

Do women really want to marry for money?

1 You have a very **sour** face – what's the matter?

- 2 Problems occur when important meetings and children's birthdays **c**_____.
- 3 Who **sh**_____ the responsibility of bringing up the kids in your relationship?
- 4 The park was **l**_____ **w**_____ plastic cups after the concert.
- 5 Working mothers have to **j**_____ their jobs with the needs of their children.
- 6 She's a successful businesswoman with a **h**_____ -**fl**_____ career.

a Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

- 1 A Your parents will be here in an hour.
B I know. It's time I cleaned up.
(time / I / clean up)
- 2 A I'll call you in the morning.
B _____ in
person. (I / rather / you / come for a visit)
- 3 A Our new dishwasher doesn't work very well.
B I know. _____
it. (I / wish / we / not buy)
- 4 A It's a shame we can't meet up more often.
B Yes. _____ closer to
each other. (only / we / live)
- 5 A I won't tell your mother you were here.
B Thank you. _____
(I / rather / she / not know)
- 6 A Did you get the grades to go to college?
B No. _____ harder for my
exams. (only / I / work)
- 7 A I'm fed up with working all the time.
B _____ a
vacation. (time / you / take)
- 8 A We can't afford a vacation this year.
B I know. _____ better
off. (I / wish / we / be)

- b** Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first, using the words in parentheses.

- 1 I should have applied for a grant. (wish)
I wish I had applied for a grant.
- 2 We are unhappy because we owe the bank a lot of money. (if only)
_____ the bank so much money.
- 3 Sasha ought to make up her mind about her job. (time)
_____ her mind about her job.
- 4 Would you prefer us to take you home now or later? (rather)
_____ you home now or later?
- 5 We regret spending all our savings on our honeymoon. (if only)
_____ all our savings on our honeymoon.
- 6 Don't you think you ought to apologize to Anna? (time)
Isn't _____ to Anna?
- 7 I would like to be able to see my family more. (wish)
_____ my family more.
- 8 We'd prefer that you not bring your dog in here. (rather)
_____ bring your dog in here.



3 VOCABULARY money

a Complete the missing words.

- 1 Would you like to pay monthly or in an annual **lump sum**?
- 2 My uncle works in the **st** _____ **m** _____, buying and selling shares all day.
- 3 You can get a better foreign currency **e** _____ **r** _____ at some banks than at others.
- 4 If you are **i** _____ **d** _____, you owe someone money.
- 5 Despite the recession, many people's **st** _____ of **i** _____ has remained high.
- 6 Many people are struggling because wages aren't rising at the same rate as **i** _____.
- 7 We live in a **c** _____ **s** _____ where people are obsessed with money.
- 8 **i** _____ **r** _____ have been cut to try and encourage people to borrow more money.
- 9 My sister has managed to get a government **g** _____ to study abroad for a year.
- 10 I give a **d** _____ to my favorite animal shelter every year.

b Order the letters to make synonyms of *rich* or *poor*. Write **R** (rich) or **P** (poor) after each one.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 FLTUFENA | <u>affluent</u> | <u>R</u> |
| 2 ESNILEPNS | _____ | _____ |
| 3 ADEODL | _____ | _____ |
| 4 ADRH PU | _____ | _____ |
| 5 LWEYTAH | _____ | _____ |
| 6 LEWL-FOF | _____ | _____ |
| 7 REBOK | _____ | _____ |

c Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use an idiom with the **bold** words.

- 1 Our friends buy many things they can't afford. **means**
Our friends are living beyond their means.
- 2 We're overdrawn. **red**
We're _____.
- 3 Don't waste your money. It's hard work to make more. **grow**
Don't waste your money. It's _____.
- 4 That yacht must have been really expensive. **arm**
That yacht must have _____.
- 5 We'll never be able to buy a house unless we start saving. **belts**
We'll never be able to buy a house unless _____.
- 6 Bill never eats out. He thinks it's too expensive. **robbery**
Bill never eats out. He thinks it's _____.
- 7 My in-laws are extremely cheap. **fist**
My in-laws are very _____.
- 8 We hardly earn enough to buy what we need. **ends**
We're struggling to _____.

4 PRONUNCIATION

US and UK accents

5.4 Can you tell the difference between US and UK accents? Listen and write **US** (US accent) or **UK** (UK accent).

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 <u>US</u> | 6 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 10 _____ |

5 LISTENING

a 5.5 Listen to a radio call-in program about saving money. Answer the questions with the names in the list.

Emily	Brody	Maria	Philip	Suki
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Which caller has a tip for saving money...?

- 1 at meal times
- 2 at the supermarket
- 3 for vacations
- 4 at home
- 5 on all kinds of purchases

b Listen again and answer the questions.

According to the callers, ...?

- 1 at what temperature should your thermostat be set
- 2 what should you take to work to eat
- 3 where should you put your small change
- 4 how should you pay for everything you buy
- 5 when shouldn't you do your food shopping

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.73 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.



6 READING

a Read the article once. Choose the sentence that best summarizes the results of the research.

- A If everyone in the country has more money as a result of economic development, then we're all happier.
- B It takes a long time to get used to being rich, so you don't notice if you feel any happier.
- C Money makes us happier if we are richer than those around us, but not if we all have a similar amount of wealth.

b Read the article again and match the missing sentences A–F to the blanks 1–5. There is one sentence you do not need to use.

- A "People's aspirations tend to rise as their incomes rise, so rather quickly they start to think of a lot of additional things that they need to buy. So they end up no happier than they were before."
- B Or they are more likely to hold jobs in which people defer to them.
- C The apparent contradiction is that people don't seem to be any happier now than they were then despite their enrichment through economic growth, but that people who are richer at any one time are happier on average than people who are poorer.
- D They think it's important to try to make everyone as happy as they possibly can be.
- E Increase the total amount of happiness, which means enabling people to have better human relationships."
- F Happiness academics do accept that richer people are, by and large, happier than their poorer neighbors.

c Look at the highlighted expressions and try to work out their meaning. Check in your dictionary.

Does money make you happy?

The unhappy answer to whether or not your happiness expands in line with your wealth is "yes, but—no, but." It seems it does if your riches rise relative to that of the Joneses, but not if you all rise together. "What we actually care about is our income compared with other people," says Lord Layard, one of the founders of "happiness studies." "But if over time everybody is becoming richer, then people don't on average feel any better than they did before."

Lord Layard bases the conclusion on studies and surveys that have been conducted over the past half a century or so in the world's richer countries. What the studies reveal is a paradox. ¹ _____

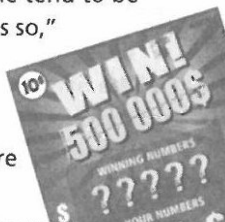
We like to look out at the neighbors' driveway and see a smaller car. This is partly because aspirations rise with incomes. "You rather quickly get adapted to more money so you don't get the pleasure out of it that you expected to get," explains Derek Bok, a former president of Harvard University and author of *The Politics of Happiness*. ² _____

³ _____ But they are not even certain that it is the money that does it. "Happier people on the whole tend to be richer, but we're not quite sure why that is so," says Mr. Bok. "It may not be the money. It may be that richer people **command more respect** or they have the freedom to do more things. ⁴ _____ Or they have more

autonomy in what they do. So it doesn't always follow that giving more money if you don't change those other things is really going to improve their happiness."

So if money is not all it is **cracked up** to be, then what should people and governments do? For starters, believes Lord Layard, a **break-neck** chase after economic growth is misplaced. "This competition to get richer than other people; it can't be achieved at the level of society," he says. "What we should do is have a positive sum. ⁵ _____

Rather than going for high growth, smoother growth might produce more happiness by producing less disruption and the uncertainty that comes with the ups and down of the economy, according to Lord Layard. "I certainly think that the relief of poverty is an incredibly important objective, but it shouldn't be done at any cost. We shouldn't just **go for** economic development even if it leads to the complete fragmentation of society...and a decline in happiness."



Glossary

The Joneses from the idiom "keep up with the Joneses," which means to try and have all the possessions and social achievements that your friends and neighbors have.