

Vocab 9

Match a line in A with a line in B. Check the spelling in your dictionary.

(The stress is on the first word in all the combinations.)

A	B
alarm	opener
car	recorder
traffic	table
tooth	coat
cigarette	lights
tin	paste
tape	park
earth	lounge
departure	money
pocket	clock
time	lighter
rain	quake

A	B
hair	board
fire	case
sun	drier
screw	post
word	ring
ear	bin
dust	engine
sign	set
book	hour
notice	belt
rush	driver
safety	processor

- 2 Make sentences, using one of the words above. Say where you see it or what you do with it. The others must guess what it is.

You wear it in the rain.

A raincoat.

- 3 There are about ten noun + noun combinations in the texts on pages 60 and 61. Try to find them!

Example
credit card

Make or do?

These two words have similar meanings, and it can be difficult to know which one to use.

Do is usually the correct word when we are talking about work.

Make often expresses the idea of creation or construction. But there are exceptions to these rules!

- 1 Put **make** or **do** before the following nouns.

a phone call	my homework
a mess	my bed (in the morning)
the washing-up	someone a favour
the ironing	the shopping
a cup of tea	a mistake
your best	a noise

- 2 Work in pairs. Write short conversations to practise some of the make/do combinations.

Do you have to make your bed in the morning?

Yes, I do.

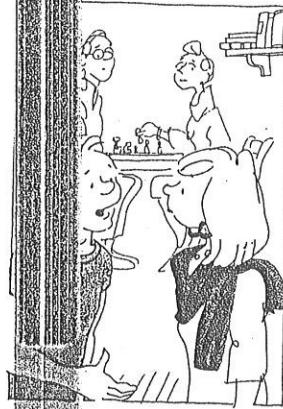
Was your homework good?

I made a lot of mistakes.
I have to do it again.

Discussion

Work in groups of four or five to discuss the questions. If you still live at home, answer in the present tense. If you have left home, answer in the past tense.

- 1 | do | you have to do to help in the house?
| did | about your brothers and sisters?



'Mum and Dad are parents, not people!'



'Is that you, Mother?
Can you make me
some coffee?'

- 2 Can you stay out as long as you want,
| could | wanted,
or do you have to be home by a certain time?
| could |
3 Can you go where you want
| could | wanted | (discos, parties)?
4 Do you have to tell your parents where
you are | going?
| were |
5 Do you argue about money, clothes, friends, school
| did | work, or anything else?

Vocabulary

Nouns that go together

- 1 In English, many nouns can go together to make a new word.

post + office = post office

horse + race = horse-race
Sometimes they are written as one word, sometimes two, and sometimes they are written with a hyphen (-). The stress is usually on the first word.

post office headache horse-race

Vocabulary

Verbs and nouns that go together

Dictionaries (bilingual and monolingual) show which words often go together. Here are two extracts from the *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary of English*.

joke /n/ something you say to make a laugh: *He told us a funny joke.*

One verb that often goes with the noun **joke** is **tell**.

draw past part. drawn past tense drew make pictures pen, pencil, etc.: drew wonderful drawings of horses.

One noun that often goes with the verb **draw** is **picture**.

(2) Match a line in A with a line in B. Use your dictionary if necessary.

B
the washing-up
a lie
a photograph
a cheque
a van
a suit
a phone call

A	B
post	a suitcase
ride	a taxi
pack	a meal
pay	a letter
order	a film on TV
watch	a horse
take	a bill

Answer questions beginning *When did you ...?* with the words in the exercise above.

When did you last do washing-up?

Last night.

Words and prepositions that go together

A dictionary shows you which preposition goes with a word.

listen /'lisn/ v **listen** to hear sounds carefully; try to hear sounds: *Did you listen to the news on the radio this morning?*

Put a preposition into each gap.

- I'm waiting for the postman to arrive.
- Look at that picture! Isn't it beautiful!
- I'm talking to Mary. Is she here?
- She works for BP, a big petrol company.
- If you have a problem, ask for help.
- Are you interested in modern art?

- Did you know that Alan is married to Barbara?
- Can I speak to you for a minute?
- Your shirt is similar to mine. Where did you buy it?
- I agree with you about most things, but not politics.
- My daughter is afraid of dogs.
- Are you good at tennis?

There is a list of words + preposition on page 142.

Listening and writing

An interview with a biographer

Pre-listening task

You are going to hear a radio interview with Lucy Parker. She wrote a biography of Ian Fleming, the author of the James Bond books.

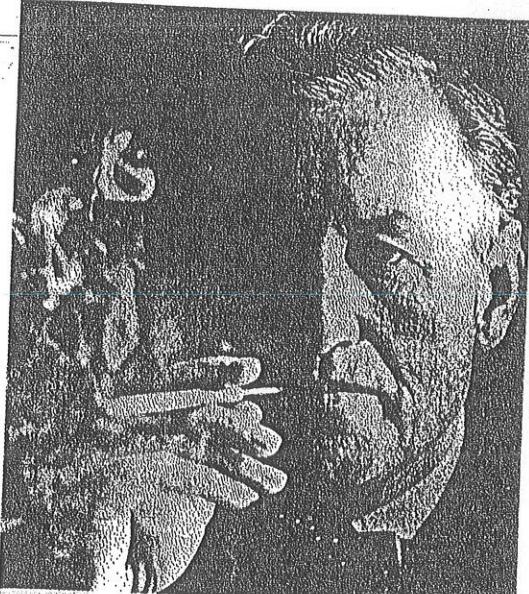
Ian Fleming had a number of jobs before he became a writer. Which of the following jobs do you think he had? Use your dictionary to check any you don't know.

banker	soldier	stockbroker
journalist	translator	spy
Member of Parliament	member of MI5	member of Naval Intelligence

Listening

T.8 Listen and answer the following questions.

- Which jobs *did* Ian Fleming have before he became a writer?



- The interviewer says at the beginning of the interview:

I think the thing that many people want to know is: 'How much is Ian Fleming, the author, like the hero of his books, James Bond?'

While you listen, make quick notes of ways in which you think he was like James Bond.

Vocab 8

5



- 4 He was living in Los Angeles away from his family when he met Joanne Woodward, an actress who he had first met in New York. They worked together in *The Long Hot Summer*. His wife, Jackie, and Paul recognized that their marriage wasn't working, and got divorced. Newman and Miss Woodward were married in Las Vegas in 1958.
- 5 Newman went on to make films such as *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, *The Hustler*, *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, *The Sting* and *Towering Inferno*. He has made over forty-five films, and has won many awards, but he has never won an Oscar.
- 6 His marriage to Woodward is one of the longest and strongest in Hollywood. They have three daughters, and they have co-starred in six films. Ever since the film *Winning*, Newman has been passionately interested in car racing, and in 1979 he came second in the twenty-four hour Le Mans race. But the end of the 1970s was not all good news for him. In 1978 his only son, Scott, died of a drug overdose, and as a result Newman created the Scott Newman Foundation to inform young people on drug abuse. He has a strong social conscience, and has supported causes such as the anti-nuclear movement, the environment, and driver education. All the money from 'Newman's Own' salad dressing, popcorn, and spaghetti sauce, now a multi-million dollar business, goes to charity. He is more than just a movie star. 'I would like to be remembered as a man who has tried to help people to communicate with each other,' says Newman, 'and who has tried to do something good with his life. You have to keep trying. That's the most important thing.'

- 2 Match a word in the text to the following definitions.

Paragraph 1

- to use badly or unproductively (e.g. *time*)
- a profession or occupation

Paragraph 2

- a person who is the 'property' of someone else and who has to work for them

Paragraph 3

- a lucky opportunity that leads to success
- the state of being a star

Paragraph 6

- more of something (e.g. *a drug*) than is safe
- using something in the wrong way

Paragraph 7

- a person's understanding of what is right and wrong
- an organization that helps people who need help
- to do something again and again

Writing

Write about a living film star, or a musician (or group) that you admire. Write about their background, their successes, and why you like them.

Do the exercise on page 41 of the Workbook first.

Vocabulary

Homophones

There are many words in English with the same pronunciation but a different spelling and meaning.

Example

/hɪə/ here – *Come here!*
hear – *I can't hear you!*

- 1 For each of the following words, find a word in the text about Paul Newman with the same pronunciation but a different spelling.

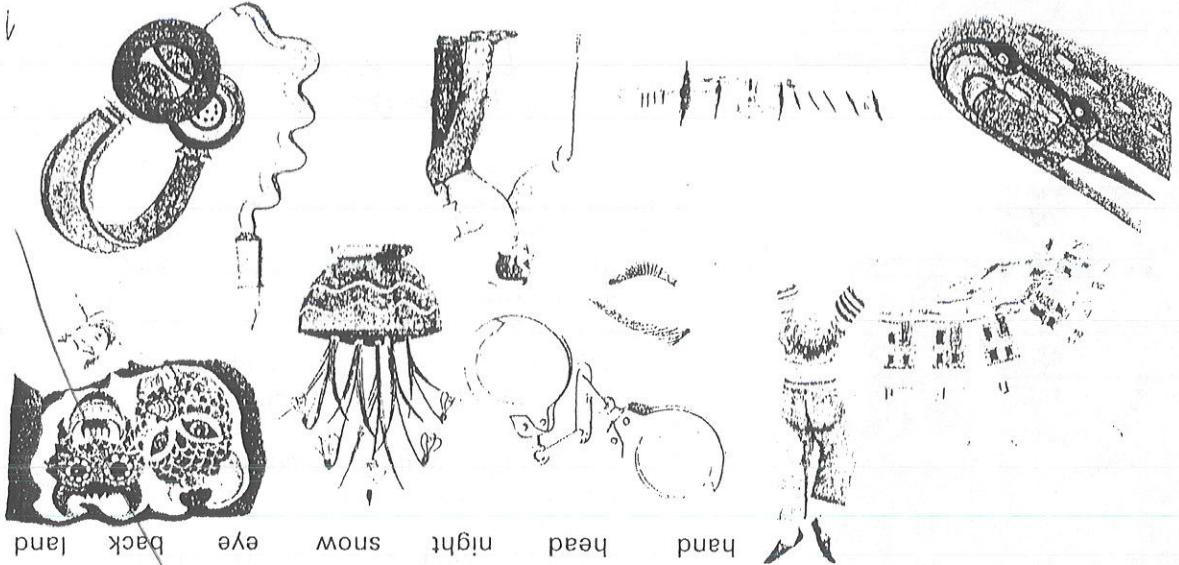
waist	_____	knew	_____
roll	_____	our	_____
too	_____	sun	_____
brake	_____		

- 2 Think of the homophone for these words.

there	_____	ate	_____
red	_____	sea	_____
been	_____	check	_____
sail	_____	fair	_____
by	_____	week	_____
I	_____	right	_____

- 3 Write the words in exercises 1 and 2 on the correct line according to the vowel sound.

a. /ʌ/	_____	f. /eə/	_____
b. /eɪ/	_____	g. /aɪ/	_____
c. /u:/	two	h. /aʊə/	_____
d. /i:/	_____	i. /əʊ/	_____
e. /e/	_____		



hand head night snow eye back land

Look up the words below in your dictionary and find more compound nouns. Write some sentences like those in Exercise I to test the other students in the class.

4 Work in pairs.

T.74 Listen to the words. Where is the stress?

(window-shopping). There are no rules, and English people themselves often have to go to a dictionary to check the spelling.

Occasionally the words are hyphenated

post office Two words.

Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns. Look at the example. Check the spelling in a dictionary.

The following are definitions of words from Unit 10. What are the words?

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Vocab 7

115

Comprehension check

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 How many hotels are mentioned in the article?

Why are they mentioned?

2 What do the following numbers refer to?

1363 1,788 257 1996 229,000
230,000 19 1981 10

3 Find three reasons why Brunei is so rich.

4 Mark Brunei on this map.



5 What is the Sultan like?

6 What are his wives like?

7 Read the following summary of the article. There are five mistakes in it. Find them and correct them.

The Sultan of Brunei is descended from the oldest ruling family on earth and he is the richest man in the world. He owns lots of hotels in many different countries and some years ago, he built the biggest palace in East Asia. He is very sociable and outgoing and in 1996, he had a party, which lasted three days, to celebrate his fortieth birthday.

In 1981, he divorced his first wife and married an air hostess. He has ten children and lives in the palace with his family. He also has houses in London.

Discussion

Who are the richest people in your country?

Where did their money come from?

How do they spend their money?

Vocabulary

Synonyms

We often use synonyms in conversation because we don't want to repeat words.

It's a lovely day today!

Yes, it's really beautiful.

1 Complete the following conversations using an adjective of similar meaning from the box below.

annoyed	fed up	generous	handsome
marvellous	messy	modern	wealthy

- 'Mary's family is very rich.'
'Well, I knew her uncle was _____.'
- 'Look at all these new buildings!'
'Yes. The city's much more _____ than I expected.'
- 'Her boyfriend's really good-looking.'
'Well, he's certainly one of the most _____ men in the room!'
- 'Wasn't that film wonderful!'
'Yes, it was _____.'
- 'George doesn't earn much money, but he's so kind.'
'I know. He's very _____ to both his family and his friends.'
- 'Her bedroom's really untidy again!'
'Is it? I told her it was _____ yesterday, and she promised to clean it.'
- 'Was Sara angry when you told her?'
'Yes. She looked really _____.'
- 'I'm bored with this lesson!'
'I know, I'm really _____ with it, too!'

2 T.17 Listen and check your answers.

Listen again, paying particular attention to the stress and intonation. In pairs, practise saying the dialogues.

Antonyms

We can also use antonyms in conversation to avoid repeating words.

What an awful meal!

Yes, it wasn't very nice, was it?

1 Match the following adjectives with their two opposites in the previous exercise.

awful	_____	_____
interested	_____	_____
mean	_____	_____
old	_____	_____
poor	_____	_____
pleased	_____	_____
tidy	_____	_____
ugly	_____	_____

LANGUAGE REVIEW

Asking for descriptions

1 *What's London like?* means 'Tell me about London because I don't know anything about it'. It is a very general question.

When it is asked about a person, the answer can refer to character or appearance or both.

What's Peter like?

He's quite tall, with short blond hair.

He's really nice. You'd like him.

2 *What does she look like?* asks for a physical description.

What does she look like?

She's very pretty. She's got long black hair, and dark, mysterious eyes.

3 *How are your parents?* asks about their health and general happiness. It does not ask for a description.

How are your parents?

They're fine, thanks. My mother had a cold, but she's better now.

Verb patterns

We use *-ing* after some verbs.

I don't mind cooking but I hate ironing.

We use the infinitive after some verbs.

We tried to save some money because we needed to buy a new car.

My mother asked me to tidy up, and then told me to go to bed.

*Make and let are followed by the infinitive without *to*.*

She made me go to bed, but she let me read for a while.

There is a list of verb patterns on page 158.

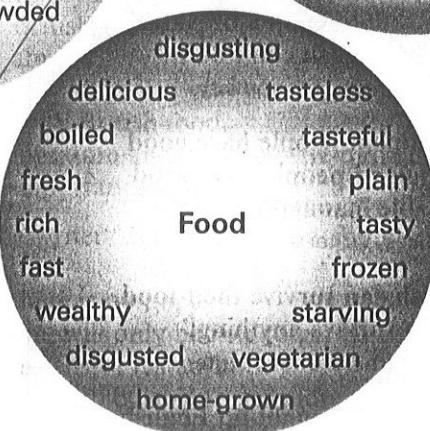
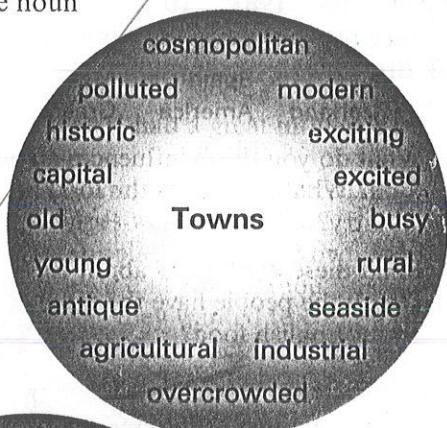
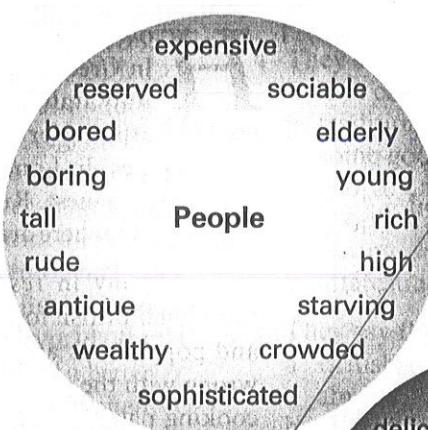
 Grammar Reference: page 149.

● VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Words that go together

Use your dictionaries to look up any new words.

- 1 Look at the following groups of words. Which four of the surrounding words in each group **cannot** go with the noun in the centre?



- 2 Put a suitable adjective from Exercise 1 into the gaps in the following conversations. If necessary, use their comparative or superlative forms.

Example

Billy's only two so he's the youngest in the family.

- 'What is Anna's brother like?'
'Well, he is certainly _____, dark and handsome, but I didn't enjoy meeting him at all. He is even _____ than she is!'
 - 'What was your meal like?'
'Ugh! It was awful. The pizza was _____. We were absolutely _____, but we still couldn't eat it!'
 - 'Did you have a good time in Amsterdam?'
'Excellent, thank you. There's so much to do. It's a really _____ city. And there are so many people from all over the world, it's even _____ than London.'
 - 'Mmm! These courgettes are _____. Did you grow them yourselves?'
'Yes, we did. All our vegetables are _____. '
- 3 T.45 Listen and check your answers. Work with a partner and practise saying some of the dialogues, paying particular attention to the intonation

8 He said he was investigating a case of shoplifting.
9 If you don't know the meaning, find the word in a dictionary.
10 Next time you're in town, why don't you pay us a call and say hello.
11 Before you hand your work in, check it carefully.
12 I'm thinking about my next holiday with pleasure.

* There are four types of phrasal verb. Notice the structures in these examples:

- 1 LOOK AFTER (= care for) – the same as a verb + preposition
I looked after someone ✓ I looked after him ✓ He was looked after ✓
BUT NOT: I looked someone after X I looked him after X
- 2 LOOK OUT (= be careful) – intransitive phrasal verbs (no object)
You must look out! ✓
BUT NOT: You were looked out X

- 3 LOOK UP (= find information) – 'separable' phrasal verbs
I looked up a word ✓ I looked a word up ✓ I looked it up ✓
The word was looked up ✓
BUT NOT: I looked up it X

- 4 LOOK UP TO (= respect) – 'inseparable' phrasal verbs
I look up to someone ✓ I look up to her ✓ She was looked up to by everyone ✓
BUT NOT: I look someone up to X I look her up to X
Unfortunately, idiomatic phrasal verbs ARE difficult – the only thing to do is to learn them by heart. Moreover, many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. In the Verbs and idioms exercises in Progress to First Certificate you'll only meet the more common, useful meanings.

INTO
THROUGH
UP
IN
THROUGH
FORWARD TO

2 Leisure activities



* Vocabulary

examples:
I pounce on investigating a case of shoplifting.

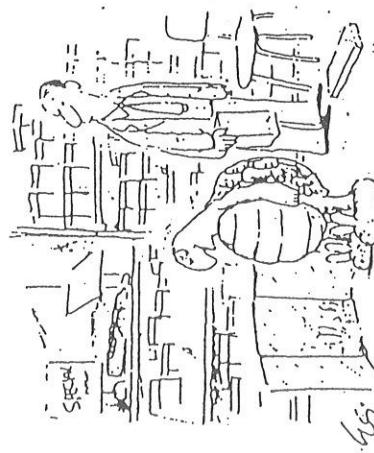
2.1 Entertainment and sport

A Work in small groups. Ask your partners these questions:

- What are your hobbies?
- What kinds of entertainment do you enjoy most?
- What kinds of sport do you enjoy playing? And watching?
- If you weren't here in class, what would you like to be doing?

B Find the missing words to fill the gaps in these sentences. The first is done for you as an example:

- 1 Leisure activities are things you do in your spare time.
2 I've got so much work to do that I don't have much time for
3 His hobbies are c..... stamps and t..... photographs.
4 A TV show, film or play that makes you laugh is called a c.....
5 I sat biting my nails during the film because it was such an exciting th.....
6 The story isn't very good – in other words, it has a weak p.....
7 The person who tells the actors what to do is called the d.....
8 In a cinema it's cheaper to sit close to the s....., but in a theatre it costs more to sit close to the s.....
9 That film got extremely good r..... in the newspapers.
10 The magician asked for two volunteers from the a.....
11 I like an entertaining show, which is why I enjoy a good m.....
12 We had a drink during the i..... between the two acts of the play and discussed the p.....
13 Fewer people go to the cinema but instead they watch films at home on v.....
14 I didn't like the hero or heroine – I preferred the wicked v.....!
15 If you don't like the programme on BBC1, you can switch to another ch.....
16 I enjoy listening to music on my
17 My favourite kinds of music are and
18 Did you see England play Brazil on TV? It was a very exciting m.....
19 At the end of the game, when the r..... blew his w....., there was loud a..... from the
20 Liverpool is the football t..... that he s.....
21 The winner of the competition received a silver c..... and a p..... of \$300.
22 The result of the game was a d.....: the final s..... was 4 – 4 (four all!).
23 Tennis is played on a tennis c..... and golf is played on a golf c.....
24 My favourite sports are and



'I'll take them!'



How ambitious are you?

Answers

1. Answer the questions from the questionnaire below and add up your score to find out how ambitious you are! Use your dictionary if necessary.	2. Do you agree with the interpretations?	3. Choose one of the questions.	4. Stand up and ask all the other students your question.	5. Then report back to the class.	6. How old do you want to be when you have children?	7. In twenty years' time do you hope to have a well-paid job that isn't very interesting?	8. Can you tell a white lie?	9. Do you think that rich people are happier and more interesting than other people?	10. Do you work hard because you want to be successful?	11. If you have a job to do, do you do it immediately, or do you wait until the next revolution, etc.?	12. Would you like to have more money than your parents?	13. Do you agree with the philosophy of a millionaire?	14. Yes 10 No 0	15. Love 0 Happiness 5	16. Love 100 You're very ambitious! Good luck, and try to be nice to people who don't want to work too hard.
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► Grammar reference: page 124.

Other uses of will are in Unit 9.

Give me your case. I'll carry it for you.

Transfertie

Will is used to express a future intention or decision made at the moment of speaking.

Will

Stand up and ask all the other students your question.

Everybody thinks ...

Nobody wants ...

Most of us would like ...

Some people hope ... but others don't want ...

- 1. Answer the questions from the questionnaire below and add up your score to find out how ambitious you are! Use your dictionary if necessary.
- 2. Do you agree with the interpretations?
- 3. Choose one of the questions.
- 4. Stand up and ask all the other students your question.
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- 6. How old do you want to be when you have children?
- 7. In twenty years' time do you hope to have a well-paid job that isn't very interesting?
- 8. Can you tell a white lie?
- 9. Do you think that rich people are happier and more interesting than other people?
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Reading and speaking

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

We are going to get married next spring about before the beginning of April.

Going to

Going to is used to express a future intention or decision made at the moment of speaking.

Going to

Stand up before the beginning of April.

Going to

Stand up before the beginning of April.

Going to

Stand up before the beginning of April.

Going to

Stand up before the beginning of April.

WRITING

Writing Tasks

T Tense

81



WW Wrong word

P Punctuation

Gr Grammar

WO Word order

W Word missing

Prep Preposition

Sp Spelling

Read the letter and correct the mistakes.

Correcting mistakes

18 Greencroft Gardens

London NW6

Tuesday 10 May

Dear Stephanie

How are you? I'm very well. I came in London two weeks ago for to study at a language school. I want to learn English because is a very important language. I'm stay with an English family called Bennett. They have two son and a daughter. Mr. Bennett is a teacher, and Mrs. Bennett work in a hospital. English people is very kind, but they speak very quickly!

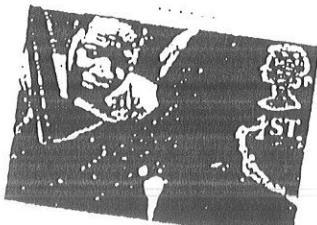
I study in the morning. My teacher's name is Ann. She said me my English is OK, but I do a lot of mistakes. Ann don't give us too much homework, so in the afternoons I go always sightseeing. London is much more big than my town. I like very much painting, and I'm very interesting for modern art, so I visit galleries and museums. I have met a girl called Christina. She came from Greece and she have a lovely flat near Regent's Park. Last night we go to the cinema, but the film wasn't very exciting.

Do you like to visit me in London? Why don't you come for a weekend?

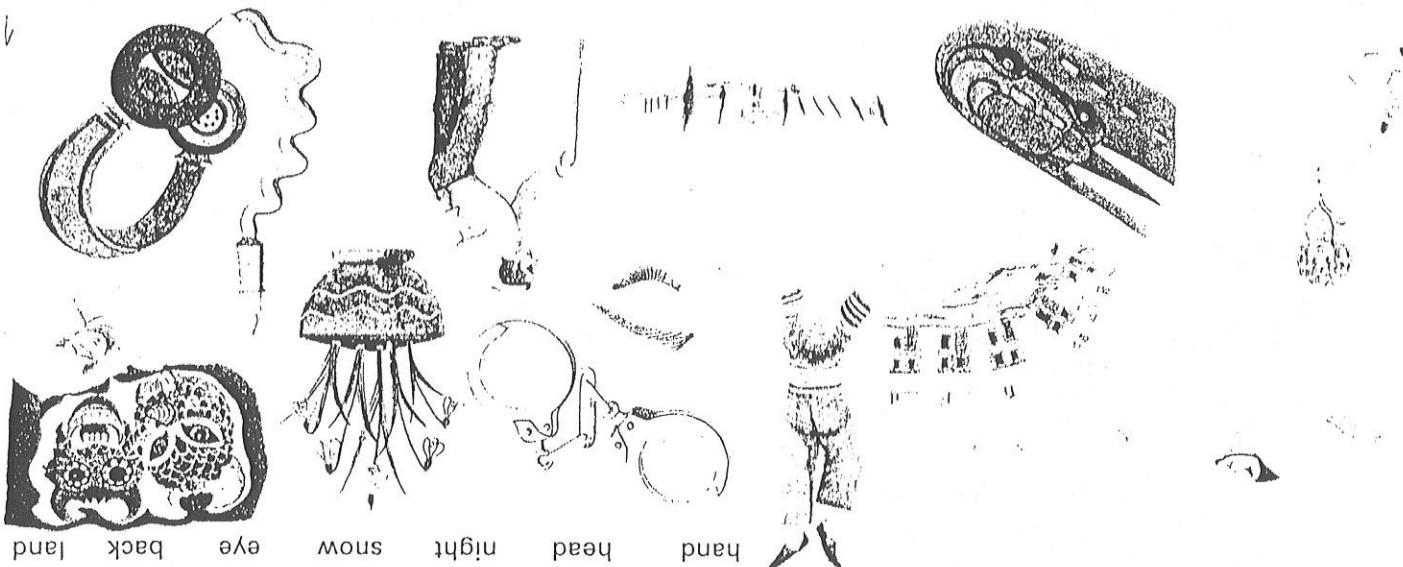
Write to me soon. I'd love to see you.

Love

Kati



2. Write a similar letter. Imagine you are a student (of languages? of art? of music?) in another town. Write a letter to a friend giving some of your news.



Look up the words below in your dictionary and find more compound nouns. Write some sentences like those in Exercise 1 to test the other students in the class.

4 Work in pairs.

T.74 Listen to the words. Where is the stress?

English people themselves often have to go to a dictionary to check the spelling (*window-shopping*). There are no rules, and occasionally the words are hyphenated

post office Two words.

postman One word.

postcode

postbox

postcard

postscript

postscriptum

worm	worm	shop	shop	case	case	brush	brush	dresser	dresser	p	p	cut	cut	h	h
spree	spree	basket	basket	centre	centre	credit	credit	get-well	get-well	o	o	dust	dust	o	o
postcard	postcard	postbox	postbox	postscript	postscript	postscriptum									
postscriptum															
postscriptum															

Look at the example. Check the spelling in a dictionary.

3 Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns.

Look at the example. Check the spelling in a dictionary.

3 Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns.

1 The following are definitions of words from Unit 10. What are the words?

2 Example What you wear if you want to listen to your Walkman.

3 Headphones.

4 Glasses.

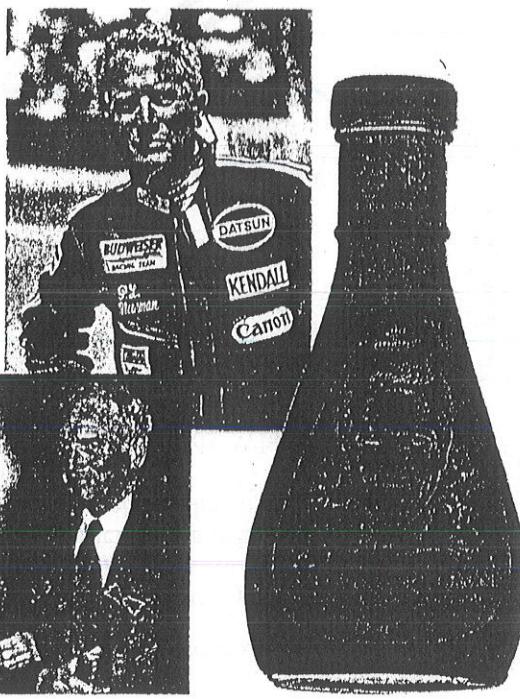
5 A room you decorate.

6 An interview given to a lot of journalists to make an announcement.

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Compound nouns

1-2
1234



- 4 He was living in Los Angeles away from his family when he met Joanne Woodward, an actress who he had first met in New York. They worked together in *The Long Hot Summer*. His wife, Jackie, and Paul recognized that their marriage wasn't working, and got divorced. Newman and Miss Woodward were married in Las Vegas in 1958.
- 5 Newman went on to make films such as *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, *The Hustler*, *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, *The Sting* and *Towering Inferno*. He has made over forty-five films, and has won many awards, but he has never won an Oscar.
- i His marriage to Woodward is one of the longest and strongest in Hollywood. They have three daughters, and they have co-starred in six films. Ever since the film *Winning*, Newman has been passionately interested in car racing, and in 1979 he came second in the twenty-four hour Le Mans race. But the end of the 1970s was not all good news for him. In 1978 his only son, Scott, died of a drug overdose, and as a result Newman created the Scott Newman Foundation to inform young people on drug abuse. He has a strong social conscience, and has supported causes such as the anti-nuclear movement, the environment, and driver education. All the money from 'Newman's Own' salad dressing, popcorn, and spaghetti sauce, now a multi-million dollar business, goes to charity. He is more than just a movie star. 'I would like to be remembered as a man who has tried to help people to communicate with each other,' says Newman, 'and who has tried to do something good with his life. You have to keep trying. That's the most important thing.'

- 2 Match a word in the text to the following definitions.

Paragraph 1

- to use badly or unproductively (e.g. *time*)
- a profession or occupation

Paragraph 2

- a person who is the 'property' of someone else and who has to work for them

Paragraph 3

- a lucky opportunity that leads to success
- the state of being a star

Paragraph 6

- more of something (e.g. *a drug*) than is safe
- using something in the wrong way

Paragraph 7

- a person's understanding of what is right and wrong
- an organization that helps people who need help
- to do something again and again

Writing

Write about a living film star, or a musician (or group) that you admire. Write about their background, their successes, and why you like them.

Do the exercise on page 41 of the Workbook first.

● Vocabulary

Homophones

There are many words in English with the same pronunciation but a different spelling and meaning.

Example

/hiə/ here – *Come here!*
hear – *I can't hear you!*

- 1 For each of the following words, find a word in the text about Paul Newman with the same pronunciation but a different spelling.

waist	_____	knew	_____
roll	_____	our	_____
too	_____	sun	_____
brake	_____		

- 2 Think of the homophone for these words.

there	_____	ate	_____
red	_____	sea	_____
been	_____	check	_____
sail	_____	fair	_____
by	_____	week	_____
I	_____	right	_____

- 3 Write the words in exercises 1 and 2 on the correct line according to the vowel sound.

a. /ʌ/	_____	f. /eə/	_____
b. /eɪ/	_____	g. /aɪ/	_____
c. /u:/	two	h. /aʊə/	_____
d. /i:/	_____	i. /əʊ/	_____
e. /e/	_____		

LISTENING AND WRITING

- 1 You are going to hear a woman answering the questions in Sounds. Listen and tick (/) her answers.

1 house	<input type="checkbox"/>	flat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 living room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
bathroom	<input type="checkbox"/>	bedroom	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 one	<input type="checkbox"/>	two	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
three	<input type="checkbox"/>	four	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 living room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no	<input type="checkbox"/>

- ! What else does the woman say about her home? Make notes.

The ground floor.

- Now listen again and check your answers to activities 1 and 2.

Answer the questions in Sounds about your own home.

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____

READING AND VOCABULARY

- 1 Read these short extracts which each include the word *home*. Decide what the expressions with *home* mean in these contexts. How would you say these expressions in your own language?

1

'I was born in Northern Ireland but I came over to England to do my training – I'm a nurse. England's all right, I suppose, but I like to go **home** every now and then.'

2

'My gran lived on her own for a bit after grandad died. But she's getting on a bit now – she's 84, actually – so she moved into a **home** last year. She's looked after there so my parents don't have to worry about her so much.'

3

'I'm quite happy to stay **at home** most evenings. I'm out at work all day so I'm in no hurry to go out in the evenings as well.'

4

'My brother's football-mad. He's a Manchester United supporter and he's got all the players' autographs. He goes to all their matches when they're playing **at home** and he even goes to some of the away ones.'

5

'My flat seems to get smaller as the years go on. I've got so many things now and I never seem to be able to **find a home** for them.'

6

'A male friend of mine is an absolutely wonderful cook. He makes the most fantastic pasta dishes you can imagine. He's really **at home** in the kitchen.'

7

'When I worked in Germany as an au pair, I had a great time. The family I worked for were very nice and they treated me like one of them. It was really a **home from home**.'

- 2 Which of these expressions are most useful to you?

Vocab 3

53

LANGUAGE REVIEW

king for descriptions

What's London like? means 'Tell me about London because I don't know anything about it'. It is a very general question.

When it is asked about a person, the answer can refer to character or appearance or both.

What's Peter like?

He's quite tall, with short blond hair.

He's really nice. You'd like him.

What does she look like? asks for a physical description.

What does she look like?

She's very pretty. She's got long black hair, and dark, mysterious eyes.

How are your parents? asks about their health and general happiness. It does not ask for a description.

How are your parents?

They're fine, thanks. My mother had a cold, but she's better now.

b patterns

use -ing after some verbs.

I don't mind cooking but I hate washing.

use the infinitive after some verbs.

I tried to save some money because I needed to buy a new car.

Another asked me to tidy up, and told me to go to bed.

Use *be* and *let* are followed by the infinitive without *to*.

She made me go to bed, but she let me read for a while.

There is a list of verb patterns on page 158.

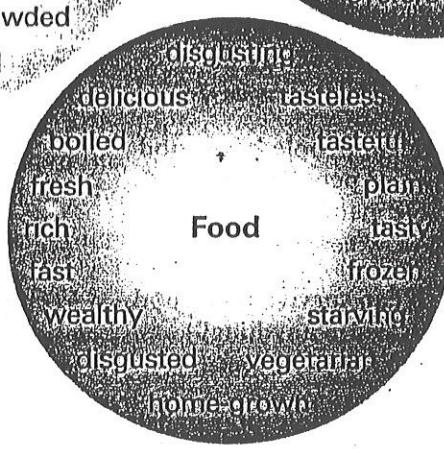
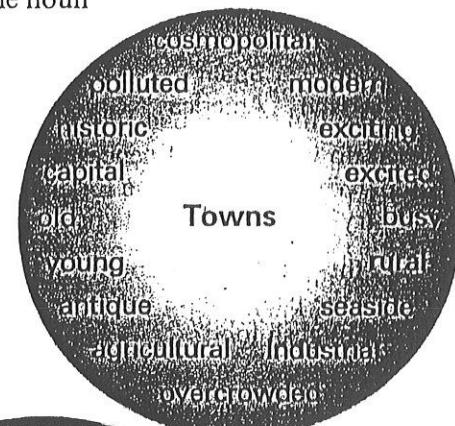
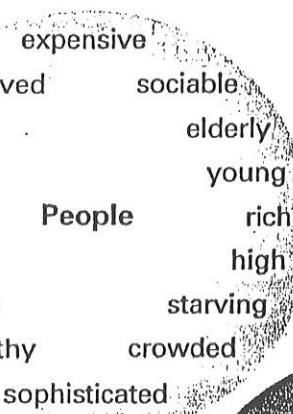
Grammar Reference: page 149.

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Words that go together

Use your dictionaries to look up any new words.

- 1 Look at the following groups of words. Which four of the surrounding words in each group cannot go with the noun in the centre?



- 2 Put a suitable adjective from Exercise 1 into the gaps in the following conversations. If necessary, use their comparative or superlative forms.

Example

Billy's only two so he's the youngest in the family.

- a 'What is Anna's brother like?'

'Well, he is certainly _____, dark and handsome, but I didn't enjoy meeting him at all. He is even _____ than she is!'

- b 'What was your meal like?'

'Ugh! It was awful. The pizza was _____. We were absolutely _____, but we still couldn't eat it!'

- c 'Did you have a good time in Amsterdam?'

'Excellent, thank you. There's so much to do. It's a really _____ city. And there are so many people from all over the world, it's even _____ than London.'

- d 'Mmm! These courgettes are _____. Did you grow them yourselves?'

'Yes, we did. All our vegetables are _____.'

- 3 T.45 Listen and check your answers. Work with a partner and practise saying some of the dialogues, paying particular attention to the intonation.

