

1 GRAMMAR articles

- a Who was the first man to walk on the moon? In what year?
- b **10.10** Listen to the original recording of the first words spoken from the moon. With a partner, try to complete the sentence and answer the questions.



THAT'S ONE _____ STEP FOR _____
ONE GIANT LEAP FOR _____.

- 1 What do you think the difference is between a *step* and a *leap*?
- 2 What do you think *mankind* means?
- c **10.11** Listen to an interview about the moon landing. What was the controversy about the words Armstrong actually said? What's the difference in meaning between a *man* and *man*? Did new technology prove him right or wrong?
- d Listen again and answer the questions.
- When did Armstrong write the words he was planning to say when he first stepped on the moon?
 - Does Armstrong say he wrote, "That's one small step for man..." or "That's one small step for a man..."?
 - Why doesn't the sentence everybody heard make sense?
 - What did Armstrong think he said?
 - Who is Peter Shann Ford? What did he discover?
 - How did Armstrong feel when he heard about this?
- e Read some more facts about Armstrong. Are the **highlighted** phrases grammatically right or wrong? Correct the mistakes.
- Neil Armstrong was born in **the US**.
 - He was **a shy boy**, who loved **the books and the music**.
 - He studied aeronautical engineering **in the college**.
 - He was **the first man** who set foot **on moon**.
 - His famous words were heard **by people all over the world**.
 - Before becoming **a astronaut**, he worked for **the US Navy**.
 - After 1994, he refused to give **the autographs**.
 - In 2005, he was involved in a lawsuit with an ex-barber, who tried to sell some of **the Armstrong's hair**.
- f **p.151 Grammar Bank 10B**
- g **Communication** True or false **A p.110 B p.114**
Complete quiz sentences with articles.

2 READING

- a Read the introduction to the article. What do the **highlighted** words and phrases mean?
- b Look at the eight people in the photos on p.101. What do you know about them? Match sound bites A–H to the people in the photos.
- A "I have the heart and stomach of a king..."
- B "Government of the people, by the people, for the people..."
- C "...The laws that men have made."
- D "We shall never surrender."
- E "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."
- F "I have a dream..."
- G "...it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."
- H "Yes, we can."
- c **10.15** Listen and check.
- d Now read about the circumstances in which four of the speeches in **b** were made. Complete them with the person and the sound bite. Do you know in what context the other four people made their speeches?
- e Read about the speeches again and answer the questions with **QE**, **AL**, **EP**, or **NM**.
Who...?
- conveyed his / her message without mentioning a key word
 - gave part of his / her speech without notes
 - gave the speech before a famous ocean battle
 - summed up his / her message in ten words
 - wanted to convince his / her critics at home that they were wrong
 - was applauded for a long time after the speech
 - was helped in the delivery of the speech by his / her former occupation
 - did not live to see his / her cause made law
- f Talk to a partner.
- Whose speech would you most like to have heard in person? Why?
 - Do you know anyone today who you consider to be a great speaker?
 - Which past or present politicians or public figures in your country do you think are or were a) very good speakers, b) very poor speakers?

The best speeches of all time



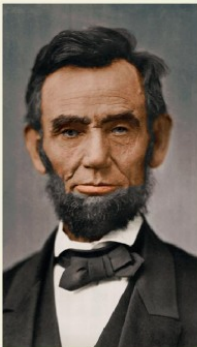
Barack Obama



Emmeline Pankhurst



Nelson Mandela



Abraham Lincoln



Elizabeth I



Winston Churchill



John F. Kennedy



Martin Luther King, Jr.

Using ¹sound bites and having ²the gift of the gab – the secrets of some of the world's greatest orators.

The perfect speaker, says Cicero, the Roman statesman considered the greatest ³orator of all time, must be well read in the history of his country and the politics of the day. He (it was always “he” in those days) must command the language with humor, ⁴wit, and psychological insight. The main point, though, says Cicero, is that you need to know the main point. If you cannot describe your main point, you probably don't have one. By this standard, who is or was a great speaker? Who gave the finest speeches?

1 _____ to her troops
before the invasion of the Spanish
Armada Tilbury (port on the River
Thames), August 9, 1588

THE SOUND BITE

WHY IS IT SO GOOD? This is a speech all about character, and it is a defiant speech about gender. With the Spanish Armada gathering in the North Sea, about to attack, Elizabeth knew the nation was in peril and that she faced her sternest test. She would have known, as she spoke at Tilbury, that at court, people were saying that a woman could not command the armed forces. A failure by a king would be attributed to one of many factors. A failure by a queen would be put down to her gender. Rather than ignore the question, Elizabeth chooses, brilliantly, to confront it.

2 _____ to soldiers during
the American Civil War Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863

THE SOUND BITE

WHY IS IT SO GOOD? Lincoln describes the ideal of democratic government in a single sentence. He gets so much into those ten words that it is surprising he needs all 272 for the whole speech. Lincoln is saying that the Civil War has to be waged for the principles of the founding fathers, who drafted the Declaration of Independence, particularly the principle of all people being equal, and at this moment, they are being betrayed. What he means, in a word he never actually uses, is slavery. Almost every American president since Lincoln has gone to Gettysburg to pay homage to Lincoln and to the American constitution. One who did not was John F. Kennedy, who, in 1963, had to ask ex-president Eisenhower to stand in for him. Kennedy had to go down to Dallas on urgent political business. He never came back.

3 _____, campaigning
for votes for women Portman
Rooms, London, March 24, 1908

THE SOUND BITE

WHY IS IT SO GOOD? Some of the finest speakers in the history of rhetoric got into trouble because of their speeches. Pankhurst was in prison several times, and gave this speech after being released from one of them. The audience was not expecting her to appear, and the ovation when she did was prolonged. Over and above the injustice of women being excluded from the vote, she is making the practical case that the law would be improved and democracy would be enriched if it opened the door to women. Tragically, Pankhurst died three weeks before her case was accepted by the British government in 1928.

4 _____ at his
trial Supreme Court of South
Africa, Pretoria, April 20, 1964

THE SOUND BITE

WHY IS IT SO GOOD? The greatest speeches are the words said at the most momentous occasions, as here, where a political prisoner pleads for his life against an unjust apartheid state. Mandela speaks for more than three hours. Throughout, he is extremely reasonable, like the lawyer he once was, taking pains to reassure the white population he means them no harm. He had learned the last words by heart, and delivered them from memory, looking directly at Judge De Wet. When he finished, there was a 30-second pause – an eternity. In the gallery, a woman burst into tears.

3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a Have you ever had to make a speech or give a talk or presentation in front of a lot of people? When and where? How did you feel? Was it a success?

b Look at the cartoon. What point is it making about public speaking?

c **10.16** Now listen to Part 1 of a radio program where expert Lynne Parker gives tips for public speaking. Complete her six tips using between one and four words. Were any of your ideas mentioned?

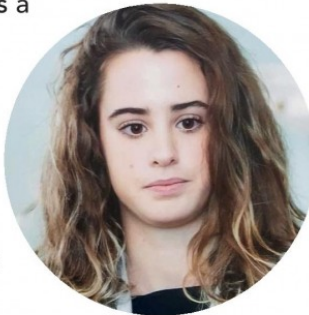


- 1 Be _____.
- 2 If you're using PowerPoint, don't just _____.
- 3 Maintain _____ with your audience.
- 4 _____, _____, _____.
- 5 Include a couple of good _____.
- 6 Listen to _____.

d Listen again and add more information about each tip.

	Dos	Don'ts
Tip 1		
Tip 2		—
Tip 3		
Tip 4		—
Tip 5		
Tip 6		—

e **10.17** Now listen to Part 2, an interview with Anya Edwards from Chile, who was a finalist in an international public speaking competition. Does she agree with any of Lynne's points?



f Listen again. Choose a, b, or c.

- 1 Participants in the competition have to first compete _____.
a in London b in their own country c in their own language
- 2 In the impromptu speech in the finals, you have to speak for ____ minutes.
a three b five c fifteen
- 3 Anya thinks that being nervous is _____.
a unavoidable b an advantage c a disadvantage
- 4 She thinks public speaking is more difficult than acting because _____.
a you have to know your subject b you have to be more convincing
c you have less support
- 5 She thinks learning to speak in public _____.
a was useful for her, but may not be useful for everybody
b is useful for everybody c wasn't a particularly useful experience
- 6 Her tip for creating the content of a speech is to start by _____.
a recording ideas b drawing a mind map
c organizing your thoughts

g Which one tip did you think was the most useful? Were there any that you don't really agree with?

4 VOCABULARY collocation: word pairs

Word pairs

Try not to continually walk **up and down**...

Some pairs of words in English that go together always come in a certain order, for example, we always say *black and white*, not *white and black*. This order may sometimes be different in your language. Some word pairs are idioms, e.g., *dos and don'ts* means things you should or shouldn't do.

a How do you say *up and down* and *black and white* in your language? Are the words in the same order?

b Take one word from **box A** and match it to another from **box B**. Then decide which word comes first, and join them with *and*.

A backwards, effect, forget, health, learn, lightning, pros, quiet, supply, sweet

B cause, cons, demand, forgive, forwards, live, peace, safety, short, thunder

c Look at some common word pairs joined with *or*. What is the second word?

right or _____ sooner or _____ dead or _____
now or _____ all or _____ rain or _____
more or _____ once or _____

d **10.18** Listen and check your answers to **b** and **c**.

e Match the word pair idioms to their meanings.

- 1 I'm **sick and tired** of listening to you complain.
- 2 I didn't buy much, just a few **odds and ends**.
- 3 I get headaches **now and again**.
- 4 **A** What's for lunch? **B** **Wait and see**.
- 5 **By and large**, I enjoyed my time at school.
- 6 The National Guard was called in to restore **law and order**.
- 7 Despite the storm, we arrived **safe and sound**.
- 8 It was **touch and go** as to whether we'd get to the airport in time, but luckily we just made it.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A in general | E sometimes |
| B a situation in which the law is obeyed | F uncertain, with the possibility that something may go wrong |
| C fed up | G small things |
| D without problem or injury | H wait patiently |

f Complete the sentences with a word pair from e.

- 1 I don't have much work to finish, just a few _____.
- 2 I don't see my uncle very often, just every _____.
- 3 Let's _____ if the weather warms up before we decide to go out or not.
- 4 After lots of adventures, she arrived home _____.
- 5 A few things went wrong on the first night of the play, but _____, it was a success.
- 6 After the riots, the government sent soldiers in to try to establish _____.
- 7 I'm _____ of my boss! I'm going to look for a new job.
- 8 The operation was successful, but for a few hours it was _____.

5 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING
pausing and sentence stress

- a** **10.19** When people give a talk, they speak more slowly than usual, and they divide what they say into small chunks, with a brief pause between each. Listen to the beginning of a talk and mark the pauses.

Good afternoon, everyone/and thank you for coming. I'm going to talk to you today about one of my hobbies, baking. I've loved baking since I was a child. My grandmother taught me to make simple cookies and cakes, and later, when I was a teenager, I watched a lot of TV shows and online videos to learn how to make more complicated ones. What I like about baking is that it's very creative and it makes other people happy...

- b** Now practice giving the beginning of the talk, pausing and trying to get the correct rhythm.

- c** You are going to give a three-minute presentation to other students. You can choose what to talk about, for example:

- a hobby you have or a sport you play
- an interesting person in your family
- a famous person you admire
- the good and bad side of your job or class

Decide what you are going to talk about and make a plan for what you want to say.

- d** In groups, take turns giving your presentation. Then have a short question and answer session.


6 VIDEO LISTENING



- a** Watch a short documentary called *Powerful speeches*. What was Sarah's first impression of Barack Obama? In her opinion, why is he such an effective public speaker?
- b** Watch it again and complete the sentences with two or three words.
- 1 In 2004, Barack Obama was a little known _____ from _____.
 - 2 American leaders have a _____ of giving great speeches.
 - 3 President Roosevelt famously said "the only thing we have to _____ is _____."
 - 4 Public speaking is still important in the age of the _____ and _____.
 - 5 Many public speaking techniques come from the _____ and _____.
 - 6 The first technique is to _____ a _____.
 - 7 A great way to reinforce a point is to _____ with your _____.
 - 8 To make an argument sound more complete, give _____.
 - 9 Barack Obama uses anaphora when he repeats the words "_____".
 - 10 Great words have the power to bring _____.
- c** What did you learn that might help you next time you have to speak in public?

articles

basic rules: a / an / the, no article

- 1 My neighbor just got **a** dog and **a** cat.  10.12
The dog is **an** Alsatian and **the** cat is **a** Siamese.
Jack got into **the** car and drove to **the** courthouse.
- 2 **Children** are often better than **adults** at new technology.
I don't like **sports** or **classical music**.
- 3 **Last night** I **came home** late and went straight **to bed**.


- 1 Use **a** or **an** when you mention somebody or something for the first time or say who or what somebody or something is. Use **the** when it's clear who or what somebody or something is (e.g., it has been mentioned before, or it's unique, i.e., the only one that exists or that you own).
- 2 Don't use an article to speak in general with plural and uncountable nouns.
- 3 Don't use an article in phrases like *at home / work, go / come home / to bed, next / last (week), etc.*

institutions

- My son is in **high school**.  10.13
They're building **a new high school** in my town.
He was sent **to prison** for two years.
My grandmother used to work in **the prison** as a nurse.

- With words like *prison / jail, church, school, and college / university*, don't use an article when you are thinking about the institution and the usual purpose it is used for. If you are just thinking about the building, use **a** or **the**.

more rules: geographical names

- 1 **South Korea** is in **East Asia**.  10.14
- 2 **Macy's** is one of the most famous department stores in the **US**.
- 3 **Lake Maracaibo** and **Lake Titicaca** are both in South America.
- 4 **The Danube River** flows into **the Black Sea**.
- 5 **The Metropolitan Museum** is located on **Fifth Avenue** in New York.

- We **don't usually use the** with the names of:
 - 1 most countries, continents, and regions ending with the name of a country / continent (e.g., *North America, Southeast Asia*), individual islands, states, provinces, towns, and cities (exceptions: *the US / United States, the UK / United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic*).
 - 2 roads, streets, parks, bridges, stores, and restaurants (exceptions: highways and numbered roads: *the Trans-Canada Highway, the 405*).
 - 3 individual mountains and lakes.
- We **usually use the** with the names of:
 - 4 mountain ranges, rivers, oceans, seas, canals, deserts, and island groups.
 - 5 the names of theaters, hotels, galleries, museums, buildings, and monuments.

a Circle the correct article.

- James bought a / the / (-) new suit last weekend.
- 1 The weather was awful, so we stayed at a / the / (-) home.
 - 2 A / The / (-) washing machine we bought last week has stopped working already.
 - 3 I love reading a / the / (-) historical novels.
 - 4 Sarah had had an exhausting day, so she went to a / the / (-) bed early.
 - 5 I saw a man walking with a woman in the park. A / The / (-) woman was crying.
 - 6 The teachers are on strike, so the children aren't going to a / the / (-) school.
 - 7 Turn left immediately after a / the / (-) gas station and go up the hill.
 - 8 My neighbor's in a / the / (-) prison because he didn't pay his taxes.
 - 9 People are complaining because the town council has refused to build a / the / (-) new fire station.
 - 10 Visitors are not allowed to enter a / the / (-) church after 7 p.m.

b Complete the sentence with the or (-).

- They're going to the US to visit family.
- 1 _____ Sicily is the largest island in _____ Mediterranean.
 - 2 Cairo is on _____ Nile River.
 - 3 We didn't have time to visit _____ National Gallery when we were in Washington, D.C.
 - 4 _____ American southwest is famous for its beautiful deserts and canyons.
 - 5 _____ Mount Everest is in _____ Himalayas.
 - 6 The largest inland lake is _____ Caspian Sea.
 - 7 We stayed at _____ Peninsula Hotel while we were in Hong Kong.
 - 8 *Romeo and Juliet* is playing at _____ Globe Theatre.
 - 9 Manila is the capital of _____ Philippines.
 - 10 I've always wanted to visit _____ Argentina.

