

# Illnesses and injuries

## 1 MINOR ILLNESSES AND CONDITIONS

a Match the sentences with the pictures.

She has / She's got...

- a cough /kɒf/
- a **headache** /'hedɪk/ (earache, stomach ache, toothache, etc.)
- 1 a rash /ræʃ/
- a **temperature** /'temprətʃə/
- sunburn** /'sʌnbɜ:n/
- She's being sick / She's **vomiting** /'vɒmɪtɪŋ/.
- She's **sneezing** /'sni:zɪŋ/.
- Her **ankle** is **swollen** /'swɒlən/.
- Her back hurts /hɜ:ts/ / Her back aches /eɪks/.
- Her **finger** is **bleeding** /'bli:dɪŋ/.



b 1 29))) Listen and check.

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

- 1  B He has a **sore throat** /sɔ:θrəʊt/.
  - 2  He has **diarrhoea** /daɪə'riə/.
  - 3  He **feels sick** /'fi:lz sɪk/.
  - 4  He's **fainted** /'feɪntɪd/.
  - 5  He has a **blister** /'blɪstə/ on his foot.
  - 6  He has a **cold** /ə kəʊld/.
  - 7  He has **flu** /flu:z/.
  - 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 toilet five times this morning.
  - E He feels that he's going to vomit.
  - F He's sneezing a lot and he has a cough.
  - G He feels that everything is spinning round.
  - H He's been walking in uncomfortable shoes.
  - I He's bleeding.

d 1 30))) Listen and check.

## 2 INJURIES AND MORE SERIOUS CONDITIONS

a Match the injuries with their causes or symptoms.

- 1  C He's **unconscious** /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/.
  - 2  He's had an **allergic** reaction /ə'li:dzɪk/.
  - 3  He's **twisted** his ankle /'twɪstɪd/ / He's **sprained** his ankle /spreɪnd/.
  - 4  He has **high** (low) **blood pressure** /'blʌd preʃə/.
  - 5  He has **food poisoning** /'fu:d pɔɪzənɪŋ/.
  - 6  He's **choking** /tʃəʊkɪŋ/.
  - 7  He's **burnt** himself /bɜ:nt/.
- A He spilt 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 18 over 14 (or 180 over 140).
  - E He ate some prawns that were off.
  - 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 plaster on it (*AmE* band aid) and antiseptic cream, major: have stitches
- headaches** take painkillers
- an infection** take antibiotics
- a sprained ankle** put ice on it and bandage it
- an allergic reaction** take antihistamine tablets or cream

b 1 31))) Listen and check.

## 3 PHRASAL VERBS CONNECTED WITH ILLNESS

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

Please **lie down** on the couch. I'm going to examine you. I'd been standing for such a long time that I **passed out**, and when I **came round** I was lying on the floor. It often takes a long time to **get over** 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 sth
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ become conscious again

b 1 32))) Listen and check.



# Clothes and fashion

## 1 DESCRIBING CLOTHES

a Match the adjectives and pictures.

### Fit

- loose /lu:s/
- 1 tight /taɪt/

### Style

- hooded /'hʊdɪd/
- long sleeved /lɒŋ sli:vɪd/ (also short sleeved)
- sleeveless /'sli:vləs/
- V-neck /'vi: nek/

### Pattern

- checked /tʃekt/
- patterned /'pætənd/
- plain /pleɪn/
- spotted /'spɒtɪd/
- striped /straɪpt/



b 1 46))) Listen and check.

c Match the phrases and pictures.

### Materials

- a cotton vest /ə 'kɒtn vest/
- a denim waistcoat /ə 'denɪm 'weɪskəʊt/
- a fur collar /ə fɜ: 'kɒlə/
- a lace top /ə leɪs tɒp/
- 1 a linen suit /ə 'lɪnɪn su:t/
- a lycra swimsuit /ə 'laɪkrə 'swɪmsu:t/
- a silk scarf /ə sɪlk skɑ:f/
- a velvet bow tie /ə 'velvɪt bəʊ 'taɪ/
- a wool(len) cardigan /ə 'wʊl(ə)n 'kɑ:dɪgən/
- leather sandals /'leðə 'sændlɪz/
- suede boots /sweɪd bu:tɪz/



d 1 47))) Listen and check.

## 2 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE THE WAY PEOPLE DRESS

**trendy, stylish, and fashionable**  
*Fashionable* is a general adjective, and means following a style that is popular at a particular time. *Trendy* is very similar, but is more informal. *Stylish* means fashionable and attractive.

a Complete the sentences with an adjective.

fashionable /'fæʃnəbl/ old-fashioned /əʊld 'fæʃənd/  
 scruffy /'skrʌfi/ smart /smɑ:t/ stylish /'stɑɪlɪʃ/  
 trendy /'trendi/

- Long skirts are really *fashionable* now.
- She's very \_\_\_\_\_. She always wears the latest fashions.
- The Italians have a reputation for being very \_\_\_\_\_ – they wear fashionable and attractive clothes.
- He looks really \_\_\_\_\_. His clothes are old and a bit dirty.
- Jane looked very \_\_\_\_\_ in her new suit. She wanted to make a good impression.
- That tie's a bit \_\_\_\_\_! Is it your dad's?

b 1 48))) Listen and check.

## 3 VERB PHRASES

a Match the sentences.

- C I'm going to **dress up** tonight.
  - Please **hang up** your coat.
  - These jeans don't **fit** me.
  - That skirt really **suits** you.
  - Your bag **matches** your shoes.
  - I need to **get changed**.
  - Hurry up and **get undressed**.
  - Get up and **get dressed**.
  - That tie doesn't really **go with** your shirt.
- A Don't leave it on the chair.  
 B I've just spilt 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 colour.  
 H You look great in it.  
 I Breakfast is on the table.

b 1 49))) Listen and check.

**wear and dress**  
 Be careful with the difference between *wear* and *dress*. Compare:  
 The English don't **dress** very stylishly. She usually **dresses** in black.  
 I usually **wear** a skirt and jacket to work. She always **wears** black clothes.



## 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 off | 7 <b>H</b> Gate             |
| 3 <b>C</b> Baggage reclaim  | 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> VIP lounge      |

- A a building at an airport divided into **Arrivals** and **Departures** (**domestic** and **international flights**)
- B an electronic display showing **flight times** and if the flight is **on time**, **boarding**, **closed**, or **delayed**
- C where you give in any checked-in **luggage** (bags, cases, etc.) and are given a **boarding pass**
- 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 **hand luggage**, and making you walk through a metal detector
- F where passengers who are travelling **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 there are usually **trolleys** for carrying heavy cases
- J where your luggage may be **checked** to see if you are bringing **illegal goods** into the country

b (23)) Listen and check.

## 2 ON BOARD

a Complete the text with the words in the list.

aisle /aɪl/ cabin crew /'kæbɪn kruː/ seat belts /'si:t belts/  
 connecting flight /kə'nektɪŋ flaɪt/ turbulence /'tɜːbjələns/  
 direct flights /dɪ'rekt flaɪts/ jet lag /'dʒet læg/  
 long-haul flights /lɒŋ haʊl flaɪts/

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. Sometimes there is <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ when the plane flies over the Andes, which I don't enjoy, and the <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ tell the passengers to put their <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on. There aren't any <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to Chile from London, so I usually have to get a <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in Madrid. Whenever I take <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I always suffer from <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ because of the time difference and I feel tired for several days.

b (24)) Listen and check.

## 3 TRAVEL, TRIP, OR JOURNEY?

a Complete the sentences with *travel* (verb or noun), *trip*, or *journey*.

- We're going on a five-day *trip* \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountains.
- A Did you have a good \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
B No, my flight was delayed for six hours.
- Do you have to \_\_\_\_\_ much in your job?
- Have a good \_\_\_\_\_. See you when you get back.

b (25)) Listen and check.

c What's the differences between the three words?

## 4 PHRASAL VERBS RELATED TO AIR TRAVEL

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

check in drop off fill in get off get on pick up  
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 sat down in the first empty seat.
- The plane \_\_\_\_\_ late because of the bad weather.
- 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.
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ my luggage at baggage reclaim I bumped into an old friend who had been on the same flight.

b (26)) Listen and check.

◀ p.24



# Adverbs and adverbial phrases

## 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 adverb column.

- at the **moment** / **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 film 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 flat, but they're hoping to buy one soon.
- 6 I've  finished 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 USA?  
I've been all over the USA – I've  been to Alaska!

Adverbs

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



b (215)) Listen and check.

## 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 quite easy.
- It took us over five hours to get there, but **eventually** we were able to relax /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/.
- Ideally** we would go to Australia if we could afford it. /aɪ'di:əli/
- Basically** it's quite a simple idea /'beɪsɪkli/.
- I thought they'd broken up, but **apparently** they're back together again /ə'pærəntli/.
- ...so you can see it was a really awful weekend. **Anyway**, let's forget about it and talk about something else /'eniweɪ/.
- She's only 14, so **obviously** she can't stay at home on her own /'ɒbvɪəsli/...
- She's been ill for weeks, but **gradually** she's beginning to feel better /'grædʒʊəli/.




- 1 ideally \_\_\_\_\_ in a perfect world
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the truth is; actually (used to emphasize something, especially the opposite of what was previously said)
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ in the most important ways
- 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 (216)) Listen and check.

# 1 WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE?

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

below zero /bɪ'ləʊ 'ziərəʊ/ boiling /'bɔɪlɪŋ/ breeze /bri:z/ chilly /'tʃɪli/ cool /ku:l/ damp /dæmp/ drizzling /'drɪzəlɪŋ/ freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/ humid /'hju:mɪd/ mild /maɪld/ pouring /'pɔ:ɪɪŋ/ (with rain) showers /'ʃaʊəz/ warm /wɔ:m/

	1 It's <u>cool</u> . (quite cold)	5 It's _____. (pleasant and not cold)	8 It's _____. (a bit wet but not raining)	13 There's a _____. (a light wind)
	2 It's _____. (unpleasantly cold)	6 It's _____. (a pleasantly high temperature)	9 It's _____. (raining lightly)	
	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 is smog, it is difficult to see.

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

c (2 31)) Listen and check a and b.

# 2 EXTREME WEATHER

a Match the words and definitions.

blizzard /'blɪzəd/ drought /draʊt/ flood /flʌd/ hail /heɪl/ heatwave /'hi:tweɪv/ hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ monsoon /mɒn'su:ɪn/ thunder /'θʌndə/

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

b (2 32)) Listen and check.

# 3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE WEATHER

a Complete the weather forecast with these adjectives.

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

In the north of England and Scotland 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 near the coast, though it should clear by midday. Driving will be dangerous as the roads will be <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. However, the south of England and the Midlands will have <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ skies and it will be <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and sunny, though the temperature will still be quite 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 (2 33)) Listen and check.

◀ p.36



## 1 ADJECTIVES

a Match the feelings and the situations.

- 1  'I'm very **offended** /ə'fendɪd/.'
- 2  'I feel a bit **homesick** /'həʊmsɪk/.'
- 3  'I'm a bit **disappointed** /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/.'
- 4  'I'm very **lonely** /'ləʊnli/.'
- 5  'I'm incredibly **proud** /praʊd/.'
- 6  'I'm really **nervous** /'nɜːvəs/.'
- 7  'I'm very **grateful** /'ɡreɪtfl/.'
- 8  'I'm **shocked** /ʃɒkt/.'
- 9  'I'm so **relieved** /rɪ'liːvd/.'
- 10  'I feel a bit **guilty** /'ɡɪlti/.'

- A You discover that you have a brother you had never known about.
- B You haven't visited your grandparents for a long time.
- 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 are going to talk in public for the first time.
- I Someone in your family wins an important prize.
- J A friend doesn't invite you to his wedding.

### fed up and upset

*fed up* = bored or frustrated and unhappy (especially with a situation which has gone on too long)

*I'm really fed up with my job. I think I'm going to quit.*

*upset* = unhappy when something bad happens

*Kate was terribly upset when her dog disappeared.*

b 3 2))) Listen and check.



## 2 STRONG ADJECTIVES

a Match the strong adjectives describing feelings with their definitions.

astonished /ə'stɒnɪʃt/   bewildered /brɪ'wɪldəd/   delighted /dɪ'lɪaɪtɪd/  
 desperate /'despərət/   devastated /'devəsteɪtɪd/   horrified /'hɒrɪfaɪd/  
 overwhelmed /əʊvə'welmd/   stunned /stʌnd/   thrilled /θrɪld/

- 1 stunned very surprised and unable to move or react
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely upset
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ incredibly pleased
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ very excited
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (*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

### Modifiers with strong adjectives

Remember you can't use a *bit*, *quite*, or *very* with these adjectives. NOT *I was very astonished*. If you want to use an intensifier, use *really* / *absolutely* / *totally* / *completely*.

b 3 3))) Listen and check.

## 3 INFORMAL OR SLANG WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

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

- 1  B I was **scared stiff** when I heard the bedroom door opening /skeəd stɪf/.
- 2  You look a bit **down**. What's the problem?
- 3  I'm absolutely **shattered**. I want to relax and put my feet up /'ʃætəd/.
- 4  I was completely **gobsmacked** when I heard that Tina was getting married /'ɡɒbsmækt/!
- 5  I'm **sick of** hearing you complain about your job.
- 6  When he missed that penalty I was absolutely **gutted** /'ɡʌtɪd/.

b Match the words and phrases to the feelings.

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

c 3 4))) Listen and check.

◀ p.45



# Verbs often confused

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

	verbs
<p><b>argue / discuss</b></p> <p>1 I need to <input type="checkbox"/> the problem with my boss.</p> <p>2 I often <input type="checkbox"/> with my parents about doing housework.</p>	<p>_____ (= talk about sth)</p> <p>_____ (= speak angrily to sb)</p>
<p><b>notice / realize</b></p> <p>3 I didn't <input type="checkbox"/> you were so unhappy.</p> <p>4 I didn't <input type="checkbox"/> that Karen had changed her hair colour.</p>	<p>_____ (= understand fully, become aware of sth)</p> <p>_____ (= see, observe)</p>
<p><b>avoid / prevent</b></p> <p>5 Jack always tries to <input type="checkbox"/> arguing with me.</p> <p>6 My dad can't <input type="checkbox"/> me from seeing my friends.</p>	<p>_____ (= try not to do something)</p> <p>_____ (= stop)</p>
<p><b>look / seem</b></p> <p>7 I've spoken to her husband twice and he <input type="checkbox"/> very nice.</p> <p>8 Carol doesn't <input type="checkbox"/> very well. I think she's working too hard.</p>	<p>_____ (= general impression)</p> <p>_____ (= physical appearance)</p>
<p><b>mind / matter</b></p> <p>9 My parents don't <input type="checkbox"/> if I stay out late.</p> <p>10 It doesn't <input type="checkbox"/> if we're five minutes late.</p>	<p>_____ (= get annoyed or upset)</p> <p>_____ (= be a problem)</p>
<p><b>remember / remind</b></p> <p>11 Can you <input type="checkbox"/> me to call my mum later?</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> to turn off the lights before you go.</p>	<p>_____ (= help sb to remember)</p> <p>_____ (= not forget)</p>
<p><b>expect / wait</b></p> <p>13 I <input type="checkbox"/> that Daniel will forget our anniversary. He always does.</p> <p>14 We'll have to <input type="checkbox"/> half an hour for the next train.</p>	<p>_____ (= think that sth will happen)</p> <p>_____ (= stay where you are until something happens)</p>
<p><b>wish / hope</b></p> <p>15 I <input type="checkbox"/> I was a bit taller!</p> <p>16 I <input type="checkbox"/> that you can come on Friday. I haven't seen you for ages.</p>	<p>_____ (= want sth to be true even if it is unlikely)</p> <p>_____ (= want sth to happen)</p>
<p><b>beat / win</b></p> <p>17 Arsenal <input type="checkbox"/> the match 5-2.</p> <p>18 Arsenal <input type="checkbox"/> Manchester United 5-2.</p>	<p>_____ (= be successful in a competition)</p> <p>_____ (= defeat sb)</p>
<p><b>refuse / deny</b></p> <p>19 Tom always <input type="checkbox"/> to discuss the problem.</p> <p>20 Tom always <input type="checkbox"/> that he has a problem.</p>	<p>_____ (= say you don't want to do sth)</p> <p>_____ (= say that sth isn't true)</p>
<p><b>raise / rise</b></p> <p>21 The cost of living is going to <input type="checkbox"/> again this month.</p> <p>22 It's hard not to <input type="checkbox"/> your voice when you're arguing with someone.</p>	<p>_____ (= go up)</p> <p>_____ (= make sth go up)</p>
<p><b>lay (past laid) / lie (past lay)</b></p> <p>23 Last night I came home and <input type="checkbox"/> on the sofa and went to sleep.</p> <p>24 I <input type="checkbox"/> the baby on the bed and changed his nappy.</p>	<p>_____ (= put your body in a horizontal position)</p> <p>_____ (= put sth or sb in a horizontal position)</p>
<p><b>steal / rob</b></p> <p>25 The men had been planning to <input type="checkbox"/> the bank.</p> <p>26 If you leave your bike unlocked, somebody might <input type="checkbox"/> it.</p>	<p>_____ (= take sth from a person or place by threat or force)</p> <p>_____ (= take money or property that isn't yours)</p>
<p><b>advise / warn</b></p> <p>27 I think I should <input type="checkbox"/> you that Liam doesn't always tell the truth.</p> <p>28 My teachers are going to <input type="checkbox"/> me what subjects to study next year.</p>	<p>_____ (= tell sb that sth unpleasant is about to happen)</p> <p>_____ (= tell sb what you think they should do)</p>

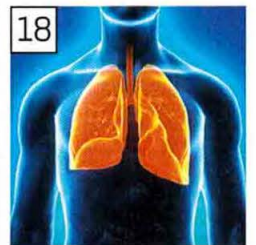
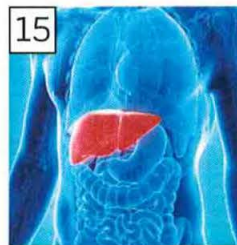
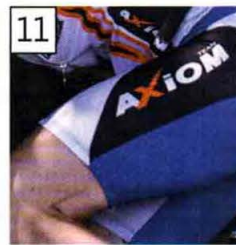
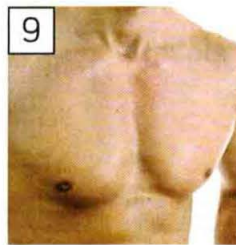
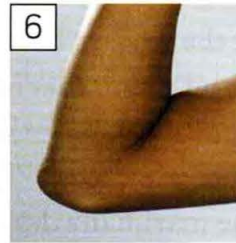
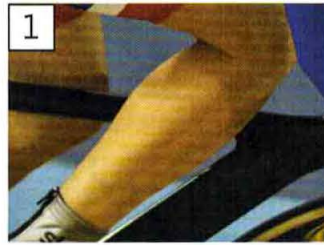
b 49)) Listen and check.

# The body

## 1 PARTS OF THE BODY AND ORGANS

a Match the words and pictures.

- ankle /'æŋkl/
- 1 calf /kɑ:f/ (pl calves)
- heel /hi:l/
- elbow /'elbəʊ/
- fist /fɪst/
- nails /neɪlz/
- palm /pɑ:m/
- wrist /rɪst/
- bottom /'bɒtəm/
- chest /tʃest/
- hip /hɪp/
- thigh /θaɪ/
- waist /weɪst/
- brain /breɪn/
- heart /hɑ:t/
- kidneys /'kɪdnɪz/
- liver /'lɪvə/
- lungs /lʌŋz/



b (4 17))) Listen and check.

## 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 /baɪt/
- 2 **blow** your \_\_\_\_\_ /bləʊ/
- 3 **brush** your \_\_\_\_\_ /
- brush** your \_\_\_\_\_ /brʌʃ/
- 4 **comb** your \_\_\_\_\_ /kəʊm/
- 5 **fold** your \_\_\_\_\_ /fəʊld/
- 6 **hold** somebody's \_\_\_\_\_ /həʊld/
- 7 **touch** your \_\_\_\_\_ /tʌtʃ/
- 8 **suck** your \_\_\_\_\_ /sʌk/
- 9 **shake** \_\_\_\_\_ /ʃeɪk/
- 10 **shrug** your \_\_\_\_\_ /ʃrʌɡ/
- 11 **shake** your \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 **raise** your \_\_\_\_\_ /reɪz/

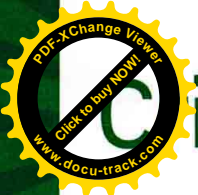
b (4 18))) Listen and check.

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

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

d (4 19))) Listen and check.





# Crime and punishment

## 1 CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

- a Match the examples to the crimes in the chart.
- A They took away a rich man's son and then asked for money for his safe return.
  - B She went to her ex-husband's house and shot him dead.
  - C Two passengers took control of the plane and made the pilot land in the desert.
  - D After the party, the man made the woman have sex against her will.
  - E We came home from holiday and found that our TV had gone.
  - F A teenager got into the Pentagon's computer system and downloaded some secret data.
  - G Someone tried to sell me some marijuana during a concert.
  - H When the border police searched his car, it was full of cigarettes.
  - I Someone threw paint on the statue in the park.
  - J He said he'd send the photos to a newspaper if the actress didn't pay him a lot of money.
  - K An armed man in a mask walked into a shop and shouted, 'Give me all the money in the till!'
  - L The company accountant was transferring money into his own bank account.
  - M The builder offered the mayor a free flat in return for giving his company permission to build new flats on a piece of green land.
  - N They left a bomb in the supermarket car park which exploded.
  - O Somebody stole my car last night from outside my house.
  - P A man held out a knife and made me give him my wallet.
  - Q A woman followed a pop singer everywhere he went, watching him and sending him constant messages on the internet.

	Crime	Criminal	Verb	
1	blackmail /'blækmeɪl/	blackmailer	blackmail	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	bribery /'braɪbəri/	-	bribe	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	burglary /'bɜːgləri/	burglar	break in / burgle	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	drug dealing /drʌg 'diːlɪŋ/	drug dealer	sell drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	fraud /frɔːd/	fraudster	commit fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	hacking /'hækɪŋ/	hacker	hack (into)	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	hijacking /'haɪdʒækɪŋ/	hijacker	hijack	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	kidnapping /'kɪdnæpɪŋ/	kidnapper	kidnap	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A
9	mugging /'mʌɡɪŋ/	mugger	mug	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	murder /'mɜːdə/	murderer	murder	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	rape /reɪp/	rapist	rape	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	robbery /'rɒbəri/	robber	rob	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	smuggling /'smʌɡlɪŋ/	smuggler	smuggle	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	stalking /'stɔːkɪŋ/	stalker	stalk	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	terrorism /'terərɪzəm/	terrorist	set off bombs, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	theft /θeft/	thief	steal	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	vandalism /'vændəlɪzəm/	vandal	vandalize	<input type="checkbox"/>

b 4 32)) Listen and check.

## 2 WHAT HAPPENS TO A CRIMINAL

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

### The crime

arrested /ə'restɪd/ questioned /'kwɛstʃənd/  
 charged /tʃɑːdʒd/ committed /kə'mɪtɪd/  
 investigated /ɪn'vestɪɡeɪtɪd/ caught /kɔːt/

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

### The trial

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

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

b 4 33)) Listen and check.



# The media

## 1 JOURNALISTS AND PEOPLE IN THE MEDIA

a Match the words and definitions.

agony aunt /'ægəni a:nt/   commentator /'kɒməntətə/   critic /'krɪtɪk/   editor /'edɪtə/   freelance journalist /'fri:lɑ:ns 'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/  
newsreader /'nju:zri:də/   paparazzi (pl) /pəpə'rætsi/   presenter /prɪ'zentə/   reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/

- 1 critic \_\_\_\_\_ a person who writes (a **review**) about the good / bad qualities of books, concerts, theatre, films, 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 in charge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of one, and decides what should be in it
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who introduces the different sections of a radio or TV programme
- 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 443)) Listen and check.



## 2 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 Observer is the most **objective** /əb'dʒektɪv/ of the Sunday papers.
  - 4  The film review was quite **accurate** /'ækjərət/.
  - 5  I think the report was **censored** /'sensəd/.
- 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 favour!

b 444)) Listen and check.



## 3 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 phrases' with their meaning.

- 1  **A Famous actress in restaurant bill row**
  - 2  United boss **to quit** after shock cup defeat
  - 3  Prince **to wed** 18-year-old TV soap star
  - 4  Prime minister **backs** his Chancellor in latest scandal
  - 5  Tarantino **tipped** to win Best Director
  - 6  Thousands of jobs **axed** by UK firms
  - 7  Stock market **hit** by oil fears
  - 8  Police **quiz** witness in murder trial
  - 9  Astronaut **bids** to be first man on Mars
  - 10  Ministers **clash** over new car tax proposal
  - 11  Bayern Munich boss **vows** to avenge defeat
  - 12  Footballer and wife **split** over affair with cleaner
- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A argument              | G is going to marry       |
| B have been cut         | H promises                |
| C question, interrogate | I is predicted            |
| D is going to attempt   | J disagree                |
| E is going to leave     | K has been badly affected |
| F separate              | L supports                |

b 445)) Listen and check.



## 1 VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the right form (present simple, past simple, or past participle).

become /bɪ'kʌm/ close down /kləʊz daʊn/ drop /drɒp/  
grows /grəʊz/ expand /ɪk'spænd/ export /ɪk'spɔ:t/  
import /ɪm'pɔ:t/ launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ manufacture /mænɪʃə'fæktʃə/  
market /'mɑ:kɪt/ merge /mɜ:dʒ/ produce /prə'dju:s/  
set up /set ʌp/ take over /teɪk 'əʊvə/

- 1 Although GAP stands for Genuine American Product, most of its clothes are manufactured in Asia.
- 2 In 1989 Pepsi-Cola \_\_\_\_\_ a new **product** called *Pepsi A.M.*, which was aimed at the 'breakfast cola drinker'. It was an immediate flop.
- 3 The Spanish airline Iberia \_\_\_\_\_ **with** British Airways in 2011.
- 4 Apple is considered one of the best companies in the world for the way they \_\_\_\_\_ **their products**.
- 5 *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.



- 6 The Royal Bank of Scotland \_\_\_\_\_ NatWest Bank in 2000, even though it was in fact a smaller rival.
- 7 The supermarket chain Tesco \_\_\_\_\_ **the market leader** in 1995, and is still the UK's biggest-selling chain.
- 8 Zara shops were opened in Spain in 1975, but the company soon \_\_\_\_\_ internationally.



- 9 Nowadays it is quite a risk to \_\_\_\_\_ a new **business**. In the UK, 20% of businesses fail in their first year.
- 10 The cost of living in Iceland is so high because so many food products have to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 During a boom period, the economy \_\_\_\_\_ quickly and living standards improve.
- 12 During a recession, many companies \_\_\_\_\_ and living standards \_\_\_\_\_.



b 57))) Listen and check.

c Do or make? Put the phrases in the right column.

business (with) /'bɪznəs/ a deal /di:l/ (= business agreement)  
a decision /dɪ'sɪʒn/ a job /dʒɒb/ a loss (opposite *profit*) /lɒs/  
market research /'mɑ:kɪt rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ money /'mʌni/  
somebody redundant /rɪ'dʌndənt/ (=sack somebody because he / she isn't needed any more) well / badly

do	make
business (with)	

d 58))) Listen and check.

## 2 ORGANIZATIONS AND PEOPLE

a Organizations Match the words and definitions.

a business /'bɪznəs/ (or firm / company)  
a branch /brɑ:ntʃ/ a chain /tʃeɪn/ head office /hed 'ɒfɪs/  
a multinational /mʌlti'næʃnəl/

- 1 a chain \_\_\_\_\_ a group of shops, hotels, etc. owned by the same person or company
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ an organization which produces or sells goods or provides a service
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a company that has offices or factories in many countries
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the main office of a company
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ an office or shop that is part of a larger organization, e.g. a bank

b People Match the words and definitions.

the CEO /si: i: 'əʊ/ (= chief executive officer)  
a client /'klaɪənt/ a colleague /'kɒli:g/ a customer /'kʌstəmə/  
a manager /'mænɪdʒə/ the owner /'əʊnə/ the staff /stɑ:f/

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the group of people who work for an organization
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ someone who buys goods or services, for example from a shop or restaurant
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ someone who receives a service from a professional person, for example from a lawyer
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who works with you
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the person with the highest rank in a company
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the person who owns a business
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the person in charge of part of an organization, for example a shop or a branch

c 59))) Listen and check your answers to a and b.



# Word building

## 1 PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES WHICH ADD MEANING

- a Match the **bold** prefixes in sentences 1–11 to their meanings A–K.
- G** Mumbai is a very **overcrowded** city.
  - Tokyo is one of 20 **megacities**.
  - This part of the city is very poor and **underdeveloped**.
  - London is a very **multicultural** city, with many different races and religions.
  - The quickest way to get around New York is on the **subway**.
  - Montreal is probably the most **bilingual** city in the world – most inhabitants speak English and French.
  - If you want to avoid the traffic jams in Bangkok, get the **monorail**.
  - The **autopilot** was switched on after the plane had taken off.
  - Vandalism, especially breaking public property, is very **antisocial** behaviour.
  - I **misunderstood** the directions that man gave me, and now I'm completely lost.
  - He's doing a **postgraduate** 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 (512))) Listen and check.

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

- There are a lot of **homeless** people in this city. The situation is **hopeless**.
- Be **careful** how you drive! The instructions were very **useful**.
- The police usually wear **bullet-proof** vests. My watch is **waterproof**.
- Their new laptops are completely **unbreakable**. I don't think the tap water here is **drinkable**.

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

d (513))) Listen and check.

## 2 NOUNS FORMED WITH SUFFIXES

**Noun suffixes**

**Common endings for nouns made from verbs:**

**-ion / -(a)tion**    *alienate* – *alienation*  
**-ment**                *employ* – *employment*

**Common endings for nouns made from adjectives:**

**-ness**                *lonely* – *loneliness*  
**-ence / -ance**    *violent* – *violence*

**Common endings for abstract nouns made from nouns:**

**-hood**                *neighbour* – *neighbourhood*  
**-ism**                 *vandal* – *vandalism*

a Make nouns from the words in the list and put them in the right column.

absent /'æbsənt/    accommodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/    alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/  
 brother /'brʌðə/    child /tʃaɪld/    cold /kəʊld/    convenient /kən'viːniənt/  
 distant /'dɪstənt/    entertain /entə'teɪn/    excite /ɪk'saɪt/    friendly /'frendli/  
 govern /'gʌvən/    ignorant /'ɪgnərənt/    improve /ɪm'pruːv/    intend /ɪn'tend/  
 pollute /pə'ljuːt/    race /reɪs/    reduce /rɪ'djuːs/    ugly /'ʌgli/    weak /wiːk/

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

b (514))) Listen and check.

## 3 NOUNS WHICH 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**.

		<b>Noun</b>
1	_____ verb	loss /lɒs/
2	_____ verb	death /deθ/
3	_____ verb	success /sək'ses/
4	_____ verb	thought /θɔ:t/
5	_____ verb	belief /bɪ'li:f/
6	_____ adj	heat /hi:t/
7	_____ adj	strength /streŋθ/
8	_____ adj	hunger /'hʌŋgə/
9	_____ adj	height /haɪt/
10	_____ adj	length /leŋθ/

b (515))) Listen and check.