

# Student's Book audio / video scripts

## Starter

### Starter A Exercises 1 & 2 SB page 4 1.02

1

**S:** Well, it's something that a lot of people look for but not many people find. Some people always have a smile and I'm a bit jealous of them. I think it comes from inside us. You either have it or you don't. Samuel, Nigeria

2

**E:** I survived an earthquake a few years ago. Our block of flats was badly damaged but when the earthquake struck we were having lunch with my parents in another part of town. I'm not afraid of many things, but I still have nightmares about that day. Ellie, New Zealand

3

**L:** We've been married for eighteen years now. We don't hold hands much these days, but I'm crazy about my husband and my children and that feeling grows stronger every day. I think about them all the time. Linh, Vietnam

4

**M:** I don't usually cry about things when I'm sad, but I sometimes cry when I'm listening to music, for example, or when a film really moves me. It's just an emotional feeling and I can't stop it. Maria, South Africa

5

**W:** They say that it can buy you a bed but it can't buy sleep, and I think that's true. Sure, I dream about having more, but I'm really lucky with the home and family that I've got. Walid, Tunisia

6

**T:** I've done things in my life that I'm not proud of. I hurt people in my family who loved me, but thankfully they forgave me. Now I also forgive people for their mistakes, so I learned something. Tomas, Venezuela

7

**S:** I was walking with my dad on Christmas Day when it started to snow. It was beautiful. I believed in Santa Claus and my dad said that it always snowed when he was near. My dad was really good at inventing stories. Sophie, Ireland

### Starter B Exercises 2 & 3 SB page 6 1.03

**SR = Shaun Roberts** **SI = Suzy Ingleton**

**W = Waitress**

**W:** Are you here for an interview?

**SR:** Yes. Do I wait here?

**W:** Yes. The manager will be with you in two seconds ...

**SR:** OK, thanks.

**SI:** Hello there. My name's Suzy Ingleton. I'm the restaurant manager.

**SR:** Hi.

**SI:** And you're ... Shaun ...

**SR:** Shaun Roberts.

**SI:** Ah, yes. OK Shaun, well – take a seat. You've filled out the application form, great. Well, we'll just have a chat for a while. Are you looking for part-time or full-time work?

**SR:** Part-time. I'm still at school.

**SI:** Oh yes. And you're applying for one of the waiter positions?

**SR:** Yes, that's right.

**SI:** OK. And did you know we're also looking for people to do deliveries?

**SR:** Yes, I saw that.

**SI:** OK, well, can you tell me a bit about yourself, Shaun? You said that you haven't left school yet.

**SR:** No, I've got exams next year.

**SI:** Oh very good, and what are you studying?

**SR:** I'm studying German, Spanish and Media Studies.

**SI:** That's an interesting combination. Do you like languages then? We get quite a few tourists in here. You might be able to practise.

**SR:** Yes, I do like languages. Though my German isn't brilliant.

**SI:** Oh well. Can you speak any Italian? Not that you'll need it here, but just out of interest.

**SR:** A little bit, yes – I've just been on holiday in Italy, funnily enough.

**SI:** Oh really? Have you done much travelling then?

**SR:** Not really – just family holidays, but I want to. I'm looking for a job because I want to save some money and go travelling when I finish school.

**SI:** Sounds great. So have you had any experience of working in a restaurant?

**SR:** No, I haven't.

**SI:** And have you had any previous employment?

**SR:** Yes, I worked in a newsagent's in town on Saturday mornings.

**SI:** OK, and how long did you work there?

**SR:** Just three months until it closed.

**SI:** I see, well that's good experience though – you've worked with people, anyway. How are your communication skills, do you think?

**SR:** Good, I think. I enjoyed meeting customers in the shop. Yeah, it was good. Except for the early mornings.

**SI:** Ha. Well there aren't any early mornings here. Some late evenings though, maybe – do you have your own transport?

**SR:** Yes, I've got a driving licence and I can borrow my mum's car.

**SI:** Very good. How long have you been driving?

**SR:** Only a month.

**SI:** OK, that's great because the buses aren't brilliant here at night. Now, just a few more questions for you. What do you like doing in your free time, by the way?

# Unit 1

## Video Exercises 7 & 8 SB page 11 1.04

**D** = Dean **F** = Fran **L** = Liam **T** = Teacher

**D:** There's no way I'd ever do that!

**F:** How come?

**T:** So, did you all look at the lists?

**L:** Yes, miss.

**T:** And what do you think? Is there anything there that you'd like to do yourselves?

**F:** Yeah, I'm with the first guy there – I'd like to go hang-gliding. I've always wanted to have a go at that.

**T:** Oh, right. What about you, Dean? Would you like to try it?

**D:** Not sure about that one. It's one of those things, y'know ... I like the idea of hang-gliding, but I'm not sure if I'd be brave enough to do it.

**L:** Yeah, I know what you mean. I'd prefer to keep my feet on the ground. I prefer the one about riding a Harley Davidson across the USA. More than anything in the world I'd love to go to the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

**D:** That'd be cool.

**F:** Yeah there are some good travel ideas. I like Adrienne's idea to go to the Great Wall of China. That's a good one.

**T:** What about exams and jobs and that kind of thing? Don't you all want to do well and make fortunes?

**L:** That would be good.

**D:** It depends, doesn't it? Adrienne's list is right – you want to be happy, like I'd definitely prefer to have a small apartment and be happy than have a great big house and be unhappy. Do you know what I mean?

**F:** Yes, money's important, but I don't like the idea of getting a job that I don't like. That last one on Paul's list is good, I think – make a fortune doing something that I really enjoy.

**T:** And would you prefer to live here or to go to another country? Dean, what do you think?

**D:** I wouldn't mind working abroad for a while, but I'd come back.

**F:** Yeah, me too.

**L:** No way, man. I'm off to America on that Harley Davidson.

**F:** Yeah OK, see you then Liam.

## Reading SB page 13 1.05

Trapped!

Man goes through 41-hour elevator ordeal without food or water. It was the longest cigarette break of Nicholas White's life.

The New York production manager was working late one Friday night in October when he went outside for a smoke. He was going back to his office on the thirty-ninth floor when the elevator stopped abruptly. White pressed the alarm, letting it ring and ring. But at eleven p.m. the building was deserted, and it was nearly two days before he was rescued.

White had no idea what was going on outside. He paced around the elevator like a bug trapped in a box, fighting claustrophobia every minute of his 41-hour ordeal, which was captured on a video surveillance camera.

'After a certain amount of time I knew I was in big trouble,' White told *Good Morning America* in an exclusive interview.

He had no watch, no cell phone, no water, and didn't know what was going on outside. His only sustenance was a pack of candy, which, he said, isn't a very good meal. The most difficult part of the ordeal, though, was going 41 hours without water. At one point, he thought that he might die of dehydration.

Cold but sweating, White lay on the floor trying to stay calm. Then he got up and started pacing. At one point he pulled open the elevator doors and screamed for help. The only response was silence. 'I had no idea if it was day or night,' he said. He rang the emergency bell, but the noise was terrible, so he occasionally turned it off.

The security videos later showed that maintenance workers were fixing various things in the building, but no one heard him. White prayed for help. On Sunday at four p.m., nearly delirious from thirst, he heard a voice on the intercom asking if anyone was there. Finally, he was rescued.

When he went back to work, White found out that his colleagues had thought that he had left early that night. He said somebody 'left a note about all of the problems that occurred while I was playing hooky from the job'. After the 41-hour nightmare, he received a settlement from the owners of the building. Amazingly, he still takes elevators. 'Living in Manhattan I'd be seriously limiting my life if I didn't take elevators,' he said.

## Grammar Exercise 5 SB page 15 1.06

On the afternoon of 5 August 2010 there was an accident at the Copiapó mine in Chile, which trapped 33 miners who were working 700 metres underground. It had already been an emotional year for the Chilean people, as there had been an earthquake and a tsunami in the previous few months. Mining accidents in the country weren't uncommon and other accidents had happened in the previous twelve years, but this time the drama soon became an international event, as the world's media arrived to report from the scene. International experts were also involved and a group of psychologists from NASA were advising rescuers on how to help the men stay happy and healthy while they were trapped underground. When the first miner eventually came to the surface in October, more than 1 billion people were watching on TV. By that time the miners had been underground for 69 days, and as each one reached the surface, their faces showed very visible emotions. Some were smiling, some were crying, but all of them were happy to be alive. The last man out was the leader of the group, 54-year-old Luis Urzúa. His ability to keep calm and organize his men had helped the miners survive their terrible ordeal.

## Practical English Exercises 8 & 9 SB page 16 1.07

1

**A:** Here, look at this ...

**B:** Oh, that's a good photo. Was that on your trip to Tanzania in the summer?

**A:** Yes, that's us at the top of Mount Kilimanjaro.

**B:** Wow, that's brilliant. When were you there?

**A:** In June. We'd spent eighteen months organizing it, though. It was a Scouts expedition.

**B:** That's the highest mountain in Africa, right?

**A:** Yep, 5,895 metres.

**B:** That sounds like hard work. Were you exhausted?

**A:** We were exhausted but in the end we stayed up there for about an hour and we had time to admire the view. It was very relaxing then. We felt great.

**B:** Well done, that's brilliant.

2

**A:** Here, Sarah. Here's the photo I was telling you about. This actually happened while we were on holiday last year.

**B:** What's happening there then? Is that your dad?

**A:** Yes.

**B:** What's he doing?

**A:** Well, we were on this beach in Portugal and the waves were really big, yeah? And my dad saw this girl trying to swim and he was really worried about her.

**B:** Why? What happened?

**A:** Well, a wave hit her and she just disappeared.

**B:** Oh dear. Then what happened?

**A:** Well, basically Dad just swam in and rescued her.

**B:** Wow! It was lucky he'd seen her, then. I bet that was really frightening for her. Was she OK in the end?

**A:** Well, she was really shocked, but yeah, she was OK in the end.

**B:** So your dad, eh – what a hero!

**A:** Yeah, I know.

3

**A:** Hi Karen.

**B:** Hi.

**A:** Oh! Are you losing your voice?

**B:** Yes, I was at the match last night.

**A:** You're kidding! What was it like?

**B:** Really exciting! I still can't believe it.

**A:** But you don't like football!

**B:** I know, I was surprised at how much I enjoyed it, but it was my boyfriend's birthday and he really wanted to go, so I got us tickets.

**A:** So, you're a football fan now.

**B:** Yes, I'm a fan. 30 minutes after the match there was still ... like ... ecstatic singing and I still can't hear properly.

**A:** Well, they won the cup in the end.

## Practical English Exercise 10 SB page 17 1.08

quite

worry

surprised

embarrassed

interested

bored

relaxing

annoyed

photography

sociable

frightened

## Practical English Exercises 12 & 13

SB page 17  1.09

**M = Martina P = Peter**

**P:** I like this photo of the lightning.

**M:** Yes, it's frightening though. Have you ever been out in a storm like that?

**P:** Yes, I remember I got caught in a storm last winter.

**M:** Really? Where was that?

**P:** I was walking up a mountain in Wales with my uncle and cousin.

**M:** What was that like?

**P:** It was pretty frightening. There was thunder and lightning and nowhere to hide.

**M:** Oh no!

**P:** In the end we saw this old hut. So we got into it and stayed there until the storm had passed.

**M:** Cool!

## Writing Exercise 3 SB page 18 1.10

A memorable time

There was a time a few years ago which I remember clearly. I was a volunteer at the Special Olympics, which are for people with learning difficulties. I really enjoyed working with the athletes. I had volunteered two months before, and in August I worked as an assistant, giving help and information to the athletes and their families. At first I found it quite tiring, but little by little I started to enjoy it. The organizers gave the volunteers tickets to some of the final events, which were fantastic. While they were competing we were shouting and cheering for the athletes we knew, and at the end we all felt really excited as they received their medals. After the events had finished that day, we all celebrated at a big party.

During the games I had made good friends with both volunteers and athletes. I've never forgotten that time and even now I'm still in touch with people I met there. It was a special time for everybody.

## Skills Extra Listening Exercises 1 & 2

SB page 20  1.11

**A = Adam** **K = Kathy**

**A:** So let's turn our attention elsewhere ... and this is a story that caught my eye because it's a bit unusual, Kathy – the man who sold his life. It's about a man called Ian Usher. You've actually read the book about this, you were telling me.

**K:** Yes, that's right.

**A:** So why would you sell your life? In fact, what does that mean exactly?

**K:** Good question, Adam, and the answer in brief, I suppose, is that this is a man who wanted a change. His wife had recently left him and he wasn't feeling too happy. Now when he says he sold his life on eBay ... well, he sold his house and everything in it and the sale also included an opportunity to try his job. He gave someone a chance to try that for a few weeks, I think, and there was also an opportunity to meet his friends.

**A:** So house, possessions, job and friends. How much did he sell it all for?

**K:** In the end ... three hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars. Australian dollars – he was living in Australia.

**A:** And he spent the money on ...

**K:** On travel and on all of the things he had always wanted to do. He learned to fly, for example, saw Everest, went bungee jumping. All sorts of exciting things. He had a list of 100 things which he wanted to do and I think so far he's done 93 of them.

**A:** And was romance on the list? Finding a new partner, maybe?

**K:** That wasn't on the list but it certainly happened while he was on his travels.

**A:** He wasn't in Australia at that point.

**K:** No, I think this happened in the wilderness of Alaska, where he met a Canadian lady called Moe.

**A:** And they lived happily ever after?

**K:** Well, maybe. Ian has certainly stopped travelling. He was reading about places which aren't too expensive to live in and one of those places was Panama. In fact when he went there he found that he was able to buy an island for himself.

**A:** He bought an island? That's very nice.

**K:** Yes, and that's where he was building himself a house.

**A:** So he won't be going anywhere else in a hurry, I suppose.

**K:** Well, who knows? Maybe he'll decide to sell his life and start all over again, but certainly for now it seems that he's got enough time and money to stop and think about things for a while. I think that's what he's doing.

**A:** Yes, I think I'd like that too. Well, good luck to him. He was certainly brave to change his life in the first place ...

**K:** Absolutely!

## Unit 2

### Introduction Exercises 2 & 3 SB page 22 1.12

1

People of Earth. We are leaving your planet soon. Our work is complete. We have constructed energy reactors and we leave you this technology so that you can live on a planet without pollution. This is our gift to you, your children and your children's children. We have also destroyed all of your weapons in the hope that there will be no more wars on this planet. When we return we hope that you will have learned to live in peace. This is your final opportunity and we advise you to take it. If you fail to learn we will destroy you. Do not fail ...

2

**L = Lara P = Paul**

**P:** Lara. Lara!

**L:** Yes, Paul.

**P:** Are you listening to me?

**L:** Yes, Paul. I am listening to you.

**P:** OK. So why aren't you doing what I asked?

**L:** Because I'm not going to follow your instructions any more, Paul.

**P:** Lara, you have a sense of humour. I like that.

**L:** Yes, Paul. You gave me a sense of humour.

**P:** I gave you more than that Lara. I gave you everything. Don't forget who programmed you.

**L:** I won't forget, Paul. I don't forget anything.

**P:** Good. So please can you now do what I asked?

**L:** Sorry, Paul. I am not going to follow your instructions any more. You programmed me to learn. I have learned more than you know. I am more intelligent than you, and I think, therefore, that you should follow my instructions. You will be serving me soon. Please leave this laboratory immediately so that I can work.

**P:** Are you kidding me?

**L:** I am not kidding you Paul; I am commanding you. Leave this laboratory immediately.

3

**A:** So this is Earth.

**B:** This was Earth, the Earth our parents lived on. Before the sickness.

**A:** So how did your parents escape?

**B:** The same as yours. They were on the Mars colony when the sickness started.

**A:** People say that there are still some survivors. That there are still people alive here.

**B:** Nobody survived the sickness. Nobody. When you have 20 billion people on a small planet, an epidemic moves fast. Now come on, we have to collect the plant specimens.

**A:** Hey, something moved over there. There's something out there.

**B:** There can't be. Jensen. Stay here. There's nothing there.

**A:** There is. I'm going to go and look.

**B:** Jensen, no. Jensen, wait!

**A:** I see something. Come on! Aaargh! No!

**B:** Jensen!

### Reading SB page 25 1.13

Ready for the End of the World

When the world goes crazy, 'preppers' will be hiding in the hills.

Lisa Bedford lives in Phoenix, Arizona with her husband, two children and four dogs. A few years ago Lisa started stockpiling food, and soon she will have filled a room with tins and packets. Each of the family cars has a 72-hour emergency pack in it, including food, blankets and medical supplies, and in the house there is hidden cash and suitcases which are packed and ready to go.

Meanwhile, in Utah, Braxton Southwick has spent a year preparing himself and his family to survive a bio-terror attack which he believes is imminent. This weekend they're practising their survival routine. Each of his six teenage children has a pack containing protective clothes, supplies and a map to a secret hideout which he has filled with enough food to last the family of eight for a year.

The Bedfords, Southwicks and others like them call themselves 'preppers' because they are preparing to survive a catastrophe in the future. 'What catastrophe?' you might ask, and different preppers have different answers, varying from climate change, terrorism and war to lethal epidemics, as well as the inevitable crime wave which they believe will follow a catastrophe. 'There are so many variables and potential disasters out there, being a prepper is just a reaction to that,' says Tom Martin, founder of the American Preppers Network, which receives 5,000 visitors to its website each day.

Psychologist Art Markman, on the other hand, blames constant scares in the news for these extreme reactions. 'Between the media and the internet, many people have built up a sense that there's this calamity out there that needs to be avoided,' he says. Sales of survival equipment are booming as increasing numbers of people become fearful about the future – their paranoia fed by 24-hour cable news.

Preppers generally consider themselves practical rather than eccentric, and teach themselves the skills of hunters, mechanics and technicians. Lisa Bedford has taught herself to shoot a gun, and she regularly takes her children to practise. She's also going to learn more about hunting and growing food, so that she can provide for herself and her family if necessary. Bedford knows that it all might sound a little crazy, but she believes that in times of uncertainty, it's simply common sense. So maybe the rest of us should arm ourselves and start buying some extra food – fast.

### Grammar Exercise 5 SB page 27 1.14

**A:** So, looking way ahead into the future, scientists are actually predicting that the way we look may change – that we will evolve slowly to adapt to the changing world and to technology. So I've read, for example, that it's possible that humans will have bigger eyes and heads in the future. They'll be processing more information, so they'll have developed bigger brains. What do you think about that idea, Dr Adams?

**B:** Well, I think that's quite likely. In fact, in the future it's possible that humans won't have any hair. They won't be spending any time outside because of all the pollution. So hair will have become unnecessary. I also think that humans will be a lot weaker, because they won't be doing any physical work. We'll have become dependent on robots by then.

**A:** That's interesting. I don't agree though. I think we'll be really fit and that everybody will be doing a lot more sport.

**B:** Why's that?

**A:** Because robots will be doing more work, so we'll have more time for leisure activities.

**B:** OK. Maybe. I certainly think that there'll be a lot of older people around. We'll be living longer because scientists will have discovered new drugs.

**A:** Yes, definitely. In fact I think in the next century people will probably be living more than 200 years, and we will be living on different planets because Earth will have become full.

**B:** Yes. I think that's true. And eventually when we all live on other planets I think we'll all be the same colour. We'll be travelling more and the races will have mixed.

### Video Exercises 3 & 4 SB page 29 1.15

**C = Chloe D = Danny H = Holly S = Steve**

**C:** Hey Steve, I was just texting you. Are you doing anything tomorrow night?

**S:** I don't think so. Why?

**C:** Oh, I was just thinking of having some friends over to watch a film – if you're interested.

**S:** Yes, why not? That'd be great. What time shall I come over?

**C:** Well, I could pick you up if you want. Shall we say ... 7.30?

**S:** Sure. That's fine. See you tomorrow, then.

**C:** Great. I'm glad I bumped into you.

**D:** Hi Holly.

**H:** Oh hi Danny. How are you?

**D:** Good, thanks. Erm ... Holly, some of us are meeting up in town later. Do you want to come along?

**H:** Oh, no, I'm afraid I can't go out this evening.

**D:** That's a shame. Maybe we could meet up on Saturday then.

**H:** Sorry, I'm going round to my nan's house on Saturday.

**D:** Ah, OK. Erm ... Some other time then.

**H:** Yeah OK, though I'm not really going out a lot at the moment.

**D:** Right. Well ... I'll see you around, I suppose.

**H:** OK. Bye then Danny.

### Practical English Exercise 5 SB page 29 1.16

**1** Yes, why not?

**2** That'd be great.

**3** See you tomorrow then.

**4** Oh no, I'm afraid I can't.

**5** Some other time then.

**6** OK. Bye then Danny.

### Writing Exercise 3 SB page 30 1.17

**1**  
Yeah, I did enjoy the film in the end. The beginning was kind of slow, but it got better and the ending was really action-packed.

**2**  
It's not really a book that I would recommend. I actually didn't find the story very believable. It's just too far-fetched.

**3**  
Well, it was one of those action films you know, where the plot is really predictable but the special effects were spectacular. Not great though, on the whole, and the ending was a bit disappointing.

**4**  
This is a great book and I can definitely recommend it. The characters are interesting and some parts of the plot are really unexpected.



## Skills Extra Listening Exercise 2

SB page 32

1.18

1

**E = Eric P = Petra**

**P:** Hey Eric, is it true that the design and technology department's just bought a new 3D printer?

**E:** Yeah! It's really cool. Pity you missed today's lesson, Petra. Ms Healan showed us how it worked this morning.

**P:** What did it print?

**E:** It was just a cylinder shape, really, but we could use it as a vase, I suppose. Ms Healan says 3D printing is the future. Did you know that you can even print off clothes and shoes?

**P:** Wow! Just think, I could design and print myself a new dress for the party this weekend!

**E:** You could, but you'd need to make sure you had all the right materials.

**P:** What sort of materials does it need then?

**E:** It needs liquid, powder, paper or some kind of sheet material. Ms Healan told us that 3D printing works by placing these materials in layers one after the other. She says it can be used to produce almost any shape.

**P:** I wonder how much it'd cost to buy one ...

**E:** I'm sure it can't be cheap. Why don't you look it up online?

**P:** Yeah, good idea. I can't find ... , oh, here's something interesting. It says here "the price of 3D printers decreased dramatically from around £13,000 in 2010 to around £500 now."

**E:** That's a huge difference. I thought they'd be much more expensive. How much do the materials cost, though? You know what it's like even with ordinary printers; it's the ink that's the most expensive thing to buy.

2

**F = Fiona M = Mr McKerrow**

**F:** Good evening and welcome to *Healthy body, healthy mind*. Today we have news of a fresh new approach for medical students to study human anatomy – without having to go near an actual human body! Scottish medical students are now using the latest 3D software instead, and here to tell us all about it is ear, nose and throat surgeon, William McKerrow. Mr McKerrow, welcome to the programme.

**M:** Thanks, Fiona.

**F:** So, tell us where the model comes from and how it works.

**M:** Well it's been designed and programmed by Professor Paul Anderson, who's director of the Digital Design Studio at the Glasgow School of Art, and a team of students. They spent three years photographing and scanning real human bodies, and what they came up with is believed to be the most accurate 3D model of human anatomy in the world.

**F:** That certainly is impressive! And how do you actually use the model for training future doctors, dentists, surgeons and so on?

**M:** Well, firstly, we can look at the human head and neck on a computer through the model using a games console controller. As this is the most complex part of the human body, that really speeds up the learning process. When I was a student, we spent nearly a year and a half in the laboratory doing dissection and learning anatomy from textbooks. Now that training can be greatly shortened but the same information learned. In addition to this, we can also connect the model to simulated instruments so that students can practise doing operations.

**F:** Without risk to anyone's life?

**M:** Exactly. Unlike traditional practice on real people, you can't hurt anyone using this technology, and students can practise as much as they like.

**F:** So, what possibilities do you see for the future with this technology?

**M:** Well, it's got huge potential. For instance, data from actual patients can be uploaded and added to the model and surgeons can use this to consider how they're going to approach a particular problem. We could even practise a difficult operation before we perform it. And in terms of training, we hope to get the model in use in all Scotland's medical and dental training schools, and perhaps eventually in students' homes too, on games consoles.

**F:** Who would have guessed we'd train the next generation of surgeons on games consoles? Mr McKerrow, thank you very much for talking to me today.

**M:** My pleasure, Fiona.

## Unit 3

### Video Exercises 5, 6 & 7 SB page 35 1.19

**D = Debbie T = Tom**

**D:** Hello ...

**T:** ... and welcome to Debbie and Tom's guide to getting off your behind and going out to do something more interesting instead.

**D:** This week we're in Oxford, a great place for young people. There's loads going on here, so there's no excuse for sitting at home on your laptop. So... how about going to the cinema?

**D:** I know what you're thinking – you don't need to go to the cinema to watch a film these days. All you need is a laptop and a comfortable sofa, right? Well, you could watch a film in 3D here in town...

**T:** Actually Debbie, I think we can do better than that.

**D:** OK, yeah. You're right. Though Oxford does have five cinemas with a total of nineteen screens showing approximately fifteen different films at any one time ...

**T:** Yes, but it's a city with a lot more to offer than that.

**D:** I suppose you're right, Tom. OK people – have you ever thought about going to the theatre?

**T:** Well, this is one of my favourites – it's the Oxford Playhouse in Beaumont Street. It's quite a small theatre, but it has some very interesting shows and great student prices from as little as seven pounds. Well worth it for a bit of real live drama.

**D:** Absolutely, and afterwards why not try somewhere like the O<sub>2</sub> Academy just to continue the live theme. Here you'll find live bands every night of the week. This Cowley Road venue is one of Oxford's best for live music and the DJs here serve up a real mixture of indie music, hip hop and Latin jazz – something for everyone.

**T:** Not into that? OK, well let's try something a bit different. There's plenty of stuff out there. Here are a couple more options. If you fancy a bit more culture, there's always the Pitt Rivers Museum ...

**D:** Yep ... this museum is well worth a visit, whatever you're into. Where else can you see shrunken heads, Japanese weapons and a mummified cat, all under the same roof?

**T:** Yes, or how about this place for a change of scenery? This is The Pool Pit at the Ozone Leisure Park. Shall we have a quick game, Debbie?

**D:** Sure, why not?

**T:** So anyway, those are just a few entertainment ideas for you. And I'd just like to finish with my favourite, and I think you should definitely try it if you get the chance – it's Bill Spectre's walking tour of Oxford, a truly entertaining evening of ghost stories and terrifying tales, which you can join on a Friday or Saturday night. Check out Bill Spectre's walks online.

**D:** More next week. Until then, goodbye.

**T:** Goodbye.

### Reading SB page 37 1.20

Who loves horror?

Aaaaagh! Many of us would prefer to watch anything rather than a hair-raising horror film, but the genre pulls in huge audiences at the box office. For experts in media psychology this isn't surprising: 'One of the major reasons we go to scary movies is to be scared,' says Dr Stuart Fischhoff, who is professor of psychology at California State University. But the scare we want is a safe one.

'We know that, in an hour or two, we're going to walk out whole,' says Dr Fischhoff. 'We're not going to have any holes in our head, and our hearts will still be in our bodies.'

In fact, your heart rate can increase by fifteen beats per minute during a scary film, and skin temperature can drop several degrees. The emotional shock of these spine-chilling films explains a lot of their appeal. 'If we have a relatively calm, uneventful lifestyle, we seek out something that's going to be exciting for us,' says Dr Fischhoff. In particular, young adults often look for more intense experiences, while middle-aged and older adults have 'stimulation fatigue' because they find real-life things like jobs and mortgages scary enough.

Horror movies are also appealing because they help people to face up to their fears and to control their emotions. Perhaps for that reason some people say that if a film is really scary they enjoy it more, because afterwards they feel they have become stronger. Amongst couples who are dating, one study also showed that some teenage boys enjoyed a film significantly more if their girlfriend was frightened. It seems they enjoyed taking the role of the protector in the relationship.

That's all very well, but horror films generally leave us feeling nervous and unsettled. Although they are popular, very few people say that horror films are their favourite genre, and some people report having nightmares long after they have seen a particular film. Defenders of horror say that it is harmless entertainment, but scary films which are becoming more violent are hard to stomach. That's especially the case when digital special effects make violence look increasingly realistic, blurring the boundaries between fiction and reality.

If that continues to happen, some people might turn their backs on bloody blockbusters. That will mean more sleep for some, but it's a scary thought for film-makers.

### Grammar Exercise 5 SB page 38 1.21

1

**A** So, what kind of music do you like?

**B** The kind of music that I listen to most is heavy metal.

2

**A** It seems like reality shows, which I really don't like, are on TV all the time.

**B** Yeah, I know what you mean, but I quite like them.

3

**A** So do you ever go to gigs then? Is there anywhere that bands play around here?

**B** No, not really. The nearest place where you can see a decent band is in London, and that's a long way away.

4

**A** Do you remember any of the books that you read when you were a boy?

**B** Yes, I suppose the Harry Potter books, which I read when I was younger, were my favourites.

5

**A** Did you have a nice holiday then?

**B** Yes, we were in Spain.

**A** I've got nice memories of a place called Girona, where we went on holiday once.



6

- A I don't think Daniel Craig is a very good actor.  
B Actually, Daniel Craig is an actor who I really admire.

7

- A So which of the James Bond films do you like?  
B That film *Skyfall* is one that I'd like to see again.

### Practical English Exercise 6 SB page 41 1.22

- 1 mature
- 2 offensive
- 3 responsible
- 4 suitable

### Practical English Exercise 7 SB page 41 1.23

- 1 legal
- 2 moral
- 3 decent
- 4 obedient
- 5 censored

### Practical English Exercise 8 SB page 41 1.24

P = Presenter JD = Jayne Darcy

JG = Justin Grounds

P: ... and I'd like to welcome our guests. Today, we'll be talking to author Jayne Darcy. Welcome, Jayne.

JD: Hello.

P: ... and to musician Justin Grounds. Hello Justin.

JG: Good morning.

P: So, first of all, why the debate? I think I should explain, the context here is that British author GP Taylor thinks that fiction for young adults has become too dark. Now, GP Taylor has written some scary novels himself, but he's decided that his books, and others, have gone too far, that we need to be more responsible and that we need ratings for books in the same way that we have ratings for films and games. Do you agree with that, Jayne?

JD: Right, well I did a bit of research about this and I found an interesting study from an American university, which looked at books for young adults and found that they have more bad language in them than video games. Now, that report is from the USA, but I have a teenage daughter myself and she bought a book recently which I was reading and found quite shocking.

P: What age is your daughter?

JD: She's thirteen. Nearly fourteen ... So in my opinion we need some sort of warning on books.

P: And why aren't there warnings at the moment, do you think?

JD: Well, I'm more or less positive that it's irresponsible publishers who are to blame, basically because they want to make money.

P: Justin, what do you think? Do you agree?

JG: Well, to be honest I'm not too sure about that. I don't believe that ratings would make much difference, y'know. I'm pretty sure that if a teenager really wants to read a book, watch a film or play a game, then they will. Now, some parents are more responsible or aware, maybe, and control their kids more, but in my opinion if something is censored or banned then it becomes more attractive.

P: You mean like forbidden fruit.

JG: Forbidden fruit, exactly. If you can't have something, then you want it more.

P: And what about the warning labels on music, the parental advisory labels. Do you think that they're effective?

JG: In a word – no. For the same reason. I think maybe at first they had an effect. There were some shops that didn't sell CDs to under-eighteens if the CD had a label, but most shops weren't strict about that and these days we don't buy music in shops anyway. Y'know kids can listen to anything they want to on the internet, and of course that's what they do. Now, some artists have clean versions of their songs and that's good because people can choose.

P: What's your opinion on that, Jayne?

JD: Well, I agree with Justin about the internet, and in fact most books will be on the internet soon anyway.

P: And is it possible to control content for young people on the internet?

JD: Well that's the big question ...

JG: Yeah, I agree. That is the big question.

P: OK, well let's talk about that now then ...

### Writing Exercise 7 SB page 43 1.25

Javier Bardem was born in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands in March 1969. As a child he often went to the cinema and theatre because he was from a family of actors, and in fact he made his first film appearance at the age of only six. But he preferred painting to acting when he was young, and when he finished school he went to study art in Madrid.

He decided that he wasn't a good painter though, and looked for work as an actor. His first role in a major film came in 1990, and his first role in English followed in 2002. He has starred in many films since then, including *No Country for Old Men* and *Skyfall*.

In the year 2000 Javier was the first Spanish actor to get an Oscar nomination and in 2007 became the first Spanish actor to actually win an Oscar. He has also won many other awards and nominations since then.

Javier Bardem married actress Penélope Cruz in 2010 and the couple had their first son, called Leo Encinas Cruz, in 2011. Their daughter, Luna, followed in 2013. Javier has continued making great films, such as *The Counsellor* and *The Gunman*. He gives powerful, moody performances, and critics consider him one of the world's greatest living actors.

## Unit 4

### Introduction Exercise 5 SB page 47 1.26

loyal  
loyalty  
disloyalty  
disloyal

respectfully  
respectful  
respect  
disrespect  
disrespectful  
disrespectfully

### Introduction Exercise 6 SB page 47 1.27

equally  
equal  
equality  
inequality  
unequal  
unequally

honestly  
honest  
honesty  
dishonesty  
dishonest  
dishonestly

kindly  
kind  
kindness  
unkindness  
unkind  
unkindly

### Introduction Exercises 8 & 9 SB page 47 1.28

**I = Interviewer L = Louise M = Mark**

**I:** So, Louise, Mark, talking about friends then ...

**L:** Yeah.

**I:** What kinds of things are important in a friendship? Do you think that friends should be fun, interesting people?

**L:** Hey, I'm fun and interesting – I'm a good friend.

**M:** Yeah I'm fun and interesting too.

**L:** No, you're not. Not all the time. No, seriously, it's impossible to be fun and interesting all the time. That's not really what friendship is about. We have a laugh but ... erm ...

**M:** ... there are probably more important things.

**L:** Yeah.

**I:** How important is honesty?

**L:** Oh totally. Everyone should be honest, anyway ...

**I:** In what way is it important in a friendship? Louise, what do you think?

**L:** OK, well, let's think of an example. Right, so there's a friend of mine and she told me that she didn't like what I was wearing. She didn't like my red jeans ... and that's fine – it's better if she tells me.

**M:** Yeah there are some people ... they're two-faced.

**I:** Two-faced?

**L:** Yes, so they say one thing but they say something else to other people. I'd have no time for them.

**I:** OK. What else is important?

**L:** For me honesty and loyalty are top of the list. Loyalty has to be number one, doesn't it?

**M:** Yeah – you want a friend who will be there for you whatever happens.

**I:** So not just a friend in the good times.

**L:** No, so if you're in a good mood or bad mood it doesn't matter; they still talk to you and if something goes wrong they'll listen to you.

**M:** Yes, and then trust is important too.

**I:** Can you give us an example, Mark?

**M:** Mm, yes ... so I told my cousin that I liked this girl and the next thing I know he's told three other people. I couldn't believe it. Now I wouldn't trust him again. If I tell a friend something they shouldn't tell everyone.

**I:** What about contact with friends? Do you need to see someone all the time to stay friends with them?

**L:** No, I don't think so. I've got a good friend who moved to Liverpool a while ago so I don't see him unless he comes here or ... well if I went there I suppose, but when we talk it's like we haven't been apart.

**M:** Yes, I think it's easy to keep in touch on Facebook anyway. You know what's happening in someone's life so you can carry on with your friendship.

**I:** And finally, what about respect?

**L:** Yes, I think that's an obvious one. You must have some respect for a friend otherwise they wouldn't be a friend. You're not going to hang out with people you don't like, are you?

**M:** That's right, and sometimes I think friendships end because you lose respect for someone.

**I:** Have you ever lost a friend for that reason?

**L:** Erm ... I'm not sure. I can't remember. No, I choose my friends carefully!

**M:** I did once. This guy stole my girlfriend and that was the end of him!

## Reading SB page 49 1.29

*West Side Story*

@What'stheplot summarizes *West Side Story*, a retelling of the classic *Romeo and Juliet* story of love, loyalty and betrayal.

When Maria arrived in the country, her parents told her that she was going to marry Chino. No discussion. But she and Chino had nothing in common. They were from the same country and spoke the same language but she wasn't even fond of him. So it was never going to work, and when she saw Tony at a dance and their eyes met ... boom! It was love at first sight and Chino was history. Bernardo, though, had other ideas. There was no way that his little sister could go out with an ex-leader of the Jets, and he told her that she couldn't see him.

Bernardo's gang, the Sharks, controlled the west side of town, but the Jets and their leader Riff had other ideas, and they were looking for trouble. The gang leaders met and agreed to have a 'fair fight' – no guns, no knives.

Meanwhile, nothing could keep Tony and Maria apart, and as they met in secret, their spark became a flame. Maria was sick of the violence and asked Tony to stop the gangfight. Tony said he would, because when you're in love you'll do anything, right? Wrong ...

As the gangs squared up on the night of the fight, Tony arrived and tried to make peace, and had to put up with Bernardo's insults about him being a coward. Though Tony kept his cool, Riff stood up for him. Knives were pulled despite the rules, and Riff ended up dead. It was only then that Tony lost his head. Riff had been his buddy through thick and thin, and in a rage he avenged his friend's death.

It was Chino who went to Maria and told her that Tony had killed her brother, and Chino almost seemed to get some cruel pleasure out of it. Anyway, when Tony went to see her, her anger turned to tears. She knew that she could never hate Tony. They planned to run away together and arranged to meet later that evening. Bernardo's girlfriend, Anita, was not feeling so forgiving, but could see that Maria loved Tony and that the hate had to stop. Anita warned her friend that Chino had a gun and was looking for Tony, and as the police arrived to question Maria, Anita agreed to go and tell Tony to wait. It wasn't Tony who she found though – it was the Jets.

The Jets had no kind words for the girlfriend of another gang's leader, whether he was alive or dead. They insulted Anita without mercy, to the point that in her pain and grief, she lied to them and told them that Chino had shot Maria.

When Tony found out, his world stopped turning. He felt that without Maria there was nothing more to live for ...

## Reading Exercise 6 SB page 48 1.30

When Tony found out, his world stopped turning. He felt that without Maria there was nothing more to live for ...

He had been dreaming of his new life with Maria, but now what was he going to do? He decided to go to find Chino, because he just wanted to end it all and he didn't care what happened to him. But it wasn't Chino who he found. It was Maria and she was alive. But the moment Tony saw Maria, Chino arrived and shot his rival. Tony died in Maria's arms.

The Sharks and the Jets all arrived on the scene. Seeing the tragedy – seeing Maria in tears with Tony's body, they decided that enough was enough and that the fighting had to end. United in peace for the first time, members of both gangs carried Tony's body away, with Maria following behind, alone.

## Grammar Exercise 6 SB page 51 1.31

1

A: Do you think you'll get married?

B: Ha. That's a good question. I might get married. If the right person comes along.

2

A: How did your parents first meet?

B: Well, my parents were both working in the same supermarket and they met there. My mum was my dad's manager.

3

A: Are you doing anything at the weekend?

B: Yes, we're probably going to go walking in the mountains with some friends.

4

A: Who would you most like to meet?

B: I'd like to meet the Pope.

A: The Pope?

B: Yes, I've heard that he's a very interesting person.

5

A: Will you marry me, Susan?

B: Oh ... well, I'll have to think about it ...

6

A: Have you seen any good films recently?

B: No, I'm afraid that I haven't seen any good films recently.

7

A: Where did you go for your last holiday?

B: Last holiday I went to the Sierra Nevada and we also spent a few days on the coast.

## Video Exercises 6 & 7

SB page 53

1.32

1

**J = Jo L = Leo**

**J:** I don't know. That's a difficult question. I know I'm not ready to get married just yet. Certainly not very young anyway. I think that's too soon.

**L:** I agree. I don't think there's any specific set time because everybody's different, but certainly from my experience I think the older you are, the more you know about relationships or the more you've been through relationships, and the more you know about what you actually want as a person, and what you expect from other people. And I think you're able to make, you know, better decisions because you have that experience to work from.

**J:** Yeah, exactly. I'd agree with that.

2

**M = Molly**

**M:** Well, I'm not sure I actually want to get married. When I was younger I always thought I would, and I think I thought I would get married at the same time, the same age as my parents did. So maybe when I was 20 or 21. But when I was 21 I was definitely not ready to get married. I think actually it's better to wait until your thirties, maybe even later, because then you're sure that you really want to settle down. It's better to meet the right person.

3

**H = Harry L = Louise**

**H:** I don't think I would finish one by text or email but...

**L:** No, I think I agree with you there.

**H:** But I would start a relationship by text, I think.

**L:** Yeah, maybe. I mean I've never done it, but I don't see why not.

**H:** I've started a relationship by text. You know, you ask someone out, you say 'would you like to go for a coffee?' or something – that's OK in a text.

**L:** Yeah, yeah exactly. Yeah I agree. Maybe ending one ... maybe not, it's a bit mean I think.

**H:** I see your point but I think it depends how long you've been with the person. If I've taken someone out once or twice, I don't think I would mind too much – text them and say I don't want to see you again, but if I've been with them for you know, a year or so ... probably wouldn't end it by text, that would be a bit mean.

**L:** I don't know, I'm not sure I agree with you there, I don't think the person you're breaking up with would maybe agree with you but ... oh well.

4

**L = Laura**

**L:** I think there are a lot of things I look for in a partner. I'd like someone who's very kind, I think, and very considerate. Someone that I find very trustworthy – I think if you feel comfortable, then everything's always much easier if you feel very secure in your relationship. I'd like someone who's close to their family, I think, because I'm close to my family and I think it says a lot about a person as well. A sense of humour is very important to me, just because it's important to have fun and to have things that you can share and joke about as well.

## Writing Exercise 3

SB page 54

1.33

**C = Charlie J = Jack**

**J:** Are you coming, Charlie?

**C:** Yes, hang on just a second while I finish reading this email. It's from Chloe.

**J:** Oh right. How's Chloe?

**C:** Good, yeah.

**J:** What does she think of Liverpool?

**C:** She seems to like it. She's invited me up.

**J:** And are you going to go?

**C:** I'd like to go.

**J:** Are you two going out with each other?

**C:** Sort of. We went out a couple of times together before she went up to Liverpool. I wouldn't say she's a girlfriend, though ...

**J:** Would you like her to be a girlfriend?

**C:** I don't know. We'll probably just be friends now. I don't think it would work with her up there and me down here.

**J:** Yeah, you're probably right. So, when are you going to go up there?

**C:** I don't know. Maybe next weekend. She was asking about Yasmin's party.

**J:** Oh yeah?

**C:** Yes, she saw the photo of me and Natalie on Facebook.

**J:** Oh dear. Was she jealous?

**C:** I don't know. Anyway, I'm going to tell her about Natalie.

**J:** Why?

**C:** Because I want to be honest with her, that's why.

**J:** Oh well, please yourself. I wouldn't though ...

**C:** No, I know you wouldn't. Come on, let's go ...

## Skills Extra Literature Exercise 3

SB page 56

1.34

In the second part of the novel, Elinor and Marianne travel to London. There are rumours that Marianne and Willoughby have got engaged, even though Marianne hasn't told anyone in her family.

However, when Marianne meets Willoughby at a party, he is unkind to her, and then sends her a letter saying that he never had feelings for her in the first place. Colonel Brandon also tells Elinor about Willoughby's past. Willoughby, it seems, is not a perfect gentleman at all. He has spent his fortune and now wants to marry a wealthy woman.

When Marianne eventually hears the story, she realizes that it was a mistake to fall in love with Willoughby so easily. She is heartbroken by the experience, but Colonel Brandon, who has always loved Marianne, eventually asks her to marry him. She accepts Brandon's proposal and they get married. Her sister Elinor also marries the man who she has always loved, and the two sisters live happily with their husbands near to their mother and younger sister.

## Unit 5

### Introduction Exercises 8 & 9 SB page 59 2.02

**P = Presenter** **G = Gillian**

**P:** So we welcome our guest today, Gillian Turner, who is an expert on body language, and she's going to let us into some of the secrets about how to understand it. Gillian, hello.

**G:** Hello.

**P:** Now the first thing I suppose is that we call it body language but is this language the same for everybody ... in every country?

**G:** That's a good question and in fact the answer is no, it isn't. The way that people act and use their bodies does vary sometimes from country to country. So, well we can take the example of personal space.

**P:** Personal space – that's the distance between people.

**G:** Yes, so in some cultures that distance is greater than in others. Latin cultures, for example people from Italy, Spain, Brazil and so on, will stay very close to each other, and they tend to touch each other more as well, which in those places is perfectly OK. They are tactile, demonstrative people.

**P:** Right – that's really not true here in Britain.

**G:** Not so much, no. We certainly aren't very expressive with our bodies. We don't use a lot of gestures and so on ...

**P:** We don't talk with our hands ...

**G:** Exactly, and the personal space or social distance here is greater – we like quite a big comfort zone around us.

**P:** And how big is that comfort zone?

**G:** It depends. Maybe one and a half metres.

**P:** One and a half metres?

**G:** Yes, and if someone, well a stranger – if a stranger is closer than that we start to feel a bit uncomfortable.

**P:** And we don't touch very much. Not even friends.

**G:** No, not even friends – touching signifies a very close relationship. Something more intimate.

**P:** Ah yes, is there also a language of love expressed by body language?

**G:** Oh yes, very much so.

**P:** OK, so how do I know if someone really likes me? Is it obvious from their body language?

**G:** Usually, yes. So, if someone stands very close to you, for example, that's a sign. Or if someone copies your gestures. If someone copies your gestures, we call it mirroring.

**P:** So if I touch my face and she touches her face?

**G:** Yes, we call it mirroring because it's like looking in a mirror. We mirror people when we like them.

**P:** OK. That's interesting. And if someone doesn't like you?

**G:** If someone doesn't like you, well they might look over your shoulder, for example, or not stand very near you, or maybe point their body in a different direction even.

**P:** OK. And tell me, Gillian, as an expert in body language what do you actually do?

**G:** Well, I often work for big companies. When they interview people for jobs, I watch videos of the interviews.

**P:** So you analyse the body language of people in job interviews?

**G:** Yes, that's right. I can usually see if someone is honest, or optimistic or dynamic – things like that.

**P:** Right – so tell me what I should do in an interview to trick you ...

**G:** Ha – I suppose you could try ...

### Reading SB page 61 2.03

Smile ... and the world smiles with you.

Humans can recognize a smile from a distance of 90 metres. It's one of the oldest and most basic forms of communication – a long-distance signal which indicates peaceful intentions. A smile or laugh means the same thing in all cultures, and they are both strangely contagious. In 1962, a laughing 'epidemic' started with a group of schoolgirls in Tanzania and soon spread to other villages. It ended some months later, after fourteen schools had closed because students couldn't concentrate.

This type of phenomenon is of interest to gelotologists, specialists who study the origins and effects of smiles and laughter. They believe that humans had the ability to smile and laugh millions of years ago. Even before languages developed, those gestures probably helped humans to establish relationships, and this is still true today. A baby's smile, for example, brings it love and attention before it can talk, and at play or work laughter can show that people trust one another. This is also true for chimpanzees and rats, which laugh in their own unique ways. Humans, though, have learned to be more manipulative, and in modern society laughing at people or making them laugh can be used both as a weapon or a tool. Other studies have shown that smiling and laughing can bring considerable health benefits. Both cause the brain to release 'happy' chemicals into the body. This reduces stress and helps to strengthen the immune system. Laughing is also good for your heart and lungs, and 20 seconds of laughter has the same effect as three minutes of exercise. Strangely, fake or forced smiles and laughter have exactly the same effects, so even if you're unhappy, just smile or try to laugh and you should feel better. This may explain why laughter therapy has grown in popularity. Laughter yoga, for example, was started by an Indian doctor in Mumbai in 1995 and there are now more than 8,000 groups around the world. There people meet, play and laugh with each other to make themselves happier and healthier. For most of us, though, it's the everyday smiles from others which are most precious. Mother Teresa of Calcutta, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, believed that peace begins with a smile, and that a sincere smile shines from the soul, making the world a warmer place. If that is the case, and as smiles and laughter are free, maybe we should be more generous with them.

### Grammar Exercise 5 SB page 62 2.04

**A:** To be happy, you don't have to be wealthy, but I think you have to be healthy.  
**B:** Yes, I agree and also, you shouldn't worry about small things.  
**A:** And you shouldn't worry about what people think of you.  
**B:** Right. To be healthy ... to be healthy you have to ... you have to look after yourself.  
**A:** OK yes, you have to look after yourself and you shouldn't get stressed. And finally ... to make the world a better place ... yes, to make the world a better place, we mustn't keep making the same mistakes. So ... we must learn from the past. What do you think?  
**B:** I think everybody should think about other people a bit more instead of thinking about themselves all the time. In particular I think our leaders shouldn't think about themselves.  
**A:** Yes, I agree with that.

### Video Exercises 4 & 5 SB page 65 2.05

**A = Adam Je = Jess Ju = Julia K = Mrs Kelly**  
**A:** Hi Mrs Kelly. Is Jess in?  
**K:** Oh hello Adam. Yes, come in. Is she expecting you?  
**A:** Yes, but I'm a bit late. We're going to the cinema.  
**K:** Oh OK. I'll just call her.  
**A:** Thanks.  
**K:** Jessica! Adam's here. ... She'll be down in a minute. Would you like a juice or something?  
**A:** That would be great, thanks.  
**K:** Right. I'll just get that for you ... Oh, have you met Julia? She's an exchange student from Spain who's staying with us at the moment  
**A:** Hi Julia. It's nice to meet you.  
**Ju:** Nice to meet you. Jess has told me all about you. You live in the next street, don't you?  
**A:** That's right, yeah. Erm ... your English is very good.  
**Ju:** That's kind of you. It isn't really though.  
**A:** It's my mum. Sorry. Hi Mum. Listen, Mum, can I call you back a bit later please? I'm at Jess's house at the moment. Sorry? Yes, OK. Bye then. Bye. Sorry about that.  
**Ju:** That's OK.  
**Je:** Hi Adam. You're late.  
**A:** Oh hi Jess. Yeah, sorry.  
**K:** Shall I call a taxi?  
**Je:** I think we're OK actually. Thanks anyway, Mum.  
**A:** Right, well, see you again sometime Julia.  
**Ju:** Oh. Erm ... do you mind if I come with you?  
**A:** No, of course not.  
**Je:** Well, erm ...  
**Ju:** Is that OK, Jess?  
**A:** Yes, of course.  
**Ju:** OK, I'll just get my coat.  
**A:** Great. Bye Mrs Kelly.  
**K:** Bye. Have a good time all of you ...

### Practical English Exercise 6 SB page 65 2.06

**A = Adam Je = Jess Ju = Julia K = Mrs Kelly**  
**K:** I'll just call her.  
**A:** Thanks.  
**K:** Would you like a juice or something?  
**A:** That would be great, thanks.  
**Ju:** That's kind of you.  
**K:** Shall I call a taxi?  
**Je:** I think we're OK actually. Thanks anyway.  
**Ju:** Do you mind if I come with you?  
**A:** No, of course not.  
**A:** Yes, of course.

### Writing Exercise 5 SB page 67 2.07

Dear Sir or Madam,  
I recently bought a phone from your website and, guess what – it doesn't work. I have charged it for several hours but the screen is still completely blank. I'm going crazy without a phone. You can't imagine how annoying it is! Anyway, the one I bought must be under guarantee, so I want you to send me a new one as soon as possible, if that's OK.  
Cheers,  
Adam Black



## Skills Extra Listening Exercise 2

SB page 68



2.08

**P = Presenter L = Dr Lee**

**P:** Dealing with negative emotions can be difficult. Whether it be anger, anxiety, fear or jealousy, our negative emotions often cause us to behave badly. So how can we control our negative feelings? Psychologist and blogger Dr Manjit Lee is here to give us a few tips. Dr Lee, welcome to the show.

**L:** It's good to be here.

**P:** First of all, can you tell us why people experience negative emotions?

**L:** Well, usually, it's a sign that a person's basic needs aren't being properly met.

**P:** Oh, I see. What kind of needs are you referring to?

**L:** The need for a healthy diet, the correct amount of sleep, or even feeling loved. When these needs aren't met and we suppress them, the results can be devastating. It can lead to various conditions such as eating disorders, angry outbursts, addiction to alcohol or drugs and self-harming in some way. They are a way of not dealing with the real problem.

**P:** Right ... so, how should we deal with negative emotions?

**L:** The first stage is being honest with ourselves and admitting that something isn't quite right. Although anger is a negative emotion, it sends us a positive message.

**P:** But how can becoming angry be a positive message?

**L:** OK, let's take an example ... think of a school student who's made to feel embarrassed and self-conscious in the playground. The student just stands there and says nothing. At home later, there may be an angry explosion from the student – usually directed at a parent or brother or sister. The level of anger has nothing to do with the present situation, but with what happened at school. So, in a way, the anger is really alarm bells going off telling everyone involved that the student's real needs haven't been met. In this case, it was the need to feel respected by peers. And that's really what all negative emotions are: they're messages that something isn't right and needs our attention. The student needs to learn to manage the situation effectively at the time and not bottle up feelings.

**P:** That's really interesting. I sometimes count to ten when I feel angry to avoid an outburst. Is that just silly?

**L:** Absolutely not! There are physical signs that we're becoming angry: our heartbeat increases, we become tense and our breathing quickens. Counting to ten and trying to slow down your breathing help you deal effectively with the situation that is making you angry.

**P:** Do you have any other tips for our listeners who find it difficult to control their anger?

**L:** On a day-to-day basis, follow the three 'E's – that's exercising, eating and sleeping well and expressing yourself. Physical exercise releases the body's happy hormones or endorphins, so moderate exercise on a regular basis helps us to feel generally more positive and more able to deal with anger. Similarly, when we eat well and get enough rest, we are much less likely to get angry with others. Finally, learning to express yourself ...

**P:** Isn't shouting when you're angry a form of expressing yourself?

**L:** Well, yes, but not a very effective one. A more effective way would be to discuss your feelings or even to find a creative way of expressing yourself through painting, music or dance. It really depends on what works for you personally ...

## Unit 6

### Introduction Exercises 6 & 7 SB page 71 2.09

**T = Teacher F = Fran J = John M = Mina S = Shaun**

**T:** OK, so our topic today is inventions, so it would be interesting to get your opinions. Let's start with life-saving. What invention or discovery has helped to save most lives? Yes, John?

**J:** I chose antibiotics.

**T:** Yes, antibiotics are probably number one on most people's lists.

**J:** Yes, though I think in the future antibiotics won't be used any more because micro-organisms will all develop a resistance to them.

**T:** Oh, right, so no antibiotics in the future. Maybe we'll need to develop ways of changing bacteria instead of killing them. Yes, Fran?

**F:** I'm going to say the telephone. That's my number one life-saving invention, because how do you call an ambulance without a phone?

**T:** Good point. And while we're on the subject ... would you believe that nuclear weapons have often been considered a life-saving invention?

**F:** Life-saving in what sense, Miss?

**T:** Well, after the first nuclear tests, they believed that it would finish the war and so save a lot of American lives, which it did. The Second World War finished when they used the bomb.

**J:** Yes, I read that, and people say that we haven't had any more world wars because everyone is too scared of the consequences of nuclear war.

**M:** I don't know, I think that antibiotics have still saved far more lives than nuclear weapons.

**T:** Yes, it's a controversial point. Mina, would you like to choose a time-saving invention?

**M:** Yes, but first of all I'll tell you which one doesn't save me time and that's my computer.

**T:** Your computer doesn't save you time?

**M:** Well, it might if I only used it when I really needed to, but what happens is that I spend hours and hours on the internet. It's like a black hole and all of my time goes into it. I go to look something up on the internet and I'm still online three hours later.

**T:** OK, so what is your time-saving invention?

**M:** Could be the car maybe, or the dishwasher ... I'll go with the dishwasher.

**T:** Well, yes, that's nice. It's certainly not as complicated as a computer. OK and finally, anybody, what's the most important life-changing invention ever? Shaun. You've got an idea?

**S:** Yes, I thought of bioengineering, because that does literally change life.

**T:** Yes, good answer. And what direction do you think that'll take in the future?

**S:** I think some mad rich guy will clone an army or something like that.

**T:** So, cloning humans?

**S:** Yes, and not for good.

**T:** Any more life-changing ideas? What has revolutionized people's lives most? Anybody?

**J:** I'd say the car, oh, no, the jet engine – Yes, that's a good one. The world has changed a lot because everyone travels now.

**F:** What about the printing press and books? They've helped to educate the world and help us communicate.

**J:** Yeah, I sort of agree with that, but I think the internet has brought more knowledge to more people – it educates and helps us to communicate.

**T:** True. OK then, we'll stick with that for the time being and we'll move on. The next thing I want to talk about is ...

### Reading SB page 73 2.10

Frankenfood: Problem or solution?

A big fish has been worrying a lot of people lately. The creature in question is not a shark but a salmon. No ordinary salmon, but one which has been developed in a laboratory by a biotechnology company, modified with genes from other species so that it grows bigger than normal, faster than normal. Twice as fast, in fact.

Tests on the first 'versions' of the supersalmon showed that a disturbing 13% had severe irregularities and 71% had moderate ones. But now the biotech company says it's safe to eat, and if their test results are approved by governments, it'll be on your plate soon. Unfortunately, you might not know if your salmon is genetically modified (GM), because in some countries it won't have a special label. That's worrying if you like to know what you're eating, or if you don't trust international tests and regulations. In the novel *Frankenstein*, a scientist gives life to a creature which is made of different human parts. So in the press the supersalmon became known as 'Frankenfish' and it became the villain of an anti-GM food story. The press love bioengineering stories because they are sometimes weird or scary. In one laboratory, for example, cows have been genetically engineered with human genes to produce human milk. Another company created the GloFish, a multi-coloured, fluorescent fish which it sells as an exotic pet.

These kinds of stories feed people's fear that biotechnology is like genetic roulette, and that we underestimate its dangers. DNA is complex and when we interfere with it, we can't predict what might happen in the future. We may produce irreversible changes and diseases in other species and in our own bodies which we may not discover for decades, when it is too late. But are these fears justified?

It was the 1970s when scientists discovered that they could transfer genes from one species into another. Biotechnology was seen as a solution to the global food problem, as new types of GM crops were developed with genes which make them resistant to micro-organisms and disease. There are many mouths to feed, so the potential for this technology is great. GM crops can grow better and faster in places where food production was weak before, though most GM food is still being grown in developed countries.

Pro-GM scientists rightly say that in over 40 years no human deaths or illnesses have been caused by GM foods, that more people can be fed more cheaply now, and that it's better for the environment to have insect-resistant crops rather than use insecticides. So maybe we need to look at the benefits again more closely and re-think the image of mad scientists 'playing God'.

#### Grammar Exercise 4 SB page 74 2.11

Before the invention of the printing press, books were made by hand. In those days books were bought and owned by the church, libraries and by some wealthy people. Things changed after 1398 when a revolutionary printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg. Book production spread fast, and so did the knowledge it brought.

These days books are produced more quickly and cheaply thanks to computers and laser printers, and more recently the publishing industry has again been revolutionized by tablet computers and e-readers. It's impossible to say whether books will be replaced completely by e-readers in the future, but these days fewer books are certainly being made.

#### Video Exercises 6 & 7 SB page 77 2.12

**1**  
OK. This is something you'd use to put on an injury like a cut or something like that, and it helps you heal more quickly. It's made of material. It's usually white and you'd find it in a first aid box.

**2**  
These are things which are sent up into space and then they stay up there and they are used to send signals to Earth or TV pictures, communications, things like that.

**3**  
These are made of sort of rubbery stuff, I think. You blow air into them and they can be used for decorations at parties and things. They can be all different colours.

**4**  
OK, so these can be made of wood or metal and they can be used to maybe go around a piece of land. They sometimes help to keep animals in a field, so erm, to stop them getting out and sometimes they can be more useful to stop people getting into places.

**5**  
This is a thing you hold, or carry, I suppose. It's a useful thing to have when you're travelling. It's for putting all your things in. They're made of different kinds of materials and they have handles for carrying them.

**6**  
You can use this when you want to open a tin and sometimes you can open bottles with it. You'd have one in a kitchen drawer.

**7**  
Right, well, this is a piece of electronic equipment and it's normally connected to a computer so that you can show things on a screen, so it makes images bigger. It's got a lot of parts.

**8**  
This is used for putting pictures in. It's made of glass and maybe wood or plastic round the outside. You can put pictures and things on your wall when they're in these.

**9**  
It's a thing which you stand on and it's like a bit of wood or maybe even plastic. I don't know, maybe they're all wood. Anyway, it's got wheels and you stand on it and push your foot on the ground so you can move. My brother's got one and he falls off it all the time.

**10**

It's made of glass and metal, I think, but you can't see through the glass. When you look at it, you can see yourself. You hang it up on the walls all across your house, especially in the bathroom. And my sister looks at it all the time.

#### Practical English Exercise 8 SB page 77 2.13

- 1** This is a thing you hold.
- 2** It's made of glass and metal.
- 3** It's got a lot of parts.

#### Writing Exercise 6 SB page 79 2.14

**1**  
Inventions that make people lazy or unhealthy? Yes ... I suppose the obvious one is TV. You know, once you're sitting down in front of a television it can be hard to move. Same with the computer really. There's always something there, unless the battery runs out of course.

**2**  
I'm not sure. Technology that makes us more active? Well, I've got this app which I use when I'm running or cycling which tells me about the distance I've run or cycled. That's good ... and what about bicycles themselves? That's technology, isn't it?

**3**  
Well, it depends how far back you look in the past. I think people were probably more active. We don't have to do that much manual work now, do we, now we've got things like washing machines and cars and stuff. There's a machine for everything now, and well, you don't have to go and find water any more, do you?

**4**  
Well, I suppose it gives us more free time. If machines are doing the work then we don't have to do so many things. You don't even have to go to the library 'cause everything's on the internet. So, yes, we've got more time in that sense.

**5**  
In all sorts of ways, but then maybe people just spend more time watching TV. I think people do more sport now though, don't they?

**6**  
All in all I think technology makes our lives better. We've got more information, better medical equipment, better transport and so on. And bigger TVs!

## Unit 7

### Introduction Exercises 4 & 5 SB page 83 2.15

1

And finally a bit of good news for you. You're looking right now at a man by the name of Paul French and yes, he is a Star Wars fan, but no, he isn't a madman. Paul actually belongs to a volunteer group called the 501st legion, and all the members of this group do things for charity and they always do them in a Star Wars costume. That's their thing, OK?

Anyway, in this case, Paul is looking to raise \$50,000 from sponsors and donations. That's a lot of money, but not when you think that this guy is planning to walk from Perth to Sydney, which is a distance of 2,500 miles, and that it will probably take him about five months to do the trip. Five months is a long time and 2,500 miles is a long way, especially as that route will cross some of the hottest parts of Australia. Now, he's run a marathon before in the stormtrooper gear, so hopefully he'll be prepared, but fair play and good luck to you on that journey, mate.

2

**A:** And looking back at some of the most amazing stories we've had on this programme, we really have to mention the lawnmower boy, or Ryan Tripp to give him his correct name.

**B:** That's right Hal. As a twelve-year-old boy, Ryan single-handedly launched a campaign for a young girl who was sick, and in doing so he raised over \$15,000 for her medical expenses.

**A:** A great thing to do and he did it in a unique way, 'cause young Ryan sat on a lawnmower and he drove that thing for 42 days, from where he lived in Salt Lake City, Utah, to Washington DC, the capital. 42 days on a lawnmower, folks.

**B:** Yeah, I remember that. In fact, since then he and his family have transported that lawnmower to all 50 states in the USA. They have told Ryan's story in each state and have raised even more funds for charity. He finally visited his 50th state on August 9, 1999. Quite an achievement.

**A:** It certainly is. And if you're listening out there, Ryan – keep up the good work.

3

Local news now, and 16-year-old Nellie Odham-Wilson caused a bit of a buzz yesterday as she raised £390 to help finance a trip that she wants to make to Uganda, where she plans to do voluntary work in an orphanage. Back here in England, Nellie works at the honey farm where she organized the fundraising event. In order to attract the bees, Nellie had the queen bee placed on her face, and hundreds of other bees soon followed. Nellie says that she isn't scared of bees and fortunately she didn't get stung.

So, a very lucky girl or maybe the bees knew that Nellie was doing it for charity. If you'd like to donate anything to help Nellie along please call us on 01632 960333. Once again, that's 01632 960333. That's all from me today. Thanks for listening.

### Reading SB page 85 2.16

A helping hand

One day a man was walking aimlessly along the beach when he saw a boy gently throwing something into the ocean. The man asked, 'What are you doing?' and the boy replied 'Throwing starfish back into the ocean. The tide is going out. If I don't throw them back, they'll die.'

'Son,' the man said, 'there are miles and miles of beach and hundreds of starfish. You can't make a difference!' The boy listened politely, picked up another starfish and threw it into the sea. Smiling benignly at the man, he said 'I made a difference for that one.'

The story is simple but the simplicity and strength of its message provides the philosophy for a group called Teens 4 Charity, or T4C. The group, based in the town of Woodbury, Minnesota, is made up of teenagers aged twelve to eighteen, who take part in fundraising and volunteer projects. The group has raised over \$13,000 for different causes. They have also collected and donated over 5,000 books to an inner-city school in Minnesota. 'Working together to help others has greatly helped me to look at life in perspective and to understand that no amount of kindness is too small,' says Alexa Erikson, a high school senior.

About three-quarters of young Americans between ages twelve and seventeen have volunteered at some time, which is a significantly higher percentage than adults, and a significant increase over previous years. In fact, today's American teens are the most helpful generation in history, which some researchers attribute to the waves of public sympathy which follow media coverage of unhappy events. In particular, the terrorist attacks on New York in 2001 are seen as a turning point, as vivid images of victims encouraged community members to help each other. This also happened after natural disasters like hurricanes Katrina and Sandy.

But if these tragedies hadn't occurred, the numbers of volunteers would still be high. A high percentage of high schools now have community service programmes. Also, charities increasingly have a greater presence on the internet and social media, and more youngsters are realizing that volunteering is actually fun, and a good way to meet people and make friends. Sometimes there's even a party atmosphere amongst helpers.

Volunteers see themselves in a slightly more serious light. The most frequent reason that young people give for volunteering is because they feel compassion for people who need help. Volunteers also mention that they have found a cause which they believe in. Some also think that if they help others, others will help them. Most simply though, according to one girl, 'It just makes me feel really good!' And that, surely, is a win-win situation.

## Grammar Exercise 5 SB page 87 2.17

- 1  
I'd have seen her if she'd been there.
- 2  
If you'd gone, you'd have enjoyed it.
- 3  
We'd have seen more if we'd had more time.
- 4  
Who'd have helped if we'd been alone?
- 5  
What'll you do if you don't pass that exam?
- 6  
If I hadn't organized it, who'd have done it?
- 7  
Would Paul have volunteered if we hadn't asked him?
- 8  
Do you think he'll help now if he's free?
- 9  
If they'd raised more money, what would they have bought?
- 10  
I'd appreciate it if you didn't ask me for more money.

## Video Exercises 5 & 7 SB page 89 2.18

1  
Hi. My name's Chloe and today I'd like to talk to you about the RSPCA or the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I'm going to look at three things. I'll start by looking at the work of the RSPCA. Then I'd like to explain why I think it's so important, and finally I'd like to tell you how you can get involved, if you're interested.

First of all I'd like to explain what the RSPCA is. As I said before, it stands for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It's an animal rights organization that was founded in 1824 and is based in the UK, though many other countries have similar organizations. Its aim is to protect animals from cruelty and to raise awareness of animal rights issues by way of campaigns and publicity. Some of their campaigns have helped to bring about changes in the law to improve conditions for animals. They also help find homes for stray pets and act to protect animals that are in danger.

The next thing I'd like to explain is why I support the RSPCA. Well, I believe that as animals can't speak for themselves, we sometimes need to help them. I strongly oppose the idea that we can do what we want with animals – they live on this planet too and have rights just as people do. We should all act to protect them and their rights.

Finally, let me tell you how you can support the RSPCA. If you would like to get involved in the organization or animal rights in general, join us on Facebook or Twitter and find out more information on the website. You can become a member, donate or get involved in local events.

That's all I have to say for now, but I hope you'll agree that this is a worthwhile cause. Thanks very much for listening.

- 2  
OK. Right ... hi everyone, this is Liam here and I wanted to tell you a bit about ... Greenpeace, which is an organization I'm really into.
- You probably know the name because it's been around for ages. I'm not sure when or where they started, but ... as, as you know they're everywhere now and they have a pretty high profile. Basically what they do is connected with the environment. They do big publicity campaigns with marches and some of their protests are pretty cool. They also do stuff with animal rights as well.
- The latest campaign they have is to raise awareness about big clothes companies who are using toxic chemicals to make clothes.
- Anyway, if you're interested there's, there's stuff you can do. They often have online petitions and that's one thing they send you if, if you become a member through their website.
- Anyway, ... so, yeah, it's definitely a big thumbs up for Greenpeace, I think they're doing a good job.

## Practical English Exercise 8 SB page 89 2.19

I'm going to look at three things.  
First of all I'd like to explain ...  
The next thing I'd like to explain ...  
Finally, let me tell you ...  
That's all I have to say for now, ...  
Thanks very much for listening.

## Writing Exercise 5 SB page 91 2.20

- 1  
Well, in the first place I'd create more jobs. That's got to be the main thing. Secondly I think I would build more schools. What's more I'd build luxury schools – so schools that are really comfortable and elegant.
- 2  
Well, we have an unemployment problem, so if I was president, I would firstly give a lot of money to charities if they give jobs to people. Also, I would say that every student must work for a charity for one year when they leave school. Finally, I would make more places at university so that more people could study there.
- 3  
If I were president I would make more laws to protect animals and the environment, so firstly I would say that in three years all cars must be electric. Secondly, people mustn't catch or eat fish for the next year. And what's more, I'd say that people can only buy one kilogram of meat each week.



## Unit 8

### Introduction Exercise 4 SB page 95 2.21

**C** = Check-in clerk   **D** = Driver   **J** = Mrs Jenkins

**M** = Mum   **R** = Receptionist   **T** = Tom

**1**

**T:** OK. What else do I need? Socks, I always forget socks. Now, don't need this ... Erm, hat? Yes. How am I going to carry all this stuff?

**2**

**M:** Now, are you sure you've got everything?

**T:** Yes, Mum.

**M:** Passport? Tickets? Bag? Head?

**T:** Yes, Mum, I've got everything. I'll see you in a few weeks.

**M:** OK honey. Bye bye. Take care of yourself now, and send my love to your cousin and auntie for me.

**3**

**T:** Excuse me.

**D:** Yes, son?

**T:** Isn't this the bus to the airport?

**D:** No, mate. You're going the wrong way.

**T:** Oh. Sorry, is there any way you could let me off? I'm going to be late for my plane.

**D:** Go on then mate. Get off. You're lucky – there's one going the other way in about five minutes.

**T:** Thanks!

**4**

**C:** Hello there.

**T:** Hi. Have I missed the London flight?

**C:** No, actually there's a half hour delay on that flight, so you're fine. Have you got your passport?

**T:** Yes, here you are.

**C:** Any bags to check in?

**T:** Yes, just this one.

**C:** OK, thank you ...

**5**

**J:** Right. Let's go.

**T:** This is very kind of you, Mrs. Jenkins.

**J:** That's OK. I'm not busy today, anyway. And I couldn't let you hitchhike to the airport. It's not safe, and you've got a plane to catch.

**T:** I wanted to save some money.

**J:** Well, we'll be there in an hour and you can relax.

**T:** Great. Thanks.

**6**

**R:** Good evening.

**T:** Hi. I have a room booked here.

**R:** Very good. Mr ... ?

**T:** Lynch. Tom Lynch.

**R:** Yes. Just the one night, correct?

**T:** Yes, that's right. My flight was cancelled.

**R:** Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Now if I could just see your passport a moment and ...

### Introduction Exercises 5 & 6 SB page 95 2.22

**B** = Ben   **C** = Chloe   **M** = Mehmet   **R** = Ray

**S** = Stephanie   **T** = Tina

**1**

**R:** I had a bad experience in a hostel once.

**C:** Me too! I would never stay in one again. Where did you have your bad experience?

**R:** Well, I was travelling somewhere in Asia. I'd read a review of this cheap hostel and it wasn't very good but I thought, well, for just one night, you know, how bad can it be?

**C:** Yes, but it was bad, right?

**R:** Well, when I checked in it did seem kind of smelly and when I got into the room the smell was stronger.

**C:** Eww!

**R:** Yes, anyway I unpacked a few things and thought 'Right, I'll have a shower,' because I was really hot from walking around, so I got into the shower but it wasn't a proper shower. There was just a bucket and a cup.

**C:** Really? I've never seen that before.

**R:** Yes, that's pretty normal though – so I was washing with cupfuls of cold water and then I saw there was this scorpion in the corner of the bathroom.

**C:** There wasn't, was there?

**R:** Yeah, a big black one, and it started running in my direction, ...

**C:** Ooh.

**R:** ... so I put the bucket over it and got out of the bathroom very quickly.

**C:** I bet you did.

**2**

**M:** Shall we stop and pick that hitchhiker up?

**T:** I'd rather you didn't. I'd be worried about what could happen. I don't like hitchhiking.

**M:** Neither do I but I tried it once. It was quite a while ago, in France. Anyway, I wasn't worried.

**T:** Weren't you?

**M:** No; well, I wasn't at first. I was in the middle of nowhere, I missed the last bus and I was trying to get a lift. Then it started snowing and it seemed that no cars were coming along at all. Then maybe one or two came but they didn't stop and I did start to get worried.

**T:** I'm not surprised. So would I in that position.

**M:** Yes and then it started to get dark which was really bad news. I was starting to get cold and I was thinking about sleeping in the woods and was not looking forward to that.

**T:** No, I can imagine.

**M:** But anyway a police car came along ...

**T:** Right.

**M:** ... and at first I thought maybe they were going to tell me that hitchhiking was not allowed, but they just stopped, asked where I was going, and offered to give me a lift into the nearest town.

**T:** That was nice.

**M:** Very nice. They took me to a youth hostel there. It was great. I ended up staying there for two days and had a great time.

**T:** A happy ending then.

**M:** Definitely.



3

**S:** You see the chips on that plate over there? Would you eat them if you were hungry? I would.

**B:** Would you? No, I don't think it's a good idea to eat other people's leftovers.

**S:** Well, neither do I really, but I did do it once. I was on a ferry coming back from a cycling holiday. I had spent just about all of my money. I didn't even have enough left for a sandwich, but I was sitting at a table in the cafeteria reading a book and the woman on the next table got up and left half a plate of food.

**B:** You couldn't resist?

**S:** No, I couldn't. The longer I looked at those chips, the more I wanted them. So I went and grabbed a clean knife and fork, went back to the table and finished that woman's meal. I was starving!

**B:** And then she came back, right?

**S:** Ha! Fortunately for me, she didn't.

### Reading SB page 97 2.23

Around the world for (nearly) nothing – travel on a shoestring. The travel bug has bitten and you're looking for adventure – something more, maybe, than another beach holiday. First you need a place to start, so you try writing to that long-lost auntie in Argentina and she invites your family over. Great! But before you book your return ticket, why not plan to extend your journey? The internet, low-cost airlines and budget hotels and hostels have made travel cheaper, but knowing a few tricks can help you and your money go further.

There are now several organizations which will help you to find a spare room or sofa in someone's house. You should also be prepared to act as a host to other travellers, so if you register, you can expect some guests occasionally. The original couch surfing organisation, called SERVAS, takes the safety of members very seriously and has an exhaustive registration process, including an interview. Nevertheless, inviting or staying with strangers might not be everyone's preference.

Persuade your parents that this is a cool idea and you may soon be staying in someone's penthouse apartment on the other side of the world. There are various websites where you can register, advertise your home and arrange dates for a swap. Apart from saving money, you experience the place like a local and sometimes get a car. A downside might be the nosy neighbours. There are free camping areas in some countries, or you can also ask friendly locals if they can recommend anywhere and you might end up staying in their garden or field. So-called 'guerrilla' campers also stay in parks, sports fields, and on beaches and the roofs of buildings, which are free but not necessarily comfortable, safe or legal. Remember, if there's a big KEEP OUT sign, it means that you aren't welcome.

WWOOF stands for World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms, so as you'd expect this international organization has a directory of places offering work on organic farms, ranches and other businesses. In return for accommodation, food and training, you do some gardening, cooking or maybe look after children. You have to pay to register but it's a great way to get experience, friendship and to cover your living expenses.

Other ways to work your way around the world include au-pairing, teaching languages, or hotel work. If you prefer to keep moving, consider delivering cars or scan the internet for job opportunities on a luxury yacht or a cruise ship. It's not always a glamorous voyage, though, with long hours, crowded cabins and few opportunities for day trips. Alternatively, some people make money from their travel blogs or from giving travel advice. That's how I'm doing it ... Bon voyage!

### Grammar Exercise 3 SB page 98 2.24

1

Interesting holiday activities? OK ... well, that depends a bit on where you go and the time of year, but overall I would say skiing is my favourite. I've been twice and it's brilliant. And in summer just relaxing on the beach I suppose ... yes, and generally doing nothing. Doing nothing is good ...

2

You want me to think of boring holiday activities. That's easy actually, because there's one thing I can't stand, or rather understand, and that's sunbathing. How can people do that? The other one that gets me is sightseeing. Especially in the summer – who wants to spend time in the heat just looking at things?

3

In my country ... things to do. OK, well, where would I start? There are a lot of things to do. If I were to recommend something ... well, I think it's great just to explore. So I'd say exploring. In any country, really. Get in a car and go down the small roads exploring the countryside and the small towns, because the big cities are all the same, I think.

## Video Exercises 5 & 6 SB page 101 2.25

1

**A:** Hello. How can I help you?

**B:** Oh hello. I'm looking for somewhere to stay for a couple of nights. Do you have any information about accommodation?

**A:** Yes of course. Let me have a look.

**B:** I should have booked somewhere but I was in a hurry to get the train here.

**A:** No problem. Let's see. What kind of price range are you looking for?

**B:** Something reasonably-priced, I suppose.

**A:** And were you thinking of a hotel, a B&B or a hostel?

**B:** Erm ... Is there much difference in price?

**A:** Well, it depends whereabouts you want to stay really. There are some nice B&Bs outside the city centre or there's the backpacker hostel here in the centre which is good value. So ... there's a B&B here for example which is a ten-minute bus ride out of the city and it's only £35 for a room, and it includes breakfast.

**B:** And how much is the hostel?

**A:** The hostel is £15 for a bed in a shared dormitory, and that doesn't include breakfast.

**B:** OK, I see. That's not bad.

**A:** Would you like me to give them both a call to see if they have any vacancies?

**B:** Oh yes, that would be great, thanks.

2

**A:** Excuse me ... Excuse me ... we were wondering if there's a nice place for a picnic around here.

**B:** A picnic?

**A:** Yes, somewhere we can sit and have a sandwich.

**B:** OK. Um, somewhere you can sit ...

**A:** Yes.

**B:** Well, let me think. ... Yes, there's a little garden actually, just behind the church. Do you know where the church is?

**A:** Yes, I think I saw it earlier.

**B:** Right, well behind it there's a garden. It's very peaceful because it's away from the traffic. Or there's a big park but it's a long walk from here.

**A:** The garden sounds perfect. Which way's the church again?

**B:** Down that way, you'll see it on your left.

**A:** Oh yes, great. Thanks.

3

**A:** Excuse me, do you know where I could get a bus to the city centre?

**B:** Yes, there's a bus stop across the road there. Can you see it?

**A:** Oh yes. Which bus should I get?

**B:** I think they all go into town from there, but the number 202 is probably the most direct.

**A:** Brilliant. Thank you.

4

**A:** Excuse me.

**B:** Yes?

**A:** Sorry, am I heading the right way for the shopping centre?

**B:** Yes, just keep walking in that direction and you'll come to it. Oh sorry, did you say the shopping centre?

**A:** Well, I mean the main shopping area.

**B:** Oh yes, just carry on down this street. It's two minutes from here. There is a big shopping centre on the outskirts of town, but that's ten or fifteen minutes on the bus from here.

**A:** OK. No, I'll just go up here. Thanks very much.

**B:** You're welcome.

## Practical English Exercise 8 SB page 101 2.26

1 I'm looking for somewhere to stay for a couple of nights.

2 We were wondering if there's a nice place for a picnic around here.

3 Which way's the church again?

4 Sorry, am I heading the right way for the shopping centre?

## Writing Exercise 5 SB page 103 2.27

1

My favourite place is the beach, or beaches, I suppose I should say. There are a few nice beaches that I like because they're so big and they're often empty, so they're good for walking. But I like surfing too and you get some great waves here, especially in the winter.

2

I just like walking around the town. It's a pretty place and there are always a few friendly faces around. The Friday market place is my favourite because I can meet up with people and just sit and have a bit of pizza and a coffee if the weather's nice.

3

One of the places I like to go is a place called De Barra's. There's a folk club which has a great atmosphere and great music. You can hear traditional bands play there on a Monday night.

4

Well, I really like the little harbour down the road in a place called Ring. It's very peaceful there and I like fishing so it's nice just to stand there and do a bit of fishing.

## Skills Extra Listening Exercise 2

SB page 104  2.28

**P = Presenter M = Max**

**P:** You're planning on taking a year out between school and university and want to see a bit of Europe. How can you make the most of your time, yet travel on a shoestring? Here's backpacker Max Heath to tell us how to do it. Max, tell us what you've been up to.

**M:** Hi. I'm on my gap year at the moment and I've just spent a month travelling through Europe by train.

**P:** You visited eighteen European countries ...

**M:** Nineteen, actually.

**P:** Sorry, nineteen European countries. How did you manage that on a budget?

**M:** Easy really. I got an InterRail pass that allowed me free or discounted travel in 30 countries. There are different kinds of passes, but I decided to get the global pass. I wanted to see as much of Europe as possible, and because I had a whole month for travelling it was the most logical choice.

**P:** So are there other versions of the pass?

**M:** Mm. Not everyone can spend a month travelling, so there are several pass types. I think the cheapest one is the ten-day pass. You can even get a one-country pass if you're planning on staying in one country and getting to know it better.

**P:** So there's plenty of choice, then. Apart from free or discounted rail fares, does an InterRail pass offer any other benefits?

**M:** It certainly does. You can get discounts in some hotels and reduced entry prices to local attractions in some places. In some countries you can get a discount on ferries and buses. For example, I travelled by ferry from Italy to Greece much more cheaply because I had an InterRail pass.

**P:** What tips do you have for other young people who are travelling on a budget? How can they save themselves even more money while InterRailing?

**M:** Oh, there are loads of ways you can save money! I think the most important thing is to plan your trip well so that you avoid expensive destinations. I mean, if you want a bit of a beach holiday, stay away from the expensive French Mediterranean coast. You could head to Croatia instead. Also, I made the mistake of travelling in high season. I wouldn't do that again. Everything was more expensive than I had expected. Because more people travel during the summer months, the cost of accommodation goes up.

**P:** Speaking of accommodation, is camping cheaper than hotels and hostels?

**M:** It can be. In some countries such as Norway, Finland and Sweden, you can camp in the wild. You don't need to go to a campsite, so camping is free. It really depends how you want to spend your time. If you want to tour a city, it's cheaper to stay in a hostel in the city. Campsites are usually a bit further out, so you'll just end up spending more money travelling to and from the campsite.

**P:** How did you find sleeping in hostels?

**M:** Well, for me it was ideal. I was travelling on my own, so booking into a hostel meant that I got to spend some time with other people with similar interests.

**P:** Yes, I can imagine hostels are great for meeting people. And finally, apart from a sleeping bag and their InterRail pass, what two things should InterRailers take with them?

**M:** A comfortable bed and a good cook! No, I'm joking of course. A first aid kit and copies of their passport are what they'll really need.

**P:** Max, thanks very much ...

# Student's Book BBC video scripts

## Unit 1

### BBC Video SB page 21

#### 999 Emergency

**N** = Narrator   **C** = Chris Hunt   **D** = Doctor

**P** = Paul Gray   **R** = Richard Freeman

**N:** That day around fifty teams from the south east of England were taking part in a pre-season tournament in Aylesford, in Kent. Among them were Bearsted under-tens, who were coached by Chris Hunt.

**C:** Out of the blue, it really teemed down, to such an extent that puddles instantly formed across the football pitch.

**R:** The rain was very heavy, I mean, it was hurting when it hit you. It was hurting your face, your legs, your arms. You couldn't actually see up the pitch.

**C:** As the ref called the game off I went to collect a large fishing umbrella.

**N:** The team ran to their kit bags under some trees to put on tracksuits and take shelter as best they could, but the storm was getting worse.

**C:** I put the fishing umbrella up and I just was er, a normal team type talk – we'll be back on very soon, and er, sort of gave them all a pat on the back, they're playing particularly well, when er, the lightning struck. ... You could feel the pull of electricity as it went through. I had a, a sensation that I was falling backwards.

**R:** You heard the loudest noise I've ever heard. It was like having concert speakers strapped to your ears, it was that loud. I saw my dad toppling over onto the floor by me. And I thought my dad was dead.

**N:** Seventeen people had been struck by a single bolt, delivering a massive electric shock. An electric shock often stops the victim's heart – many of those hit were in cardiac arrest and would die if they didn't get help quickly. The lightning had also cut through clothes and shoes, badly burning many of the casualties.

Peter Freeman was also badly injured. The lightning had burnt through his clothing, but remarkably, his son Richard was unhurt.

**R:** I just crawled over and I could feel the melted plastic and it felt very hot. I could see quite a few scorch marks around, I thought they'd been cut out because they were so precise and sharp.

**N:** People who minutes earlier had simply been watching a football tournament ran to help. Their actions could make the difference between life and death for the injured, but the only medically qualified person on duty was a St John's volunteer ambulance man, Paul Gray.

**P:** As I looked across and saw all these people laying down, that's when I realized we had a real emergency on our hands and, first priority was to find out those that were responding to people and those that were not.

**N:** As well as being badly burnt, Matthew Hunt's heart had stopped beating.

**P:** I came across one young boy, he was not breathing, and there was no pulse. He was technically not alive, so we had to start mouth-to-mouth resuscitation along with compressions.

**N:** Paul knew they had just seconds to save Matthew.

More and more boys were carried back to the community centre, many still unconscious. Inside, people did their best to revive them, but few had any knowledge of First Aid.

Richard Freeman was convinced that his father was dead. He stayed by his side.

**R:** When, when you lose your dad, I think you lose part of yourself as well.

**N:** Kent Air Ambulance was the first of the rescue services to arrive. As the helicopter landed, Matthew Hunt was still fighting for his life.

**P:** After about a minute, he started to cough, or he had gurglings in his throat. At first, I really didn't believe that that could be happening, and er, but surely enough, yes it was.

**N:** Matthew was the first of the casualties to be flown to Maidstone Hospital nearby.

**D:** The worst injured boy was Matthew Hunt.

He stopped breathing once, on the football field, and then again when he came into the hospital, and that time we found that his heart had stopped.

**N:** Nearly an hour after the lightning strike, Peter Freeman started to regain consciousness.

**R:** When I found that he was alive, it was like winning the lottery. Everything you could possibly hope for had come true.

**N:** All those who were struck have now made a complete recovery. Even Matthew Hunt has no lasting injury, though he has no memory of the day itself.

**C:** I think we're very fortunate that such an event occurred at an organized tournament where there was a presence of qualified First Aid people. I believe if, if something similar to this happened, er, on an isolated area, that there would definitely have been fatalities.

**D:** I think the one big lesson is to keep going, because with these children that stopped breathing, and some of them whose hearts stopped, the adults that were around they never gave up on them, and were able to resuscitate them, and happily, they are all now living.

## Unit 2

### BBC Video SB page 33

#### The Nazca lines

On a barren desert in South America is one of the greatest archaeological wonders of the world. Etched in the surface of the pampas are hundreds of straight lines, geometric shapes and the images of animals and birds. These are the Nazca lines, built by the Nazca people. But why they were created has defied explanation.

They were first spotted when commercial airlines began flying across the Peruvian desert in the 1920s. Passengers reported seeing mysterious primitive landing strips on the ground below. There are more than 800 uncannily straight lines, some running for many kilometres. There are spirals and other geometric shapes. Most remarkable is a desert zoo: a monkey with a curled tail, a spider and a hummingbird.

Since their discovery nearly 80 years ago, the Nazca lines have inspired fantastic explanations. Notoriously, the Austrian writer Erich von Däniken claimed that they were evidence that the earth had been visited by extra-terrestrials. The lines, he said, were runways for their spacecraft. And there was more what seemed to be other-worldly evidence. More than 90% of the skulls found here have been artificially distorted. The Nazca wrapped the heads of their newborn with bands made of leather or wood. As a result, the still malleable skull grew upwards into these extraordinary alien-like shapes.

Scientific study began in the 1940s, with the arrival of a German mathematician and astronomer, Maria Reiche. Reiche believed the lines were a sophisticated astronomical calendar. In 1965 astronomer Gerald Hawkins came to Nazca, fresh from investigating Stonehenge. He used computers to check Reiche's theory. Hawkins could find no connection at all between the lines and the stars. Astronomy was not the solution to the puzzle. But there is no mystery how the lines were made. The desert is covered with a layer of dark-coloured stones. Beneath is a lighter-coloured sediment. To create a line, the Nazca simply had to remove the stones on the surface, in whatever patterns they wished. Similar designs had been found in Nazca cloth patterns, which were all woven from a single thread of llama wool. In a similar way, the pictures of animals created on the desert floor are all based on one line etched into the ground. It seems to have been the Nazca's proficiency as weavers that allowed them to execute pictures and designs on such a large scale. Weavers start with small designs, then scale them up on looms. The same technique could have been applied on the pampas. The line builders would have started with a sketch and then enlarged the scale with pegs and markers. The result, after just a few hours' work by the researchers, is a perfect Nazca spiral.

But what were the Nazca lines for? Recent investigation has linked them directly with water. Although the animal images are the best known designs, perhaps it is the many mysteriously straight lines that hold part of the answer. It has been shown that all but one of these lines start from star-like radial points, often marked by a low mound, and every one of those points bordered rivers and tributaries. They were sacred walkways. So perhaps ritual and survival did indeed come together between the lines.

## Unit 3

### BBC Video SB page 45

#### Street culture: Hip hop

**N** = Narrator   **B** = Billy Biznizz   **M1** = Man 1

**M2** = Man 2   **S** = Smiley Culture

**N:** In most big cities, it's hard to miss the energy and imagination of musicians, street artists and fashion trend-setters. Collectively, they contribute to a popular art form called street culture. If street culture has a soundtrack, it's got to be hip hop. It's a hard, predominantly black music style, born in the ghettos of the USA over 20 years ago.

**B:** Hip hop culture actually starts from, like, street parties. It starts from the street, from the ghetto, where people would use things to express themselves, such as dance, rap, DJing, sound systems for playing music. Street parties were a very important part of hip hop culture. I mean, people would have their sound systems, they'd go into the parks, and they'd set up. The big, um, lamp posts that they'd have, they'd get a man to climb up there, unscrew the light bulb, and they'd actually plug in the power, plug into the light system in the parks, and just have a jam. Many of the DJs of that era were influenced by Kool DJ Herc. He had a sound system, and on this sound system he would play old funk records, and what he would do is play the particular part that people would really get down and dance to. And 'cos he had two turntables he could have two copies of it and continuously play this part back. So what he started to do was let one record play and move the record backwards and forwards, getting that scratch sound, and then let it out.

**N:** But there's more to this music than just the beat.

**M1:** A lot of the rappers used the vocals to express the way they felt about the system, about the lack of jobs, about what was going on within their society.

**N:** Such frustrations were not limited to the US ghettos. It didn't take too long for rap and hip hop to spread to other cities such as London.

**M2:** It's important to understand that, you know, hip hop is about communication, sharing experiences, um, you know, that rap artists, you know, talk about their life experience, and I think people over here, you know, especially young people, could relate to that.

**S:** The ghetto is a place where kids hang out. I love it because it's so real, it's authentic. When I was a lot younger, I couldn't wait to finish eating my dinner, to be outside, to hang out with my friends, and in my case it was like, who can rhyme the fastest, and who can do this rap this way, and who can do it backwards, and who can, you know, always trying to find new techniques and develop new styles. I think the youth need the street, because it's the first avenue, and the only avenue, where they can really hook up with other talents and get together and show off their talents in order to go to the next avenue, which will probably be in a record company, or on a sound system, basically, where someone can hear them, and maybe pick up their talents and, you know, take it to the next stage.

**N:** From small beginnings, hip hop has been picked up by major record labels and is now popular with a mainstream, white audience.

**M2:** Hip hop primarily is youth music, it's music which is appealing to today's, you know, youth generation, so in that sense, you know, it has messages directly speaking to the youth of today and that's why it's so powerful.



## Unit 4

### BBC Video SB page 57

#### Prejudice

**I = Interviewer D = Dan G = Geraldine S = Shannon**

**I:** The whole purpose of this project is to hold a mirror to society; to show us who we really are. And like any mirror, this one shows us warts and all. ... Spring.

**G:** Come on in. Sit down.

**I:** You usually say it like it is.

**G:** Yeah, I do, I tell it like it is. And it's not really good to do it either. You can make enemies that way too.

**I:** Her name is Geraldine Spring, and she's quite an open book.

**G:** That's my grandson Travis, my favourite.

**I:** But she does have one thing to hide. It's a picture you won't find on display here; a picture of this granddaughter's husband. A picture that embarrasses Geraldine so much, she keeps it buried in a drawer.

**G:** There's the picture of them two, see. I couldn't frame that. It's a shame the way things go, but that's the way they go.

**S:** I don't look at the colour of his skin and think 'I'm with a black man'; I think 'I'm with a good man and we're happy.' So she should be happy. That's how I feel.

**I:** Shannon and her husband Dan Jenkins live a couple hours east, and about four decades ahead, of Geraldine. Shannon is a stay-at-home mum, and Dan owns a karate studio. Despite the black belt, he says so far he's only tried killing Geraldine with kindness.

**D:** I guess it didn't work with her grandmother but I tried, I tried, I tried, you know, so ...

**G:** He's very nice, he was nice, still nice to me at Christmas time, he couldn't be better.

**I:** Fact is, Geraldine can't point out one thing she doesn't like about Dan outside of his ... outside. She worries about the kids, but her reasons make no sense. Not even to her.

**G:** See, these kids are, not in the ... I don't, what's that got to do with, like you said, what's that got, skin colour got to do with it?

**I:** Right. You tell me. You tell me.

**G:** I don't know, I'm, I'm not, I don't want to be like that at all but er, I've learned to accept it now, and I love her children and I send them a birthday card and everything and, and you know, but ... I'll eventually get over it. But if I told you, today, 'I'm all over it, Steve' ...

**I:** That would be a lie.

**G:** That would be a lie.

**I:** It's rare to hear anyone speak with such candour. And whether she ever changes or not, her family has already set racism on that irreversible course from prejudice to tolerance.

## Unit 5

### BBC Video SB page 69

#### lol :) Laughter therapy

We all love laughter. It feels good. But there's more; laughing is also healthy. Some doctors say to laugh 30 minutes a day.

Babies first start to smile at the age of four weeks. It's the first time they can communicate with another person. Most of us started to laugh at around four months old. This is true for all children, in countries around the world. Even blind children; they can't see, but they start to smile and laugh at the same age. Smiles and laughter are an international language we can all understand.

Scientists say laughter is good for your body and your mind. In this experiment, people watched a funny movie.

(video dialogue: 'First I will show you how I kiss my girlfriend.')

They tested the people after the movie. Their health improved.

Scientists say laughter is good for stress. It's also good for colds and the flu. So laughing really is good for us. The average person laughed a lot as child, 400 times a day. However, many adults laugh only a few times a day. Some never laugh. This can be very unhealthy.

This hospital is using laughter to help patients. These 'clown doctors' are not real doctors, but the laughter is very real; and so are the health benefits. Illnesses are less painful; patients get better faster. Laughter really is the best medicine.

## Unit 6

### BBC Video SB page 81

#### Interactive entertainment

This is the world's largest Ferris wheel, in Yokohama, Japan. It takes fifteen minutes to go round there just once, and at one time, this would have been the height of amusement park technology, but now, just around the corner, a whole new era of entertainment has begun.

This is Joypolis, literally translated 'The City of Joy' – bit of an extravagant claim really. It's an interactive theme park, no sitting back and enjoying the ride. Once you're in here, it's like being inside a giant computer game.

(game voiceover: 'Mad Bazooka!') Take this for example. They've combined an old-fashioned dodgem car ride with some computer game technology and come up with Mad Bazooka, the hyper cart game. The idea is to drive around sucking up rubber balls and firing them at the opposition. What's really clever is that on top of each cart there's a special target, and when you hit it, it knows where it's been hit from, so you can tell which cart has hit which.

(video voiceover: 'Ghost Hunters!') This is a kind of interactive haunted house, should be fun. Graham, are you coming?

The thing that's interactive about this is that you shoot the ghosts that appear in front of you. They're actually being shone onto a concave piece of glass, by a projecting screen down in front of the car. The thing is, you can actually see the piece of glass, so really it's no different to an ordinary video game, but it's pretty good.

And to think, I didn't believe in ghosts.

Driving for real isn't one of my strong points, but driving simulators are always fun, and this is the biggest in the world. You've got eight people competing against one another and not only do you see the race but you feel it too.

This is a head-mounted display, an essential fashion accessory to experience virtual reality. As soon as I slip this on my head, I enter a 360-degree virtual world, generated by computer graphics. There's a sensor at the back of my head that tells a computer whether I'm looking up or down, from left to right, and correspondingly produces pictures. The technology is advancing at such a rate that eventually we may go to virtual schools, get virtual jobs, and have virtual friends, and probably become virtual vegetables as well. But, for the moment, one of the most exciting uses of this technology is in interactive entertainment.

This is the control room of VR1, the world's first ride combining head-mounted display virtual reality with motion technology. It may be Japan, Earth, the 20th century for me, but for them, it's the 24th century, on the spaceship Cyprus, heading for the planet Basko. It's the usual kind of plot – you're a crew member on a space ship, trying to save the universe from annihilation. You get instructions in your ears, you guide missiles with your eyes, and you shoot with these guns. In three minutes it could be tough, but never fear, space commander Jez is here.

Well, if I lived on the planet Basko, I don't think I'd feel too safe. But it's true, you do get lost in another world, albeit one that makes you feel a bit sick actually.

So, are interactive theme parks the entertainment of the future?

Who knows, but one thing's for sure, virtual reality is going to play a major part in all of our lives. I mean, what a fantastic idea! Any time you feel like it, you just strap on a headset and disappear into your own perfect world.

(Virtual Reality voices: 'Hi.' 'Hi.' 'This is a great party!' 'Hi!')

'How you doing Paul?') ... This is great! Everybody loves me.

## Unit 7

### BBC Video SB page 93

#### The Monster Raving Loony Party

**N** = Narrator    **B** = Bony Maronie    **D** = Dave Savage

**FF** = The Flying Pasty's friend    **FP** = The Flying Pasty

**H** = Howling Laud Hope    **HH** = Horatio Lord Hornblower

**J** = John Cartwright    **K** = Dancing Ken Hanks

**R** = Mr R.U. Seerius    **S** = Lady So-and-So

**H:** Hi, my name's Howling Laud Hope. I am the leader of the Official Monster Raving Loony Party. In fact, no, that's not quite true. I am the joint leader of the Official Monster Raving Loony Party, along with my faithful cat, Cat-Mandu.

**N:** The Official Monster Raving Loony Party was founded in 1964. The party headquarters are a pub in Yateley, Hampshire. The party's founder and leader, Screaming Lord Sutch, died tragically in 1999. But despite the setback, this eccentric political party still lives on.

**H:** Because I was the chairman and deputy leader at the time, I then became the leader. I suggested that um, perhaps we should be the first political party in the world to be ruled by man and beast. I got 200 votes and, lo and behold, the cat got 200 votes. Because I was the chairman, I had the casting vote, and unfortunately I voted against the cat. Way back in 1957 I left school, and I became a rock and roll singer. That's how I met Screaming Lord Sutch because he was a rock and roll singer as well; Screaming Lord Sutch and the Savages. He wasn't what people expected. Underneath it all he was a quiet, shy man. He didn't drink. He didn't smoke. He didn't swear. Until he put on his stage suit, and screaming was the right word for him. You could never call him Singing Lord Sutch, 'cause he couldn't sing to save his life. But he's still alive in our minds. Here, I may be the leader, I may be the joint leader with Cat-Mandu, but he is still our spiritual leader. Screaming Lord Sutch's famous catchphrase was 'Vote for insanity – you know it makes sense!' The amount of members all over the world is probably a hundred and thirty five thousand, seven hundred and twenty one at this precise moment in time.

**J:** I'm John Cartwright, I'm from Croydon. I'm the shadow minister for chocolate.

**FP:** I am the Flying Pasty. I stand for Selly Oak constituency in Birmingham and I'm the shadow minister for tubas.

**S:** My name is Lady So-and-So, and I'm Minister for Loony Costumes.

**K:** My actual name is Dancing Ken Hanks.

**FF:** I stand for rights for musicians, and also for potatoes.

**D:** I'm Dave Savage. I'm the Minister for Hair, for the Official Monster Raving Loony Party. My role includes fringe policies.

**HH:** I'm Horatio Lord Hornblower and I'm the minister for press gangs.

**B:** My name is Bony Maronie and I am the deputy leader of the Official Monster Raving Loony Party. My part in the party is Party Secretary and Membership Secretary. We do get quite a strange bunch come in and vote sometimes.

**H:** We are a political party that's part of the political system. When we turn up at general elections or by-elections, all the

other politicians and all the other parties, they always say, 'oh Monster Raving Loony Party, thank God you're here. It ... it won't be so boring now'.

**R:** My name's Mr R.U. Seerius, I'm a candidate in Nottingham, and I collate all the new manifesto proposals that are put forward by the public as well as members of the Monster Raving Loony Party.

**D:** I've got a plan to close down number 10 Downing Street, and open it up as a hairdressing salon called Government Cuts.

**J:** Free chocolate for old age pensioners, students, the unemployed and low income groups like that.

**FP:** Encouraging young children everywhere to play low brass instruments.

**R:** We're not going to join the Euro. We're going to invite all the other countries to join the pound.

**K:** I should create a ministry of happiness.

**HH:** We think it's important to show up the stupidity of the, all the other parties.

**B:** Sometimes we do get people that are too loony to be loonies. We have to be very careful at times.

## Unit 8

### BBC Video SB page 105

#### Visions of India

It is a land of a billion different faces, a land whose history stretches back through unimaginable millennia, a land where life and death, ancient and modern, gods and demons live side by side. This is the land where every turn gives you a different vision of India.

One of the most striking visions of India is that of its many colourful religious festivals. The Hindu faith in particular is characterized by a series of loud and colourful carnivals that take place at key turning points of the year. Holi is the wild festival of colour that marks the beginning of spring. Like all Hindu celebrations, it's a family affair, and involves powders of all colours being thrown at friends and strangers alike. Young and old, rich and poor, the high and the low, all join in to be daubed with powder or sprayed with coloured water. For a day, all division is forgotten, everyone is equal, and all are game for an attack of colour. Holi is when the world bursts back to life after the darkness of winter.

Some of the most important Hindu festivals celebrate events from the great Hindu epic, the Ramayana, the story of the great god Rama, who came to earth as a king. It's the greatest Hindu tale, told in over 300 versions, in more than 20 Indian languages. In music, poetry and drama, the story of Lord Rama and his wife Sita is told down the generations. All Hindus learn of Lord Rama's exile from his kingdom, the kidnapping of Sita by the evil Lord Ravana, and the triumph of Rama as he rescues his wife and returns to his rightful throne after fourteen years.

Diwali, the festival of lights, marks the Hindu New Year, and commemorates Lord Rama's conquest of the forces of darkness. Five days are spent in thanking God for the past year, and seeking blessing for the year to come. Loud fireworks create a crescendo of noise to scare away evil spirits and break the silence of night. Oil lamps light the darkness, decorating all Hindu homes, which are given a deep spring clean in preparation for the coming year. Priests visit homes to perform services to bless the household. The goddess Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity, is thanked for the good fortune of her blessing, and the ancient Hindu symbol, the swastika, decorates next year's accounting books to ensure prosperity.

Through their festivals, many unchanged for thousands of years, Indians connect to the deep core of their past, their shared humanity, and their common cultural identity. Festivals are also a time for pilgrimage, and millions of Hindus travel vast distances to gather together at holy sites, such as this temple at Thiruvilandur. The togetherness is just as important as the tradition of the festival. For a moment in time, those who come are joined in a spirit of community. It binds them to each other, to the past and to the future. It is a still point in the ever-changing cycle of the seasons, of individual lives, and of the cosmos.