

GRAMMAR

The passive

	Affirmative	Negative
Present Simple Passive	Breakfast is served from 7 to 9.30 a.m. Lunch and dinner are served in the dining room.	Breakfast is not (isn't) served in the bar. Meals are not served in the guest rooms.
Past Simple Passive	Penicillin was discovered in the 20th century. Five people were killed in an accident yesterday.	The Titanic was not (wasn't) built in the USA. The roads were not (weren't) opened for four hours.
Present Perfect Passive	My bag has been stolen. The invitations have been sent by email.	My passport has not (hasn't) been found. The replies have not (haven't) been received yet.

Questions	Short answers
Is this magazine bought by young people?	Yes, it is. No, it is not (isn't).
Was the stolen car found at the station?	Yes, it was. No, it was not (wasn't).
Has the door been locked?	Yes, it has. No, it has not (hasn't).

Wh- questions

How is pasta made?

When was America discovered?

Why has the music been turned off?

We form the passive with the verb *to be* and the past participle of the verb. We use the passive

- when the action or the object is more important than the person or thing which does the action: *English is spoken all over the world.*
- when we don't know the subject (the person or thing that does/did the action): *The painting was stolen from the museum.*
- to describe processes: *The milk is taken to the factory then it is made into butter and cheese.*

Using by

We use *by* to say who or what did the action, when this fact is important:

The best article was written by a French journalist.
Have you been seen by a doctor?

1 Circle the correct alternatives.

- The first British newspaper, *The Daily Courant*, _____ in London's Fleet Street in 1702.
a is published c has been published
(b) was published
- Until the 1980s nearly all Britain's biggest newspapers _____ in Fleet Street.
a are produced c were produced
b have been produced
- In the past British newspaper production _____ by the printers' unions.
a is controlled c was controlled
b have been controlled
- The Sun*, Britain's biggest selling tabloid, _____ in 1969 by News Corporation.
a is started c has been started
b was started
- The Times* _____ by News Corporation since 1981.
a is owned c has been owned
b was owned

- In 2005 more than 170 newspapers _____ by News Corporation in different parts of the world.
a are owned c were owned
b have been owned
- Fifteen thousand people _____ News Corporation in different parts of the world.
a are employed by c were worked for
b employed by
- Forty million newspapers _____ worldwide by News Corporation every week.
a are printed c were printed
b have been printed
- Do you know how many newspapers _____ in India today?
a are published c were published
b have been published
(the answer is more than 5,000 — in more than 1,000 languages!)



2 Use the correct passive form to complete the second sentences.

1 The Nobel Committee has awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature each year since 1901.

The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded each year since 1901.

2 In 2005 the British playwright Harold Pinter won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

In 2005 _____

3 Two Polish writers have won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

The Nobel Prize for Literature _____

4 The Nobel Committee has given J.M. Coetzee the Nobel Prize for Literature twice.

J.M. Coetzee _____

5 Joseph Pulitzer started the Pulitzer Prize in 1917 to encourage good writing.

In 1917 the _____

_____ Joseph Pulitzer to encourage good writing.

6 Each year Columbia University in the USA gives the Pulitzer Prize for Reporting to a journalist.

Each year _____

_____ Columbia University.

7 Since the Pulitzer Prize started, the committee has increased the number of prizes to forty-one.

Since the Pulitzer Prize started, _____

8 Has an American president ever won the Pulitzer Prize?

Has the _____ ?

(Yes, President John Kennedy was given the 1957 biography prize for *Profiles in Courage*.)

3 Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

One of the first newspapers ¹ was produced (produce) during the times of Julius Caesar. *The Acta Diurna (Events of the Day)* was a newsletter which ² _____ (write) by hand and then put up in important places in Rome.

Newspapers ³ _____ (print) since the beginning of the seventeenth century. At first, they ⁴ _____ (publish) in Northern Germany, but soon the idea ⁵ _____ (copy) in other countries. These early newspapers usually had only one page and there were no pictures, advertising or even headlines.

The oldest daily newspaper in Britain which ⁶ _____ (print) today is *The Times*. It

⁷ _____ (publish) since 1785.

Today more than 18,000 different newspapers

⁸ _____ (sell) around the world.

4 Write similar sentences about great people from Russia. Use correct passive forms.

1 Boris Pasternak was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1958.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

READING

5 Read the sentences from the article.

- A In addition to news the World Service broadcasts drama, sports and educational programmes.
- B In countries around the world where the news is tightly controlled or censored
- C The BBC is known all over the world for its fair and informative reporting.
- D World Service radio programmes are broadcast twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Do you think the article will be about BBC:

- a television programmes
- b radio broadcasts
- c radio and television
- d radio programmes

6 Quickly read the article and check your idea.

7 Match the sentences in Exercise 5 with the correct paragraphs.

8 Find the verbs (1-4) in the article. Match them with the correct definition (a-e). There is one extra definition.

- 1 fund ☐ d
- 2 ban ☐
- 3 evacuate ☐
- 4 extend ☐

- a to officially say something can't happen
- b to make longer
- c to give information
- d to give money
- e to move people from danger to safety

9 Read the article again. Tick true and cross false.

- 1 The BBC is famous for its independent news programmes. ☒
- 2 In Britain BBC radio and TV aren't paid for by advertising. ☐
- 3 The World Service is paid for by the British government. ☐
- 4 You can listen to the World Service at any time. ☐
- 5 You can only hear the World Service in Europe. ☐
- 6 BBC staff stopped working in 1985 because they disagreed with the government. ☐
- 7 Some governments don't allow their citizens to listen to the BBC. ☐
- 8 You can only listen to news on the World Service. ☐
- 9 The World Service has been used to send information to British people away from home. ☐
- 10 After the tsunami, a few people looked for information on the BBC website. ☐



1 _____. In the UK BBC radio and TV is paid for from the listeners' and viewers' licence fees. However, the World Service, which is broadcast to almost every country in the world, is funded by a government department called the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Despite this, the World Service has editorial independence which means the government can't control what is broadcast.

2 _____. The programmes are in more than forty languages including Arabic, Greek, Mandarin Chinese, Polish, Romanian and Spanish and they are listened to by about 150 million people. The only time that the service has stopped was in 1985 when BBC workers went on strike. The strike was because the British government had wanted to ban a documentary which included an interview with a member of Sinn Fein (the political party which wants to unite Ireland).

3 _____. The BBC is trusted to be honest and truthful. Some governments try to stop their people listening by either blocking the radio signals or the BBC website.

4 _____. It is also used to send emergency messages to British people overseas. For example, in 1970 a message told British listeners in Jordan to evacuate the country immediately. More recently, when the tsunami hit Asia on 26th December 2004, programmes were extended to bring the latest news to the people in the disaster areas. Within hours of the tragedy online sites were giving information to the victims and their families and the message boards were looked at by more than two million people.

LISTENING



10 **019** Listen to the programme and circle the correct answers: a, b or c.

- 1 This is a radio ...
a documentary. c phone-in.
b news programme.
- 2 The subject is ...
a the educational value of TV.
b using the TV as a babysitter.
c the power of advertisements.
- 3 The callers are ...
a advertising executives.
b members of the public.
c news reporters.

11 **019** Read the sentences. Listen again. Tick true and cross false.

- 1 Jan Turner decides what the callers will talk about. ☒
- 2 The first caller's children want the things they see in TV advertisements. ☐
- 3 She doesn't buy her children the things they ask for. ☐
- 4 She wants her children to be the same as the other children at school. ☐
- 5 The second caller, Rupert, is a teacher. ☐
- 6 He agrees with the first caller. ☐
- 7 Rupert thinks TV advertisements are a good idea. ☐
- 8 The DJ doesn't agree with either caller. ☐

12 **0120** Read the pairs of words. Underline the stressed syllables. Listen and check your answers.

- 1 advertise advertisement
- 2 educate education
- 3 inform information

13 Which two words are short forms of advertisements?

ads aduers adverts addies

SPEAKING

***14** Complete the conversation between Jan the DJ and a caller, Ian.

Jan Hi Ian! What do you want to say?

Ian ¹I seems to me that the tabloid newspapers are getting worse.

Jan ²I'm n_____ s_____ t_____
I understand. ³What d_____ y_____ m_____?

Ian I mean that the quality of the reporting is shocking!

Jan ⁴That's v_____ i_____, but why is it 'shocking'?

Ian All the stories are about soap opera stars and gossip – they don't write about real news and

Jan ⁵E_____ me, c_____ I j_____ say
that the tabloids are read by millions of people every day. It seems to me that they can't all be wrong.

Ian ⁶Well, y_____ s_____, the t_____ is,
lots of people smoke too, but it isn't a good idea.

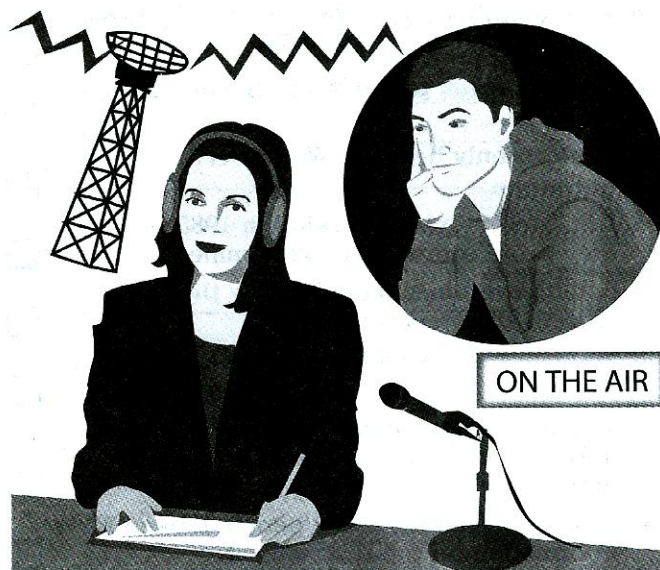
Jan ⁷I'm s_____, but I don't understand your argument. You can't die from reading a tabloid paper.

Ian ⁸How sh_____ I p_____ it? What I mean is, although the tabloids are popular, the quality papers are more educational.

Jan I'm sorry, I didn't ⁹c_____ that. ¹⁰C_____ y_____ r_____ it, please?

Ian Yes, I said that quality papers educate people.

Jan Don't be silly! People don't read to be educated! They want to be entertained by what they read. Let's go to the phones.



WORD LIST

access the Internet
afterwards
age group
although
argument
article
astronomer
babysitter
be disgusted with/
be shocked at
broadcast
campaigner
channel
character
chat site (on the Internet)
come out (be published)
comedy series/roles
commercial
completely
computer network/screen
connect to the Internet
constellation
convincing
cyber café/daily life
Dear Sir/Madam/Editor
debate
discussion
documentary
download
dozen

drama
earthquake
educational
encourage
excuse
facilities
famine
finally
first of all
form (v)
game show
generalisation
get out
glamour couple
gossip column
harmful
headlines
however
I totally agree/disagree
ignore
in connection with
in my opinion
influence
informative
joke (v)
journalist
leaflet
magazine (weekly/
monthly)

measure
media
message board
negative effect
news (sports/travel/world/
local/international news)
newsagent's
newspaper (daily)
next
on the contrary
on the other hand
organiser
passive
penalty
phone-in
photograph (v)
photographer
planet
positive side
print
printing press
programme
pros/cons
publish
quality paper
quiz/newspaper quiz
radio drama/station
reality show
reason

recommend
referee
report (v)
resemble
science
score a goal
search engine
section
soap opera
social problem
star (v)
stereotype
tabloid
take part in
talk show
the press
trivial
turn off TV
TV addict
TV guide
unhelpful
version
violence
waste time
what's more
World Wide Web
Yours faithfully/
Yours sincerely

VOCABULARY

15 Complete with the words from the Word List.

Noun	Verb
1 <u>argument</u>	argue
2 _____	babysit
3 broadcaster	_____
4 _____	campaign
5 _____	discuss
6 _____	penalise
7 recommendation	_____
8 resemblance	_____

16 Tick the three nouns which are people.

17 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from Exercise 15.

- My brother and I always argue about what to watch on TV. We never have a sensible _____ where we both quietly say what we think!
- There have been several _____ to improve the content of TV programmes.
- In Britain there are strict _____ if you don't buy a TV licence.
- The _____ between the twins is amazing.

- I watched the programme which you _____ — thank you, it was a good suggestion.

18 Circle the correct prepositions.

- I am shocked at/to/on some of the programmes which are on TV when children are watching.
- If you want to connect at/on/to the Internet, you will need a telephone line or broadband access.
- Would you take part in/on/to a documentary about family life?
- You say that young people are unhealthy. I say that, at/on/to the contrary, young people exercise a lot and eat healthy food.
- At/In/On my opinion, there are too many advertisements on TV.
- I'm phoning in connection by/over/with your article about teenagers and money.
- We were all disgusted on/to/with the journalists who waited outside the victim's home.
- I agree that a lot of the news is horrible, but, at/of/on the other hand, we need to know what is happening in the world.
- If you don't like the programme, why don't you turn on/off/up the TV?
- First at/of/on all there was radio, then there was television.
- Have you ever written a letter at/on/to a magazine?



19 Circle the correct alternatives in the speech bubbles above.

20 Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. There is one extra word.

article channels documentaries
headlines leaflet broadcast magazine
newspaper phone-in tabloid

- 1 Jake always buys a quality newspaper at the weekend and a _____ for the gossip.
- 2 When I picked up the magazine a _____ about an animal charity fell out.
- 3 I'll save that long _____ about Madonna and read it at the weekend.
- 4 My dad never reads the whole newspaper — he just looks quickly at the _____ to get a general idea of what's in the news.
- 5 Now we've got satellite TV I can watch more than fifty _____.
- 6 Most callers to radio _____ programmes don't have anything interesting to say.
- 7 When US radio _____ the drama *War of the Worlds* in 1938 a lot of listeners believed aliens were attacking the Earth.
- 8 Sometimes TV journalists film in secret to make _____.

21 Circle the 'odd one out'.

- 1 educational informative trivial useful
- 2 publish broadcast report star
- 3 campaign argument discussion debate

- 4 journalist photographer violence
newsagent
- 5 drama diary documentary phone-in
- 6 headline article referee column

Extend your vocabulary

22 Study the phrasal verbs with *come*. Then use them in the correct form to complete sentences 1–6.

come across: to find something by chance
come back: to return to a place
come off: to be removed
come out: to be published
come round: to visit someone in their home
come up: to happen unexpectedly

- 1 The Sunday newspapers usually come out late on Saturday night.
- 2 I _____ my old school photographs last week.
- 3 We love having our holidays here, so we _____ every year.
- 4 I can't drive the car — the wheel has _____!
- 5 Would you like to _____ for dinner next Sunday?
- 6 I'm afraid I can't see you tomorrow — something has _____ at work and we've all got to work late.

WRITING

32 High Field Flats
Norwich Road
Great Yarmouth
Norfolk

12th December 2016

A

Director of Programming
Radio X
Broadcast Tower
Wroxham Ave.
Norwich

B

Dear Sir or Madam,

C

I am writing in connection with the Jan Turner programme, *Turner's Turning World*, which I listened to earlier today. I must say that I found her to be rude and ignorant.

D

First of all, Ms Turner didn't listen to a worried mother. Although I didn't agree with the caller, I think Ms Turner should have helped this woman with her problem. Then an expert in advertising phoned the show and she didn't listen to his opinions seriously. Next, I heard her talking to a young man about the tabloid newspapers and again she didn't listen to his arguments. Finally, she told the man he was 'silly', so I turned off my radio.

E

I agree that Ms Turner is sometimes amusing, but, on the other hand, she is sometimes rude. The phone-in is an opportunity for ordinary people to express their opinions. However, Ms Turner spoils it when she is impolite.

F

Yours faithfully,

G

Rupert Peters

Mr R. Peters

23 Match the information with the correct parts of the letter.

- 1 End formally. Use *Yours faithfully* when you don't know the person's name, *Yours sincerely* when you do. ☐
- 2 Give more details in the main paragraph. ☐
- 3 Order your arguments with linking words, e.g. *First, Then, Next, Finally*. ☐
- 4 Put the date when you are writing. ☐
- 5 Sign the letter and write your full name. ☐
- 6 Start by saying why you are writing. ☐
- 7 Start formally. You can use *Sir* or *Madam* if you don't know the person's name. If you know the person's name, use it, e.g. *Ms Ellis, Mr Anderson, Dr Jacobs*. ☐
- 8 Summarise your ideas in the last paragraph. ☐
- 9 Use words like *Although* and *However* to compare ideas. ☐
- 10 Write the name *and* the address of the person you are writing to on the left. ☐
- 11 Write your address but not your name at the top right. ☐

24 Read paragraph 2 and circle the four linking words.

25 Read paragraph 3 and underline the two words which introduce different ideas.

26 Complete the notes about a programme you've seen or heard recently. If you can't remember one, use your imagination!

Programme title:
When it was on:
Reasons why you liked/disliked it:

1

2

3

4

- 27 Use your notes to write a letter to the radio or TV station's director of programming. Remember to arrange your letter correctly and to use linking words and phrases.

241704

LISTENING

- 28 ©T21 Listen to six people speaking on a phone-in show about relationships. Match the speakers to the headings. There is one extra heading.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Jenny | <input type="checkbox"/> | A Hard Work |
| 2 Daria | <input type="checkbox"/> | B You Live and Learn |
| 3 Stuart | <input type="checkbox"/> | C Why Did It Happen? |
| 4 Emily | <input type="checkbox"/> | D It Wasn't My Fault |
| 5 Ed | <input type="checkbox"/> | E Try to Understand |
| 6 Sam | <input type="checkbox"/> | F Our Secret |
| | | G What Can I Say? |

- 29 ©T22 Listen to a man talking to the owner of a restaurant. In the following sentences fill in the missing information.

- Mr Johnson has come to the restaurant _____.
- During Mr Johnson's visits the cooks and kitchen workers _____.
- The two big fridges are new and were bought _____.
- _____ Mr Johnson saw pots and pans, knives and forks.
- _____ keeps a cat in the kitchen.
- Vegetables, dirty _____ and _____ are all washed in the same sink.
- Mr Johnson is going to come back again _____.

- 30 ©T23 Listen to a university lecturer talking about Raymond Chandler, a famous detective stories writer. What facts of Chandler's biography are NOT mentioned by the lecturer?

- Place of birth.
- Schools attended in England.
- Year of moving to England.
- British citizenship.
- Schools attended in France.
- The description of the main character of his books.
- His jobs in California.
- Number of films made after his books.
- The name of the director of the film 'Big Sleep'.

- 31 ©T23 Fill in the gaps in following summary of the lecture, then listen to it again and check yourself.

Chandler spent the first few years of his life in 1 _____.

After the family moved to England Chandler was sent to study at an expensive 2 _____.

He became a 3 _____ citizen, but in 1912 moved to 4 _____.

After World War I he changed many jobs and worked as a 5 _____.

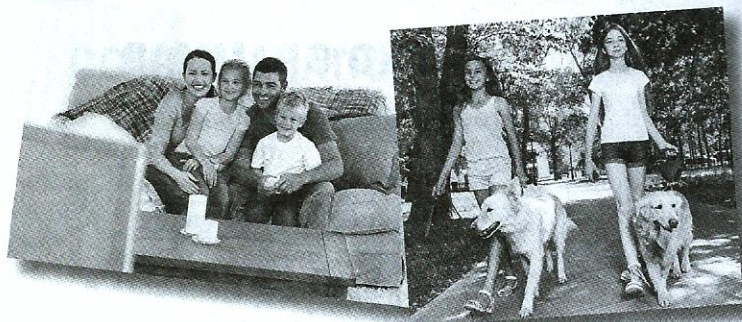
Philip Marlow, the 6 _____ of his stories, is tough but honest.

'The Big Sleep' 7 _____ are Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall.

Chandler's last eighth novel was finished years later by 8 _____.

READING AND WRITING

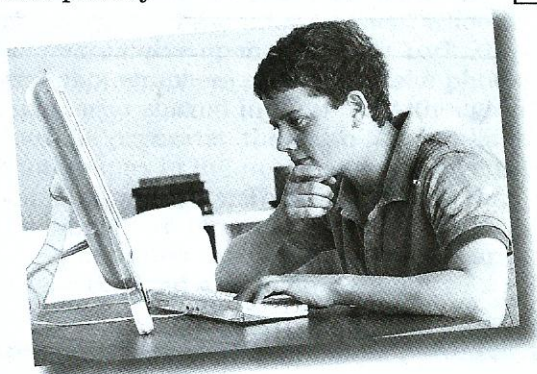
32 Read again the text 'TV or not TV?' on page 86 in your Student's Book. Find in the text and write out into the table alternatives to watching TV. Then read the 'Alternative Activities for Kids and Families' list on page 87 in your Student's Book and add to the table those which are not mentioned in the text. Tick the right column for each alternative.



Alternatives to watching TV	Mentioned in the text	Mentioned in the list	Mentioned in both
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			

33 Many people believe that social networks are the best way to keep in touch. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Read the ideas below and tick the ones that can help you support your point of view.

- to communicate with people from other countries ☐
- to take up all of your time ☐
- to save money on telephone bills ☐
- to leave little time for school friends ☐
- to spend much time indoors ☐
- to be able to see recent photos ☐
- to be able to give comments ☐
- to ruin privacy ☐



34 Write a paragraph stating your opinion and supporting it with 2 arguments. Use the ideas you've ticked or your own ones. You may start like this:

In my opinion, social networks are/are not the best way to keep in touch. Let me explain to you why I think so.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1 Match the words with the definitions.

(6 points)

- 0 tabloid ☐ b
- 1 channel ☐
- 2 station ☐
- 3 soap opera ☐
- 4 documentary ☐
- 5 gossip column ☐
- 6 headline ☐

- a a television series, usually about relationships and problems
- b a newspaper, smaller in size and, usually, with less serious stories
- c BBC, MTV and CNN are all examples
- d a programme which tells you something true and educational
- e a few words, printed in large type, at the start of a news story
- f an organisation that broadcasts radio programmes
- g a part of a newspaper with stories about people's private lives

2 Complete the sentences with one word from each box in the correct form.

(6 points)

split fall get go look ~~fall~~ get
out married on out after up in

- 0 The minute I saw her, I fell in love with her.
- 1 I can't come out tonight. I have to _____ my younger brother.
- 2 I don't _____ with my sister. We argue all the time.
- 3 Sara and Karen _____ because they both liked the same boy.
- 4 You look very happy. _____ you _____ with Kevin tonight?
- 5 Jackie _____ with Dave last month. She really misses him, I think.
- 6 My parents _____ in 1981. The same year as Charles and Diana!

3 Put the verbs in capital letters into the correct form in the text.

(7 points)

My uncle is a great traveller. He often tells us stories. Last week he ⁰told us about his adventures in the USA. He ¹_____ to the USA many times and he ²_____ everything there is to see. He ³_____ the most amazing things. He ⁴_____ famous film stars in Hollywood, he ⁵_____ dinner at the White House with the President. The last time he ⁶_____ was in 2013, but he wants to go back again next year. If he ⁷_____ to the USA next year, I'd like to travel with him.

TELL

BE

SEE

DO

MEET

EAT

GO

GO

4 Complete each sentence in the passive so that it has the same meaning as the sentence given.

(7 points)

- 0 Leo Tolstoy wrote 'War and Peace'.
'War and Peace' was written by Leo Tolstoy.
- 1 Vladimir Zvorykin invented television.

- 2 The Soviet Union launched the first sputnik in 1957.

- 3 Russian TV Channel One has broadcast the news programme 'Vremya' since 1995.

- 4 Millions of people all over Russia watch this news programme every day.

- 5 Channel One produces the best singing contest programme 'Golos'.

- 6 People all over Russia enjoy this programme.

- 7 Many of them have bought 'Golos' CDs.

READING SKILLS

- 5 Read about how film stars are fighting back against the paparazzi. Then read sentences 1–8. Tick true and cross false.

(8 points)

- 1 When paparazzi photographers take someone's picture the person always sees them doing it. ☐
- 2 Paparazzi photographers don't take photos when the stars are angry. ☐
- 3 Princess Diana was with a paparazzi photographer when she died. ☐
- 4 George Clooney refused to do interviews because the magazines didn't pay him any money. ☐
- 5 At the opening of *The Peacemaker*, the photographers wouldn't take photos of George Clooney. ☐
- 6 The Personal Privacy Bill stopped photographers following stars. ☐
- 7 After 1999 paparazzi photographers couldn't use zoom lenses. ☐
- 8 Stars have got less protection now than they had in the past. ☐

COMMUNICATION

- 6 Circle the correct alternative to complete the conversation.

(6 points)

- A ⁰ In my opinion / Personally the newspaper article about our group was completely unfair.
- B ¹ *You can't be serious. I totally agree.* We should do something about it. We should go to the police.
- A ² *Don't you think?* / Do you mean that's a bit dramatic? The police can't do anything.
- B ³ *Of course not. Personally I think they can.* Newspapers can't lie about people.
- A ⁴ *It seems to me.* / That's true, but I don't think the police will be interested.
- B ⁵ *I see what you mean. Excuse me.* You're saying that they've got more important things to do.
- A ⁶ *It seems to me.* / I'm not sure really that we won't find out until we talk to them.

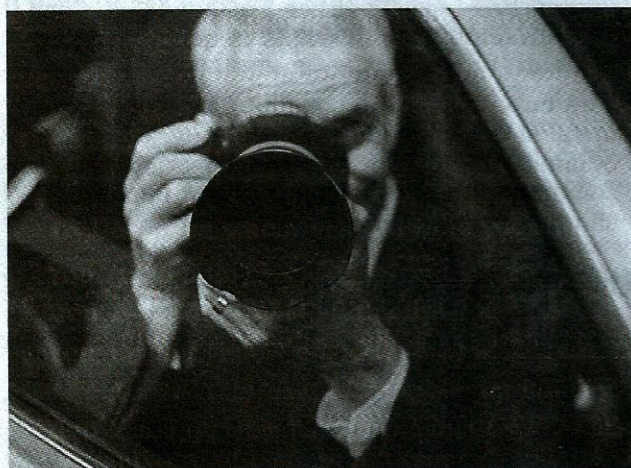
Total /40

Stars against the Paparazzi

The paparazzi are photographers who take photographs of the rich and famous, often from a long way away, so that the person who they are photographing doesn't know about it. When they are close to the people they are taking pictures of, they often do or say things to make them act in a way that makes a good photograph. They shout things to make them angry, the person turns round and, click, a nice photo to sell to the newspapers.

1997 changed everything when Princess Diana was killed in a car crash, trying to escape from paparazzi photographers with her boyfriend, Dodi Fayed. Since then stars have started to fight back.

George Clooney refused to do interviews with the magazines *Entertainment Tonight* and *Hard Copy* because they used paparazzi photographs of him and his girlfriend. Clooney felt that magazines like these should take some of the responsibility for the death of Princess Diana because they pay a lot of money for these photos. Then, when the film *The Peacemaker* opened in New York, the paparazzi photographers refused to take photos of Clooney, who starred in the film. Although film stars hate the paparazzi, they also need to have their photographs in the newspapers to give them and their films publicity. The difference is that the stars would like to see only 'nice' photos in the papers, but often the paparazzi photos are more interesting and more entertaining.



In 1998 a new law was introduced in the USA, the Personal Privacy Bill. Under this law, paparazzi could still take photos of stars and sell them to the newspapers, but the photographers couldn't follow stars or use zoom lenses to look into gardens, bedrooms or other private places. Zoom lenses can still be used if the stars aren't in a private place, so, if they are on a beach which they think is empty, there may be someone ready to take a photo at any time. In 1999 the law was made stronger and people can't be photographed if they are at a private event, such as a wedding.

The stars are still photographed, but they have got a little more protection than they had in the past.

Student activities

Unit 1, Speaking and Reading, Exercise 27, page 10

A personality test

KEY

- 1 **The house** is your idea of yourself. The number of rooms is the number of close people you need. The bigger the house, the higher your self-esteem. If the house is light, you are an optimist, if it's dark, you are a pessimist.
- 2 **The ladder** shows your career. The climb is associated with achievements and progress, the descent means the opposite.
- 3 **Keys** are your friends. Your answers show your relations with them.
- 4 This is your future. If **the water** is dark, you are pessimistic about your future. If it's still, you don't like changes. If you are ready to swim in the water, you are looking forward to your future.
- 5 **The horse** represents your best friend. Your answer reveals how you treat your best friend.
- 6 **The candleholder** symbolises the love you receive from others. Glass breaks easily. Crystal doesn't break so easily, it's more expensive and more valuable. Metal is something solid that doesn't break easily either, but it gets oxidised and turns into rust. It wants frequent cleaning and care.
- 7 **The cube** is your personality. The wood and metal show someone who is strong, with fixed opinions that do not change easily. The glass is something fragile. Any kind of soft material shows sensitive people.

Unit 1, Speaking and Reading, Exercise 29, page 10

KEY

The first animal symbolises your opinion of yourself — that's how you see yourself and the qualities you think you have.

The second animal is what you would like to be like and what qualities you would like to have.

Unit 5, Reading and Speaking, Exercise 27, page 41

What does your home look like?

KEY

- 1a You are clever and serious about your studies.
- 1b You like to work and use every minute of your life to learn and study.
- 1c You want to achieve a lot, but you are not hard-working enough.

- 2a You like things to be clean and neat and you will make a perfect wife/husband.
- 2b You don't like housework, but you understand that it's necessary.
- 2c You are not a domestic person and you don't care much about hygiene.
- 3a You don't like the way you look and you don't care about your appearance.
- 3b You know you are good-looking, but you don't pay too much attention to your appearance.
- 3c You worry too much about your looks.
- 4a You are well organised and punctual.
- 4b You are not well organized, you are often late for appointments.
- 4c You are careless and can't control your emotions.
- 5a You don't like taking care of others, perhaps you are a little selfish.
- 5b You can take care of someone who is dear to you.
- 5c You like taking care of others, you are really kind and helpful.
- 6a You are tolerant, confident and friendly.
- 6b You are cheerful, generous and modest.
- 6c You are clever, arrogant and optimistic.
- 6d You are pessimistic and lazy.

Unit 7, Reading and Speaking, Exercise 35, page 61

Read the second part of the text and prepare a talk on 'Are there really time travellers among us?'

Time travellers among us? (Part 2)

They are not time travellers.

The young girl turned out to be Gertrude Jones, recognised by her grandchild. 'She was 17 years old', the grandchild writes. 'I asked her about this video and she remembers it quite clearly. She says *Dupont* (that is the company owns the factory in the video) had a telephone communications section in the factory. They were experimenting with wireless telephones. Gertrude and five other women were given these wireless phones to test out for a week. Gertrude is talking to one of the scientists holding another wireless phone who is off to her right as she walks by.' The grandchild also claimed to still have the phone in a glass box somewhere.

An old woman in Charlie Chaplin's film of 1923 is using something which looks like a cell phone, but is it a cell phone? *The New York Daily News* suggests it could be a hearing aid. They were invented in 1920 and were widely manufactured by 1928. Why is she talking into it? She could be testing the aid, talking to someone near her.