after it's cut.
- Joe can / can't spell 'appendix'.

5 WRITING: a wiki entry

A Read the wiki entry about a haunted house. Find and correct the four grammar, two spelling and two punctuation mistakes.



B Read the two extracts. Find and correct the seven factual mistakes in the wiki entry in Exercise A.

Borley is a small and remote village a couple of miles from the market town of Sudbury in Essex, near the east coast of England. When Reverend H. D. Bull built his rectory there in 1863, it dominated the surrounding area. It was a huge mansion with 11 bedrooms and extensive attics and cellars with many staircases, and surrounded by tall trees.

At first, the apparitions were distinctly stereotypical in nature. A ghostly nun was seen in the garden, and shadowy figures were seen in the children's bedrooms. In light of how the legend was to develop, it is interesting to note that no poltergeist activity was reported during this period. In fact, it wouldn't be until more than 60 years later when the first poltergeist was reported.

17th December

A History of Borley

Over a ten-year period (between 1929 and 1939), celebrated ghost-hunter Harry Price investigated the paranormal activity in the house and supported the claims of the occupants. He conducted a series of experiments, which validated much of what had been said about the poltergeist activity in the house. Shortly after his experiments ended in 1939, the house was totally destroyed by fire. A man named William Gregson, who was the owner at the time, hoped to collect over £20,000. However, when they investigated the circumstances, the insurers dismissed his claim, and in fact accused Gregson of starting the fire. Gregson wasn't the only one labelled a phoney. Many have accused Price himself of being a fake. Today, Borley Rectory may be gone, but the legend lives on.

- **c** Four of these sentences contain mistakes. Decide on the type of mistake. Write S (spelling), G (grammar), P (punctuation), F (factual) or N (no mistake). Where necessary, rewrite the sentence correctly.
- 1 Borley is a quite village near the English coast.
- In 1939, the owner was Harry Price.
- Borley Rectory does not exist anymore.
- The owner was hoping to collect at least £20,000 in insurance money.
- 5 The house was totally destroying by fire.
- Gregson and Price were both labelled, phonies.

6 GRAMMAR: ellipsis and substitution

A The conversation has several examples of ellipsis. Complete the full version with words from the box. Each may be used more than once.

are you	do you I I'm is it is that it it's that's that was there are who is
Katherine:	Hi Marcos.
Marcos:	Hi. What's up?
Katherine:	Not much. (1) (
	assignment. (2) () know the one I'm talking about?
Marcos:	I think I know it. (3) () all about conspiracy theories,
	(4) () right?
Katherine:	(5) () right. I decided to give a presentation about a conspiracy
	theory, so I went to this website. Here, check it out. It's a blog
	(6) () called 'EverybodyLying.com'.
Marcos:	That sounds interesting. (7) () useful?
Katherine:	I don't think it is. (8) () seems to be something (9) ()
	written by a 10 year old. (10) () spelling mistakes everywhere, and
	the content is very unusual. Here, for example, he writes
Marcos:	(11) () sure it's a man (12) () writing it?
Katherine:	I suppose I'm not sure. Anyway, he – or she – writes that Michael Jackson
	didn't actually die. Apparently he's alive and well and working for the CAI.
	(13) () guess he means the CIA.
Marcos:	I imagine he does. Does he give any supporting evidence to validate this;
	references, links to other sites, that kind of thing?
Katherine:	Well, I can't see any, so I guess he doesn't. (14)
	just his own crazy thoughts.
Marcos:	(15) () sounds like you'd better find a more reliable
	source for your presentation.
Katherine:	I suppose I'd better!
	//// ^ ~

B Rewrite the following responses. Use so or not where possible.

Know the one I'm talking about? Katherine: I think I know it. I think so. Marcos: Useful? Marcos: I don't think it is. Katherine: Sure it's a man writing it? Marcos: I suppose I'm not sure. Katherine:

Guess he means the CIA. Katherine: I imagine he does. _ Marcos:

Does he give any supporting evidence **Marcos:**

to validate this; references, links to other sites, that kind of thing?

Well, I can't see any, so I guess he

Marcos: Sounds like you'd better find a more reliable source for your presentation.

Katherine: I suppose I'd better!



WHAT'S RIGHT?

Katherine:

- Ever had you an email telling you you've won the lottery?
- an email telling you you've won the lottery?

SkillsStudio







A Match the words (1–10) to the definitions (a–j).

- 1 errand
- 2 festivity
- 3 flatter
- 4 gotcha!
- 5 harvest
- 6 mock
- 7 nurture
- 8 outrage
- 9 prank
- 10 rotate

- a) compliment (often insincerely)
- b) care for and help grow
- c) anger
- d) practical joke, usually at someone's expense
- e) joyful celebration
- f) tease; make fun of
- g) journey to deliver or collect something
- h) turr
- i) exclamation when you have tricked someone (informal)
- j) gathering crops

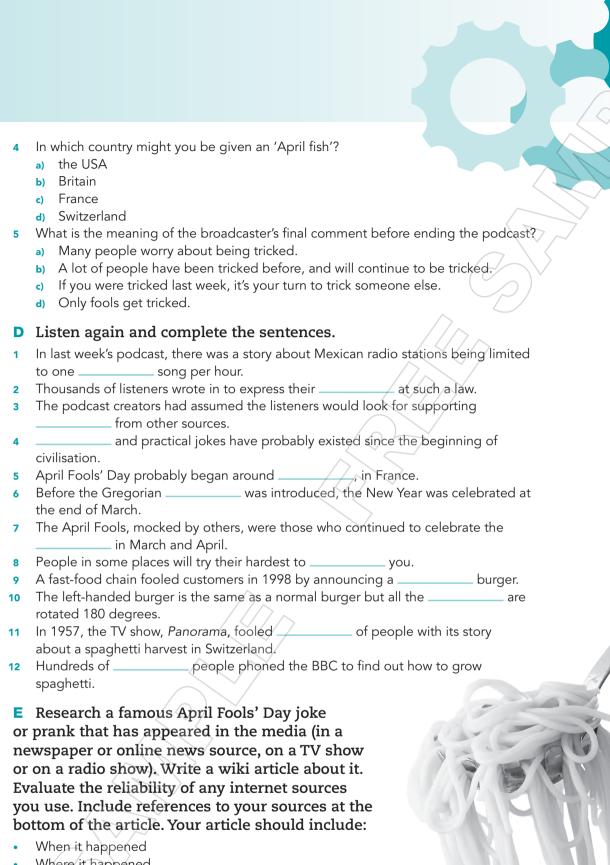
B 18 Listen to the podcast and match each country (1–6) to the information associated with it (a–h). Two pieces of information are not needed.

- 1 Britain
- 2 France
- 3 Ireland
- 4 Mexico
- 5 Switzerland
- 6 the USA

- a) a law was passed regarding songs on the radio
- b) a new calendar came into use in the 16th century
- doesn't have April Fools' Day
- d) a tradition of sending people on meaningless errands
- e) a fast-food chain fooled its customers
- f) still celebrates New Year in April
- g) a news show ran a fake story
- h) spaghetti was harvested

Listen again and choose the correct option to answer the questions.

- 1 How often is the Cultured programme broadcast?
 - a) every day
- c) every 2 weeks
- b) every week
- d) every month
- According to the podcast, why did the Mexican government pass a law about music on radio stations?
 - a) to help Mexican music develop
 - b) to protect western music
 - to protect the Ministry of Culture
 - d) to spread Mexican music around the globe
- 3 According to the broadcaster, how should the podcast creators feel about so many people believing them?
 - a) upset
 - **b)** trustworthy
 - c) incredible
 - d) complimented



- Where it happened
- Who played it
- Who it was played on
- Were many people fooled?
- Were there any consequences?
- Any other information you think is relevant

Write 200-220 words.

UNIT 11 MUSIC TO MY EARS

1 READING: understanding intent

- A Read the article. What is the writer's intent?
- a) To describe the financial implications of busking.
- b) To persuade musicians to try busking.
- c) To offer advice to potential buskers.

STREETS PAVED WITH GOLD?

For many performers who want to build a career, busking provides a way to get started. ¹Musicians like (A) *Simon and Garfunkel* and circus acts like (B) *Cirque du Soleil* got their start by busking. It works for almost any performer who can version their act for the street.

PLAYING BY THE RULES

²Before you start playing, it's (*C*) *crucial* that you learn the laws for the areas where you plan to busk, or you'll find yourself in trouble. Some cities allow unlicensed busking, while others require licences. Events, shopping malls and transportation systems can all have laws of their own, so research any place you think would be a good place to perform before you ever start playing. Make sure you get the appropriate licences even if the process is a lengthy one.



³(D) 'PLAY YOUR SONGS, PLAY THEM WELL, EARN YOUR MONEY.' GLEN HANSARD, MUSICIAN

Buskers earn money from their performances in two ways. ⁴The first is by collecting tips, or (**E**) 'passing the hat'. The second is by selling merchandise like CDs. ⁵A good busker may be able to earn more than from other available job positions, but you must remember that when performing for tips, (**F**) 'uncertainty is a dead certainty'. ⁶You can earn a pound for an hour's performance (**G**) (woohoo) or you can earn more than £30 (**H**)(woohoo!).

It's also important to remember that busking requires skill. To be licensed to busk you will have to audition and show that you're capable of performing an entertaining set. ⁷You may be out on the street and asking for money, but you aren't begging, or (I) *panhandling*, as it's otherwise known. ⁸You're a (J) *performer*.

INCREASING YOUR PROFITABILITY

While busking, in order to increase your earnings, keep track of the details of each time you perform. Different places may have more generous audiences, or different types of performances may do better so that you can tweak your act and improve it. ⁹It's a good idea to look for ways to increase, or (K) 'amp up', your connections with your audience. If you can add some audience participation to your act, you can increase your tips dramatically.

SO, WHAT'S THE BOTTOM LINE?

Busking can quickly become a way of life. Even if you start busking just as a way to move your career forwards, you will find that there is a whole culture there and many great benefits. You can use it to travel the world, land bigger gigs and make a name for yourself. There are even busking competitions so that you can see how you stack up against other street performers. Busking can be a big opportunity for anyone just starting out.

Adapted from www.investopedia.com

В	Look at	sente	nces	1–9 in t	he t	ext in	Exercise	A.	Is the	intention	of	each
on	e to [(in	form)	or A ((advise)	?							

- /					
C.	Match the words and	nhrases (A_K'	in the article to	the statements (1–6)
_	TYTACCII CIIC WOIGS GIIG	PIII abcb (II II	III CIIC CIICIC CO	, tile beaterineine (± 0,.

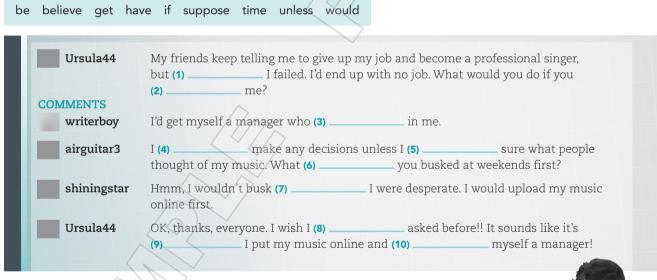
- 1 Italics and/or quotation marks are used in ___, __ and ___ to introduce a new word or phrase.
- 2 Italics are used in ____, ___ and ____ to emphasise the word.
- 3 Quotation marks are used in ___ to quote something someone has said.
- Quotation marks are used in ___ to quote a phrase.
- 5 / Italics are used in ___ and ___ to give examples of something.
- Italics are used in ___ to indicate irony or sarcasm.

2 GRAMMAR: past tense for unreal situations

A Choose the correct option to complete the blog comments.

WHAT'S RIGHT? So, do you think you have what it takes to be a star? (X) What if you have all the COMMENTS money in the world? What would you spend it on? 1 Paul91 What if / If I could sing, I'd join a hip hop band and take over the world. Sadly, I'm tone deaf. I wish / Unless I were able to audition for Beyoncé. She'd 2 girlygirl all the money in the world? see what a star I am! What would you spend it on? Suppose / I wish I were busking and someone from a 3 MikeyH record company walked past. Let's just say, I think they'd be impressed. It's time / Suppose someone realised I have what it takes to be a star. What's taking them so long?! 4 SaraPink I couldn't be a star if / unless I was in a band. I'm too shy to be on my own. 5 Catlover84

B Complete the comments with the correct form of the words from the box. One of the words can be used more than once.



3 VOCABULARY: idiomatic expressions with take

Complete the expressions with the words and phrases from the box.

for granted into account it takes out of context seriously

1 Not everyone has what _______ to be a street performer.
You need both talent and charm.

2 It's hard to take street performers ______ sometimes.
3 Officials take a busker's skills ______ before issuing a permit.
No one wants to hear bad music.

4 Most passers-by take street musicians ______ and don't bother to listen.

5 The mayor was quoted as saying he disliked buskers, but later said his words had been taken ______.



4 GRAMMAR: cleft sentences

A Put the words in the correct order to form cleft sentences about Lady Gaga.

- 1 it / produced / Rob Fusari / who / her / was / early songs
- New York / she / where / 20 years / lived / was / the place / for New York
- why / divides opinion / is / she / reason / because of / her dress sense / the
- the year / she / when / was / her first album / 2008 / released 2008
- 5 her / contemporaries / that / is / distinguishes / musical integrity / her / the thing / from Musical integrity
- 6 was / on / Telephone / sang / it / her hit / Beyoncé / who

B Read the text about Lady Gaga. Choose the correct option in each sentence. Then complete the sentences with information from the text.

WHAT'S RIGHT?

- (X) It was her mother inspired her to start singing.
- It was her mother her to start singing.

LADY GAGA

Lady Gaga was born Stefani Germanotta in New York City in 1986. A musical prodigy, she taught herself to play the piano at the age of four. (1) When she was growing up, she was influenced by Michael Jackson and Madonna. She continued to develop quickly and (2) she wrote her first song in 1999. She was just 13 years old. Then (3) NYU's prestigious Tisch School of Arts offered her a place when she was just 17. However, she left early to pursue her career. A producer who helped her write some of her early songs, Rob Fusari, named her Lady Gaga, saying (4) she got the name because she sounded like Freddie Mercury. According to Fusari, Gaga shares vocal similarities with Queen front man Mercury, who once sang *Radio Ga Ga*. What started as a joke between the two ended up as her performing name.

She was just 22 when she released her first album. (5) *The Fame*, released in 2008, launched her career and spawned a massive number one hit, *Poker Face*. By 2010, she had Beyoncé singing on what would be her fourth number-one single, *Telephone*. (6) Lady Gaga now lives in Los Angeles and continues to divide opinion, with some openly critical about her dress sense and lifestyle, but (7) most people admire Lady Gaga's dedication to

The people influenced her when / who influenced her when she was growing up

2 The year that she wrote her first song / her first song was wrote was ____

 $_{-}$ and $_{-}$

- 3 It was NYU that offered her a place / her a place that NYU offered when she was just
- The reason why was she got the name / why she got the name was because she sounded like ______.
- It was The Fame / The Fame was, released in ______, that launched her career.
- The place where lives Lady Gaga now / Lady Gaga now lives is _____
- 7 The thing that most people admire is / which admire most people is Lady Gaga's



her art.

5 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: softening language for refusals

Α	Complete	the 1	replies	with	the	words	from	the	box.
---	----------	-------	---------	------	-----	-------	------	-----	------

		-		-								(~ /
h	onest	just	kind	know	opinion	really	sorry	sure	thing			
	ould yo				d this so	ng?' 'I c	lon't (1)			The (2) _	<	
'Ca	ın you	share	that f	file with		m not (3)		It's (4	1)	that, /	
		_		copyrigl		, copy it	·2′ ′l′m	(E)		, but I (6		/
	-				of		.: 1111	(3)		, Dut 1 (6		>
		oad th	nis sor	ng for o	thers to	listen to	o.' 'To b	e (8) _		, I dor	n't agree with file	;
	ring.'	/4		جم جائد	4l-1	::+ - 0/	/D = = II.	O 14/- :.	4			
	ny aon esn't la				this mus	ic site?	Really	? It's ju	ist my	(9)	but it	
uo	2511 1 10	JOK VE	ery sar	e.						/ //		
В	_∞ ၇ 1	9 Li	sten	to a co	onversa	tion. 7	ick th	e rea	sons	Ethan gi	ves for refusir	ng
Ste	eve's	requ	est.									
1	He ne	eds r	more i	nforma	tion.			3	He	can't afford	it.	
2	He th	inks i	t's illeç	gal.				4	He	wouldn't u	se it enough.	
C	Liste	n to	the o	conver	sation	again.	Choo	se th	e phr	ase Ethai	n uses in each	ı sentence.
1	ľm no	ot sur	e. / l c	don't kn	ow. I do	n't knov	v how r	nuch ľ	d liste	n to it.		
2	It's jus	st tha	t / To I	be hone	est, I'd p	refer to	wait be	ecause	/don'	t know end	ough about it.	
3				-		roblem	is I do	n't rea	lly have	e the mone	ey .	
			_	ht now.					\			
4	I'm sc	orry, b	out I re	ally car	n't. / I do	n't knov	v. Why	don't	you go	ahead and	d subscribe thou	₁gh?

6 VOCABULARY: sharing music

A Put the letters in the correct order to form words about sharing mu

It's just my opinion, but / The thing is, I just don't listen to enough music to make it worth it.

- 1 itchgopry 4 acrypi 5 elif ghirasn 6 cribbuses
- **B** Complete the blog with the words from Exercise A.

٠.					
			myE	Blog	
		By S	arah / 6 th April / 5 commer	ts add comment fo	orum
	77	of – for free. You don't need the music industry. So, royce there's less need for illegal	d to worry about (2) ilties are paid on all music pl (4) among list	as the activity on these ayed, and the (3)eners. However, they aren't put to the Premium option	e sites is sanctioned by is protected; plus perfect. You usually
	7			much smaller than they wou	
		Key trends Top topics	Channels Reports	International chat room	blogs my account

SkillsStudio

in	Read the blog on page 69. What reasons does the writer give for the creased popularity in vinyl records? Tick all possible answers.
a) b)	□ art work c) □ piracy e) □ sound quality □ online advertising d) □ sense of community f) □ type of music
B th	Read the blog in Exercise A again. Find words to match to e definitions.
1	the start of something again which quickly increases in influence, effect, etc. (paragraph 1)(n.)
2	better than something else in quality
3	(paragraph 3) (adj.) the form that a film, television programme or music recording, etc. is produced in
•	(paragraph 3) (n.)
4	describing people or groups with similar tastes and interests
	(paragraph 6) (adj.)
5	something that is excellent and admired by a lot of people (paragraph 6) (n.)
6	personal or private
	(paragraph 9) (adj.)
C	Choose the correct option to answer the questions or complete
	e sentences.
1	Vinyl records are
	a) selling faster than downloaded music.
	b) following a different trend than CDs.
	seeing lower sales than a decade ago.
	d) losing sales to music streaming sites.
2	What does the writer say about the quality of sound in different formats?
	a) Some people believe that vinyl records are of the same or higher quality than CDs.
	b) The audio on modern vinyl is exactly the same as when it was captured.
	Digital recordings reflect the sound made when it was first recorded.
	d) Most people can recognise the accuracy of sound on a record.
3	People in record shops a) have a vague interest in differing types of music.
	a) have a vague interest in differing types of music.b) want to reproduce the experience of listening at home.
	are hoping to make copies of albums to sell on to others.
	d) enjoy being able to physically touch the albums.
4	What does the writer say about music and art?
	a) There is a new connection between the two things.
	b) Artists create album covers so they can be displayed.
	c) Art is just as attractive on the cover of a CD.
	d) It is common for people to buy records for the art.
5	What does the writer believe about the act of playing a record?
	a) It provides a stronger link to the music.
	b) It ties you to the room you are in.
/ <	c) It gives you a longer listening experience. d) It takes too much time to organise.
6	What possible reason does the writer give for young people buying records?
$\langle \rangle$	a) Young people have become interested in things from the past again.
4/	b) Music sold on vinyl appeals only to the younger generation.
_/	c) Records display music better than on other formats.
7	d) Teenagers want to connect with each other through records.



Why is vinyl

By Lucas Kiss

¹Vinyl records are experiencing a global resurgence. Sales are the highest they have been in 15 years. Figures show the industry is booming, with 2.9 million records sold in the past 6 months a 33.5% rise in sales over the first half of the year.

²Comparatively, CDs are still struggling with sales falling another 14%, as digital music continues to rise as expected – mostly due to the success of music streaming services such as Spotify. So what is causing vinvl to succeed when other physical media are not? ³One reason is that many audiophiles believe the sound quality of vinyl records is superior to other formats. By definition, original sound is analogue. CDs and MP3s are digital recordings while vinyl records are analogue recordings. Digital recordings take images of the analogue signal at a certain rate (44,100 times a second for CDs) and measure each image with certain accuracy dependent on how many bits its format is.

⁴So basically, rather than capturing the complete soundwave, digital recordings approximate it into a series of steps. The bad thing about this is, it causes digital recordings to lose some information in the process. In contrast, vinyl records have tiny grooves - or lines - cut into them that capture the entire soundwave of the original recording. This prevents any information from being lost during the recording process.

⁵This may sound too good to be true, and it usually is, since most modern albums are recorded digitally before being pressed on vinyl. However, many audiophiles make the claim that the quality is still equal to or even better than that of a CD.

⁶As well as the audio benefits of buying a vinyl album, there is also a feeling of community when walking into a record shop and being surrounded by like-minded individuals all digging through boxes trying to find a jewel. Unlike iTunes and Amazon, record shops are a place where people with many diverse music tastes can gather and share their musical preferences with each other in person. They are marketed towards music lovers, and through

The large covers and glossy finish of vinyl records provide a large canvas for album art. Many artists take advantage of this, and there is no doubt that many people purchase records simply for the visual beauty they contain. They just look so much prettier than CDs. ⁹There is also a level of intimacy in playing a record. To play one, you have to physically set up the record player, clean dust off it, put it on the record player, and stay close to it so you can turn it over to the other side when it finishes playing. This gives listeners an intimate listening experience. It allows you to feel as though you are a part of the music you are listening to. You feel connected to the music and rewarded for the effort you put in to make it play.

10 Of course most modern albums available on vinyl come with a free MP3 download. This gives listeners the convenience of not always having to be around their record player whenever they want to listen to the album they bought. They are also guite reasonably priced, coming in between £10 and £25 for a new release, and many good quality second-hand records sell for under £5.

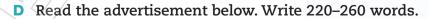
11 The top 5 vinyl record sales at the time of writing are albums which suggest a young demographic is mainly purchasing vinyl records. This could be due to an increase in the popularity of things from earlier decades, or it could be because some young people feel disconnected with music you cannot touch, as it is presented digitally. Either way, young people are getting into records and this trend is rapidly increasing.

¹²It appears the increasing popularity of vinyl records is here to stay. There are a growing number of artists and record labels who offer promotional LP releases on vinyl. There is even a Record Store Day held every April, where shops worldwide celebrate everything record-related through giveaways, competitions and promotions. It certainly seems that vinyl records aren't going anywhere any time soon.

Adapted from techgeek.com.au

being so hands-on, they do a great job. ⁷Vinyl albums are also almost impossible to pirate, which must appeal to the record companies. ⁸Visual art also explains the

growth of vinyl. Music and visual art have also been strangely linked ever since album covers were invented.



Red Box Radio Writing Competition

What are your two favourite albums of all time? Who made them? Why are they special? Write a review, comparing both albums and enter them in our writing competition.



UNIT 12 DOWN TO EARTH

1 GRAMMAR: participle clauses

- Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.
- Lived for so long in such a cold city, he now wants to move somewhere warmer.
- Now forgetting by most people, this quiet town used to be the centre of trade.
- He was alone on the island for 6 months, survived on the fish he caught.
- Knew for its hot springs, Japan is rich in volcanic activity.
- Get lost in the desert was one of the scariest experiences of my life.

WHAT'S RIGHT?

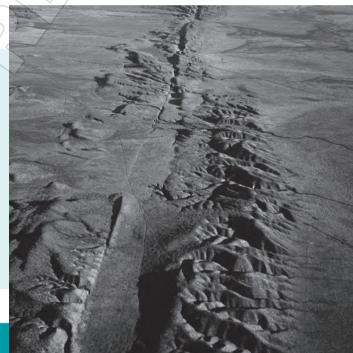
- (X) Looking through my binoculars, an elephant appeared from behind the trees.
- Looking through my binoculars, I behind the trees.

Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

experience fly prepare run strike

The San Andreas Fault

over California, you can appreciate the San Andreas Fault in its entirety. The San Andreas Fault is a line of intersection between two tectonic plates. (2) the entire length of California, it stretches for about 1300 kilometres. Although geologists try to analyse activity along the fault for warning signs of catastrophic earthquakes, it is difficult to recognise the signs before it is too late. (3) by a 'big one' in 1906, San Francisco is right on the fault line, and some people there fear another huge earthquake. In fact, (4) earthquakes, some California residents have assembled 'earthquake kits', (5) themselves for future quakes.



2 VOCABULARY: adverbial modifiers

- Complete the adverbs with the missing vowels.
- sl _ ghtly
- s = m = wh = t
- t __ t __ lly

- c _ mpl _ t _ ly
- _ ncr _ d _ bly
- Choose the correct option to complete the online comments.

greenboy

California is (1) slightly / incredibly beautiful. I visited last year and fell in love with it. In light of the news of recent activity along the San Andreas Fault, talk of earthquake kits is (2) especially / slightly relevant.

To read these comments, anyone would think an earthquake is imminent, when I think the truth is (3) completely / especially different. I find it (4) completely / somewhat surprising that even the so-called experts seem (5) especially / totally divided over when the next quake is coming. Personally, I prefer not to lose sleep over it.

ann395862

I hope that if Californians do see another 'big one', it's (6) slightly / especially smaller than the one they had in San Francisco over a hundred years ago. Actually, I hope it's much smaller, for everyone's sake!



A 20 Complete the phrases asking for repetition or clarification with words from the box. Then listen and number the phrases in the order you hear them.

did you say many on, I didn't catch that say 'Milan' that you repeat that

- 1
 Did you
 ?

 2
 Sorry, could
 ?

 3
 Sorry, how
 ?

 4
 Hang
 .

 5
 Wait, what
 ?

 6
 What was
 ?
- **B** Listen again and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.
- Suzy went to Milan / Japan.
- 2 Suzy went diving / driving.
- 3 She saw a structure that resembled a temple / pyramid.
- 4 It was first seen 25 / 75 years ago.
- 5 Suzy thinks / doesn't think the monument is manmade.
- 6 The structure is called the Yonaguni / Origami Monument.





4 VOCABULARY: geology

Complete the information with the correct form of the words and phrases from the box. Two are not needed.

collide crust drift apart earthquake erosion mountain range plate volcano

EARTHQUAKE.

On 18th April 1906, a huge (1) measuring eight on the Richter Scale hit the city of San Francisco, causing more than \$400 million worth of damage.

Earth's (3) and on 18th April, the (4)

on either side of the fault (5) by six metres and then crashed back together. It was because these plates (6) that the events of that day in 1906 happened



5 GRAMMAR: impersonal passive in the past

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

	ca	use	e e	rupt	forr	n	inhal	bit	leave						
		TI ·			. ,							WHA			
1											hundreds of years ago, but not since.	(X) /Tł			
2					cano saurs		oelie	vec	by so	om	ne researchers the extinction	is			
**		Meteorites striking the Earth are thought many large craters around the world.													
4							ht				the Australian continent for 45 000 years	Ø Th			
5		Humans are thought the Australian continent for 45,000 years. The Grand Canyon is said by the course of the Colorado River,										// lo			
•					millio						by the course of the colorade have,				
	3	Tic	ck t	he s	sent	en	ces	tha	at are	9 (correct. Rewrite the incorrect senten	ces.			
1	l	An earthquake approximately 70 km off the coast of Japan is known to cause the tsunami that struck Japan in 2011.													
2	2	☐ The scientist is said to be falsify his data about the rock formations.													
3	3	☐ The survivors of the earthquake were thought to have been trapped for 6 days.													
4	ı				katoa n awa		olcar	nic e	eruptio	on	n in 1883 was said to have been audible mor	e than			
	•			e Arc rth P		sea	arche	er is	belie	ve	ed to dead when he got lost on his way to th	ne			

6 WRITING: an editorial

A Read the article. Choose the correct topic sentence for each paragraph.

ENVIRONMENT

Insulate the Glaciers

Paragraph 1 Topic sentence:

- a) Glaciers, our planet's largest freshwater reservoirs, are under threat.
- b) Wrapping glaciers in a blanket seems like a crazy idea.

Despite covering an area the size of South America, they are on the verge of disappearing due to global warming. This situation has undoubtedly been caused by humans, so surely it is humans' responsibility to solve it. To do just that, a pioneering solution has been proposed: the glaciers are to be wrapped in synthetic blankets the size of a football field to prevent the top snow layer and the ice below from melting.

Paragraph 2 Topic sentence:

- There has been some controversy (unfair, in my opinion) surrounding the proposal.
- b) It is not necessary to focus on the negative aspects.

First of all, some say that at £12 million per square kilometre, the material is too expensive to cover much ground. Secondly, people worry that it is impractical because it would be impossible to cover very much of the world's glaciers. Finally, there are many who warn against messing with nature, as there are always unexpected dangers to the environment.



- The volcanic eruption is said to inspire many ancient legends.
- The volcanic eruption is said _____ many local legends.



Paragraph 3 Topic sentence:

- There are few positives.
- However, the positives outweigh the negatives.

It has already been trialled in the Swiss Alps and was found to cut down a staggering 80% of the usual thawing that would be expected on selected ski slopes. This is a sizeable reduction – we cannot ignore it when we think of the glaciers. What is more, the material is very strong and light, making transportation more accessible. Finally, it is environmentally friendly – isn't that the most important point when considering the future of the planet? Albeit on a small scale, I feel the ice-protecting blanket has a significant future.

B Underline the general issue and proposed solution in Paragraph 1, Exercise A.

C	Read	the	article	in	Exercise A	A again. <i>I</i>	Answer	the	ques	tion	s:
---	------	-----	---------	----	------------	-------------------	--------	-----	------	------	----

- Is the second paragraph for or against the proposed solution?
- How many points are presented to support this?
- Is the third paragraph for or against the proposed solution?
- How many points are presented to support this?

When writing an editorial, there are a number of ways that writers can make their points more forceful and persuasive. Read the techniques (1–5), and write which ones are used in the sentences (a–e).

- Use adverbs to show certainty and remove doubt. 'the situation has **undoubtedly** been caused ... ', 'surely it is humans' responsibility ... '
- 2 Use adjectives that dismiss counter arguments, or emphasise points the writer supports.
 - 'unfair controversy', 'a staggering 80%'
- Include the reader by using 'we', and tell them what they must and must not do. 'we cannot ignore ... '
- Ask rhetorical questions (questions that don't require an answer, but instead make a point) ' ... isn't that the most important point when considering the future of the planet?'
- Use the first person to show the writer's feelings. 'I feel', 'in my opinion' etc.
- I don't believe that we can wait any longer before taking action.
- b) Don't we all want a better future for our children?
- This is definitely a measure that the government needs to take. You have to write to your local politician about it.
- The scientists wasted a shocking \$5 million on this pointless research.
- It is together that we will overcome these difficulties.



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A Match the words and phrases (1–10) to the definitions (a–j).

- 1 adventurous
- 2 off the beaten track
- 3 criticise
- 4 disastrous
- 5 dismay
- 6 diverse
- 7 extensively
- 8 hot
- 9 interact
- 10 stunnina

- a) exciting and interesting (informal)
- b) to say what you think is wrong or bad about something
- c) the feeling of being very worried, disappointed, or sad about something
- d) eager to try new or exciting things
- e) widely
- f) very impressive or beautiful
- g) if one person interacts with another, they communicate with one another and react to one another often while performing an activity together
- h) causing a lot of damage or harm
- i) far away from the places that people usually visit and are hard to get to
- j) having great variety

B 21 Listen to a radio programme. Match the locations (1–7) to the photos (A–G).

- 1 Grand Canyon, the USA ____
- 2 Bali, Indonesia —
- 3 Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tanzania ___
- 4 Gobustan National Park, Azerbaijan —
- 5 Gran Salar de Uyuni, Bolivia _
- 6 Puerto Princesa, the Philippines ___
- Seljalandsfoss, Iceland _













C Listen again and choose the correct option to answer the questions or complete the sentences.

- Which three sentences best describe Jonathan Bealing's thoughts?
 - a) Mass tourism does have some benefits, which is why you shouldn't only try
 - b) Tourists need to see more of the world, not just limit themselves to obvious locations.
 - c) The planet we live on is amazing, and people should be willing to see more of it.
 - d) Ecotourism doesn't solve many problems, and you should only go to places. where there are no tourists.
 - e) The radio show didn't present listeners with enough choices for their travel.
- This is the ... episode in The Travel Bug series.
 - a) first
 - b) third
 - c) second to last
 - d) last
- A 'bucket list' is ...
 - a) a list of places people should certainly see.
 - b) a list of places to avoid.
 - a list of places that are hard to reach.
 - d) a list of places that most people haven't heard of.
- Jonathan thinks that Bali ...
 - a) is a unique and original holiday destination.
 - b) is an attractive location with an interesting culture.
 - c) has too many hotels and not enough culture.
 - d) isn't a good place to go on holiday.
- Jonathan believes that ...
 - a) the show has not done enough to promote ecotourism.
 - b) tourists should be more adventurous in their holiday choices.
 - c) everyone should visit Bali.
 - d) mass tourism is good for the local culture.
- 6 Why doesn't Jonathan think you should go to the Grand Canyon?
 - a) It's not as amazing as everyone thinks.
 - b) It's too expensive to get there.
 - c) It's too crowded.
 - d) It's off the beaten track.

Listen again. Complete the sentences with one word.

- Jonathan believes Bali is blessed with a rich culture and welcoming
- If an area is not equipped to deal with many tourists, mass tourism can damage a and economy.
- Jonathan prefers to visit magnificent sites that he doesn't have to share with of other tourists.
- At the Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania, you might get to see wild animals _, elephants and hippopotamuses.
- Gobustan National Park in Azerbaijan is famous for its volcanoes.
- 6 In Bolivia, it's possible to stay in a ___ _ hotel.
- ____ river in the Philippines is eight kilometres long.
- Research a location that is off the beaten track. Write an editorial-style review of that location, persuading readers why they should go there, and not to other more 'traditional' tourist destinations. Remember to use persuasive techniques. Write 180–200 words.

Audio script

UNIT 1

Track 01

Claire: Holly, have you seen this ad for a swishing party? I think we should organise one here.

Holly: Oh, er, well I suppose it could be fun. What is

it exactly?

Claire: People bring clothes they don't want and swap them with each other.

Holly: Oh. Well, I guess it's an OK idea.

Claire: I'd argue that it's more than OK. It's great!

People get new clothes for free and nothing gets thrown away.

Holly: Well you say that, but I'm pretty sure some people will just bring dirty, old clothes. And we'll be left with a big pile of unwanted stuff at the end of the night.

Claire: Oh, I tend to think people are a bit better than that. I went to a similar party last year and thought the clothes were more or less in excellent condition.

Holly: Hmm.

Claire: It seems to me you're not convinced.

Holly: Yeah, not really. But I'm willing to give it a try. It'd be nice to get all our friends together if nothing else.

UNIT 2

Track 02

- in orbit around the sun, float in gravity, and watch all those sunsets! Sometimes I actually dream of being docked at the space station and stepping into the space hotel. But I'll never have enough money to go. Even if I mortgaged my house in India and all my possessions, it would be impossible to pay the kind of price these space tourism companies are asking ... I try to keep a positive attitude, though. Who knows? Maybe one day I'll be given the chance. I mean, it's not unknown for people to win millions on the lottery even if it is highly improbable!
- 2 Space tourism ... To be honest, it doesn't really interest me at all. I don't know much about it, either. Everyone says a space trip would be incredible, but even if I had the money, I wouldn't go. I think the price that these companies charge is unbelievable. And I don't see why people are incapable of enjoying 'normal' earthly things these days. There are so many ways to have fun and enjoy yourself on Earth! Like, camping under the stars in the Australian outback with my family is one of my favourite pleasures you could argue that that is a kind of space trip in itself, couldn't you?

- I would love to go on a space trip with my husband and children. We've been saving for years to go, but it seems improbable that we will ever have enough money. Unless the price is reduced, I don't see how we can manage it. Besides, right now they only offer trips for two couples, and I would like my children to experience the beauty of the great unknown. I couldn't possibly go without them! For now, we just keep ourselves happy by watching all the major events like eclipses, meteors and comets from the east coast of the USA. But maybe one day we'll make it to space. I hope so!
- I feel so excited. My husband and I have already made a reservation to take a trip with Orbital Inn. We've paid a 20% deposit of the full \$4 million fee, and now we just need to wait to be accepted. It would be a lifetime dream for me and my husband, who is in fact an astronomer. Just imagine we'll be in a hotel in space for 3 days, travelling around the world every 90 minutes and watching the sunrise about 15 times a day. I can't begin to describe how excited we are about it even if it is a little expensive! I'd love to see England from space!

Track 03

Hello, and thanks for downloading this week's *Spaced* podcast. Let me start today with some questions: do you think you've got what it takes to start a new human civilisation? Could you spend more than 200 days in a tiny space shuttle, with just three other people for company? Finally, would you be willing to say goodbye to your family, friends and the life you've been leading?

These may seem like questions for a science-fiction movie, but unbelievable though it may sound, this is becoming a reality. The Mars One organisation is now recruiting volunteers to travel to Mars. You heard me ... Mars! The volunteers will set up a permanent human settlement and start the incredible process of colonising the planet. If that doesn't sound scary enough, you haven't heard the best part yet ... this is likely to be a one-way trip! You'll be saying goodbye not only to family and friends; you'll be saying goodbye, probably forever, to your home planet.

This may seem like a very unattractive offer – since you might never be coming back to Earth, surely nobody in their right mind would volunteer. Well, that's where you'd be wrong. For the first round of recruitment, more than 200,000 people were inspired to apply, from all corners of the globe. This will gradually be narrowed down until just 24 candidates remain, who will begin eight years of training for the mission. It is hoped that the first four people will be sent by 2024, and shuttles with four more people will be launched every two years after that.

So, what does it take to be chosen to be one of the 24 intrepid explorers? According to Heidi Beemer, who has made it to the round-two shortlist along with just over 1000 other hopefuls, her application highlighted her 'adaptability, resilience, curiosity, and leadership skills.' These personal qualities surely are important although Mars One gives much greater detail about the type of person it is looking for. According to their website, future colonists must be able to make repairs (both physical and electrical) to the settlement, they must know how to grow crops in very small areas, and they must have a very good knowledge of personal health issues in case of a medical emergency. That is to say, colonists need to know how to mend broken bones, how to treat illnesses, and even how to take good care of teeth - after all, when you're about 50 million miles from the nearest dentist, the last thing you want is a nasty toothache! Unless you have these skills, you won't be chosen!

The sharper among you may well be asking yourselves: 'But how on earth (pardon the pun) are they going to pay for this?' That's actually a very good question, since the project is not government-funded. Mars One is, in fact, a nonprofit organisation led by Dutch entrepreneur Bas Lansdorp, and the estimated price tag is ... wait for it ... 6 billion US dollars! Well, one of the key ways Mars One is looking to raise this sort of money is through private investment and sponsorship, but to generate enough, they'll really need to fire the public interest and imagination. One hope for achieving this is by making the whole event - from colonist selection, to training, to setting up the colony on Mars - a huge media event. That is to say, imagine a reality show where the contestants aren't fighting for a minor cash prize, but instead for the chance to become an interplanetary explorer. Imagine a show that locks contestants in a room together and then sees how they interact with each other while completing tasks. However, instead of mundane tasks in any old room, as we see in today's reality shows, these tasks will take place on another planet ... in order to stay alive. Sounds a bit more interesting, don't you think? And, if enough of the public invests time and interest in such a concept, then hopefully sponsors will invest enough money, and the project will be able to go ahead. So, one more time: do you really think you've got what it takes to set off into the unknown and colonise the Red Planet?

UNIT 3

Track 04

1

Speaker 1: It's amazing what information you can find out about yourself if you look online.

We can't keep anything private these days.

Speaker 2: Er, [beep] although I've never really thought about it.

2

Speaker 3: You don't think anyone will put photos of us at that party on Facebook, do you?

Speaker 4: [beep] I was supposed to be at work!

Speaker 5: I wonder if young people will care more about privacy in future.

Speaker 6: [beep] It'll probably become part of the school curriculum.

4

Speaker 7: Sharing everything online with everyone can't be good for society, can it?

Speaker 8: [beep] but there must be some benefits or people wouldn't do it.

Speaker 9:

People shouldn't write anything online that they wouldn't want their boss to see.

Speaker 10: [beep] It could get you into trouble.

6

Speaker 11: One day no one will have any privacy.

We'll walk down the street, shop cameras will recognise us and send us a text telling us we can have a discount if we go into the shop.

Speaker 12: Really? [beep] It sounds pretty cool!

Track 05

Part 1

Jane: Hi, everyone. So, we've got the rest of the afternoon to plan our group presentation for Friday. Why don't we start by discussing what we all learnt about privacy from our research? And then we can decide what our overall message should be. Who wants to start? OK, thanks, Danilo.

Danilo: We often hear people say they 'need their privacy.' But what do they mean? Is it something physical, like having your own bedroom? Or something psychological, like the chance to be alone with your thoughts? Either way, according to my research, it's something that a lot of us consider extremely important. In fact, what I learnt is that in some societies privacy is considered a necessity.

Jane: I don't mean to interrupt you, Danilo, but can you speak up a little? There's a lot of noise coming from next door. Thanks.

Part 2

Jane: Well, that was really interesting. So, what was the next research topic? Oh yes ... Is privacy disappearing? Your turn, Mike.

Er, right, well, er, obviously, with the growth of Mike: technology, we're more connected than ever. This means that there's a lot of information about us online that other people can get access to. It's more difficult than ever to keep things private from companies and other organisations, or just friends or family. I buy something from a website and suddenly everyone in the world knows about it on my social network. My point is - privacy is no longer something we all enjoy in the same way our parents did when they were our age. I think we should definitely talk about that. OK, thanks, Mike. OK, um ... Maybe we Jane: should move on to discussing whether this loss of privacy is a problem or not? Brad,

Part 3

that's you.

Brad: ... So I think we should conclude our presentation by saying that we should be more aware of our lack of privacy, especially online. Because then we can make more informed decisions.

Jane: Thanks, Brad. So does anyone else want to add anything before we start writing our presentation?

Keiko: Yes, I agree with you Brad, but I wonder if we should come to a stronger conclusion and recommend a change in law.

Jane: OK, a good suggestion Keiko. Sandy, I'd be interested to know what you think about this. You did some research about the legal aspects of privacy, didn't you? What does the law say about ...

UNIT 4 Track 06

Our universities and colleges have always offered a broad range of practical subjects. But now we place even more emphasis on them. There is less interest in studying things like philosophy and sociology these days. People prefer more practical subjects like media studies, design, IT and engineering. Environmental studies is popular now, too. And the other big difference is the connection to work. Before, only a handful of students did work internships. Now, almost everyone spends time with a company. I think it's excellent.

- Over the last ten years, many universities in the cities have started to offer online distance courses to people living in the country. That's because there are still very few colleges in the rural areas. The online students can go to internet cafés in remote villages and study there. They can use their mobile phones to contact their university professors if they are faced with problems, and of course the rise of social media – Facebook, and so on – has helped a lot. There is a higher drop-out rate, but I think that's because it's not always easy to stay motivated when you don't have a support network of likeminded students around you. Overall though, the ability to provide higher education to people who couldn't previously get a degree before is a wonderful thing.
- Our universities are top quality, with beautiful campuses and state-of-the-art equipment. We receive a very high level of education in a setting that reflects our culture and customs. The classrooms are connected to wind towers, which keep the interior cool. There are buses into the city and dormitories for the students who come from far away. Many of the professors come from other countries, so we are connected to the outside world and we all have a global outlook.

Track 07

Hi. I think everybody's here now, so let me begin. First of all, I know how busy you all are, so I'd like to thank you for sparing your time to listen to what I have to say. I promise to keep it short and to the point.

Now, I hope everyone has read the memo distributed by the university's management committee, but let me summarise it just in case. Put simply, the number of students at our university has been steadily declining in the past few years. Of course, this affects us by directly lowering revenue from students' tuition fees. However, there is another, more serious effect. The government has made it clear that over the next 15 years it wants to reduce the number of colleges and universities across the country. The way it plans to do this is by targeting so-called 'under-performing' universities; that is, universities that consistently do not meet their quota of students. If a university fails to meet its quota five years in a row (which we are in danger of doing), then the government will cut subsidies to that university. This will lead to a vicious circle, where we don't have enough students and we don't have the money to attract more students. In short, we are in a bad situation, and it's only getting worse. If we continue like this, we don't stand a chance of surviving.

This leads me to ask: why can't a university of high standing, like ours, attract enough students each year? Is it the poor quality of the education we provide? I don't think so; if that were true, we would have lost all of our students years ago. Is it our facilities? Again, I don't think so because we have recently upgraded the campus and we have state-of the-art equipment and modern classrooms throughout the campus.

The answer, I believe, is that we have failed to see that university education has changed, and more and more students are turning to distance education, or DE, to continue learning after school and college. I'm sure you're all familiar with DE; I'm talking about providing education to students who are not actually here on the campus. They could be in another city, another country ... a totally different continent even. Surprisingly, this concept is older than you may think – I believe the University of London started distance learning degrees more than 150 years ago – but the internet now allows us to reach huge numbers of potential students worldwide.

It's a win-win situation. Students benefit because they can learn however, whenever and wherever they want. There's no need for the time, effort and cost of coming to campus every day, and the tuition fees are lower, so we can open up to students from whatever economic background. Of course, from our perspective, we get more students, more income from tuition fees, and we meet our quota so the government won't cut our subsidies. The university will be saved! Like I said: win-win.

And, if my words aren't enough, let me give you some statistics to help convince you:

More than 70% of colleges and universities now have online classes.

90% of community colleges have a website specifically to handle DE students.

71% of students believe that online classes give them more flexibility in their learning.

And finally, one statistic stands out: since the year 2000, the market for online classes has grown by 900%!

We must not stand back and wait for students to come to us – we must be active in finding new ways to attract them. If we had adapted sooner, we wouldn't have got into such deep trouble. But it's not too late. We don't need to make huge changes right away, just start to have a more up-to-date way of thinking. Let me now show you some ways we can incorporate distance education into our existing curriculum ...

UNIT 5

Track 08

- 1 endangered species
- wild
- in captivity
- smugglers
- 5 release
- 6 natural habitat

Track 09

The writer believes that media stories of an increase in urban foxes putting our families at risk are exaggerated, but that we can take action to prevent future problems. Foxes are unlikely to enter a house unless they need help of some kind. And there's no evidence that the number of urban foxes is growing. However, the writer suggests they're becoming bolder and less afraid of humans due to an increase in rubbish in the street. It's therefore important that we reduce this rubbish so we can live together on the land we're both entitled to inhabit without cause for concern.

UNIT 6

Track 10

Kate: Hi Mark, you're interested in robots, right?

Mark: Um, I suppose so, yeah.

Well anyway, you'll definitely be interested in this. It says here that robots of the future are actually going to be 'soft', not the shiny metal

machines most people imagine now.

Mark: They are?

Yeah, apparently. According to this article, researchers have already started creating robots made of supple material. By inflating and deflating it with air, the robot can change its shape easily, making it more adaptable than normal robots. For example, if it needed to get into a small space, it could just release some air and slide in. And, they've managed to get these robots to move across some really awkward surfaces – even a hot grill!

Cool, isn't it?

Mark: OK, whatever you say.

Kate: I don't think you're getting it, Mark. They're talking about getting these robots to move like worms or octopuses, and then maybe – some time way in the future – even using them inside the human body. Like, if you need heart surgery, they could send in one of these soft robots to do it for you. No need to

cut you open!

Mark: Robotic worms performing an operation

inside my body? And pigs might fly! What's the magazine, Dreamers' Weekly?

Kate: Fine! Don't believe it then! You really make

me angry sometimes!

Mark: I'm sorry, I'm sorry. Come on, tell me more

about these octopus-doctors.

Kate: Oh I give up!

Track 11

Jeremy Barker:

Hello, and welcome to the *Tech Advances* podcast. I'm your host, Jeremy Barker, and today I'm joined by Dr Julia Langham, an automation specialist at the robotics firm, Robotech Worldwide. Today we'll be talking about what's going on in the world of robot development. Dr Langham, good morning.

Dr Julia Langham: Jeremy Barker:

a Langham: Good morning.

Could you start by telling us a little bit about your work? Do you spend most of your time designing new

robots?

Dr Julia Langham:

Not at all, no. Although much of the earlier part of my career was spent on actual robot design, these days I'm more focused on research. That is to say, my job is to closely study trends in technology and advances in the field of robotics. I then use that information and knowledge to suggest ways in which my company can develop the next generation of robots; ones that will benefit society and the human race generally ... while making money for the company, of course - but that's just a fortunate by-product. The actual designing and building of the robots - that's done by a separate, very talented team of experts.

Jeremy Barker:

I see. Now, in recent years, robots have become an increasingly familiar sight in our daily lives. What kind of progress can we expect to have come about in the next 10 years or so?

Dr Julia Langham:

Providing the funding exists, there is virtually no limit. Capabilities are improving by the day. For example, more and more police forces are starting to use robots to carry out their everyday crime fighting. They send robots into buildings where dangerous armed criminals might be, and the robots inform the officers of the criminals' exact location. Some robots are also being used in war zones. One such robot, with a sensor known as 'Fido', is able, like a dog, to 'sniff out' bombs before safely disarming them. No doubt, as the capabilities of robots grow, they will be able to offer even greater help to the military. Interesting. And what about medicine? It is said that in 10 or 15 years, significant improvements will have been made in the field of surgery using robots. Now, I don't know about our listeners, but I think I'd prefer to have a human in charge of any procedure that involves cutting me open. I'd be far too worried about a robot having some kind of malfunction. What would you

Dr Julia Langham:

sav about that?

Jeremy Barker:

Jeremy Barker:

Well, we are indeed in the process of producing genuinely innovative technologies for the field of robotic surgery. Personally, I believe that in 10 years, the greatest headway will have been made in the field of keyhole surgery, a type of minimally invasive surgery. To answer your point about trusting humans more than robots: no matter how focused the surgeon is on the job, he or she is still prone to slight movements, which affect the precision of the operation. But robots can be relied on to work more precisely. As robotic technologies improve and become more user-friendly, more surgeons will attempt operations that they otherwise would not have tried. This is good news for patients. OK, but what about the downsides? People sometimes point out the ridiculous nature of certain innovations, such as cute robotic animals to act like your friend or pet. What's your response to that?

Dr Julia Langham:

Humans are naturally suspicious of anything that is new, but it's important to think of the wider implications. Of course, a robot animal that pretends to be your friend may seem funny. But these robots can actually pick up on your moods and feelings, and they can sense when you've had an accident, like a serious fall. Soon, they'll be able to check your pulse, blood pressure, and other vital signs when you hold them. With many of the world's societies facing an increasingly aging population, and with more and more old people having to live alone, just think of the possible benefits of this supposedly 'ridiculous' robot.

Jeremy Barker:

I see. Fascinating stuff. Well, Dr Langham, thank you so much for your time today.

My pleasure. Thank you. Dr Julia Langham:

UNIT 7 Track 12

Describes food that's safe or good enough to eat.

Cheap enough for ordinary people to buy or pay for.

- Designed to be thrown away after you've used it once or a few times.
- Describes food that decays after a short time, especially if it isn't kept cold.
- Describes waste material that can be changed and used again.
- Can be separated into small parts by bacteria so it doesn't harm the environment.
- Describes bottles or containers that can be taken back to the shop so they can be used again.
- Be in a position where someone can criticise you or ask you why something happened.

Track 13

Sam:

Hi. How can I help you? Sam:

I believe I have a problem. I can't stop Natalia: shopping. I'm a shopaholic! It's getting so bad that I'm worried I'm not going to be

> able to pay my bills soon. Are you in financial trouble?

Well, I'm not broke. That said, if I don't do Natalia:

something, I may be soon.

Tell me about it. Sam:

Natalia: It all started with me buying myself something at the weekends as a reward for having worked so hard during the week. But gradually my visits to the shops became more frequent and, without realising it, I

became addicted. Although actually, I did realise it, but I didn't want to accept it.

Do you actually enjoy shopping? Yes, I love it! Of course, having said that, Natalia: I don't feel so good when I see my credit card statement. But I love the activity of going to shops and looking for something to buy on sale.

Would it be the same if you didn't buy Sam: anything?

No. But then again, I haven't tried that, so I Natalia:

can't say for sure.

Let's try this. Next time you go to a shop, Sam: you look around, but buy nothing. OK?

And then next time we can talk about it. OK. Why not? You know, having thought about it, I don't see the point. Why go into a shop if you know you're not going to buy

anything?

Sam: All right, then. How do you feel about staying away from the shops? That could help with things. Although it does seem a bit extreme. On second thoughts, how about trying to stick to an affordable budget

Yes, I've tried to do that but then something Natalia:

happens ...

even ridicule - traditional art.

UNIT 8 Track 14

Natalia:

Sam:

... and so on to the post-Impressionists. This piece by Henri Matisse, one of the leaders of the Fauvist movement, their name meaning 'wild beasts'. The art critic, Louis Vauxcelles, named them Fauves after seeing an exhibition of their art. He found the style basic and unskillful. In many ways, Fauvism can be regarded as an early form of Expressionism.

The Expressionists were more interested in creating an image which contains the artist's own feelings towards his subject than an exact copy of what he was looking at. Look at this piece over here by Edvard Munch. The emotion practically jumps out at you. On the other hand, this work over here is by Georges Braque, who, together with Picasso, devised another movement, Cubism. Less emotion, more analysis, maybe. The intellectual, but anarchic Dadaist movement arrived in 1915. Dadaism started as a reaction to the horrors of the war. You may have seen this work by Marcel Duchamp, da Vinci's Mona Lisa with a moustache and a beard. By disfiguring such an iconic work of art, Duchamp's aim was to make fun of -

By the mid 1940s ... another era, another war, and the centre of the art world had moved from Paris to New York, partly because New York was safer than Paris. At this time, the Abstract Expressionists were emerging. Emphasising texture, the artists conveyed emotions through the act of painting. This piece by Mark Rothko, who always denied painting abstract pictures, features large rectangles of colour. Looking at it, I'm not sure how he could deny painting abstracts.

And, through here, Pop Art. It rose in the 1950s as a reaction against Abstract Expressionism, which was by this time an established school of art. Here's a series of prints from Andy Warhol. The Pop Artists were fascinated by popular culture, and through the use of everyday items, aimed to make fun of the traditional art world. And now, my particular favourite ...

Track 15

Dr Bergmann:

OK everybody – if I could invite you all to come back in and take your seats. Thank you. Now, before we start the Q&A session, let's just review the key points of this morning's lecture about art therapy. The potential healing power of art has been known for thousands of years, but it's only since about the mid-20th century that it started to become a true profession. Put simply, art therapy is a way of representing thoughts and feelings often psychologically troubling ones through art, music, and the like. It can enable people to share deep, possibly hidden feelings and can also enable a profound connection between the patient and a trained art therapist; a connection they may be unable to make through words alone. A therapist can use this to help the patient understand their own personality, behaviour and issues they need to confront. So, should you have any questions, please feel free to ask them now. Yes?

Speaker 1:

Dr Bergmann, could you tell us what evidence exists for the effectiveness of art therapy?

Dr Bergmann:

Can I infer from your tone of voice that you believe art therapy to be pointless?

Speaker 1:

Well, it's just that I sometimes wonder if the main aim of these therapies is to take money from people, rather than

actually help them.

Dr Bergmann:

Now that's a very strong - and controversial – way of looking at it. Had any journalist or researcher found evidence to support such a claim, don't you think there would have been a huge scandal by now? There are in fact an increasing number of academic studies proving the value of art therapy, not only in allowing patients to learn about themselves. There is evidence, for example, that therapy helps cancer sufferers; it can help with depression and lower levels of tiredness, assist in dealing with pain, and improve overall quality of life. So please, don't be so quick to dismiss it completely. Ah, we have another question ... yes?

Speaker 2:

Dr Bergmann:

Dr Bergmann, thank you for your lecture this morning. I just wanted to ask about the cost of art therapy, and how it compares to other forms of therapy. A good guestion. If art therapy is not covered by your local health authority, or by your insurance provider, you will probably have to pay a therapist on an hourly basis – much as you would any other type of therapist. Depending on who you see, the cost varies a lot, but for some it can seem quite expensive. It also involves a large commitment of your time and effort. For these reasons, I would say that it's very important that people undertaking this type of therapy believe in it and in their therapist. Another question?

Speaker 3:

Dr Bergmann. It's hard to understand why art therapy is so popular given that so many artists have emotional problems.

Dr Bergmann:

Did you attend my lecture this morning? Anyway, this is where art therapy is rather misunderstood. The artists you're thinking of probably paint for a living, but are unhappy about themselves or some aspect of their lives. This has no bearing on art therapy. Look, it's important to understand just what art therapy is used for. It does not require you to be a proficient artist, but simply to use art as a means of non-verbal communication between you, the client, and your therapist. This is a great advantage for those people who have difficulty expressing themselves verbally. I think we have time for one more question before I move on.

Would you say everyone could benefit Speaker 4:

from art therapy?

Dr Bergmann:

Not necessarily. If you are resistant to art therapy - perhaps because you don't really believe in its usefulness, and feel like you are wasting your time - then I think you would struggle to get any benefit from it. But that is likely true of any therapy. However, please remember this: there are people, many people, who enter a programme of art therapy and develop a deep, understanding relationship with their therapist. Through this understanding they can learn more about themselves without ever having to try to explain. It is for these people we can say art therapy works.

Another therapy which has generated a good deal of discussion, and often criticism is my next subject: light therapy. Also dating back thousands of

years ...

UNIT 9

Track 16

Conversation 1

Hey, Phoebe. Matt:

Oh, Matt, hi. I wanted to see you. I'm going Phoebe:

> over to the tennis courts later with Sam. We're going to get some practice in for Saturday's match. Are you up for it?

Sounds great! But can I take a rain check? Matt: Sure. Er, did I mention Max was going to be Phoebe:

Really? Oh, I'd like to come, but I have to Matt:

get home early today.

No problem. We'll have another chance on Phoebe:

Thursday.

Great! Maybe you could invite Max! Matt:

Conversation 2

Hello? Kara:

Kara? Justine. Justine:

Oh, hi, Justine. What's up? Kara:

There's a special screening of a new French Justine:

movie tomorrow night. Want to go?

Yes, I'd love to, but I have to babysit for my Kara:

sister tomorrow.

OK, no problem. Maybe next week? Justine:

Actually, what time does it start? I'll be free Kara:

after seven.

It definitely starts later than that. Eight-thirty, Justine:/

I think. I can drive you there, if you want.

Sounds great! Any time after seven.

Conversation 3

Hey, Nick. Listen, there's a new Italian place Andy: opening tonight. Would you like to try it

out? I wanted to thank you for helping me

over the weekend. Are you serious? You want to go to a proper

Nick: restaurant? Not just a fast food place?!

Yeah, sure, why not? Andy:

Oh, that's really nice of you, but sorry, can't Nick:

do it. Not tonight, anyway.

Have you already got plans? Andy:

Well my brother's moving house and I Nick: promised to help him pack up his stuff.

So maybe next weekend? Andy:

Definitely. Nick:

Track 17

Hey, this is interesting stuff, Joe. Kenny:

Thanks, Kenny. I didn't think you were going Joe:

to like it.

Like it? I love it! Have you verified all the data Kenny:

you've submitted?

What do you mean by 'verified the data'? Jøe:/

You know, you have to find independent Kenny: validation for any facts that you present.

Sorry, could you say that again? 'Independent Joe:

Validation! Check the facts from other Kenny:

sources. Have you done that?

I don't know – I just copied it from Wikipedia. Joe:

Wiki ...? You can't do that. The professor will Kennv: just dismiss it without reading it if she knows

that.

Sorry, she'll what? Joe:

Dismiss it ... reject it ... throw it out. Kenny:

Oh, OK. I have an encyclopedia at home. Joe:

I can check against that.

Good! I don't think this is right. You catch a Kenny:

cold from not wearing enough clothes. Did it

say that in Wikipedia?

No, I guess I made that one up myself. Is it Joe:

not right?

No! A cold is a virus. You have to come into Kenny: contact with the virus. And what about this?

Hair grows back stronger after it's been cut?

Where did you read that?

Let me see that. Oh, OK, I think I need to Joe:

check that.

You don't. It's just a well-known myth! Just Kennv: take those out. Leave the rest in and check

them against your encyclopedia. And maybe,

you should have learned how to spell

'appendix.'

You've lost me. Joe:

You've misspelled the word 'appendix.' Kenny:

You've spelled it with one 'p'.

Is that wrong? Joe:

Kenny: Yeah, but don't worry. I really like your article. It's just that you've got to check your sources; otherwise, it can be disproved or you could get in trouble.

UNIT 10

Track 18

Hi, and welcome back to another episode of the *Cultured* podcast your weekly journey into customs and traditions around the world. As always, I'm your host, Mia White.

Now, you may recall that in last week's podcast, we told you that the Mexican Government's Ministry of Culture had passed a law allowing only one Englishlanguage song per hour to be played on all Mexican radio stations. The reason for this, we reported, was to nurture Mexico's domestic music industry, and protect it from so-called 'western' music that spreads uncontrollably around the globe.

Well, rarely have we had such a response from our listeners. No sooner had the podcast gone out than you wrote to us in your thousands, expressing outrage that they would dare pass such a law. It goes against freedom of speech, you said, against freedom of expression, and is a step towards the death of true culture. As a matter of fact, we couldn't agree more.

However, we really thought that our good listeners, on hearing such an unbelievable story, would seek out further proof. We thought the whole thing would have been debunked minutes after the podcast went live. I guess we should feel flattered that our listeners place such trust in us that they believe our stories, no matter how incredible, without feeling the need for supporting evidence from other sources.

The truth is ... there is no Mexican Ministry of Culture – at least not with that name – and there certainly is no law limiting English-language songs. We made it all up – it was just a hoax! If you check the date of last week's podcast, it was recorded on April 1st ... April Fools' Day. Gotcha!

Pranks, practical jokes and hoaxes have likely been around since the beginning of civilisation, but what about this tradition of fooling people on one particular day of the year, and why April 1st? Well, there are different ideas as to the origins of April Fools' Day, but these days, the most widely believed explanation is that it dates back to 1564. In that year, France adopted the Gregorian Calendar (the calendar still most widely used today) and the New Year began on January 1st. Previous to that. Christians had celebrated the New Year for eight days at the end of March, with the festivities finishing on April 1st. After the move to the Gregorian Calendar, some people continued to celebrate New Year on April 1st, and it is thought that these people became known as 'April Fools', and they were mocked by others for continuing to celebrate the New Year at 'the wrong time'. Thus, the tradition

And, it continues today in many countries around the world, fooling or mocking poor, unsuspecting victims. In France, where the tradition was born, an April fool is known as a poisson d'avril, or 'April fish', and people try to stick a paper fish on their friends' backs without them realising. In other countries – I heard this one from an Irish colleague - you may be sent on a meaningless errand for hours on end, while in some places people will just do their best to trick you. The media and large companies like to have their fun, too. On April 1st 1998, for example, a fast-food chain in the USA advertised their new 'left-handed burger'. It would be the same as their regular burger, they said, but all of the ingredients inside would be rotated 180 degrees. It may sound stupid, but apparently thousands of people went into the restaurants asking for the fake left-handed burger. And how about this one: In 1957, respected British current affairs and news show, Panorama, ran a story about a huge spaghetti harvest in southern Switzerland. The show even had a video of a family cutting the spaghetti from a tree and putting it into baskets. Totally unbelievable, and yet hundreds of gullible people phoned the BBC asking for the secret of how to grow great spaghetti.

So, if you were fooled by our story last week, don't worry. Not only were you not the first – you certainly won't be the last.

That's all for now. Have a great week, everyone!

UNIT 11

Track 19

Hey Ethan, did you check out that music web Steve:

site I told you about?

Kind of. Ethan:

Well? What do you think? Are you going to Steve:

subscribe? It doesn't cost much.

I'm not sure. I don't know how much I'd listen Ethan:

to it.

Well, you can stream as many tracks as Steve:

you like – it's unlimited. What do you say?

Come on, you should do it!

To be honest, I'd prefer to wait because Ethan:

I don't know enough about it. It's a new

service, right?

Are you worried about piracy? Don't worry, Steve:

> it's totally legal! You don't need to worry about copyright infringement or lawsuits from

the music industry. Come on, give it a try.

I don't know. It's just that I don't really have Ethan:

the money to spare for it right now. Suppose you borrowed some from me.

Then it wouldn't be a problem.

I'm sorry, but I really can't. Why don't you go Ethan:

ahead and subscribe though?

Sure, but if it's a money thing, you could Steve:

> subscribe for the unlimited service instead of the premium service. How does that sound?

The thing is, I just don't listen to enough Ethan:

music to make it worth it.

UNIT 12

Steve:

Track 20

Siena, hi. Suzy:

Hey, Suzy! Are you back? How was it? Siena:

I'm back, and it was amazing! It was totally Suzy: different from any of my other holidays. You'll

never believe it, in the end I went to Japan.

Did you say 'Milan'? Siena:

I said 'Japan,' not Milan. I went scuba Suzy:

> diving in the south. I went on an especially interesting dive not far from Taiwan. It had this

underwater structure, which looked like an

underwater pyramid.

Sorry, could you repeat that? Siena:

Sure. It looked like an underwater pyramid. Suzy:

A pyramid? In Japan? Not a temple? Siena:

I know! Weird, huh? Anyway, it was incredibly Suzy:

beautiful, and it was only discovered about

twenty-five years ago.

Siena: Sorry, how many?

Twenty-five, and not very many people Suzy:

have seen it since. And what I found a little surprising was that some people say it isn't manmade. They prefer to say it's a natural

phenomenon.

And you don't think so? Siena:

I can't believe that! Suzy:

Hang on, I didn't catch that. Siena:

I said I can't believe that. The lines are all Suzy:

too straight. Anyway, it's called the Yonaguni

Monument.

Wait, what did you say? Origami Monument? Siena:

No, no. Yonaguni Monument. There's even a Suzy:

[book] about it.

What was that? Siena:

Siena, it's really noisy out here. I'll call you Suzy:

later from home. OK?

Sure. Can't wait to hear the rest of it. Ciao. Siena:

Track 21

Host:

Good evening everyone, and thanks for tuning in to this, the last in the current series of The Travel Bug. Throughout the series, we've been presenting some of the hottest tourist destinations around the world, the places we believe should form part of anybody's bucket list - that is to say, the list of places to see before you die. Well, today's going to be especially interesting because we've invited in one of our less satisfied listeners. Criticising us for only mentioning the 'obvious' places the Grand Canyon, for example - he has expressed dismay that we don't encourage our listeners to be more adventurous. Having travelled extensively himself, Jonathan Bealing has some strong ideas about modern tourism, and for the sake of balance, we thought we'd let him share his ideas on the air. Jonathan, welcome to the show.

Hi there. Thanks for having me. Jonathan:

Now Jonathan, why don't you start by Host:

telling us what's wrong with people travelling to the island of Bali - another of

our suggestions that you took issue with.

OK, let me be clear - there's nothing at all Jonathan:

wrong with going to Bali. Blessed with a rich culture and welcoming atmosphere, it's a stunningly beautiful island. My problem is

the type of mass tourism that exists these days, where people stay in large chain

hotels, learn nothing about the local culture, fail to interact with their surroundings, and

leave no wiser about the place they've just visited. What's more, this type of mass tourism has potentially disastrous effects

on the ecology and economy of areas not equipped to deal with so many visitors.

Host:

So you prefer some kind of low-impact ecotourism, where visitors learn about the local area and the effect their presence can have. A more respectful type of tourism, that is, that directly benefits the local population.

Jonathan:

Well yes, I do agree that ecotourism is totally preferable to mass tourism, but actually, I thought you did a good job in episode three of explaining to listeners about ecotourism.

Host:

Glad you think so. So what is it that you want to say today?

Jonathan:

I want to push people to be more adventurous, get off the beaten track, and go out there and see the natural wonders that exist in all four corners of the globe. This planet we live on is completely incredible, and yet so much of it is unknown to so many people. Yes, the Grand Canyon is great, but millions of people go there every year. Why not go somewhere just as magnificent, without the need to share it with thousands of others?

Host:

And I understand that you've done just that. Could you tell us some of these lesser-known must-see places that you've been to?

Jonathan:

Sure. How about the Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania, East Africa? Within it is an enormous volcanic crater (something like 260 square kilometres in size), formed by a huge volcano which is thought to have erupted about 3 million years ago. If that's not enough for you, perhaps you'll be interested to hear that hippopotamuses, elephants, lions and many other creatures can be spotted there.

Host:

You paint quite a picture. Anything else

you'd like to recommend?

Jonathan:

Well, staying on the theme of volcanoes, a few years back I took a trip to Gobustan National Park in Azerbaijan. It's famous for having about 400 mud volcanoes, formations that continuously give out a mud-like substance. Apparently the mud is good for your health, so you can join in with the locals and cover yourself in the stuff.

Host:

That sounds ... well, let's just say I don't think it's for me!

Jonathan:

That's fine, it doesn't have to be mud volcanoes. All I'm saying is that there are so many natural wonders on this incredibly diverse planet Earth. The desert-like salt lake of Gran Salar de Uyuni in Bolivia (which includes a salt hotel, by the way), the jaw-dropping Seljalandsfoss waterfall in Iceland, the eight-kilometre Puerto Princesa underground river in the Philippines. Why be obvious and go where everyone else is going? There's so much more to see!

Host:

I see. I'm afraid that's all we've time for, Jonathan, but I'd like to say thank you so much for coming and sharing your thoughts. Having heard you, I'm sure many listeners will now be somewhat inspired to venture further afield.

Jonathan: Host:

It's been a pleasure.

And that's all for this series - we hope you've enjoyed it. So, for now, goodbye.



