

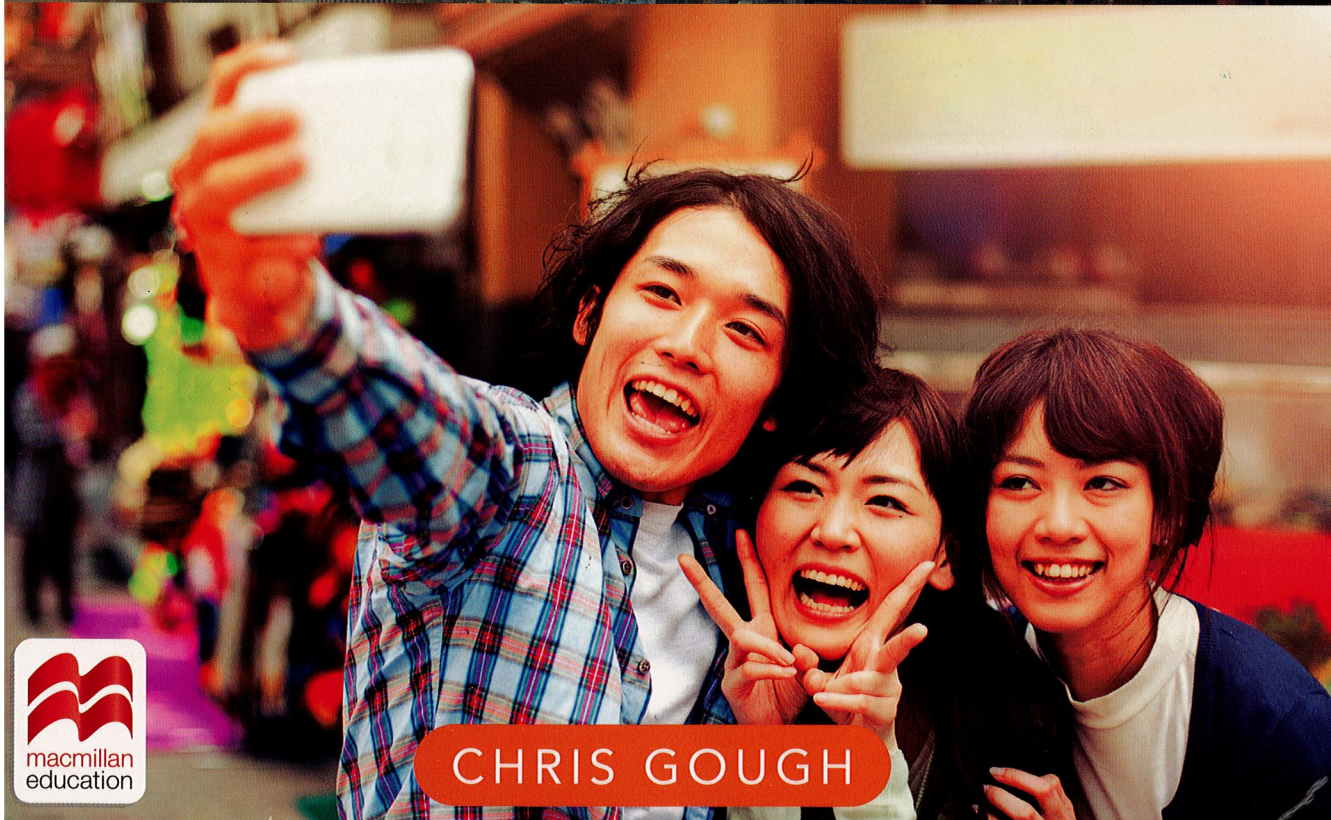
SERIES EDITOR SCOTT MILES

STUDENT
BOOK

1

ESSENTIAL READING

SECOND EDITION



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BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL
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SECOND EDITION



CHRIS GOUGH

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“THE MAN WHO READS IS THE MAN WHO LEADS.”

American proverb, mid-20th century

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1

NEW LIVES

PRE-READING 1

You will read a text about a young Japanese man in the U.S. What do you think he will say about his new life? Underline the answers.

- 1 He came to the U.S. *to learn English / to meet new people.*
- 2 People in the U.S. *work very hard / don't work as hard as they do in Japan.*
- 3 He likes watching American *football / baseball.*
- 4 American people are *friendly / are not very friendly.*
- 5 He *misses / doesn't miss* Japanese food.
- 6 Clothes in the U.S. are *too big / too small* for him.

2

Look at the key words in **bold** in the text and check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

For example:

If you study **journalism**, you want to be a doctor.

T ☐ F ☒

1 A **course** is a set of lessons at a school or university.

T ☐ F ☐

2 If you **relax**, you do a lot of hard work.

T ☐ F ☐

3 Your **free time** is the time that you don't work or study.

T ☐ F ☐

4 If people are **rude**, you feel happy.

T ☐ F ☐

5 **Alcohol** refers to drinks like cola and orange juice.

T ☐ F ☐

6 If something is **exotic**, it is strange and interesting.

T ☐ F ☐

7 If clothes **fit** you, they are the right size for you.

T ☐ F ☐



TAKESHI – A JAPANESE STUDENT IN CHICAGO



A I'm a student at Osaka University. I'm in the middle of my studies, and my major is **journalism**. To work in the media, it's very important to speak good English. In the future, I hope to travel a lot in my job and work with people from all over the world.

B I'm studying English at a language school in Chicago, a large city in the American Midwest. My **course** finishes in six months, but I want to stay longer. I'd like to stay for another year, but I'll have to find a job.

10 **C** In the U.S., people don't work all the time and they have more time to **relax**. In Japan, people often study or work on the weekend, so I'm learning to enjoy my **free time** more. There are fantastic bars and clubs here and a lot of places to see live music. In Japan, I can watch American baseball on TV,
15 but here I can go to real matches. I've been to see the Chicago Cubs and the Chicago White Sox play a number of times.

D Not everything is good, though. Most people are very friendly, but young people can be a bit **rude**. They don't always think about other people. They drink a lot of **alcohol** and in the
20 evening, there is sometimes shouting in the street.

E You can buy all types of **exotic** food in the shops in Chicago, but one thing I can't find is *natto*. In Japan, I eat it all the time. Whenever family or friends come from Japan to visit me, I ask them to bring some *natto* with them.

25 **F** I'm pleased that I have enough clothes with me. American men are generally bigger than Japanese men so it's very difficult to find clothes in Chicago that **fit** me. What is a medium size in Japan is a small size here.

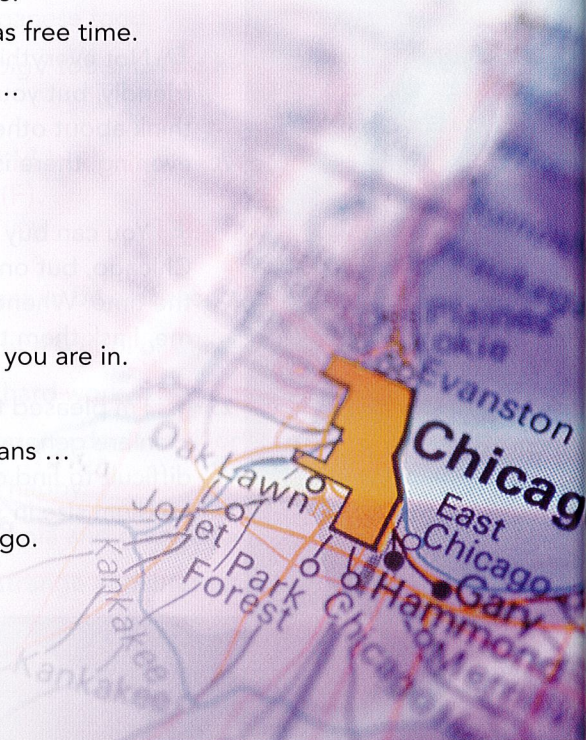
COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text and match the questions (1–6) to the paragraphs (A–F).

- 1 Is there anything you are not so happy about? _____
- 2 What was the most important thing you brought with you from Japan? _____
- 3 What do you like about life in the U.S.? _____
- 4 How long do you plan to stay? _____
- 5 Why did you come to the U.S.? _____
- 6 What do you miss most about Japan? _____

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 1, *in the middle* means ...
 - a near the start.
 - b near the end.
 - c** between the start and the end.
- 2 In lines 2 and 3, *in the media* means ...
 - a in television, radio, and newspapers.
 - b teaching a language.
 - c traveling.
- 3 In line 12, when Takeshi says *enjoy my free time more*, he means ...
 - a to want to have more free time.
 - b to ask for more free time.
 - c to be happy when he has free time.
- 4 In line 13, *fantastic* means ...
 - a not very good.
 - b very good.
 - c expensive.
- 5 In line 14, *live music* is ...
 - a on a CD.
 - b played in the place that you are in.
 - c very good.
- 6 In line 15, *real matches* means ...
 - a live games of baseball.
 - b the best places in Chicago.
 - c good TV programs.



- 7 In lines 15 and 16, *the Chicago Cubs and the Chicago White Sox* are ...
 a places in Chicago.
 b interesting buildings.
 c baseball teams.
- 8 In line 20, when young people are *shouting*, they are ...
 a talking in a very loud voice.
 b driving too fast.
 c running around.
- 9 In line 25, *have enough clothes* means that he has ...
 a less than he needs.
 b what he needs.
 c more than he needs.

3 Match the adjectives (1–8) and nouns (a–h) that go together in the text.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1 good | a bars and clubs |
| 2 large | b young people |
| 3 fantastic | c English |
| 4 live | d matches |
| 5 real | e food |
| 6 friendly | f people |
| 7 rude | g music |
| 8 exotic | h city |

These adjectives go with a lot of other nouns. Underline the words that are not correct.

For example:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| good | weather / <u>sky</u> / luck / little boy |
| 1 large | country / house / noise / pieces |
| 2 fantastic | weather / holiday / news / pain |
| 3 live | soccer game / party / concert / interview |
| 4 real | truth / life / name / gold |
| 5 friendly | holiday / neighbours / dog / smile |
| 6 rude | child / remark / smell / words |
| 7 exotic | island / drink / animals / news |

LIFE SKILLS



SELF AND SOCIETY

Making a plan

- Think about what you want to achieve.
- Make a list of things to do.
- Put the things in order.

You are going to study abroad for one year. What do you need to do before you go? Make a plan.

GrammarAdjectives and
infinitives

If we use a verb clause after an adjective, the verb is an infinitive.
 It's very **important to speak** good English.
 It's very **difficult to find** clothes in Chicago that fit me.

GRAMMAR 1**Change the sentences using an infinitive after the adjective.**

For example:

In the U.S., finding clothes that fit is difficult.

It's difficult to find clothes that fit.

1 Learning English in six months is impossible.

It's _____ English in six months.

2 Making friends in a new country isn't easy.

It isn't _____ friends in a new country.

3 Talking with food in your mouth is rude.

It's _____ with food in your mouth.

4 Seeing how people live in other countries is interesting.

It's _____ how people live in other countries.

2**Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Then compare your answers with a partner.**

1 I think it's easy to _____.

2 It's difficult for me to _____.

3 I think it's interesting to _____.

4 In my country, it's unusual to _____.

5 In my country, it's impossible to _____.

6 In my country, it's very rude to _____.

SPEAKING**Talk to a partner and answer the questions.**

1 Would you like to live in another country for a year or two?

2 If so, where would you like to go? Why?

3 Would you miss the same things as Takeshi?

4 Why do you think foreign students come to your country to study?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

PREDICTING

You will read about Julie, an American woman working as a computer programmer in Japan. What do you think she will say about living in Japan? Write one word in each space.

- 1 In Japan, she can learn more about _____.
- 2 Japanese people are always very _____.
- 3 She really likes the food. She loves fresh _____ and _____.
- 4 She has bought Japanese _____ and will send it back to the U.S. by ship.
- 5 It's _____ to learn Japanese.
- 6 She misses American _____.

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and write Julie's answers (A–F) in the spaces in the text.

- A People are very polite
- B I would love to just sit and watch a good show
- C I'll stay here for the rest of my life
- D I have photos of my family and my friends
- E ~~I think that Japan is a fantastic place~~
- F The language is very difficult



JULIE – A COMPUTER PROGRAMMER IN TOKYO



Why did you come to Japan?

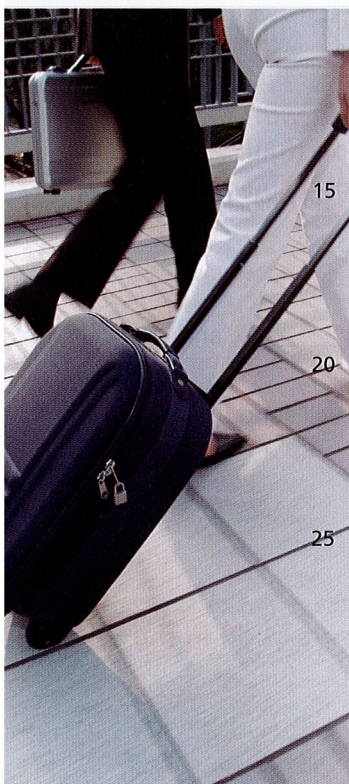
I came to Tokyo because my company offered me a position here. There are a lot of Japanese computer programmers, but the bosses feel that there should be some American people working here, too.
 I think that Japan is a fantastic place to learn more about technology.

How long do you plan to stay?

When I arrived, I planned to stay for a year, but that was two years ago. I've made some very good Japanese friends, so I have no plans to go home. At the same time, I don't think _____.

What do you like about life in Japan?

There are a lot of things. Of course, I love all the technology.



_____ and show more respect than they do in the U.S. The food is fantastic. It isn't expensive to eat fresh fish and seafood, and the Japanese don't cook everything in oil. I love Japanese furniture. I have bought a table, some chairs, and a bed, so I will have to send them back by ship if I do go home.

Is there anything you are not so happy about?

_____ for westerners to learn. I can speak a bit of Japanese now, but I find it hard to read and it's almost impossible to write well. When I go shopping, I can't understand the labels on the products, so I often buy the wrong thing.

What do you miss most about the U.S.?

My favorite TV programs, especially on Friday and Saturday nights. _____ and be able to understand everything.

What was the most important thing you brought with you from the U.S.?

I'm pleased that _____. They are very important if I'm ever feeling lonely or homesick.

READING FOR DETAIL

Read again more slowly and underline the correct phrases.

For example:

Julie came to Japan *to learn Japanese / for her job*.

- 1 Julie arrived in Japan *a year ago / two years ago*.
- 2 She *knows some / doesn't know any* Japanese people.
- 3 Julie *knows / doesn't know* when she is going home.
- 4 Julie thinks that *speaking Japanese / writing Japanese* is more difficult.
- 5 Shopping is *very easy / sometimes a problem*.
- 6 Julie *has got some / hasn't got any* photos with her in Japan.

INFERRING

Decide if the sentences are probably True (T) or probably False (F). Underline the part of the text that helps you understand.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 In technology, the U.S. is ahead of Japan. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Julie is quite unhappy in Japan. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Julie eats fish and seafood quite a lot. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Americans often cook food in oil. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Julie thinks that all American people are very polite. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Julie doesn't understand much on TV in Japan. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Read the text again and match the words and phrases from the text (1–6) to the definitions (a–f).

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 show respect | a people from Europe and the USA |
| 2 westerners | b something you watch on TV |
| 3 label | c unhappy when you are away from home |
| 4 show | d be polite to somebody |
| 5 lonely | e piece of paper on a product that tells you about it |
| 6 homesick | f unhappy because you are not with other people |

USING SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words with the same meaning. Complete the sentences with the synonyms of the words in **bold**. Use the words in the box.

attractive clever easy escape gift hard large

For example:

The language is very **difficult** to learn and it's hard to read.

- It's a **simple** computer program, and it's very _____ to use.
- My parents live in a **big** house with a _____ garden.
- I got a lot of **presents** for my birthday. My girlfriend bought me a really lovely _____.
- I need to **get away**. If I don't _____ soon, I'll go crazy.
- My children are very **intelligent**. My little boy is so _____ that he can write his name.
- There's a very _____ new student in my class. She's really **beautiful**.

WRITING

Correct eight spelling errors in the summary.



Julie came to Japan to work with computers and learn more about tecnolgy. She doesn't no how long she will stay. She likes the peeple, the food and Japanese firniture. She thinks its very difcult to learn the langauge. She misses her favarite TV programs and her frends and family.

2

BIG CITY LIFE

PRE-READING 1

Look at the title of the text. Use a dictionary and check the sentence that has the same meaning as the title.

- A Shanghai is growing bigger all the time. ☐
- B Shanghai is going down into the ground. ☐
- C Shanghai is getting more expensive. ☐

Now look at the picture and underline the word or phrase to complete the sentence.

I think Shanghai is sinking because there are so many *people / big buildings / cars*.

2 Look at the key words in **bold** in the text and match them to the definitions.

For example:

the process of building something

construction

- 1 very tall buildings
- 2 how heavy something is
- 3 write down something that has happened
- 4 railroad that goes under the ground
- 5 two materials used for building
- 6 people with important positions in an organization
- 7 an area of very wet land

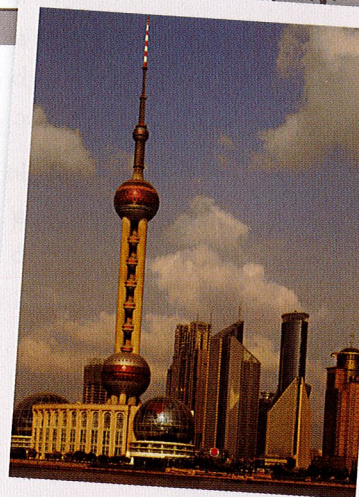
SHANGHAI IS SINKING

Officials in Shanghai, the second biggest city in China, say they must reduce the **construction** of new high-rise buildings. In 2011, there were over 1,000 buildings in the city with 30 stories or more, while in 2000 the number was just slightly above 200. Shanghai is growing faster than any other city in history. It looks good, but now the **weight** of the **concrete** and **steel** is making the city sink. Many parts are sinking more than a centimeter every year.

The tallest building in China is in Shanghai, which is also the second tallest building in the world. It seems that planners are forgetting that the area was once a **swamp**. The rock bed is about 300 metres below the surface and the land is very soft. Officials are worried about what will happen to buildings that are already up and the city's **subway** if construction continues. Some of the subway tunnels are already changing shape.

The problem is the worst in the busy financial center, where there are huge **skyscrapers** on what was farmland not long ago. A report says that land there sank nearly four centimeters in 2007. Land around the tallest building sank nearly six centimeters.

Officials started to **record** changes in 1921, and they believe the city has sunk nearly two meters since then. There are similar problems in Bangkok and Mexico City, and the people of Shanghai need to understand that construction must slow down. The officials hope to show them how bad the problem is. However, with so many buildings already up it may be too late.



COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text quickly and check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- 1 Shanghai became a very big city quite slowly. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 The buildings in Shanghai are too heavy. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 Shanghai now has the tallest building in the world. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 There are problems in Shanghai because the land isn't hard. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 All the construction is good for Shanghai's subway. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 Some parts of Shanghai are sinking faster than other parts. T ☐ F ☐
- 7 The problems started in 1921. T ☐ F ☐
- 8 Shanghai is the only city in the world that is sinking. T ☐ F ☐

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 2, *reduce the construction* means ...
 - a build more.
 - b build less.
 - c stop building.
- 2 In lines 2 and 3, *high-rise buildings* are ...
 - a very tall.
 - b very small.
 - c very old.
- 3 In line 4, *more* refers to ...
 - a buildings.
 - b years.
 - c stories.
- 4 In line 6, *in history* means ...
 - a in the world now.
 - b during all time before now.
 - c in the rest of China.
- 5 In line 11, *the rock bed* is ...
 - a rock under the ground.
 - b an area of the city.
 - c a place where people sleep.
- 6 In line 12, *below the surface* means ...
 - a in the sky.
 - b to the side of.
 - c under the ground.
- 7 In line 15, an example of a *busy financial center* is ...
 - a Buckingham Palace.
 - b Wall Street.
 - c Mount Fuji.
- 8 In line 20, *slow down* means ...
 - a stop.
 - b happen faster.
 - c not happen so fast.
- 9 In line 21, *however* is like ...
 - a and.
 - b because.
 - c but.

3 These words from the text are used in a new context.
Underline the correct words or phrases.

LIFE SKILLS

STUDY AND
LEARNING

Memorizing information

- Identify the key ideas you need to memorize.
- Develop a memory tool (e.g. take the first letter of each key word and connect them, invent a story with the key words).

Read the text again for three minutes and try to remember as much information as you can.

- 1 In a soccer game, the referee and his assistants are *officials* / *tunnels*.
- 2 You really should *reduce* / *record* the number of cigarettes you smoke.
- 3 I don't want a cake. I really need to watch my *construction* / *weight*.
- 4 Knives and forks are usually made of *concrete* / *steel*.
- 5 I couldn't see Alice. She was swimming below the *surface* / *subway* of the water.
- 6 I can't believe your dog is so big. He's absolutely *soft* / *huge*.
- 7 My brother isn't very good with money. In fact, he is having a lot of *financial* / *construction* problems.
- 8 My uncle is rich. He wants to buy some *land* / *swamp* in Spain and build a hotel.
- 9 When I travel, I *forget* / *record* everything I do in my diary.
- 10 You need to *change shape* / *slow down*. You're driving much too fast.

Grammar

Subject / object
pronouns and
possessive
adjectives

subject pronoun	object pronoun	possessive adjective
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
they	them	their

GRAMMAR 1

Underline the correct words to complete the sentences about the text

- 1 Officials in Shanghai say *they* / *it* must reduce construction because *it* / *she* is growing faster than any other city in history.
- 2 Some of the subway tunnels are changing *their* / *its* shape.
- 3 The people of Shanghai need to understand that construction must slow down. The officials hope to show *them* / *their* how bad the problem is.
- 4 The land in the financial center sank nearly four centimeters in 2007; around the tallest building *it* / *they* sank nearly six centimeters.

2 Complete the text with the words from the Grammar table on page 17.

I came to New York City a year ago with (1) _____ wife. (2) _____ both really love (3) _____. New York gives (4) _____ everything we need. We have good jobs and there is so much to do. When (5) _____ friends come to see (6) _____, we take (7) _____ to the Statue of Liberty and Times Square, and (8) _____ say how exciting the city is. There are so many people from so many different countries. I think it's the mix of cultures that gives New York (9) _____ character.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Is your town or city growing quickly?
- 2 What are some of the problems of living in your town or city?
- 3 How do you think these problems can be solved?



ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING THE TOPIC

Check the sentence that is true for you.

- 1 I live in a big city, and I like it. ☐
- 2 I live in a big city, and I don't like it. ☐
- 3 I live in the country, and I like it. ☐
- 4 I live in the country, but I want to live in a big city. ☐

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Check the sentences that are true about the city nearest you. Use a dictionary to check the words and phrases in **bold**.

- 1 It's a good place for shopping. ☐
- 2 Schools are better than in other parts of the country. ☐
- 3 It has a long **history**. ☐
- 4 **Pollution** is a problem. ☐
- 5 There is a lot of **crime**. ☐

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the introduction of the text and complete the sentences with the percentages in the box.

10% 50% 66%

- 1 In 1900, _____ of people lived in cities.
- 2 Now _____ of people live in cities.
- 3 In 2050, perhaps _____ of people will live in cities.

Now read the rest of the text quickly and write the words in the spaces in the text.

crime history pollution schools shopping



City ➔

LIFE IN BIG CITIES – THE GOOD AND THE BAD

In 1900, only one in ten people lived in cities. Today half the people in the world live in cities. In 2050, perhaps two out of every three people will live in cities. We asked some people who live in the biggest cities in the world what they think.

Bangkok ➡

5

Jintana from Bangkok

I love living in Bangkok. It is very cosmopolitan compared to the village where I was born. Everything I want is here. There is music in all the bars, and I can see a different film every night. It can be very noisy, though, and _____ is a problem. There is too much traffic, and sometimes people need to wear a mask when they are walking or riding a bike in the street.

Mexico City ➡

10

Manolo from Mexico City

Mexico City is a fantastic city. It has a long _____, and there are wonderful attractions to visit. The museum is one of the best in the world. There is quite a lot of _____, though, and it can be dangerous. There are parts of the city that you stay away from, especially if you're a tourist.

Tokyo ➡

15

Yumiko from Tokyo

I moved to Tokyo last year, and I love it. I have a better job, and I make more money. There are more bars and nightclubs, and life is much more exciting. I can walk out of my apartment and find nice coffee bars and restaurants on my doorstep. The _____ is fantastic too. I can find clothes from all over the world.

London ➡

20

Debbie from London

I live in London with my husband and two children. Of course, there are some good things about city life, but now that we have children, we want to get away. _____ in London are huge, and there are sometimes 30 or 40 kids in a class.

READING FOR DETAIL

Read again more slowly and write the names in the spaces.

- 1 Who wants to leave the city? _____
- 2 Who goes to the movies a lot? _____
- 3 Who says that something is very close to his or her home? _____
- 4 Who says there are too many cars? _____
- 5 Who says that he or she doesn't go to some parts of the city? _____
- 6 Who is happier at work than they were? _____

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT 1

Answer the questions with words or phrases from the text.

- 1 In line 5, which word means that Bangkok is a city where you can find things from all over the world? _____
- 2 In line 8, which word means cars, lorries, and buses? _____
- 3 In line 9, what is something that covers your face? _____

- 4 In line 9, which informal word means *bicycle*? _____
- 5 In line 11, which word means *places that people want to visit*? _____
- 6 In line 13, which phrasal verb (three words) means *don't go to*? _____
- 7 In line 17, which phrase (three words) does Yumiko use to mean *very near my house*? _____
- 8 In line 21, which phrasal verb (two words) means *leave*? _____
- 9 In line 22, which informal word means *children*? _____

2 Jintana calls a bicycle a **bike** and Debbie calls children **kids**. What do the informal words in **bold** mean?

- 1 I'm going for a drink with a few of my **buddies** later. _____
- 2 I met a nice **guy** at Sarah's party last night. _____
- 3 Come over to my **place** for dinner tonight. _____
- 4 It only costs a few **bucks** to take the bus into town. _____
- 5 I always read the **paper** on the bus in the morning. _____



LISTENING

Listen to the words from the text and say them aloud. Pay attention to the underlined sounds.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <u>l</u> ife | 3 <u>v</u> ery | 5 <u>n</u> eed | 7 <u>n</u> ight <u>cl</u> ubs |
| 2 <u>l</u> ive | 4 <u>n</u> oisy | 6 <u>d</u> anger <u>o</u> us | 8 <u>r</u> estaur <u>a</u> nts |

WRITING

Change four key words to correct the summary.

Jintana says that Bangkok is very cosmopolitan and that there are a lot of bars and clubs. She also says that it's quiet and pollution is a problem. Manolo says that Mexico City has a lot of historical sites but that some parts can be expensive. Yumiko says that she makes less money working in Tokyo than she did before and that she loves all the restaurants and shops. Debbie says that she wants to leave London because the schools are too small.



Marina and Wolfgang – Germans in Spain

Five years ago my husband and I sold our house in Germany and bought a beautiful villa in Spain. We are in our late fifties, and our daughter is grown-up with children of her own. We don't want to work every day. Here we have a lovely garden with a swimming pool and we can enjoy ourselves outside in the sun. We miss seeing our grandchildren every week, but when they come to see us here, they stay for a month and we all have a lovely time.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and check the sentences True (T) or False (F). Complete the exercise as quickly as you can. Write your starting and finishing time.

TIME STARTED



- Marina and Wolfgang are now living in Spain.
T ☐ F ☐
- Marina and Wolfgang are nearly 60.
T ☐ F ☐
- Marina and Wolfgang have a very young daughter.
T ☐ F ☐
- Marina and Wolfgang work hard in Spain.
T ☐ F ☐
- Marina and Wolfgang like the weather in Spain.
T ☐ F ☐
- Marina and Wolfgang's grandchildren go to see them in Spain.
T ☐ F ☐

TIME FINISHED



EXERCISE 2

Look at this example from the text.

... our daughter is **grown-up** with children of her own.

Their daughter has children so she is not very young. She is **grown-up** means that she is an adult.

Now read the extracts without a dictionary and underline the correct definitions.

- My father lives in Portugal because the **climate** is good for him. All the sunshine makes him feel ten years younger.

Climate means the type of weather / the type of food.

- When I lived in New York, I was always **hard up**. My job didn't pay much and everything was so expensive.

Hard up means very busy / not having much money.

- When I was a student in Amsterdam, I lived in a **rough** area. I always took a taxi home because I never felt safe walking back.

Rough means there is a lot of crime / it's too far from the center.

- I was really unhappy in Europe. I hated my job and I didn't have many good friends. I decided to **emigrate** to Australia a few years ago.

Emigrate means to go on vacation / go to live in another country.

Ever growing cities

_____. Almost half the people who live in the world's biggest cities are new arrivals, and most of them live in **shanty towns**. In most cities, the conditions in shanty towns are very bad. There is no water or electricity, and there is a lot of disease. The shanty towns are often built on unsafe land and _____.

EXERCISE 1

Use your dictionary to check the phrase in bold in the text. Then read the text.

EXERCISE 2

Complete the text with the correct first sentence and the correct last sentence. Write the letters in the spaces.

first sentence

- A The world's biggest cities are the best places to find work
- B In the poorest parts of the world, cities are growing too quickly
- C The biggest city in the world is in Brazil

last sentence

- A ... are very expensive to live in
- B ... crime is a big problem
- C ... can be hit by natural disasters like earthquakes

Now underline the correct phrases to summarize the text.

- 1 The text is *light and informal* / *formal and serious*.
- 2 The text is *very positive* / *very negative* about the situation in the biggest cities.

EXERCISE 3

Look at the dictionary extracts and complete the sentences with the words.

- 1 My brother wants to be a _____ like my father, but I want to go to college.
- 2 The new library is a really beautiful _____.

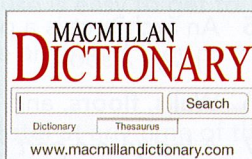
- 3 The coast of Spain is very _____ these days. There are a lot of modern hotels and hundreds of bars.
- 4 If they _____ an airport near my city, it will be much easier to travel.
- 5 I went on holiday to Greece last year. The hotel was very noisy because there was so much _____ going on in the town.

build /bɪld/ (past tense and past participle **built** /bɪlt/) verb
 1 [I/T] to make a building or other large structure by putting its parts together: Do you know when this house was built? ♦ They're building a new bridge over the river.
 ♦ You need planning permission to build on this land.
 1a. [T] to make a machine, vehicle, or other structure by putting its parts together: He's building his own computer. ♦ The boat was built to withstand every weather condition. 1b. **be built of sth** to be made from a particular material: The pyramids are built of solid stone.
 2 **build or build up** [T] to develop something: He built up a business empire and several writers, poets, and novelists.

builder /'bɪldə/ noun [C] ★
 1 someone whose job is to build a particular type of vehicle, system, or machine: a firm of boat builders ♦ The software has several new features put in by the builder.
 2 someone whose job is to repair and build houses: The builders will start work tomorrow.
 3 something that helps to produce or improve something: a confidence/skills builder

building /'bɪldɪŋ/ noun ★★★
 1 [C] a structure made of a strong material such as stone or wood that has a roof and walls, for example a house: The church is the only ancient building in the city to survive. ♦ a group of farm buildings
 2 [U] the process of building houses, factories, office buildings, etc.: the building of a new hospital ♦ building materials/regulations
building block /'bɪldɪŋ blɒk/ noun [C] ★

built-up adj a built-up area has many buildings in it: This is the only built-up area on 500 miles of coastline.
bulb /bʌlb/ noun [C] ★
 1 the part of a plant that grows underground



Extracts taken from the Macmillan English Dictionary

3

A HOTEL WITH A DIFFERENCE

PRE-READING

1

What is important to you when you stay in a hotel? Check three of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A The hotel looks nice. <input type="checkbox"/> | D The hotel is cheap. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B The rooms are clean. <input type="checkbox"/> | E The staff are friendly and helpful. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C The rooms are quiet. <input type="checkbox"/> | F The hotel has a great location. <input type="checkbox"/> |

2

Complete the sentences. Write one word in each space.

- I think the **Green Magic Tree House** is unusual because it's in the _____.
- I think the **Ice Hotel** is unusual because it's made of _____.
- I think **Jules Underwater Lodge** is unusual because it's under the _____.

3

Look at the key words in **bold** in the text and underline the correct definitions.

- Guests** are people who live in India / work in a hotel / stay in a hotel.
- A **jungle** is an area with a lot of trees in a hot country / snow in a cold country / sand in a very dry country.
- You use a **ladder** to climb up and down / sleep in / open a door.
- A **bridge** helps you to move fast / cross from one high place to another / cook.
- An **architect** is a person who lives in a cold country / designs buildings / plays a sport.
- Walls, floors, and ceilings** are parts of a car / a building / a country.
- A **lodge** is a part of Florida / a small kitchen / a place to stay.



THREE UNUSUAL HOTELS

The **Green Magic Tree House**, in India, is the perfect hotel for anybody who likes adventure. **Guests** must drive for miles through the **jungle** to find it in the middle of a tea and coffee plantation.

There are two treehouses to choose from, one 30 metres and the other 35 metres above the ground. Both houses have two floors. The bedrooms are above a living area, and there are bathrooms and showers. You can get up to the rooms and move between floors by using **ladders**. You can go from one tree house to the other on a rope **bridge**. The houses sometimes move about in the wind, but the views are fantastic.

Guests can enjoy walking through the jungle, climbing in the mountains, and watching wildlife. There are many unusual plants, birds, and insects in the area.

The Ice Hotel is in Jukkasjarvi, a village in Sweden 200 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle. Every winter, a team of **architects**, designers, and snowbuilders build the hotel. This year, there are 80 rooms.

Everything is made of ice, which in this part of the world is crystal clear. The **walls**, the **floors**, the **ceilings**, and even the furniture are all made of ice. The beds are made of ice, too, but guests sleep on warm reindeer skins. Outside, it can be -37 degrees centigrade, so inside it feels quite comfortable. The hotel has a bar, where guests can drink vodka from glasses made of ice. It's very popular – because there isn't much else to do.

To spend a night at **Jules Underwater Lodge** in Florida, guests need to scuba dive seven metres under the sea. They enter the **lodge** through a door at the bottom of the building. Inside, the kitchen is stocked with food and there is a fridge and a microwave oven. There is a hot shower, and there are comfortable beds and lots of books, DVDs, and video games. Most guests, however, spend their time at one of the large windows watching angelfish, snappers, and barracudas swimming by.

COMPREHENSION

1

Read the text and check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- 1 Green Magic Tree House is easy to get to. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 Guests sometimes see animals if they stay at Green Magic Tree House. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 You can visit the Ice Hotel at any time of the year. T ☐ F ☐



- 4 It is warmer in the Ice Hotel than it is outside.
- 5 Guests like drinking in the bar of the Ice Hotel.
- 6 If you want to stay at Jules Underwater Lodge, you need to swim under water.
- 7 At Jules Underwater Lodge, the only thing to do is watch TV or read a book.

T ☐ F ☐T ☐ F ☐T ☐ F ☐T ☐ F ☐

2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 2, if you *like adventure*, you ...
 - a want to be comfortable.
 - b like driving.
 - c want to do exciting things.
- 2 In line 3, a *tea and coffee plantation* is ...
 - a a big factory.
 - b a big farm.
 - c a big shop.
- 3 In line 8, *rope* tells you ...
 - a what the bridge is made of.
 - b that the bridge is strong.
 - c how long the bridge is.
- 4 In line 9, *the views are fantastic* means ...
 - a you can see everything.
 - b the treehouses are dangerous.
 - c the treehouses are very comfortable.
- 5 In line 11, *wildlife* means ...
 - a animals.
 - b trees.
 - c other guests.
- 6 In line 13, a *team of ...* means a group of people ...
 - a on vacation together.
 - b playing a sport together.
 - c working together.
- 7 In line 15, *crystal clear* means ...
 - a you can see through it.
 - b it's cheap.
 - c it isn't heavy.



- 8 In line 16, some examples of *furniture* are ...
 a walls, floors, and ceilings.
 b plates, cups, and glasses.
 c tables and chairs.
- 9 In line 17, *reindeer skins* ...
 a come from big animals. b are beds. c are warm lights.
- 10 In line 23, *stocked with food* means there is ...
 a no food. b a lot of food. c a little food.
- 11 In lines 26 and 27, *snappers* and *barracudas* are ...
 a people who scuba dive.
 b types of fish.
 c underwater plants.

3 Put the words in the box in the correct columns.

architect bathroom bird ceiling designer door fish
 floor fridge insect microwave oven reindeer wall window

parts of a building	kitchen appliances	living things	jobs
			architect

LIFE SKILLS



WORK AND CAREER

Making a choice

- Understand the situation and options.
- Think about your criteria.
- Make a choice based on your criteria.

You are going to apply for a job in a hotel. Which of the three hotels do you want to work at? Make a choice.

Now complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use one of the words twice.

bathroom ceiling floor fridge wall

- Let's put this wine in the _____ to keep it cold.
- In my bedroom, I have a mirror on the _____ next to the bed.
- Teacher, can I leave the room? I need to go to the _____.
- My apartment is on the eighth _____ of a very tall building.
- There was a big insect on the _____ right above my head.
- I'm not a tidy person. I leave my clothes all over the _____.

Grammar

There is / There are
has / have

We use *there is* with singular and uncountable nouns.

There is a hot shower ...

We use *there are* with plural nouns.

There are two tree houses to choose from ...

We can use *has* and *have* to talk about places in a similar way.

The hotel **has** a bar, where ...

Both houses **have** two floors.

GRAMMAR**1**

Change the sentences using *has* or *have*.

For example:

There is a private bathroom in all the rooms.

All the rooms have a private bathroom.

1 There are 80 rooms in the hotel.

The hotel _____.

2 There is a nightclub on the top floor of the hotel.

The hotel _____ on the top floor.

3 There is Internet access in some of the rooms.

Some of the rooms _____.

2

Change the sentences using *there is* or *there are*.

1 The hotel has a large indoor swimming pool.

_____ in the hotel.

2 My room has a very good view of the sea.

From my room, _____ of the sea.

3 The hotel has five restaurants.

_____ in the hotel.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

1 Which of the three hotels would you like to stay in? Why?

2 Would you like to work in a hotel? Why / Why not?

3 Do you like travelling? Why / Why not?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Look at the picture and the title of the text. Then check the sentences that you think are true. Use a dictionary to check the words in **bold**.

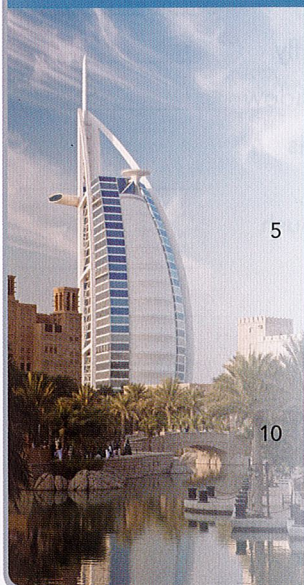
- 1 a It is a **luxurious** five-star hotel. ☐
- b It is a simple three-star hotel. ☐
- 2 a The hotel has a lot of single rooms. ☐
- b The hotel has only **suites**. ☐
- 3 a Guests **check in** at the hotel like any other hotel. ☐
- b Guests can check in at the hotel in their own suite. ☐

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

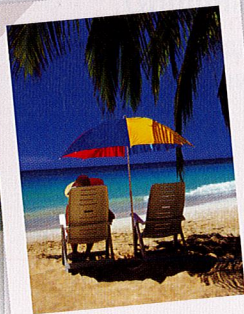
Read the text quickly and match the ideas (1–5) to the paragraphs (A–E).

- 1 What guests can do inside the hotel _____
- 2 What guests can do outside the hotel _____
- 3 Where the hotel is and what it looks like A
- 4 What the rooms in the hotel are like _____
- 5 More about the hotel and why it is different _____

The Best Hotel in the World



- A Many people consider Burj Al Arab in Dubai to be the best hotel in the world. It is designed to look like the **sail** of a ship, and at 321 meters tall, it is a very impressive building. When it is lit up at night, it is an amazing **sight**.
- 5 B The five-star hotel does not have rooms. It has 202 suites, each made up of two floors. Each suite has its own reception desk, so you never need to visit reception. A team of **butlers** provide a 24-hour-a-day service.
- 10 C Each suite has a luxurious living area, a dining area with a bar, and an office area with a laptop and Internet access. You can operate the plasma screen TV, change the room temperature, or open and close the **curtains** just by touching a button. The floor-to-ceiling windows provide an incredible view of the coast.



15

D Burj Al Arab has eight fantastic restaurants to choose from, and there is a cocktail bar and a cigar lounge. There is a health club, which has two swimming pools, a fitness center, a squash **court**, a sauna, a Jacuzzi, and massage rooms.

20

E If you leave the hotel, you can lie on the beautiful private beach, play golf, go scuba diving, take a trip in a hot air **balloon**, or go on a desert safari. If you want to, you can order a Rolls Royce **limousine** with a **chauffeur** to drive you around.

INFERRING

Read again more slowly and check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 The hotel looks very good at night. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 It is easy to make the rooms in the suites warmer or cooler. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The windows in the suites are small. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 You can't smoke anywhere in the hotel. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 You can do a lot of different sports inside and outside the hotel. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 You can visit the desert to see animals. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT 1

Look at the key words in bold in the text and match them to the definitions.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 a long and very luxurious car | _____ |
| 2 a big bag that is filled with air so that it can fly | _____ |
| 3 pieces of cloth that you move to cover a window | _____ |
| 4 a place where you play ball games like tennis or squash | _____ |
| 5 the part of a ship that the wind catches to push it along | _____ |
| 6 a person who drives a car for you | _____ |
| 7 something that you see | _____ |
| 8 people who look after guests in a hotel | _____ |

2 Complete the six positive adjectives from the text.

For example:

best

1 i _____

2 a _____

3 l _____

4 i _____

5 f _____

6 b _____

LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

Read the lines again and match the phrases (1–4) to the definitions (a–d).

1 is lit up, line 3

2 by touching a button, line 12

3 take a trip, line 19

4 drive you around, line 21

a go on a journey

b take you where you want to go

c with a remote control

d all the lights are on

WRITING

You are staying at the Burj Al Arab. Complete the postcard to a friend or somebody in your family.

POSTCARD


Hi _____,

I'm in _____ staying at a five-_____ hotel called the Burj Al Arab. I'm staying in a _____ with my own team of _____ who do everything for me. There is a _____ of the beach and the city.

There are a lot of different _____ to do. Yesterday, I went for a trip in a hot air _____ and later today, I'm going on a desert _____. Tomorrow, I want to order a _____ and let the chauffeur _____ me around the city.

I also really want to _____ while I'm here.

See you soon,



4

MOVIES

PRE-READING 1

Look at the first line from the text you will read. Then answer the questions.

People who go to the movies in the U.K. can now enjoy a new experience while watching the movie – 4-D.

- 1 How do you think a 4-D movie is different from a non-4-D movie?
- 2 Why do you think people like watching 4-D movies?
- 3 Why do you think movie companies make 4-D movies?

2 Complete the sentences with the key words in bold from the text. Use the correct forms of the words.

- 1 It's so easy for people to watch movies at home that _____ in movie theaters are really small at the moment.
- 2 The idea of watching a movie that involves not just sight but all the _____ sounds like fun.
- 3 Sometimes, the _____ can be so comfortable in the theater that I almost fall asleep and miss the movie.
- 4 Try not to splash yourself with that _____ as it might leave a stain on your clothes.
- 5 After making the movie, the next step is to _____ it to all the theaters where it will be shown.
- 6 Which was your favorite _____ in the movie?
- 7 Just _____ off the panel and see what is underneath.

People who go to the movies in the U.K. can now enjoy a new experience while watching the movie – 4-D. This is not a new invention as the first 4-D movie theaters opened in South Korea in 2009. Companies that **distribute** movies, like CJ Group from South Korea, are hoping that the 4-D experience will bring moviegoers back.

- 5 A few years ago, Shochiku, a Japanese movie company, was involved in introducing smell-o-vision into movie theaters. They used a computerized system to produce smells connected to the movie. In fact, back in the 1970s, theaters in the United States already associated smells with movies. They provided viewers with cards that they could **scratch** using their
- 10 fingernails at different **scenes** of a movie to produce smells.

- Now companies have gone one step further and are bringing the **audiences** even closer to the action
- 15 on the screen. 4-D not only includes smells, but the **seats** are now designed to shake or spray water, providing different sensations relevant to the scenes.



- 20 Taking something that is quite flat on a screen and bringing it alive by adding new elements to the experience is part of an attempt to make going to the movies as popular as it once was. For a long time, we have been aware that smell and touch are important **senses**.
- 25 “Making people feel they really are at the top of a tall building with the wind in their hair, or being sprayed by salt water from the sea, is going to be an amazing thing,” a theater manager said. “Of course, we need to be a bit careful with what we do. If we spray someone with a **liquid** that damages their clothes or goes in their eyes and stings, they won’t be very happy. But most people won’t mind as it will be
- 30 something new and different.”

A number of companies are also looking into the possibility of designing similar systems that people will be able to use in their own home. It brings a whole new meaning to entertainment!

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text and choose the best title. Then write it in the space in the text.

Movies in the United Kingdom

Why watching movies in the U.S. is different

An exciting new way to watch a movie

The five senses

Why 4-D movies won’t be successful

2 Complete the sentences about the text.

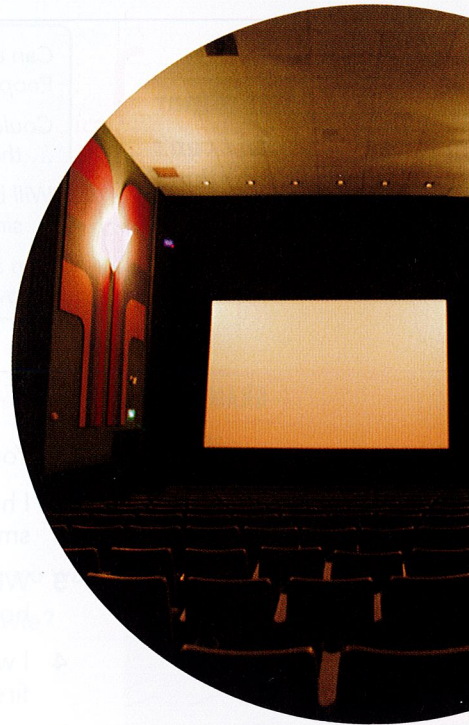
- 1 The first ever 4-D movie theater opened in _____.
- 2 The company that was involved in introducing smell-o-vision movies is called _____.
- 3 4-D movies bring the audience _____ to the action.
- 4 In the _____, movie theaters in the United States introduced cards you could scratch that produced smells.
- 5 Some companies are looking at the possibility of introducing a similar idea for _____ use.

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 2, *4-D* is the short form of ...
 - a four directions.
 - b four directors.
 - c four dimensions.
- 2 In line 4, *moviegoers* are ...
 - a people who go to the movies.
 - b places you can go to see a movie.
 - c people who make movies.
- 3 In line 6, *a computerized system* is ...
 - a a lot of computers working together.
 - b something with different parts that is run by a computer.
 - c somewhere you can put a computer.
- 4 In line 17, *shake* means ...
 - a to stay in the same place.
 - b to move quickly up and down or from side to side.
 - c being comfortable.
- 5 In line 18, *sensations* are ...
 - a smells.
 - b movements.
 - c feelings.
- 6 In line 20, *flat* means ...
 - a boring.
 - b difficult to see.
 - c not three-dimensional.



- 7 In line 22, *an attempt* is ...
 a a movie.
 b a business.
 c an effort to do something.
- 8 In line 23, *aware* means ...
 a surprised about something.
 b not sure about something.
 c knowing about something.
- 9 In line 26, *sprayed* means ...
 a covered in small drops of liquid.
 b given a bottle of drink.
 c thrown into something.
- 10 In line 29, *stings* means ...
 a hurts.
 b cleans.
 c disappears.



4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

hear see smell taste touch

- We use our eyes to _____ things.
- We use our fingers and hands to _____ things.
- We use our ears to _____ things.
- We use our tongue to _____ things.
- We use our nose to _____ things.

Now complete these sentences with the words in the box.

sight smell sound taste touch

- I don't like the _____ of coffee. It is too bitter.
- Can you hear the _____ of the wind in the trees?
- People who are blind have lost the use of their _____.
- The _____ of his hand made me jump. It was so cold!
- There's a lovely _____ coming from the kitchen. What are you cooking?

LIFE SKILLS

STUDY AND
LEARNING

Evaluating online
sources

- Identify the criteria for a reliable website.
 - What organization is behind the website?
 - When was the website last updated?
 - Are there references to other sources?
- Decide if a website is reliable based on the criteria.

Research the development of technology in movies. Use reliable sources only.

Grammar

can / can't
could / couldn't
will / won't be
able to

Can and can't express ability in the present.

People who go to the movies in the U.K. **can** now enjoy a new experience ...

Could and couldn't express ability in the past.

... they **could** scratch using their fingernails.

Will be able to and won't be able to express ability in the future.

... similar systems that people **will be able to** use in their own home.

Can and could are followed by bare infinitives (without to). Will be able is followed by to-infinitives.

GRAMMAR 1

Underline the words or phrases to complete the sentences.

- 1 You can / could / will be able to buy tickets from tomorrow.
- 2 I have a cold at the moment, so I can't / couldn't / won't be able smell anything.
- 3 When I was young, I can't / couldn't / won't be able watch any horror movies on my own. They were too scary for me.
- 4 I was so happy that I can / could / will be able see his movie on the first day it was released.
- 5 In future, we can / could / will be able to see any movies in 4-D.
- 6 She can't / couldn't / won't be able understand Korean, so she has to rely on the English subtitles.

2

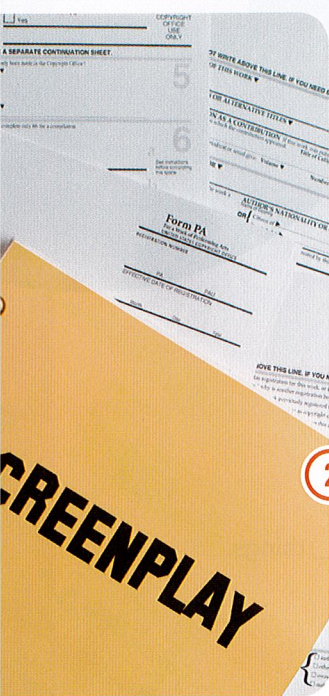
Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 I can't _____, but I can _____ very well.
- 2 When I was younger, I could _____.
- 3 One day, I will be able to _____.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 What 4-D effects would you add to the following scenes from a movie?
 - a scary scene from a horror movie
 - an action scene (e.g. a car chase or street fight)
 - a love scene
- 2 Do you prefer 2-D, 3-D or 4-D movies?
- 3 Do you think the higher ticket price of 4-D movies is justified?



ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING THE TOPIC 1

Check the movie genres you like. Use a dictionary to check the words.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| A action | <input type="checkbox"/> | D fantasy | <input type="checkbox"/> | G romance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B comedy | <input type="checkbox"/> | E horror | <input type="checkbox"/> | H thriller | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C documentary | <input type="checkbox"/> | F musical | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

2 Look at the picture on the web page below and answer the questions.

- Where are the people?
- What are they doing?
- What kind of movie do you think they are watching? Why?
- Do you think they are enjoying the movie?
- Do you like this kind of movie?

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and match the ideas (1–4) to the paragraphs (A–D).

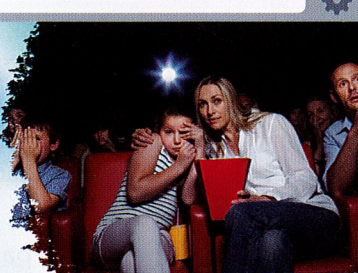
- How lots of people behave when they watch a horror movie _____
- Some examples of horror movies _____
- But we know they aren't true! _____
- Why it is a bit surprising _____

Fright Night!

WHY WE LOVE SCARY MOVIES

A It seems strange that people love to be frightened, but what else could explain why horror movies are so popular? Around the world, millions of people **settle** back into their bed at night to watch the latest release, **peeking** at the screen through their fingers!

B The idea of wanting to be frightened **runs counter to** what we would expect. After all, most people like positive experiences and to feel nice. But it seems that many young people enjoy spending their free time watching movies that are made to scare.



Two countries with a growing **reputation** for making quality horror movies are Japan and South Korea. With directors like Chan-Wook Park and Hideo Nakata, people all over the world are starting to **pay attention to** movies from East Asia. In fact, some movies such as *Ringu* (1998) and *Oldboy* (2003) are so popular they are now part of film courses in the U.K. and U.S.

No matter how horrifying these movies are, we all know they are fiction. In a study on the impact of horror movies, however, more than half of the people interviewed said that they had disturbed sleep because of something they had watched when they were younger. So next time you sit down at home or at the movies to **get your fill of** fright, ask yourself why you enjoy being scared. Does your heart rate increase? Do you jump when you hear a noise or see something that scares you? What is it that you enjoy about being frightened?

INFERRING

Read the text more slowly and check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- 1 Many people only want to watch the latest movies. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 Some people hate positive experiences. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 Some people find it difficult to sleep after watching a horror movie at a younger age. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 Japan and South Korea are the two countries which make the most horror movies. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 Park Chan-Wook is a famous actor. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 *Ringu* was remade in the U.K. and U.S. T ☐ F ☐

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT 1

Look at the key words in bold in the text and match them to the definitions.

- 1 have as much as you want of something _____
- 2 showing interest in something _____
- 3 to make yourself comfortable in a particular place _____
- 4 looking quickly or secretly at something _____
- 5 the opinion people have about how good or bad something is _____
- 6 opposite to what we expect or know _____

- 2 In line 5, *release* is a noun, but it can also be used as a verb (e.g. to *release a new movie*). Complete the sentences using the words in the box as verbs in the correct forms.

book film screen star

- 1 They will start _____ the movie next month. Most of the scenes will be set in Paris.
- 2 We should _____ the tickets in advance. The movie is very popular.
- 3 They are going to _____ the premier of that new movie this weekend.
- 4 The movie _____ most of my favorite actors. I have to watch it!



LISTENING

Listen to the words from the text. Decide how the underlined vowels are pronounced and put them in the correct columns.

love after part study half does heart jump

/ɑ:/ star	/ʌ/ but

WRITING

Complete the blog entry so it is true for you.

MYBLOG
⚙

I like _____ movies because _____.

My favorite movie is _____.

My favorite *actor / actress* is _____.

He / She starred in _____.

I like *him / her* because _____.

I don't like _____ movies because _____.

If I could enter the film industry, I would like to be *an actor / an actress* / *a director* because _____.

Adventure or comfort?

Many young people want adventure when they go traveling. They (1) _____ and find a cheap hostel or guest house when they (2) _____ they are visiting. Older people usually (3) _____ and prefer to arrange accommodations in advance. For people with small children, it is often easier to (4) _____, so that the hotel and all their food and drinks are included in the price.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text without a dictionary and write the phrases in the box in the spaces. Complete the exercise as quickly as you can. Write your starting and finishing time.

TIME STARTED



arrive in the country
want a little more comfort
buy a package vacation
buy only their flight

TIME FINISHED



EXERCISE 2

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Remember to add the period.

- staying / a / hotel / fantastic / I'm / at

- the / view / window / an / amazing / There's / from

- things / are / There / different / do / lots / to / of

- hotel / pool / a / The / huge / swimming / has

- a / safari / going / I'm / desert / on / Tomorrow

EXERCISE 3

Read the extracts without a dictionary. Then put the adjectives in **bold** in the correct columns.

- The food at the hotel was **delicious**. We didn't need to go out looking for restaurants.
- The service at the hotel was **awful**. The girls who cleaned the room were so unfriendly, and the waiters didn't know what they were doing.
- There was a **superb** view from our room. We could see the castle and the snow on the mountaintops in the distance.
- The first hotel we stayed in was **dreadful**. The room was really small and the traffic was so loud that it was like sleeping in the street.
- The bathroom in our hotel was **disgusting**. I don't think anyone had cleaned it for months.
- The staff at the hotel was **wonderful**. In fact, when we left we bought them a big box of chocolates as a thank-you.

positive	negative

Chan-wook Park

Before 2004, not many people in the western world (1) _____ South Korean movie director Chan-wook Park. Then in 2004, his movie, *Old Boy*, won an important (2) _____ at the Cannes Film Festival and (3) _____ he was internationally famous. The movie, which is a violent story of revenge, was very (4) _____ with movie-lovers from many countries. The American director Quentin Tarantino is a big fan of Park's work and was a (5) _____ at the festival.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and decide which word types go in the spaces. Write the letters in the spaces.

- A noun
- B verb
- C adjective
- D adverb

Now underline the best word for each space.

- 1 found / knew / showed
- 2 money / present / prize
- 3 slowly / suddenly / only
- 4 popular / happy / good
- 5 referee / politician / judge

EXERCISE 2

Read the extracts and underline the correct phrases. Then write the key words from the extracts in the spaces.

1

All my friends said it was a good movie, but I went to see it because the cast looked so good. There are six or seven really famous actors and actresses, and I like them all.

The speaker went to see the movie because *his friends said it was good / of the actors and actresses in it.*

The key word is _____.

2

Everything about the film was brilliant. I liked the music so much that I went out and bought the soundtrack. I've played it every day this week.

The speaker bought *a book about the film / a CD of the music in the film.*

The key word is _____.

3

I saw a movie last week, but the plot was very difficult to follow. By the end of the film, I was completely lost. I needed to watch it again.

The speaker didn't understand *what the actors and actresses said / what happened in the film.*

The key word is _____.

5



ADDICTED

PRE-READING ①

Check the correct definition of **addicted**.

- A You want something very much, but you can't have it. ☐
- B You do something all the time, and you can't stop it. ☐
- C You don't like something, so you stop doing it. ☐

Now look at the questions and check the boxes.

Do you know anybody who is addicted to ...

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A chocolate? | <input type="checkbox"/> | D coffee? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B shopping? | <input type="checkbox"/> | E his or her job? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C computer games? | <input type="checkbox"/> | F cola? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

② You will read about Jenny and Tracey. Jenny is addicted to shopping; Tracey is addicted to cola. Do you think the sentences are about Jenny (J) or Tracey (T)? Write the letters in the spaces. Use a dictionary to check the key words in **bold**.

- 1 I **spend** about \$500 a week. _____
- 2 I drink 18 **cans** every day. _____
- 3 It started when I was **on a diet**. _____
- 4 Waiting for a **parcel** to arrive is very exciting. _____
- 5 I sometimes **wake up** in the night. _____
- 6 If I can't go out, I do it **online**. _____
- 7 People tell me it's bad for your **stomach**. _____
- 8 Sometimes, I only **wear** what I buy once. _____



/// WE JUST CAN'T STOP ///

JENNY – THE SHOPAHOLIC ///

A Since I was a little girl, I have always loved shopping. I walked around the stores with my mom begging her to buy me everything I saw.



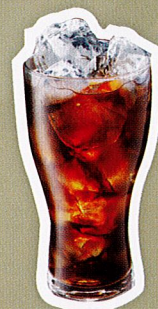
B Last year, I finished college and started earning money for the first time. I have a lot of spare cash now, and I spend it all on clothes. I **spend** about \$500 a week on clothes, handbags, and shoes. Walking out of a shop with a bag of new clothes is the best feeling in the world.

C I need to shop every day. If I can't go out to shop, I shop **online**. Keying in my credit card details and waiting for a **parcel** to arrive is very exciting.

D Sometimes, I only **wear** what I buy once, but I never feel guilty. My dad tells me to stop spending. He says that I've already got a lot more clothes than I need, but I love shopping and I'm not going to stop yet.

TRACEY – THE COLAHOLIC ///

E I drink around 18 **cans** of cola every day. If I don't drink it for more than an hour, I feel terrible and I start shaking. It all started six years ago when I was **on a diet** and I drank cola instead of eating. After a few weeks, I couldn't live without it.



F I have a bottle of cola beside my bed and I sometimes **wake up** in the night to drink it. The first thing I do when I open my eyes in the morning is go to the fridge for a can of cola. I always carry a can or two in my handbag. I spend about \$300 a month on cola.

G I don't know if it's the taste of the cola or the caffeine, but I know I'm addicted. Friends and people I work with tell me that drinking cola isn't good for you. They say it's bad for your **stomach**, but I like it too much to stop.

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text quickly and match the three titles (1–3) to three of the paragraphs (A–G). Write the letters in the spaces.

1 First thing in the morning

2 An addiction since childhood

3 The excitement of expecting something

2 Who talks about these? Decide if it is Jenny (J), Tracey (T) or both of them (B). Write the letters in the spaces.

- 1 Who talks about being a child? _____
- 2 Who talks about the cost of being addicted? _____
- 3 Who talks about her health? _____
- 4 Who talks about what other people think? _____

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 2, when Jenny was *begging*, she means that she was ...
 - a giving her mother something.
 - b talking quietly.
 - c asking for something in a strong way.
- 2 In line 4, *earning money* means ...
 - a working for money.
 - b finding money.
 - c looking for money.
- 3 In line 5, *spare cash* means ...
 - a extra money.
 - b more time.
 - c more clothes.
- 4 In lines 9 and 10, *keying in* means ...
 - a sending something in the post.
 - b putting words or numbers into a computer.
 - c trying to open a door.
- 5 In line 11, *feel guilty* means ...
 - a to feel bad about something after you do it.
 - b to feel good about something before you do it.
 - c to feel good about something while you are doing it.
- 6 In line 15, if you *feel terrible*, you ...
 - a feel very good.
 - b feel very bad.
 - c feel happy.

7 In line 15, if you are *shaking*, you are ...

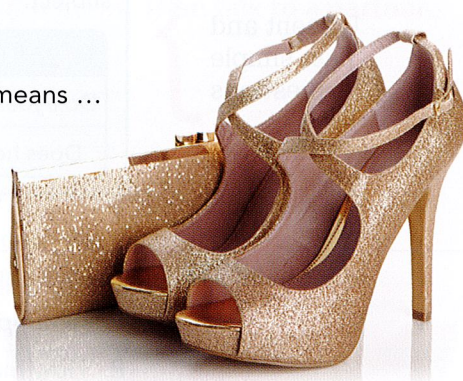
- a drinking.
- b asking for something.
- c moving without control.

8 In lines 19 and 20, *open my eye* means ...

- a wake up.
- b look carefully.
- c get out of bed.

9 In line 22, *caffeine* is ...

- a the price of the cola.
- b the color of the cola.
- c an ingredient in the cola.



4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

carry drink earn finish spend wear

I've got a good job, so I (1) _____ more money than I really need. I'm young, so I don't need to save money. I prefer to (2) _____ it on the good things in life. When I (3) _____ work, I usually go out for something to eat and a glass of wine. I sometimes (4) _____ champagne, which is a bit expensive. I like clothes, too. I (5) _____ a suit to work, so I buy a new one every month and I buy new shoes when I feel like it. I change my cellphone every six months. I don't want to (6) _____ around a cell that's out of style.

Now complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 If I go out for a drink, I usually have _____.
- 2 At the university, I usually wear _____.
- 3 In my free time, I usually wear _____ and _____.
- 4 I spend most of my money on _____ and _____.
- 5 I always carry _____ with me.

LIFE SKILLS



SELF AND SOCIETY

Making personal change

- Think about your personality and habits.
- Decide what you want to change.
- Make an action plan and set a timeline.

What do you want to change about your lifestyle? Decide and make an action plan.

Grammar

Present and
past simple
questions

To form present simple questions, we use *do* or *does* with bare infinitives.
To form past simple questions, we use *did* with bare infinitives.

Do/does and *did* are before the subject. The main verb is after the subject.

present		past	
Do I/you/we/they	+ infinitive?	Did I/you/he/ she/it/we/they	+ infinitive?
Does he/she/it			

GRAMMAR

A reporter (R) is interviewing Tracey (T). Complete the questions.

For example:

R How many cans of cola do you drink (drink) every day?

T I drink around 18 cans.

R How (1) _____ (feel) if you don't drink cola?

T I feel terrible and I start shaking.

R When (2) _____ (start) drinking cola?

T Six years ago.

R Why (3) _____ (decide) to start drinking it?

T I was on a diet and I drank cola instead of eating.

R (4) _____ (drink) it in the night?

T Yes, I wake up and drink it in bed.

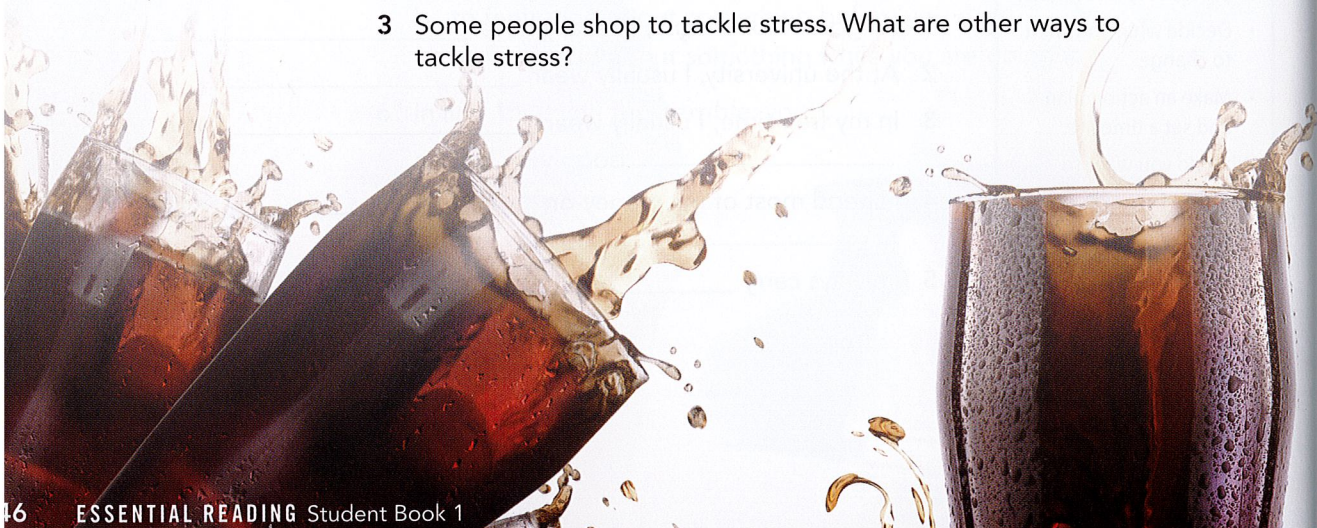
R It must be expensive. How much (5) _____ (cost)?

T It costs about \$300 a month.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- Are you addicted to anything? If so, what are you addicted to?
- What do you think makes a shopaholic?
- Some people shop to tackle stress. What are other ways to tackle stress?



ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING THE TOPIC

Look at the picture and the title of the text. Then talk to a partner and answer the questions.

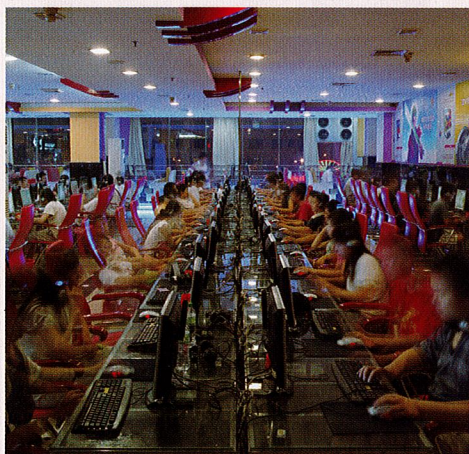
- 1 Where are the people?
- 2 What are they doing?
- 3 How much time do you think they spend there?
- 4 Do you ever go to the kind of place in the picture?
- 5 Why do you think people play online games?

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and check the best summary.

- A Online gaming addiction is not a big problem. ☐
- B More deaths from online gaming addiction. ☐
- C Online gaming leads to antisocial behavior. ☐
- D It is impossible to treat people addicted to online gaming. ☐

Online gaming – what it means



Online gaming is a big thing across much of East Asia. According to a study, one-third of the population in South Korea are gamers. In 2011, the country passed the “Shutdown Law”, which **prohibits** people under 16 from playing online games after midnight. Earlier this year, two men were found dead in Internet cafés in Taiwan after playing video games for days.

- 10 Unfortunately, addiction to online gaming is not a new **phenomenon**. There have been news reports about the dangers of online gaming in the last decade, including a number of deaths from **exhaustion** in
- 15 South Korea and China.

“One of the biggest problems is that some people become so immersed in these games that they just stop doing anything else,” one leading expert said. A South-Korean boy admitted in an interview that he regularly spends up to 88 hours per week on video games – basically all the time except when he is sleeping, eating, or taking showers. One

20 **consequence** of regular online gaming is **antisocial** behavior. People **neglect** their families. They become **irritable** and aggressive. In extreme cases, they lose touch with the real world.

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The problem has become so bad that a number of clinics have opened. They specialize in dealing with addiction to online gaming and the Internet. A family camp in the hills just outside Seoul aims to teach children how to spend their time without access to the Internet.

"Once people are hooked, it is difficult to do anything. By taking away the thing they are addicted to, they will try to overcome the **temptation** and be reintegrated into a normal daily life," said a doctor.

ple
play
after
er th
wer
terr
after
gar

READING FOR DETAIL

Read again more slowly and check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- 1 South Korea has passed a law which limits the time that people can play online games. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 People die from addiction to online gaming every year. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 Online gaming has been a problem in some countries since the last ten years. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 Gamers in South Korea spend 88 hours per week on average playing video games. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 Playing online games can lead to aggressive behavior. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 There are now places where you can get treatment for addiction to online gaming. T ☐ F ☐

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Look at the key words in **bold** in the text and match them to the definitions.

- 1 getting annoyed or impatient very easily _____
- 2 a feeling of wanting to do something that is bad for you _____
- 3 to make something illegal _____
- 4 to not give enough attention to someone _____
- 5 a feeling of being very tired _____
- 6 not interested in spending time with people _____
- 7 a fact or a situation _____
- 8 a result of something _____

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

In line 20, *regular* is an adjective and in line 18, *regularly* is an adverb. Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 He *regular* / *regularly* sits in front of his computer for more than ten hours a day.
- 2 It is *extreme* / *extremely* difficult to get my brother's attention once he's online.
- 3 People who spend lots of time online often behave *aggressive* / *aggressively*.
- 4 Using social networking sites has become part of *normal* / *normally* life for many people.
- 5 Her addiction was so *bad* / *badly* that she had to seek medical advice.
- 6 *Clear* / *Clearly*, she knows it's dangerous to publish personal information on social networking sites.



LISTENING

Listen to the words from the text. Decide in which words the underlined consonants are pronounced like:

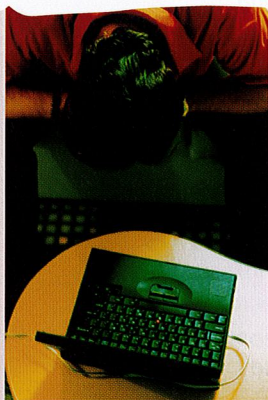
1 /f/ she 2 /tʃ/ much

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 un <u>for</u> tunately | ___ | 5 tou <u>ch</u> | ___ |
| 2 addi <u>ct</u> ion | ___ | 6 spe <u>ci</u> alize | ___ |
| 3 ex <u>hau</u> stion | ___ | 7 tea <u>ch</u> | ___ |
| 4 antis <u>o</u> cial | ___ | 8 <u>ch</u> ildren | ___ |

WRITING

Complete the newspaper article with the words in the box.

access addiction antisocial bad behavior dangers
Internet reports



In recent years, there have been a lot of (1) _____ about technology and the impact it can have on teenagers. Many of them focus on the (2) _____ that spending too much time online can have, particularly in terms of (3) _____. Studies seem to show that teenagers are far more (4) _____ than in the past, often only connecting with people through social networking sites or apps. However, technology is not always (5) _____. After all, the (6) _____ allows us to connect with people all around the world and gives us (7) _____ to a lot more information than ever before. One thing we do need to be careful about is that it doesn't become an (8) _____.

6

WE LOVE SHOPPING!

PRE-READING

1

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you like shopping?
- 2 How much of your shopping do you do on the Internet?
- 3 How much do you usually spend on online shopping every month?
- 4 What kinds of things do you buy online?
- 5 Is there anything you never buy online? If yes, what is it and why not?
- 6 Which do you prefer: online shopping or shopping in a mall? Give reasons for your answer.

2

Look at the key words in **bold** in the text and match them to the definitions.

- 1 a list of available products
- 2 popular at a certain time
- 3 easy to do or use
- 4 looking at things in store windows without buying
- 5 things you buy that are a lot cheaper than usual
- 6 a store that sells food like cooked meat, cheese, and food from other countries
- 7 to get a product from somewhere
- 8 small fashionable stores, particularly those that sell clothes



Shopping from the comfort of your own home

Shopping has always been a hobby for millions of people around the world. With the Internet, shopping can now be done without even leaving your own home. In 2010, online sales in China reached a staggering \$80 billion. Why is this business growing so quickly?

5 We asked three people what they think about online shopping.

Queenie, from Hong Kong

I run my own online store, but I used to work in a department store and was responsible for the window displays. I can remember watching people **window-shopping** and realized how important it is to let people see what they can buy. I decided

10 to start my own online store after being an online shopper myself for some months. It has enabled me to turn a hobby into a business. I **source** a wide range of jewelry and accessories from Japan and South Korea, and sell them at cheaper prices than the malls. Some people worry that what they get might not be what they see, but my **catalog** shows exactly what I'm selling.

15 Now I have a group of loyal customers, and it's growing!



Li Jun, from China

My favorite place to shop online is the Taobao marketplace. They offer everything you can think of – stationery, furniture, clothes, electronics, even cars! You can pick up some great **bargains** and find lots of specialty stores. I used to live in London and loved

20 visiting small **boutiques** where I could browse through the clothes and look for something unique. Now I do the same online and I don't even have to carry the stuff home. One thing I do miss is the **deli** where I could go and buy coffee beans from Ethiopia or the best cheese from France. I know you can get these things online too, but it's not quite the same.



Sam, from Singapore

25 Online shopping has become **fashionable** in the past few years. I work for a big online retailer and my job is to analyze the trends and the impact that online shopping is having on more traditional stores on the street. The major reasons that online shopping has become so popular are that the prices are usually lower, and it's

30 **convenient** as people can buy things at the touch of a button. Many stores are now expanding their business to the online world.



COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text and check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- 1 The worldwide online sales in 2010 were \$80 billion. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 Queenie works in a department store. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 Queenie sells jewelry. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 Li Jun buys clothes from the Internet. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 Li Jun thinks that buying some things online is different from buying them in a store. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 Sam runs her own business. T ☐ F ☐

2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 4, *staggering* means ...
 - a to walk in an uncontrolled way.
 - b very surprising.
 - c one after another.
- 2 In line 11, if something has *enabled* you to do something, it ...
 - a has stopped you from doing something.
 - b has given you the opportunity to do something.
 - c has forced you to do something.
- 3 In line 15, *loyal customers* are ...
 - a wealthy customers.
 - b regular customers.
 - c a big number of customers.
- 4 In line 15, *growing* means ...
 - a becoming a problem.
 - b connected to nature.
 - c increasing.
- 5 In line 18, *electronics* do not include ...
 - a smartphones.
 - b digital cameras.
 - c mirrors.
- 6 In line 20, if you *browse*, you ...
 - a look at things in a shop.
 - b try things on to see if they fit.
 - c buy something after considering for some time.

- 7 In line 21, when something is *unique*, it is ...
- fashionable.
 - expensive.
 - special.
- 8 In line 26, *trends* are ...
- figures showing how much money people spend.
 - items you can only buy online.
 - changes or development of something.
- 9 In lines 27 and 28, *traditional stores* are ...
- very old stores.
 - stores selling very old products.
 - stores that are not online.
- 10 In line 30, *at the touch of a button* means online shopping is ...
- easy.
 - cheap.
 - popular.
- 11 In line 31, *expanding their business* means ...
- starting up a new business.
 - moving their business into new areas.
 - restricting their business.

3

Complete the sentences about the text. Underline one name in each sentence.

- Queenie / Li Jun / Sam may have never shopped online.
- Queenie / Li Jun / Sam tries to find out what effect online shopping has on the way people shop.
- Queenie / Li Jun / Sam is amazed by the variety of things you can buy online.
- Queenie / Li Jun / Sam does not mention that online shopping is convenient.
- Queenie / Li Jun / Sam likes his/her job.
- Queenie / Li Jun / Sam has lived in another country before.
- Queenie / Li Jun / Sam mentions his/her former job.
- Queenie / Li Jun / Sam mentions food.

LIFE SKILLS

WORK AND
CAREER

Evaluating ideas

- Identify what you want to achieve.
- Decide how different ideas contribute to the goal.
- Select the best idea(s).

You are going to open an online store with your friends. Discuss and decide what you want to sell.

Grammar

Articles

We don't use an article with ...

- general plurals.
... *I could go and buy **coffee beans** ...*
- general uncountable nouns.
... *They offer everything you can think of – **stationery, furniture** ...*
- countries and cities.
... *online sales in **China** ...*

We use *a* or *an* when there are many of something but we want to talk about one of them.

*I used to work in **a department store** ...*

We use *the* ...

- when there is only one of something.
... *My favorite place to shop online is **the Taobao marketplace**.*
- when we talk about a particular plural.
... *I used to work in a department store and was responsible for **the window displays**.*
- with superlatives.
... ***the best** cheese from France.*

GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the*, or \emptyset .

- 1 Shopping in _____ Hong Kong is fun! You can buy almost anything there and _____ prices are usually cheaper than in _____ Tokyo, New York, or London.
- 2 My sister does all her shopping on _____ Internet. She even buys her groceries online. She says it's amazing what you can get, from _____ jewelry to _____ pet food. She even bought _____ new car online last year!
- 3 There's _____ really nice bakery in _____ street where I live. They have _____ most delicious cheesecake in _____ world! _____ chocolate cupcakes are also very nice. I always have one after _____ hard day.
- 4 I like reading a lot. I used to buy _____ books all the time, but now I only buy _____ ebooks. They save _____ space and are very convenient. My sister bought me _____ ebook voucher for my birthday. That's _____ best gift ever!

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 What are two advantages of online shopping?
- 2 What are two disadvantages of online shopping?
- 3 Do you think one day there will be no more shops on the street?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING THE TOPIC

Complete the sentences about shopping in markets in your country.

- 1 A famous market in my country is called _____.
- 2 Most people go there to buy _____.
- 3 The market is particularly popular with _____.

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

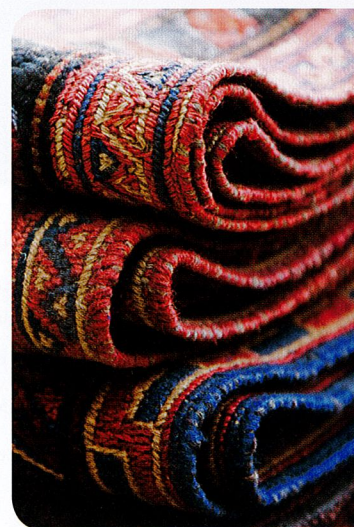
Answer the questions about markets in your country. Use a dictionary to check the words in **bold**.

- 1 People go shopping in markets because ...
 - a prices are lower than in stores.
 - b there is a good **atmosphere**.
 - c the **quality** of the products is better than in stores.
- 2 The best markets are ...
 - a day markets.
 - b night markets.
 - c weekend markets.
- 3 The best **stalls** are the ones where you can buy ...
 - a clothes.
 - b things for the house.
 - c food.

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and choose the best title. Write it in the space in the text.

Shilin, Taipei's oldest night market
 Try Taipei for some night shopping
 The best way to cook snake meat
 The long history of the night market in Asia
 Why "small eats" are best





19



The people of Taipei love to shop, and the best place for shopping in Taipei is a night market. The night markets here are a sea of color and fantastic smells. They start to get busy as it gets dark and usually close around midnight. The markets are especially famous for the food stalls.

5 Their specialty is *xiaochi*, which means “small eats”. People sit on stools at small tables around the stall.

Shilin is the biggest and one of the oldest markets in Taipei and has the atmosphere of a carnival. There are many displays and street games to enjoy, like shooting at tin cans with a rifle, as well as the shopping.

10 There are hundreds of stalls, and it is a great place to come for shoes and leather products. The food stalls offer wonderful fish and seafood dishes, like squid stew and oyster omelettes.

Shida is near the university and is the place students go to buy clothes at reasonable prices, and cooking utensils and equipment for cleaning their apartments. The food stalls serve dumplings, fried chicken, and

15 Taiwanese sausages. The best stalls are the ones with a long line of people waiting, of course!

One very famous market is known as Snake Alley. Visitors can watch the stall-holders take the venom and the blood from a snake while a

20 mongoose, an animal that kills snakes, sleeps close by. People can eat the meat from snakes and turtles, but they will have to pay more for it than for other local food. Some Taiwanese people say that Snake Alley is just a tourist attraction and they prefer not to go there.

Whichever market you decide to visit in Taipei, you can be sure you

25 will have a night to remember and it won't cost you a fortune.

READING FOR DETAIL 1

Answer the questions. Write the names in the spaces.

According to the text, which market is the best place ...

- 1 to buy a cheap pair of jeans? _____
- 2 if you want to eat something very unusual? _____
- 3 if you want a pair of leather boots? _____
- 4 if you like seafood? _____
- 5 to buy pots and pans for the kitchen? _____

2 Complete the sentences about the text. Underline the correct words or phrases.

- 1 The night markets start to get busy *in the evening / late at night*.
- 2 The most typical dishes at the night markets are *big / small*.
- 3 People usually *stand / sit* to eat their food.
- 4 Shilin market has a very *peaceful / lively* atmosphere.
- 5 *Shilin / Shida* market attracts a lot of students.
- 6 Meat from snake and turtle is *cheaper / more expensive* than other local food.
- 7 *All Taiwanese people like / Some Taiwanese people don't like* Snake Alley.
- 8 A night out at a night market *is / isn't* very expensive.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

1 Complete the sentences with words from the text.

- 1 In the first paragraph, seats with no support for your back are _____.
- 2 In the second paragraph, a kind of gun is a _____.
- 3 In the fourth paragraph, the poison from a snake is called _____.
- 4 In the final paragraph, a lot of money is a _____.

2 Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Which one of these is not food? Delete it.
stew / utensils / omelettes / dumplings / sausages
- 2 In the text, which one of these animals is not food? Delete it.
fish / squid / oyster / chicken / snake / mongoose / turtle

WRITING

Correct eight errors of articles and plurals in the notes.

- In Taipei, a capital of Taiwan, there are the number of lively night market. People go there to shop and to eat good food.
- Shilin market has fantastic atmosphere and is like carnival.
- Shida is for students. They can buy the cheap clothes and things for their apartments.
- "Snake Alley" is more for tourist. They can see unusual things and eat a snake meat.

The habit of a lifetime

I had my first cigarette when I was 16 and I'm still a smoker 25 years later. I've tried to stop a thousand times. When I got my first job, I stopped for two weeks. When I was pregnant with my daughter, I gave up smoking, but the week after she was born, I started again. I pretend that smoking reduces stress and that I do it to keep my weight down. Really, though, I know that for me giving up smoking will be a lifelong battle.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text without a dictionary and underline the correct words or phrases. Complete the exercise as quickly as you can. Write your starting and finishing time.

TIME STARTED



- The speaker is now 25 / 41 years old.
- She has tried to stop smoking *a lot of times* / *exactly a thousand times*.
- She *started* / *stopped* smoking when she was expecting a baby.
- She *really believes* / *doesn't really believe* that smoking reduces stress.
- She tries to believe that smoking makes her *fatter* / *thinner*.
- She thinks that in the future it will be very *difficult* / *quite easy* for her to stop.

TIME FINISHED



EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

dangerous excited gradually
regularly strong

- My brother thinks about nothing but football. He is always _____ when he talks about it.
- A friend of mine drinks eight cups of coffee a day – and they are usually big cups of _____ coffee!
- My boyfriend's addicted to working out at the gym. He goes there _____ before and after work.
- Parents shouldn't smoke in front of their children. They have to teach them that smoking is very _____.
- I'm trying to _____ reduce the number of cigarettes I smoke. I never have one before noon now.

- 1 I'm writing to complain about a pair of shoes that I bought in one of your stores last month. I have only worn them on three occasions but ...
- 2 ... and by the way, I bought this amazing jacket the other day. It was only \$35 in a second-hand clothes shop – I can't wait to show you!
- 3 If you are looking for souvenirs, Dorothy's Store is the best option. It is in a quiet street behind the cathedral and ...
- 4 • 20 hours playback • FM radio with 15 pre-sets • 40 second electronic skip protection • built-in recharge capacity • search/skip/program • batteries supplied • \$65.99

EXERCISE 1

Read the extracts and match them to the text types.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a catalog: | extract number _____ |
| a guide-book: | extract number _____ |
| a formal letter: | extract number _____ |
| an email to a friend: | extract number _____ |

EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the*, or \emptyset .

- 1 Snake Alley is _____ name of _____ unusual market in _____ Taipei.
- 2 Snake Alley is one of _____ most unusual markets in _____ world.
- 3 A lot of _____ tourists go to Snake Alley in _____ evening to buy _____ souvenirs.
- 4 _____ mongoose is _____ animal that kills _____ snakes.

EXERCISE 3

Read the extracts and use an English-English dictionary to check the words in **bold**. Then underline the correct words.

- 1 I saw a really lovely jacket when I was out shopping last week. I was going to buy it, but then I looked at the price **tag** / **label** / **ticket**. It was \$300!
- 2 I bought a shirt last week, but when I got it home, I noticed there was a mark on the back. I took it back to the shop and got a **return** / **repayment** / **refund**.
- 3 In the supermarket near my apartment, they're offering three bottles of champagne for the price of two. That's a really good **present** / **prize** / **bargain**.
- 4 If you buy something, you should always keep the **recipe** / **receipt** / **prescription**. You never know, you might want to take it back and change it.
- 5 If you go shopping at a market, you can often see the shoppers **hobbling** / **hurdling** / **haggling** with the stall-holders about the price of something.

7

LOVE AND ROMANCE

PRE-READING

1 Look at the possible ways that people meet and fall in love. Give each one a mark from 1 to 10. 10 is *very romantic*, and 1 is *not romantic at all*.

at school	_____	through a dating agency	_____
at work	_____	through an ad in a newspaper	_____
on a bus or train	_____	in an online chatroom	_____
at a party or nightclub	_____	through friends or brothers and sisters	_____
on vacation	_____	arranged by your parents	_____

2 Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 What is speed dating?
- 2 What type of people do it?

3 Complete the sentences with the key words in bold from the text.

- 1 Dave is a very good _____. He planned and made all the arrangements for the party.
- 2 If something is _____, it is not what usually happens and can make people feel uncomfortable.
- 3 When I was younger, I used to wear a _____ with the name of my favorite rock band on it.
- 4 No guy will ever be quite right for Judy. She's just too _____.
- 5 _____ means *possible in the future*.
- 6 A _____ is a talk between two or more people.
- 7 _____ are people who take part in something.
- 8 Jenny and Dave are a very nice _____.



22

SPEED DATING— THREE MINUTES TO MEET YOUR MATCH



- A** These days, it seems to be impossible for some people to find the partner of their dreams. Perhaps people are spending too much time at work or perhaps people are just too **choosy**, but whatever the reason, more and more men and women are using dating services to help them find love. Speed dating is one of
- 5 those, and we asked Luigi, an **organizer** of speed dating evenings in San Francisco, to tell us how it works.
- B** “The idea of speed dating is that you meet as many **potential** partners as possible in an evening. People know that first impressions are very important and they don’t want to waste time talking to the wrong person.”
- 10 **C** “At a speed dating evening, there is always an even number of **participants** and an equal number of men and women. This way you always have somebody to speak to. First of all, we give each man and each woman a **button** with a number on it. When the ‘dating’ begins, the two participants with button number one start at table number one. The two with button number two start at table number two
- 15 and so on. After a few minutes, a bell rings and the men stand up and move to the next table while the women stay in their chairs. The men have to move however much they are enjoying the **conversation** at the time.”
- D** “Between each ‘date’ you’re allowed a minute to make notes about the person you’ve talked to. The evening continues until you’ve met everyone there. You have
- 20 just enough time with each person to decide if you want to see them again. Everyone gives their notes to the organizers, and they make arrangements if a **couple** want to meet again. You only make contact with the people you like and with people who like you. There is no need for difficult phone calls or trying to avoid people you don’t want to see.”
- 25 **E** Some people think that speed dating is **unnatural**. They say it makes first impressions too important and feel that people need time to get to know each other. Whatever they think, though, speed dating has indeed helped some people find their partners, and that is why it is still popular.

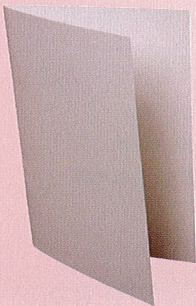
COMPREHENSION 1

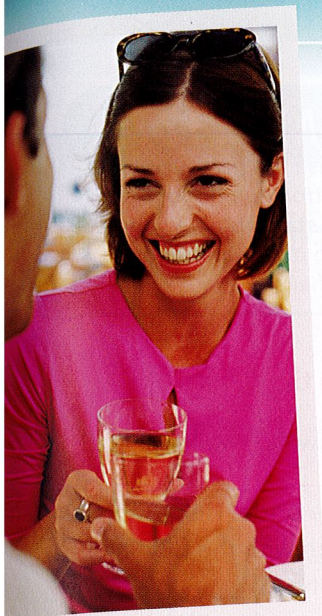
Read the text quickly and match the questions (1–5) to the paragraphs (A–E). Write the letters in the spaces.

- 1 What is the basic idea of speed dating? _____
- 2 What if I want to see people again? _____
- 3 Does everyone think speed dating is a good idea? _____
- 4 How do speed dating evenings work? _____
- 5 Why do people need help to find love? _____

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In lines 1 and 2, *the partner of their dreams* means ...
 - a the perfect person to start a business with.
 - b the perfect boyfriend or girlfriend.
 - c somebody they knew in the past.
- 2 In line 3, *whatever the reason* means ...
 - a the reason does not matter.
 - b there is no reason.
 - c there are many reasons.
- 3 In line 8, your *first impressions* are ...
 - a the first words you say to somebody.
 - b your first boyfriend or girlfriend.
 - c what you think about somebody when you first meet them.
- 4 In line 9, *waste time* means ...
 - a to not use time in a good way.
 - b to use time to do good things.
 - c to wait for something to happen.
- 5 In line 10, an *even number* is, for example ...
 - a 1, 3, 5, or 7.
 - b 5, 10, 15, or 20.
 - c 2, 4, 6, or 8.
- 6 In line 11, an *equal number of* means, for example ...
 - a two men and three women.
 - b three women and two men.
 - c three men and three women.
- 7 In line 15, a *bell rings* means there is ...
 - a a bright light.
 - b a sudden noise.
 - c a song.





- 8 In line 18, when participants *make notes*, they ...
- write things on paper.
 - ask more questions.
 - exchange phone numbers.
- 9 In line 22, *make contact with* means ...
- see or speak to again.
 - touch.
 - remember.
- 10 In line 23, if you try to *avoid* somebody, you try ...
- to see them.
 - not to see them.
 - to find their phone number.

③ Some of the key words in the text can be used in a number of phrases. Underline the phrases that are not correct.

- a perfect **partner** / a business **partner** / a dance **partner** / a class **partner**
- go on a **date** / make a **date** with someone / a vacation **date** / a blind **date**
- be in **love** / fall in **love** / true **love** / broken **love**
- a nice **couple** / a young **couple** / a **couple** of minutes / a new **couple** of shoes
- waste** your work / **waste** your time / **waste** your money / **waste** an opportunity
- have a **conversation** / make **conversation** / say a **conversation** / a long **conversation**

Now complete the sentences with the key words in bold above.

- The _____ was about football all evening. I was really bored.
- Sally's _____ is called Steve. I don't think they're married.
- Don't _____ \$20 on that old thing. It's broken.
- Mary's very excited. She's got a _____ with Tony tonight.
- Chad never stops talking about Claire. She's the _____ of his life.
- Can I just say a _____ of things before you go?

LIFE SKILLS

SELF AND SOCIETY

Creative thinking

- Identify the topic or question.
- Write down ideas which immediately come to your mind.
- Think from different angles and generate less ordinary ideas.

You are going on a first date. What will you say to the person to impress him/her? Think creatively.

Grammar

Present simple

When we describe something that happens often, we use the present simple. When the 'dating' **begins**, the two participants with button number one **start** at table number one. The two with button number two **start** at table number two and so on. After a few minutes, a bell **rings** and the men **stand** up and **move** to the next table while the women **stay** in their chairs.

GRAMMAR

Complete the text with the verbs in the box in the present simple.

arrive give leave look after put throw wait walk

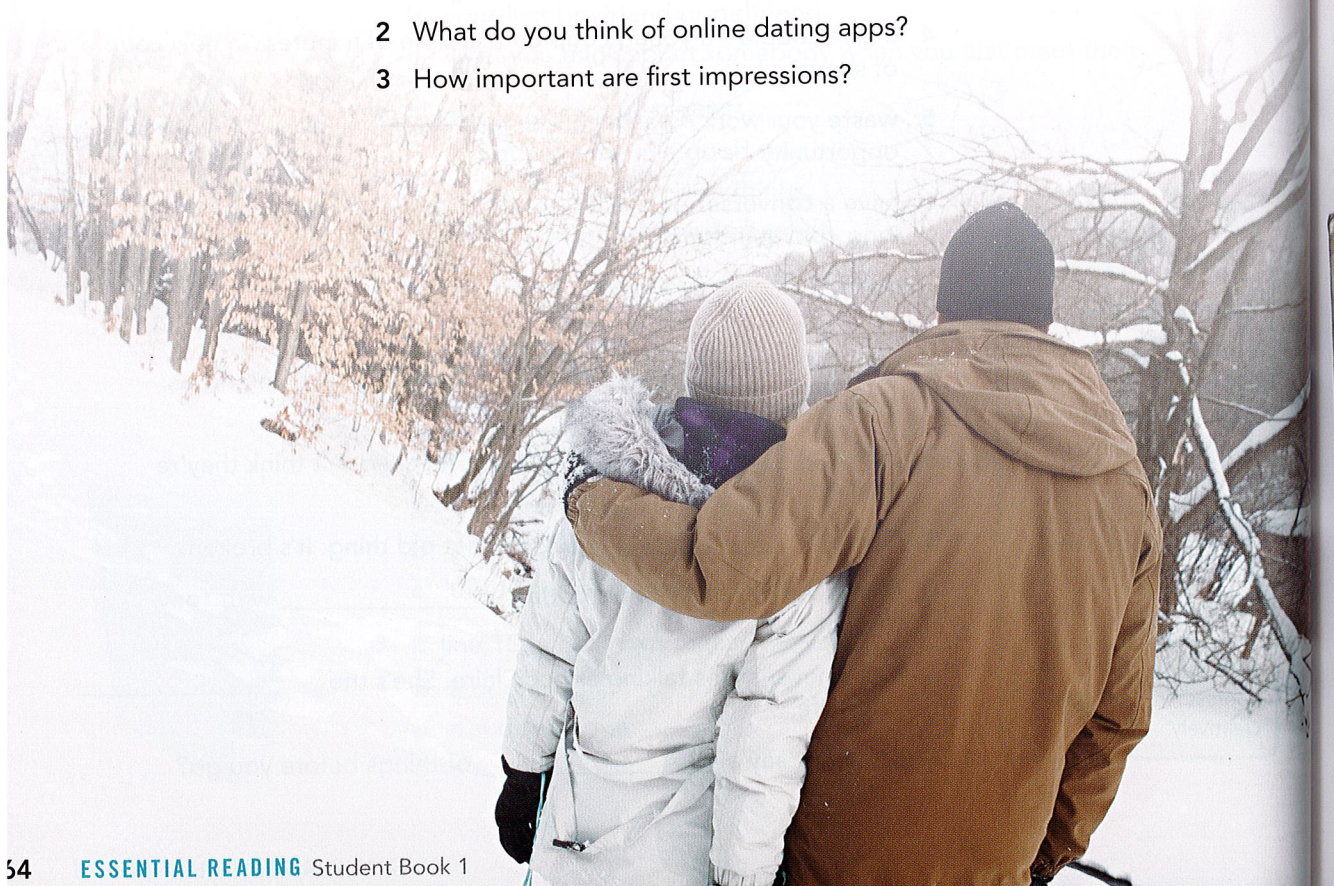
The groom (1) _____ at the church before the bride. He (2) _____ at the altar at the front of the church with the best man. The best man is usually his brother or a friend, and he (3) _____ the rings. The bride (4) _____ down the center aisle with her father. The father (5) _____ his daughter to her new husband.

The couple make their promises and (6) _____ on the rings. The priest pronounces them man and wife. When the newlyweds (7) _____ the church, all the guests (8) _____ confetti (small pieces of colored paper) and cheer.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you think speed dating is a good idea? Why / Why not?
- 2 What do you think of online dating apps?
- 3 How important are first impressions?



ESSENTIAL SKILLS

PREDICTING

You will read two extracts from a very famous story called *Jane Eyre*. The story begins in 1825. Complete the sentences about the story with the words in the box.

becomes falls loves meets saves teaches tries

- 1 Jane Eyre, a poor girl, leaves school and _____ to find a job as a governess.
- 2 She works as a governess in a big house called Thornfield Hall. She _____ English, math, geography, and music to a young French girl called Adèle.
- 3 She _____ Mr Rochester, the master of the house and Adèle's guardian. She is walking in the country. He _____ from his horse and she helps him.
- 4 She enjoys life at Thornfield Hall and _____ friends with Mr Rochester.
- 5 There is a fire at the house. Jane _____ Mr Rochester's life. She realizes that she _____ him.

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

It is the day after Jane saves Mr Rochester's life. Read the extract quickly and check the best summary.

- 1 Jane is angry with Mr Rochester for going away. ☐
- 2 Jane is sad when she learns that Mr Rochester is married. ☐
- 3 Jane is jealous when she learns that Mr Rochester has a special friend. ☐



23

The day after the fire

I did not see Mr Rochester the next day. He did not send for me.

In the evening, I went down to Mrs Fairfax's sitting room. The housekeeper was looking out of the window.

- "The weather has been good today," Mrs Fairfax said. "Mr Rochester
- 5 had a good day for his journey."

"His journey? Where has he gone?" I asked. I was surprised.

"He has gone to Ingram Park," Mrs Fairfax replied. "Mr Rochester will stay there for a week or more. He has many friends. All his friends will be at Ingram Park this week."

- 10 "Will there be any ladies at Ingram Park?" I asked.

"Yes," Mrs Fairfax said. "There will be many ladies there. Miss Blanche Ingram will be there. Mr Rochester has known her for many years."

"Is Miss Ingram beautiful?" I asked.

"She is very beautiful," Mrs Fairfax said.

15 "Will Mr Rochester marry her?" I asked.

Mrs Fairfax smiled. "I don't know, Miss Eyre," she replied. "I don't know."

I was very unhappy. I went up to my bedroom. I looked in my mirror.

"Jane Eyre," I said to myself. "You are not pretty. And you are poor. Mr Rochester will never marry you. He will marry Miss Ingram. She is a rich
20 lady. You are a poor governess. Forget Mr Rochester, Jane Eyre! Forget him!"

INFERRING

Read again more slowly and check the sentences True (T), False (F), or the information in Not Given (NG).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mrs Fairfax works at Thornfield Hall with Jane. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Jane knew that Mr Rochester was going away. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Jane knows Miss Ingram. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Mr Rochester is in love with Miss Ingram. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Mr Rochester is going to marry Miss Ingram. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Jane feels foolish to love Mr Rochester. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |

LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

Read the extract from later in the story. Write the sentences in the box in the spaces.

He smiled at me
I could not speak

I walked into the garden
Mr Rochester kissed me

He was silent
I started to cry



24

In the garden

In June, the weather was hot. One evening, _____
Mr Rochester was there too.

"Do you like this house, Jane?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," I replied.

5 "Soon Adèle will go to live at a school, Jane," he said. "Then, I will not want a governess here. Will you be sad then, Jane? Will you leave Thornfield Hall?"

"Leave?" I said quickly. "Must I leave Thornfield?"

"My dear –" Mr Rochester stopped. _____ for a
10 moment. Then he said, "I am going to be married soon."

"Oh, sir," I said. "Then I must go far away. Far away from Thornfield. Far away from you, sir." _____

"I will always remember you, Jane," Mr Rochester said. "Will you forget me?"



- 15 "No, sir," I replied. "I will never forget you. I don't want to leave Thornfield, sir. I don't want to leave you."
 "Don't leave, Jane," Mr Rochester said. "Stay here." _____
 "I must not stay here, sir," I said. "You are going to marry Miss Ingram. I am poor. I do not have a pretty face. But I have a heart. It is a loving heart, sir!"
- 20 "Jane – I am not going to marry Miss Ingram," Mr Rochester said. "She is rich. She is beautiful. But I want to marry you! Will you marry me, Jane?"
 For a moment, _____.
 At last, I asked, "Do you love me, sir?"
 "I do," he replied.
- 25 "Then, sir, I will marry you," I said.
 _____.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

asked replied screamed thought told

- 1 "Do you still love me?" Lucy _____.
 "Of course, I do," Martin _____.
- 2 "I'm afraid I'm in love with somebody else," Daphne _____ Eric.
- 3 "Tomorrow, I will tell her how I feel," David _____ to himself.
- 4 "I hate you, I hate you!" Tamara _____ at Edwin.



LISTENING

Yes/no questions end with a rising intonation. Listen to the extracts again. Pay attention to the intonation of the yes/no questions.

WRITING

Jane writes a letter to her uncle John to tell him her news. Complete the letter with some of the words in the box.

any as for in much so some to too with

Dear Uncle,

I have _____ wonderful news. I'm going to be married. I am working _____ a governess at a big country house called Thornfield Hall.

I am in love _____ the master of the house, Mr Rochester.

Yesterday, he told me that he loved me _____. We will be married _____ a month. I have never been _____ happy in my life.

I hope you are well and that you can come to the wedding.

Your loving niece,

Jane



8

TWO CITIES

PRE-READING

1

You will read a text about London's Chinatown. Which words or phrases do you think will appear in the text? Underline them.

- 1 Buckingham Palace / Soho
- 2 Chinese restaurants / Chinese banks
- 3 Hong Kong / Tibet
- 4 British sailors in the 1750s / British soldiers in the 1950s
- 5 learn English / learn Chinese
- 6 Christmas / Chinese New Year

2

Look at the key words and phrases in **bold** in the text and underline the correct definitions.

- 1 An **area** is a group of people / part of a city.
- 2 A **community** is the people who live in a place / a building.
- 3 **Property** is a building and the land around it / food.
- 4 If a business **grows up**, it gets bigger / gets smaller.
- 5 **Economic success** means more problems / more money.
- 6 A **tourist attraction** is something that tourists want to buy / go and see.
- 7 **Decorated** means made to look nicer / filled with people.
- 8 If something is **traditional**, people have done it for a long time / it makes people afraid.



LONDON'S CHINATOWN

A Chinatown is the name given to an **area** in central London. It is just below Soho and is three blocks between Leicester Square and Shaftesbury Avenue. Gerrard Street is at the center and is the most important street in the area. There is a large Chinese **community** with a lot of Chinese restaurants, Chinese supermarkets, and souvenir shops.

B In the 1950s, it was a poor area and **property** was very cheap. At the same time, the world rice market changed and thousands of farm workers in Hong Kong lost their jobs. They began arriving in London to look for work. They found employment in the restaurants that were opening. British soldiers who had been in the Far East liked Chinese food, and the restaurants were popular.

C These restaurant workers often worked 17 hours a day and had no time to learn English. As more Chinese arrived, more shops and businesses that catered to them **grew up**. Wives came and joined their husbands, and children came and joined their fathers. The community grew, and Chinatown was born.

D In the 1970s and 1980s, British born Chinese started to have a better education and this brought **economic success** to the area. Many families moved out of Chinatown, and there was more space for businesses. Gerrard Street became a pedestrian-only street and was soon an important **tourist attraction**.

E Nowadays, everyone knows about London's Chinatown. During the Chinese New Year, the streets are **decorated** with flags and thousands of Chinese go into the streets. There are firecrackers and **traditional** dances with dragons and lions. For most of the year, though, the main attraction for Londoners and tourists is the Chinese restaurants. The area has some of the best and some of the worst in London. The best restaurants are the ones where the Chinese eat.

COMPREHENSION

1

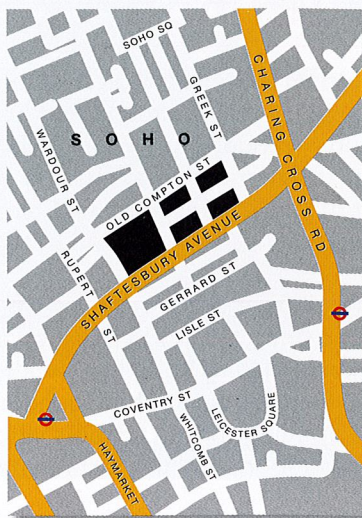
Read the text quickly and match the questions (1–5) to the paragraphs (A–E).

- 1 Why did the Chinese come to London? _____
- 2 How did Chinatown change? _____
- 3 What is Chinatown like today? _____
- 4 Where is London's Chinatown? _____
- 5 How did the Chinese community grow? _____

2 Check the London street map which shows Chinatown correctly.



a ☐



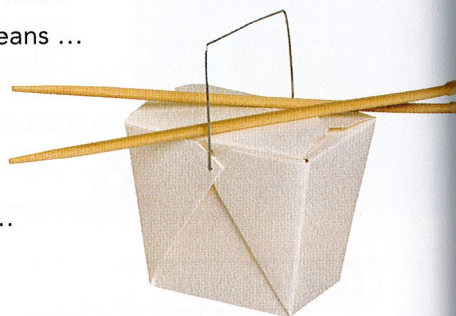
b ☐



c ☐

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 2, *blocks* are ...
 - a groups of buildings with streets around them.
 - b subway stations.
 - c streets.
- 2 In line 6, a *souvenir* is ...
 - a a type of food.
 - b something you wear.
 - c something you buy to remind you of a place.
- 3 In line 10, *they found employment* means ...
 - a they had food.
 - b they got jobs.
 - c they met other Chinese people.
- 4 In line 11, *the Far East* is the east of ...
 - a London.
 - b China.
 - c Asia.
- 5 In line 15, *catered to them* means ...
 - a provided what they needed.
 - b helped them find their families.
 - c helped them learn English.



- 6 In line 18, *British born Chinese* refers to ...
- British people who were born in China.
 - Chinese people who were born in Britain.
 - people whose parents are British and Chinese.
- 7 In line 21, *pedestrian-only* means ...
- only cars.
 - only people walking.
 - only Chinese people.
- 8 In line 24, *flags* are usually made of ...
- paper or cloth.
 - glass.
 - wood.
- 9 In line 25, *firecrackers* ...
- play music.
 - make a loud noise.
 - are good to eat.
- 10 In line 26, the *dragons* are ...
- real animals.
 - animals from stories.
 - musical instruments.



4

Underline these adjectives in the text and look at how they are used.

large poor cheap popular important traditional best

Now complete the text with the adjectives in the box.

In New York, there is a (1) _____ Italian community, and for Italians, good food is very (2) _____. Many people think Italian food is the (3) _____ in the world, and there are Italian restaurants all over the city.

Of course, some of these restaurants are (4) _____ with tourists and can be quite expensive. Many, however, are for the Italian families who live in (5) _____ parts of the city, and they are usually (6) _____. In most of the restaurants, the food is simple, and they make pizza in the (7) _____ Italian way.

LIFE SKILLS



WORK AND CAREER

Collaborating with people

- Listen to others actively.
- Be encouraging and supportive.
- Be willing to accept others' suggestions.

You want to open a restaurant with your friends. Discuss the details and decide what needs to be done.

GrammarPast simple –
irregular verbs

Some verbs are irregular. The ending in the past simple forms of these verbs is not -ed. The only way to learn them is to read and remember them.
... it **was** a poor area and property **was** very cheap.
These restaurant workers often worked 17 hours a day and **had** no time to learn English.

GRAMMAR**1**

Underline the irregular past simple forms of the verbs in the text. Then write them in the spaces.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 be (is) _____ | 5 be (are) _____ | 9 bring _____ |
| 2 lose _____ | 6 have _____ | 10 become _____ |
| 3 begin _____ | 7 come _____ | |
| 4 find _____ | 8 grow _____ | |

2

Write the past simple forms of the verbs in the spaces.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 do _____ | 5 buy _____ | 9 put _____ |
| 2 go _____ | 6 speak _____ | 10 meet _____ |
| 3 get _____ | 7 take _____ | 11 leave _____ |
| 4 make _____ | 8 know _____ | 12 say _____ |

3

Complete the text with the verbs in the past simple.

My grandfather (1) _____ (be) from Ireland. He (2) _____ (leave) school when he was 15, and he (3) _____ (have) no qualifications. He (4) _____ (come) to London in the 1960s and (5) _____ (find) work as a builder. He soon (6) _____ (become) the boss and (7) _____ (make) a lot of money. He (8) _____ (buy) a big house in Chelsea. He (9) _____ (meet) my grandmother and they (10) _____ (get) married when they (11) _____ (be) both 20. They (12) _____ (have) six children. My mother is the youngest.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- Why do you think people work abroad?
- Do you want to work in another country? Why / Why not?
- If you were going to work in another country, which country would it be? Why?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Underline the words or phrases to complete the sentences about your city. Use a dictionary to check the words and phrases in **bold**.

- 1 There are a few / some / a lot of **western-style** pubs.
- 2 People all listen to the same music / listen to a **wide range** of music.
- 3 **Club-goers** don't need a lot of money / need to be rich.
- 4 I never / don't usually / often see **foreigners** in bars and clubs.
- 5 There is never / sometimes / always **live** music in bars.

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the sentences about nightlife in Beijing. Then read the text quickly and check the **two** sentences that are true.

- 1 Beijing is changing because young people are poor. ☐
- 2 There are a lot of new bars and clubs opening in Beijing. ☐
- 3 The new bars and clubs play traditional Chinese music. ☐
- 4 The new nightclubs in Beijing are cheap because they close early. ☐
- 5 There is a famous DJ from Beijing. ☐



26

Beijing's nightlife revolution

Beijing nightlife has been going through a revolution. Young Chinese people have much more money than their parents and grandparents had, and every week new bars and clubs are opening for them to enjoy.

- There is a wide range of music at these western-style clubs. Techno and house are very popular, and international DJs perform more and more frequently. Many nightclubs are open every night and stay open until three or four in the morning. They can charge club-goers anything between RMB150 and 250 (\$24 to \$40).

- The area of bars most popular with foreigners is Sanlitun, in the northeast of the city. The bars serve beer at western prices and are generally very lively compared to the hotel bars. New areas of bars and clubs are opening up all the time, especially around Houhai and along Lotus Lane close to the Ba River.

- One of Beijing's most famous bars is *Durty Nellie's*, an Irish pub that has great beer and traditional Irish food. Another famous one, *World*





of *Suzie Wong*, is an elegant cocktail bar. If you want a traditional English pub, go to the *Poachers Inn*. They have live music on Friday and Saturday nights. *Vics* is a huge nightclub which is open every night and where hundreds of club-goers dance to a mix of soul, R&B, pop, and reggae. Another club, *JJ's*, has lasers and Russian dancing girls, and visiting British DJs play techno, reggae, and house.

Beijing even has its own superstar DJ. Yang Bin has played nights at the best clubs in Europe, and he once played at the Rio Parade in Brazil together with some of the world's top DJs.

CATEGORIZING

Read again more slowly and write the names in the spaces.

- 1 six types of music _____
- 2 the currency (money used) of China _____
- 3 three areas of Beijing _____
- 4 a river in Beijing _____
- 5 two western-style pubs _____
- 6 two popular nightclubs _____
- 7 an important event in Brazil _____
- 8 a Chinese DJ _____

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT 1

Underline the correct words or phrases. Then write the key words in the spaces.

- 1 Beijing's nightlife has been going through a *small change* / a *big change*.
The key word in line 1 is _____.
- 2 International DJs *don't often* / *often* perform.
The key word in line 6 is _____.
- 3 The clubs *take money from club-goers* / *give club-goers money*.
The key word in line 7 is _____.
- 4 The bars in Sanlitun are very *quiet* / *full of life*.
The key word in line 11 is _____.
- 5 *Vics* is a very *big* / *very small* club.
The key word in line 18 is _____.
- 6 The Chinese DJ Yang Bin is *quite* / *very* famous.
The key word in line 22 is _____.

- 2 Look at the compound nouns *nightlife* (line 1), *nightclub* (line 18), and *superstar* (line 22). You can understand compound nouns if you know the meaning of the two words that make them. Match the words to make compound nouns. Is the meaning of each one clear?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1 tooth | a dryer | 7 head | g shop |
| 2 bread | b book | 8 shoe | h man |
| 3 note | c room | 9 milk | i ache |
| 4 hair | d horse | 10 water | j shine |
| 5 class | e brush | 11 pocket | k fall |
| 6 race | f knife | 12 sun | l money |

WRITING

Complete the notes. Write one word in each space. The words are not always in the text.

- 1 _____ people in Beijing have money and they want to _____ out to bars and _____ more.
- 2 The bars and clubs play a lot of different _____.
- 3 Clubs stay open very _____, but it can be quite expensive to _____ in.
- 4 Most people like the new bars _____ than the hotel bars _____ they are livelier.
- 5 There are English and Irish _____ that serve traditional beer and _____.
- 6 There is a famous _____ from Beijing who played at a big event in _____.



Assisted marriage

Arranged marriages are still the custom in India. Parents still help their sons and daughters find the right husband or wife, but the system is changing, especially in the bigger cities. In the past, parents decided whom their children would marry and the young couples didn't have much say in the matter. These days, young men and women work together with their parents to find a partner. It is now often called "assisted marriage" rather than "arranged marriage".

EXERCISE 1

Read the text without a dictionary and check the sentences True (T), False (F), or the information is Not Given (NG). Complete the exercise as quickly as you can. Write your starting and finishing time.

TIME STARTED



- 1 Arranged marriage in India is different now from how it was in the past.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 2 In the past, young people could decide whom they wanted to marry.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 3 In the past, couples married when they were very young.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 4 These days, young people don't tell their parents whom they want to marry.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 5 Arranged marriages are usually happy marriages.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐

TIME FINISHED



EXERCISE 2

Read the extracts without a dictionary and underline the correct definitions of the phrases in **bold**.

- 1 Jenny's new boyfriend isn't very good-looking, and he's so boring. I don't know **what she sees in him**.
The phrase means *why she likes him / why she looks at him*.
- 2 Every time I see Mark and Maria, they have a big argument. He seems to spend more and more time away from the house. I think their marriage is **on the rocks**.
The phrase means *going very well / going very badly*.
- 3 Ruth was very jealous when her husband started to come home late from work. She thought he was **having an affair**.
The phrase means *working too hard at his office / having a relationship with another woman*.
- 4 As soon as I met my boyfriend, I knew he was the one for me. We **got on like a house on fire** from the first moment.
The phrase means *had a very good relationship / had a very bad relationship*.

A weekend away

_____ is one of the most popular cities in Europe for a weekend break. Young people come mainly for the nightlife. Clubs like Air and Melkweg are among the best in Europe. Other people want to visit the art galleries. The Rijksmuseum has paintings by some of the most famous artists in history, and the Van Gogh Museum has the biggest collection of Van Gogh paintings in the world. If you are a soccer fan, you can go to see Ajax play a home game, and if you want to go ice-skating, the Jaap Eden is one of Europe's best rinks.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and see if you know the city. The answer is at the bottom of the page.

EXERCISE 2

Read the text again and write the names in the spaces.

- 1 two nightclubs

- 2 two famous art galleries

- 3 a famous artist

- 4 a soccer team

- 5 an ice rink

EXERCISE 3

Read the sentences and answer the questions about the compound nouns.

- 1 If you're driving in the dark, you need to put your **headlights** on.

Headlights are ...

- a in the road.
- b on your car.
- c part of your body.

- 2 The position of women in the family has changed a lot. It is not always the man who is the main **breadwinner** these days.

The breadwinner ...

- a makes bread.
- b cooks.
- c earns the money.

- 3 Debbie is such a **bookworm**. Every time I see her, she tells me about a new novel she's reading.

A bookworm is ...

- a somebody who loves books.
- b a small animal.
- c somebody who works in a library.

- 4 My aunt went into hospital for a **facelift** last month. She thinks it makes her look younger, but I think she looks really strange.

A facelift is ...

- a something you wear.
- b a cream you put on your skin.
- c a type of operation.

- 5 These days, most famous people have **bodyguards** with them whenever they go out in public.

A bodyguard ...

- a helps a famous person look good.
- b protects a famous person.
- c drives a famous person's car.

9

NEW FACES

PRE-READING ①

Use a dictionary to check **transplant**. Then decide if the transplants are possible. Check Yes (Y) or No (N).

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 heart transplant | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 brain transplant | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 hand transplant | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 liver transplant | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 head transplant | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 face transplant | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |

② Complete the sentences with the key words in **bold** from the text. Use each word only once.

- There are a lot of _____ on this road. It's very dangerous.
- A _____ is a person who gives something to help another person.
- I broke my leg last year. I've had two _____ in hospital. Now I can walk again.
- My father needed _____ on his heart. He was in hospital for three weeks.
- _____ are doctors who perform operations in a hospital.
- If a person is _____, he or she looks different after an accident.
- A number of _____ were waiting to see the doctor.



A A transplant is when doctors take part of one person's body and put it in the body of another person. The first transplant of part of a human face took place in 2005 in France. A woman who was attacked by her dog while she was asleep received new lips, a new
5 nose, and a new chin. The **donor** died in a hospital earlier in the year.

B After the attack, it was difficult for the woman to eat and speak, but she now has feeling back in her face. She has to take drugs every day so that her body does not reject the new face, but doctors are satisfied with the operation.

10 **C** The first full face transplant happened in Spain a few years later, in 2010. A man was unable to breathe, swallow, or talk properly after a shooting accident. Five years after the accident, a team of **surgeons** carried out an operation to rebuild his face, using the facial skin, muscles, nose, cheekbones, teeth, and jawbone from a donor.

15 **D** There have been similar **operations** in other countries including Poland, Turkey, and the United States. Some surgeons believe that this kind of **surgery** improves the lives of people who were **disfigured** in **accidents**. People who were not willing to show their face and those who could not talk or eat can now live more normal
20 lives. Some people, however, argue that the possible complications of the surgery put the lives of the **patients** at risk and submit them to lifelong therapies. It could also be psychologically difficult for a patient to have a face which belonged to somebody else.

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text quickly and choose the best title. Write it in the space in the text.

Woman attacked by her dog

The first face transplants

The most successful face transplants

Complicated surgery

The solution to all accidents

2 Read again more slowly and check the sentences True (T), False (F), or the information is Not Given (NG).

- 1 The lower part of the woman's face was attacked by her dog. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 2 The woman knew her donor. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 3 The woman does not like her new face. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 4 There are more advantages of face transplants than disadvantages. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 5 The man had a shooting accident in 2010. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 6 People have diverse opinions on face transplants. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In lines 4 and 5, *lips* and *chin* are ...
 - a types of dogs.
 - b parts of a face.
 - c things to wear.
- 2 In line 7, *drugs* can be replaced by ...
 - a painkillers.
 - b injections.
 - c medication.
- 3 In line 8, if a patient's body *rejects* an organ after a transplant, ...
 - a he/she will recover soon.
 - b his/her body has a bad reaction to the organ.
 - c he/she doesn't need to take drugs every day.
- 4 In line 9, *satisfied with* means ...
 - a surprised about.
 - b unhappy about.
 - c happy about.
- 5 In line 12, a *shooting accident* is an accident that ...
 - a involves a gun.
 - b involves a car.
 - c is recorded on a video.





- 6 In line 13, *carried out* means ...
- planned.
 - did.
 - failed.
- 7 In line 13, *rebuild his face* means ...
- fix the damaged parts of his face.
 - estimate the damage to his face.
 - put a temporary mask on his face.
- 8 In line 20, *complications* means something that makes a medical condition ...
- easier to treat.
 - more difficult to treat.
 - last longer.
- 9 In lines 21 and 22, *submit them to lifelong therapies* means ...
- they can choose not to have therapies for the rest of their lives.
 - they need to have therapies for the rest of their lives.
 - they will receive free therapies for the rest of their lives.
- 10 In line 22, *psychologically difficult* means ...
- physically painful.
 - feeling hard to accept.
 - feeling curious.

4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

accident hospital improve operation patients surgeon

When I was ten years old, I had a bad (1) _____. I was in the kitchen and I pulled a very hot pan of water off the cooker. It burned one of my arms very badly. My mother and father took me to the (2) _____, where I stayed for three days. I wanted to go home, but the other (3) _____ were friendly and made me feel better.

When my condition started to (4) _____, the doctors said I could go home, but I wasn't happy. My arm looked horrible, and I didn't want people to see it. The (5) _____ explained that I could have an (6) _____ to take skin from the top of my leg and put it on my arm. He did it for me, and now my arm looks better.

LIFE SKILLS



WORK AND
CAREER

Persuading people

- Understand your audience and their concerns.
- Think of your arguments.
- Think of counter-arguments and how to respond to them.

You are a doctor.
Persuade your patient
who had a car accident to
have a face transplant.

GrammarRelative clauses
with *who*

We use the relative pronoun *who* to join clauses in a sentence when we are talking about people. *Who* replaces the subject pronoun.

(There was a woman. She was attacked by her dog.) ... a woman **who** was attacked by her dog ... NOT ... a woman who she was attacked by her dog ...

GRAMMAR**1****Match the beginnings (1–4) to the endings (a–d) of the definitions.**

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 A nurse is a person | a who gives a body part to help somebody else. |
| 2 A patient is a person | b who does operations in hospital. |
| 3 A surgeon is a doctor | c who is ill in hospital. |
| 4 A donor is somebody | d who looks after patients in hospital. |

2**Complete the sentences with *who* in one of the two spaces.**

- The woman _____ had the transplant in France _____ is called Isabelle Dinoire.
- Jean-Michel Dubernard _____ is the surgeon _____ did the transplant in France.
- There are not many surgeons _____ in the world _____ can do this kind of operation.
- The patient _____ had a face transplant _____ can now smell, taste, and eat.

3**Use *who* to make one sentence from the two sentences.**

- Peter is a boy. He plays football with me.
Peter is _____.
- Mrs. Andrews is a woman. She works with my father.
Mrs. Andrews is _____.

SPEAKING**Talk to a partner and answer the questions.**

- Do you think face transplants are good or bad? Why?
- Will people have face transplants just to be beautiful?



ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Check the correct definition of *cosmetic surgery*.

- A surgery that repairs part of a person's body after an accident ☐
 B surgery that people want to have to change how they look ☐

PREDICTING

You will read about girls in South Korea who have cosmetic surgery to change their face. Underline the words or phrases you think are correct.

- 1 Girls in South Korea want their *eyelids* / *lips* to look bigger.
- 2 In South Korea, cosmetic surgery is *very expensive* / *quite cheap*.
- 3 Most females who have the operations are *under* / *over* 25.
- 4 The girls' parents are *happy* / *are not happy* about the operations.
- 5 The girls know *a lot* / *nothing* about how the operations are done.

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

In which paragraphs (A–E) can you find the answers to the questions? Read the text quickly and write the letters in the spaces.

- 1 How old are the girls who have the operations? _____
- 2 How much do the operations cost? _____
- 3 When in the year do the girls have the operations? _____
- 4 What kind of operation do the girls have? _____
- 5 Do the girls know anything about cosmetic surgery? _____

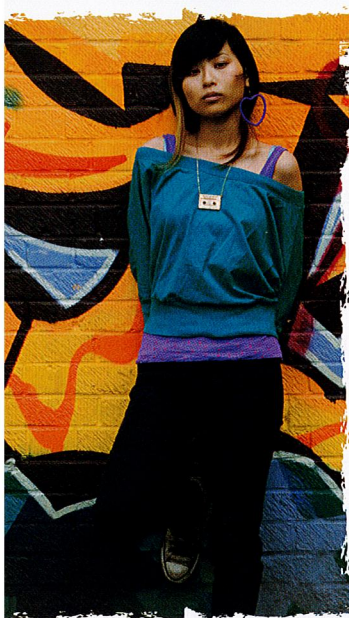


30

SOUTH KOREAN BEAUTIES

A In today's South Korea, parents are **confused**. Some of them don't **recognize** their daughters when they arrive home in the evening. On the way home from school, the girls stop at a cosmetic surgeon's office and change their looks completely.

B Like girls all over Asia, South Korean girls are **obsessed** with their eyes. It is every South Korean girl's dream to have bigger eyes, and it's now possible with a simple operation that costs only \$700. A small cut is made above the eye to make an **artificial** double eyelid.



C Girls as young as 14 are having the operation, and it is now a **common** high school graduation gift from parents. There are more operations during the winter vacation, when high school seniors are preparing to go to college or to get their first job.

15 **D** Hye-min Lee, a surgeon in Seoul, says that her patients are mostly in their teens or 20s. "They know everything about cosmetic surgery," she says. "They tell the doctor exactly what they want and use all the correct medical **jargon**."

E South Korea is very **competitive**, and some parents care about
20 their daughters' looks more than their school grades. They are also worried that they are not as beautiful as other girls. "Sometimes, it is the parents who make their daughters have these operations," Hye-min Lee says.

READING FOR DETAIL

Read again more slowly and check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- 1 Parents are sometimes surprised that their daughters look so different. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 Girls in other Asian countries also want to have big eyes. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 The operations are expensive and difficult to do. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 Parents often pay for their daughters to have eye operations when they graduate from high school. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 The girls find it difficult to tell surgeons what they want. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 Some parents believe looking nice is more important than studying hard. T ☐ F ☐

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT 1

Complete the sentences with the words in **bold** from the text.

- 1 If something is _____, it is made by people and is not natural.
- 2 If you _____ somebody, you know him or her because you have seen him or her before.
- 3 If you are _____, you want to win and be the best.
- 4 If you are _____, you don't understand something.
- 5 If you are _____ with something, you think about it all the time.
- 6 If something is _____, it happens very often.
- 7 _____ is language that is used to talk about a special subject.

- 2 Look and cut are verbs, but in lines 5 and 9, they are used as nouns. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box as nouns.

go make play smoke walk

- 1 It's a lovely day. Let's go for a _____ in the park.
- 2 That's a very nice camera. What _____ is it?
- 3 We went to the theater to see a Shakespeare _____.
- 4 There was a lot of black _____ coming from the fire.
- 5 That computer game looks good. Can I have a _____?



LISTENING

Listen to the words from the text. Decide in which words the underlined consonant is pronounced like:

1 /s/ some 2 /ʃ/ show

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <u>S</u> outh _____ | 5 <u>s</u> eniors _____ |
| 2 <u>s</u> chool _____ | 6 <u>s</u> urgeon _____ |
| 3 <u>s</u> imple _____ | 7 <u>sh</u> e _____ |
| 4 art <u>sh</u> icial _____ | 8 <u>s</u> ays _____ |

WRITING

Complete the notes about the text. Write one or two words in each space. The words are not always in the text.



- 1 In South Korea, _____ of girls are having cosmetic surgery to make their _____ bigger.
- 2 The _____ is simple and _____ cost a lot.
- 3 Some girls are only _____ years old _____ they have the surgery.
- 4 They often have the operation when they leave _____ and before they go to _____ or get their first job.
- 5 The girls know a lot about the surgery and can _____ about the operation.
- 6 Sometimes, it is the girls' _____ who make the girls have the operation.



INTERNATIONAL SPORT

PRE-READING (1)

Answer the questions. Use a dictionary to check the words in **bold**.

- 1 Can you name three European soccer **teams**?

- 2 Can you name three Manchester United players?

- 3 Can you name three Asian **soccer players** who are playing in Europe?

(2) Use a dictionary to check **adapt**. Here are some things that Asian soccer players need to adapt to if they play in Europe. Match the verbs (1–4) to the phrases (a–d).

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 speaking | a other players in the team / the coach |
| 2 eating | b a new language |
| 3 playing | c in front of bigger crowds |
| 4 talking to | d different food |

(3) Complete the sentences with the words in the box. They are key soccer words in **bold** from the text. Use a dictionary to check the words.

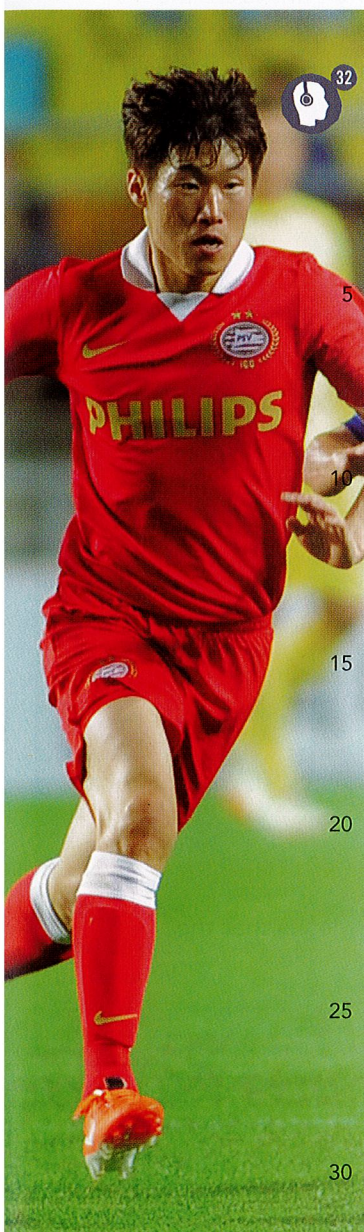
league captain tactics substitutes armband

- 1 Makoto Hasebe is the _____ of the Japan national soccer team.
- 2 The captain wears an _____ so that other people know he is the captain.
- 3 A team can bring on three _____ during the match.

- 4 A team are the champions if they finish top of their _____.
- 5 The coach explains the _____ to his players before a match.

Now match the definitions to the other three key words in bold in the text.

- 1 extremely important _____
- 2 express your thoughts and feelings to other people _____
- 3 something that you want to achieve _____



ASIAN SOCCER PLAYERS – CAN THEY ADAPT?

Japanese and South Korean soccer players are certainly good enough to play in the top European **leagues**. The question, though, that European soccer teams need to ask is, "Can Japanese and South Korean players adapt to life in the west?" More and more Asian soccer players are playing for teams in Europe and it is **crucial** that the teams help them to feel at home and enjoy their new lives.

Many of the best Asian soccer players have the **ambition** to play in Europe. Ji-sung Park, one of South Korea's most popular sportsmen, was with Manchester United in the English Premiership and is now their club ambassador. Ja-cheol Koo is with 1. FSV Mainz 05 in Germany. Japanese center-back player Maya Yoshida is with Southampton in the Premier League and, of course, Hidetoshi Nakata, former **captain** of the Japanese national team, played for seven seasons in Italy and for a year in England.

When Asian players arrive in Europe, they have to learn a new language and get used to very different food. However, the hardest thing to adapt to is the way players **communicate** with each other and with the coach. In South Korea and Japan, players don't complain if their teammates play badly, and they never tell the coach they are unhappy about **tactics**. In Europe, it is usual for players to say what they think.

Ji-sung Park learned about the importance of communication in one of his early games for Manchester United. Late in the match, he came on as a **substitute** for Ryan Giggs, who was the captain that night. Giggs passed the captain's **armband** to Park and wanted him to give it to another player, Rio Ferdinand. Park didn't understand and he put the armband on. He played for the last seven minutes as the captain. The next day, all the South Korean newspapers wanted Park to tell them what it was like to be the captain of Manchester United.

COMPREHENSION

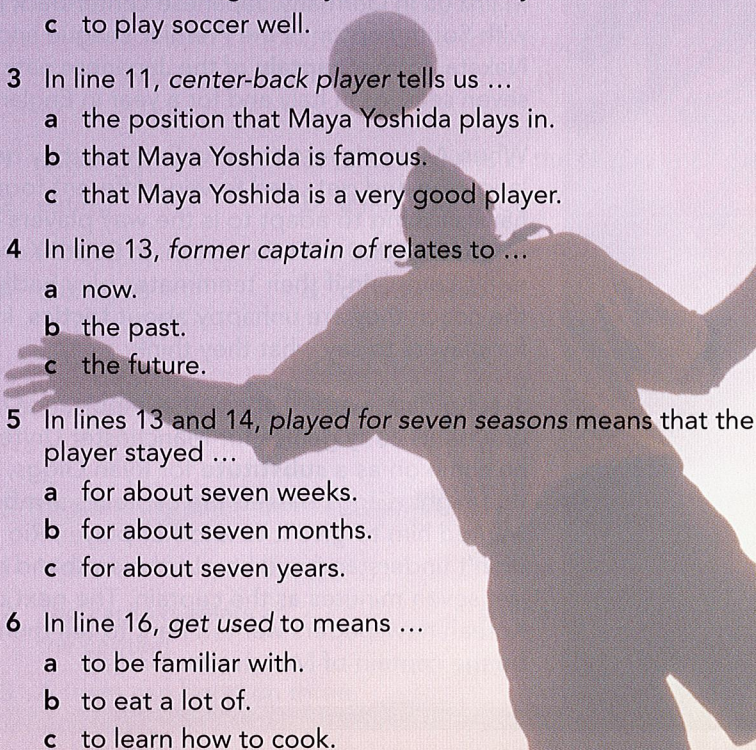
1

Read the text and underline the correct words or phrases.

- 1 Japanese and South Korean soccer players have *some problems* / *no problems* when they come to play in Europe.
- 2 The players' new clubs *must* / *don't need* to help them to adapt.
- 3 Asian soccer players all play in *the same* / *different* European leagues.
- 4 Japanese and South Korean players find it *natural* / *difficult* to tell people what they really think.
- 5 *Ryan Giggs* / *Ji-sung Park* was the captain at the start of the match.
- 6 The coach planned for *Rio Ferdinand* / *Ji-sung Park* to be the captain for the last seven minutes.
- 7 Ji-sung Park put on the armband because *he thought he should be the captain of Manchester United* / *he made a mistake*.

2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 2, *though* is like ...
 - a and.
 - b but.
 - c because.
 - 2 In line 6, *feel at home* means ...
 - a to feel relaxed and comfortable in a new place.
 - b to want things from your own country.
 - c to play soccer well.
 - 3 In line 11, *center-back player* tells us ...
 - a the position that Maya Yoshida plays in.
 - b that Maya Yoshida is famous.
 - c that Maya Yoshida is a very good player.
 - 4 In line 13, *former captain of* relates to ...
 - a now.
 - b the past.
 - c the future.
 - 5 In lines 13 and 14, *played for seven seasons* means that the player stayed ...
 - a for about seven weeks.
 - b for about seven months.
 - c for about seven years.
 - 6 In line 16, *get used to* means ...
 - a to be familiar with.
 - b to eat a lot of.
 - c to learn how to cook.
- 

7 In lines 18 and 19, *players don't complain* means ...

- a they don't look for a new club.
- b they don't walk off in the middle of a game.
- c they don't say what they are not happy about.

8 In line 19, *their teammates* are ...

- a players on the same team.
- b players on the other team.
- c the referee and his assistants.



9 In line 23, *one of his early games* tells us ...

- a the game started in the morning.
- b it was at the start of the game.
- c it was one of Ji-sung Park's first games for the club.

3 Some of the key words in the text can be used in a number of phrases. Underline the phrases that are **not** correct.

- 1 a tennis club / an after-school club / a political club / a nightclub
- 2 a baseball team / a team of lawyers / a team of elephants / a team of horses pulling a carriage
- 3 the baseball season / the rainy season / the tourist season / the school season
- 4 the captain of a basketball team / the captain of our department / the captain of a ship / a captain in the police
- 5 a game of tennis / a game of cards / a game show / a beauty game

Now correct the wrong phrases above with the words in the box. Write the correct phrases in the spaces.

contest head herd ~~party~~ term

- 1 a political party
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

LIFE SKILLS

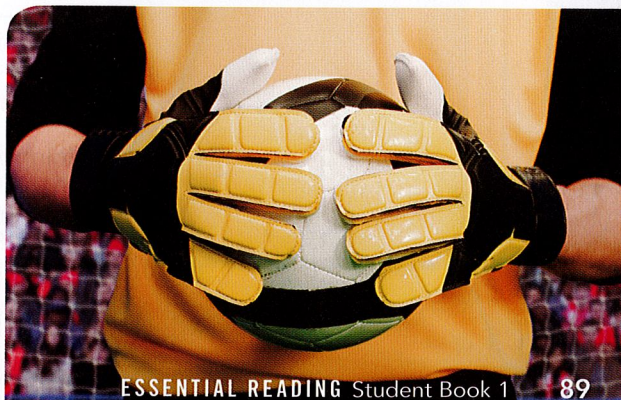


SELF AND SOCIETY

Developing cultural awareness

- Identify what aspects of a country form its culture.
- Identify the characteristics of each cultural aspect of a country.
- Compare the characteristics with other countries.

What do you know about the culture of your country? How is it different from others?



Grammar

Superlative
adjectives

We use superlatives to compare people or things with all the other people or things within a topic area.

... **the hardest** thing to adapt to is ...

... one of South Korea's **most popular** sportsmen ...

Many of **the best** Asian soccer players ...

Here are some rules for forming superlatives:

- most one-syllable adjectives: + -est (**tallest, coldest**)
- one-syllable adjectives ending in -e: + -st (**nice**st**, late**st****)
- one-syllable adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant: double the consonant + -est (**big**gest**, hot**test****)
- two-syllable adjectives ending in -y: + -iest (**happi**est**, busi**est****)
- many two-syllable adjectives can take either -est/-st or most (**common**est**/most common, poli**test**/most polite**)
- adjectives ending in -ing, -ed, -ful, or -less, and adjectives with three syllables or above: + most (**most difficult, most interesting**)

Good and bad have irregular superlatives best and worst.

GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences using the adjectives as superlatives.

big easy good important old young quick

- _____ player to score a goal in a World Cup final was Pelé of Brazil. He scored two goals against Sweden in 1958 when he was just 17.
- _____ soccer player to score a goal in the World Cup was Roger Milla. He was 42 when he scored a goal for Cameroon in 1994.
- Turkey's Hakan Sukur scored _____ goal in World Cup history, against South Korea. He scored after only 11 seconds.
- The Maracana stadium in Brazil was _____ stadium in the world before its renovation. A crowd of 199,854 people watched the 1950 World Cup final there.
- _____ date for English soccer fans is July 30, 1966. England beat Germany 4-2 to win the World Cup for the only time.
- In the 1982 World Cup, Hungary had _____ match. They beat El Salvador 10-1.
- Many people think that Brazil's Pelé and Diego Maradona of Argentina are _____ soccer players of all time.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- Do you think you have to learn the language if you work in a foreign country? Why / Why not?
- What are the most difficult things to adapt to when living in a foreign country?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

PREDICTING

You will read a text about an athlete called Yuna Kim. Underline the information that you think is true about her. Use a dictionary to check the word in **bold**.

- 1 Yuna Kim was born in *Canada / South Korea* in *1990 / 1995*.
- 2 She started skating when she was *five / twelve*.
- 3 In 2007, she moved to *Toronto / Tokyo*.
- 4 In the 2010 Winter Olympics, she *lost to / beat* her Japanese **rival** Mao Asada.
- 5 She has never *been injured / finished outside the top three*.

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and write the words in the box in the spaces.

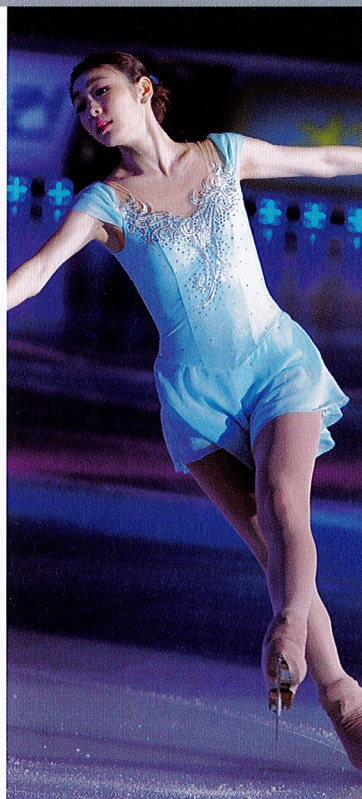
career competition medal movies record skating

YUNA KIM – QUEEN OF THE ICE

Yuna Kim is an ice-skating **sensation**. Over the course of her career, she always finished on the **podium**, a record that is unlikely to ever be beaten. She has broken the world _____ 11 times.

- 5 Kim was born in South Korea on September 5, 1990. She started _____ at the age of five and won her first international _____ in Slovenia at the age of just 12. In 2006, at 15, she won the gold _____ in the Junior World Figure Skating Championships. Standing on the podium next to her was her **fierce** rival, Mao Asada of Japan.
- 10 Amazingly, the two women were born just twenty days apart and have been competing against each other since the moment they stepped on the ice.

- Kim moved to Toronto in 2007 and started training at the _____
- 15 Toronto Cricket, Skating and Curling Club. Three years later, at the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics, the two young Asian skaters were competing again for the top spot. Kim's **flawless** performance to theme music from the James Bond _____ again ended with her standing on the top



20 of the podium. It was an amazing achievement for Kim, who had spent the previous few years **struggling** with injuries.

Later that year, she was named "Sportswoman of the Year" by the Women's Sports Foundation, and included on the list of Time magazine's "100 Most Influential People in the World".

25 Since the success of her skating _____, Yuna Kim has **donated** money to charities to help humanitarian causes, which includes donating all her prize money from the 2013 World Championships to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to help children with disabilities, and \$100,000 for Nepal earthquake relief in 2015. The athlete retired in 2014, and has been an international goodwill ambassador for UNICEF since 2010.

INFERRING

Read again more slowly and check the sentences True (T), False (F), or the information is Not Given (NG).

- 1 Yuna Kim still holds the ladies' ice-skating world record. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 2 Kim did not enter her first ice-skating competition until she was fifteen. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 3 Kim and Mao Asada are almost exactly the same age. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 4 Kim has never lost to Mao Asada. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 5 At the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics, Kim won the gold medal. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 6 Mao Asada did not compete in the Vancouver Winter Olympics. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 7 Kim gave her prize money from the 2013 World Championships to a charity. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT 1

Complete the sentences with the key words in bold from the text.

- 1 I'm _____ to be fit in time for the competition. I injured myself just a few weeks ago.
- 2 Over the years, the competition between the two athletes was very _____, but they had a lot of respect for each other.
- 3 She has _____ around \$1.7 million to charity during her career.
- 4 The winner looked really excited when she received the medal on the _____.
- 5 Yuna Kim's performance at the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver caused a _____.
- 6 There simply weren't any mistakes in her performance. It was absolutely _____.

- 2 Many words in English have verb, noun and/or adjective forms. In the text, *competition* is a noun. This word has the verb form *compete* and the adjective form *competitive*. Complete the table.

verb	adjective	noun
compete	competitive	competition
(1)	–	arrangement
inform	informative	(2)
donate	–	(3)
(4)	–	performance
–	(5)	popularity
amaze	(6)	amazement



LISTENING

Listen to the words from the text and circle the number of syllables.

For example:

competition 2 / 3 / ④

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 skating | 2 / 3 / 4 | 4 amazing | 2 / 3 / 4 |
| 2 flawless | 2 / 3 / 4 | 5 donated | 2 / 3 / 4 |
| 3 performance | 2 / 3 / 4 | 6 ambassador | 2 / 3 / 4 |

WRITING

Delete eight unnecessary words in the summary.



Yuna Kim is one of the most of famous sportswomen from South Korea. She has competed at the highest level, as winning gold medals at the Winter Olympics and in the ice-skating World Championships. She started to skating at the age of five years and was already competing at international competitions from when she was 12. She has been donated a lots of money to charities. She is an very amazing woman.

Living Doll

Cindy Jackson has had more cosmetic surgery than any other person _____. Her face is very different from the face she had _____ in 1988. She has had three full facelifts, two eye lifts, and cheek implants. She has had surgery to make her nose smaller and surgery to reduce the size of her chin. She has had implants _____ and her teeth have been made whiter. She has also had many other operations _____ of her body. Cindy has so far spent \$99,600 _____.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text without a dictionary and write the phrases in the box in the spaces. Complete the exercise as quickly as you can. Write your starting and finishing time.

TIME STARTED



in her lips on cosmetic surgery
on other parts in the world
before her first operation

TIME FINISHED



EXERCISE 2

Delete one word which is **not** a part of your face.

eyes
eyelids
facelift
nose
chin
teeth
lips

EXERCISE 3

Decide if the words in **bold** are nouns (N) or verbs (V).

- 1 I think my girlfriend has a really lovely **face**. _____
I've got a terrible headache. I don't think I can **face** work today. _____
- 2 **Smile!** I'm going to take a picture. _____
Look at this picture. Why has Martin got such a big **smile** on his face? _____
- 3 Romantic movies always make me **cry**. _____
We heard a **cry** and ran to see what was happening. _____
- 4 I thought the **end** of the film was a bit disappointing. _____
So, how did the story **end**? _____
- 5 I don't want you to tell me any more **lies**. _____
I don't trust Jason. He **lies** to everyone. _____
- 6 When did you learn to **drive**? _____
Their house is at the end of a beautiful **drive** with trees on both sides. _____

Gold for Japan

At the 2006 Winter Olympics in Italy, the Japanese skater Shizuka Arakawa surprised everyone when she won the gold medal in the women's single event. People expected the Russian Irina Slutskava to take gold, but Arakawa gave the performance of her life and beat her into second place. It was Japan's first gold medal of the 2006 Games and it was the first time that a female skater born in Asia had won an Olympic gold medal.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text without a dictionary and answer the questions.

- 1 Before the women's single event at the 2006 Olympic Games, people thought that ...
 - a Shizuka Arakawa could win the gold medal.
 - b the Russian skater was the best.
 - c Shizuka Arakawa was an unusual skater.
- 2 During the event, Shizuka Arakawa ...
 - a skated better than ever before.
 - b was very lucky to win.
 - c was the only female skater.
- 3 Shizuka Arakawa was the first ...
 - a Asian woman to win an Olympic gold medal.
 - b Japanese skater to win an Olympic gold medal.
 - c Japanese athlete to win a gold medal in 2006.

EXERCISE 2

Read the sentences and decide which word types go in the spaces (nouns or adjectives). Then use a dictionary to check the words in the box and complete the sentences with the words.

sports sportscast sportsman
sportsmanlike sportswear sportswomen

- 1 I prefer team _____ like football and basketball.
- 2 Joe is a very keen _____. He plays tennis, baseball, and volleyball. He's even good at boxing.
- 3 In soccer these days, it is _____ to kick the ball off the field if a player from the other team is down on the ground.
- 4 I always watch the _____ before I go to bed.
- 5 Martina Navratilova was a great tennis player – in fact, she was one of the greatest _____ in history.
- 6 When I'm at work, I wear a suit. When I'm at home, I like sitting around in _____. It's much more comfortable.



CHANGING POP MUSIC

PRE-READING ①

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 What types of music do you listen to?
- 2 When did you last go to a live concert?
- 3 Why do you think people enjoy live concerts?
- 4 What do you think makes a singer or band popular?
- 5 Do you care about the personal life of a singer or band?

② Complete the sentences with the key words in **bold** from the text. Use the correct forms of the words.

- 1 Hip-hop, rock, and pop are different _____ of music.
- 2 My cousin had a _____ at her wedding last year. He had a beautiful voice.
- 3 It looked so real I thought I could touch it, but in fact it was just a _____ person created on a computer.
- 4 My little sister loves watching animations. She laughs whenever the _____ laugh.
- 5 Some _____ are more expensive than the computers they run on.
- 6 Don't sit too close to the _____ in the movie theater as you'll end up with a bad neck.
- 7 Millions of _____ are sold in bookstores across Asia every year.
- 8 Was that a true story or was it _____?



The pop star who doesn't exist

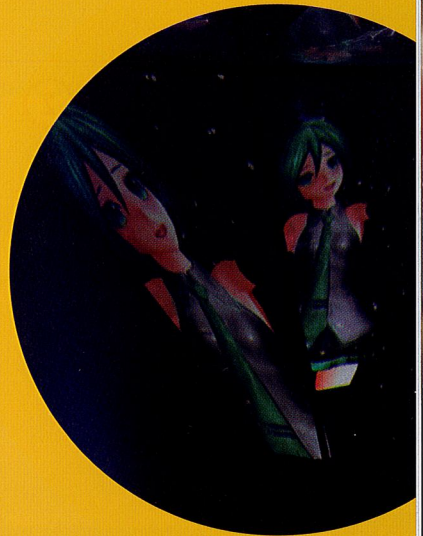
Hatsune Miku is a pop star with a difference. Firstly, it is unlikely that the sixteen-year-old singing sensation will ever get into trouble in the way that many famous stars do. Secondly, it is also unlikely that she will ever get older. In fact, since she was “born” in August 2007, she has officially been sixteen. How is that even possible?

Back in 2007, Japanese music technology company Crypton Future Media were looking for a mascot for a new **software program** called Vocaloid 2, and Hatsune Miku was “born”. She is a digital avatar, with a face similar to those found in many **graphic novels** that are so popular in Japan and throughout Asia. The company decided to create a **fictional** profile for her to make her seem more real. So, at 158 cm and weighing just 42 kg, she has started wowing audiences in her native Japan as well as in the U.S.

During her performances, Hatsune Miku, whose name means “first sound of the future” in Japanese, is sometimes joined by a few friends. These friends, like her, are also **animated characters**. Hundreds of screaming fans go to her shows and sing along as she performs on a large **screen** on the stage. “She’s perfect, unlike any other pop stars,” said one fan.

While her dance moves aren’t anything special, her ability to explode into sparkles is certainly impressive. Now she is breaking out of Japan and making an impact worldwide. In 2014, she even appeared as a **guest singer** at a Lady Gaga concert in Atlanta, U.S.

Of course, the idea of a **virtual** pop star is nothing new. As far back as 2000, virtual band Gorillaz recorded their first record and burst onto the music scene. However, one thing that makes Hatsune Miku different is that all her songs are written by her fans using Vocaloid 2. This also means that the music she sings covers a wide range of **genres**. In fact, this may be another reason behind her success. Being able to be part of her life makes her much more real to her fans, perhaps even more real than a flesh-and-blood person.



COMPREHENSION

1

Read the text quickly and check the only sentence that is true.

- A Hatsune Miku was created as a virtual pop star.
- B Her age never changes.
- C She first appeared in a graphic novel.
- D She is only popular in Japan.
- E Hatsune Miku writes her own songs.
- F Many of Hatsune Miku's fans think she is real.

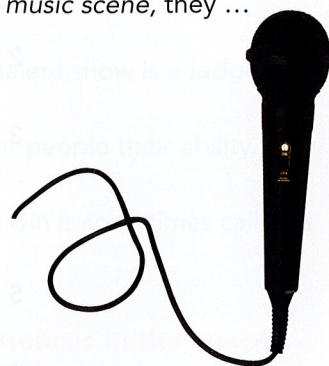
☐
☐
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☐

2

Read again more slowly and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 3, *stars* means ...
 - a horoscopes.
 - b famous singers, performers, etc.
 - c virtual singers, performers, etc.
- 2 In line 5, *officially* means ...
 - a unlikely.
 - b according to rumors.
 - c according to people in authority.
- 3 In line 9, a *mascot* is ...
 - a something that is used as a symbol of a team, an organization, etc.
 - b a way of producing a product.
 - c a famous person who talks about the things they like.
- 4 In line 11, a *digital avatar* is ...
 - a a photograph of a person.
 - b a picture on the computer representing someone.
 - c a digital camera.
- 5 In line 18, *wowing* means ...
 - a making lots of noise.
 - b making people slightly angry.
 - c surprising and impressing people.
- 6 In line 19, *native* means ...
 - a connected to the place where someone is from.
 - b people from a particular place.
 - c coming from nature.

- 7 In line 27, when something *explodes into sparkles*, it ...
 a turns into a real person.
 b breaks up into small, shiny pieces.
 c flies into the sky.
- 8 In line 28, *making an impact* means ...
 a creating a problem.
 b making a loud sound.
 c having an influence.
- 9 In line 33, when someone *bursts onto the music scene*, they ...
 a do a lot of live concerts.
 b become successful very quickly.
 c disappear from the music industry.
- 10 In line 39, *flesh-and-blood* means ...
 a alive and existing.
 b famous.
 c from a book or story.



3 Complete the table with words from the text.

verb	adjective	noun
–	(1)	fame
perform	–	(2)
differ	different	(3)
–	(4)	fiction
succeed	successful	(5)
(6)	explosive	explosion

LIFE SKILLS

STUDY AND
LEARNING

Giving a presentation

- Research topics which will interest the audience.
- Select the best topic and organize your ideas.
- Practice your presentation and improve it.

Choose a pop star or group and give a three-minute presentation to the class.

Now underline the correct words.

- 1 The Beatles were one of the most *success* / *successful* music groups of all time.
- 2 What's the *difference* / *different* between pop and rock music?
- 3 The music was so loud it sounded like an *explode* / *explosion*.
- 4 He's always wanted to be *fame* / *famous* but hasn't got any luck yet.
- 5 My favorite band is going to *perform* / *performance* live at the Asian Games next year.
- 6 It's amazing how virtual pop stars have so many fans. They're just *fiction* / *fictional* characters and don't even exist!

Grammar

Verb patterns

Some verbs are often followed by another verb in the full infinitive form.
*The company **decided to create** a fictional profile for her ...*
*Being **able to be** part of her life ...*

GRAMMAR 1

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box as full infinitives.

become create earn finish play study

- 1 Crypton Future Media didn't **plan** _____ a singing sensation when they designed Hatsune Miku.
- 2 I **decided** _____ in Canada once I got the offer from the university.
- 3 My sister **wants** _____ a songwriter after graduation.
- 4 Most pop stars **hope** _____ a lot of money and be famous.
- 5 I **tried** _____ writing the song last night, but I was too tired.
- 6 I **learned** _____ the piano when I was a child.

2

Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 This year, I will try to _____.
- 2 Next year, I plan to _____.
- 3 In ten years' time, I want to _____.
- 4 One day, I hope to _____.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Are you a fan of virtual pop stars? Why / Why not?
- 2 What do you think are the main differences between a virtual pop star and a real one?
- 3 Do you think virtual pop stars will replace real ones in future? Why / Why not?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY 1

Answer the questions. Check Yes (Y) or No (N). Use a dictionary to check the words in **bold**.

- 1 Is there a lot of **reality TV** in your country? Y ☐ N ☐
- 2 Do you ever watch **talent shows**? Y ☐ N ☐
- 3 Can **viewers** phone in to **vote** on these shows? Y ☐ N ☐

2 Underline the correct words. Use a dictionary to check the words in **bold**.

- 1 The person who chooses the winner of a talent show is a **judge** / a **lawyer** / a **referee**.
- 2 If a singer or musician needs to show other people their ability, they go to a **gallery** / an **audition** / a **hearing**.
- 3 A game or competition that people try to win is sometimes called a **contest** / a **contrast** / a **contract**.

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and write the sentences in the spaces.

- 1 *Popstars* was the first show of this type
- 2 Not everyone is happy about these talent shows
- 3 Reality talent shows like *American Idol* and *The X-Factor* are changing the pop music industry
- 4 *Pop Idol* soon followed



POP STARS OVERNIGHT

_____ All over the world, the top ten is now full of singers who became famous after winning a talent show. *Pop Idol* was one of the most successful of these shows and the makers of the program have sold it to more than 30 countries around the world, from South America to Malaysia.

_____ Three judges went around New Zealand looking for singers to be in a pop group. Hundreds of young people came to the auditions hoping to become famous. After weeks of fierce competition, the judges chose five of them to make up the group, which they called TrueBliss. Then

the cameras followed the group as they learned to sing and as they recorded their first song. The song went to number one in its first week.

15

_____. It started in Britain but was soon on all over the world. It was a talent contest to find the best new young singer in the country. Hundreds of young singers auditioned in front of judges, who chose 12 to enter the final stage. During this final stage, viewers could phone in and vote for the singer that they wanted to win the show. Thousands of people in each country phoned in to vote. The winner in Britain, Will Young, and the runner-up, Gareth Gates, became huge stars. In the U.S., the winner of *American Idol*, Kelly Clarkson, quickly became a household name.

20

25

_____. Some people think that the singers and the music they make are artificial. They say that real musicians have to work hard to be successful and that these shows make it more difficult for them. They think it is wrong that people who go on talent shows become famous overnight. But the shows are very popular and the winners go on to be very successful.

READING FOR DETAIL

Read again more slowly and put the events into the correct order.

- ___ Pop Idol started.
- ___ TrueBliss had a number one record.
- ___ Will Young, Gareth Gates, and Kelly Clarkson became famous.
- ___ A reality show started in New Zealand.
- ___ Five young singers became a pop group called TrueBliss.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT 1

Underline the correct words or phrases. Then write the key words in the spaces.

- 1 Competing to win *Popstars* was very *easy* / *difficult*.
The key word in line 10 is _____.
- 2 Gareth Gates *was the winner* / *came second* on *Pop Idol*.
The key word in line 20 is _____.
- 3 Some people don't like the music made by talent show winners because it's *not real* / *too loud*.
The key word in line 24 is _____.
- 4 Talent show winners become famous *very quickly* / *quite slowly*.
The key word in line 27 is _____.

- 2 Look at *make up* in line 11. If you know the verb part of a phrasal verb, you may understand the phrasal verb in context. Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the box.

fill up grow up look up put up save up

- 1 When I'm reading, I often _____ difficult words in a dictionary.
- 2 We haven't got much gas. We need to stop and _____ soon.
- 3 I need to _____ \$2,000 before I go to Australia next year.
- 4 A lot of little boys want to be soccer players when they _____.
- 5 The first thing to do when you go camping is _____ the tent.

LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

Read the lines again and match the phrases (1–6) to the definitions (a–f).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 make up, line 11 | a go into the last part |
| 2 the cameras followed, line 12 | b everything was on film |
| 3 went to number one, line 13 | c very famous people |
| 4 enter the final stage, line 17 | d be part of |
| 5 huge stars, line 21 | e a person that everyone knows |
| 6 a household name, line 22 | f was the best-selling record |

WRITING

Delete five unnecessary words in the notes. Then correct five spelling errors.



Talent shows are very populer in a lot of the different countrys. Pop Idol was one of the most famous. It started in Britain but has been shown all over in the world.

A lot of young singers are become sucessful after they win talent shows on TV. Kelly Clarkson won Pop Idol in the U.S. and became a very famous.

Some people they think that the music these singers make isn't as good as music that reel musicians make. They think it is arteficial.

12

A HEALTHY DIET?

PRE-READING

1

Check the correct definition of **junk food**.

- A food that is healthy and good for you ☐
 B food that is unhealthy and isn't very good for you ☐

Now put the types of food in the correct columns.

burgers candy chocolate cookies fizzy drinks
 French fries fresh vegetables fried noodles fruit
 fruit juice oily fish potato chips salad sushi

healthy	unhealthy

2

Look at the key words and phrases in **bold** in the text and match them to the definitions.

- someone whose job is to cook food _____
- heavier than you should be _____
- places where people eat when they are at school or work _____
- something that makes you want to do something _____
- the people who control a country _____

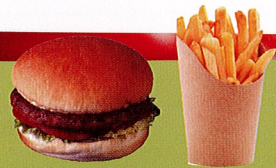
6 three substances that food can contain

7 to say that something is not allowed

8 occasions when you eat; for example, breakfast, lunch, and dinner



No more junk food



The **government** in England wants to **ban** burger bars, chip shops, and pizza shops from near schools. They want no more food that is high in

In 2004, the popular TV **chef** Jamie Oliver made a program about the poor quality of school **meals**. Millions of viewers were horrified to see children eat

Oliver continued to launch campaigns and petitions for. In 2005, the government promised to spend an extra £280 million to improve the ingredients of school meals, train catering staff, and extend their hours in order for them to prepare fresh food in school **cafeterias**.

A government official says, "We want to provide children with a healthy meal that gives them the **protein**, **vitamins**, and **minerals** they need to learn and play. We also plan to help schools teach children about what makes a good diet and how to prepare and cook healthy food. The number of **overweight** children in this country is much too high and we must do

Schools are now serving the healthier options, but fast food shops near schools are a big **temptation** to pupils. While they cannot buy chips and burgers inside schools, they have a variety of fast food options. The government is now urging that shops selling burgers, chips, or pizzas be banned within five minutes' walking distance from schools. Supporters of the ban believe that the government shouldn't allow junk food shops to open near schools while investing money in food education and healthy school meals. "We should deliver a consistent message to children and offer them healthy food both inside and outside schools," a parent says.

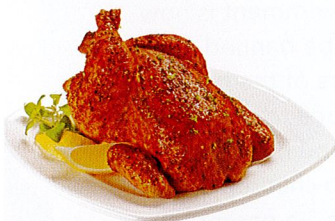
COMPREHENSION 1

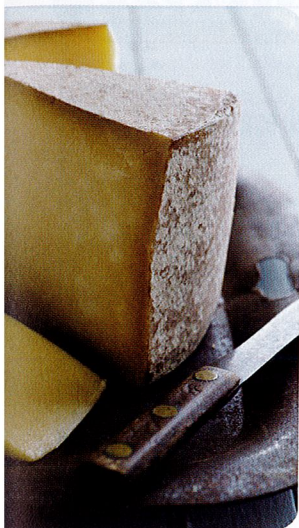
Read the text quickly and write the phrases in the spaces in the text.

better school meals
salt and fat
just around the corner
so much junk food
something about it

2 Read again more slowly and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 2, *high in* something means ...
 - a having a lot of something.
 - b having not much of something.
 - c having just enough of something.
- 2 In line 5, *poor quality* means ...
 - a something is good.
 - b something is bad.
 - c something is changing.
- 3 In line 5, if you are *horrified* to see something, you ...
 - a feel happy.
 - b are shocked.
 - c are not interested.
- 4 In line 8, if you *promised* to do something, you ...
 - a said you will do it.
 - b tried not to do it.
 - c couldn't do it.
- 5 In line 9, *ingredients* means ...
 - a foods used in making a meal.
 - b healthy foods in a meal.
 - c unhealthy foods in a meal.
- 6 In line 10, *catering staff* means ...
 - a experienced staff.
 - b a large number of staff members.
 - c staff responsible for food and drinks.
- 7 In line 18, *serving the healthier options* means that they are ...
 - a offering better food.
 - b selling more burgers and French fries.
 - c cooking bigger meals.





- 8 In line 21, *urging* means ...
- advising very strongly about something.
 - thinking of something.
 - opposing something very strongly.
- 9 In line 25, *investing money in* something means ...
- overspending on something.
 - earning money from something.
 - spending money on something.
- 10 In line 26, *consistent* means ...
- meaningful.
 - not changing.
 - negative.

3 Write one example for each of the categories.

- healthy food _____
- junk food _____
- fizzy drinks _____
- fruit _____
- vegetables _____

4 Complete the sentences with some of the words in the box.

cafeteria chef diet fat fresh ingredients
invest junk meal serve vitamins

- We only _____ healthy meals in our restaurant.
- The _____ who cooks in my favorite restaurant is quite famous.
- I usually have lunch in the _____ at work, but I sometimes take sandwiches.
- There's a lot of _____ on this meat. I don't think I can eat it.
- We need various _____ to stay healthy.
- This bread isn't very _____. When did you buy it?
- I can't eat cakes. I'm on a _____.
- We went out for a lovely _____ at the weekend.

LIFE SKILLS



SELF AND SOCIETY

Finding solutions to a problem

- Understand the problem.
- Identify possible solutions and the drawbacks.
- Select the best solution(s).

You are a father/mother. Your 12-year-old son always chooses junk food over healthy food. What can you do to change his diet?

Grammar

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about actions that are in progress around the time we speak.

Schools **are now serving** the healthier options ...

The government **is now urging** that shops selling burgers, chips, or pizzas be banned ...

We form the present continuous with *be* and *verb+ing*:

I	am	verb+ing
you	are	
he/she/it	is	
we	are	
they	are	

GRAMMAR

Complete the text with the verbs in the present continuous.



I used to be quite a thin person, but I've put on quite some weight since last year. My husband is also worried. He

(1) _____ (gain) some weight too.

We (2) _____ (try) to do everything we can to stay healthy. We (3) _____ (change) our eating

habits. I (4) _____ (drink) less wine, and my husband (5) _____ (eat) more vegetables. Both

of us (6) _____ (avoid) sugar in our diets. We

(7) _____ also _____ (do)

more exercise. It isn't easy though. We (8) _____

(miss) cakes and chocolate cookies.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Based on what do you decide what to eat?
- 2 Do you intend to change your eating habit? Why / Why not?
- 3 Is it a good idea to make children eat more healthy food or is it better for children to decide what they eat? Why?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

PREDICTING

You will read a text about people in the West changing to a Japanese diet. Here are some possible reasons. Which do you think will be in the text? Check the sentences. Use a dictionary to check the words and phrases in **bold**.

- 1 Life **expectancy** in Japan is very high. ☐
- 2 All Japanese food is low in **cholesterol**. ☐
- 3 Fewer people in Japan get kidney **cancer**. ☐
- 4 People in Japan have lower **blood pressure**. ☐
- 5 People in the West want to eat with **chopsticks**. ☐
- 6 The Japanese eat a lot of nice **desserts**. ☐
- 7 Japanese people never suffer from **depression**. ☐
- 8 Japanese **ingredients** are becoming cheaper in the West. ☐

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and underline the **two** sentences above that are true.

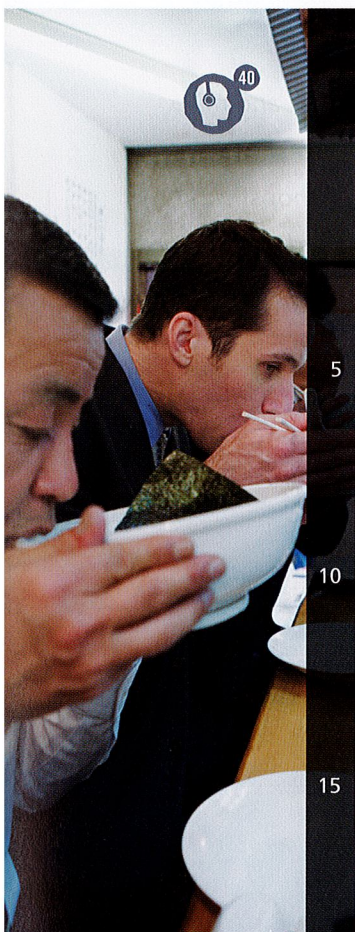


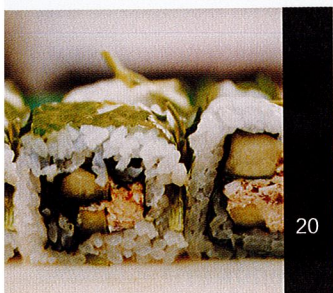
WESTERNERS TURN TO A JAPANESE DIET

Many people in the West are turning to a "Japanese diet". Some of them believe that a diet of sushi and seaweed helps them to stay slim and healthy. Suddenly, all sorts of Japanese food products are available in the stores. Westerners are getting sushi takeouts instead of sandwiches. And books about the Japanese diet become best-sellers.

Japan has the highest life expectancy in the world. Men live to an average age of 80, while many women live to 87. Some studies show that it might be because the Japanese eat a lot of soya and miso. Both are very low in cholesterol, and both contain substances that reduce the risk of cancer.

The Japanese also drink a lot of green tea, which doctors think may prevent cancer and reduce blood pressure. They eat smaller amounts of food at mealtimes and eat fewer desserts. Japanese people usually use chopsticks and so take longer over their meals. They give their body more time to digest food.





20

In Japan, there is less stomach, breast, and kidney cancer. Older people in Japan seem to suffer from depression less than many older people in the West. Some doctors believe all this is because of the diet there.

Westerners think this is all good news. In the past, they could only buy Japanese ingredients in specialist stores, but now they are on the shelves in many supermarkets, and more and more people are asking about them.

INFERRING

Read the text and check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- 1 Some Western people think that a Japanese diet helps them not to put on weight. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 It is difficult for people in the West to buy Japanese food products. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 Books about the Japanese diet are popular. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 Japanese people live longer than people in the West. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 All Japanese men live to 80 years old. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 Japanese people eat very big meals. T ☐ F ☐
- 7 Japanese people eat their meals slowly. T ☐ F ☐

UNDERSTANDING REFERENCES

Underline/Write the correct words or phrases.

- 1 In line 8, "both" refers to *men and women / soya and miso*.
- 2 In line 12, "They" refers to the *Japanese / doctors*.
- 3 In line 14, "They" refers to *Japanese people / chopsticks*.
- 4 In line 18, "this" refers to *there is less cancer and depression / everything about the Japanese diet*.
- 5 In line 18, "there" refers to _____.
- 6 In line 21, "them" refers to *Japanese ingredients / supermarkets*.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Complete the definitions with words and phrases from the text.

Paragraph 1

- 1 A green or brown plant that grows in the ocean is _____.
- 2 If you are thin in an attractive way, you are _____.
- 3 If something is _____, you can obtain it.
- 4 Books that many people buy are _____.

Paragraph 2

- 5 The _____ of 20, 30, 40, and 50 is 35.
- 6 The possibility that something bad may happen is the _____.

Paragraph 3

- 7 When you change food in your stomach into substances that your body needs, you _____ it.

Paragraph 4

- 8 A part of a female's body that produces milk is a _____.
- 9 A _____ is one of two organs in your body that clean your blood.
- 10 Another way to say that you have an illness is to say that you _____ it.

Paragraph 5

- 11 If something is _____, it is in the shops for people to buy.

WRITING

Complete the blog entry so it is true for you.

MYBLOG

I think my diet is quite / very _____.

I eat a lot of _____ and _____.

I try not to eat too much / too many _____.

For breakfast, I usually _____

and at lunchtime I _____.

In the evening, I _____.

One thing I love is _____ and one thing I never eat is _____.

Who needs a record label?

The British rock band Arctic Monkeys has shown how the Internet is changing the music industry. They became famous (1) _____ the help of a major record label. The band (2) _____ their songs onto MySpace, where fans could download them for free. The fans made (3) _____ and passed them onto friends and (4) _____ everyone was talking about the Arctic Monkeys. When the band's first single, "I Bet You Look Good on the Dancefloor", came out, it went (5) _____ to number one. Their first album, *Whatever People Say I Am, That's What I'm Not*, sold 360,000 copies in a week and was the (6) _____ selling album in history.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text without a dictionary and decide which word types go in the spaces. Write the letters in the spaces. Then underline the best word for each space. Complete the exercise as quickly as you can. Write your starting and finishing time.

TIME STARTED



- A noun
- B verb
- C adjective
- D adverb
- E preposition

- 1 under / without / for
- 2 showed / delivered / posted
- 3 copies / repeats / models
- 4 later / secondly / soon
- 5 straight / along / now
- 6 longest / strongest / fastest

TIME FINISHED



EXERCISE 2

Look at **came out** in line 6. Underline the correct definition.

Came out means became available to buy / was written and recorded.

Now read the extracts without a dictionary and underline the correct definitions.

- 1 Pop stars should behave in the right way. Children **look up to** them and often copy what they do.
Look up to means *to try to see them as often as possible / to respect them.*
- 2 I was in a rock band when I was younger. When we played our first concert, we expected a lot of people to come and see us. We were very disappointed when only ten people **turned up**!
Turned up means *arrived at the concert / were members of our band.*
- 3 Music lessons at school were really boring. We just copied notes from the board. They **put me off** learning to play a musical instrument for a long time.
Put me off means *helped me to be interested / stopped me wanting to do something.*
- 4 When I was little, I listened to pop music and bought a lot of singles. I soon **grew out of** that and started listening to classical music.
Grew out of means *stopped doing something because you got older / started doing something new.*

Do you have a healthy diet?

- 1 **A** I try to eat something healthy for breakfast.
B I don't usually have time to eat anything for breakfast.
- 2 **A** I usually eat food that is boiled, baked, or grilled.
B I usually eat food that is fried in oil.
- 3 **A** I drink water during the day.
B I drink coffee and/or fizzy drinks during the day.
- 4 **A** I eat a lot of candy and chocolate.
B I don't eat a lot of candy or chocolate.
- 5 **A** I drink alcohol most evenings of the week.
B I don't drink alcohol / I drink very little alcohol.
- 6 **A** I eat my main meal at lunchtime.
B I often eat a big meal before I go to bed.

☐
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EXERCISE 1

Read and check the sentences that are true for you. Only use a dictionary if you don't understand a key word.

EXERCISE 2

Now look at the bottom of the page to see if you have a healthy diet.

EXERCISE 3

Read the extracts without a dictionary and underline the correct definitions.

- 1 It is very important to have a **balanced** diet. You need to eat meat, fish, vegetables, and fruit. You should try to eat rice, pasta, and potatoes if you can.

Balanced means *having a good mix of different things / having the same things always.*

- 2 I always read the labels on the food I buy. I like to check that there aren't too many **additives** in it.

Additives are *natural substances in food / chemicals in food.*

- 3 I'm trying not to eat so many sweet things, but it's very difficult. When I see a cake or chocolate bar, I just can't **resist**.

Resist means *to stop yourself doing something that you would like to do / to have enough money to buy something.*

- 4 It isn't always a good idea to **peel** vegetables before you eat or cook them. Most of the goodness is in or just under the skin.

Peel means *to taste something before you eat it / to take the skin off something.*

- 5 Going out and having a few drinks is fine, but **binge** drinking is very dangerous. You are not in control of what you do and your body takes a long time to recover.

Binge drinking means *drinking too much alcohol in a short time / drinking something that is poisonous.*

Add up your score. 1: A – 3 points / B – 0 points, 2: A – 3 points / B – 0 points, 3: A – 3 points / B – 0 points, 4: A – 0 points / B – 2 points, 5: A – 0 points / B – 3 points, 6: A – 2 points / B – 0 points. If you have ten points or more, you have a healthy diet!

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Alexandre Dumas was born on 24th July 1802 in Villers-Cotteret, a town in northern France. His father was a soldier in Napoleon's army. His father died when Dumas was four years old. Dumas' mother was poor, so he could not go to school. But Dumas read a lot of books and he liked telling stories.

At the age of twenty, Dumas moved to Paris. He worked for the Duc D'Orleans, who later became King of France. Dumas wrote historical plays and novels. His most famous are *The Three Musketeers*, *The Man in the Iron Mask* and *The Count of Monte Cristo*. People liked his stories because they were very exciting. Dumas became rich and famous. He liked eating and drinking. He also liked beautiful women. Dumas had four children. His oldest son's name was Alexandre. He became a writer too.

In 1851, Dumas moved to Brussels in Belgium. After Belgium, he lived in Russia for two years. His books were very popular in Russia because many Russians spoke French. Dumas was very happy there. Later he moved to Italy and started a newspaper there. Finally, he returned to Paris in 1864. He died on the 5th of December 1870 in Puy in northern France. His body now lies next to Victor Hugo and Voltaire in Paris. Many of his books are now films.

ABOUT THIS STORY

The time: 1625

The place: France

In 1625, a young man called D'Artagnan comes to Paris. D'Artagnan wants to be a King's musketeer. Musketeers are special soldiers. Some musketeers work for King Louis and some work for Cardinal Richelieu. The King's musketeers do not like the cardinal's musketeers. Sometimes they fight each other.

D'Artagnan is friends with three of the King's musketeers. Their names are Athos, Aramis and Porthos. Monsieur de Treville is the captain of the King's musketeers.

At this time there are problems between England and France. People think there will be a war. Cardinal Richelieu is a powerful man. He is very close to King Louis. The cardinal does not like the English.

D'Artagnan is in love with a pretty young girl called Constance. Constance is Queen Anne's maid.

Queen Anne is from Austria. She is married to King Louis but they are not happy. Anne is secretly in love with an English man – the Duke of Buckingham. The Queen gives the Duke of Buckingham some diamonds. The diamonds were a present from the King to the Queen. Buckingham takes the diamonds back to London. But the cardinal knows about the diamonds. The cardinal wants to stop the Queen and Buckingham's love.



The Three Musketeers

1

Diamonds and Gold

It was April 1625. Queen Anne of France was in her bedroom with her maid, Constance. The Queen was very unhappy. The King wanted her to wear some diamonds at a dance. The diamonds were a present to the Queen from the King. The dance was in two weeks' time.

'I cannot wear the diamonds. I gave them to the Duke of Buckingham,' Anne told Constance. 'But now the Duke is in England. The King will be very angry.'

The Queen started to cry. Constance knew the Queen was right. The diamonds were a big problem.

Then Constance had an idea. 'Madam,' she said. 'I know someone who can help you.'

'Really? Who?' asked the Queen.

'I have a friend,' Constance replied. 'His name is D'Artagnan. He is the bravest man in France.'

'Oh Constance! Go and ask him now,' the Queen said. 'I hope he can do it. I will give him a lot of money. But tell him it must be a secret.'

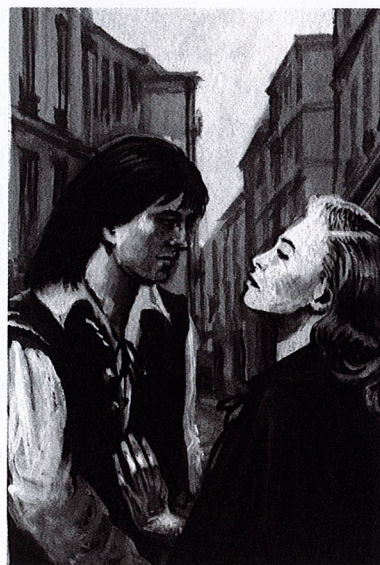
'I will, Madam,' Constance said. She left the palace and ran to D'Artagnan's home. She knocked on the door.

'Hello?' D'Artagnan shouted. 'Who is it?'

'It's me, Constance,' she replied. D'Artagnan opened the door. D'Artagnan was a young man who wanted to be a musketeer in the King's army. He was brave and handsome. He was in love with Constance.

'My darling!' D'Artagnan said. He tried to kiss Constance, but she stopped him. Constance was very pretty and she loved D'Artagnan. But the Queen was in danger. The diamonds were the most important thing now.

'Not now D'Artagnan,' Constance said. 'Please ... you must help me.'



'How can I help you, my darling?' D'Artagnan asked. 'You know I will do anything for you.'

'You must keep it a secret,' Constance said.

'Of course I'll keep it a secret, my love,' replied D'Artagnan. 'Please tell me what it is.'

'You must go to England, D'Artagnan.'

'To England?'

'Yes,' Constance replied. 'You must find the Duke of Buckingham. Ask him for the Queen's diamonds. She needs them back.'

'But how can I go to England?' D'Artagnan asked. 'I haven't got any money.'

'Here, take this,' Constance said. She gave him a small bag. The bag was full of gold.

'But remember,' Constance said. 'This is a secret. Don't tell anyone. The King must not know about the diamonds.'

'I promise, my darling,' D'Artagnan said.

'You must be careful,' Constance said. 'There are many people who don't like the Queen or Buckingham. They will try to stop you. Please come back alive, my love.'

Constance kissed him quickly, and then she left. D'Artagnan was very happy. Constance loved him and the Queen wanted him to do something important. He had to go to England immediately. But first he had to visit his friends, the three musketeers. Their names were Porthos, Aramis and Athos.

2

The Journey to Calais

Aramis and Porthos were at Athos's house. They were very bored. There were no wars. They did not have much money because there was no fighting.

Then D'Artagnan arrived with his servant, Planchet. He was very excited.

'Hello!' the three men said. 'Why are you so excited?'

'I can't tell you,' D'Artagnan said. 'It's a secret. I've come to say goodbye.'

'Goodbye? Where are you going?' Athos asked.

'I'm going to England,' D'Artagnan replied. 'Someone needs my help. I must get to Calais tonight. But it will be dangerous. There are people who will try to stop me.'

'We must come with you,' Aramis said.

'But I can't tell you the secret,' D'Artagnan said.

'That's not important,' Aramis replied. 'You know the musketeer's motto: "All for one, and one for all!" Four men will be stronger than one.'

'No, Aramis. We can't go,' Porthos said.

'Why not?' Aramis asked.

'Because we haven't got any money,' Porthos said. 'How can we buy horses?'

'But money isn't a problem,' D'Artagnan replied. And he showed his friends the bag of gold.



'Hooray!' the musketeers shouted. 'All for one, and one for all!'

The next morning they left Athos' house. First they bought eight horses. There were four horses for D'Artagnan and the three musketeers. There were four more horses for their servants.

The four friends left Paris at two o'clock in the morning. The next morning they had breakfast at an inn. There was another traveller in the inn. The traveller saw D'Artagnan and his three friends. He saw they were from the King's musketeers. Then the traveller said loudly,

'The cardinal is the best man in France.'

'My friend,' Porthos replied. 'You must be very stupid. The best man in France is the King.'

'Don't call me stupid,' the traveller shouted.

'Then don't say that the cardinal is a better man than the King,' Porthos replied.

Suddenly, the man and Porthos started fighting. D'Artagnan, Athos and Aramis wanted to help but they were in a hurry. There was not enough time. They decided to leave Porthos at the inn.

'Now we are seven,' D'Artagnan said.



Two hours later they saw some men working in the road. The musketeers tried to pass. Suddenly the men pulled out some guns.

'Give us your money, now!' the men shouted. There was a fight and one of the men shot Aramis in the arm.

D'Artagnan, Athos and Aramis rode away quickly but Aramis was very hurt. Soon they had to stop.

'I can't go to Calais like this,' Aramis said. 'I am bleeding. I must stay here.'

Aramis and Porthos's two servants stayed with Aramis. Now only Athos, D'Artagnan and their servants were left. That night Athos and D'Artagnan slept at an inn near Amiens.

The next morning, Athos tried to pay the bill. But the innkeeper was not happy.

'This isn't real money,' he said.

Athos was very angry. 'Of course it's real money. I am not a thief!' he shouted.

Suddenly four strange men entered the room. They were big and they did not look friendly. The men moved towards Athos. Athos knew something was wrong. The men wanted to stop Athos and D'Artagnan. They did not want them to go to England!

'Run!' Athos shouted to D'Artagnan. D'Artagnan and Planchet quickly got on their horses and left the inn.

'What will happen to Athos?' Planchet asked.

'I don't know,' D'Artagnan replied. 'But someone doesn't want us to go to England!'

The Duke of Buckingham

The next day D'Artagnan and Planchet came to the port of Calais. They went straight to the boats. A man and his servant stood in front of them. The man spoke to the captain of one of the boats.

'I need to go to England,' the man said.

'That's not possible,' the captain replied. 'You cannot leave France. You must have the cardinal's permission.'

'But I have the cardinal's permission,' the man replied. And he showed the captain a piece of paper.

'Then you must show it to the governor,' replied the captain. 'He lives in that house on the hill.'

What could D'Artagnan do? He did not have permission from the cardinal. But he had to get to England.

D'Artagnan followed the man to the governor's house. The man and his servant went inside the house. They came out ten minutes later. D'Artagnan waited outside.

'Give me that piece of paper,' he said to the man.

'No,' the man replied. 'I need it to go to England.'

'Sir, I must have that piece of paper. Please give it to me,' D'Artagnan said again.

'I will not give you anything,' the man said.

'Then I am very sorry,' D'Artagnan said.

'Why are you sorry?' the man asked.

'For this,' D'Artagnan replied, and

he cut the man with his sword. He cut him three times. Once for Athos. Once for Porthos. And once for Aramis.

The man's servant tried to stop D'Artagnan, but Planchet cut him too. Now both men were on the floor. They were not moving.

D'Artagnan took the paper from the man's pocket. It read:



I give permission for this man to go to England.

Cardinal Richelieu

D'Artagnan took the paper to the captain.

'Can you take me to England,' he asked.

'Yes, I can,' the captain replied. 'But another man is going to England too. We must wait for him.'

'I saw him a few moments ago,' D'Artagnan said. 'He changed his mind. He doesn't want to go to England today.'

'Then let's leave now,' the captain said.

The next day D'Artagnan arrived in London. He could not speak English so he wrote down the Duke of Buckingham's name on a piece of paper. People soon showed him to the palace. Then a servant took him to the Duke.

At first the Duke did not want to speak to D'Artagnan.

'But I have an important message for you,' D'Artagnan said. 'It is from Queen Anne of France.'

'Anne?' the Duke said. 'What is the message?'

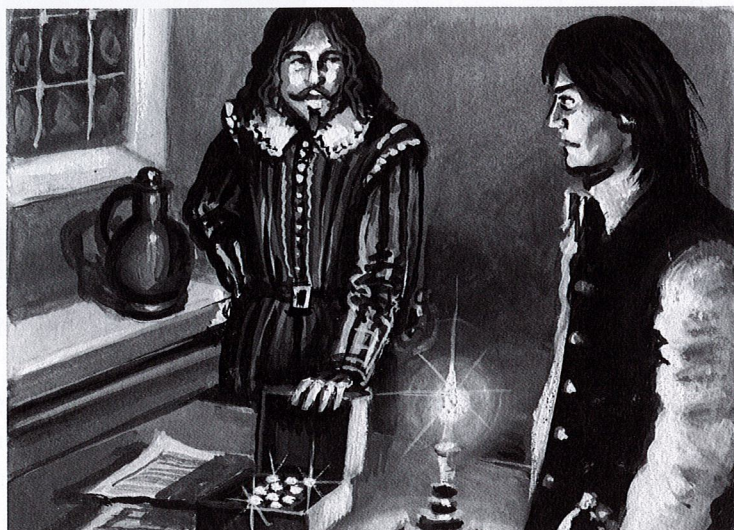
'Last month the Queen gave you a present,' said D'Artagnan. 'She gave you some diamonds. You must give them back to her. There will be a dance next week. The King wants Anne to wear them at the dance.'

Buckingham looked very worried. He was in love with Queen Anne. He did not want her to have problems.

'Come with me,' the Duke said to D'Artagnan. They went together to Buckingham's bedroom. Buckingham opened a box and took out the diamonds. Suddenly, he looked very frightened.

'What's wrong?' D'Artagnan asked.

'There were twelve diamonds,' Buckingham replied. 'But now there are only ten! Someone took them. It must be Cardinal Richelieu's men.'



He doesn't like me or Queen Anne because we love each other. He wants the King to be angry. It will give Richelieu more power in France.'

'What can we do?' D'Artagnan asked.

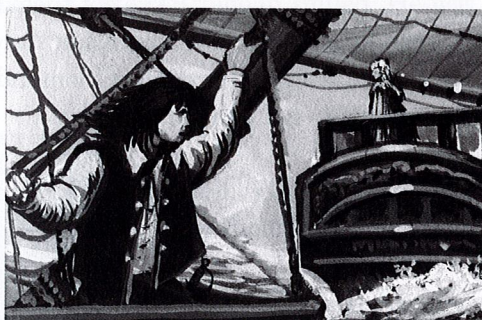
'My jeweller will make two more diamonds. Then you must go back to France. You must give the diamonds to the Queen before the dance. The King must not know about this.'

'The diamonds will be ready in two days,' Buckingham went on. 'My jeweller is the fastest and the best in England.'

He was right. Two days later the diamonds were ready.

'Here, D'Artagnan, take this note,' the Duke said. He gave D'Artagnan a piece of paper. 'No ships can leave England,' Buckingham told him. 'I gave the order. Go to the port in London. You will find a ship called the *Sund*. Show the captain this note. He will take you to France. Then you must go to an inn with no name. Say the word 'forward' to the innkeeper. He'll give you a horse. There are four more inns like this on the way to Paris. Each innkeeper will give you a horse. You will be in Paris very soon.'

D'Artagnan left with Planchet. Soon he was on a boat called the *Sund*. There were fifty boats on the river. But only the *Sund*



could leave. Suddenly D'Artagnan saw a woman on one of the boats. She was very beautiful. But soon he could not see her anymore. He was far out to sea.

4

The Dance and a Meeting

It was the day of the dance and everyone was excited. The palace was full of people and noise. But the King was worried. The Queen looked sad and tired.

Then Cardinal Richelieu spoke to the King quietly. He showed him a box. The box had two diamonds in it. The King started to look angry.

'What is this?' he said.

'You must ask the Queen a question,' said the cardinal. 'Does she still have all twelve diamonds?'

The King walked up to the Queen. 'Madam,' he said. 'Where are the diamonds I gave you? I asked you to wear them at the dance tonight.'

'I'm not wearing the diamonds because I don't want to lose them,' Queen Anne replied.

'But I would like you to wear the diamonds. It will make me very happy,' the King said.

'Then I will wear them,' the Queen replied.

The King and the Queen went to their rooms to get dressed for the dance. But the people saw the King and Queen were not happy. 'What is the problem?' the people asked. 'The King looked very angry.'

Only Cardinal Richelieu looked happy.

The first dance began. The King looked very handsome. The Queen looked beautiful in her diamonds. The King tried to count the diamonds but it was difficult. Then the first dance finished. The King went to the Queen. He showed her the box with the two diamonds.

'Thank you for wearing the diamonds,' he said. 'But two are missing. I've got them here in this box.'

'What do you mean, sir?' the Queen asked. 'Are you giving me two more diamonds? Then I'll have fourteen.'



The King counted the Queen's diamonds. There were twelve on her necklace!

The King and Queen went to find the cardinal. 'My queen is wearing twelve diamonds, not ten,' said the King angrily. 'Why did you give me two more?'

The cardinal looked worried but he thought quickly.

'I gave you two more,' he said, 'because I wanted to give the Queen a present.'

'Thank you, Cardinal,' the Queen replied. She knew the cardinal wanted to make the King angry. But the King was very happy now.

But the happiest person in the palace was D'Artagnan. He knew the Queen was safe because of his trip to England.

'Follow me,' a voice said suddenly. D'Artagnan turned and saw Constance. She took him to a small room.

'I have a present for you,' Constance said. Then she gave D'Artagnan a small ring. He knew it was a present from the Queen. D'Artagnan was very excited, but he wanted something more. He wanted to be with Constance.

'When can I see you again, darling?' he asked.

'Not tonight,' she replied. 'Meet me tomorrow evening. I will see you then. But you must keep it a secret. The address and time are in this letter. Now I must return to the Queen.'

She quickly kissed D'Artagnan and left. D'Artagnan smiled. He was very happy and could not sleep. He thought about Constance all day.

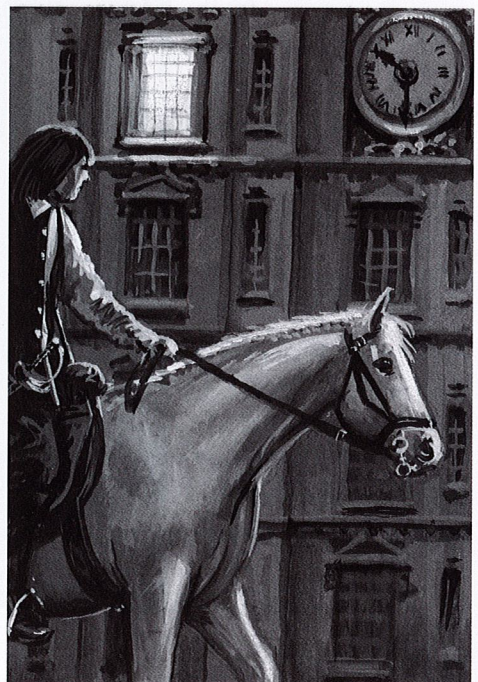
But there was a long time to wait so D'Artagnan decided to look for Athos, Aramis and Porthos. He visited their houses, but they were all empty.

'This is very strange,' D'Artagnan said to himself. 'I'll go and look for them where I left them. But not today. I'll look for them tomorrow. First I must meet Constance.'

D'Artagnan was probably the most excited man in Paris. At nine o'clock he left Paris with Planchet. They rode their horses through the darkness. Constance's note said to meet at St Cloud. St Cloud was a village near Paris. The Queen had a castle there.

D'Artagnan gave Planchet some money. 'You can wait in the inn for me,' he said. 'I'll see you in the morning.'

At the castle, everything was dark. But there was one window with a light in it. D'Artagnan thought it was Constance's window but he could not go into the castle. It was cold outside but D'Artagnan was happy to wait. After half an hour, he heard the clock sound. It was half past ten.



'Constance is late,' he said to himself. 'Or perhaps I'm wrong. Perhaps the meeting is at eleven.'

He took the letter from his pocket and read it again.

I'll meet you at ten at St Cloud castle.

D'Artagnan started to feel worried. Where was Constance? Was she asleep or was she in trouble?

It was now eleven o'clock. D'Artagnan could not wait any longer. He tried to climb the wall of the castle, but it was impossible. Then he saw a tall tree next to the lit window. He climbed the tree and looked through the glass. Inside the room was a broken table. There were clothes on the floor. Constance was not in the room.

D'Artagnan came down and looked around the garden. The only thing he found was Constance's glove. Where was she? He ran to a small house by the gate. He knocked on the door and an old man answered.

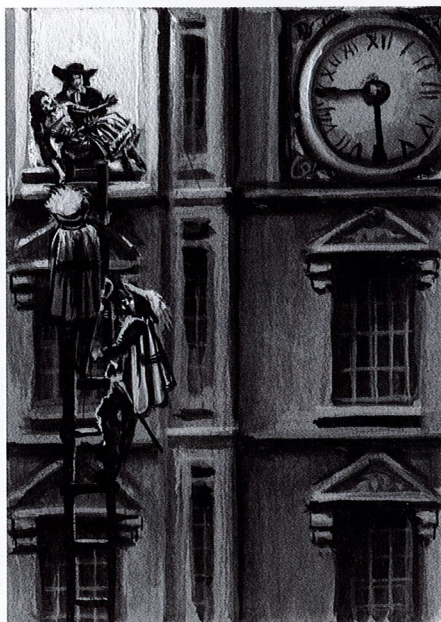
'Yes sir?' the old man asked.

'I'm looking for my friend,' D'Artagnan replied. 'She's a very pretty young woman.'

'There was a pretty woman here earlier this evening,' the man said. 'I can't tell you anything more.'

But D'Artagnan saw that the man knew more. 'Please, tell me,' he said. He gave the man some money.

'Well, all right,' said the man. 'The lady arrived here at about nine o'clock. She went into the castle.



Half an hour later, three men arrived. They were dressed like the cardinal's musketeers. They asked me for a ladder. I gave them one. They took the ladder and climbed up to the young lady's window. They went inside her room. I heard a fight. The lady came to the window and shouted for help. Then they climbed back down with the lady. She looked very frightened.'

D'Artagnan left the old man and went back to the inn. He wanted to look for Constance, but it was impossible. He could not find her in the dark.

With Old Friends

The next day D'Artagnan visited Monsieur de Treville. Monsieur de Treville was the captain of the King's musketeers. He was clever and brave. D'Artagnan told him about the men and Constance.

'Hmmm. I think they were the cardinal's men,' Monsieur de Treville said.

'But what can we do?' D'Artagnan asked.

'I know it's very difficult for you, but you must be careful,' Treville replied. 'Those men will probably look for you too. You must leave Paris. I'll tell the Queen about Constance. Go and find Athos, Aramis and Porthos. They will be in danger.'

D'Artagnan thanked the captain. He and Planchet left Paris again. They travelled back to the inn where they left Porthos. D'Artagnan entered the inn. He wore an expensive uniform. He looked rich and important.

'Please have some wine with me,' the innkeeper said. D'Artagnan and the innkeeper started drinking together. After a short time the innkeeper said,

'I think I know you. I know your face.'

'It's possible,' D'Artagnan said. 'I was here last week with my friends. In fact, I left one of my friends here. His name is Monsieur Porthos. He had an argument with another man about the cardinal.'

'Porthos!' the innkeeper said. 'He is still here.'

'What do you mean?' D'Artagnan asked. 'Is he okay?'

'He's okay. But he is eating all my food and he hasn't got any money,' the innkeeper said.

D'Artagnan went upstairs to see Porthos. Porthos was in bed. He was very happy to see D'Artagnan.

'D'Artagnan, my friend!' he shouted. 'How are you? Is there any news of Athos and Aramis?'

'I don't know where they are. I'm going to look for them now. Come with me,' D'Artagnan said.

'I can't leave here now,' Porthos said.

'Why not?' D'Artagnan asked.

'Because I need money to pay the innkeeper,' Porthos replied. 'I sent a letter to my lover in Paris yesterday, asking for money. I must wait here for her reply.'

D'Artagnan left the inn and rode further. He was happy that Porthos was safe. Now he and Planchet came to the inn where they left Aramis. The innkeeper stood outside.

'Is Monsieur Aramis still here?' they asked her.

'Yes, he is,' she replied. 'But you can't see him.'

'Why not?' D'Artagnan asked.

'He's with two priests,' she said.

D'Artagnan found Aramis' room and entered it. Aramis sat at the table. Two priests sat opposite him.

'Aramis, my friend,' D'Artagnan said. 'Are you ready to come with me? I am going to look for Athos.'



'I'm very sorry, D'Artagnan,' Aramis said. 'But I'm going to be a priest.'

D'Artagnan could not believe it. He did not want Aramis to become a priest. He wanted Aramis to be a musketeer and help find Constance.

'Can I speak to my friend alone, please?' D'Artagnan asked the priests. They did not look very happy, but they left the room. D'Artagnan turned to Aramis.

'Are you sure you want to be a priest, Aramis?' he asked. 'It's a very different life.'

'Ah, I'm very sure, D'Artagnan,' Aramis replied. 'I feel it is the best thing in the world for me.'

'But there is a person who will be sad,' D'Artagnan said. 'They won't be able to meet you anymore.'

'Don't worry,' said Aramis. 'You, Porthos and Athos can meet me.'

'I don't mean us,' D'Artagnan replied. 'I'm talking about Madame de Chevreuse's maid – Mademoiselle Marie Michon.'

D'Artagnan knew that Aramis was in love with Madame de Chevreuse's maid.

'Oh, I'm sure Marie will forget me,' Aramis said. 'She never writes to me now.'

'You are wrong, Aramis,' D'Artagnan said. 'I've got a letter from her here. But of course, you will not want to read it. You're going to be a priest!'

'What are you telling me?' shouted Aramis. 'Here, give me the letter!'

Aramis took the letter from D'Artagnan. It smelled of perfume. Aramis read it quickly. He looked very happy.

'What does it say?' D'Artagnan asked.

'It says that she loves me,' replied Aramis. 'Everything is fantastic!'

'But you're going to be a priest,' D'Artagnan said. 'That means you can't see her.'

'A priest?' Aramis shouted. 'I don't need to be a priest. Love is more important! Let's go and find Athos. Then we'll go back to Paris.'

D'Artagnan felt very happy. Aramis got on his horse and tried to ride. But it was too painful. He was still hurt and he needed to rest.

'Don't worry, Aramis,' D'Artagnan said. 'I'll find Athos and we'll meet you in Paris. You must get better first.'

Aramis agreed. He waved goodbye to D'Artagnan and Planchet.

Soon D'Artagnan and Planchet arrived at the inn. But they could not see Athos or his servant.

'Excuse me, Sir,' said D'Artagnan to the innkeeper. 'What happened to our friend Athos? Do you remember? You told a lie about money. Then three men came. They had a fight with him.'

'Athos?' the man replied. 'Please do not talk about him. It's very bad news.'

'Why? Is he dead?' D'Artagnan asked.

'No, sir, he isn't dead,' the innkeeper replied. 'He was very brave. He killed one of the men and hurt two of them. They ran away. But Athos thinks they will come back. He went into the cellar with his servant to wait for them. And now he's eating all my food and drinking all my wine.'

'Can I speak to him?' D'Artagnan asked.

'You can try,' said the innkeeper.

D'Artagnan knocked on the door to the cellar.

'Who is it?' Athos asked.

'It's me, D'Artagnan.'

'Come in, come in,' Athos shouted. D'Artagnan entered and saw a lot of empty wine bottles.

'Athos, it's so good to see you alive,' D'Artagnan said happily.

'And the same to you, my friend. Did you get to England?' Athos asked.

'Yes, I did,' replied D'Artagnan.

'Then why do you look so sad?' Athos said.

D'Artagnan told Athos about Constance. Athos listened very carefully.

'Love is a terrible business D'Artagnan,' he said at last. 'A terrible business.'

'That's very easy for you to say,' D'Artagnan replied angrily. 'But you're not in love.'

'That's true. I'm not in love,' Athos said. 'But don't be angry with me. I know something about love. A friend of mine was in love once.'

'What happened?' D'Artagnan asked.

'My friend was the lord of a castle,' Athos said. 'A young priest lived in the village near the castle. He lived with his young sister. She was sixteen and very beautiful. No one knew where they came from. It didn't matter. My friend fell in love with the young woman. They decided to get married. He was very stupid.'

'Why was he stupid?' D'Artagnan asked. 'He loved her. That is the most important thing.'

'My friend thought like you,' replied Athos. 'And he was very happy at first. But one day they went riding and his wife fell off her horse. My friend undid her dress to help her breathe. But then he saw something on her shoulder.'

Athos was quiet for a moment. He looked very sad. Then he said, 'On her shoulder she had a mark. The mark is called a "fleur-de-lis". All prisoners in France have this mark. She wasn't the priest's sister. She was an escaped prisoner. In her past she stole a plate from a church.'

'That's terrible!' D'Artagnan said. 'What did your friend do?'

'He killed her. He hanged her on a rope,' Athos said. 'He wanted to hang her brother too, but he escaped. So you see, my friend, sometimes love can be a bad thing.'

D'Artagnan wanted to ask Athos more questions. But Athos did not want to say more.

'Let's have some more wine and food,' he said. 'Then tomorrow we'll go to Paris and look for Constance.'

