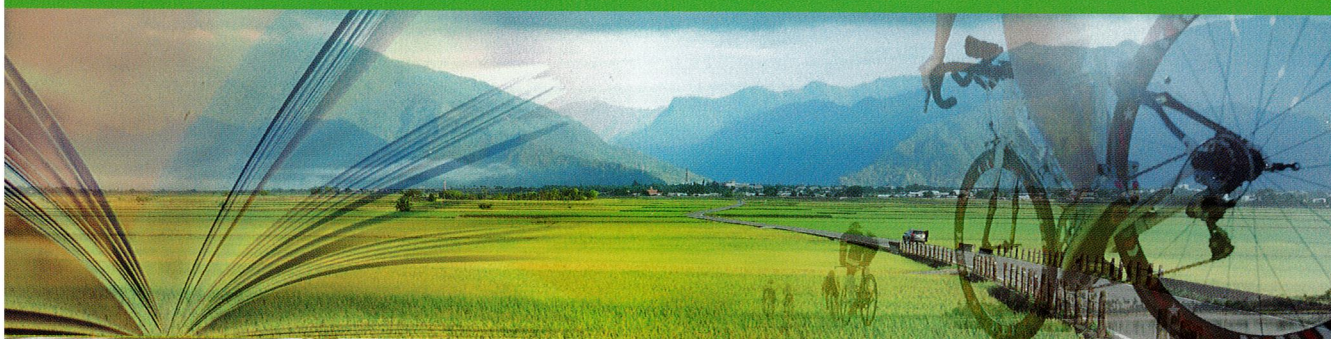


SERIES EDITOR SCOTT MILES

STUDENT
BOOK **2**

ESSENTIAL READING

SECOND EDITION



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“READING IS TO THE MIND WHAT EXERCISE IS TO THE BODY.”

Richard Steele: *The Tatler* March 18, 1710

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1

CULTURE SHOCK

PRE-READING 1

Answer the questions.

- 1 In which country do people eat with a fork in the left hand?
 - a America.
 - b Britain.
 - c They both use a fork in the left hand.
- 2 Are some American accents very different from British accents?
 - a Yes, very different.
 - b Yes, but only in a couple of places in the States.
 - c No, not different at all.
- 3 Do you think that American universities have a lot of clubs you can join?
 - a Yes, they have a lot.
 - b No, they only have a few.
 - c No, they don't have any.

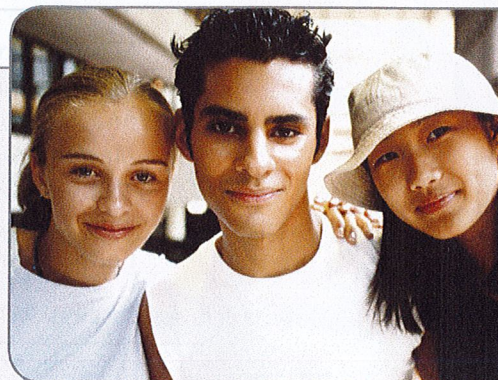
2 Complete the text with the words or phrases in the box.

advice culture shock ~~magazine~~ settling in social life

ABC is a student (1) magazine. Every month, there is news and information to help students with both their (2) _____ and studies. The magazine also gives help and (3) _____ to new students to make (4) _____ easier. This month, there are suggestions on how to deal with (5) _____.



Cultural differences



Studying in a foreign country can be exciting. It can be difficult too, especially if the culture is very different from your own. However, there are often surprises even if the culture is very similar. When Megan, a British student, first arrived here in the United States, she knew that Americans ate their food with a knife and fork. "But they don't use the knife and fork like we do," says Megan. "In Britain, we eat with the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right hand, whereas Americans often just use a fork in the right hand."

Megan is also surprised that Americans tip a lot more than the British do. "We never tip a waiter just for a cup of coffee, but Americans tip 15%. The accents can be so different too! I'm slowly getting used to everything."

For students who come here from more different backgrounds, settling in can take longer. Kit-ken, a student who came from Taiwan only a few months ago, told us, "When I first arrived, everything was new and exciting. I really liked the differences between here and home. I was happy to be in a new country. Now though, I miss my family and friends, and feel a little lonely. Sometimes, I'm confused about what to do. There are still lots of things that I like, but now there are more things I dislike. I feel really homesick!"

For advice, we turned to some students who now have few problems about being a student here. Seydou arrived from Senegal two years ago. He told us, "Kit-ken shouldn't worry. This is perfectly normal. I felt exactly the same as she did. I didn't understand the culture and my English wasn't improving either."

Seydou realized this was because all his friends were from his own country. "So I decided to get to know some North American students and other international students. I went to the student union where there are a lot of different clubs. There are sports clubs, dance clubs, clubs for people who have the same religion, clubs for people who want to find out more about something – there are loads! I saw there was a club for students interested in music and so I joined that. It made all the difference! I made friends quite quickly, and I was able to understand the culture a bit better. The students in the club were interested in me too. We talked about the differences, and I began to feel a lot happier. We now get along well and often hang out together."



- 40 Miguel from Mexico added, "My main problem was the food. I really missed eating my favorite dishes! Cooking for myself was also strange and I ate too much fast food, which was unhealthy for me. Then I found a Mexican restaurant nearby and I go there quite a lot, taking other students with me for them to try. Also my mom sends me care packages with Mexican food in and that really helps too. Understanding a new culture is important, but it's good to have things from home too. "
- 45 Seydou sums up the advice for us, "..."

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text. How does Seydou sum up the advice?
Check the best comment.

- A Things will get better if you stop talking to people from your own country and eat North American food. ☐
- B Culture shock is normal. Meeting people from other cultures is a good idea, but having things that you know and like also helps. ☐
- C Culture shock is not normal. There are doctors at the student union who can help. ☐

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which sentence is correct about lines 1 and 2?
 - a Being a student in your own country is easy.
 - b There are always problems being a student in another country.
 - c There are good and bad things about being a student in another country.
- 2 In lines 11 to 13, another way of saying *I'm becoming more familiar with the differences* is _____.
- 3 In lines 18 and 19, what does Kit-ken say about her family and friends?
 - a She tries not to see them.
 - b She doesn't want them to know she feels alone.
 - c She feels sad because she isn't with them.
- 4 In line 21, Kit-ken feels ...
 - a ill because she's far from home.
 - b sad because she's far from home.
 - c ill because she doesn't like her new home.
- 5 In lines 22 and 23, another way of saying *to go to someone for help* is _____.

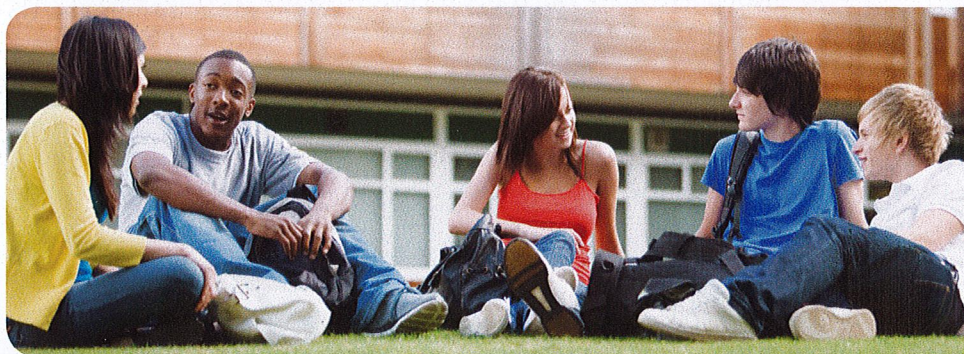
- 6 In line 27, *this* refers to ...
- the fact that he didn't understand the culture and his English wasn't improving.
 - feeling homesick.
 - the fact that his friends were from his own country.
- 7 In lines 32 to 34 another way of saying *that changed things for the better* is _____.
- 8 In paragraph 6, which of the sentences about Miguel is true?
- He has a problem with Mexican food.
 - He seldom cooks for himself.
 - He ate a lot of fast food because it's his favorite type of food.
 - He goes to a Mexican restaurant on his own.
 - He goes to a Mexican restaurant with other Mexican students.
- 9 In line 42, a *care package* often includes food, ...
- money, medicine, cooking equipment, etc.
 - clothes, books, nice things from home, etc.

3

Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Use each word or phrase only once.

get along with get to know hang out make miss turn to

- I think I _____ Sam because we both like the same things.
- It's difficult for me to _____ new friends because I'm very shy.
- Joining a club is a good way to _____ other students.
- We mostly _____ with the other people in our music club.
- When I'm away from home, I really _____ my friends.
- If I have a problem, I know I can _____ my friends; they're always ready to help.



LIFE SKILLS

STUDY AND LEARNING

Designing a survey

- Think about what information you want to get and from whom.
- Make a list of questions and answer options.
- Conduct the survey.

You are going to conduct a survey to find out how well the foreign students at your university are adapting. Design the survey.

Grammar

Articles

We use the indefinite article *a/an* to talk about something for the first time and about jobs.

*I saw there was **a club** for students interested in music ...*

*Megan, **a student**, first arrived here ...*

We use the definite article *the* to talk about something again.

*The students in **the club** were interested in me too.*

We don't use articles when we talk about things in general.

*I saw there was a club for **students** interested in music ...*

GRAMMAR 1

Complete the sentences about the second part of the text with **a, an, the, or Ø**.

For example:

Seydou is a student at an American university.

- 1 He went to _____ student union at his university.
- 2 He made _____ friends with members of the music club.
- 3 It helped him to understand _____ culture better.
- 4 Miguel found _____ Mexican restaurant near the campus.
- 5 His mom sends him _____ care packages.

2

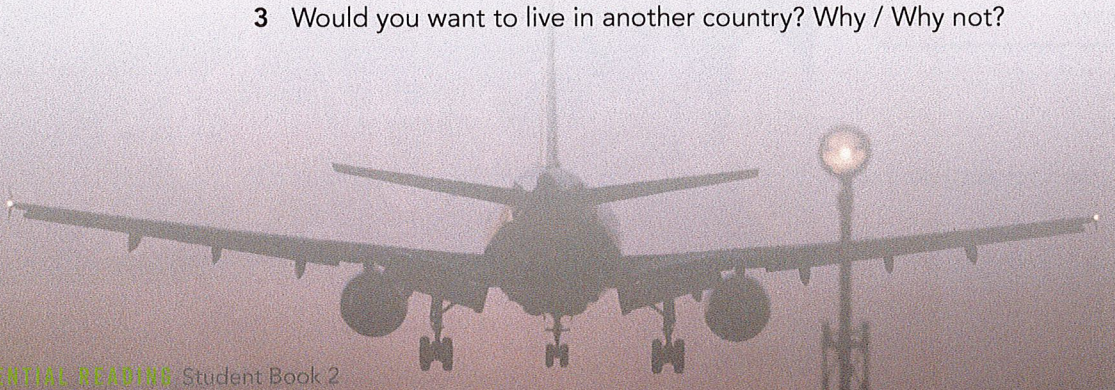
Look at the sentences about Kit-ken and correct the underlined articles where necessary.

- 1 Kit-ken thought an advice from Seydou was very good.
- 2 She likes acting and Ø films so she joined an film club.
- 3 She got the main part in a film about Ø student life.
- 4 Now she wants to be the actress in Hollywood!

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 What problems might students from your country have when living in the US?
- 2 What problems might students from the US have when living in your country?
- 3 Would you want to live in another country? Why / Why not?



ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Match the verbs (1–6) to the nouns (a–f).

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| 1 walk | a a person |
| 2 blow | b in a pub |
| 3 give | c in colored ink |
| 4 drink | d in a park |
| 5 touch | e a present |
| 6 write | f a whistle |

PREDICTING

Six foreign students had cultural problems when they studied abroad. Read the text and guess which places the students were in.



Doing things differently



5

A I was a student in _____. One day, I was walking in a park with a local friend when it started to rain. My home was nearer, so I said, "Here, take my umbrella and give it back tomorrow." She looked at me in a very strange way. "Oh no," she cried "I can't do that!" and then she ran away into the rain. I have no idea why!

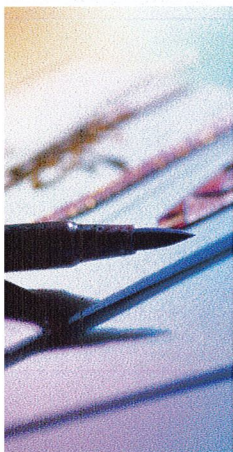
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B Well, I was a student in _____ and one day, I crossed the road. Just that! Suddenly, I heard a whistle blowing and a police officer came running after me. He said, "You must wait at a crosswalk and only cross if the 'walk' light is on." He was very angry with me and I burst into tears!

C I really like buying presents for my friends. However, when I was a student in _____, this was a problem. When I gave the presents, I said, "Here, I got you a present I just know you'll love." But they were really shocked and thought I was rude. That upset me.

15 **D** One sunny day, when I was a student in _____, I went to a pub with two local friends. We all had a drink but, because I was so thirsty, I drank mine very quickly. My friends still had half full glasses so I bought another drink, just for myself. My friends said, "Hey, you can't do that!" and then I felt cheap.





- 20 **E** I really love children and the children in _____ are really cute! One day, I was invited to a local student's house. It was great and I was really pleased because he had a lovely little sister. However, when I touched his sister's head, my friend cried, "Don't do that!" I was really embarrassed.
- 25 **F** I love making my own birthday cards. One day, when I was a student in _____, I decided to make a card for a local friend. It was all different colors and I thought it looked lovely, but when I gave it to her she cried, "Oh no! My name is written in red ink!" When she explained why, I felt terrible.

READING FOR DETAIL 1

Match the problems in the text (A–F) to the explanations (1–6). Write the letters of the paragraphs in the spaces below. Then write the names of places in the spaces in the text.

- 1 In Japan, when you give a present, it's better to say *This is just a simple gift, nothing special.* _____
- 2 In Taiwan, the word for *umbrella* sounds the same as to *break apart* and may mean that the friendship will end. _____
- 3 In South Korea, a name written in red ink means that the person has died. _____
- 4 In America, crossing the road in the wrong place is called *jaywalking* and, in some cities, it's illegal. _____
- 5 In Thailand, the head is considered sacred and should never be touched. _____
- 6 In the UK, when you are in a pub, you buy drinks in *rounds* – for you and your friends, not individually. _____

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

For example:

Which student started to cry?

the student in the US

- 1 Which student was unhappy? _____
- 2 Which student was uncomfortable with what his friend thought? _____
- 3 Which student felt really bad after knowing what went wrong? _____
- 4 Which student didn't understand the problem? _____
- 5 Which student felt bad about not buying something? _____

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Which foreign student do you think had the biggest problem?
- 2 Can you think of a time when you did something wrong in a social situation?
- 3 When was the last time you were embarrassed? What happened?



LISTENING

Listen to the words from the text. Decide in which words the underlined -ed ending is pronounced like:1 /t/ watched2 /d/ smiled3 /ɪd/ wanted

For example:

started 31 looked _____5 invited _____9 decided _____2 crossed _____6 pleased _____10 explained _____3 cried _____7 touched _____4 shocked _____8 embarrassed _____

WRITING

Look at the following sentences:

Do: In the US, cross the road at a crosswalk.

Don't: In Thailand, don't touch anyone's head.

A foreign student is coming to your university. Write some dos and don'ts in your country.

Dos and Don'ts in my country:

Do	Don't
1	
2	
3	

2



COFFEE

PRE-READING

1

Complete the sentences.

For example:

How many cup s of coffee do you drink a day?

- 1 Drinking coffee is often regarded as a bad h _ _ _ t.
- 2 People are often more a _ _ _ t after drinking coffee.
- 3 When I drink coffee late at night, I stay a _ _ _ e and find it difficult to get to sleep.
- 4 I'm sure that coffee can be h _ _ _ _ _ y for you.
- 5 How many c _ _ _ _ _ s does a cup of coffee contain?

2

How much do you know about coffee? Check the sentences True (T) or False (F).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 People in the UK drink more than 50 million cups of coffee every day. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Most studies conclude that coffee is bad for our health. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 People who drink coffee usually smoke too. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Coffee contains caffeine. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Caffeine can increase a person's blood pressure. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 People react differently when they drink coffee. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |



COFFEE: *what's in a cup?*

Without doubt, coffee is a very popular drink. It is estimated that people in the UK drink around 70 million cups of it every day, which is a lot! The key question is: is coffee healthy or unhealthy?

The answer to this question might not be black-and-white. There are hundreds of studies on the effects of drinking coffee, but the results are often contradictory. Some studies claim that consumption of coffee may lead to a higher risk of bladder and lung cancer, while some claim that it can reduce the risk of other cancers. There are also reports which show that drinking a few cups of coffee a day may prevent heart attacks as it helps avoid clogged arteries.

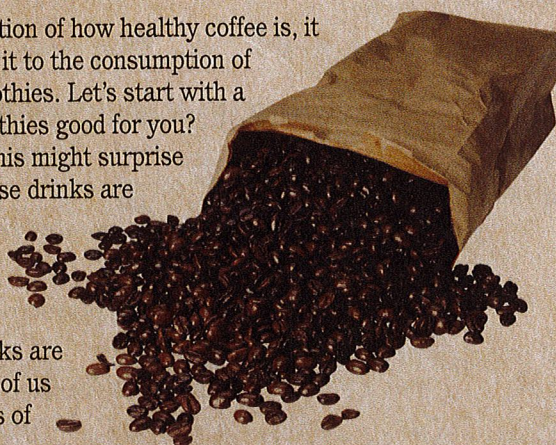


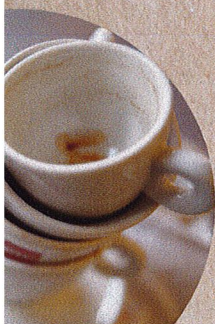
It's important to remember that there may well be other factors involved. After all, people who drink coffee may have bad habits like smoking and drinking alcohol. Trying to determine if someone is unhealthy simply from the amount of coffee they drink is not always going to be conclusive.

One of the main chemicals in coffee is caffeine. In moderate doses, caffeine can actually be good for us. Caffeine stimulates our nervous system and keeps us alert and focused. However, it can also cause high blood pressure and an irregular heartbeat – neither of which are good for us. High levels of caffeine are also likely to keep many people awake at night as they block the body's natural signals which tell the brain our body needs to sleep.

Another factor we need to bear in mind is that not everyone reacts to coffee in the same way. A recent study in the US revealed that how much coffee a person drinks may be related to their genes. The study analyzed the coffee drinking habits of 120,000 people and then tested their DNA. So, what did the results show? Well, interestingly, it seems that our DNA can decide the amount of coffee we drink, as well as its effect on us. That might explain why a late night cup of coffee may keep some people awake while others are totally unaffected.

When it comes to the question of how healthy coffee is, it might be worth comparing it to the consumption of other drinks, such as smoothies. Let's start with a simple question: Are smoothies good for you? No, most of them aren't. This might surprise many people. After all, these drinks are made from fruit, which is an important part of a healthy diet. However, studies in recent years have shown that such drinks are far less healthy than most of us believe as they contain lots of





sugar. In fact, some of them have more sugar than a glass of coke! They are also high in calories and the acidic content can be bad for our teeth.

So, whether coffee is good or bad for you is not an easy question to answer. Of course, the likelihood is that if you drink a lot of coffee, it is not good for you. But we know that doing anything in excess is bad for us, so no surprise there.

COMPREHENSION

1

Read the text quickly and answer the questions. Check Yes (Y) or No (N).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Do many people in the UK drink coffee? | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Can caffeine be good for us? | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Does drinking coffee always stop people sleeping? | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Does the writer conclude that coffee is better than smoothies? | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Does the writer think that coffee has more benefits than harm? | Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> |

2

Read again more slowly and answer the questions.

- 1 In paragraph 2, how many effects of drinking coffee are given?

- 2 In paragraph 3, why is it difficult to determine whether coffee is bad for our health?

- 3 In paragraph 4, what positive effect of caffeine is given?

- 4 In paragraph 5, what might our DNA decide?

- 5 In paragraph 6, which three reasons are given for smoothies being bad for us?

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 1, the word _____ means to guess or calculate.
- 2 In paragraph 2, the words _____ and _____ both mean to stop something from happening.
- 3 In line 5, the word *black-and-white* refers to ideas which ...
 - a have been discussed a lot.
 - b are clearly right or clearly wrong.
 - c not everyone is happy about.
- 4 In line 7, *contradictory* refers to ideas which ...
 - a are disappointing.
 - b are reliable.
 - c cannot all be true.
- 5 In line 16, *conclusive* information can prove that something is ...
 - a true.
 - b good.
 - c bad.
- 6 In line 28, *its* refers to ...
 - a coffee's.
 - b DNA's.
- 7 In line 48, *in excess* means ...
 - a on a regular basis.
 - b in a larger amount than usual.
 - c unhealthily.



LIFE SKILLS



WORK AND CAREER

Reaching a compromise

- Identify what different parties want.
- Assess the pros and cons of each option.
- Come up with a compromise.

You are in the management team of your company. Some members of the team propose that the office should stop providing coffee as it is not good for our health, while some disagree. Discuss in groups to reach a compromise.

4 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box. Use each phrase only once.

bad habits bear in mind black-and-white in fact

- 1 This is a complicated question and it doesn't have a _____ answer.
- 2 We should _____ that exercise is as important as diet when it comes to staying healthy.
- 3 Fruit is not always a healthy option. _____, too much fruit might be bad for you.
- 4 I have a few _____, but I'm trying to lead a healthy life as much as possible.

Grammar

Yes/no questions and
Wh-questions

Yes/no questions have short answers.

Are smoothies good for you? **No.**

Wh-questions have short or long answers.

What is the text about? **Coffee.**

What did the results show? **Well, interestingly, it seems that our DNA can decide the amount of coffee we drink, as well as its effect on us.**

GRAMMAR

Put the words in the correct order to make **wh-questions**.

For example:

many / cups / people / do / the UK / How / of / drink / coffee / in / ?

How many cups of coffee do people drink in the UK?

Around 70 million cups every day.

1 may / coffee / What / prevent / ?

Heart attacks.

2 coffee / is / one / What / components / in / main / the / of / ?

Caffeine.

3 does / our / affect / nervous system / How / coffee / ?

It stimulates it.

4 many / took part in / How / study / people / the / ?

120,000.

5 good / smoothies / Why / you / not / for / are / ?

They contain lots of sugar.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you usually drink apart from water? Are these drinks healthy or unhealthy?
- 2 Are you worried about what you eat or drink? Why / Why not?
- 3 Do you think all drinks have both healthy and unhealthy ingredients?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

pour sip spill stir

- 1 _____ your coffee after if you put sugar in it.
- 2 Be careful not to _____ coffee on your shirt as it will leave a stain.
- 3 The coffee is very hot. It's best just to _____ it.
- 4 Would you like me to _____ you another cup of coffee?



THE FAIR COST OF A CUP OF COFFEE

How much would you pay for a cup of coffee? I'm sitting in a coffee shop in Taipei, talking to two people about how much they pay for their coffee. The question is, do they think it is worth paying more for a cup of coffee if they know that it is making a difference to the life of someone in another country?

"I'm happy to pay a higher price for my coffee, knowing the money is going to the people growing it and not into the pockets of a big international company." This is the view of Emily Wu, who works in a nearby bookstore. "I first heard about fair trade products when I was studying in the US," she says. "One of the things I like about this café is that I choose how much I pay for the cup of coffee I drink."

This novel idea is the brainwave of the two owners, Hsu Wenyen

and Karen Yu. To them, fair trade is a way of life. It supports people around the world who deserve to be paid a fair price for the things they produce. Customers decide on how much they pay. Surprisingly, some customers pay as much as \$45, while some pay \$0.60.

The café is just one of the many opening up across Asia that serve fair trade products. At the moment, Asian markets account for only a small amount of the global fair trade market, but as the popularity of the idea increases, so do the sales.

"I'd imagine that fair trade means farmers will get a fair price for the coffee beans they grow. That will help them out of poverty and protect them from middlemen who just want to make a quick profit," says Wu Lin, another customer sitting in the café. "I tell all my friends about fair trade and I'm



55 always surprised by how few
of them have heard of it.' I ask
him how much he paid for the
cup of coffee he's drinking.
60 "Today, I paid NT\$350 (about
\$11) for this cup. Sometimes, I
pay more. It depends on how
much money I have with me."

65 "Some of my friends think I'm
crazy paying so much for a cup
of coffee," Emily Wu added, "but
I like to know that I'm helping
someone out there. After all, it's
better that my money goes to
them than to a businessperson
70 who doesn't need it."

READING FOR DETAIL

Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the writer discussing with the two customers?
 - a What they think of the price of their coffee.
 - b What they think of the quality of their coffee.
- 2 Where did Emily Wu first hear about fair trade products?
 - a In a bookstore.
 - b In the US.
- 3 Who decides on the price of a cup of coffee in the café?
 - a The two owners.
 - b The customers.
- 4 Why does Emily Wu like the idea of paying more for her cup of coffee?
 - a Because she wants to help the farmers.
 - b Because she doesn't like businesspeople.

INFERRING

Read the text again and check the sentences Fact (F) or Opinion (O).

- 1 It is good that customers get to choose how much they pay for a cup of coffee. F ☐ O ☐
- 2 Some people pay as much as \$45 for a cup of coffee. F ☐ O ☐
- 3 Fair trade is still relatively small in Asia. F ☐ O ☐
- 4 Paying more for a cup of coffee will help farmers out of poverty. F ☐ O ☐
- 5 Many of Wu Lin's friends have never heard of fair trade. F ☐ O ☐
- 6 It is better that your money goes to those who need it than to businesspeople. F ☐ O ☐

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Are the words in **bold** countable or uncountable? Complete the sentences with *is* or *are*.

- 1 Fair trade **coffee** _____ becoming increasingly popular.
- 2 The **price** _____ decided by the customers, which is rather unusual.
- 3 Some **people** _____ willing to pay more if they know the money is going directly to the farmers.
- 4 **Poverty** _____ still a big problem in many countries around the world.
- 5 Fair Trade **cafés** _____ starting to open in Asia.
- 6 **Sales** _____ expected to increase.

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you agree with Emily Wu's and Wu Lin's opinions?
- 2 Do you think fair trade coffee will benefit the farmers?



LISTENING

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

1 /u/ good 2 /u:/ pool

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| 1 <u>w</u> ould | _____ | 5 <u>ch</u> oose | _____ |
| 2 <u>v</u> iew | _____ | 6 <u>pr</u> oduce | _____ |
| 3 <u>wh</u> o | _____ | 7 <u>popu</u> larity | _____ |
| 4 <u>bo</u> okstore | _____ | 8 <u>f</u> ew | _____ |

WRITING

What do you think about fair trade products? Write your opinion.

I think fair trade products are _____

because _____

That's crazy!

Last year, Ken went to three foreign countries and had culture shock in each one.

"Japan has the biggest city in the world and guess what – most of the streets don't have names! I got lost a bunch of times! My advice is to buy a map before you visit.

In Germany, I went to a sauna and I was so shocked! The women and men hang out together – without any clothes on! What a way to make friends!

Then in the UK, complete strangers called me 'love' or 'dear'. I bought a newspaper in a shop and the clerk said, 'There you go, love'! I missed my girlfriend when she said that."

EXERCISE 1

Read the text. Then match the beginnings (1–6) to the endings (a–f) to make sentences about the text.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 In Japan, he didn't know | a by what people did together. |
| 2 In Japan, he was shocked | b strangers were very friendly. |
| 3 In Germany, he was shocked | c where he was going sometimes. |
| 4 In Germany, he met | d by what people said to him. |
| 5 In the UK, he was surprised | e by what towns didn't have. |
| 6 In the UK, he thought that | f people with no clothes on. |

EXERCISE 2

Answer the questions. The answers are in this order in the text.

- Which adjective means *from or in another country*?

- Which noun means *a feeling of confusion and anxiety that somebody may feel when he or she lives in or visits another country*?

- Which noun means *a lot of or many*?

- Which noun has a meaning similar to *suggestion*?

- Which verb means *to spend time with people*?

- Which verb means *to become a friend of somebody*?

- Which noun means *people who you do not know*?

- Which verb means *to feel sad because somebody is not with you anymore*?

Pet cafés

When I first moved to Tokyo, the thing I missed most was my pet. Living in a (1) _____ in a small apartment, I already had no room, plus there was a strict (2) _____ in the building I lived in. This was when I first came across the idea of pet cafés. These are not (3) _____. Instead, they are places you can go to connect with animals for as little as the cost of (4) _____. My favorite one is Kingyo Café, which was where (5) _____ TV drama *Saikou no Rikon* was filmed. I can sit there for hours reading a book, eating pancakes, and watching the goldfish. The other place I like is the Penguin Bar in Ikebukuro. It's a bit noisy, but that is part of (6) _____ and it's a great place to (7) _____ and have a drink. You can even take photos with the penguins!

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and write the phrases in the box in the spaces. Use each phrase only once.

a cup of tea busy city cafés for animals
hang out no-pet policy the charm
the popular

EXERCISE 2

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

- 1 The writer had a pet before he moved to Tokyo.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 2 The writer lived in a small place before he moved to Tokyo.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 3 The writer wasn't allowed to keep a pet in his apartment.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 4 Pet cafés are places for customers' pets to hang out.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 5 The idea of pet cafés first started in Japan.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 6 The writer sometimes visits pet cafés in Tokyo.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 7 The writer likes watching Japanese TV.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 8 The bar in Ikebukuro is quiet most of the time.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐

3

TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY

PRE-READING 1

Complete the sentences with the letters in brackets.

For example:

A laptop is a small computer you can carry. (palpot)

- 1 A _____ is a talk at university given by a professor. (telecur)
- 2 To _____ is to read your notes and prepare for an exam. (evewir)
- 3 To _____ is to give all your attention to the thing you're doing. (accenertnot)
- 4 A _____ is an audio or video file you can download onto your smartphone or computer. (spatcod)
- 5 You wear _____ to listen to music on your smartphone. (anheropes)
- 6 To _____ is to record something from the Internet onto your smartphone or computer. (wolddona)
- 7 A _____ is a place full of books and documents you can look at. (raybirl)

2 Put the activities in order of how enjoyable they are to do from 1 to 9, with 1 as the most enjoyable.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 reading books in a library | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 going to the movies | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 using a computer | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 chatting with other students | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 listening to music | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 reviewing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 watching TV | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 using the Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 studying | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



PROFCASTS

Hilary is sitting upstairs in her bedroom surrounded by books and papers for her university courses. Her father knows that Hilary has exams soon and hopes that his daughter is studying hard. But when he goes into her bedroom, what is Hilary doing? Studying? No – she's listening to music on her tablet! Hilary's father is not at all happy until Hilary takes out the earphones and makes her father listen. What can he hear? Music? No – there's a man talking about Pythagoras's theorem and her father doesn't understand a word of it!



"You see, Dad," Hilary says, "I wasn't listening to music – I was studying!" She shows her father the university website, which now includes podcasts that students can listen to or watch. She explains that universities in the UK are beginning to see how digital technology can help their students to learn. The days of the lecture and library are not gone, but it's now possible to get information in other ways too. Her father begins to smile.

Podcasting started in 2004, and many websites now have audio or video podcasts. You can, of course keep them on your computer. However, it's also possible to download them onto tablets or smartphones, like Hilary. Then you can listen to or watch them where or when you want. That's why they're so popular.

Now university websites also have podcasts (or should we say *profcasts*!). Some professors record their lectures as podcasts for the university website. Students can then download the lectures onto their devices.

How do the students feel about this? Sandra, 19, says, "Well, in a lecture, I listen and take a lot of notes. I can't always follow what the lecturer is saying. But with the podcast, I can listen to the lecture many times. Then it's easier for me to understand." Mark is an engineering student: "I usually concentrate more when I'm in a lecture, but it helps me review." Not all students are happy, however. David is at Leicester University: "I don't have my own laptop and my phone doesn't have enough space for all the podcasts. I use the university computers. Sometimes, there are up to 50 other students in the same room, so it can be difficult to concentrate."



45 What do the professors think? Dr Carol Hughes says, "It's important for universities to use digital technology. Students like using computers and smartphones. Now they can study using both."
 Professor Jane Webster says, "The podcasts do not replace normal lectures: they add to them. They give the students extra support. Now it's easier for students to work from home or on the move."
 50 Finally, James Ross adds, "This is a wonderful thing to have on our website. Students already use the technology to get news and other information, so it seems logical to use it for their studies too."

Hilary thinks her university's podcasts are great, but her father is of two minds. He's glad that Hilary can use her tablet and smartphone for educational purposes too, but he never knows when she's really studying or listening to music!

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 Universities...
 - a ... don't want to use digital technology.
 - b ... think digital technology can help students to learn.
- 2 University podcasts are popular because...
 - a ... they are replacing lectures.
 - b ... you can download them onto computers or smartphones.
- 3 Who thinks podcasts of lectures are good?
 - a the students
 - b the professors
 - c both

2

Read more slowly and match the students/professors (1–6) to the opinions (a–f).

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 Sandra | a Podcasts are good for preparing for exams. |
| 2 Dr Hughes | b Podcasts help students. They can listen anywhere. |
| 3 Mark | c Digital technology is not new for students. |
| 4 Prof. Webster | d Students enjoy using digital technology. |
| 5 David | e Podcasts help me to understand the lecture. |
| 6 Mr Ross | f I'm not alone when I listen to the podcasts. |

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 1, we know that Hilary's family doesn't live on a single level because _____.
- 2 In lines 10 and 11, the verb _____ means *forces somebody to do something*.
- 3 In line 26, *they* refers to ...
 - a smartphones.
 - b podcasts.
 - c websites.
- 4 In line 28, a *profcast* is ...
 - a a podcast made by a professor for the students.
 - b a podcast made by the students for their professor.
 - c any podcast made at a university.
- 5 In lines 31 to 33, another way of saying *What do they think about this?* is _____.
- 6 In lines 32 to 34, another way of saying *I don't always understand* is _____.
- 7 In line 40, *up to 50 other students* means ...
 - a 50 students or less.
 - b more than 50 students.
 - c exactly 50 students.
- 8 In line 47, the phrase _____ means *traveling around*.
- 9 In lines 51 and 52, the phrase _____ shows that Hilary's father is not sure if university podcasts are a good thing or not.

LIFE SKILLS

STUDY AND LEARNING

Making best use of resources

- Identify the available resources.
- Assess the efficiency of each resource.
- Decide which resource(s) to use and how.

Identify the resources you have for study (e.g. the library, the Internet) and decide how to make best use of them.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

concentrate decide feel follow include make

- 1 My parents _____ me do my homework every evening.
- 2 How do you _____ about losing the match?
- 3 It's no good, I can't _____ these instructions at all.
- 4 I'm of two minds about these jeans. I can't _____ if I like them or not.
- 5 It's impossible to _____ on my studies with all that noise!
- 6 University websites have a lot of interesting information; they often _____ podcasts of lectures.



Grammar

Present simple
and present
progressive

When we talk about routine, habits, or facts, we use the present simple.

Mark **is** an engineering student.

I **use** the university computers.

When we talk about temporary actions or actions that are happening now, we use the present progressive.

Hilary **is sitting** upstairs in her bedroom.

... universities in the UK **are beginning** to see ...

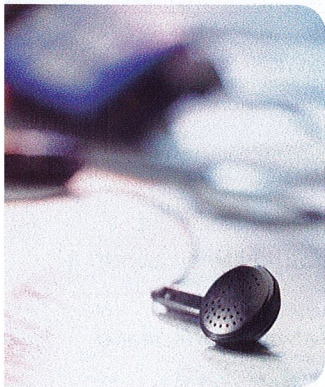
GRAMMAR 1

Underline the best verbs to complete the sentences.

For example:

At the moment, Hilary *listens* / *is listening* to her iPad.

- 1 She *listens* / *is listening* to music every day.
- 2 She has exams soon, so she *revises* / *is revising* hard for them.
- 3 She *does* / *is doing* her homework, so she doesn't want her brother to disturb her.
- 4 Professors often *record* / *are recording* their lectures as podcasts.
- 5 Hilary's father *doesn't know* / *isn't knowing* if he likes the university podcasts.

**2**

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs.

- 1 Students usually _____ (study) in the library.
- 2 Many students _____ (study) in the library now because they have exams soon.
- 3 Hilary _____ (not travel) far for lectures because her family lives near the university.
- 4 Her parents always _____ (want) her to do well in the exams.
- 5 She _____ (prepare) for the Maths exam next week.
- 6 Hilary _____ (think) that getting a good job is important.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Where do you like to study, at home or in the library? Why?
- 2 Would you like more of your lectures to be available as podcasts? Why / Why not?
- 3 How do you feel about taking exams?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

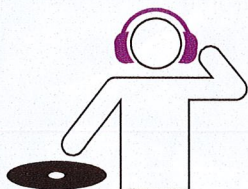
ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Label the pictures with the words in the box.

cassette CD DJ record player speakers vinyl record



CD



musicnews&views

CD vs Vinyl

In today's world of music, things are constantly changing – there are new products, new ways of listening to music, new types of music.

Last month on **music news & views**, we looked at cassettes.

- 5 This month, we look at vinyl records, which were invented more than 100 years ago. In this digital age, some people think vinyl still has a cool image.

Do you agree? Is vinyl dead? Which do you prefer – CDs or vinyl?

Let us know what you think!

Comments

- 10 **ms_kitty** What's a vinyl record? I think it's something from the past. Is it true you play both sides?! ☹

niceguy Of course young people know what vinyl looks like! I'm 22 and I buy vinyl records. The main reason is that they sound soooo much better. The DJs in the clubs I go to all play vinyl records. It's not dead!

- 15 **Pocahontas** Yes, but the best thing about digital music is that you can listen to it anywhere – outside the house, in the street, on the train. It's just so much more practical. You can only listen to vinyl records on a record player with speakers. ☹ You can't beat a smartphone and earphones!

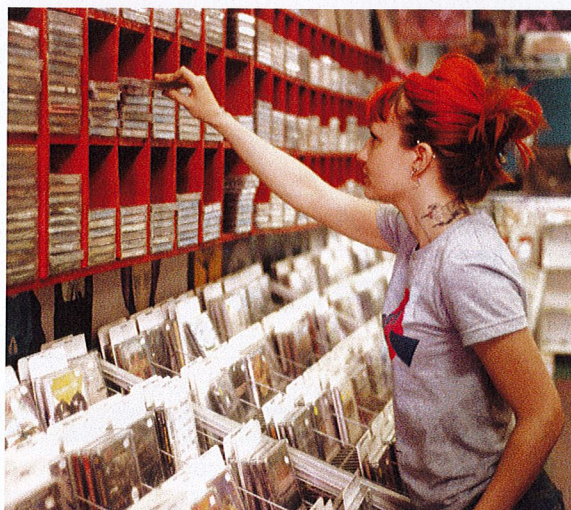
- 20 **cool36** It's true! There are usually only about 6 tracks on each side! CDs have more stuff on them, and I can listen to the music on my smartphone for hours! I also rip CDs onto my computer, so I can listen to them all in one go if I want.


www.musicnewsandviews.com


25 **niceguy** That's why I buy both CDs and vinyl. Digital music I listen to when I'm on the move, the vinyl records I listen to at home. And there are some great designs on the covers too.

30 **cool36** Digital music sounds better! Nobody I know buys records – we usually download music from the net onto our computers. Then we put our favorite tracks onto our smartphones. Easy! 😊 😊

35 **Pocahontas** That's great, isn't it? I have a long trip to school so listening to my favorite bands really helps to pass the time! 😊



INFERRING

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

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 CDs were the topic on last month's <i>Music News & Views</i> . | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 It is still possible to buy vinyl records. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Visitors to the website can write their opinions. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Everyone has the same opinion. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Nobody buys vinyl records anymore. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |

READING FOR DETAIL

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which visitor has never seen a vinyl record? _____
- 2 When Pocahontas says, *Yes, but ...*, who is she replying to? _____
- 3 When cool36 says, *It's true*, who is he replying to? _____
- 4 Which visitor sees good points in both CDs and vinyl? _____
- 5 When cool36 says, *Digital music sounds better*, who is he replying to? _____
- 6 Niceguy and which other visitor say they listen to their music when traveling? _____

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Find the words or phrases in the text that Pocahontas or cool36 uses.

- 1 an adjective Pocahontas uses that means *useful* _____
- 2 a phrase Pocahontas uses that means *this is the best* _____
- 3 a noun cool36 uses that means *songs, pieces of music* _____
- 4 a verb cool36 uses that means *record from a CD onto a computer* _____
- 5 a noun Pocahontas uses that means *groups of musicians who play together* _____

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Which visitor's comments do you agree with the most? Why?
- 2 Is music important to you? Why / Why not?



LISTENING

1

Listen to the words from the text. Check the words in which the underlined **ea** is pronounced like /i:/ in reading.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| A <u>reason</u> <input type="checkbox"/> | C <u>speakers</u> <input type="checkbox"/> | E <u>earphones</u> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B <u>dead</u> <input type="checkbox"/> | D <u>beat</u> <input type="checkbox"/> | F <u>great</u> <input type="checkbox"/> |



2

Listen to the words from the text. Decide if the first or second syllable is stressed.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 music <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 | 5 products <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 |
| 2 cassettes <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 | 6 earphones <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 |
| 3 records <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 | 7 designs <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 |
| 4 vinyl <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 | |

WRITING

Write your comment on the *Music News & Views* website.

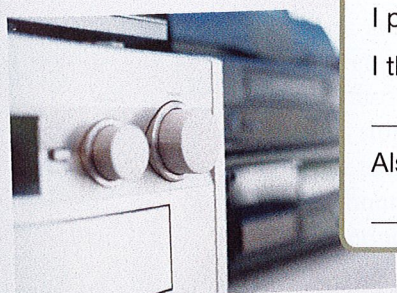
I prefer to buy _____.

I think _____ are better than _____ because

_____.

Also _____

_____.



4

URBAN LIFE

PRE-READING (1)

Match words in the two columns to make phrases.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 get up | a with friends | 5 make | e to college |
| 2 live in | b animals | 6 go | f fruit |
| 3 feed | c early | 7 listen | g a decision |
| 4 meet up | d an apartment | 8 pick | h to music |

(2)

Which of the activities do you think are done in the country, in the city, or both? Check the answers.

	country	city	both
1 get up late			
2 have breakfast with the family			
3 have lunch outside			
4 chat on the phone			
5 go to a movie theater			
6 drive a tractor			
7 have coffee in a shopping mall			
8 have a boring Sunday			



WORLDS APART

Because their fathers are brothers, American teenagers Ronald and Jessica are cousins. A generation ago, one brother decided to stay in the country while the other chose to move to the city. Both cousins go to school, and this September, both will go to college, but for the moment, their day-to-day lives are worlds apart.

Ronald lives with his family in a house in the country in California, and here he describes a typical weekend.

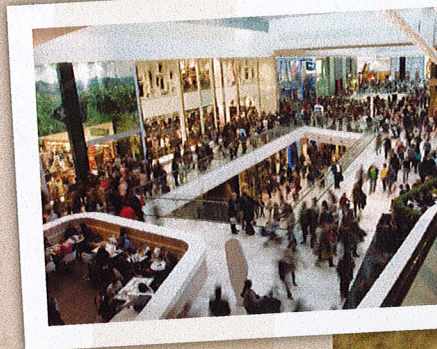
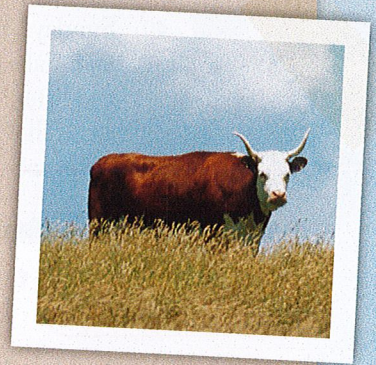
“Saturday morning is the same as any morning. I always get up early and feed the animals. I also drop by the farm next door to get some fresh milk. Our family always has a big breakfast together that my mom cooks, usually with our own eggs and homemade bread.

Then, without fail, we all go off to the market where we swap our vegetables for other things we need. The market is a weekly meeting for all the local families, and in the evening, there’s often a barbecue somewhere.

What we do on Sundays depends on the time of year. After breakfast, dad and I often spend the morning cutting wood or picking fruit. We might plant some vegetables or fix some machinery, and I sometimes drive the tractor. Then after lunch, which is nearly always sandwiches and fruit that we have outside, the afternoon is free and I can do what I want. If I have any school exams or homework, I study in the treehouse. I always go there when I want to be alone; I often listen to music or chat on the phone. Sometimes, some of the other local boys and I take a hike through the woods. If it’s really hot, we swim in the river – but the water’s always freezing! In the evening, we might play pool at the local club, or watch a video at someone’s home. I’m usually in bed by 10 p.m. since I’m up early again before going to school.”

Jessica, on the other hand, lives with her family in an apartment on a busy Los Angeles city street. This is her typical weekend.

“Saturdays are my favorite day of the week because I always meet up with friends and go shopping. I usually skip breakfast; I just get up and go straight out. We meet at the bus stop and it’s a 30-minute ride downtown if there’s not too much traffic. Then we go and have coffee and doughnuts in a shopping mall. Most of the day is just wandering around and buying clothes and music.



Lunch is usually in a fast food restaurant, burgers and milkshakes or pizza and coke. Saturday evenings are either spent at a disco, or in a movie theater, or going bowling – something like that. I never stay in.

- 40 Sundays can be kind of boring. I get up very late, sometimes in the afternoon, and make myself a sandwich. I usually stay in my room most of the day studying and listening to music or chatting on the phone to my friends. We often meet up again in the evening in a café. I usually get home quite late, so it's possible that I never see my parents all weekend!"

COMPREHENSION

1

Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Which cousin spends a lot of money?
a Ronald b Jessica c both
- 2 Which cousin spends a lot of time with their family?
a Ronald b Jessica c both
- 3 Which cousin studies on a Sunday?
a Ronald b Jessica c both
- 4 Which cousin spends time alone at the weekend?
a Ronald b Jessica c both
- 5 Which cousin has a weekend that changes during the year?
a Ronald b Jessica c both

2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In lines 2 to 4, one brother decided to move to the city ...
a last year.
b when he was about the same age as his children are now.
c when he was a small boy.
- 2 In lines 4 to 6, the phrase _____ shows that Ronald and Jessica live very different lives.
- 3 In line 10, how long does Ronald stay at the farm next door?
a He spends all day there.
b He spends all morning there.
c He goes there quickly for a short time.

- 4 In line 13, the phrase _____ shows that something *happens all the time*.
- 5 In lines 13 and 14, what does the family do with the vegetables at the market?
 - a They sell them.
 - b They exchange them for something else.
 - c They give them away.
- 6 In line 23, another way of saying *a long walk in the country* is _____.
- 7 In lines 27 to 29, the phrase _____ shows that there is a contrast between Jessica's and Ronald's lives.
- 8 In lines 31 and 32, which sentence is correct?
 - a Jessica doesn't usually have breakfast.
 - b Jessica usually jumps up and down while she has breakfast.
 - c Jessica never has breakfast.
- 9 In lines 35 and 36, another way of saying *walking slowly without a particular purpose or direction* is _____.
- 10 In lines 38 and 39, what does Jessica do on a Saturday night?
 - a She stays in.
 - b She goes out.
 - c She visits her friends.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use each word only once.

around at off on out through up with

- 1 Ronald lives _____ his family in a big house.
- 2 Ronald's family all go _____ to the market together.
- 3 He likes chatting _____ the phone with his friends.
- 4 In the summer, he walks _____ the woods.
- 5 Sometimes, there's a game of pool _____ the local club.
- 6 Jessica skips breakfast and goes straight _____.
- 7 She enjoys walking _____ the shopping mall.
- 8 Sometimes, she meets _____ with her friends again later.

LIFE SKILLS



SELF AND SOCIETY

Identifying pros and cons

- Understand the situation.
- Identify what you want to achieve.
- Think of the pros and cons from different angles.

You are going to move to a rural area. What are the pros and cons?

Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

We use *always* to talk about what happens in all situations.

*I **always** get up early.*

We use *usually* to talk about what happens in most situations.

*I'm **usually** in bed by 10 p.m.*

We use *often* to talk about what happens in many situations.

*After breakfast, dad and I **often** spend the morning cutting wood ...*

We use *sometimes* to talk about what happens in some situations.

*I **sometimes** drive the tractor.*

We use *never* to talk about what does not happen at all.

*I **never** stay in.*

GRAMMAR 1

Underline the best adverbs to make sentences about Ronald or Jessica.

- 1 Ronald's family *always / usually* has eggs for breakfast.
- 2 They *always / sometimes* go to the Saturday market.
- 3 Ronald *sometimes / usually* has sandwiches for lunch.
- 4 He *usually / sometimes* swims in the river.
- 5 He *usually / sometimes* plays pool on a Saturday night.
- 6 Jessica's bus *never / usually* takes 30 minutes to go downtown.
- 7 She *always / often* goes out on a Saturday night.
- 8 She *often / never* fails to see her parents at the weekend.

2

Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 At the weekend, I always _____.
- 2 With my friends, I sometimes _____.
- 3 With my parents, I never _____.
- 4 At school, I often _____.
- 5 In the evening, I usually _____.
- 6 In the morning, I always _____.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Are your weekends more like Ronald's or Jessica's? How?
- 2 Which cousin has the more interesting weekends? Why?
- 3 Which cousin would have the bigger problem: Ronald moving to the city, or Jessica moving to the country? Why?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

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

- 1 We can't eat here now because there are no tables _____.
- 2 I want to live in the city because I prefer an _____ lifestyle.
- 3 If you like the country, it's better to live in a _____ area.
- 4 I hate the train in the mornings when there are too many people: it's so _____.
- 5 I grew up in a small village – there were less than a hundred _____.



Living in the city

Jessica's father moved to the city because he wanted a better job.

"I know I did the right thing," he says. "I have a good job and earn a lot of money. I also know that the education Jessica has here is better than in the country. She's going to college this fall. The healthcare facilities are also good – the main hospital is just a few blocks away if there's an emergency. The sports facilities are excellent too. I usually play squash and swim twice a week. My wife and I sometimes go to the theater in the evening or see an exhibition.

On the other hand, it's also an expensive place to live. We can't live in a large house like Ronald's family. Jessica has a lot of fun though. Often, we don't see her on the weekend, but I'm happy because there's lots for her to do. She has many choices – where to shop, what to eat, who her friends are – that are not **available** in **rural** areas. I think Ronald's life is more boring."

Jessica's father is not alone in coming to the city for work. Many people come looking for a job; others come to study and then stay. In 2006, according to the United Nations, about the same number of people lived in the country and in the city. In 2014, 54% of the world's population lived in the city. It is estimated that by 2050, urban population will increase to 66%.

25

Almost 90% of **urban** growth is expected to happen in Asia and Africa, with the largest growth in India, China, and Nigeria. These three countries, the UN says, will account for 37% of the projected world's urban population growth between 2014 and 2050, adding 404 million, 292 million, and 212 million to the population in urban areas respectively. In 1990, there were ten mega-cities – cities with ten million or more **inhabitants**. In 2014, there were 28, of which 16 were in Asia.

30

What is the result of this urban growth? It's **overcrowded** cities with little fresh air, lots of noise, and more pollution. On the other hand, there is greater choice, higher salaries, and more cultural activities.

Jessica and her family prefer the city – do you too?

INFERRING

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

- 1 Jessica's father wants to live in Ronald's house. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 He thinks Jessica's life is more interesting than her cousin's. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 More than 50% of the world's population live in the country. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 It is estimated that 404 million people will be born in India between 2014 and 2050. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 In 2014, there were 16 mega-cities in Asia. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 There are good things and bad things about living in the city. T ☐ F ☐

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Find two words or phrases in the text that are related to the words.

For example:

work good job; earn money

- 1 healthcare _____
- 2 education _____
- 3 sports _____
- 4 culture _____
- 5 continents _____

READING FOR DETAIL

Match the beginnings (1–6) to the endings (a–f) to make sentences about the text.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 Jessica's father | a live in a large house. |
| 2 Jessica's parents | b will have the biggest urban growth in the world. |
| 3 Jessica | c will add almost 300 million to urban population by 2050. |
| 4 Ronald's family | d like going to see a play in the evening. |
| 5 India | e is going to college after the summer. |
| 6 China | f plays sports a couple of times a week. |

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- Do you think Jessica's father made the right choice to move to the city? Why?
- In what ways can living in the city be bad for you?
- Is it better for poor people to live in the city or the country? Why?



LISTENING

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

1 /æ/ have

2 /eɪ/ play

3 /ə/ hospital

4 /e/ any

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 says <u>4</u> | 5 education ____ | 9 China ____ |
| 2 hand ____ | 6 Asia ____ | 10 Japan ____ |
| 3 many ____ | 7 urban ____ | 11 place ____ |
| 4 Africa ____ | 8 areas ____ | 12 mega-cities ____ |

WRITING

Where do you prefer **not** to live – in the country or in the city? Write your opinion.



I prefer not to live in the _____ because _____.

I also think the _____ is better than the _____ because _____.

MP3 Profs

Not everyone is happy about the increasing use of online teaching at universities. Professor Jim Bartlett says the traditional classroom is still more important.

"I'm of two minds how good university podcasts really are. I know that if students can't follow what was said in a lecture, they can download the podcast from our website and listen again. However, I think it can stop students concentrating when they listen the first time. Also, the relationship between the professor and students cannot be replaced. In the digital world, students can't ask questions. Those who walk around between classes wearing earphones don't hear what's going on around them."

EXERCISE 1

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

- 1 More and more universities are using podcasts.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 2 Professor Bartlett is totally negative about university podcasts.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 3 The professor thinks that podcasts may make students lazy.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 4 He believes that students should be able to ask questions.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 5 He thinks that listening to podcasts is bad for the ears.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 6 Students listen to music in the classrooms.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐

EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

concentrate digital download
rip speakers track

- 1 I love all the songs on this CD, but my favorite _____ is the last one.
- 2 Students can _____ the lectures from the university website and listen to them on their smartphones or computers.
- 3 I can never listen to music when I study. I find it very hard to _____.
- 4 Which do you like better – _____ music or vinyl?
- 5 I prefer listening to music on my laptop when I work, so I usually _____ CDs onto the computer.
- 6 I can't hear very well. I was standing too close to the _____ at the concert last night.

The good life

Ronald's father decided to stay in the country because he wanted a better life for his family.

"I understand why my brother **moved**," he says. "For me, however, a safe family life is more important than money. Cities are often **dangerous** places to live in, and unhealthy too. They're usually **overcrowded**, with little fresh air and a lot of **pollution**. Ronald eats well, (he'd never **skip** breakfast like Jessica does!) and he doesn't **wander around** with nothing to do. He's going to college soon, which shows the **local** school is good. I just hope he decides to return here after his studies, so future **generations** live the good life too."

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and underline the correct words.

- 1 Ronald's father wanted a better life *so / because* he stayed in the country.
- 2 He stayed in the country, *but / so* he understands why his brother left.
- 3 He thinks that *many / a few* cities are dangerous.
- 4 He also thinks that *all / most* cities have little fresh air.
- 5 Ronald *always / never* has breakfast.
- 6 He is *never / usually* busy.
- 7 He is going to college, *although / so* his school isn't bad.
- 8 Ronald's father hopes his grandchildren *also / don't* live in the country.

EXERCISE 2

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

- 1 The stores in our neighborhood are good, especially the _____ supermarket.
- 2 Our family has lived here for a few _____, from my great grandparents onward.
- 3 This place is _____. I can't move an inch without bumping into people.
- 4 There aren't so many fish here because of _____ in the river.
- 5 This city is safe during the day, but it's _____ at night.
- 6 Let's _____ the last class and go shopping instead!
- 7 Yes, we can _____ the mall and maybe meet up with some friends.
- 8 My family _____ to the UK when my dad got a job in London.



THE BODY BEAUTIFUL

PRE-READING ①

What age do you think the following people are?

- 1 Tony's a young man. _____
- 2 Maria's in her teens. _____
- 3 My mother's middle-aged. _____
- 4 Philip's a man of mature years. _____
- 5 Jim's in his twenties. _____
- 6 Beryl's an old woman now. _____

②

Answer the questions.

- 1 More and more people are going *under the knife* means ...
 - a more and more people are using knives and forks.
 - b more and more people are having operations.
 - c more and more people are having accidents.
- 2 What is a *surgeon*?
 - a a doctor who performs operations
 - b a patient who has operations
 - c a nurse in a children's hospital
- 3 What is *plastic surgery*?
 - a an operation using plastic equipment
 - b an operation that uses a lot of plastic
 - c an operation to improve somebody's appearance



ER

Under the knife

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Dr Jong-su Choi is a busy man: he has a clinic full of patients and they keep coming. Fortunately, none of them are ill, but they would all like to feel better – about their image that is. All his patients want plastic surgery, and Dr Choi is one of the best doctors in the field. Dr Choi explains why plastic surgery is so popular.

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- 5 “Plastic surgery is booming throughout Asia. The operations are getting cheaper and the people are getting wealthier. Here in South Korea, I believe we have the highest number of plastic surgeons per capita in the world, and we perform at least a million operations a year. This is similar in Taiwan, where the number of operations grew so quickly that the government has banned plastic surgery for people under 18 since 2014.
- 10 The Japanese may have the saying, “It’s not the face, it’s the heart”, but in Japan, top clinics earn \$100 million a year. In China, it’s a \$2 billion business.” -

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- “People simply want to look younger and appear more beautiful. All of Asia is ruled by a youth culture. Of course, we respect the old, but it’s the youth of today who are more important. This is the same in business too. Many middle-aged men come in
- 15 wanting to look younger. They tell me that the South Korean job market is very competitive, and if you look mature, this no longer helps. Appearance is very important in South Korea and about 15% to 20% of my patients are men.”

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- As Dr Choi also explains, it’s not just about looking younger. “In fact, most of my patients are in their teens or twenties. It’s often their parents who make the kids come.
- 20 They realize that looks are important for their success.”

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- So if the children are already young – what do they want? “Well, our traditional idea of beauty is now less popular. For a long time, Western films, magazines, and advertisements have influenced our idea of beauty, and for many young people, “West is best”. As in the rest of Asia, every girl’s dream in South Korea is having bigger eyes.
- 25 Their dream is now possible because the operation is simple and no longer expensive. In fact, it’s often a favorite high school graduation gift from proud parents. As well as bigger eyes, they want to have longer noses and paler faces – this is not a typical Asian look.”

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- However, Dr Choi has some warnings. “Although it’s now easier to do, and costs less, cosmetic surgery is still tricky. An Asian face is vertical and smooth, whereas a Western
- 30 face has more shape. If the surgeon’s not careful, the result can be a disaster. Unfortunately, there are many people who are not properly qualified; they have neither the skills nor equipment to do a good job. Because they charge only \$100, people are interested. In China, over the past ten years, more than 200,000 patients have complained about their new faces – they now look worse than they did before!”



COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text and complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use each word only once.

and because but however so while

- 1 The girls want bigger eyes _____ they want longer noses.
- 2 Dr Choi has many patients at his clinic _____ they are not ill.
- 3 Plastic surgery is no longer expensive _____ more people can pay for it.
- 4 The men want an operation _____ they want to look younger.
- 5 Many patients have surgery _____ they are still in their teens.
- 6 Dr Choi is a well-qualified doctor. _____, many people who perform operations aren't.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 5, which sentence is correct?
 - a Plastic surgery is making a loud sound.
 - b Plastic surgery is becoming bigger, growing.
 - c Plastic surgery is becoming smaller.
- 2 In lines 6 to 8, another way of saying *for each person* is _____.
- 3 In lines 12 and 13, the phrase _____ means *what young people do or think is the most important thing*.
- 4 In lines 13 and 14, Dr Choi thinks ...
 - a nobody cares about old people any more.
 - b there is a good opinion of old people, but young people are more important in society.
 - c young people only care about themselves.
- 5 In lines 15 and 16, the phrase _____ means *was possible in the past, but not now*.
- 6 In line 20, *They* refers to ...
 - a Dr Choi's patients.
 - b the parents.
 - c the kids.
- 7 In lines 19 and 21, the words _____ and _____ have the same meaning.

- 8 In lines 22 to 24, the word _____ means *affected the way somebody thinks or behaves*.
- 9 In line 26, it refers to ...
- every girl's dream.
 - a high school graduation gift.
 - the operation to have bigger eyes.
- 10 In lines 33 and 34, what do 200,000 patients think?
- They paid a low price but are now unhappy about their new looks.
 - They paid too much for the surgery.
 - They are happy they only paid \$100 because the results are not good.

3 Answer the questions. Then read the text again to check your answers.

- How many operations are performed in South Korea each year? _____
- How much can a top clinic in Japan earn a year? _____
- How much is spent on plastic surgery in China? _____
- What percentage of Dr Choi's patients are men? _____
- What's a low price that some people charge for an operation? _____
- How many complaints were made in China over the past ten years? _____

4 Do you agree or disagree with these opinions of Dr Choi? Talk to a partner.

- People are getting wealthier.
- People want to look younger and appear more beautiful.
- Appearance is very important.
- Western films have influenced the Asian idea of beauty.
- For many young people, West is best.
- Every girl's dream is to have bigger eyes.



LIFE SKILLS



SELF AND SOCIETY

Giving advice

- Understand the situation.
- Assess the situation from your listener's position.
- Explain the situation and suggest next moves.

Your friend told you that he/she wants to have plastic surgery to look better. Give him/her some advice.

Grammar

Comparative adjectives

We use comparatives to compare two things/people or groups of things/people.

The operations are getting **cheaper** and the people are getting **wealthier**.

Here are some rules for forming comparatives:

- most one-syllable adjectives: + **-er** (**cheaper**, **younger**)
- one-syllable adjectives ending in **-e**: + **-r** (**paler**, **nicer**)
- one-syllable adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant: double the consonant + **-er** (**bigger**, **hotter**)
- two-syllable adjectives ending in **-y**: + **-ier** (**easier**, **wealthier**)
- many two-syllable adjectives can take either **-er/-r** or **more** (**commoner/more common**, **politer/more polite**)
- adjectives ending in **-ing**, **-ed**, **-ful**, or **-less**, and adjectives with three syllables or above: + **more** (**more important**, **more beautiful**)

Good and bad have irregular comparatives **better** and **worse**.

GRAMMAR 1

Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box in the comparative forms. Use each adjective only once.

bad beautiful difficult mature pale young

- 1 I wish my skin was _____.
- 2 I'm older than my sister, but I look five years _____.
- 3 I don't know who is _____, both my brothers are horrible!
- 4 After plastic surgery, my wife looked _____.
- 5 In the past, businesspeople liked to look _____ than graduates.
- 6 However, it's now _____ to get a job if you look middle-aged.

2

Complete the sentences with comparative adjectives so they are true for you.

- 1 I'm now _____ than two years ago.
- 2 English is _____ than the other subjects I study.
- 3 When my parents were young, they were _____ than me.
- 4 After graduating, my life will be _____.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 In what ways do young people have a better life than people who are middle-aged?
- 2 How do you feel about getting older?
- 3 What things will be better or easier when you are older?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Put the adjectives in order, from *really lovely* to *not so lovely*.

beautiful gorgeous plain pretty
ugly unattractive very attractive

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | |

Do you notice people more if they are attractive?

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

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

- A What made you try plastic surgery?
- B Do you think plastic surgery is the answer to life's problems?
- C Do you recommend plastic surgery to others?
- ~~D Why did you have plastic surgery? Were you ugly?~~
- E So did you have more operations?
- F So, what was the problem?



BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE have BETTER LIVES

Mi-sun was one of Dr Choi's patients. She's 25 now, but she decided to have plastic surgery when she was only 17.

1 Why did you have plastic surgery? Were you ugly?

"No, not at all. There was nothing wrong with me. I was of average height; I wasn't too thin or too fat; I wasn't plain or pretty; I was just normal."

5



2

"Nobody noticed me. I wasn't in with the popular crowd at school; I didn't have a boyfriend. I didn't have any confidence in myself; I felt sad. I saw that it was the pretty girls who had all the attention. I thought that if I was nice and friendly that was enough, but it wasn't."

10

3

"I tried an experiment. When I went out at night, I put some glue on my eyelids and my eyes became wider and bigger. And then boys started to notice me. So I decided to have an operation to have double eyelids. That was a great success, and I was happy."

4

15 "Oh yes. I spent a lot of time looking at models in magazines and the actresses on TV. They really were very beautiful and, after a while, I wanted to look more attractive. So a year later, I decided to have a nose job, and to have my chin changed too."

5

20 "Of course. I had a colleague at work who was unhappy with her job and her boss. I told her to have her nose raised a little to make her face look less round. It changed her life: suddenly, her boss praised her work and she had better luck on dates. She also feels more positive about life."

6

25 "No, not at all. I realize that plastic surgery is not one magic solution that makes everything better. And I know there are some awful stories about operations that go wrong. But in today's world, it's always the pretty girls who win the good things in life. That may be sad, but it's a fact."

INFERRING

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

- 1 Mi-sun had her first operation 17 years ago. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 She decided to have plastic surgery because she was unhappy. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 She tested the idea of plastic surgery by gluing her eyelids. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 She was in her twenties when she had her last two operations. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 Her colleague found a better job after her operation. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 She thinks women need to be pretty to be successful in life. T ☐ F ☐

READING FOR DETAIL

Match the adjectives in column A to the nouns in column B, then to the phrases in column C.

A	B	C
1 average	1 girls	1 plastic surgery is not this
2 popular	2 success	2 the first operation
3 pretty	3 height	3 operations that go wrong
4 great	4 solution	4 Mi-sun at 17
5 magic	5 stories	5 not school friends of Mi-sun
6 awful	6 crowd	6 people who have all the luck

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Do you agree or disagree with the sentences? Talk to a partner.

- 1 Beautiful people have better lives.
- 2 Having a nice personality is more important than being beautiful.
- 3 Plastic surgery is becoming more and more common and it is not so much different to putting on make-up.

WRITING

Your university wants to know what students think about plastic surgery for young people. Write your opinion.



I think that plastic surgery is _____
because _____.

I think it's very important / not important to look
attractive because _____
_____. Also I think

6

THE PIRACY BUSINESS

PRE-READING 1

Write the words in the correct columns. Use a dictionary to check the words.

cheap copy counterfeit designer label
expensive genuine market pirated shop

real	fake

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

counterfeit (adj) designer labels (n) fake (n)
genuine (adj) piracy (n) pirated (adj)

- 1 This perfume smells nice, but it's very cheap. I don't think it's _____.
- 2 My father has a Rolex watch, but it never tells the right time, so I know it's a _____.
- 3 I never buy expensive computer programs; I only download _____ software from the Internet.

- 4 That market sells many _____ goods very cheaply.
- 5 Police in the UK say that the _____ business is "seen as normal" by most people.
- 6 My sister likes to wear expensive, fashionable clothes, so she buys only _____.



Big labels small prices

Diane is a student at a university far away from her hometown. Now it's the end of the semester and she's buying presents to take home for her family. For her mom, she buys a Chanel handbag and a

- 5 bottle of French perfume. For her brother, she buys an Adidas sports shirt and some music CDs. For her sister, she buys a Gucci bag and some DVDs. She hasn't made up her mind what to buy for her dad yet. She might buy a Rolex watch.

- 10 Is she rich? No, not at all. So how can Diane buy all these things for her family? The answer is simple – none of the things are genuine. She doesn't buy any of these things from a shop. Some things come from the market and some things from sellers on the sidewalk. They are all fakes. They are all counterfeit goods.

- 15 Perhaps this may seem normal to you. Perhaps you too buy counterfeit goods. It's one way of buying "designer label" clothes. It's also a way of buying music and films without spending a lot of money. Sometimes, it's very difficult to tell the difference between the real thing and a copy. If you can buy counterfeit goods cheaply,
- 20 that's not a bad thing, is it? Does it matter?

- 25 Many companies are very worried for two reasons. Firstly, the companies lose money. Billions of dollars are lost every year from people buying counterfeit goods and downloading pirated games and software from the Internet. This means less money to develop new goods and prevent viruses. Asian software developers working for small businesses struggle to survive.

- 30 Secondly, fake goods are not as safe as genuine goods. One reason why fake goods are much cheaper is that no money is spent on checking safety. Another reason is that the goods are often made with poor quality materials. Toys are a good example. Children like to put their toys in their mouth. If the toys have sharp parts, or are covered in a paint that is not safe, this can be a serious problem. Another example is car parts. If the brakes are not genuine, the car may not stop in an emergency. Mothers who buy counterfeit toys
- 35 cannot be sure that the toys are safe for their children. Drivers who buy fake car parts cannot be sure that their car is safe to drive. If





there's a problem, there's no customer support – and you certainly won't get your money back.

- 40 Buying counterfeit goods means two things. You take money away from companies that make safe goods and you give money to counterfeiters who don't care about safety. Next time you buy a cheap designer label or download pirated software, think about where your money goes. If the product breaks, has a virus, or is unsafe, the only person you can blame is yourself.

COMPREHENSION (1)

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

- 1 Diana has a lot of money. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 All the presents that Diana buys are counterfeit. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 Counterfeit goods never look the same as the real thing. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 There are two reasons why companies are worried. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 Some counterfeit goods can be dangerous. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 The author thinks that buying counterfeit goods is a bad thing. T ☐ F ☐

(2) Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In lines 8 and 9, another way of saying *She hasn't decided is* _____.
- 2 In line 14, *They* refers to ...
 - a things for sale on the sidewalk.
 - b the things that Diane buys for her family.
 - c things for sale in the market.
- 3 In line 15, *this* refers to ...
 - a buying counterfeit goods.
 - b buying things from a market.
 - c buying things on the street.
- 4 In line 20, *Does it matter* means ...
 - a Will people notice if you buy fake goods?
 - b Is buying fake goods a bad thing to do?
- 5 In line 30, toys are a good example of ...
 - a fake goods that are not as safe as genuine goods.
 - b fake goods that are cheaper than genuine goods.

- 6 In line 31, the adjective _____ means *something that can cut you*.
- 7 In lines 33 and 34, with a fake brake, a car may ...
- stop too quickly.
 - have problems starting.
 - have problems stopping if there is a sudden and dangerous situation.
- 8 In line 37, the phrase _____ means *help from the people who sell the goods*.
- 9 In line 38, *get your money back* means ...
- have your money returned.
 - lose a lot of money.
 - make a lot of money.
- 10 In lines 43 and 44, another way of saying *You are the person who made the problem. No one else is responsible* is _____.



3

Match the words to make phrases. Then read the text again to check your answers.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 To spend | a pirated software |
| 2 To tell | b money |
| 3 To download | c viruses |
| 4 To develop | d to survive |
| 5 To prevent | e the difference |
| 6 To struggle | f new goods |

Now complete the sentences with the phrases above.

- On holiday, it's nice _____ on yourself.
- My brother likes _____, especially computer games.
- "Is this tea or coffee?" "With that colour, it's difficult _____!"
- Most companies want _____ and get more customers.
- I hope your computer has a program _____.
- In today's business world, you have _____.

LIFE SKILLS



WORK AND CAREER

Exploring opportunities

- Identify a problem.
- Identify opportunities from the problem.
- Assess the opportunities and choose the best one.

You are in the management team of a toy company. Recently, there have been accidents resulting from counterfeit toys. Decide how you can make best use of the opportunity and increase your sales via advertisement. Discuss in groups the details of the advertisement.

Grammar

Conditional sentences

We use **can** in conditional sentences to say that somebody has the ability to do something under certain condition.

*If you buy counterfeit goods, you **can save** some money.*

We use **might** in conditional sentences to say that there is a possibility something will happen under certain condition.

*If children play with toys with sharp parts, they **might cut** themselves.*

We use **will** in conditional sentences to say that something is expected to happen, or planned to happen under certain condition.

*If you buy counterfeit goods, you **will not get** any customer support.*

We use the bare infinitive after **can**, **might**, and **will**.

GRAMMAR 1

Match the beginnings (1–6) to the endings (a–f) to make sentences about the text.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 If the goods are cheap, | a the stall owner will laugh. |
| 2 If the toys are not genuine, | b you can easily get a virus. |
| 3 If the brakes are not genuine, | c no one can help you. |
| 4 If the software is fake, | d they might be fake. |
| 5 If you ask for your money back, | e the car might not stop. |
| 6 If you have a serious problem, | f children might get hurt. |

2

What do you think **can**, **might**, or **will** happen in these situations? Complete the sentences with your opinion.

- If I only buy fake goods, _____.
- If it's difficult to tell the difference between fake and genuine goods, _____.
- If I don't study very hard, _____.
- If my English gets better, _____.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- Do you download pirated software, music, or films? Is that as bad as buying counterfeit clothes or bags? Why / Why not?
- The text describes the problems with fake toys and fake car parts. What problems do you think there may be with fake drinks, fake medicine, or fake cell phones?



ESSENTIAL SKILLS

PREDICTING

Answer the questions. Then read the text to check your answers.

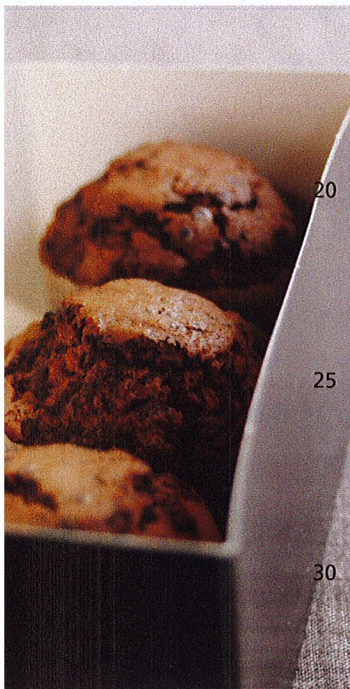
- 1 What nationality is the coffee company called Starbucks?
 - a Australian
 - b American
 - c British
- 2 Other cafés in Asia have the same, or very similar, name and logo as Starbucks. How do you think Starbucks feels about this?
 - a Starbucks is happy that other cafés copy them.
 - b Starbucks wants to stop cafés copying them.
 - c Starbucks doesn't care.
- 3 Where do you think it's not possible for other cafés to copy the Starbucks name and logo?
 - a China
 - b South Korea
 - c Japan



COPYCATS

After a day's shopping, you may want to sit in a café and relax with a cup of coffee. One of the most popular cafés is Starbucks, an American coffee company that has cafés all over the world. In Asia, these are very popular, especially with young people and students. There are thousands of Starbucks in the region. In 2015, Starbucks was listed the number one restaurant brand in Asia by Campaign Asia-Pacific's study of Asia's Top 1,000 Brands.

So, with all your shopping bags, you go into a Starbucks café and order your favorite coffee. But look closely – are you really in a Starbucks café? Take a look at the name again, and the logo. Does it really say Starbucks, and is the logo definitely the same? Why? Because all over Asia, there are copies. If you're in Japan, you may be in an Excelsior Caffè. If you're in Taiwan, perhaps you're in a Penland Star café. In China, it may be a Usabucks bar.



However, you are certainly not in a Xingbake café in Shanghai. In December 2005, a court in Shanghai said that the name and logo of the Chinese café were the same as the American café. The court ordered Xingbake, which means "Starbucks" in English, to pay 500,000 yuan to the American company. The court said that the name Starbucks, in both English and Chinese, and the logo were protected by a new Chinese law. Starbucks is the first international company to win a court case about copyright in China.

Unfortunately, Starbucks was not so lucky in South Korea. It wanted to stop Starpreya. Starbucks said that Starpreya also copied its name and logo. However, a court in South Korea said that the name and logo were similar, but not exactly the same.

While you relax and drink your coffee, take a look in your shopping bags. Are those jeans genuine Levi's or copies? Are the CDs and DVDs you bought pirated? Is that a genuine iPhone or not? What about the iPad? Is everything fake?! Then perhaps it's not surprising that the café is not Starbucks after all!

INFERRING

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

- 1 When the author writes *you*, he or she means the reader. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 Starbucks cafés are especially popular with businesspeople. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 There are copies of Starbucks all over Asia. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 Many international companies win court cases about copyright in China. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 Starbucks lost the court case in South Korea. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 The writer buys counterfeit goods. T ☐ F ☐

READING FOR DETAIL

Read the text again and check the answers True (T), False (F), or the information is Not Given (NG).

- 1 There are thousands of Starbucks in Asia. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 2 Starbucks was listed the number one restaurant brand in a study. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 3 Starbucks is more popular in Asia than in the US. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐

- 4 Xingbake paid 50,000 yuan to Starbucks. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 5 Starpreya won the court case in 2006. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 6 It is very difficult to buy genuine Levi's jeans nowadays. T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Do you agree or disagree with the sentences? Talk to a partner.

- 1 It is fine for a café to copy another café's name and logo.
- 2 It was wrong for Starpreya to use a name so similar to Starbucks.
- 3 Starbucks is popular because of its quality food and beverages.
- 4 Having a similar name to a popular café attracts more customers.
- 5 Some people go to a café because of its name rather than the food or beverages.



LISTENING

Underline the stressed syllables in the adverbs. Then decide how many syllables each adverb has. Write the numbers in the spaces.

For example:

especially 4

1 closely _____

2 really _____

3 definitely _____

4 certainly _____

5 unfortunately _____

6 exactly _____

WRITING

Write your opinion on buying fake goods.



I think buying fake goods is _____

because _____.

I think fake goods are popular in Asia because _____

_____.

Another reason is _____

_____.

_____.

Losing face

Australian housewife Terri Cooper was shocked after she had (1) _____. "I woke up and my face looked horrible. The nurse said it would look (2) _____ in a few days' time." However, after a week, Mrs Cooper's face looked even (3) _____. Her skin was a strange color, and she had lots of new lines. "I went to Asia for the (4) _____ because it's so much (5) _____ than here: it's really expensive in Sydney."

Unfortunately for Mrs Cooper, the (6) _____ did not have a license. The (7) _____ who operated was not a qualified doctor. "I wanted to feel good about myself. I didn't like having a (8) _____ face. Now I can't even leave the house!"

EXERCISE 1

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

A noun

B adjective

Now write the words or phrases in the box in the spaces. Use each word or phrase only once.

better cheaper clinic middle-aged
operation plastic surgery surgeon worse

EXERCISE 2

Read the text again and answer the questions. Check Yes (Y), No (N), or the information is Not Given (NG).

- Was this Mrs Cooper's first operation?
Y ☐ N ☐ NG ☐
- Did Mrs Cooper look more beautiful after the operation?
Y ☐ N ☐ NG ☐
- Is plastic surgery more expensive in Australia than Asia?
Y ☐ N ☐ NG ☐
- Had the surgeon who did the operation done any similar operations before?
Y ☐ N ☐ NG ☐
- Does Mrs Cooper feel bad about what she looks like?
Y ☐ N ☐ NG ☐
- Will she have another operation?
Y ☐ N ☐ NG ☐

The real thing

Not everyone is happy buying counterfeit goods. Sometimes, however, it's difficult to tell the difference between a fake Gucci bag and a real one. If you only want the real thing, follow these steps:

- 1 Don't go to the market. Genuine designer labels are not for sale in the market or on the street. The bags might look good, but they'll be copies.
- 2 Go to a good shop. So if you find out the bag is not real after all, they might give you your money back. The market stall owner will laugh at you!
- 3 Pay full price. If it's cheap, it's a copy.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and underline the correct words.

- 1 Gucci bags for sale in the market are *probably* / *definitely* fake.
- 2 You buy a Gucci bag in a good shop and then realize it's a fake. The shop owner will *probably* / *definitely* give you your money back.
- 3 You buy a Gucci bag from the market and then realize it's a fake. The market stall owner will *probably* / *definitely* not give you your money back.
- 4 Cheap Gucci bags are *probably* / *definitely* fakes.

EXERCISE 2

Answer the questions. The answers are in this order in the text.

- 1 Which phrase means *some people are unhappy*?

- 2 Which adjective has a similar meaning to *fake*?

- 3 Which phrase means *to notice that something is not the same*?

- 4 Which phrase means *do these things*?

- 5 Which adjective has a meaning similar to *real*?

- 6 Gucci, Chanel, and Louis Vuitton are all examples of what?

- 7 Which noun has a meaning similar to *fakes*?

- 8 Who won't give you customer support?

7



ACCESSORIES OF LIFE

PRE-READING

1

Write the past simple forms of the verbs.

- 1 understand _____
- 2 begin _____
- 3 buy _____
- 4 go _____
- 5 spend _____
- 6 have _____
- 7 do _____
- 8 cut _____

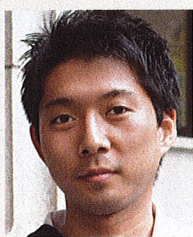
2

You are going to read about three students who tried not to spend money on anything, except food and drink, for a month. What do you spend your money on? Check the things.

- A ☐ CDs / DVDs
- B ☐ going to the movies / concerts
- C ☐ books and magazines
- D ☐ clothes
- E ☐ going to the hairdresser
- F ☐ make-up
- G ☐ going out with friends
- H ☐ others – what? _____



DOING WITHOUT



George

George, 21: After just a few days, I understood how difficult the task was. I also began to realize how powerful advertising is. After watching an ad, for a new gadget for example, I want to go out and get it! To stop myself buying things, I tried not to watch TV – there
5 are just too many ads. However, I bought some magazines and books – so that I could read instead of watching TV! I love going to the movies, but I saved money by watching DVDs at home.

My friends often asked me out, and I couldn't say no for a whole month. Once we went ten-pin bowling and I spent a bit of cash that evening. It's
10 difficult to find activities to do that don't cost anything. I also had to buy a new case for my smartphone, my alarm clock needed new batteries, and I had a haircut too. The total I spent was \$_____.

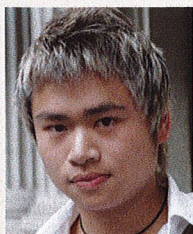


Sandra

Sandra, 23: When I'm on my own, it's not too bad, but it's difficult with friends because they always want to go shopping. The first two
15 weekends were hard; the last two weekends were impossible! I used my credit card to buy clothes – tops, a skirt, and two pairs of shoes. I also bought myself another pair of jeans. I know I don't need another pair, but they looked so nice. Then I paid for a jacket to go with the jeans, and some more sandals. I needed some shampoo, but I bought
20 loads of make-up at the same time.

My favorite band was also playing in concert and so I went to see them with my friends – I couldn't stop myself. Unfortunately, the price of the tickets was quite high because we wanted good seats, but it was worth it. I also went to the movies a few times. I didn't have to go –
25 but I love films!

Then it was my best friend's birthday, and so, of course, I had to buy her a present. I also went to the hairdresser before the party. So now at the end of the month, I see I have spent quite a lot of money. I'm a little taken aback, especially as I was trying not to spend anything!
30 My total was \$_____.



Benjamin

Benjamin, 19: There are just so many people trying to make you buy things! Advertising is the worst – not just on TV but also while waiting for a bus, in magazines, in shops. It's difficult to ignore it. To help me not buy anything unnecessary, I asked myself, "Do I need this? Do I
35 really want this? Will my life be better if I buy this?" Of course, the answer was always "no". I didn't have to buy anything, really. I could always do without.

I like music, so it was hard not to buy any new CDs, but I decided to

- 40 listen to all the ones I don't play anymore – and in fact, there are quite a lot. So listening to them made me feel I had something new. I didn't waste money buying clothes either – I realize I've got enough at the moment. I watched my favorite DVDs yet again instead of going to the movies. My sister cut my hair and I could borrow books and magazines from friends. My total for the month was \$_____.

COMPREHENSION 1

How much did the students spend? Read the text and match the names (1–3) to the figures (a–c). Then write the figures in the spaces in the text.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 George | a \$30 |
| 2 Sandra | b \$200 |
| 3 Benjamin | c \$1,000 |

Now answer the questions. Write the names of the students in the spaces.

- 1 Who realized that advertising makes you buy things? _____
- 2 Who went to the hairdresser? _____
- 3 Who had friends who were helpful? _____
- 4 Who tried to find ways of not buying things? _____
- 5 Who went to the movies? _____

2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 2, another way of saying *to begin to understand* is _____.
- 2 In lines 5 and 6, the phrase _____ means *in place of something*?
- 3 In lines 15 to 17, which sentence is correct about Sandra?
 - a She bought some blouses, T-shirts, and other clothes on credit.
 - b She bought some blouses, T-shirts, and other clothes with cash.
 - c She bought some hats and other clothes on credit.
- 4 In lines 18 and 19, Sandra buys the jacket ...
 - a because she didn't have any jackets.
 - b to match the jeans so that they look nice together.
 - c to replace the jeans she bought.





- 5 In lines 21 and 22, the phrase _____ shows that Sandra had little control over buying the tickets?
- 6 In lines 23 and 24, *but it was worth it* means ...
 - a Sandra was happy with the cost of the ticket because she had a good seat.
 - b Sandra thought the ticket was too expensive.
 - c Sandra thought the ticket was very cheap.
- 7 In lines 28 and 29, another way of saying *to be surprised* is _____.
- 8 In lines 35 to 37, the phrase _____ means *it wasn't necessary to have*?
- 9 In line 39, *ones* refers to ...
 - a new CDs.
 - b old CDs.
- 10 In lines 42 and 43, the phrase _____ shows that Benjamin has seen his favorite DVDs many times?

LIFE SKILLS



SELF AND SOCIETY

Evaluating validity of information

- Read the information carefully.
- Identify any possible misinformation.
- Verify the suspicious information.

Choose an advertisement from a magazine and evaluate the validity of the information.

3

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use each word only once.

cost get pay save spend waste

- 1 It's my mom's birthday, so I'm going to _____ her a lovely present.
- 2 How did you _____ for this? By credit card or by cash?
- 3 I'm trying to _____ some money for a vacation this summer.
- 4 Don't _____ your money on buying things you don't need.
- 5 It's terrible, I _____ more money on traveling than going out.
- 6 How much did that _____? Was it expensive?

4

Do you agree or disagree with the sentences? Talk to a partner.

George: *Advertising is very powerful.*

It's difficult to find activities that don't cost anything.

Sandra: *It's impossible not to buy any clothes.*

Benjamin: *It's difficult to ignore ads.*

Grammar

Possibility/necessity
in the past

We use *could/couldn't* to say that something was/wasn't possible in the past.
*I bought some magazines and books – so that I **could read** ...*
*My friends often asked me out, and I **couldn't say** no ...*

We use *had to/didn't have to* to say that something was/wasn't necessary in the past.

*I also **had to buy** a new case for my smartphone.*

*I **didn't have to go** – but I love films!*

We use the bare infinitive after *could/couldn't* and *had to/didn't have to*.

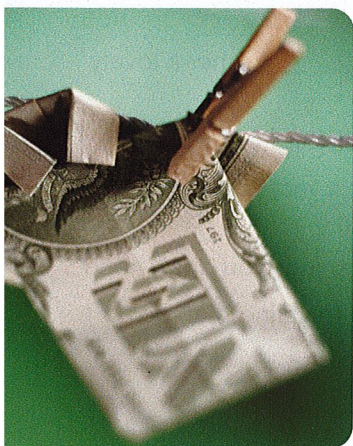
GRAMMAR 1

Underline the best verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 I went to school by bus, so I *had to / didn't have to* buy bus tickets.
- 2 I *could / couldn't* stay in for a whole month, so I went out a few times.
- 3 I lost my smartphone, so I *had to / didn't have to* buy a new one.
- 4 The jeans were very expensive, but I *couldn't / didn't have to* stop myself.
- 5 My friends said I *could / had to* borrow their magazines if I wanted to.
- 6 I already have a lot of shoes, so I *couldn't / didn't have to* buy another pair, but I did!

GRAMMAR 2

Complete the text with *could, couldn't, had to, or didn't have to*.



We had no food in the house, so I (1) _____ go shopping. My father was very nice and said I (2) _____ use his car. That meant two things: I (3) _____ wait for the bus – and I (4) _____ buy more things! Unfortunately, the supermarket parking lot was full and I (5) _____ find a space. I (6) _____ wait ages for another car to leave.

Luckily, there was a space near the entrance, so I (7) _____ walk too far.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Are you more like George, Sandra, or Benjamin? What kind of things do you buy that you don't really need?
- 2 Is it possible for you to buy nothing for a month? What things could you not do without?
- 3 What can we do to change our spending habit?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Match the products (1–4) to the words or phrases (a–f). Then read the text to check your answers.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 personal stereo | a zoom lens |
| 2 compact camera | b recorded messages |
| 3 answering machine | c auto-reverse button |
| 4 video recorder | d cassette |
| | e 90 minutes |
| | f slides and prints |



26

first Generation Gadgets

The personal stereo

My friends and I were very excited when we bought our Sony Walkmans in 1983. It was the first time we could listen to music wherever we were. The player was a little bigger than the cassette inside, and I usually **clipped** it onto my jeans. There was also an auto-reverse button, so that when the cassette got to the end, it **automatically** started to play the other side. That was just fantastic – I could listen to 90 minutes of music **non-stop**! I had a pair of earphones that went over my head and covered my ears.

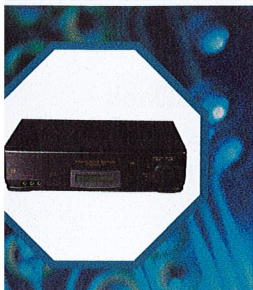
The compact camera

I got my first compact camera in 1989. Like most cameras then, it was a 35 mm, which was the size of the film it used. It was great – so easy to use: everything was automatic including the focusing. It was an Olympus with a 70 mm **zoom** lens. I used different film – both slides and prints. When I put in the film for processing, I usually went back the next day to pick up the prints. I sometimes used black-and-white film because I like black-and-white **images**.

The answering machine

My mother hated it when I got my answering machine. She talked for ages before she realized she was talking to a machine! I liked it because I knew who was calling me. If I didn't want to speak to that person, I didn't **pick up** the phone. I would listen to the recorded messages (there was a tiny cassette inside), so I never missed anything important. I got mine in 1986, but I have no idea who made it.





The video recorder

- 20 At the time, it was a new and exciting idea: we didn't have to stay in when something good was on TV! We could go out, and then watch everything later or the next day. I remember we had a JVC, which I think we got in 1984, and it was very expensive at the time. However, it was worth it because we could decide on a better time to watch the programs. By 1990, I had a huge collection of recorded video-cassettes, and most of them were films.
- 25

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and complete the table with information about the four products.

product	name of the brand	year it was bought
personal stereo	(1)	(2)
compact camera	(3)	(4)
answering machine	—	(5)
video recorder	(6)	(7)

READING FOR DETAIL

What did the writer like most about the products? Read more slowly and choose the correct answers.

- The personal stereo
 - You could listen to music anywhere.
 - You could wear it with jeans.
 - There was an auto-reverse button.
- The compact camera
 - It was a 35 mm.
 - Everything was automatic.
 - You could use black-and-white film.
- The answering machine
 - The mother hated it.
 - It was possible to know who was calling.
 - People could leave messages.
- The video recorder
 - You could choose when to watch the programs.
 - It was expensive.
 - You could record films from the TV.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

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

- 1 My son can play the piano _____ for the entire morning. He never gets tired of it.
- 2 I'm sure I _____ my pen onto the pocket of my shirt, but now it's gone.
- 3 We look so small in the photo. Can you _____ in on us?
- 4 This page of the book looks rather boring. Could we add some _____ to make it look more attractive?
- 5 I've called you five times. Why didn't you _____ the phone?
- 6 The screen of the phone switches off _____ after one minute to save battery.

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Can you still buy each of the four products today? Which one has changed the most?
- 2 Which product do you think was the most useful to have? Why?
- 3 What are the main differences between these products from the 1980s, and products you can buy today?

WRITING

Write about an electronic product that you have. Say when you bought it and describe its functions.

I have a _____ made by _____.

I bought it _____. I use it to _____

_____.

8

FASHION

PRE-READING

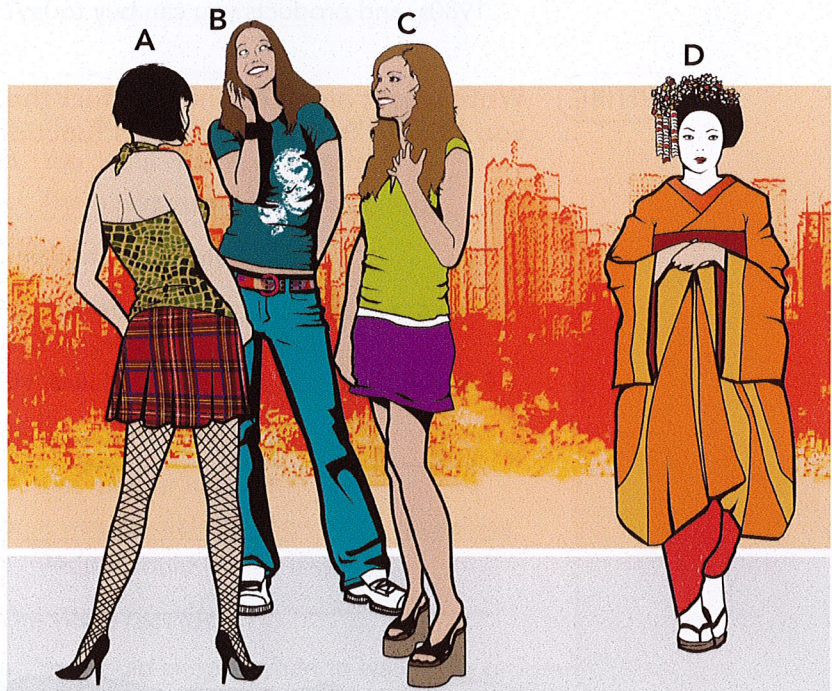
Label the pictures with the words in the box.

fishnet stockings halter top high heels jeans kimono
~~make-up~~ miniskirt platform shoes sneakers T-shirt

- A _____

 B _____

 C _____
 D make-up _____





Fusion? Confusion!

You may think that the Japanese are, in general, more conservative than the Americans, especially when it comes to dress. Not so! A number of Japanese visitors, including Yumiko, a student from Tokyo studying in the US, have found themselves in difficulty because of their clothes.

Yumiko explains, “I had two bad experiences when I arrived here. The first time was a Saturday night when I went out with some of the other students at my university. We arranged to meet in the evening and so I went back to my room and **changed**. I decided to wear what I normally **wear** on a Saturday night out in Tokyo and I took quite a long time **getting dressed**. When they saw me, quite a few of the students said things like ‘Oh, I didn’t realize Japanese girls wore stuff like that!’ A lot of people stared at me when we were in town, which I’m not used to. It made me feel uncomfortable.”

“The second time it happened, I was in a large shopping mall at night. This time, I was on my own and window-shopping. A man came up to me and wouldn’t go away. He wanted to speak to me and take me somewhere. I tried to ignore him and I was a little frightened and shocked. This has never happened to me in Japan!”

Yumiko realized that it was her clothes that were the problem. So what was she wearing? “Well, in Japan, some girls wear *kogal* fashion. This is basically schoolgirl fashion that has become more and more daring. For example, halter tops, very short miniskirts, and fishnet stockings. This is what I was wearing on the two nights when I had problems. The first time, my clothes were all purple and I had a pair of high heels on too. The second time, I was wearing platform shoes and quite a lot of make-up. The Japanese are used to seeing girls dressed like that, but here it’s different.”

So does Yumiko wear different clothes now? “Oh yes, certainly. I sometimes wear a miniskirt, but without fishnet stockings and high heels. I don’t want problems because I look so different. Sadly, Americans tend to be far more casual when they go out, and rarely **dress up**. Many of the students go out wearing the same jeans, T-shirts, and sneakers they **had on** during the day. This is a little disappointing for me because I’m used to changing before I go out and **putting on** something special. Also I notice that when the weather changes, so do the colors of clothes. In the fall, people start to wear dull gray, brown, or black clothes – and there’s nothing pretty or colorful until spring!”



40

"It's interesting to learn that the image you get of a country from the TV is often very different in reality. Which means of course the American students are shocked to see me dress like I do, especially when they find out I don't have a kimono!"

COMPREHENSION

1

Which of the summaries about the text is correct?

- A Yumiko had a problem because the American girls wore very sexy clothes, and they thought she was very boring. Yumiko changed the clothes she wore so that she could look more like the Americans. ☐
- B Yumiko had a problem because the Americans thought she wore very sexy clothes. However, she liked being different and decided to continue wearing miniskirts and high heels. ☐
- C Yumiko had a problem because the Americans thought she wore very sexy clothes. Yumiko changed the clothes she wore so that she could look more like the Americans. ☐

2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In lines 4 to 6, the phrase _____ means they had a problem.
- 2 In lines 15 and 16, the two words _____ and _____ have the same meaning.
- 3 In lines 16 to 18, Yumiko feels uncomfortable because ...
 - a many people were smiling at her.
 - b many people were looking directly at her for a long time.
 - c everyone was ignoring her.
- 4 In line 19, *it* refers to ...
 - a having a bad experience.
 - b being in a shopping mall.
 - c being alone.
- 5 In line 22, *This* refers to ...
 - a window-shopping.
 - b feeling frightened and shocked.
 - c a man coming up and not going away.
- 6 In lines 24 and 25, how does Yumiko describe *kogal* fashion?
 - a It's traditional Japanese schoolgirl uniform.
 - b It's clothes that can shock or upset people.
 - c It's clothes for very young children.



- 7 In lines 32 and 33, how does Yumiko describe what American students wear?
- They wear relaxed, comfortable, and informal clothes.
 - They wear smart, expensive clothes.
 - They wear clothes that shock people.
- 8 In lines 38 and 39, the phrase _____ means the true situation is different from what has been said or thought.

3 Look at the verbs in bold in the text and choose the correct verbs for the definitions.

- to put clothes on that are more formal than you usually wear
a to get dressed b to dress up
- to put clothes on yourself or someone else
a to get dressed b to wear
- to take off the clothes you are wearing and put on different ones
a to have on b to change
- to cover a part of your body with a piece of clothing
a to put on b to wear
- to have something on your body as clothing, decoration, or protection
a to change b to wear
- to be wearing particular clothes, shoes, etc.
a to dress up b to have on

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

change dress up get dressed have on put on wear

- You look cold, what do you _____ under your jacket?
- Do I have time to _____ before we go? I don't want to wear these jeans.
- Dorothy _____ her coat and then went out.
- At the weekend, I usually _____ jeans and a T-shirt.
- Do I have to _____ for dinner? Or can I wear something casual?
- This morning, it only took her ten minutes to shower and _____.

LIFE SKILLS



WORK AND CAREER

Giving the correct impression

- Identify who you are meeting.
- Decide what impression you want to give.
- Dress and talk appropriately.

You are going to a job interview for the position of Sales Assistant at a sports shop. Decide what you are going to wear and role-play the interview with your partner.

Grammar

Used to

We use the adjective *used to* to talk about things that we have often experienced before and are now familiar with.

*The Japanese are **used to** seeing girls dressed like that.*

*I'm **used to** changing before I go out.*

*I'm not **used to** people staring at me.*

This structure only follows the verb *to be*, and is followed by gerunds.

GRAMMAR 1

Complete the sentences about Yumiko with *used to* plus the verbs in brackets.

For example:

Yumiko isn't used to having (have) problems while shopping at night.

- 1 She _____ (dress up) at night.
- 2 She _____ (walk) in high heels.
- 3 She _____ (put on) a lot of make-up.
- 4 She _____ (dress) casually when she goes out.
- 5 She _____ (wear) dull colors in the winter.
- 6 She _____ (wear) a kimono.



2

Write sentences about yourself with the words using *used to*.

- 1 live away / parents

- 2 talk / foreign students / English

- 3 get up early / weekends

- 4 live / big city

- 5 wear / Western clothes

SPEAKING

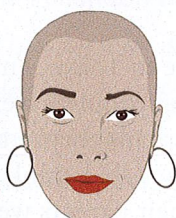
Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Yumiko had the wrong idea about American students because of American TV programs. Do you think the TV programs about your country are true to life? Give some examples.
- 2 Think of some things that Western students may be surprised about when they come to study in your country.

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING VOCABULARY

Write the words in the spaces. Then read the text to check your answers.



For example:

spiky hair

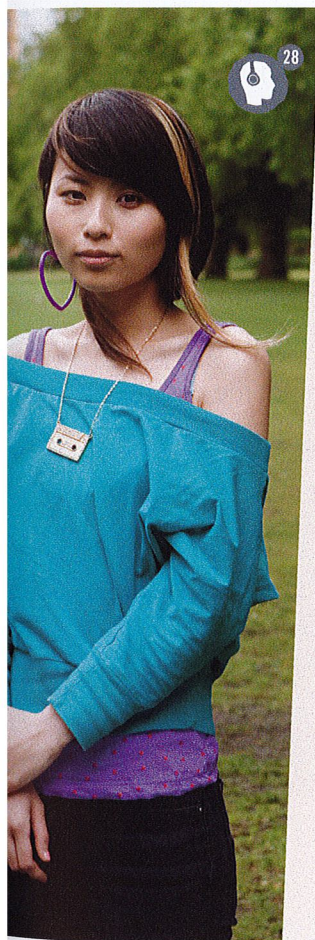
1 lordasdeck

2 daveheadash

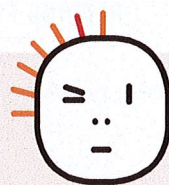
3 crucwet

4 ayharshgig

5 aehydrid



SPLITTING HAIRS



1 Once, when I was a student, I felt very **strongly** about a new rule at my university. So I agreed, with some friends, to have my head **shaved** in public. In South Korea, having your hair cut like this is a way of protesting. Our pictures were in the newspaper, so many people read about us – which is what we wanted, of course. Even today, hair length is still a big deal in South Korea and many schools are far too **strict**.

2 In places like London, you see people wearing all kinds of clothes, and loads of different hairstyles, too. If you sit on a busy street for a few hours, you'll see everything from punks with spiky hair, Rastafarians with dreadlocks and goths with dyed black hair to women with shaved heads. Anything goes! In general though, most men have short hair like me, but perhaps that's a bit boring!

3 I'm always amazed how hair color can be such a big deal. When people meet me, there are two different opinions. Some think that blonde hair on an Asian woman looks great. Others think it looks terrible and that Japanese women shouldn't try to look like a Westerner. Women in other cultures can dye their hair any color they want, so I don't see why I can't.



20 **4** Around ten years ago, the Ministry of Education in Taiwan
 stopped schools deciding on the hair length and hairstyles of their
 students. Now students can be responsible for their choice of hairstyle,
 although we can't have anything too crazy. Some teachers think that
 long hair stops us studying and makes us behave badly. They want us
 25 all to have crew cuts!

5 Whenever I come to Tokyo, I'm amazed by the hairstyles that
 many of the young people have. Some students have long, shaggy
 hair or spiky hair; perhaps they're trying to look like *manga* characters.
 It's not like that in the US. I think American students are more
 30 **conservative** than their parents were in the 1960s. Without a **doubt**,
 when it comes to clothes and hairstyles, Japan is the **trendiest** country
 in the world!

READING FOR DETAIL

Match the countries (1–5) to the sentences (a–e).

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 South Korea | a People disagree about dyed blonde hair. |
| 2 The UK | b Rules about students' hair changed. |
| 3 Japan | c A shaved head can be a form of protest. |
| 4 Taiwan | d Students have conservative hairstyles. |
| 5 The US | e A shaved head is no big deal. |

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

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

- My parents are very _____ and they never let me out after nine at night.
- He worked so hard for the exams. I have no _____ that he will get into the university he wants.
- Look at what she's wearing! Everything on her is so fashionable. She's the _____ girl I've ever met.
- Her mother is very _____ about how girls should look and thinks short hair is never for girls.
- I feel _____ that it's unfair to judge someone based on their hairstyle.
- We thought he was just going to dye his hair, but he _____ his head and we were all shocked.

INFERRING

Read the text and check the sentences Fact (F) or Opinion (O).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 In South Korea, having your head shaved is a way of protesting. | F <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Many South Korean schools are far too strict. | F <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 People in London wear all kinds of clothes. | F <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Short hair on men is boring. | F <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Blonde hair on an Asian woman looks great. | F <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Taiwanese students can choose their own hairstyle. | F <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Long hair stops students studying. | F <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Some Japanese students have long, shaggy hair. | F <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> |

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Who should decide what hairstyles students have – teachers, parents, or the students themselves? Why?
- 2 What do you think of the following?
 - a dyed black hair on Western people; dyed blonde hair on Asian people
 - b men with very long hair; women with very short hair
 - c old people who dye their hair to hide the gray

WRITING

Your university has decided that all female students should have long hair and all male students should have crew cuts. Write your opinion.



I think that the new hair rules are a good / bad idea

because _____.

I think that _____

_____.

Killer cell phones

When a London teenager found herself in a park during a bad electrical storm, she knew she had to stay away from the trees and not use her umbrella. She had her cell phone with her, so she could call her mom for help. Unfortunately, lightning hit the phone and she had a heart attack. Luckily, she survived, but there have been cases of deaths during storms in Malaysia, South Korea, and China. It seems that the metal parts in the phone attract the lightning. It's not even a good idea to have the phone near you.

So next time it looks like there'll be stormy weather, take a raincoat instead of the phone.

EXERCISE 1

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

- 1 It was necessary for the girl to be far from the trees.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 2 It wasn't possible for her to telephone her mom.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 3 The lightning killed the girl.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 4 Storms in Asia are much worse than in Europe.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 5 Phones that are made of plastic are safe to use in a storm.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 6 It's a good idea to have both a raincoat and a phone in a storm.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐

EXERCISE 2

Underline the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 I'd love to get the latest iPad, but they just spend / cost / pay too much.
- 2 If you want to buy a new camera, then you should get / save / pay a little every month.
- 3 Most of my clothes are from the street market: you can spend / waste / get everything much cheaper there.
- 4 Don't pay / waste / cost your money on something that you'll never use.
- 5 The new job is much more interesting, but unfortunately they don't pay / cost / save me as much.
- 6 I spend / pay / cost most of my money on CDs and DVDs.

A daring designer

Vivienne Westwood started as a shop owner in London and became one of the most unusual and **daring** fashion designers. In the 1970s, girls visiting her shop **had on** black miniskirts, fishnet stockings, and had **died** pink hair, with a lot of black **make-up**. The shop sold T-shirts with sexy pictures on them and jeans with a lot of holes. Then it was all very shocking; everybody else was much more **conservative**.

Today, more than 40 years later, the fashion designer still shocks. Her **models** wear 25 cm-high platform shoes and very **high heels**. Her clothes are for people who love to **dress up**. "You have a much better life if you wear impressive clothes," she says. Nowadays, Dame Vivienne is well-known around the world for her creative designs and her commitment to the fight against climate change.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and match the beginnings (1–5) to the endings (a–e) to make sentences about the text.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The people who came to Vivienne Westwood's shop | a might stare at you. |
| 2 Most people in the 1970s | b can change your life. |
| 3 Before Westwood was a designer, she | c want to wear something special. |
| 4 If you wear Westwood clothes, people | d wore traditional clothes. |
| 5 People who buy Westwood clothes | e wore clothes that shocked people. |
| 6 She thinks that what you wear | f had a shop in London. |

EXERCISE 2

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

- Debbie's hair isn't really blonde you know; it's _____.
- My boyfriend is taking me out for a special meal, so I need to _____.
- My father's very _____; he always wears a suit and tie to work.
- I never wear _____, only lipstick in the evenings.
- Sandra isn't very tall, so she usually wears _____.
- In the past, people thought miniskirts were very _____; but now it's quite normal to wear them.
- Naomi Campbell and Kate Moss are famous _____.
- I was so cold! I only _____ a small T-shirt.

SOCIAL NETWORKING

PRE-READING 1

Complete the text with the words in the box.

content hashtags Internet messages social networking

In recent years, the use of social media in China has exploded. By the end of June 2015, there were a staggering 668 million people using the (1) _____ in the country – an increase of almost 19 million users within six months. One area of growth has been in the development of home-grown (2) _____ sites such as Weibo, WeChat, and QQ. Weibo is a microblogging site where users can post (3) _____ that are 140 characters in length. To help other people find messages with specific (4) _____, users can use (5) _____.

2 Name three popular social networking sites in your country.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____



SOCIAL NETWORKING

LIMEI

I spend hours on Weibo every day and follow some of my favorite celebrities. I love chatting with my friends, so I use QQ quite a lot too. It's a great way to stay in touch and I've been able to talk with my old school friends even though we live in different cities. I also like putting up photos on QQ. Last month, I went on vacation and shared my snapshots with my best friends – I loved seeing the many “likes” and comments they'd left. Some people say I should try limiting the amount of time I spend on social networking sites, but I don't think it's a problem. However, my boyfriend often points out that I would find it impossible to part with my devices now. And I agree!

STEVE

Social networking sites are ruining our lives. I know that might sound drastic, but we seem to have lost the art of talking to each other. Last week, I was sitting in a café and was taken aback by how many people were using their cell phones rather than chatting to the people they were with. People seem to have stopped talking to each other – all they do is “chatting” on Facebook. I've even seen waiters stop to check their cell phones when taking orders! I find that unbelievable. Does that make me old-fashioned? I don't know, but I'd rather be labeled as boring and out of touch than spend my life hooked to a screen. When I tried explaining this to my girlfriend, she just laughed.

MOLLY

I live in Hong Kong and, for me, social networking sites are my lifeline to the outside world. Facebook allows me to stay in touch with all my friends and family back home. It really helped me settle into a new country where I didn't know anybody when I first arrived. I don't miss out on any news from my family as I always catch up on the news feed when I get up. I also feel happy when I see messages they left me on my Timeline. I'm certainly not addicted, but social networking sites have their place in the world today.

YUKI

It's addictive, that's for sure. Personally, I'd prefer to live without social networking sites, but in today's world, that's pretty tricky. Yes, I have a Facebook page, but I don't really use it very often and I certainly don't post every day. I've managed to avoid using Twitter. I don't see the point of reading the same posts by the same people on different sites, but most of my friends are active on various sites because they want to see all the updates from their favorite bands. I find that if I spend too long staring at a screen, I get a headache, so I try to keep the amount of time I'm online to a minimum. Yesterday, I was in a park enjoying some fine weather and reading a book, but it was really difficult to concentrate – there was a man next to me and his cell phone kept on pinging with new texts or notifications. I remember seeing more people holding a book than a phone a few years back. Smartphones have definitely changed the lifestyles of most people.

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text and complete the sentences with *Limei, Steve, Molly, or Yuki*.

- 1 _____ uses social networking sites to stay in touch with his/her family.
- 2 _____ uses more than one social networking site.
- 3 _____ sometimes feels ill from using his/her devices.
- 4 _____ mentions a situation he/she saw which surprised him/her.
- 5 _____ doesn't want to use social networking sites but he/she does.
- 6 _____ thinks social networking sites are completely negative.

2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 2, *stay in touch* means ...
 - a communicate with people you know.
 - b make new friends.
 - c meet new people.
- 2 In line 5, another way of saying *photos* is _____.
- 3 In line 6, *limiting* means ...
 - a noting down.
 - b increasing.
 - c reducing.
- 4 In line 15, *out of touch* means ...
 - a no longer talking to people.
 - b not aware of the latest trends and news.
 - c living far away from people you know.
- 5 In line 16, *hooked to* means ...
 - a being too close to.
 - b not knowing how to use.
 - c not able to stop using.
- 6 In line 24, *pretty tricky* means ...
 - a not difficult.
 - b not possible.
 - c not easy.

7 In line 31, *concentrate* can be replaced by ...

- a read.
- b understand.
- c focus.

3 What do the phrasal verbs in **bold** mean?

- 1 I also like **putting up** photos on QQ.
 - a making something available to see
 - b removing something
- 2 My boyfriend often **points out** that I would find it impossible to part with my devices now.
 - a tells something
 - b disagrees with someone
- 3 My boyfriend often points out that I would find it impossible to **part with** my devices now.
 - a replace something with a newer version
 - b be without something
- 4 I don't **miss out** on any news from my family.
 - a hear something by accident
 - b not have the opportunity to do or have something
- 5 I always **catch up** on the news feed when I get up.
 - a post something immediately
 - b do something that you haven't done earlier

Now complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs above.

- 1 I once forgot to take my phone and I felt uncomfortable all day long. I guess I can never _____ it now!
- 2 Try not to _____ on the concert next week – it could be ages before there's another one.
- 3 There are too many updates on the sites every day and I just can't be bothered to _____ anymore.
- 4 You don't need to _____ how addicted I am to Facebook – it's obvious to everyone.
- 5 He kept _____ photos on his wall. I found it a bit annoying, so I unfollowed him.

LIFE SKILLS



SELF AND SOCIETY

Protecting your digital privacy

- Think about what information you give out on social networking sites.
- Think about possible consequences of people having access to your personal information.
- Decide if you should take down some of your information to protect yourself.

Evaluate your social networking pages and act accordingly.

Grammar

Infinitives and gerunds

Some verbs have different meanings when followed by infinitives or gerunds. Here are some examples:

stop doing something – no longer do something

*People seem to have **stopped talking** to each other ...*

stop to do something – stop so that something else can happen

*I've even seen waiters **stop to check** their cell phones when taking orders!*

try doing something – see if this will help (a suggestion)

*Some people say I should **try limiting** the amount of time I spend on social networking sites ...*

try to do something – make an effort to do something

*... I **try to keep** the amount of time I'm online to a minimum.*

GRAMMAR 1

Underline the best verbs to complete the sentences.

- I've stopped to *play* / *playing* computer games as they can be so addictive.
- Recently, I've tried to *spend* / *spending* more time with my family whenever I can.
- She stopped to *speak* / *speaking* to an old friend she hadn't seen for ages.
- If you have a headache, try to *close* / *closing* your eyes for a few minutes.
- Can you stop to *listen* / *listening* to what he's saying? It might be important.
- Please try not to *tell* / *telling* everyone as it's supposed to be a secret.

2

Complete the sentences using infinitives or gerunds.

- I stopped _____.
- I stopped to _____.
- I tried _____.
- I tried to _____.

SPEAKING

Do you agree or disagree with the sentences? Talk to a partner.

- Social networking is a great way to stay in touch with people.
- Social networking sites are ruining our lives.
- It would be nice to be able to live without social networking sites.

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING THE TOPIC

Read the paragraphs and underline the correct headings.

1 Photo sharing / Microblogging / Vlogging

Using one of the free social networking sites, people upload short messages which can be read by anyone "following" them. Some people have more than a million "followers" reading everything they post!

2 Photo sharing / Microblogging / Vlogging

Using one of the free online platforms, people upload short videos on various topics and share them with other users all around the world. Users can subscribe to certain channels and get notifications whenever new videos are uploaded.

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and write the questions (A–E) in the spaces in the text.

- A Do you think it's okay for vloggers to promote products?
- B ~~How did you get into vlogging?~~
- C Is it an easy job?
- D What advice would you give to those who want to be vloggers?
- E What are your vlogs about?



Vlogging:

a new career?

Hannah Silver is one of the new breed of online entrepreneurs – she makes a career from vlogging. As she points out, all you really need is a computer with a camera and microphone, a bubbly personality, and something you want to share with other people. Here she answers some questions about being a vlogger.



0:56 / 6:23 HD





1 How did you get into vlogging?

I started a few years ago while I was at university. I was in my final year and didn't know what job I was going to do afterwards. I was
10 quite good with computers and spent a lot of time on sites like YouTube and other places like that, so I just thought I would give it a go. I never imagined I'd be making a living from it, but with over three million subscribers, I think I'm doing quite well.

2

15 Unlike a lot of vloggers who focus on fashion or make-up, my vlogs are all about travel. I guess I'm lucky as I was brought up in Hong Kong and travelled a lot as a youngster. I then went to university in the US before moving to Canada. There is comparatively less competition in the area I specialize in.

20 3

People are always asking me things like that, but in fact, it isn't. I probably travel for about two hundred and fifty days a year. I spend a lot of time in hotels and I basically live out of a suitcase. Don't get me wrong – I'm not complaining, but it's certainly not as relaxing as some people think.

25 4

No, not really. I mean, I do get sponsorship from a range of places like hotels and travel companies, but I've never been paid directly to advertise a product or a particular resort. For me, the most important thing, though, is to make it clear at the start. I'd hate to watch a vlog
30 only to find out someone was trying to sell me something.

5

Like every other medium, vlogging is constantly changing. You need to bring something new and fresh to what you do and keep developing because if you don't you'll lose your audience.

READING FOR DETAIL 1

Read again more slowly and underline the correct phrases.

- 1 Hannah *planned* / *didn't plan* to turn vlogging into a career at the beginning.
- 2 She started travelling a lot *after* / *before* she began vlogging.
- 3 She went to university in *the US* / *Canada*.
- 4 Many people *think* / *don't think* Hannah's job is easy.
- 5 Hannah *never* / *sometimes* advertises products for travel companies.
- 6 She thinks it *is* / *isn't* important to change what you do as a vlogger.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Hannah studied computing at university. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Hannah makes money from vlogging. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Her blogs are about fashion and clothes. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 She has been to Japan. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 She spends more than half the year travelling. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 She gets a better rate or free accommodations at some hotels. | T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> NG <input type="checkbox"/> |

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- What do you think of vlogging as a career?
- Why do you think people like watching vlogs?
- If you were to be a vlogger, what would your vlogs be about?



LISTENING

Listen to the words from the text. Decide in which words the underlined o has a different sound. Circle the words.

- over focus from microphone
- lot computer online product
- one lose moving do
- job sponsorship not for

WRITING

You have just started vlogging. Write an email to a friend about it.

< ✉ 6
⌵ ⌶

Dear _____,

I've started vlogging! My vlogs are about _____.

I talk about _____.

_____.

I think vlogging is great because _____.

_____.

✈
📎
🗑 >

SKINCARE

PRE-READING ①

Write the jobs that use the following. Use a dictionary to check the words.

- 1 a needle _____
- 2 a drill _____
- 3 plastic gloves _____
- 4 a truck _____
- 5 camouflage _____
- 6 jewelry _____

② Put the situations in order of how nervous they make you feel from 1 to 8, with 1 as the most nervous.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A taking an exam | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B waiting to see the dentist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C watching a horror film | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D being at home all alone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E having a disagreement with your parents | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F waiting to see the doctor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G speaking to people you don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H others – what? _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |



➤ Marked for life ➤

5 Julia's in a waiting room, and she's looking nervous. She can see a man sitting very still with his sleeve rolled up and a woman nearby wearing plastic gloves and a white coat. She's also holding a needle. Is Julia waiting to see the doctor? No, she's not. Now there's the sound like a small drill; perhaps she's waiting to see the dentist? Not that either. In fact, the woman in the white coat is a tattooist, and Julia's waiting to have her first tattoo.

10 "I don't know why I'm so nervous!" Julia laughs. "I'm only going to have a small tattoo. It's going to be here, on my shoulder, so I know that it won't hurt – well, not too much anyway! It only really hurts if the tattoo is done on skin over bone, like on your foot."

15 "Some people think I might not like my tattoo in the future, but I **disagree**. I know that the people who regret having a tattoo are those who chose the name of their boyfriend, for example, and then they split up. I'm going to have a picture of a small dolphin, because I love the sea – and I'm sure I'll always love the sea! I **dislike** this fashion of having an Asian tattoo, especially if the Chinese or Japanese characters mean something different from what you think they do. I have a friend who thought she had the Chinese character for 'beauty' on her back, but in fact, it said 'ugly'. She was really **dismayed** when she found out."

25 Julia says that most of her friends now have a tattoo. "I think they're popular for a number of reasons. One is because it's much easier to have them done safely these days. It's much cheaper to have them done on vacation here in Asia too; it's much more expensive back in the US. Also, the association with criminals and truck drivers is **disappearing**. Plus, of course, it's now quite trendy, especially as movie stars like Angelina Jolie have tattoos."

30 "However, there's still something 'naughty' or 'bad' about having a tattoo. It's something that parents might **disapprove** of. This makes it appealing for young people like me; it's a form of rebellion. I'm not really sure what my parents will say when they see it; I just hope they won't be too disappointed."

35 Julia's also interested in the history of tattooing. "I like the idea that it's an art form that's been around for thousands of years and done all over the world. However, the reasons for the tattoos and the designs vary a lot. In Indonesia, members of the Iban tribe were covered in tattoos of plants and animals for camouflage as they went hunting in the jungle; the Maori in New Zealand tattooed their faces to make

- 40 themselves look aggressive when fighting; it's an ancient Hindu-Buddhist custom still practiced today; and it's associated with organized gang crime in Japan."

Why does Julia want a tattoo? "I hope I'll look more attractive! I see it as a kind of decoration, like jewelry – the difference being I can never take it off!"

45

COMPREHENSION 1

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

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Julia is waiting to see the dentist. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 She wants a tattoo on her foot. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She has a boyfriend. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 It is cheaper to have a tattoo done in Asia than in the US. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Her parents know she's having a tattoo done. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Tattoos are a modern invention. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Match the people/situations (1–6) to the descriptions (a–f), then to the reasons (i–vi).

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Julia | a a small dolphin | i for camouflage |
| 2 a man | b trendy | ii she's waiting to have a tattoo |
| 3 Julia's tattoo | c very still | iii to look aggressive |
| 4 the Iban tribe | d tattooed faces | iv film stars have them |
| 5 having a tattoo | e nervous | v she loves the sea |
| 6 the Maori | f tattooed all over | vi he's having a tattoo |

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- In lines 10 and 11, what does Julia say about having a tattoo on the foot?
 - It can cause physical pain.
 - It can make you laugh.
 - It doesn't cause any physical pain.
- In lines 13 to 15, which people feel sorry about having a tattoo?
 - people with tattoos of their boyfriend's name who then get married
 - people with tattoos of their boyfriend's name who then end the relationship
 - people who don't have tattoos of their boyfriend's name

- 3 In lines 16 to 18, what popular tattoo design does Julia mention?
 - a the name of a person in a book, play, or movie
 - b a description of someone's personality
 - c an Asian letter, number, or symbol
- 4 In paragraph 4, how many reasons does Julia give for tattoos being popular? _____
- 5 In lines 26 and 27, what connection is disappearing?
 - a the one between criminals and truck drivers and having a tattoo
 - b the one between movies stars and having a tattoo
 - c the one between criminals and movie stars
- 6 In line 31, the phrase _____ describes tattooing as a way of going against what parents want or accept.
- 7 In lines 34 to 36, Julia is interested in the history of tattooing because ...
 - a she likes modern art.
 - b it's a global practice with an interesting past.
 - c she likes travelling to different parts of the world.
- 8 In lines 40 and 41, tattooing is ...
 - a a very old Hindu-Buddhist tradition.
 - b no longer done in Asia.
 - c a bad Hindu-Buddhist habit.

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

- 1 My parents think only bad girls have tattoos, but I _____ with them. Tattoos are just a form of art.
- 2 I got a temporary rose tattoo on my arm last week. It's already _____. I can only see the leaf now.
- 3 I want to get a tattoo on my back, but my parents, like my friends', _____ of that.
- 4 I had my first tattoo five years ago, but I _____ it now and want to remove it.
- 5 She was _____ when she found out her boyfriend had his ex-girlfriend's name tattooed on his back.

In which word is *dis-* not a prefix?

LIFE SKILLS



WORK AND CAREER

Thinking from different angles

- Understand the situation.
- Assess the situation from your own perspective.
- Assess the situation again from the perspective of different people.

Why do you think people have tattoos? Think from different angles.

Grammar

Be going to and
will / won't

We use *be going to* to talk about plans for the future or report decisions.
*I'm only **going to have** a small tattoo.*
*It's **going to be** here, on my shoulder ...*

We use *will/won't* to talk about predictions of what might happen in the future.

*I'm sure I'll always **love** the sea!*
*I just hope they **won't** be too disappointed.*

GRAMMAR 1

Complete the sentences about future plans or predictions with *is/are going to* or *will/won't*.

- 1 Julia's friend wants a tattoo; she _____ have a picture of a star.
- 2 Julia hopes that the tattoo _____ hurt too much.
- 3 Angelina Jolie already has a lot of tattoos, but perhaps she _____ have some more.
- 4 Maybe Julia's parents _____ think the tattoo looks nice.
- 5 After having her tattoo done, Julia _____ write emails to her friends back home because she wants to tell them all about it.
- 6 She _____ send some photos of the tattoo as well.

2

Complete the table with what you are going to do, and what you hope or think you'll do.

plans and decisions (<i>be going to</i>)	predictions (<i>will</i>)
When I finish college, I'm going to work for my father.	I hope my brother will visit me this summer.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you think of people with tattoos?
 - a sexy
 - b a stupid thing to do
 - c trendy
 - d dangerous
 - e something else – what?
- 2 Will you ever get a tattoo? Why / Why not?

ESSENTIAL SKILLS

ACTIVATING THE TOPIC

Answer the questions and compare your answers with your partner.

- 1 In general, who do you think takes longer to get ready in the morning: men or women?
- 2 How long does it take you to get ready?
- 3 Do you like people looking at you?
- 4 A *metrosexual* is a city man who is in love with ...
a women. b men. c his appearance. d life.

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

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

- A How many shirts do you have?
- B Do you buy any hair products?
- C How much do you spend a month on looking good?
- D How often do you go to a spa?
- E ~~How long does it take you to get ready for work or class in the morning?~~
- F Do you buy any skin products?



ARE YOU METROSEXUAL?

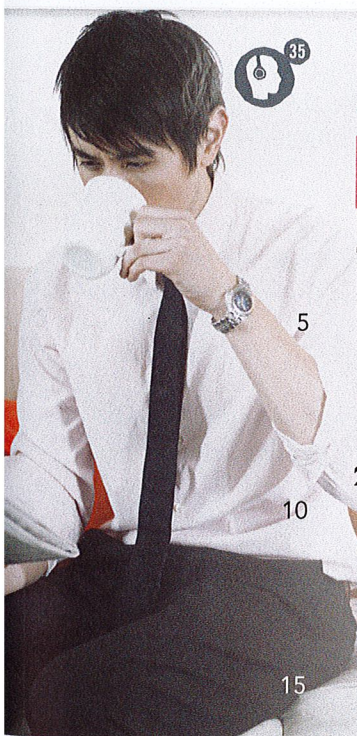
Is it true that most Asian men are metrosexual? Three men agreed to do a questionnaire for *Today's Man* magazine; here are their answers.

1 How long does it take you to get ready for work or class in the morning?

- A: It can take up to 40 minutes. Hairstyling takes quite a long time, as well as choosing what to wear.
B: Ten minutes at the most! I have a quick shower and throw on some clothes. Then I'm out the door!
C: Probably 20 minutes to shower, shave, and get dressed.

2

- A: More than \$600 dollars. That includes new designer clothes, gym membership, and trips to the hairdresser.
B: About \$50. My mom usually buys my clothes, but I'll buy myself a new pair of jeans or a shirt every so often.
C: It depends, on average \$100, perhaps more. I like to look quite sharp, and for a special occasion, I'll spend more.



3

- A: At least 40 – all different colors and styles. Most are designer labels.
 B: Seven, I think. I prefer wearing T-shirts.
 C: Fifteen? I'm not sure.

20 4

- A: Certainly. I buy eye creams, facial masks, and moisturizers. I have one moisturizer for the day and another one for the night.
 B: Never! That's for women only!
 C: I buy aftershave and hand and body lotion.

25 5

- A: Although I regularly go to the hairdresser, I still have a lot of creams, lotions, brushes, and a hair drier.
 B: Of course – I buy shampoo!
 C: I buy shampoo, conditioner, and gel.

30 6

- A: A lot! I love massages and regularly go to an all-male spa. I feel fantastic afterwards.
 B: No way! My friends would laugh at me if they found out.
 C: Never. I keep thinking I might give it a try, but not yet.

INFERRING

Read about the three men who answered the questions.

Matt, 25, accountant

When I go out in the evening with my girlfriend, she always looks nice, so I try to look good too. I'm often much more casual on the weekend, though.

Min Jae, 21, student

I don't have too much money to spend on clothes, but I don't think that's a problem. Men shouldn't look like fashion models when they go out.

Soki, 29, magazine photographer

I think women today want men with good skin and good bodies. I spend more money on my clothes and cosmetics than my girlfriend does!

What answers did they give? Write A, B, or C. Which man is metrosexual?

- 1 Matt gave all the ____ answers.
- 2 Min Jae gave all the ____ answers.
- 3 Soki gave all the ____ answers.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Match the nouns to make compound nouns. Then read the text again to check your answers.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 designer | a lotion |
| 2 gym | b drier |
| 3 eye | c clothes |
| 4 body | d cream |
| 5 hair | e model |
| 6 fashion | f membership |

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- Which man do you agree with most? Why?
- Do you think most Asian men are metrosexual? Why / why not?

WRITING

Do you think that it's OK for men to spend a lot of time and money looking good? Or is this only for women? Write your opinion.

I think it's OK / not OK for men to spend a lot of time and money looking good. _____

The blogger

Graham answers questions about his blog: noodlepie.com

- 1 _____
"I discovered FatMan Seoul, a blog about food in Seoul, and realized that was exactly what I wanted to do in Saigon."
- 2 _____
"That was easy as, living in Vietnam, especially Saigon, you're surrounded by good food. I love food, so it was the most natural topic for me."
- 3 _____
"A lot of very different people, from other food bloggers to editors, famous food writers, chefs, and lots of Vietnamese living abroad who miss Vietnamese food."
- 4 _____
"Yes, a lot through advertising on the site. Also I get asked at least once a month to write an article in a magazine about food."
- 5 _____
"Blogging can get very addictive!"

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and write the questions in the spaces in the text. One question is not needed.

- A Who reads your blogs?
- B Do you make any money?
- C Why did you decide to have a blog?
- D Where do you live?
- E Is there anything else you'd like to add?
- F Why did you choose that subject?

EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

blogging catch up Internet
point out subscriber vlogger

- 1 My favourite vlogger posts every day and I find it hard to _____!
- 2 My father always _____ that we were perfectly fine before the _____ was introduced. But I really can't live without it now!
- 3 _____ is like having your own journal that everyone can read.
- 4 I watched a vlog which praised a face cream. I bought it the next day but was disappointed. The _____ may have been paid to advertise it after all.
- 5 She is now very popular on YouTube and has more than a million _____!

Off-white

Ms T disliked her brown skin; she wanted to look like a movie star, and Asian movie stars have white skin. She decided to try a special face cream that promised a beautiful white face. However, she was dismayed when she looked in the mirror. Instead of the brown disappearing, her skin had become pink and dark brown. Ms T and her boyfriend then split up following a disagreement about the skin product. She began to regret using the cream, especially when she lost her job as a waitress in a restaurant.

"I'm really disappointed with the results. I have no job, no boyfriend, and an ugly face," says Ms T.

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and answer the questions. The answers are in this order in the text.

- 1 Which verb means to not like?

- 2 Which adjective means sad about something that is surprising or shocking?

- 3 Which verb means to become impossible to see? _____
- 4 Which verb means to end a romantic relationship? _____
- 5 Which noun means a situation in which people have different opinions?

- 6 Which verb means to feel sorry about something you have done? _____
- 7 Which adjective means unhappy because something did not happen as expected?

- 8 Which adjective is the opposite of beautiful?

EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

disagreement disappeared disappointed
dismayed

- 1 After the surgery, my wrinkles _____, but they came back after two weeks.
- 2 She didn't even apologize for her mistakes. I'm really _____ in her.
- 3 I had a _____ with him last week and we haven't spoken to each other since then.
- 4 I was _____ to find that he had told so many lies! I still can't believe it.

11

SPORTS: PAST AND PRESENT

PRE-READING 1

Complete the sentences about soccer with the verbs in the box in the past simple. Use each verb only once.

be beat draw lose send off win

- 1 Spain _____ to South Korea in the quarter-finals.
- 2 Italy _____ the World Cup in Germany.
- 3 Japan and Croatia _____ 0-0 in the opening match.
- 4 At half time, South Korea _____ in the lead.
- 5 Chelsea _____ Manchester United 4-1 yesterday.
- 6 The referee _____ two players in last night's match.

2 Underline the word that does not belong in each group.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | goalkeeper | striker | fan | substitute | soccer player |
| 2 | field | ticket | ball | net | half-way line |
| 3 | half time | full-time | injury time | extra time | overtime |
| 4 | score | shoot | kick | result | head |
| 5 | crowd | red card | whistle | referee | penalty |
| 6 | qualifying round | knockout stage | trophy | semi-finals | final |

GOAL!!!

1 _____

July 1966

The North Korean soccer team shocked the world yesterday by beating the mighty Italians 1-0. It was an amazing match and the North Korean team has gone from strength to strength, first losing against the USSR, then equalizing against Chile, and now beating the Italians. Pak Do Ik's goal means two things.

- 5 The favorites are out of the World Cup, and North Korea now faces Portugal in the first knockout stage.

2 _____

June 1969

Only hours after El Salvador's 3-2 win over Honduras, fighting broke out across the border between the two countries. Both teams were in Mexico yesterday for their third match to find out who qualifies for next year's World Cup finals. As

- 10 both teams have won a game, this was the decider. There have already been disagreements between the two countries with acts of violence. Last night was the first time a battle on the soccer field turned into political combat.

3 _____

June 1986

A controversial win for Argentina has knocked England out of this year's World Cup. During the quarter-final in Mexico City, Maradona clearly used his hand to

- 15 put the ball past the goalkeeper and into the net. The Tunisian referee allowed the goal despite English protests. After the match, Maradona referred to the hand of God. He went on to score an incredible goal, having collected the ball from the halfway line and passing most of the English team. Argentina won 2-1 and now go through to the semi-finals against Belgium.

4 _____

July 1994

- 20 100,000 Colombians were at the funeral of Andrés Escobar, the murdered soccer player, yesterday afternoon. Escobar was leaving a restaurant with his girlfriend when he was shot in the chest and face. Three men went for the soccer player, shouting about his own goal. It was during the World Cup match against the United States that Escobar scored an own goal. The Americans won 2-1 and the
- 25 Colombians didn't qualify for the next round. Nine days later Escobar was dead.



5 _____

May 2005

A crowd of 65,000 in Istanbul saw Liverpool win the Champions League after being three goals down at half time. AC Milan scored in the first minute, and after 45 minutes, the Italians in the crowd already thought the cup was theirs. However, in an amazing turnaround, Liverpool
30 equalized after just 59 minutes. In a penalty shootout, the Reds went on to win 3-2 to claim the trophy for the fifth time.

6 _____

June 2006

Japanese fans looked on in horror as their 1-0 lead over Australia turned into a 1-3 defeat only minutes before the final whistle. Substitute Cahill equalized after 84 minutes and then scored another goal soon after.
35 Aloisi then scored in injury time to give Australia a historic victory. Cahill's equalizer was Australia's first ever World Cup goal, and no other team has scored three goals in the last seven minutes in World Cup history.

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the text and write the headings in the spaces in the text.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| A World Cup Tragedy | D A Soccer War |
| B Hand of God | E An Asian Surprise |
| C Socceroos Historic Goal | F Italians See Red |

2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In line 3, another way of saying to get stronger is _____.
- 2 In line 5, *the favorites* are ...
a the North Koreans. b the Italians. c the Russians.
- 3 In line 12, the two words _____ and _____ mean the same as *a fight*.
- 4 In lines 13 to 16, how did people feel about Argentina winning?
a There were strong feelings of happiness.
b Everyone thought it was a fair game.
c There were strong feelings of disagreement.
- 5 In lines 15 and 16, the referee ...
a ignored the English protests and said the goal was OK.
b listened to the English protests and said the goal was not OK.
c gave Argentina a penalty shot.

- 6 In lines 22 and 23, who was shouting?
a The attackers. b Escobar.
- 7 In line 23, *It* refers to ...
a the shooting. b the own goal. c the funeral.
- 8 In lines 29 and 30, the phrase _____ shows that there was a very surprising change in the match.
- 9 In line 32, *looked on in horror* means ...
a watched the match and were terrified.
b watched the match and were surprised and happy.
c watched the match and were surprised and shocked.

3

What do the phrasal verbs in bold mean?

- 1 Fighting **broke out** among the fans.
a escaped b started
- 2 The gunmen **went for** Escobar outside a restaurant.
a attacked b chose
- 3 The 1-0 lead **turned into** a 1-3 defeat.
a finished b became
- 4 It was the match to **find out** who qualified.
a get information about b look for
- 5 After coming out on top of the group, England **went through** to the second round.
a advanced to another stage b examined carefully
- 6 Maradona **went on to** score an incredible goal.
a continued without stopping
b did something after completing something else

LIFE SKILLS

STUDY AND
LEARNING

Taking notes

- Read the information carefully and underline key ideas.
- Write down notes in point form.
- Use the notes to help you remember the information.

Read the text again and take notes. Then tell your partner as much information about the text as you can.

Now complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs above.

- 1 Let's _____ who won the match last night.
- 2 The hooligan _____ the Italian supporter with a knife.
- 3 They equalized against Chile and then _____ beat Italy.
- 4 Last night, a fire _____ in the stadium.
- 5 It _____ a great match despite a slow start.
- 6 Arsenal _____ to the Champions League but lost to Barcelona in the final.

Grammar

Past simple and present perfect

We use the past simple to talk about past, finished events that happened at a particular time.

The North Korea soccer team **shocked** the world **yesterday**.

Last night was the first time a battle on the soccer field **turned** into political combat.

We use the present perfect to talk about past events when we don't know the time or the time is not important.

As **both** teams **have won** a game ...

A controversial win for Argentina **has knocked** England out of this year's World Cup.

GRAMMAR 1

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the past simple or present perfect.

- 1 On June 15, El Salvador _____ (beat) Honduras 3-0.
- 2 Now both countries _____ (lose) one game each.
- 3 Klose _____ (score) five goals in the 2006 World Cup.
- 4 Who _____ (score) more goals: Ronaldo or Pél  ?
- 5 Barcelona _____ (win) the Champions League in 2006.
- 6 Other Spanish teams _____ (win) the League as well.

2

Complete the text with the verbs in the box in the past simple or present perfect.

be (twice) draw play (twice) win

Who will win – Australia or Japan? Well, I think Australia

(1) _____ fantastic all through this competition.

Japan (2) _____ really well in the game against Belgium,

but (3) _____ weak when playing against Tunisia. I know

that Japan (4) _____ all their matches in the first round

and that Australia (5) _____ 0-0 against Ghana. However,

I still think that in general Australia (6) _____ better so far during this competition. So I think the Australians will win.

SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do you think people like playing soccer?
- 2 Do you prefer team sports or individual sports? Why?

ESSENTIAL

SKILLS

PREDICTING

Linda rode a ZORB globe in New Zealand, and Jeff tried kite surfing in Indonesia. Decide if the comments are Linda's (L) or Jeff's (J). Look at the pictures to help you.

- 1 I ache all over. _____
- 2 I only did a few jumps. _____
- 3 I was in the middle! _____
- 4 Suddenly, I was going round and round ... _____
- 5 I fell over a lot. _____
- 6 It's really weird. _____

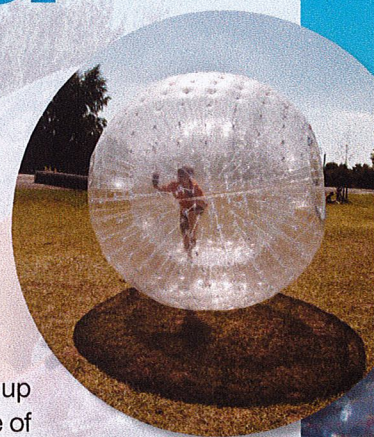
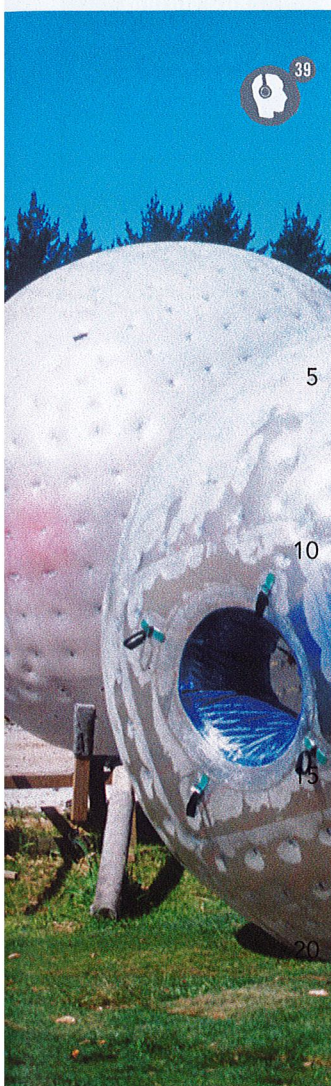


HAVE A GO!

Linda: This is a great vacation – last week, I did something really crazy: I rode a ZORB globe! A ZORB globe is a huge **inflatable** ball. It's about three meters in diameter and there are two layers of plastic, 70 cm apart. This area between the two layers is filled with air, so it looks like a big balloon with a hole in the middle – and that's where I was, in the middle! Inside there's a **harness** that you **strap** yourself into. That's because the ball rolls down a hill! Suddenly, I was going round and round, up and down, over and over – wow! I was safe because of the air between the layers, but a ZORB globe can go as fast as 50 km an hour! However, the ball's so big it doesn't feel very fast. It's really weird – 25 seconds of floating on air!

I paid about \$33, but it's cheaper to go down with someone else – about \$49 for two, and \$66 for three. You can't buy a ZORB globe, so I won't bring one back home with me!

Jeff: I can't walk! No – I'm not ill, I went kite surfing yesterday, and I ache all over – but I had a wild time! It's like windsurfing and kite flying together. My three-hour beginner's lesson cost me \$100. I had a board about 1.5 m long and a huge inflatable kite that was about 12 m wide. I was also strapped into a harness. This is because you can jump into the air –





although I never did any big jumps. It's also possible to go over 40 knots (over 70 km per hour), but again I didn't go that fast – you have to be really strong to control the kite. I fell over a lot, but luckily, the sea was warm! Also, more **experienced** kite surfers can surf for a couple of hours, but after 30 minutes, I was exhausted!

It's not a cheap sport – If you want to have all your own gear, then it costs at least \$1,500, but of course, you can buy everything **second-hand**. But I think I'm sticking to beach volleyball when I get back!

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Read the text quickly and answer the questions.

	riding a ZORB globe	kite surfing
1 When did they do the sport?		
2 What size is the equipment?		
3 How fast can it go?		
4 How long does the sport last?		
5 How much did they pay?		
6 Is it a land or water sport?		

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Look at the key words in **bold** in the text and answer the questions.

- Which object isn't **inflatable**?
 - a life jacket
 - a soccer ball
 - a golf ball
 - a tire
- Which sport doesn't need a **harness**?
 - rock climbing
 - skiing
 - parachuting
 - bungee jumping
- Which object doesn't have **straps**?
 - a computer
 - a helmet
 - a seat belt
 - a backpack

- 4 Which sport can you do alone without being **experienced**?
- scuba diving
 - rock climbing
 - sailing
 - running
- 5 Which object can't be bought **second-hand**?
- a radio
 - a sandwich
 - a camera
 - a coat

RESPONDING TO THE TEXT

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

- Which sport would you like to try: riding a ZORB globe or kite surfing? Why?
- Which sports do you prefer: more traditional sports (e.g. soccer, tennis) or new sports (e.g. bungee jumping, riding a ZORB globe). Why?



LISTENING

Decide in which word the underlined letter does not belong in each group.

- ball balloon walk also
- hole rolls control volleyball
- filled hill kilometer wild

WRITING

Choose a new sport you want to try. It can be a ZORB globe, kite surfing or something else. Explain why you want to try it.

I want to try _____ because _____

Also, I think _____

12

FROM COVER TO COVER

PRE-READING 1 Check the things you like reading and give an example.

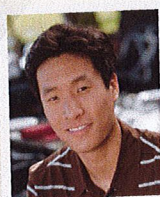
- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| academic papers | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| advertisements | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| brochures | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| catalogues | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| comics | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| letters / emails | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| magazines | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| manuals | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| paperbacks | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| reference books | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| websites | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| others – what? | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

2 You will read about the reading habits of these six people. What kind of reading material do you think they may be interested in? Talk to a partner.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 man, aged 42, IT technician | 4 woman, aged 22, student |
| 2 woman, aged 35, housewife | 5 man, aged 19, student |
| 3 man, aged 27, journalist | 6 girl, aged 14, student |



What's that you're reading?



- 1 I'm crazy about gardening; it helps me to relax and forget about the office. I don't have a garden, but I grow plants, and vegetables too, on our balcony. Every month, I get a gardening magazine that I have a subscription to. It's full of practical hints, topical news, and interesting features. There are articles by famous gardeners who also reply to readers' questions. I spend a lot of time looking up how to grow things on different websites too, and many seed catalogues are online now.



- 2 I took up golf a few years ago and now play at least twice a week. I have a monthly subscription for a golf magazine that I love reading. 15 There's advice on golf fashion and articles about golfing stars, as well as instruction on how to be a better player. There are also features on golf courses around the world, and tons of advertisements and reviews on the latest equipment. I'm either playing golf or reading about it!



- 3 Of course, I have to keep up to date with all the news and views 15 around the world, so I spend a lot of time browsing websites for the latest information. I also skim the main articles in the newspapers. I'm also teaching myself French and so have a coursebook and dictionary for that. I read French graded readers too – these are novels written in simplified French: there's a glossary at the back, and exercises too. 20 They're really helping me to improve!



- 4 I have a ton of exams coming up, so I spend a lot of time studying for those. I have to read up on a number of different subjects and so spend quite a lot of time in the library. When I'm bored, I look at various fashion magazines, although I don't usually read the articles. I just like 25 the pictures. If my friends are around, I'll read out the horoscopes to see if any of us are going to meet Mr Right!



- 5 I'm addicted to *manga*! It's terrible; I spend a small fortune buying loads of *manga* magazines – I just can't stop myself! I love drawing my favorite characters too; my notebooks are full of sketches instead of 30 things my professors have said! I try to read the books for my course, but I find myself skipping pages, and it's difficult to concentrate. I don't like reading things without any pictures.



- 6 Most of what I read, apart from schoolbooks, of course, are the emails and text messages from my friends. We send tons of messages 35 every day. My mom never understands what my friends are saying! The only other thing I look at is the TV guide that I scan to see if my favorite programs are there. If not, I'm back on the computer again. Maybe that's why my spelling is so bad!

COMPREHENSION

1

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

- 1 They all read magazines. T ☐ F ☐
- 2 Two of them go on the Internet. T ☐ F ☐
- 3 Nobody is reading any paperbacks in English. T ☐ F ☐
- 4 Only one person reads a newspaper. T ☐ F ☐
- 5 Five of them read something that's not on the list in Pre-reading 1. T ☐ F ☐
- 6 The first person reads the most different kinds of things. T ☐ F ☐

2

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In lines 3 and 4, which sentence about the technician is correct?
 - a He has paid money to receive monthly copies of a gardening magazine.
 - b He sells a gardening magazine every month.
 - c His gardening magazine is free every month.
- 2 In line 5, *articles* means ...
 - a *the, a, or an.*
 - b small objects.
 - c pieces of writing in a newspaper or magazine.
- 3 In line 8, another way of saying *started doing something regularly as a habit* is _____.
- 4 In lines 11 and 12, *features on golf courses* means ...
 - a free passes to play on a golf course.
 - b newspaper or magazine articles on golf courses.
 - c advertisements in a newspaper or magazine for golf courses.
- 5 In line 12, which information does the housewife get about the latest golf equipment?
 - a someone's opinion
 - b the history of the product
 - c how much it costs to make
- 6 In line 14, the phrase _____ means *having the most recent news and information.*
- 7 In lines 25 and 26, why does the student read the horoscopes?
 - a To find out which of her male friends are always correct.
 - b To find out if any of her friends will meet their perfect man.
 - c To find out if any of her friends will meet a right-handed man.

- 8 In line 27, the phrase _____ shows that buying a lot of *manga* magazines is expensive.
- 9 In line 29, what does the student have in his notebooks?
- Notes about what his professors have said.
 - Detailed drawings.
 - Drawings made very quickly.

3 The four verbs (1–4) are different ways of reading. Match them to the definitions (a–d).

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 look something up | a to read something quickly and not very carefully |
| 2 browse | b to spend time learning about a subject by reading |
| 3 skim | c to find a piece of information by looking in a book or on a computer |
| 4 study | d to look at information or pictures in a book without looking for anything in particular |

Now match these verbs (1–4) to their definitions (a–d).

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 read up on something | a to read something quickly to find particular information |
| 2 read something out | b to intentionally miss pages or paragraphs when reading |
| 3 skip | c to get information on a particular subject by reading a lot about it |
| 4 scan | d to say the words that you are reading so that people can hear them |

4

Underline the best verbs to complete the sentences.

- If you don't understand the word, you can *look it up* / *browse* in a dictionary.
- Don't worry about understanding everything. *Just study* / *skim* the text to get the general meaning.
- The first chapter is not important, so we'll *read* / *skip* that and go onto chapter two.
- I haven't got my glasses with me. Can you *read out* / *read up on* what it says here, please?
- Your homework tonight is to *read up on* / *scan* your favorite author so you can tell the class about him or her tomorrow.
- You have two minutes to *scan* / *browse* the text and tell me when and how the king died.

LIFE SKILLS

STUDY AND
LEARNING

Developing a reading habit

- Identify the kinds of books you are interested in.
- Make a realistic reading plan.
- Revisit the plan after a month and revise it, if necessary.

Make a reading plan for yourself.

Grammar

Object and reflexive pronouns

We use an object pronoun to replace a noun.

I get a gardening magazine ... It's full of practical hints ...

*They're really helping **me** to improve!*

A reflexive pronoun is usually used when the subject and object are the same.

*I'm also teaching **myself** French ...*

GRAMMAR 1

Correct the wrong pronouns in the sentences.

For example:

Ouch! I've just cut myself with this knife. ☒

1 Do you have a mirror? I want to see me in this new hat. ☐

2 "Can I have a cookie?" "Sure, help yourself!" ☐

3 I really liked the party last night. I enjoyed me a lot. ☐

4 Please wait! Don't go without myself. I'll be ready in two minutes. ☐

5 "How did he die?" "He shot himself." ☐

6 In an interview, the best thing to do is to just relax and be you. ☐

2

Complete the sentences with *me*, *myself*, *you*, or *yourself*.

1 I'm going to make _____ work really hard to pass my exams.

2 Oh no! I forgot my mother's birthday! I really hate _____!

3 Are you OK? Did you hurt _____?

4 My uncle wrote _____ a letter inviting me to stay with him.

5 I feel unhappy, so I'm going to buy _____ some chocolate.

6 You really love _____, don't you? You're always looking in the mirror!

7 If you want to stop smoking, I'll try and help _____.

8 I weighed _____ this morning – I've lost three kilos!

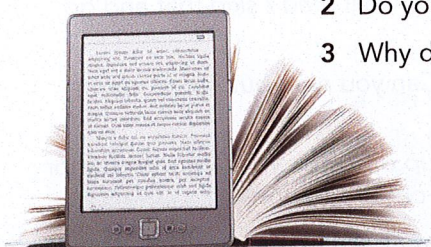
SPEAKING

Talk to a partner and answer the questions.

1 Do you think magazines are just for fun? Why / Why not?

2 Do you think comics are for children only? Why / Why not?

3 Why do you think people say reading is a good habit?



ESSENTIAL SKILLS

PREDICTING

You will read an extract from a graded reader set in Thailand. Read the short passage below from the back cover of the reader and decide what kind of story it is. You can choose more than one answer.

At last the fishing net lay in the bottom of the boat. Lek stepped forward and opened the net. He picked up the blue and white thing. It was a plate. Lek started to laugh.

"We've caught a plate – an old plate! Shall I throw it back into the sea?" he asked Daeng.

"No, no, wait a minute!" said Daeng. "Give it to me." He looked at the plate carefully. "I saw a picture of a plate like this in a newspaper," he said. "The plate was very old. It was worth a lot of money."

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| A horror | <input type="checkbox"/> | E detective | <input type="checkbox"/> | I travel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B romance | <input type="checkbox"/> | F adventure | <input type="checkbox"/> | J thriller | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C mystery | <input type="checkbox"/> | G spy | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| D ghost | <input type="checkbox"/> | H science fiction | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



A Sudden Death

Mark and John walked quickly toward the small fishing boats. As they arrived at the boats, the first light of the sun appeared over the town. The stars disappeared. There was no wind and the sea was calm. Some fishermen were already in their boats. They were mending their nets. They were going fishing.

5 Mark and John walked to Daeng's boat. It was new and it was tidy. There were nets and baskets along the sides of the boat. Everything was ready for fishing. But there was nobody on board.

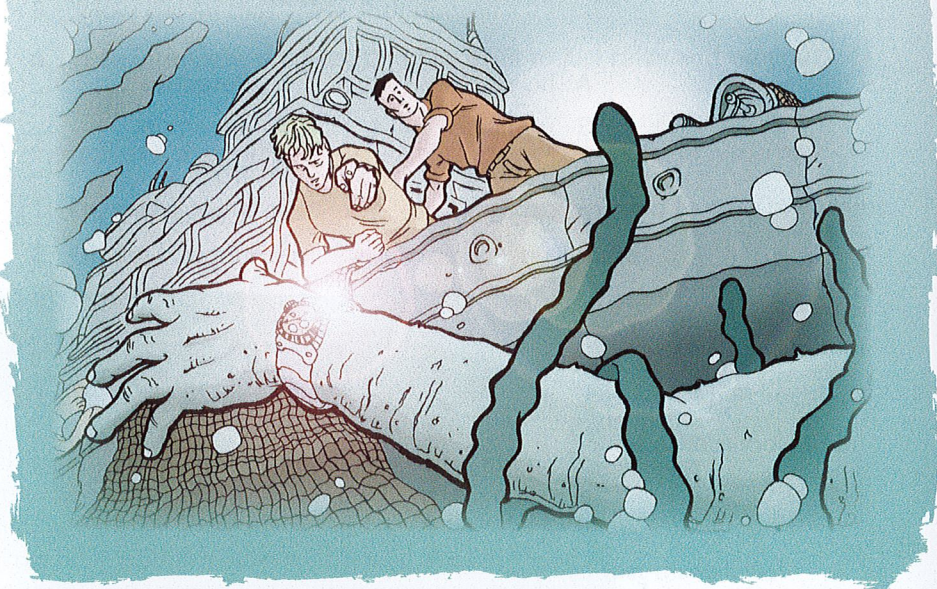
The two men jumped down into the boat. They searched the boat carefully.

10 "There are no messages here," said Mark. "Look, we've been here almost an hour. I don't think Daeng is going to come. Let's go. We've got work to do."

By now, most of the fishing boats had left and the sun was quite high in the sky. Mark and John climbed out of Daeng's boat.

John looked down at Daeng's boat for the last time. Suddenly he stopped and went back to the quay.

- 15 "There's something in the water," John said. He pointed down at the sea.
 "What is it?" asked Mark.
 "I don't know," replied John. "But I can see something shining there."
 Mark walked back and stood beside John.
 "That's strange," Mark said.
- 20 They got back into the boat and looked over the side.
 "Hold my legs," said Mark. "I'll lean over the side."
 Slowly Mark leant over the side of the boat. Now he could see the thing
 in the water.
 "Pull me up! Pull me up!" Mark shouted suddenly.
- 25 "What's the matter? What did you see? What was shining down there?"
 asked John.
 Mark sat down suddenly in the boat.
 "It's – it's a watch," said Mark. "The sun is shining on the glass of a watch."
 "A watch?" repeated John. "What's frightening about a watch?"
- 30 "The watch is on Daeng's hand. Daeng is down there," said Mark. "He
 has been down there all this time."
 Mark's face became pale. He was frightened.
 "I'll call the police," said John.



READING FOR DETAIL

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

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 The blue and white plate came from the sea. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The plate is worth a lot of money. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 John and Mark went to see Daeng in the morning. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Daeng left a message on the boat. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Mark finds Daeng because John saw his watch in the water. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Daeng is dead because of the plate. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> | NG <input type="checkbox"/> |

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT 1

Find the words or phrases in the text with these definitions. Write them in the spaces.

For example:

not much movement (connected to water)

calm

1 on a boat or ship

2 a place by an ocean or river where boats can stop

3 to show something by holding out your finger

4 to move your body by bending at the waist to bring yourself closer to something

5 skin that is lighter than usual because a person is sick, shocked, or worried

2 The two adjectives *frightening* (line 29) and *frightened* (line 32) have different meanings. Adjectives ending in *-ing* are used to describe things or situations, while adjectives ending in *-ed* are used to describe how people feel. Underline the correct adjectives to complete the sentences.

1 "I really want to know how Daeng died." "Yes, I'm *interesting* / *interested* too."

2 "That book was so funny!" "Yes, it was really *amusing* / *amused*."

3 I like reading before I go to bed if I'm not too *tiring* / *tired*.

4 "I have to spend all weekend studying." "How *boring* / *bored*!"

5 Stop reading over my shoulder; it's *annoying* / *annoyed*.

6 I'm so *disappointing* / *disappointed*; my favorite magazine has sold out.

WRITING

Write the second part of the story.



Jump for joy!

Joy: I like difficult sports. I (1) _____ () paragliding and kite surfing and really loved them. So last weekend, I (2) _____ () bungee jumping and it was wonderful! I jumped from a bridge that was 100 m high. Paul, my boyfriend, didn't want me to do it – he (3) _____ () as I jumped. It was very safe, though. I was strapped into a (4) _____ () and the organizers were all very (5) _____ (). I was a little worried at first because in the morning it was raining. However, it (6) _____ () a lovely day and there was a (7) _____ () crowd watching. It's a (8) _____ () pity that Paul didn't give it a try. Maybe next time!

EXERCISE 1

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

- A noun
- B verb
- C adjective

Now write the words in the boxes in the spaces.

experienced great harness have tried
huge looked on in horror turned into went

EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences about the text with *but, because, or so*.

- 1 Joy likes difficult sports _____ she decided to try bungee jumping.
- 2 Paul didn't want Joy to do it _____ he didn't stop her.
- 3 He doesn't like bungee jumping _____ he thinks it's dangerous.
- 4 Joy was safe _____ she was wearing a harness.
- 5 The weather wasn't good in the morning _____ Joy was a bit worried.
- 6 It was raining _____ in the afternoon the weather was nice.
- 7 Joy was excited _____ people were watching.
- 8 Joy wants Paul to give it a try _____ he really doesn't want to!

Music mags

Sasha: I play in a band and so like to read about music and other bands too. I have a monthly **subscription** for *The Sound*, but I also buy other magazines if I see they've got any interesting **articles** on musicians I like. I spend hours in bookstores **browsing** the music section and **flipping through** the pages of magazines I can't afford to buy. When I want to get a new guitar, I usually use the Internet to **read up on** the latest models. There are some great **websites** with **reviews** as well as tons of **advertisements**. I don't really read anything else, well, apart from music, of course!

EXERCISE 1

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

- 1 Sasha buys music magazines because he wants to become a musician.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 2 He spends a lot of money buying magazines.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 3 He sometimes looks at magazines in bookstores without buying them.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 4 He uses the Internet for information about guitars.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 5 He buys his guitars through the Internet.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐
- 6 He can read music.
T ☐ F ☐ NG ☐

EXERCISE 2

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

- 1 I don't like reading newspapers. The _____ are always about bad things.
- 2 "What book are you looking for?" "Nothing, I'm just _____."
- 3 I really want to see the latest Bond film; it's got great _____.
- 4 There are many _____ on the Internet to help people learn English.
- 5 I don't have to worry about my favorite magazine selling out. I have a _____ and it's mailed to my home each month.
- 6 I'm going to the library to _____ Mozart. We've got an exam on him next week.
- 7 The first part of a fashion magazine always contains _____, often for perfume and make-up.
- 8 At the dentist, I was only _____ the pages of the magazines. I was too nervous to read anything in detail!

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Jack London was born in San Francisco in 1876. We think that his name then was John Griffith Chaney. However, Jack's father soon left him and his mother. When Jack was still a baby, his mother married a grocer named John London. Jack's mother was a music teacher. The family lived in Oakland, Pennsylvania. They had very little money.

As a child, Jack loved reading books. He spent a lot of time at his local library. A nice librarian there helped him choose good books.

When Jack was thirteen, he started work. He worked long hours at a factory, putting food in cans. Then he borrowed some money and bought a boat. He used the boat to collect oysters—a kind of seafood—at night. He sold them in the morning. However, after a few months, his boat broke. After that, Jack did more very hard jobs.

At times Jack lived on the streets. He spent some time in prison for this. He also worked as a sailor, and traveled to Japan. When he returned home, he went to Oakland High School. He worked hard and started at the University of California in 1896. However, he had to leave in 1897. That year, he joined in the gold rush to the Klondike River. He did not find any gold, and he became very sick there.

When Jack returned home, he started writing. He wanted to make some money and he had two stories published very quickly. Lots of people were starting to read cheap magazines at that time. Soon Jack started to make a lot of money from his writing.

Jack London married in 1900 and had two daughters. But the marriage was not happy and Jack and his wife got divorced. He married his second wife in 1905. His book *The Call of the Wild* became a big bestseller in 1903. He went on to write *White Fang* in 1906. In his life, he wrote more than fifty books.

By 1913, Jack London was one of the best paid and most widely-read writers in the world. He died in 1916, when he was just forty years old.

ABOUT THIS STORY

This story is about a wolf called White Fang. White Fang was born in the wild, in an area called the Yukon. This area is in the north-west of Canada. There are lots of mountains and rivers in the Yukon and the land is covered with forest. You can travel for hours without seeing people or houses. Winters in the Yukon are very cold and very long. In some areas the ground is frozen all year. Many animals live in the wild there—for example, bears, moose, porcupines, weasels and squirrels, as well as wolves.

White Fang was written in 1906. At that time many Indians—native or first peoples—lived in the Yukon. They lived there long before white people. The Indians killed moose and rabbits, and they caught fish. They lived in camps and slept in big tents. The tents were called tepees. The Indians traveled around in long boats called canoes. Or they traveled on sleds pulled by dogs.

In 1886, some people found gold by the Klondike River near Dawson City. When other people heard about this, they all wanted to find gold. So thousands of people came to the Klondike River. This was known as the “gold rush”. These people had to travel a long way. They had to make boats to go down the Yukon River to Dawson City. But most people did not find any gold.

White Fang’s master, Weedon Scott, was one of these people. He came to the Klondike River from the United States. He knew a lot about mining so he came to help people find gold. But Scott’s home was in California, in the United States. California has long, hot summers and many people live there. It is very different from the Yukon.

The Places in This Story





White Fang

1

The Cave in the Riverbank

For many days, the she-wolf and her mate hunted for food together. But after a time, the she-wolf became less interested in hunting. She was looking for something. She spent a lot of time searching under fallen trees. She looked under rocks and in caves in the riverbanks. But she could not find what she wanted.

She was a large wolf—almost five feet long. Her coat was mainly gray, but sometimes it looked a little red. She was getting heavier every day, and she could only run slowly now. Once, when she was running after a rabbit, she suddenly stopped. Then she lay down and rested. Her mate came to her and licked her neck gently. But she growled at him angrily, and he moved away. She was often angry now. But her mate was more patient than ever, and more caring.

Finally the she-wolf found what she was looking for. It was a few miles up a small frozen river. The she-wolf was running behind her mate when she came to the high river bank. She slowed down and walked over to it. There was a small cave in the bank. She went inside it. The entrance to the cave was very small, but inside there was a large round space. It was dry and comfortable. The she-wolf walked around the cave carefully. Then she chose a place in the middle and lay down. She felt pleased and happy.

The she-wolf's mate watched her from the cave's entrance. When she lay down, he wagged his tail from side to side. Then he too lay down in the cave's entrance, and slept.

Outside the cave, the April sun was shining brightly on the snow. Spring was coming, and everything was beginning to grow.

After a while, the she-wolf's mate woke up. He got up and went over to his mate. He wanted her to get up. But she just growled at him. So her mate went out alone into the



bright sunshine. He went up the frozen river. The snow was deep and soft, and traveling was difficult. He was gone for eight hours, but he did not find any food. He came back even hungrier.

When he arrived back, he stopped in surprise at the entrance to the cave. There were strange sounds coming from inside. They were not the sounds of his mate. As he moved carefully into the cave, the she-wolf growled. She did not want him near her, so he lay down in the cave's entrance. But he listened to those strange quiet noises for a little while. And soon, the she-wolf's mate fell asleep.

When morning came, the she-wolf's mate heard the strange noises once more. He wanted to see where they were coming from. In the morning light, he could just see five strange little animals. They were lying next to the she-wolf, between her legs. They made tiny crying noises, and their eyes were shut. The she-wolf's mate was surprised.

The she-wolf growled at him. Like all mother wolves, she somehow knew that there was danger. Some father wolves ate their baby cubs. The she-wolf had a strong fear of this. Because of that fear, she would not let her mate near his cubs.

But there was no danger. The she-wolf's mate, too, had a strong feeling. He knew what he had to do. Turning his back on his new-born family, he went out to hunt for meat.

The she-wolf's mate was gone all day. But when he came back, he brought meat for the she-wolf. When she saw this, the she-wolf licked her mate lightly on the neck. She growled at him again when he went near the cubs. But her growl was less angry now. He was doing what a wolf-father should do. And she no longer felt so afraid of him.

Four of the cubs all had the slightly red coat of their mother. But one cub was gray, like his father. The gray cub was a fierce little animal—he was strong and ready to fight. His brothers and sisters were, too. After all, their parents and grandparents were meat-killers and meat-eaters. But the gray cub was the fiercest of all the cubs. He growled louder than the others. He was the first one that pushed over another cub with his paw. And he was the first one that pulled at another cub's ear with his teeth.

For the first month of his life, the gray cub spent most of the time sleeping. But soon he could see quite well, and he stayed awake longer. He still drank his mother's milk, but he was starting to eat meat, too. And he was starting to explore his world. The gray cub's world stopped at the walls of the cave. But he soon noticed that one of the walls was different from the others. This was the cave's entrance. Light came from it. The gray cub and his brothers and sisters started to move towards the light. But their mother always pushed them back.

Like most animals of the Wild, the gray cub found out about hunger early in his life. One day there was no more meat. And then, after a time, the cubs found that their mother had no milk left for them. At first, they cried. But mostly they just slept. There were no more little fights, and no more growling. And there was no more moving towards the cave's entrance. The little cubs just slept.

The cubs' father did not know what to do. He traveled a long way looking for food. The she-wolf, too, left her cubs and went out hunting. At last they found meat again. The gray cub started eating, and slowly he came back to life. But he found that his world was different now. He only had one sister left. The other cubs were dead. His little body grew as he ate meat. But for his sister, the food came too late.

Then something else happened. The gray cub no longer saw his father sleeping in the cave's entrance. The gray cub did not know why his father never came back. But the she-wolf did. She followed his smell up the river. It led her past the lynx's lair, or resting place. A little later, she found her mate. He was dead, and there was not much left of his body. But there were many signs of his terrible fight with the lynx.

After that, when the she-wolf went hunting, she never hunted near the lynx's lair. She knew that the lynx was a fierce, angry animal. A pack of wolves could easily frighten a lynx. But for a wolf on its own, lynxes were very dangerous.



2

The Wall of Light

For a time, the gray cub no longer went near the cave's entrance. He finally knew from his mother to stay away from it. The feeling of fear was also growing in him. And fear, too, kept him away from the circle of light. When his mother went hunting, he slept most of the time. But when he was awake, he kept very quiet. And he stayed away from the cave's entrance.

But the cub was growing fast. And as he grew, he wanted to learn new things. His mother and fear kept him away from the circle of light for a time. But as he grew, he wanted to



explore. One day, when his mother was hunting, he got up and moved towards the cave's entrance.

The light got brighter and brighter. Fear told the gray cub to go back. But he wanted to find out about the world. And so he went on, until suddenly, he arrived at the entrance. The light looked very different now. He could see the trees along the river. Above the trees was a mountain, and above that was a huge sky.

Suddenly the gray cub felt very frightened. The hair stood up on his back, and he growled fiercely at the world. Nothing happened. The gray cub kept looking around. And because he was so interested, he forgot to growl. And he forgot to be afraid. He stepped out bravely into the air, and fell down the riverbank! He hit his nose on the ground and cried out. Then he rolled over and over, down the bank. As he fell, he cried out in fear. At last he reached the bottom of the bank, and stopped rolling. He sat up, crying, and licked the earth off his coat.

Then he looked around. Once again, he forgot about being frightened. There was so much to look at. He nosed around in the grass. He looked at a big plant. Then he walked around a dead pine tree. As he was sniffing at the tree, a squirrel suddenly ran out in front of him. Frightened, the cub put his head down and growled. But the squirrel was even more frightened, and it ran up the tree.

This made the cub feel a little braver. He was learning fast. Some things were alive, and some things were not alive. The things that were not alive did not move. But the things that were alive moved around. And you did not always know what they were going to do next.

The cub decided to explore a little more. He moved slowly at first. He kept knocking his nose against sticks and things. The stones under his feet moved, and it felt very strange to him. But the longer he walked, the better he walked.

He was lucky on his first day out of the cave. Without looking for it, he found meat just outside his cave door. He stepped through a bush and fell into a hidden ptarmigan nest. He sat up and found himself looking at seven baby ptarmigans. They were making a lot of noise, and he felt frightened at first. But then he saw that they were very small. He felt braver. He put his paw on one of the baby birds, and it moved around. He smelled it, and picked it up in his mouth. And suddenly he felt very hungry. He closed his teeth, and warm blood ran in his mouth. It felt good. So he ate the ptarmigans one by one.

As he came out of the bush, he suddenly heard a loud noise. The mother ptarmigan ran towards him and started hitting him with her wings. At first he hid his head between his paws and cried. Then he got angry. He bit into one of her wings, and pulled. The ptarmigan pulled

back, still hitting the cub with her other wing. The cub felt excited. This was his first fight. This live thing was meat, and he wanted to kill it.

He held onto the wing, growling between his teeth. The ptarmigan kept screaming and hitting him with her free wing. Then at last she stopped moving. The cub and the ptarmigan lay on the ground and looked at each other. Then the ptarmigan pecked the cub's nose with her beak. He pulled back, still holding on to the bird's wing. She pecked him again and again. Suddenly the cub forgot the excitement of the fight. Crying, he at last let go of the ptarmigan. He turned around quickly and ran across to some bushes. There he lay down to rest, his nose still hurting.



But as he lay there, the gray cub was suddenly frightened once more. He could feel that something terrible was going to happen. He felt a rush of air on his face. Then a large hawk flew silently down and took hold of the ptarmigan. The ptarmigan screamed with fear as the hawk carried it up into the sky.

The cub lay in the bushes for a long time. He had learned many things that day. Live things were meat. They were good to eat. But live things could also hurt. The cub suddenly felt very tired. And he remembered his mother. At that moment, he wanted her more than anything else in the world. So he started to look for the cave.

But as the cub was walking along between some bushes, he suddenly heard an angry cry. Then a weasel appeared out of the bushes. The weasel's loud cry made the cub's hair stand up, and he growled at her. She came closer and closer. Then suddenly she jumped at him, biting into his throat.

At first the cub growled and tried to fight. But his growl became a frightened little cry. He did not want to fight any more, he just wanted to get away. But the weasel held on hard, pressing down with her teeth.

The gray cub was lucky that day. Suddenly the she-wolf came running through the bushes. The weasel let go of the cub and bit into the she-wolf's throat. But the she-wolf threw her head back, shaking the weasel off. The weasel flew up into the air, and the she-wolf caught it in her mouth. She pressed her teeth down hard, and the weasel was dead.

The cub was very happy to find his mother. But the she-wolf was even more pleased to see him. She licked the cuts in his neck. Together, they ate the weasel. Then they went back to the cave to sleep.



The Man-animals

After his first adventures, the cub started to learn quickly. Every day he went a little further away from home. But when he was tired, he found his way back to the cave. He was starting to understand how strong he was. And he was starting to know when he should be careful. He no longer fell over or walked into things. Now he moved like his mother, quickly and silently.

His need to kill was getting stronger every day. He realized now how powerful his mother was. She always brought him meat, and she was afraid of nothing. He felt her power in other ways, too. Now, when she was angry with him, she bit him with her teeth. He had to do what she wanted. And the older he grew, the fiercer she became.

After a while, the cub started to hunt with his mother. He watched her kill meat. Slowly he became braver, and was no longer afraid of little things. He was learning the law of meat: EAT, OR BE EATEN. He knew that he did not have to worry about some animals. They were too small to kill him. But other animals were more dangerous. And if he did not kill them, they would certainly kill him.

The cub had many things to learn. The world was full of surprises for him. But he loved to feel the life inside himself. Running after meat made him feel excited and he enjoyed fighting. And after a hunt, he loved to lie in the sun, full of food. He was very much alive, very happy, and very proud of himself.

One day, however, life suddenly changed. The cub ran down to the river to drink early one morning. He was still sleepy, so at first he did not notice anything. Then, suddenly, he saw and smelled something strange. Five strange animals were sitting in front of him. The cub had never seen men before, and suddenly he felt very small.

The cub knew nothing about men. But his parents and grandparents knew about men. They knew men were more powerful than any other living thing. And somehow the cub could feel that, too.

The men were Indians. One of them walked over to him. Then slowly the man reached down to pick him up. The cub's hair stood up on his back, and he showed his little teeth.



"Look at his white fangs!" the man laughed. The man's hand came closer and closer. Then the cub suddenly bit the man's hand. At once, the man hit him on the head, and the cub fell onto his side. Suddenly the cub forgot all about fighting. He sat up and cried.

The four men laughed even more loudly. And the cub cried even more. But in the middle of his crying, he suddenly heard something. He gave one last long cry. Then he stopped his noise and waited for his mother. His mother killed everything and was never afraid. She was fierce and powerful. And she was coming.

She was growling as she ran towards him. She knew his cry, and she was running to save him. The cub ran towards her. The men stepped back a little, and the she-wolf growled at them fiercely.

"Kiche!" one of the men suddenly cried in surprise. "Kiche!" And the fearless she-wolf sank slowly to the ground. The cub could not understand. Once again, he felt the strong power of man.

The man who spoke came over to Kiche. He put his hand on her head, and she just sank down lower. She did not bite or growl. The other men came closer, too.

"She ran away a year ago, didn't she, Gray Beaver?" said one of the men.

"Yes," Gray Beaver answered. "There was nothing to eat."

"She has lived with the wolves," another man said.

"It is not surprising," said Gray Beaver. "Her father was a wolf. And now she has a cub. His teeth are white, so I will call him White Fang. And he will be my dog."

The cub watched as the man-animals talked to each other. Then Gray Beaver took a stick and some string and tied Kiche to a tree. White Fang followed.

After a time, White Fang heard strange noises coming nearer. A few minutes later, about forty men, women and children came walking down the track. They were carrying things for their camp. There were many dogs, too, carrying bags on their backs. As soon as the dogs saw the cub and his mother, they ran towards them. White Fang was knocked down, and he felt teeth bite into his body.

But after just a few seconds, he was up again. The man-animals were fighting the dogs away with sticks and stones.

White Fang licked his cuts. This was his first meeting with the man-animals' dogs. He was not happy that they attacked him. And he was not happy that his mother was tied up. He needed to be with his mother. And this meant that he too was not free.

At that moment, the man-animals got up and started walking. One of them untied Kiche from the tree and took her with him. White Fang followed behind her, feeling worried and frightened by this new adventure.



The Camp

The men and their dogs went a long way down the little river, and Kiche and White Fang followed. At last they arrived at the big Mackenzie River. Here they stopped, and began putting up their tepees. White Fang watched. Soon around him were great tall tepees. He could not see the mountains or the river any more. He could only see tepees.

White Fang was frightened of the tepees at first. But he watched women and children going in and out of them. He saw other dogs trying to get into them, too. And his fear quickly disappeared.

Kiche was tied up at the camp once more. At first White Fang stayed by her side, but after a while he went to look around. Soon a puppy came towards him. The young dog did not seem dangerous and White Fang wanted to be friendly. But the puppy, whose name was Lip-lip, was not friendly. He liked frightening other puppies so he showed his teeth when he saw White Fang. They walked around each other, growling.



Then suddenly, Lip-lip jumped forward and bit White Fang's shoulder. White Fang cried out in pain. He tried to bite back at Lip-lip. But Lip-lip had fought many fights. He bit White Fang again and again. At last, White Fang ran crying back to his mother.

Kiche licked White Fang's cuts. She wanted him to stay with her. But he was too interested in everything around him. So a few minutes later he went away again. This time he saw Gray Beaver doing something with sticks. Women and children were bringing more sticks to the Indian. White Fang went closer and watched. Suddenly he saw a color like the sun in the sticks. White Fang knew nothing about fire. He moved forwards towards it. He touched it with his nose and put his tongue into it.

For a moment he could not move. Then he ran back, crying out in pain. It was the worst hurt he had ever known. He tried to lick his nose, but his tongue was burnt, too. He cried and cried. But Gray Beaver and the other animals laughed. And the more White Fang cried, the more they laughed at him.

Suddenly White Fang did not want them to laugh at him anymore.

Their laughter was hurting him as much as the fire. He turned and ran back to Kiche.

That night, White Fang lay awake by his mother's side. His nose and tongue were hurting, but he was worried about something else. He wanted to be in his old home. He wanted the quiet of the river and the little cave. Here, the dogs were always fighting and the man-animals were always moving around. It was too noisy. White Fang wanted his old home in the riverbank.

In his first days at the camp, White Fang ran around exploring. He was learning more and more about the man-animals. He was learning how powerful they were. Like his mother, Kiche, White Fang was beginning to do what they wanted. When they walked towards him, he moved out of their way. When they called him, he came. When they told him to go, he ran away quickly. He knew that he had to please the man-animals. When he did not please them, they hit him.

White Fang learned quickly about life in the camp. He learned that the women were kinder than the men. He learned that the children liked to throw stones at the dogs.

Lip-lip made White Fang's life in the camp difficult. Every time White Fang left his mother's side, Lip-lip followed him. And as soon as there were no man-animals near, Lip-lip started a fight. Lip-lip won the fight every time, so he enjoyed it very much.

But although White Fang hated the fights with Lip-lip, he was not frightened. He was already a fierce little cub, but he became even fiercer. White Fang could not play with the other puppies in the camp because of Lip-lip. As soon as White Fang came near the puppies, Lip-lip fought with him. So White Fang grew up quickly. He could not play, so he became clever instead. He learned to find meat and fish in the camp. He watched everything and listened to everything. And he learned to stay away from Lip-lip.

At last, one day, Gray Beaver untied Kiche. White Fang was very excited. He went happily with her around the camp. And because he was with his mother, Lip-lip stayed away from him.

Later that day, Kiche and White Fang went close to the woods by the camp. Kiche stopped as they got closer, but White Fang went on. He wanted his mother to come with him. He ran back to her and licked her face. Then he ran on again. But she did not move. She could hear the call of the Wild too. But she could also hear a louder call—the call of man. After a while, Kiche turned and walked slowly back towards the camp.

White Fang sat down by a tree and cried quietly. He could smell the pine trees, and he was remembering his life in the Wild. But he was still

a puppy. The call of his mother was stronger than the call of the Wild. So after a moment, he got up and walked slowly after her.

In the Wild, an animal never has a long time with its mother. But for White Fang, the men made the time even shorter. Gray Beaver sold Kiche to another man, who was going away up the River Mackenzie. When the man put Kiche into his canoe, White Fang tried to follow her. The man pushed him away, and set off up the river. But White Fang jumped into the water and swam after them. He could hear Gray Beaver shouting at him to come back.

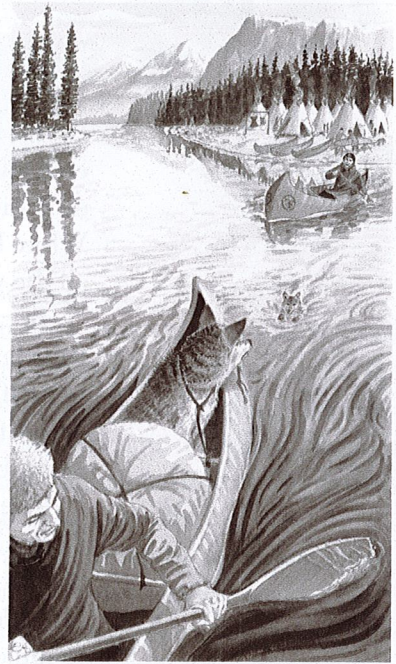
Then Gray Beaver got into his canoe, and went after White Fang. He pulled the cub out of the water, and hit him hard, again and again. White Fang cried out in pain. Even when Gray Beaver stopped hitting him, White Fang went on crying. The man threw him down into the bottom of the canoe, and kicked him. Suddenly White Fang bit hard into Gray Beaver's foot.

This time Gray Beaver hit White Fang even harder than before. White Fang thought it was bad the first time. But this time, it was terrible. When Gray Beaver threw him down in the boat again, his little body hurt all over. And when Gray Beaver kicked him again, White Fang did not bite. He knew now that he must never bite a man-animal.

When the boat arrived back at the riverbank, Gray Beaver threw White Fang onto the grass. The cub pulled himself up, shaking and crying. Lip-lip was standing on the river bank, watching. He jumped onto White Fang, biting into him with his teeth. But Gray Beaver kicked Lip-lip away. When their animals did something wrong, the man-animals hurt them. But they did not let other animals hurt them too.

That night, when everything was quiet, White Fang remembered his mother. He cried so loudly that he woke up Gray Beaver. And Gray Beaver hit him again. After that, he only cried quietly when the man-animals were near. But sometimes, he went off to the edge of the woods by himself. And then he cried out loud.

He wanted to run away back into the Wild. But he hoped his mother would come back to the camp. So he had to wait for her. And he was



not unhappy. He was learning how to get along with Gray Beaver. He learned to do exactly what Gray Beaver told him. And then he did not get hurt. Sometimes Gray Beaver even threw White Fang a piece of meat. That made him feel happy. Gray Beaver never spoke kindly to White Fang. He never stroked his back. But White Fang was starting to like the man-animal. Although he did not know it, he was also starting to like camp life.



5

The Enemy of the Pack

Because Lip-lip made his life so difficult, White Fang became fiercer than ever. Whenever there was trouble in the camp, it was usually because of White Fang. All the young dogs followed Lip-lip and turned against White Fang. White Fang fought with them all. As soon as a fight started, all the young dogs joined in. Together, they all attacked White Fang.

Because he always had to fight with the whole pack of dogs, White Fang learned two important things. First, he learned how to take care of himself when the pack attacked him. He learned that he must always stay on his feet. The older dogs pushed him backwards or sideways with their heavy bodies. But he always kept his feet on the ground.

The other thing White Fang learned was to fight quickly. As soon as White Fang started fighting with one dog, all the other young dogs came to fight him. So White Fang learned to attack as fast and hard as possible. Most dogs growled before they started fighting. But White Fang learned to attack without any warning. He attacked before the other dog knew what was happening. He rushed in, biting shoulders and ears. Then he easily knocked the dog down.

When a dog was knocked off its feet, it showed its throat for a moment. And you could kill an animal by biting at its throat. White Fang knew this. He knew it from all the hunting wolves before him. He was still young. His mouth was not big enough or strong enough to kill with one bite yet. But many of the dogs in the camp had cuts on their throat from White Fang. One day, he caught a dog on its own. White Fang knocked the dog over and bit at its throat, killing it. That night, there were many angry people in the camp. They knew White Fang was the killer. But Gray Beaver kept White Fang in his tepee, and did not let anybody inside.

In December, Gray Beaver went traveling up the Mackenzie river. His son, Mit-sah, went with him, and he drove a sled pulled by seven puppies.

White Fang was a good sled dog. He worked hard. And he always did what the man-animals told him.

But the other puppies all knew that they had to be careful of White Fang. If they ate their meat too slowly, he stole it. If he walked among them, they had to get out of his way. And if they growled at him, he attacked them. Then they had no chance. They were hurt before they even started fighting.

White Fang traveled with Gray Beaver for many months. Pulling the sled made him grow stronger and stronger. He was growing up fast. And he thought he knew the world well now. His world was a fierce world. There was no warmth in his world, no friendship or gladness.



But White Fang was also learning that there was an agreement between dog and man. Gray Beaver gave him food and fire, and took care of him. And White Fang worked for Gray Beaver, pulling the sled. He also guarded Gray Beaver's things. If anyone came near Gray Beaver's tepee, White Fang bit them. He knew that he had to do this. But he did not do it for love. He did not understand what love was.

In April, Gray Beaver and White Fang returned to the home camp. White Fang was now a year old. Next to Lip-lip, he was the largest puppy in the camp. He was tall and strong, and his coat was wolf-gray. White Fang walked around the camp, feeling stronger and older than before. Many of the older dogs were not as big as he remembered. He felt less frightened of them now.

One day, White Fang was walking around the camp when he saw Kiche. He stopped and looked at her. Then she growled at him, and suddenly he remembered. All his old feelings came rushing back. He ran towards her happily, but she growled again and bit him. He could not understand it.

But Kiche did not remember White Fang. She had new cubs now, and she was taking care of them. One of the cubs came up to White Fang. He sniffed at it. And Kiche immediately jumped at him and bit him again. White Fang moved away. He did not fight female dogs. That was a law among dogs and wolves. It was something that they knew without understanding why. White Fang watched Kiche licking her puppy. And suddenly all his feelings for her died. There was no place for her in his life now. And there was no place for him in hers.

When White Fang was two, there was a terrible famine. First, in the summer, there was little fish. And in the winter, there were no large animals for hunting. There were no rabbits either, and the hunting animals died. Weak with hunger, they ate each other. In the camp, the old and weak died. The camp was full of crying. Women and children went hungry so that the men—the hunters—could have a little food. The men went through the forest looking for meat every day, but came home with nothing.

The man-animals were so hungry that they ate their shoes and their gloves. They ate the dogs too, and the dogs ate each other. The strongest and bravest dogs left the camp and ran away to the woods. There they were eaten by wolves, or they died of hunger.

In these terrible times, White Fang, too, ran away into the woods. He knew about living in the Wild, so he survived better than most of the dogs. He became very good at catching small animals. He watched squirrels for hours, and then attacked them at just the right moment. He dug wood-mice out of the ground, and fought with weasels. And he went quietly back to the camp and stole rabbits from the man-animals.

White Fang was lucky in the Wild. He always found something to kill when he was getting really hungry. And when he was weak, nothing found him. One day he met a pack of hungry wolves. But he was strong from eating a lynx. The wolves ran after him for a long way. But White Fang was faster than them, and he was able to escape.

After that, White Fang traveled back to the area where he was born. He rested for a while in the empty lair of the old lynx. In the last days of the famine, White Fang met Lip-lip, who was also living in the woods. They stopped when they saw each other. The hair on White Fang's back went up, and he growled fiercely. He was having a good week, and he was full of food. He jumped straight at Lip-lip, knocking him down. Then he bit into the dog's throat until he died.

One day soon after, White Fang found a new man-animal camp at the edge of a forest. He watched carefully from the woods for a while. Soon he understood that it was the old camp, but in a new place. But it was different now. There was no crying. He could hear happy noises, and he could smell fish. There was food. The famine was gone. White Fang quickly found Gray Beaver's tepee and ran straight into it. Gray Beaver was not there, but his wife was pleased to see White Fang. She gave him some fish, and he lay down to wait for Gray Beaver.