

1 ADJECTIVES

- a Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the list.

bright /braɪt/ conscientious /ˌkɒnʃiˈɛnʃəs/
determined /dɪˈtɜːmɪnd/ gentle /ˈdʒɛntl/
resourceful /rɪˈsɔːsfl/ sarcastic /sɑːˈkæstɪk/
self-sufficient /self-səˈfɪʃnt/ spontaneous /spɒnˈteɪniəs/
steady /ˈstedi/ straightforward /ˌstreɪtˈfɔːwəd/
sympathetic /ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪk/ thorough /ˈθərəu/

- 1 He's very **thorough**. Whatever part of a job he's doing, he does it with great attention to detail.
- 2 He's very _____. He can usually figure out how to solve a problem.
- 3 He's really _____. He never needs anyone else's help.
- 4 His girlfriend is a _____ woman. She's sensible and he can really rely on her—just what he needs!
- 5 She's very _____. Once she's decided to do something, nothing will stop her.
- 6 My nieces are both really _____. They get good grades at school in all their subjects.
- 7 He's not very _____. When I was sick last week he didn't even call me.
- 8 She is so _____! She worked all weekend to make sure she got everything done.
- 9 My sister's a very _____ person. She's calm and kind and she never gets angry.
- 10 She's such a _____ person. She's honest and open and says what she thinks.
- 11 He's very _____. He can suddenly decide to go to Paris in the morning and in the evening he's there!
- 12 Our math teacher used to be so _____. She loved making comments that were the opposite of what she really meant.

- b 1.6 Listen and check.

False friends

Beware false friends—a word from a foreign language that looks similar to a word in your own language, but has a different meaning. One such example is *sympathetic*. Many languages have a similar adjective—*sympathique* (French), *simpático* (Spanish and Portuguese), *sympatyczny* (Polish)—which means *friendly*.

2 PHRASES

- a Complete the phrases with the verbs from the list in the right form.

change refuse seem take (x2) tend-

- 1 My father **tends** to avoid conflict. He never argues with my mother—he just leaves the room.
- 2 I don't really like _____ **risks**, especially with money.
- 3 She makes life hard for herself because she _____ **to compromise**. Everything has to be perfect.
- 4 She's very stubborn. She rarely _____ **her mind** even when she knows she's probably wrong.
- 5 I worry about my grandmother. She's so trusting that it would be easy for people to _____ **advantage of** her.
- 6 **On the surface** he _____ self-confident, **but deep down** he's really insecure.

- b 1.7 Listen and check.

3 IDIOMS

- a Match the **bold** idioms 1–6 to their meanings A–F.

- 1 **F** My brother-in-law is very **down to earth**.
- 2 **G** My mom has a **heart of gold**.
- 3 **H** My boss is kind of a **cold fish**.
- 4 **I** My brother's a **real pain in the neck**.
- 5 **J** Dad's a **soft touch**.
- 6 **K** My uncle has a **very short temper**.

- A He's unfriendly and he never shows his emotions.
- B She's incredibly kind to everyone she meets.
- C He's so annoying—he's always taking my things.
- D I can always persuade him to lend me his car on weekends.
- E He gets angry very easily.
- F He's very sensible and practical.

- b 1.8 Listen and check.

Being negative about people

We often use *a bit* / *a little bit of* / *kind of a* before negative adjectives or idioms to "soften" them, e.g., *She can be a little sarcastic. He's a little bit of a pain in the neck. He's kind of a cold fish*. We also often use *not very* + positive adjectives rather than using negative ones, e.g., *He's not very bright*, rather than *He's stupid*.

ACTIVATION Think of people you know for two adjectives from **1**, a phrase from **2**, and an idiom from **3**. Tell your partner about them and why they suit the description.



1 ADJECTIVES DESCRIBING A JOB

a Match sentences 1–6 with A–F.

- 1 ☒ My boss has a deep, **authoritative** /ə'θɔːrətetɪv/ voice.
 - 2 ☐ I'm a cashier at a supermarket. I really enjoy my job, but it can be a little **monotonous** /mə'nɒtənəs/ and **repetitive** /rɪ'petətɪv/.
 - 3 ☐ I'm an elementary school teacher. I find working with young children very **rewarding** /rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ/.
 - 4 ☐ I work for a small graphic design company and my job's really **motivating** /ˈmɒtɪveɪtɪŋ/.
 - 5 ☐ Being a surgeon is very **demanding** /dɪ'mændɪŋ/.
 - 6 ☐ I work at an accounting firm. My job is incredibly **tedious** /'tɪdiəs/.
- A I have to do exactly the same thing every day.
- B It makes me happy because it's useful and important.
- C When he speaks, we all stop what we're doing and listen to him carefully.
- D It's very high pressure and you have to work long hours.
- E It's really boring and it makes me feel impatient all the time.
- F The kind of work I do and the people I work with make me want to work harder (do better).

b 1.10 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Think of a job you could describe with each adjective in 1.



2 COLLOCATIONS

a Complete the text with the words in the list.

career challenge clocking experience for full job
management permanent positions qualifications unpaid

What I'm really thinking—THE INTERN

I've just started my third internship. At the end of it, I will have been an ¹**unpaid worker** for over a year. It feels as though I'm not in control of my own life, that I'm helpless. ²**Academic** _____ and ³**work** _____ are almost irrelevant when you're competing against people who have years of experience, many of whom are taking a step down the ⁴ _____ **ladder**. I'm not picky—I've spent time in a children's charity, ⁵**events** _____, a press office—but they haven't gotten me a ⁶ _____ **job**. It's demoralizing. And exhausting—⁷ _____ **-hunting** is a ⁸ _____ **-time occupation**. I ⁹ _____ anyone who disagrees with me about this. After ¹⁰ _____ **out**, most people can be free for the night. For the intern, it's time to go home and look for work. I have no idea how many ¹¹ _____ I've ¹²**applied** _____ since graduating, but it's more than 100.

b 1.11 Listen and check.

c Complete the two words that collocate with the groups below. What do the phrases mean?

maternity paternity sick	I _____	freelance permanent (opp temporary / fixed-term) full-time (opp part-time)	j _____
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3 THE SAME OR DIFFERENT?

a Look at the pairs of words or phrases. Write **S** if they have the same or a very similar meaning and **D** if they are different.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>colleagues</u> | <u>co-workers</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S |
| 2 quit (a job) | <u>resign</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 staff | <u>workforce</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 be laid off | be <u>downsized</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 be out of work | be on leave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 be fired | be sacked | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 get <u>promoted</u> | get a raise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 skills | qualifications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 hire somebody | <u>employ</u> somebody | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 perks | <u>benefits</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

b 1.12 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Can you explain the difference between the **D** words in meaning or register?

1 EXPRESSIONS WITH GET

a Complete the sentences with the expressions in the list.

a hold of a shock back at into trouble with out of the way
rid of the chance the impression the joke to know

- 1 I get the impression you're a little annoyed with me.
- 2 You'll get _____ when you see him. He looks awful.
- 3 Since we stopped working together, we hardly ever get _____ to see each other.
- 4 Everyone else laughed, but I didn't get _____.
- 5 When you get _____ him, I think you'll really like him.
- 6 I need to speak to Martina urgently, but I just can't get _____ her.
- 7 I want to get _____ that awful painting, but I can't because it was a wedding present from my mother-in-law.
- 8 I'm going to get _____ my brother for telling my parents I got home late. Now I won't lend him my bike.
- 9 He's going to get _____ his wife if he's late again.
- 10 I tried to walk past him, but he wouldn't get _____.

b 3.3 Listen and check. What do the expressions mean?

2 IDIOMS WITH GET

a Match sentences 1–10 to A–J.

- 1 **Get real!**
 - 2 **Get a life!**
 - 3 I'm **not getting anywhere** with this crossword puzzle.
 - 4 She really **gets on my nerves**.
 - 5 She really needs to **get her act together**.
 - 6 They **get along like a house on fire**.
 - 7 You should **get a move on**.
 - 8 Your grandfather must be **getting on** in age.
 - 9 My boyfriend just never **gets the message**.
 - 10 She always **gets her own way**.
- A It's just too difficult for me.
B Is he in his eighties now?
C They have exactly the same tastes and interests.
D Her exam is in two weeks and she hasn't even started studying.
E If you don't leave soon, you'll miss the train.
F Everything about her irritates me, her voice, her smile—everything!
G He just does whatever she tells him to.
H I keep dropping hints about us getting engaged, but he doesn't seem to notice.
I There's no way you can afford that car!
J You're 40 and you're still living with your parents!

b 3.4 Listen and check. What do the idioms mean?

ACTIVATION Make personal sentences with two expressions from 1 and two idioms from 2, and tell a partner.

3 PHRASAL VERBS WITH GET

a Match the **bold** phrasal verbs to A–L.

- 1 **J** How often do you **get together with** your extended family?
- 2 How long do you think it usually takes people to **get over** a breakup?
- 3 How do you react if somebody interrupts you when you're trying to **get on with** some work?
- 4 Do you have any friends who you find it difficult to **get through to** in spite of trying to talk to them honestly?
- 5 What are the best subjects to study in your country if you want to **get into** politics?
- 6 What's the best way to **get around** your city, on foot or by public transportation?
- 7 Have you ever cheated on an exam and **gotten away with** it?
- 8 What's the minimum amount of money you would need to **get by** if you were living alone in your town?
- 9 If you **get** a little **behind** with your work or studies during the week, do you make up for it on the weekend?
- 10 Does bad weather ever **get you down**?
- 11 In your family, who is best at **getting out of** doing their share of the housework?
- 12 If you leave people a message, does it annoy you if they don't **get back to** you immediately?

- A recover from
B start a career or profession
C move from place to place
D make somebody understand
E manage with what you have
F fail to make enough progress
G depress you
H respond to somebody by speaking or writing
I avoid a responsibility or obligation
J meet socially
K continue doing
L do something wrong without getting caught

b 3.5 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Ask and answer the questions in 3 with a partner.

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Conflict and warfare

VOCABULARY BANK

1 WEAPONS

a Match the words and pictures.

- | | |
|---|---|
|  arrow /'ærou/ |  shield /fild/ |
|  bow /bou/ |  spear /spɪr/ |
|  1 cannon /'kænən/ |  sword /sɔrd/ |
|  helmet /'hɛlmət/ | |

b  3.8 Listen and check.

2 PEOPLE & EVENTS

a Match the people and definitions.

ally /'ælaɪ/ casualties /'kæzəltɪz/ civilians /sə'vɪljənz/
commander /kə'mændər/ forces /'fɔrsɪz/ refugees /ˌrefju'dʒɪz/
snipers /'snaɪpəz/ survivors /sər'vaɪvəz/ troops /truːps/
the wounded /'wʊndəd/

- 1 casualties: people who have been killed or injured in a war
- 2 _____: people who are forced to leave their country or home because there is a war, or for political or religious reasons
- 3 _____: a group of people who have been trained to protect others, usually with weapons, e.g., *armed ~*, *security ~*, *peace-keeping ~*.
- 4 _____: soldiers in large groups
- 5 _____: an officer in charge of a group of soldiers
- 6 _____: people who have been injured by weapons
- 7 _____: people who are not members of the armed forces
- 8 _____: people who shoot at others from a hidden position
- 9 _____: people who have managed to stay alive in a war
- 10 _____: in time of war, a country that has agreed to help and support another country

b Match the events and definitions.

ceasefire /'siːsfaɪər/ civil war /'sɪvəl wɔː/ coup /ku/
rebellion /rɪ'bɛljən/ revolution /ˌrevə'ljuːʃn/ siege /sɪdʒ/ treaty /'triːti/

- 1 rebellion: an attempt by some of the people in a country to change their government, using violence
- 2 _____: a sudden change of government that is illegal and often violent
- 3 _____: an attempt by a large number of people in a country to change their government
- 4 _____: when two armies agree to stop fighting temporarily
- 5 _____: a war between groups of people in the same country
- 6 _____: when an army tries to take a city or building by surrounding it and stopping the food supply
- 7 _____: a formal agreement between two or more countries.

c  3.9 Listen and check your answers to a and b.

3 VERBS

a Complete the sentences with the verbs in the list in the correct form.

blow up break out capture declare
defeat execute loot overthrow
release retreat shell surrender

- 1 The rebels overthrew the government. (= removed them from power using force)
- 2 Fighting _____ between the rebels and the army. (= started)
- 3 The army _____ the rebel positions. (= fired missiles at)
- 4 The rebels _____. (= moved back, away from the army)
- 5 Some of the rebels _____. (= admitted they had lost and wanted to stop fighting)
- 6 The rebels _____ the airport runway. (= made it explode)
- 7 The government _____ war on the rebels. (= announced their intention to go to war with them)
- 8 Some rebels _____ the city. (= stole things from stores and buildings)
- 9 The army _____ over 300 rebels. (= took them prisoner)
- 10 They finally _____ the rebels. (= beat them)
- 11 The army _____ most of the rebel prisoners. (= let them go)
- 12 They _____ the rebel leader. (= killed him as a punishment)

b  3.10 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Are there any current news stories related to conflict or warfare? What are they about?

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1 SOUNDS

- a 4.1 All the words in the list can be both nouns and regular verbs. Many of them are onomatopoeic (they sound like the sound they describe). Listen to the sounds and the words.



bang /bæŋ/ buzz /bʌz/ click /klik/ crash /kræʃ/
 creak /kriːk/ crunch /krʌntʃ/ drip /driːp/ hiss /hɪs/
 honk /hɒŋk/ hum /hʌm/ rattle /rætl/ roar /rɔː/
 screech /skriːtʃ/ slam /slæm/ slurp /slɜːp/ sniff /snɪf/
 snore /snɔː/ splash /splæʃ/ tap /tæp/ tick /tɪk/
 whistle /ˈwɪsl/

- b Complete the **Sounds** column with the words in the list.

Sounds

- 1 This clock has a very loud .
- 2 Don't ! Get a tissue and blow your nose.
- 3 To get the new software, just on the "download" icon.
- 4 There was a as he jumped into the swimming pool.
- 5 Did you hear that ? It sounded like a gun.
- 6 I heard a floorboard and I knew somebody had come into the room.
- 7 I could hear the of a fly, but I couldn't see it anywhere.
- 8 I hate people who at me when I slow down at a yellow light.
- 9 When I'm nervous, I often my fingers on the table.
- 10 Don't your soup! Eat it quietly.
- 11 The snake reared its head and gave an angry .
- 12 Please turn the faucet off all the way, otherwise it'll .
- 13 We could hear the of the crowd in the soccer stadium from our hotel.
- 14 Some of the players continued playing because they hadn't heard the .
- 15 I don't remember the words of the song, but I can the tune.
- 16 Please don't the door. Close it gently.
- 17 I heard the of their feet walking through the crisp snow.
- 18 I can't share a room with you if you — I won't be able to sleep.
- 19 Every time a bus or truck goes by, the windows .
- 20 I heard the of brakes as the driver tried to stop and then a loud .

tick

2 THE HUMAN VOICE

- a Match the verbs and definitions.

giggle /ˈɡɪɡl/ groan /ɡroʊn/ mumble /ˈmʌmbəl/
 scream /skriːm/ sigh /saɪ/ sob /sɒb/
 stutter /ˈstʌtər/ whisper /ˈwɪspər/ yell /jel/

- 1 scream to make a loud, high cry because you are hurt, frightened, or excited
- 2 (at somebody) to shout loudly, e.g., because you are angry
- 3 (at something) to laugh in a silly way
- 4 (to somebody) to speak very quietly, so that other people can't hear what you're saying
- 5 to speak or say something in a quiet voice in a way that is not clear
- 6 to make a long deep sound because you are in pain or annoyed
- 7 (or stammer) to speak with difficulty, often repeating sounds or words
- 8 to cry noisily, taking sudden sharp breaths
- 9 to take in and then let out a long deep breath, e.g., to show that you are disappointed or tired

- b 4.3 Listen and check.

- c Answer the questions using one of the verbs in a.

What do people do...?

- when they are nervous
- when they are terrified
- when they lose their temper
- when they are not supposed to be making any noise
- when they are amused or embarrassed
- when they speak without opening their mouth enough
- when they are relieved
- when their team misses a penalty
- when they are very unhappy about something

ACTIVATION Choose five sounds from 1 and two verbs from 2. Make the sounds for your partner to identify.

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1 VERBS

a Complete the sentences with the verbs in the list.

give have kill make up for run out of save
spare spend take (x2) take up waste

- I waste a lot of time playing games and messaging on my computer instead of studying.
- If you take the freeway, you'll _____ time—it's much quicker than the local roads.
- I had three hours to wait for my flight, so I sat there doing *sudoku* puzzles to _____ time.
- There's no hurry, so _____ your time.
- When my mother was young, she never had the chance to travel. Now she's retired and wants to _____ lost time, so she's booked a trip around the world.
- The novel is 700 pages long and I'm a slow reader. It's going to _____ me a long time to finish it.
- I'd better go home now. If I'm late again, my dad will _____ me a hard time.
- I would like to go camping this weekend, but my final exams are next week, so I can't _____ the time.
- My children _____ all my time—I never seem to get to read a book or watch a movie!
- New York's such a fantastic city! You're going to _____ the time of your life there.
- Let's not _____ too long at the museum or we'll _____ time.

b 5.4 Listen and check.

2 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

a Complete the **Prepositions** column with the prepositions in the list.

at (x3) before behind by from (x2) in off on to (x2)

Prepositions

- I'm really punctual, so I hate it when other people aren't _____ time. on
- I've never heard of that singer. He must have been _____ my time. _____
- _____ the time we got to our hotel, it was nearly midnight. _____
- I missed the birth of my first child. I was on a plane _____ the time. _____
- He's been working too hard recently. He needs some time _____. _____
- If we don't take a taxi, we won't get to the airport _____ time for the flight. _____
- I don't eat out very often, but I get takeout _____ time to time. _____

- He suffers from back pain and it makes him a little irritable _____ times. _____
- You can come anytime _____ 10:00 _____ 2:00. _____
- He's a little _____ the times—he still thinks men should wear a suit and tie at work. _____
- Don't try to multitask. Just do **one** thing _____ a time. _____

b 5.5 Listen and check.

3 EXPRESSIONS

a Match sentences 1–12 to A–L.

- I The referee's looking at his watch.
- _____ He hardly spoke to me at lunch.
- _____ I'm really looking forward to my vacation.
- _____ I'm sorry, I can't help you this week.
- _____ I can't afford a new computer.
- _____ She's sure to find a job eventually.
- _____ I think I need to take up a hobby.
- _____ Stop writing, please.
- _____ I thought I was going to be late.
- _____ You look very young in that photo.
- _____ I hate doing my taxes.
- _____ You've had that computer for years.

- But in the end I got to the airport **with time to spare**.
- He spent **the whole time** talking on his cell phone.
- Time's up**. The exam is over.
- I'm a little **short on time**.
- I've got time on my hands** since I retired.
- I'll have to make do with this one **for the time being**.
- It's only **a matter of time**.
- It must have been taken **a long time ago**.
- There isn't much time left**.
- This time next week** I'll be lying on the beach.
- It's about time** you got a new one.
- They're incredibly tedious and **time-consuming**.

b 5.6 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Choose six of the **bold** time expressions and write a synonym or a phrase with the same meaning, e.g., **save time** = spend less time, **on time** = punctual.

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1 NOUNS

a Match the nouns and definitions.

budget deposit donation fare fee fine grant
installment loan lump sum savings will

- 1 budget the money that is available to a person or organization and a plan as to how it will be spent over a period of time, *have a limited ~*
- 2 _____ money that is given by the government or another organization for a particular purpose, e.g., education, *give / receive a ~*
- 3 _____ money that a bank lends and somebody borrows, *take out a ~*
- 4 _____ an amount of money that you pay for professional advice or services, e.g., to a lawyer, *charge / pay a ~*
- 5 _____ the money you pay to travel by bus, plane, taxi, etc., *pay a ~*
- 6 _____ money that you keep, e.g., in the bank, and don't spend, *have a ~ account*
- 7 _____ money that you give to an organization such as a charity in order to help them, *make a ~*
- 8 _____ money paid as punishment for breaking a law, *pay a ~*
- 9 _____ one of a number of payments that are made regularly until something has been paid for, *pay an ~*
- 10 _____ the first part of a larger payment, *make / pay a ~*
- 11 _____ a legal document that says what is to happen to somebody's money and property after they die, *make a ~*
- 12 _____ an amount of money that is paid at one time and not on separate occasions, *pay a ~*

b 5.9 Listen and check.

2 MONEY IN TODAY'S SOCIETY

- a 5.10 Listen to the sentences. With a partner, say what you think the **bold** phrases mean.
- 1 We live in a **consumer society**, which is dominated by spending money on material possessions.
 - 2 The **standard of living** has risen a lot over the past ten years.
 - 3 People's **income** has gone up, but **inflation** is high, so the **cost of living** has also risen.
 - 4 House prices are rising and many **can't afford** to buy a home.
 - 5 Online banking allows people to **manage their accounts**, e.g., check their **balance** and **make transfers** and **payments**.
 - 6 People who have loans have to pay high **interest rates**.
 - 7 A lot of people are **in debt** and have problems getting a **mortgage** to buy their first home.
 - 8 Some people make money by buying and selling **shares of stock** on the **stock market**.
 - 9 Our **currency** is unstable and **exchange rates** fluctuate a lot.
 - 10 A lot of small businesses **went bankrupt** during **the recession**.
- b Which aspects of the sentences above are true in your country?

3 ADJECTIVES

a Look at the *Oxford Learner's Thesaurus* entries for **rich** and **poor**. Match the synonyms and definitions.

rich *adj.* rich, affluent, loaded, wealthy, well-off

- 1 rich / _____ having a lot of money, property, or valuable possessions
- 2 _____ (rather formal) rich and with a good standard of living: The ~ Western countries are better equipped to face the problems of climate change.
- 3 _____ (often used in negative sentences) rich: His parents are not very ~ .
- 4 _____ [*not before noun*] (very informal) very rich: Let her pay. She's ~ .

poor *adj.* poor, broke, hard up, penniless

- 5 _____ having very little money; not having enough money for basic needs
- 6 _____ (literary) having no money, very poor: She arrived in 1998 as a virtually ~ refugee.
- 7 _____ (informal) having very little money, especially for a short period of time: After he lost his job, he was so ~ he couldn't afford to eat out at all.
- 8 _____ [*not before noun*] (informal) having no money: I'm always ~ by the end of the month.

b 5.11 Listen and check.

4 SLANG WORDS

Slang

Slang refers to very informal words and expressions that are more common in spoken language. Some slang words (though none of the ones below) can be offensive or taboo.

5.12 Read and listen to the dialogues. What do the **bold** slang words mean?

- 1 **A** Nice car! How much are you going to ask for it?
B **Five grand**. What do you think?
- 2 **A** I need **five bucks** for a sandwich.
B Sure, here you are.
- 3 **A** Great hat! Was it expensive?
B No, only a **five spot**. I got it at a thrift shop.
- 4 **A** What's the building work going to cost you?
B About **50K**. We're redoing the kitchen.

ACTIVATION Make sentences about your country with two words from each section 1, 2, and 3.

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1 COLLOCATIONS

- a Circle the right word. Check (✓) if both are possible.
- I need to charge / unplug my phone—the battery's very low.
 - Can you *give* / *make* me a call this afternoon?
 - I need to *make* / *do* a few calls now. I'll get back to you later.
 - Do you want my cell phone number or my *landline* / *home phone*?
 - I've been calling Tom on his cell phone, but it's *occupied* / *busy* all the time.
 - I know he's been trying to call me all day because I have three *lost* / *missed* calls from him.
 - You have reached the voicemail for 555-4890. Please leave a message after the *tone* / *beep*.
 - In some American towns, the *reception* / *coverage* isn't very good and people can't get a good *sign* / *signal* for their cell phones.

b 6.4 Listen and check.

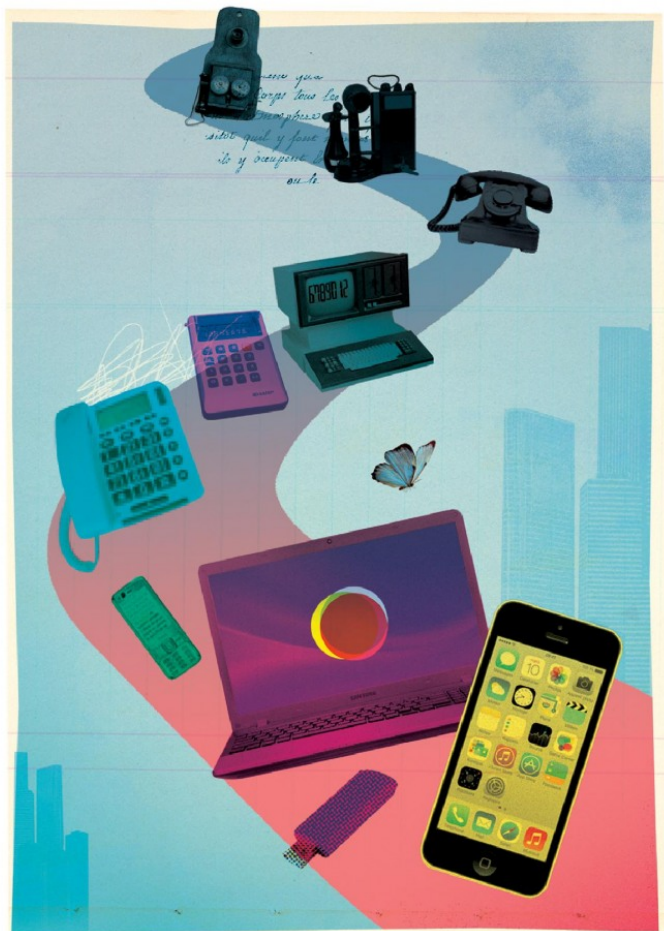
2 PHRASAL VERBS

- a Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the list.

cut off free up get through hang-up log in
put through run out scroll down speak up top out

- I have to hang up now. My flight's about to board.
- We were Skyping, but then we were suddenly _____ in the middle of the conversation.
- The memory limits for many cell phones _____ at 64 gigabytes.
- I'm not sure if I'll be able to print the whole document because the black ink is about to _____.
- I tried calling her office, but I couldn't _____. The lines were permanently busy.
- I can't hear you very well. Could you _____ a little?
- If you hold, I'll _____ you _____ to the accounts department.
- If you already have an account with us, _____ with your username and password.
- I need to delete some files to _____ more space on the hard drive.
- If you _____ the page, you'll see the attachment at the bottom.

b 6.5 Listen and check.



3 SIMILAR BUT DIFFERENT

Talk to a partner. How would you explain the difference between...?

- a screen and a touch screen
- a keypad and a keyboard
- a password and a passcode
- your contacts and your settings
- broadband and Wi-fi
- a laptop and a tablet
- an update and a pop-up
- a cookie and a virus
- streaming and downloading

TIP Change the language on your phone, tablet, or laptop to English. You will very quickly reinforce your phone and technology vocabulary!

← p.60

1 NEGATIVE PREFIXES

a Put the words in the list in the right column to make negatives.

agree appropriate attractive capable coherent competent continue do easy
embark honest hospitable legal legitimate literate logical mobile moral
official personal practical rational regular relevant replaceable

im-	il-	ir-	in-	un-	dis-
					disagree

b 7.4 Listen and check. What letters do the words begin with after **im-**, **il-**, and **ir-**?

2 PREFIXES THAT ADD OTHER MEANINGS

a Read the sentences carefully and match the **highlighted** prefixes to their meanings A–T.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 D My daughter has out grown most of her clothes—she needs a bigger size. | A not enough |
| 2 A lot of common English verbs are mono syllables, like <i>get</i> , <i>have</i> , <i>give</i> , etc. | B too much |
| 3 After being proven innocent, he was re instated at his old job. | C more than one, many |
| 4 After the operation, I'll have to go to the hospital once a week as an out patient. | D further, better, bigger |
| 5 As a child, she was ill -treated* by her stepmother and this had serious repercussions. | E wrongly |
| 6 I haven't been feeling very well recently. The doctor told me to take multi vitamins. | F below |
| 7 I must have mis understood you. I thought you said you didn't want to come tonight. | G two, twice |
| 8 I need to install a new anti virus program on my computer. | H against |
| 9 I was incredibly lucky on my flight to New York—I was up graded to business class! | I one |
| 10 The police are trying to de fuse the situation between the politicians and the protesters. | J by yourself, by itself |
| 11 My brother took post graduate classes in translation and interpreting. | K after |
| 12 A ceasefire is an essential pre condition for any negotiation. | L outside, not inside |
| 13 My sister is overweight—she goes through periods of compulsive over eating. | M before |
| 14 The committee has bi annual meetings in October and March. | N remove or reduce |
| 15 Several different species now co exist peacefully side by side. | O higher, towards the top |
| 16 This work is totally sub standard. It's just not acceptable. | P together |
| 17 There will be an inter governmental conference to look at climate change. | Q badly |
| 18 They're really under staffed right now because a lot of their workers are sick. | R between |
| 19 When he lifted her up, he seemed to have almost super human strength. | S above average |
| 20 I'm not very good with my camera. I almost always use the auto focus setting. | T again |

*The prefix *ill* is always followed by a hyphen.

b 7.5 Listen and check.

Prefixes with more than one meaning

Some prefixes have more than one meaning, e.g., *out-*, *de-*. Compare:

out- + verb usually means further, greater, etc., (than), e.g., *outnumber*

out- + noun / adjective means outside, e.g., *outbuilding*

de- often means remove or take away, e.g., *demystify* = remove the mystery

de- can also mean reduce, e.g., *devalue* = reduce the value of something

ACTIVATION Which prefixes from **2** could you use before each of these words?

-cook (v) -lingual -war
-national -place (v)

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1 VERBS & VERB PHRASES

- a Complete the collocations with the verbs in the list.

cancel chill out extend get away go
go on hit postpone recharge sample
set-off soak up wander around

- 1 set off (set out) on a journey / early / late
- 2 _____ a trip / a visit (= finish later than planned)
- 3 _____ camping / backpacking / sightseeing / for a stroll
- 4 _____ vacation / an outing / a trip / a safari / a trek / a cruise / a journey
- 5 _____ a trip / a flight / a visit (= decide not to go)
- 6 _____ (or put off) a trip / a visit (= reschedule it for a later time)
- 7 _____ the old town (= explore in a leisurely way)
- 8 _____ (unwind) (informal) after a tiring day
- 9 _____ (immerse yourself in) the atmosphere / the culture
- 10 _____ the local cuisine
- 11 _____ the stores **IDM**
- 12 _____ from it all **IDM**
- 13 _____ your batteries **IDM**

- b 8.7 Listen and check. What do you think the three idioms mean?

2 DESCRIBING PLACES

- a Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in the list.

brehtaking /brɛθtɪkɪŋ/ dull /dʌl/ lively /laɪvli/
off the beaten track /ɒf ðə 'bi:tən træk/ overcrowded /oʊvər'kraʊdəd/
overrated /oʊvər'reɪtəd/ picturesque /pɪktʃə'resk/ remote /rɪ'moʊt/
spoiled /spɔɪld/ tacky /tæki/ touristy /'tɔːrɪsti/ unspoiled /ʌn'spɔɪld/

- 1 I think that restaurant's overrated. (= with a better reputation than it really deserves)
- 2 The museum's pretty _____, but the café's good. (= boring)
- 3 The stores are very _____, but we bought some nice things. (= designed to attract a lot of tourists)
- 4 The oceanfront has been _____ by all the new hotels. (= changed for the worse)
- 5 It's a really _____ area at night. (= full of life and energy)
- 6 We found a great coffee shop on a side street in Los Angeles, _____. (= away from where people usually go)
- 7 The hotel pool is always _____. (= with too many people)
- 8 The view is absolutely _____. (= very impressive, spectacular)
- 9 We went to a very _____ little fishing village yesterday. (= pretty, especially in a way that looks old-fashioned)
- 10 The souvenirs were all plastic Eiffel Towers and key rings, really _____ stuff. (= cheap, badly made, and / or lacking in taste)
- 11 The site of the temple is extremely _____—you can only get there on foot and it takes four hours. (far away from places where other people live)
- 12 It's a lovely city, almost completely _____ by tourism. (beautiful because it has not been changed)

- b 8.8 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Talk about your last vacation using some of the collocations in 1.

Can you think of a place in your country that you could describe with each of the adjectives in 2?

1 ANIMALS, BIRDS, & INSECTS

Young ones

a Match the animals and their young.

calf (pl -ves) /kɑf/
chick /tʃɪk/ foal /foʊl/
kitten /'kɪtn/ lamb /læm/
puppy /'pʌpi/

- 1 dog puppy
- 2 cat _____
- 3 horse _____
- 4 cow _____
- 5 sheep _____
- 6 hen _____



b 9.1 Listen and check.

Where they live

c Match the animals, birds, and insects and the places where they live.

bee canary dog
goldfish horse blackbird

- 1 a hive /haɪv/ bee
- 2 a stable /'steɪbl/ _____
- 3 a cage /keɪdʒ/ _____
- 4 a kennel /'kenl/ _____
- 5 a tank /tæŋk/ _____
- 6 a nest /nest/ _____



d 9.2 Listen and check. What other animals might live in these places?

The noises they make

e Match the animals and the noises they make.

bird cat dog horse lion pig
mouse

- 1 squeak /skwik/ mouse
- 2 bark /bɑrk/ _____
- 3 neigh /neɪ/ _____
- 4 meow /mi'əʊ/ _____
- 5 roar /rɔː/ _____
- 6 grunt /grʌnt/ _____
- 7 twitter /'twɪtər/ _____

f 9.3 Listen and check.

Animal parts



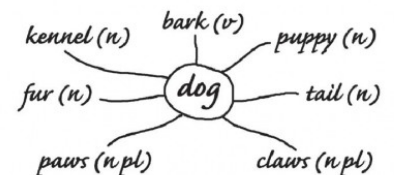
g Match the words and pictures.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| a beak /bɪk/ | horns /hɔːnz/ |
| claws /klaʊz/ | paws /pɔːz/ |
| a fin /fɪn/ | 1 a shell /ʃɛl/ |
| fur /fər/ | a tail /teɪl/ |
| hooves (s. hoof) /huːvz/ | wings /wɪŋz/ |

h 9.4 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Make "mind maps" for the animals below.

dog bird cat horse



2 ANIMAL ISSUES

9.5 Listen to the questions below and focus on the meaning and pronunciation of the **bold** words and phrases. With a partner, say what they mean.

In your country, are there any...?

- 1 organizations that **protect** animals and their **environment**, or **animal charities**
- 2 **animal rights activists** who organize protests against the use of animals for entertainment, product testing, or in medical research
- 3 national or regional celebrations where animals are **treated cruelly**
- 4 national parks or conservation areas where animals **live in the wild**
- 5 **endangered species** /ɪn'deɪndʒərd 'spɪʃɪz/
- 6 animals that are **hunted for sport**
- 7 animals that are being **bred in captivity** in order to reintroduce them into the wild
- 8 animals that are kept or transported in **inhumane conditions**, e.g., **veal calves**

ACTIVATION Answer the questions in 2. Give examples.

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1 HOW FOOD IS PREPARED

a Match the words and pictures.

- ☐ baked figs
- ☐ barbecued ribs
- ☐ boiled rice
- ☐ 1 chopped parsley
- ☐ deep-fried onion rings
- ☐ grated cheese
- ☐ grilled fillet of fish
- ☐ ground beef
- ☐ mashed potatoes
- ☐ melled chocolate
- ☐ peeled shrimp
- ☐ poached egg
- ☐ roasted lamb
- ☐ scrambled eggs
- ☐ sliced bread
- ☐ steamed mussels
- ☐ stewed plums
- ☐ stuffed chicken breast
- ☐ toasted bagel
- ☐ whipped cream

b 9.11 Listen and check.



2 UTENSILS

a Match the words and pictures.

- ☐ a baking tray /'beɪkɪŋ treɪ/
- ☐ 1 a colander /'kɒləndər/
- ☐ a cutting board /'kʌtɪŋ bɔːd/
- ☐ a frying pan /'fraɪɪŋ pæn/
- ☐ a food processor /fud 'prəsesər/
- ☐ a kettle /'ketl/
- ☐ a (mixing) bowl /'mɪksɪŋ boʊl/
- ☐ a saucepan /'sɔːspæn/ (or pot) /pɒt/
- ☐ a sieve /sɪv/
- ☐ a whisk /wɪsk/



pots and pans

This phrase is often used to refer to a mixture of cooking utensils. A pot is any kind of deep round container used for cooking.

b 9.12 Listen and check.

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ACTIVATION Have you had any food recently that was prepared in any of the ways in 1?

Which of the utensils in 2 might you need to make...?

an omelet spaghetti cookies

Are there any of the other utensils you'd use?