

### 1 MINOR ILLNESSES AND CONDITIONS

a Match the sentences with the pictures.

She has / She's got...

- ☐ a **cough** /kɒf/
- ☐ a **headache** /'hedeɪk/ (backache, earache, stomachache, toothache)
- ☐ 1 a **rash** /ræʃ/
- ☐ a **temperature** /'temprətʃər/
- ☐ **sunburn** /'sʌnbɜːn/
- ☐ She's **sick**. / She's **vomiting**. /'vɒmɪtɪŋ/
- ☐ She's **sneezing**. /'sniːzɪŋ/
- ☐ Her **ankle's swollen**. /'swʊlən/
- ☐ Her back **hurts**. /hɜːts/ / Her back **aches**. /eɪks/
- ☐ Her **finger's bleeding**. /'blɪdɪŋ/



b 2.1 Listen and check.

c Match the illnesses and conditions with their cause or symptoms.

- 1 ☐ B He has a **sore throat**. /sɔː θrəʊt/
- 2 ☐ He has **diarrhea**. /daɪə'riə/
- 3 ☐ He **feels sick**. /'fiːlz sɪk/
- 4 ☐ He's **fainted**. /'feɪntəd/
- 5 ☐ He has a **blister** on his foot. /'blɪstər/
- 6 ☐ He has a **cold**. /ə 'kəʊld/
- 7 ☐ He has **the flu**. /flu/
- 8 ☐ He feels **dizzy**. /'dɪzi/
- 9 ☐ He's **cut himself**. /'kʌt hɪm'self/

- A He has a temperature and he aches all over.
- B It hurts when he talks or swallows food.
- C It's so hot in the room that he's lost consciousness.
- D He's been to the bathroom five times this morning.
- E He feels like he's going to vomit.
- F He's sneezing a lot and he has a cough.
- G He feels like everything is spinning around.
- H He's been walking in uncomfortable shoes.
- I He's bleeding.

d 2.2 Listen and check.

### 2 INJURIES AND MORE SERIOUS CONDITIONS

a Match the injuries with their causes or symptoms.

- 1 ☐ C He's **unconscious**. /ʌn'kɒŋʃəs/
- 2 ☐ He's had an **allergic reaction**. /ə'lɜːdʒɪk ri'ækʃn/
- 3 ☐ He's **sprained** his ankle. /spreɪnd/
- 4 ☐ He has **high** (low) **blood pressure**. /'blʌd preʃər/
- 5 ☐ He has **food poisoning**. /'fud pɔɪzənɪŋ/
- 6 ☐ He's **choking**. /'tʃʊkɪŋ/
- 7 ☐ He's **burned** his hand. /bɜːnd/
- A He spilled some boiling water on himself.
- B He fell badly and now it's swollen.
- C He's breathing, but his eyes are closed and he can't hear or feel anything.
- D It's 180 over 140.
- E He ate some chicken that wasn't fully cooked.
- F He was eating a steak and a piece got stuck in his throat.
- G He was stung by a wasp and now he has a rash and has difficulty breathing.



#### Common treatments for...

- a **cut** minor: put a bandage on it and antibiotic ointment, major: get stitches
- headaches** take **painkillers**
- an infection** take antibiotics
- a **sprained ankle** put ice on it and **bandage** it
- an allergic reaction** take antihistamine **tablets** / pills or apply cream

b 2.3 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the illnesses, injuries, and conditions in 1a/c (1–9) and 2a (1–7). Look at the pictures, or causes and symptoms, and say the sentences.

### 3 PHRASAL VERBS CONNECTED WITH ILLNESS

a Match the **bold** phrasal verbs to their meanings.

- Please **lie down** on the table. I'm going to examine you.
- I'd been standing for such a long time that I **passed out**, and when I **came around** I was lying on the floor.
- It often takes a long time to **get over** the flu.
- A few minutes after drinking the liquid I had to run to the bathroom to **throw up**.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ faint
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ put your body in a horizontal position
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ vomit, be sick
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ get better / recover from something
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ become conscious again

b 2.4 Listen and check.

### 1 DESCRIBING CLOTHES

a Match the adjectives and pictures.

#### Fit

- ☐ loose /lus/
- ☒ 1 tight /taɪt/

#### Style

- ☐ hooded /'hʊdəd/
- ☐ long-sleeved /lɒŋ slivd/ (also short-sleeved)
- ☐ sleeveless /'slivləs/
- ☐ turtleneck /'tɜːtl,nek/
- ☐ V-neck /'vi nek/

#### Pattern

- ☐ dotted /'dɒtəd/
- ☐ patterned /'pætənd/
- ☐ plaid /plæd/
- ☐ plain /pleɪn/
- ☐ striped /straɪpt/

b 2.17 Listen and check.

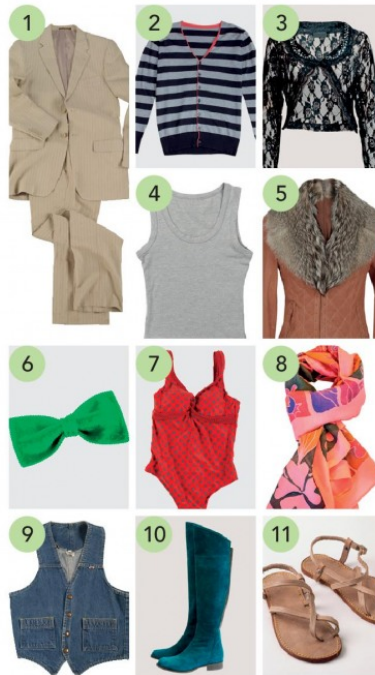
c Match the phrases and pictures.

#### Materials

- ☐ a cotton undershirt /'kɒtn 'ʌndər,ʃɜːt/
- ☐ a denim vest /'denɪm vest/
- ☐ a fur collar /fɜː 'kɒlə/
- ☐ a lace top /leɪs tɒp/
- ☒ 1 a linen suit /'lɪnən sut/
- ☐ a Lycra swimsuit /'laɪkrə 'swɪmsut/
- ☐ a silk scarf /sɪlk skɑːf/
- ☐ a velvet bow tie /'velvət bou taɪ/
- ☐ a wool cardigan /wʊl 'kɑːdɪɡən/
- ☐ leather sandals /'leðə 'sændlɪz/
- ☐ suede boots /sweɪd buːts/

d 2.18 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the words and phrases. Look at the photos and describe the items.



### 2 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE CLOTHES AND THE WAY PEOPLE DRESS

a Complete the sentences with an adjective.

casual /'kæʒuəl/ classic /'klæsɪk/  
fashionable /'fæʃənəbl/ old-fashioned /əʊld 'fæʃnd/  
scruffy /'skrʌfi/

- 1 She always wears \_\_\_\_\_ clothes to work – she hates dressing formally.
- 2 He looks really \_\_\_\_\_. His clothes are old and dirty.
- 3 Jane looked very \_\_\_\_\_ in her new suit. She wanted to make a good impression.
- 4 That tie's a little \_\_\_\_\_. Is it your dad's?
- 5 I like wearing \_\_\_\_\_ clothes that don't go out of fashion.

b 2.19 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Say one item you own for each adjective in the box.

### 3 VERBS AND VERB PHRASES

a Match the sentences.

- 1 ☒ C I'm going to **dress up** tonight.
- 2 ☐ Please **hang up** your coat.
- 3 ☐ These jeans don't **fit** me.
- 4 ☐ That skirt really **suits** you.
- 5 ☐ Your bag **matches** your shoes.
- 6 ☐ I need to **get changed**.
- 7 ☐ Hurry up and **get undressed**.
- 8 ☐ Get up and **get dressed**.
- 9 ☐ That tie doesn't really **go with** your shirt.

- A Don't leave it on the chair.
- B I just spilled coffee on my shirt.
- C I'm going to a party.
- D They don't look good together.
- E It's bath time.
- F They're too small.
- G They're almost the same color.
- H You look great in it.
- I Breakfast is on the table.

b 2.20 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover 1–9. Look at A–I and remember the matching sentences.

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## 1 AT THE AIRPORT

a Match the words and definitions.

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <b>A</b> Airport terminal | 6 <b>G</b> Departures board  |
| 2 <b>B</b> Baggage drop     | 7 <b>H</b> Gate              |
| 3 <b>C</b> Baggage claim    | 8 <b>I</b> Runway            |
| 4 <b>D</b> Check-in desk    | 9 <b>J</b> Security          |
| 5 <b>E</b> Customs          | 10 <b>K</b> (airline) Lounge |

- A a building at an airport divided into Arrivals and Departures  
 B an electronic display showing **flight times** and if the flight is **on time**, **boarding**, **closed**, or **delayed**  
 C where you hand in any checked **baggage** (bags, suitcases, etc.) and are given a **boarding pass** if you don't already have one  
 D where you take your luggage to check it in if you already have your boarding pass  
 E where they check that you are not trying to take prohibited items (e.g., **liquids** or **sharp objects**) onto the plane, by **scanning** your **carry-on luggage** and making you walk through a metal detector  
 F where passengers who are traveling **business** or **first class** can wait for their flight  
 G where you show your boarding pass and ID and **board** your flight  
 H where planes **take off** and **land**  
 I where you **collect** your luggage on arrival, and where there are usually **carts** for carrying heavy suitcases  
 J where your luggage may be **checked** to see if you are bringing **illegal goods** into the country

b **3.5** Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the words and look at the definitions. Say the words.

## 2 ON BOARD

a Complete the text with the words in the box.

aisle /aɪl/ cabin crew /'kæbəŋ kru/ connecting flight /kə'nektɪŋ flaɪt/  
 direct flights /dɪ'rekt flaɪts/ jet lag /'dʒet læg/  
 long-haul flights /lɒŋ hɔl 'flaɪts/ row /rou/ seat belts /'sit belts/  
 turbulence /'tɜːbələns/

I often fly to Chile on business. I always choose an <sup>1</sup>aisle seat, so that I can get up and walk around more easily. My favorite place to sit is the emergency exit <sup>2</sup>so I have more legroom. Sometimes there's <sup>3</sup>when the plane flies over the Andes, which I don't enjoy, and the <sup>4</sup>tells the passengers to put their <sup>5</sup>on. There aren't any <sup>6</sup>to Santiago from Calgary, so I usually have to get a <sup>7</sup>in Toronto. Whenever I take <sup>8</sup>, I always suffer from <sup>9</sup>because of the time difference and I feel tired for several days.

b **3.6** Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the words in the box. Read the text aloud with the correct words in the blanks.

## 3 TRAVEL, TRIP, OR JOURNEY?

a Complete the sentences with *travel*, *trip*, or *journey*.

- Have a good trip! Hope the weather's great!
- A** How long was your \_\_\_\_\_ across China?  
**B** It was about two months long, and it was amazing.
- Do you have to \_\_\_\_\_ much for your job?
- Have a good \_\_\_\_\_! See you when you get back.

b **3.7** Listen and check. Which word...?

- is usually used as a verb
- just refers to going from one place to another
- covers going somewhere, staying there, and coming back.

## 4 PHRASAL VERBS RELATED TO AIR TRAVEL

a Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb from the box in the past tense.

check in drop-off fill out get off  
 get on pick up (x2) take off

- My husband dropped me off at the airport two hours before the flight.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ online the day before I was going to fly.
- As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ the plane, I put my bag in the overhead compartment.
- The plane \_\_\_\_\_ late because of the bad weather.
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ my luggage at the baggage claim, I bumped into an old friend who had been on the same flight.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the immigration form for the US, which the cabin crew gave me shortly before landing.
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ the plane, I felt exhausted after the long flight.
- My flight arrived really late at night, but luckily, a friend \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport.

b **3.8** Listen and check.

### 1 CONFUSING ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL PHRASES

a Match each pair of adverbs with a pair of sentences. Then decide which adverb goes where and write it in the **Adverbs** column.

right now / actually  
especially / specially  
ever / even

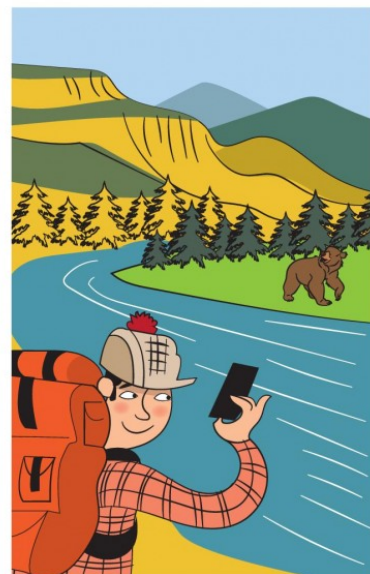
1 hard / hardly  
in the end / at the end  
late / lately

near / nearly  
still / yet

- 1 He trains very  – at least three hours a day.  
It's incredibly foggy. I can  see anything.
- 2 I hate it when people arrive  for meetings.  
I haven't heard from Mike . He must be very busy.
- 3  of a movie, I always stay and watch the credits roll.  
I didn't want to go, but  they persuaded me.
- 4 I love most kinds of music, but  jazz.  
My wedding dress was  made for me by a dressmaker.
- 5 She looks younger than me, but  she's two years older.  
 they're renting a house, but they're hoping to buy one soon.
- 6 I'm  finished with my book. I'm on the last chapter.  
Excuse me, is there a bank  here?
- 7 Have you found a job ?  
He's 35, but he  lives with his parents.
- 8 Have you  been to the US?  
I've been all over the US – I've  been to Alaska!

#### Adverbs

hard  
hardly  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



b 3.16 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the **Adverbs** column and look at sentences 1–8. Say the adverbs.

### 2 COMMENT ADVERBS

a Read the sentences. Then match the **bold** adverbs with definitions 1–8.

I thought the job was going to be difficult, but **in fact** it's very easy. /ɪn 'fækt/  
 It took us over five hours to get there, but **eventually** we were able to relax. /ɪ'ventʃəli/  
**Ideally**, we'd go to Australia if we could afford it. /aɪ'diəli/  
**Basically**, it's a pretty simple idea. /'beɪsɪkli/  
 I thought they'd broken up, but **apparently**, they're back together again. /ə'perəntli/  
 ...so you can tell it was a really awful weekend. **Anyway**, let's forget about it and talk about something else. /'eniweɪ/  
 He's only 14, so **obviously** he can't stay at home on his own. /əbvɪəsli/  
 She's been sick for weeks, but **gradually** she's beginning to feel better. /'grædʒuəli/

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in a perfect world
- 2 in fact \_\_\_\_\_ the truth is; actually (used to emphasize something, especially the opposite of what was previously said)
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ in the main and most important way
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ clearly (used to give information you expect other people to know or agree with)
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ little by little
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ according to what you have heard or read
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ in any case (used to change or finish a conversation)
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ in the end; after a series of events or difficulties

b 3.17 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the definitions and look at the sentences. Say what the adverbs mean.



## 1 WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE?

a Put the words or phrases in the correct place in the chart.

below zero /br'lou 'zi:rou/ boiling /'bɔ:liŋ/ breeze /briz/ chilly /'tʃili/ cool /ku/ damp /dæmp/ drizzling /'drizliŋ/  
freezing /'fri:ziŋ/ humid /'hyuməd/ mild /maɪld/ pouring /'pɔ:riŋ/ (rain) showers /'ʃaʊəz/ warm /wɜ:m/

1 It's <u>cool</u> . (a little cold)	5 It's _____. (pleasant and not cold)	8 It's _____. (warm and wet but not raining)	
2 It's _____. (unpleasantly cold)	6 It's _____. (a pleasantly high temperature)	9 It's _____. (cold and slightly wet)	13 There's a _____. (a light wind)
It's cold. ☁	It's hot. ☀	It's raining / wet. 💧	It's windy. 🌀
3 It's _____. (very cold)	7 It's _____ / It's scorching. (unpleasantly hot)	11 There are _____. (raining intermittently)	
4 It's _____. (-10°)		12 It's _____. (raining a lot)	

b Complete the sentences with *fog*, *mist*, and *smog*.

When the weather's foggy or misty, or there's *smog*, it is difficult to see.

- \_\_\_\_\_ isn't usually very thick, and often occurs in the mountains or near the ocean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is thicker, and can be found in towns and in the country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

c 🎧 4.3 Listen and check a and b.



## 2 EXTREME WEATHER

a Match the words and definitions.

blizzard /'blɪzəd/ drought /draʊt/ flood /flʌd/  
hail /heɪl/ heat-wave /'hi:t weɪv/ hurricane /'hʌrəkeɪn/  
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ monsoon /mən'sun/ thunder /'θʌndə/

- heat wave (noun) a period of unusually hot weather
- \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) a long, usually hot, dry period when  
there is little or no rain
- \_\_\_\_\_ (noun and verb) small balls of ice that fall like  
rain
- \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) a flash of very bright light in the sky  
caused by electricity
- \_\_\_\_\_ (noun and verb) the loud noise that you hear  
during a storm
- \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) a snow storm with very strong winds
- \_\_\_\_\_ (verb and noun) when everything becomes  
covered with water
- \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) a violent storm with very strong winds  
(also cyclone, tornado, typhoon)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) the season when it rains a lot in  
southern Asia

b 🎧 4.4 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the weather words and look at the definitions. Say the weather words.

## 3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE WEATHER

a Complete the weather forecast with these adjectives.

bright /braɪt/ changeable /'tʃeɪndʒəbl/ clear /kleə/  
heavy /hevi/ icy /'aɪsi/  
settled /'setld/ (= not likely to change)  
strong /strɒŋ/ sunny /'sʌni/ thick /θɪk/

In the western part of New York it will be very cold, with <sup>1</sup>*strong* winds and <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ rain. There will also be <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ fog in the hills and valleys, though it should clear by midday. Driving will be dangerous because the roads will be <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. However, the Hudson Valley and the Tri-state area will have <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ skies and it will be <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and sunny, though the temperature will still be low. Over the next few days the weather will be <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, with some showers, but occasional <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ periods. It should become more <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ over the weekend.

b 🎧 4.5 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** What kind of weather do you associate with the different seasons where you live?

🔍 p.38

### 1 ADJECTIVES

a Match the feelings and the situations.



- 1 **B** "I feel really **miserable**." /'mɪzrəbl/
- 2 **F** "I feel a little **homesick**." /'həʊmsɪk/
- 3 **G** "I'm a little **disappointed**." /dɪsə'pɔɪntəd/
- 4 **G** "I'm very **lonely**." /'ləʊnli/



- 5 **G** "I'm incredibly **proud**." /praʊd/
- 6 **G** "I'm really **fed up**." /fed 'ʌp/
- 7 **G** "I'm very **grateful**." /'ɡreɪtfl/
- 8 **G** "I'm very **upset**." /ʌp'set/
- 9 **G** "I'm so **relieved**." /rɪ'livd/
- 10 **G** "I'm very **offended**." /ə'fendəd/

- A You discover that your beloved dog has disappeared.
- B You've been stuck at home all weekend and it's been raining.
- C A stranger gives you a lot of help with a problem.
- D You are abroad and you think someone has stolen your passport, but then you find it.
- E You don't get a job you were hoping to get.
- F You go to study abroad and you're missing your family and friends.
- G You move to a new town and don't have any friends.
- H You've been doing the same job for a long time and it's really boring.
- I Someone in your family wins an important prize.
- J A friend doesn't invite you to his wedding.

b **5.4** Listen and check.

### 2 STRONG ADJECTIVES

a Match the strong adjectives describing feelings with their definitions.

astonished /ə'stəniʃt/   bewildered /br'wɪldrɪd/   delighted /dɪ'lɪtəd/  
desperate /'despərət/   devastated /'devəsteɪtəd/   horrified /'hɒrəfaɪd/  
overwhelmed /oʊvər'welmd/   stunned /stʌnd/   thrilled /θrɪld/

- 1 **stunned** very surprised and unable to move or react
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely upset
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ very happy and excited
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ incredibly happy
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (SYN amazed) very surprised
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ with little hope, and ready to do anything to improve the situation
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ feeling such strong emotions that you don't know how to react
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely confused
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely shocked or disgusted

b **5.5** Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Make true sentences for five of the adjectives in 1a and 2a.

### 3 INFORMAL OR SLANG WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

a Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases and try to figure out their meaning.

- 1 **B** I was **scared stiff** when I heard the bedroom door opening. /skɜrd 'stɪf/
- 2 **G** You look a little **down**. What's the problem? /daʊn/
- 3 **G** I'm absolutely **worn out**. I want to relax and put my feet up. /wɜrn aʊt/
- 4 **G** When I saw her, I **couldn't believe my eyes**. She looked ten years younger.
- 5 **G** I'm **sick and tired of** listening to you complain about your job.
- 6 **G** He finally passed his driver's test. He's **jumping for joy**!

b Match the words and phrases in a to the feelings.

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A sad or depressed | D exhausted           |
| B terrified        | E fed up or irritated |
| C extremely happy  | F astonished          |

c **5.6** Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the sentences in a. Look at the feelings in b. Remember the informal words and expressions.

**← p.47**



# Verbs often confused

## VOCABULARY BANK

a Complete the **verbs** column with the correct verb in the right form.

	verbs
<b>argue / discuss</b> 1 I need to <input type="text"/> the problem with my boss. 2 I often <input type="text"/> with my parents about doing housework.	 _____ (= talk about something) _____ (= speak angrily to somebody)
<b>notice / realize</b> 3 I didn't <input type="text"/> you were so unhappy. 4 I didn't <input type="text"/> that Karen had changed her hair color.	 _____ (= understand fully, become aware of something) _____ (= see, observe)
<b>avoid / prevent</b> 5 Jack always tries to <input type="text"/> arguing with me. 6 My dad can't <input type="text"/> me from seeing my friends.	 _____ (= try not to do something) _____ (= stop)
<b>lend / borrow</b> 7 When are you going to pay me back the \$50 that I <input type="text"/> you? 8 Could I <input type="text"/> your car tonight? I know you're not using it.	 _____ (= give something to somebody that you want them to give back) _____ (= ask for something that you intend to give back)
<b>mind / matter</b> 9 My parents don't <input type="text"/> if I stay out late. 10 It doesn't <input type="text"/> if we're five minutes late.	 _____ (= have a problem / feel strongly) _____ (= be a problem)
<b>remember / remind</b> 11 Can you <input type="text"/> me to call my mom later? 12 <input type="text"/> to turn off the lights before you go.	 _____ (= help somebody to remember) _____ (= not forget)
<b>expect / wait</b> 13 I <input type="text"/> that Daniel will forget our anniversary. He always does. 14 We'll have to <input type="text"/> half an hour for the next train.	 _____ (= think that something will happen) _____ (= stay where you are until something happens)
<b>wish / hope</b> 15 I <input type="text"/> I was a little taller! 16 I <input type="text"/> that you can come. I haven't seen you in a long time.	 _____ (= want something to be true, even if it is unlikely or impossible) _____ (= want something to happen)
<b>beat / win</b> 17 The Dallas Cowboys <input type="text"/> the game 28-10. 18 The Dallas Cowboys <input type="text"/> the New York Jets 28-10.	 _____ (= be successful in a competition) _____ (= defeat somebody)
<b>refuse / deny</b> 19 Tom always <input type="text"/> to discuss the problem. 20 Tom always <input type="text"/> that he has a problem.	 _____ (= say you don't want to do something) _____ (= say that something isn't true)
<b>raise / rise</b> 21 The cost of living is going to <input type="text"/> again this month. 22 It's hard not to <input type="text"/> your voice when you're arguing.	 _____ (= go up) _____ (= make something go up)
<b>lay (past laid) / lie (past lay)</b> 23 Go and <input type="text"/> on the bed if you're tired. 24 I usually <input type="text"/> my baby on the bed to change his diaper.	 _____ (= put your body in a horizontal position) _____ (= put something or somebody in a horizontal position)
<b>steal / rob</b> 25 The men had been planning to <input type="text"/> the bank. 26 If you leave your bike unlocked, somebody might <input type="text"/> it.	 _____ (= take something from a person or place by threat or force) _____ (= take money or property that isn't yours)
<b>advise / warn</b> 27 I think I should <input type="text"/> you that Liam doesn't always tell the truth. 28 My teachers are going to <input type="text"/> me on what to study next year.	 _____ (= tell somebody that something unpleasant is likely to happen) _____ (= tell somebody what you think they should do)

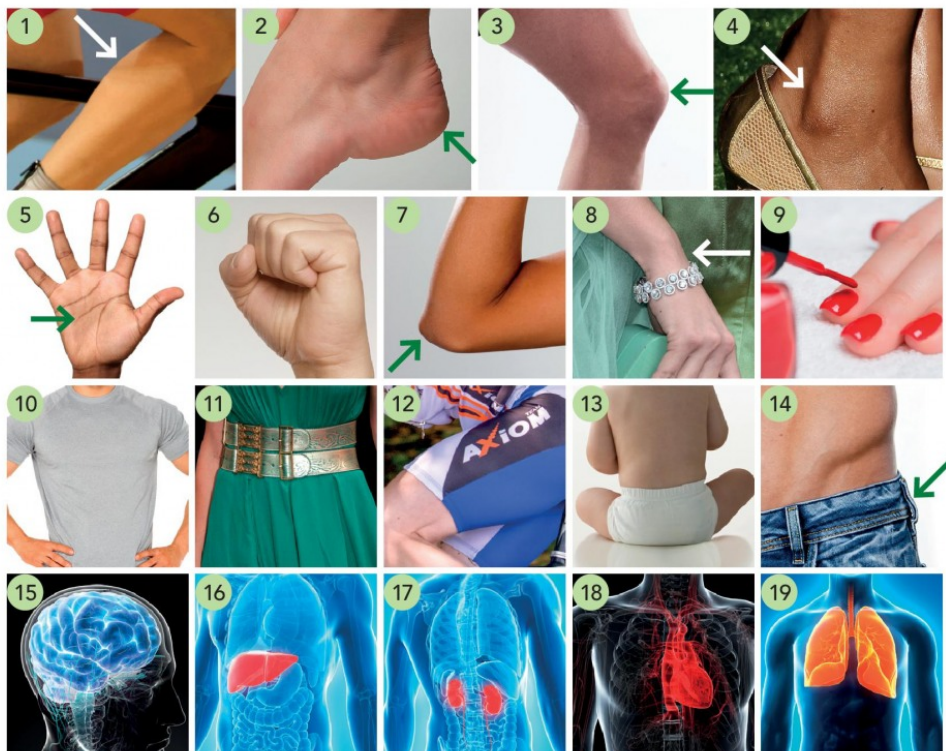
b  7.9 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the verbs column. Say the sentences with the correct verbs.

### 1 PARTS OF THE BODY AND ORGANS

a Match the words and pictures.

- ☐ ankle /'æŋkl/
- ☐ 1 calf /kæf/ (pl calves)
- ☐ heel /hil/
- ☐ knee /ni/
- ☐ elbow /'elbou/
- ☐ fist /fist/
- ☐ nails /neɪlz/
- ☐ palm /pɑm/
- ☐ wrist /rɪst/
- ☐ bottom /'bʌtəm/
- ☐ chest /tʃest/
- ☐ hip /hɪp/
- ☐ thigh /θaɪ/
- ☐ waist /weɪst/
- ☐ brain /breɪn/
- ☐ heart /hɑ:t/
- ☐ kidneys /'kɪdnɪz/
- ☐ liver /'lɪvər/
- ☐ lungs /lʌŋz/



b 7.16 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the words. Look at the pictures and say the words.

### 2 VERBS AND VERB PHRASES

a Complete the verb phrases with the parts of the body.

arms eyebrows hair (x2) hand hands  
head nails nose shoulders teeth  
thumb toes

- 1 bite your nails /bɑ:t/
- 2 blow your \_\_\_\_\_ /blou/
- 3 brush your \_\_\_\_\_ /brʌʃ/
- 4 comb your \_\_\_\_\_ /koum/
- 5 fold your \_\_\_\_\_ /fould/
- 6 hold somebody's \_\_\_\_\_ /hould/
- 7 touch your \_\_\_\_\_ /tʌtʃ/
- 8 suck your \_\_\_\_\_ /sʌk/
- 9 shake \_\_\_\_\_ / shake your \_\_\_\_\_ /ʃeɪk/
- 10 shrug your \_\_\_\_\_ /ʃrʌg/
- 11 raise your \_\_\_\_\_ /reɪz/

b 7.17 Listen and check.

c Read the sentences. Write the part of the body related to the **bold** verb.

- 1 He **winked** /wɪŋkt/ at me to show that he was only joking. eye
- 2 The steak was tough and difficult to **chew** /tʃu/. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 When we met, we were so happy, we **hugged** /hʌgd/ each other. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Don't **scratch** /skrætʃ/ the mosquito bite. You'll only make it worse. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 He **waved** /weɪvd/ goodbye sadly to his girlfriend as the train left the station. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Some women think a man should **kneel** /ni/ down when he proposes marriage. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The teacher **frowned** /fraʊnd/ when she saw all the mistakes I had made. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The painting was so strange, I **stared** /stɜ:d/ at it for a long time. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 She got out of bed, and **yawned** /yɔnd/ and **stretched** /stretʃt/. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 If you don't know the word for something, just **point** /pɔɪnt/ at what you want. \_\_\_\_\_

d 7.18 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** In pairs, **A** say a verb phrase to **B**. **B** do the action.



# Crime and punishment

## VOCABULARY BANK

### 1 CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

a Match the examples to the crimes in the chart.

- A They took a rich man's son and asked for money for his safe return.  
 B He deliberately drove above the speed limit and caused a fatal accident.  
 C Two passengers took control of the plane and made the pilot land in the desert.  
 D Someone copied my handwriting and signed my name to a check.  
 E We came home from vacation and found that our TV was gone.  
 F A teenager got into the Pentagon's computer system and downloaded some secret data.  
 G When the police searched his car, it was full of contraband cigarettes.  
 H Someone threw paint on the statue in the park.  
 I He said he'd send the photos to a newspaper if the actress didn't pay him a lot of money.  
 J An armed man in a mask walked into a store and shouted, "Give me all the money in the cash register!"  
 K The accountant was transferring money into his own bank account.  
 L The builder offered the mayor a free apartment in return for giving his company permission to build a new apartment building on some wetlands.  
 M They committed a violent crime to cause fear among the civilians.  
 N Somebody stole my car last night from outside my house.  
 O A man held out a knife and made me give him my wallet.  
 P A woman followed a pop singer everywhere he went, watching him and sending him constant messages on the internet.

	Crime	Criminal	Verb
1	<u>blackmail</u> /'blækmeɪl/	<u>blackmailer</u>	<u>blackmail</u>
2	<u>bribery</u> /'braɪbəri/	—	bribe
3	<u>burglary</u> /'bɜːgləri/	<u>burglar</u>	break in / <u>burglarize</u>
4	<u>forgery</u> /'fɔːdʒəri/	<u>forgery</u>	forge
5	<u>fraud</u> /frɒd/	<u>fraudster</u>	<u>commit</u> fraud
6	<u>hacking</u> /'hækɪŋ/	<u>hacker</u>	hack (into)
7	<u>hijacking</u> /'haɪdʒækɪŋ/	<u>hijacker</u>	<u>hijack</u>
8	<u>kidnapping</u> /'kɪdnæpɪŋ/	<u>kidnapper</u>	<u>kidnap</u>
9	<u>mugging</u> /'mʌɡɪŋ/	<u>mugger</u>	mug
10	<u>murder</u> /'mɜːdə/	<u>murderer</u>	<u>murder</u>
11	<u>robbery</u> /'rɒbəri/	<u>robber</u>	rob
12	<u>smuggling</u> /'smʌɡlɪŋ/	<u>smuggler</u>	<u>smuggle</u>
13	<u>stalking</u> /'stɔːkɪŋ/	<u>stalker</u>	stalk
14	<u>terrorism</u> /'terərɪzəm/	<u>terrorist</u>	use <u>violent actions</u> , etc.
15	<u>theft</u> /θeft/	thief	steal
16	<u>vandalism</u> /'vændlɪzəm/	<u>vandal</u>	<u>vandalize</u>

b 8.3 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the chart and look at situations A–P. Say the crimes.

### 2 WHAT HAPPENS TO A CRIMINAL



a Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

#### The crime

arrested /ə'restɪd/   caught /kɒt/  
charged /tʃɑːdʒd/   committed /kə'mɪtɪd/  
investigated /ɪn'vestəɡeɪtɪd/  
questioned /'kwɛstʃənd/

- Carl and Adam committed a crime. They robbed a large supermarket.
- The police \_\_\_\_\_ the crime.
- Carl and Adam were \_\_\_\_\_ driving to the airport in a stolen car.
- They were \_\_\_\_\_ and taken to a police station.
- The police \_\_\_\_\_ them for ten hours.
- Finally, they were \_\_\_\_\_ with (= officially accused of) armed robbery.

#### The trial

accused /ə'kyuzd/   acquitted /ə'kwɪtɪd/  
court /kɒt/   evidence /'eɪvɪdəns/  
guilty (opposite innocent) /'ɡɪlti/  
judge /dʒʌdʒ/   jury /'dʒʊri/  
proof /pruːf/   punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/  
sentenced /'sentənst/   verdict /'vɜːdɪkt/  
witnesses /'wɪtnəsɪz/

- Two months later, Carl and Adam appeared in \_\_\_\_\_.
- They were \_\_\_\_\_ of **armed robbery** and car theft.
- \_\_\_\_\_ told the court what they had seen or knew.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (of 12 people) looked at and heard all the \_\_\_\_\_.
- After two days, the jury reached their \_\_\_\_\_.
- There was no \_\_\_\_\_ that Adam had committed the crime.
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ and allowed to go free.
- Carl was found \_\_\_\_\_. His **fingerprints** were on the gun used in the robbery.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ decided what Carl's \_\_\_\_\_ should be.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ him to ten years in **prison** (jail).

b 8.4 Listen and check.

p.77









### 1 THE LANGUAGE OF HEADLINES

#### The language of headlines

Newspaper headlines, especially in tabloids\*, often use short snappy words. These words use up less space and are more emotive, which helps to sell newspapers.

\*newspapers with smaller pages that print short articles with lots of photos, often about famous people

a Match the **highlighted** "headline verbs" with their meaning.

- 1  President **backs** senator in latest scandal
- 2  Thousands of jobs **axed** by US companies
- 3  Stock market **hit** by oil fears
- 4  Astronaut **bids** to be first man on Mars
- 5  POLITICIANS **CLASH** OVER NEW CAR TAX PROPOSAL
- 6  Tennis star **vows** to avenge defeat
- 7  Police **quiz** witness in murder trial
- 8  Famous actress in restaurant bill **spat**

- A have been cut
- B question, interrogate
- C is going to attempt
- D supports
- E disagree
- F has been badly affected
- G argument
- H promises

b  8.16 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover A–H. Look at 1–8 and say the meanings.

### 2 JOURNALISTS AND PEOPLE IN THE MEDIA

a Match the words and definitions.

advice columnist /əd'vaɪs /'kɒləmnɪst/    critic /'krɪtɪk/    editor /'edɪtər/  
freelance journalist /'friːləns 'dʒərnəlɪst/    host /hoʊst/  
newscaster /'nuːzkæstər/    paparazzi (pl) /pəpə'rɑːtsi/  
reporter /rɪ'pɔːtər/    sports commentator /spɔːts 'kɒmənɪteɪtər/

- 1 critic a person who writes (a review) about the good / bad qualities of books, concerts, theater, movies, etc.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who describes a sports event while it's happening on TV or radio
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who collects and reports news for newspapers, radio, or TV
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of one, and who decides what should be in it
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who introduces a television or radio show, and talks to guests
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who writes articles for different papers and is not employed by any one paper
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who reads the news on TV or radio
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ photographers who follow famous people around to get photos of them to sell to newspapers and magazines
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who writes in a newspaper or magazine giving advice to people in reply to their letters

b  8.17 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Are there any people in the media in your country that you really like or really dislike?

### 3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE THE MEDIA

a Match the sentences.

- 1  The reporting in the paper was very **sensational**. /sen'seɪʃənl/
- 2  The news on Channel 12 is really **biased**. /'baɪəst/
- 3  I think *The New York Times* is the most **objective** of the Sunday papers. /əb'dʒektɪv/
- 4  The movie review was very **accurate**. /'ækjərət/
- 5  I think the report was **censored**. /'sensərd/

- A It said the plot was poor but the acting good, which was true.
- B It bases its stories just on facts, not on feelings or beliefs.
- C The newspaper wasn't allowed to publish all the details.
- D It made the story seem more shocking than it really was.
- E You can't believe anything you hear on it. It's obvious what political party they support!

b  8.18 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Name publications you know that are sensational, biased, or objective.



### 1 VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS

- a Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form (simple present, simple past, or past participle).

become close down drop grow expand export import  
launch manufacture market merge produce set up take over

- Apple products are easy to market because people are immediately attracted to the stylish designs.
- In 1989, Pepsi-Cola \_\_\_\_\_ a new product called *Pepsi A.M.*, which was aimed at the "breakfast cola drinker." It was an immediate **flop**.
- The Spanish airline Iberia \_\_\_\_\_ with British Airways in 2011 and became one of the world's biggest airline groups.
- Although GAP stands for Genuine American Product, most of its clothes are \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia.
- Prosciutto is a kind of Italian ham. Two of the best-known kinds are San Daniele and Parma, which are \_\_\_\_\_ in the Friuli and Emilia regions of Italy, and are \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.
- When General Mills \_\_\_\_\_ Blue Buffalo (a gourmet pet food maker), the smaller company became part of the larger organization.
- The supermarket chain Tesco \_\_\_\_\_ the market leader in 1995, and is still the UK's biggest-selling **chain**.
- The first Zara store was opened in La Coruña in Spain in 1975, where its **head office** still is today. The company started to \_\_\_\_\_ into new markets in 1988, and it now has **branches** in 96 countries.
- Many banks are now offering loans to people who want to \_\_\_\_\_ a new **small business**.
- The cost of living in Iceland is so high because so many food products have to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- During a **boom** period, the economy \_\_\_\_\_ quickly and living standards improve.
- During a **recession**, many companies \_\_\_\_\_ and living standards \_\_\_\_\_.

- b 9.5 Listen and check. What do the bold words mean?

- c Do or make? Put the phrases in the correct column.

business (with) a deal (= business agreement) a decision  
an investment a job a loss (opposite profit)  
market research money well / badly

do	make
business (with)	

- d 9.6 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the columns in c. Say the phrases in the box with *do* or *make*.

### 2 IDIOMS WITH BUSINESS

#### business

*business* is an uncountable noun when it means trade, work, etc., e.g., *do business*  
**NOT** *do a business*. It is only countable when it means a company, store, or factory, e.g., *I'm going to set up a business*.

- a Match the idioms with *business* to their meanings A–H.

- I think we've been through everything on today's agenda. Now, is there **any other business**?
- Now that so many people book their vacations and travel online, many travel agencies have **gone out of business**.
- Let's **get down to business** right away – we'll take a break in an hour or so.
- She looks very determined – like a woman who **means business**.
- A** What are you doing?  
**B** I'm sorry, but **it's none of your business**.
- A** Is he your new boyfriend?  
**B** **Mind your own business!**
- He arranged to meet his ex-business partner because they had some **unfinished business**.
- Why are you taking your tennis racket on a work trip? It's never a good idea to **mix business with pleasure**.

- A important things that still need to be discussed or dealt with  
B (informal) it's not something that concerns you  
C start dealing with the matter that needs to be dealt with, or doing the work that needs to be done  
D closed down because there is no more money or work  
E (informal) have serious intentions  
F things that are discussed at the end of an official meeting  
G try to do something enjoyable when you also need to work  
H (informal) think about your own affairs and don't get involved in other people's lives

- b 9.7 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the idioms and look at the definitions. Say the idioms. p.89

## 1 PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES THAT ADD MEANING

a Match the **bold** prefixes in sentences 1–11 to their meanings A–K.

- 1 **G** Mumbai is a very **over**crowded city.
- 2 **T** Tokyo was one of the first **mega**cities.
- 3 **T** This part of the city is very poor and **under**developed.
- 4 **M** London is a very **multi**cultural city, with many different races and religions.
- 5 **Q** The quickest way to get around New York is on the **sub**way.
- 6 **B** Many people in Montreal are **bilingual** – they speak English and French.
- 7 **A** If you want to avoid the traffic jams in Bangkok, take the **mono**rail.
- 8 **A** The **auto**pilot was turned on after the plane had taken off.
- 9 **A** Vandalism, especially breaking public property, is very **anti**social behavior.
- 10 **M** I **mis**understood the directions and now I'm completely lost.
- 11 **P** He's earning a **post**graduate degree in aeronautical engineering.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| A against     | G too much |
| B many        | H two      |
| C big         | I after    |
| D not enough  | J under    |
| E one         | K wrongly  |
| F by (it)self |            |

b **9.14** Listen and check.

c Match the **bold** suffixes to their meaning.

- 1 **T** There are a lot of home**less** people in this city. / The situation is hope**less**.
- 2 **C** Be care**ful** how you drive! / The instructions were very use**ful**.
- 3 **P** The police usually wear bullet**proof** vests. / My watch is water**proof**.
- 4 **B** Their new laptops are completely unbreak**able**. / I don't think the tap water here is drink**able**.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A with        | C resistant to |
| B can be done | D without      |

d **9.15** Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover sentences 1–11 in a. Look at meanings A–K and say the prefixes.

## 2 NOUNS FORMED WITH SUFFIXES

### Common noun suffixes

For nouns made from verbs:

- ion / -(a)tion** pollute – pollution; expect – expectation  
**-ment** develop – development

For nouns made from adjectives:

- ness** cold – coldness  
**-ence / -ance** convenient – convenience; abundant – abundance

For abstract nouns made from nouns or adjectives:

- hood** neighbor – neighborhood  
**-ism** modern – modernism

a Complete the chart with nouns from the words in the box.

absent brother child distant employ entertain excite  
 friendly govern ignorant improve intend lonely race  
 reduce ugly vandal violent weak

-ion / -(a)tion	-ment	-ness	-ence / -ance	-ism	-hood

b **9.16** Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the chart and look at the words in the box. Say them with the correct suffix.

## 3 NOUNS THAT ARE DIFFERENT WORDS

### Noun formation with spelling or word change

Some nouns made from verbs or adjectives are completely different words, e.g., choose – choice, poor – poverty.

a Write the verb or adjective for the following nouns.

	Noun
1 _____ (verb)	loss /lɒs/
2 _____ (verb)	death /deθ/
3 _____ (verb)	success /sək'ses/
4 _____ (verb)	thought /θɔt/
5 _____ (verb)	belief /br'li:f/
6 _____ (adj.)	heat /hit/
7 _____ (adj.)	strength /streŋkθ/
8 _____ (adj.)	hunger /'hʌŋgər/
9 _____ (adj.)	height /haɪt/
10 _____ (adj.)	width /wɪðθ/

b **9.17** Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the **noun** column. Look at the verbs and adjectives and say the nouns.