

# 36 I can discuss prisons

## A The prison system

Since the **abolition** of **capital punishment** in the UK, time in prison is the most serious punishment allowed by law. It satisfies our need for **retribution**, and longer sentences are meant to be a **deterrent**. Furthermore, criminals who are **locked up** are no threat to society, and **rehabilitation** programmes in

prison give criminals a chance to **turn over a new leaf**. However, the current system is **in crisis**. More people are being **imprisoned**, over 60 per cent **reoffend**, and for some criminals, prison is simply **regarded** as an **occupational hazard**. Is it just our way of **taking revenge**? If so, can we **justify** its continued existence?

### Glossary

<b>abolition</b>	the official ending of a law, system, or institution. <b>abolish sth</b> v.	<b>turn over a new leaf</b>	change your behaviour and become a better person.
<b>capital punishment</b>	punishment by death.	<b>in crisis</b>	in a period of great difficulty and uncertainty.
<b>retribution</b>	FML severe punishment for sth serious that sb has done.	<b>reoffend</b>	FML commit a crime again (a person is a <b>reoffender</b> ).
<b>deterrent</b>	a thing that makes sb less likely to do sth. <b>deter sb</b> v.	<b>regard sth/sb as sth</b>	think about sth/sb in a particular way.
<b>lock sb up</b>	INF put sb in prison. SYN <b>imprison sb, imprisonment</b> N.	<b>occupational hazard</b>	a risk or danger (= hazard) that is part of a job.
<b>rehabilitation</b>	the process of helping people to live a normal life after they have been ill or in prison. <b>rehabilitate sb</b> v.	<b>take revenge</b>	take action to punish sb because they made you suffer.
		<b>justify sth</b>	show that sth is right or fair. <b>justification</b> N. <b>justifiable</b> ADJ.

### 1 Rewrite the sentences on the left, using the sentence beginnings on the right.

- 1 He's been imprisoned.
- 2 She thinks of me as a friend.
- 3 He wants to change and become better.
- 4 Can we justify the prison system?
- 5 He was imprisoned for life.
- 6 It changed after they abolished the law.
- 7 It's one of the risks of the job.
- 8 Do many people commit a crime again?

- He's been locked ..... .  
She regards ..... .  
He wants to turn ..... .  
Is the prison system ..... ?  
He got life ..... .  
It changed after the ..... .  
It's an ..... .  
Are there many ..... ?

### 2 Complete the words in the sentences, then write your own answers, or ask another student.

- 1 Do you believe you can r ..... most criminals?
- 2 Do you think prison is an effective d ..... ?
- 3 Do you believe in c ..... punishment?
- 4 Would you like to a ..... anything in your prison system?
- 5 Is there ever any justification for taking r ..... ?
- 6 Is the prison system in c ..... in your country?

### ABOUT YOU

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## B A different system

**GRENDON** is not a typical prison. It is constructed **exclusively** on the principles of group **therapy**, and operates as a 'therapeutic community' for offenders. The **inmates** are all serving long sentences, and a high **proportion** are guilty of violent crime. Yet the prison **deviates** from the normal system in almost every way, with an absence of physical force and **segregation**. The prison is divided into five **self-contained** communities, the inmates are not **confined** in **cells**, and decisions are only taken with their **consent**.

### spotlight self-

Before nouns and adjectives, **self-** means of, to, or by yourself.

**Self-contained** communities exist without outside help. With a **self-catering** holiday, you cook for yourself. **Self-assessment** is when you judge your own progress and achievements.

### Glossary

<b>exclusively</b>	only, and with nothing else (e.g. <i>We rely exclusively on aid.</i> ).
<b>therapy</b>	treatment of a physical or mental problem or illness ( <b>group therapy</b> involves discussing each other's problems). <b>therapeutic</b> ADJ.
<b>inmate</b>	a person living in a prison.
<b>proportion</b>	a part or share of the whole amount or number.
<b>deviate from sth</b>	be different from what is normal. <b>deviation</b> N.
<b>segregation</b>	the policy of separating people of different sex, race, religion, etc. <b>segregate</b> v.
<b>confine sb/sth in sth</b>	keep sb/sth within an enclosed area. <b>confinement</b> N.
<b>cell</b>	a lockable room for prisoners in a prison or police station.
<b>consent</b>	agreement about sth (by <b>common consent</b> = with everyone's agreement; by <b>mutual consent</b> = with the agreement of both parties involved). <b>consent</b> v.

### 3 Circle the correct word(s). Sometimes both words are correct.

- 1 The men were both **confined / contained** in a small cell.
- 2 The plane had to **segregate / deviate** from the normal route.
- 3 Many of the **prisoners / inmates** are serving long sentences.
- 4 The management course is based on **self-catering / self-assessment**.
- 5 I think it requires the parents' **agreement / consent**.
- 6 The club is **exclusively / inclusively** for men; women aren't allowed in.

### 4 Complete the dialogues with a single word.

- 1 Do they discuss each other's problems? ~ Yes, it's a type of group \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Do they separate men from women? ~ Yes, there's a policy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 They're locked up every night. ~ Yes, and the \_\_\_\_\_ are very small.
- 4 Did everyone agree? ~ Yes, it was by common \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Are many of the men violent? ~ Yes, quite a high \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Did you both agree to the deal? ~ Yes, it was by \_\_\_\_\_ consent.
- 7 Did the massage help your back pain? ~ Yes, it was very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Are the couple very independent? ~ Yes, they're quite self-\_\_\_\_\_.

### 5 ABOUT YOU What do you think of this prison? Is it likely to be more successful than a normal prison? Write your answers or ask another student.



# 37 I can talk about the armed forces

## A Organization

The US military comprises five branches in its field of operations: army, navy, air force, marine corps, and coast guard, all under civilian authority. More than 1.4 million people serve in the professional full-time military, with a further 1.2 million in the reserve army (the draft has not been enforced since 1986). The US military distinguishes between enlisted personnel, who make up 85 per cent of the armed forces and carry out fundamental operations such as combat and administration, and officers, who manage and supervise operations. The range of jobs is vast, and encompasses such diverse activities as running a hospital, commanding a tank, programming computers, operating a nuclear reactor, and maintaining weapons systems.



tank



helicopter



parachutes



missile

### Glossary

<b>the military</b>	a country's army, navy, and air force. SYN the armed forces. <b>military</b> ADJ.
<b>branch</b>	a part of a large organization ( <b>branch</b> of a bank).
<b>operation</b>	a planned military or police action ( <b>military operation</b> ).
<b>guard</b>	a person or group of people who protect sth/sb. <b>guard sth/sb</b> V.
<b>civilian</b>	not belonging to the armed forces. <b>civilian</b> N.
<b>authority</b>	the power to give orders to other people.
<b>serve</b>	do useful work ( <b>serve your country / in the army / etc.</b> ).
<b>the reserve(s)</b>	an extra force that performs part-time duties and is available if needed (we also talk about having people <b>in reserve</b> ).
<b>the draft</b>	AME the practice of ordering people to serve in the armed forces (called <b>military service</b> in many countries). SYN <b>conscription</b> (BrE).
<b>distinguish between people or things</b>	recognize a difference between people or things. SYNS <b>differentiate</b> , <b>make a distinction</b> N.
<b>enlisted</b>	ESPECIALLY AME relating to members of the armed forces below officer rank (to <b>enlist</b> is to join the armed forces).
<b>fundamental</b>	central, and forming the necessary basis of sth.
<b>combat</b>	fighting between forces ( <b>armed/unarmed combat</b> = fighting with/without guns, bombs, etc.).
<b>vast</b>	extremely large ( <b>vast majority/numbers/amount</b> ). SYN <b>huge</b> .
<b>encompass sth</b>	FML include sth within an area or area of activity.
<b>diverse</b>	different from each other and of various kinds. <b>diversity</b> N.
<b>command sb/sth</b>	(in the forces) be in charge of people (a person is <b>in command</b> ).
<b>nuclear reactor</b>	a structure which produces nuclear energy (a country with <b>nuclear weapons</b> is said to have a <b>nuclear capability</b> ).
<b>weapon</b>	an object such as a knife, gun, or bomb that is used for fighting ( <b>nuclear/chemical weapons</b> ; a <b>deadly/lethal weapon</b> can kill sb).

### spotlight comprise, make up, consist of, compose

These verbs describe the way in which something is formed:

*A group **comprises** / **is composed of** / **consists of** / **is made up of** 30 people.*

When you mention the parts first, use **make up** or **comprise**:

*Men **make up** / **comprise** the majority of the group.*



### 1 Correct the spelling mistakes.

- |            |              |                |
|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 civilian | 4 enlisted   | 7 distinguish  |
| 2 wepon    | 5 the drauft | 8 missil       |
| 3 nuclear  | 6 authority  | 9 conscription |

### 2 Use each word/phrase in the box once to make eight compound words or phrases.

unarmed	vast	armed	lethal	military	air	forces	combat	majority
weapon	force	make	nuclear	operation	capability	a distinction		

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Replace the underlined word(s) with a single word that has a similar meaning.

- 1 To run an army requires a huge amount of money. v \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The decision will be taken by the armed forces. m \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A brigade is made up of approximately 5,500 men and women. c \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The right to self-defence is one of their central beliefs. f \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 There was very little armed fighting. c \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The men are from very different backgrounds. d \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Six soldiers were on duty to protect the camp. g \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Single men make up the majority of the regiment. c \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 This knife is a lethal weapon. d \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 They don't recognize a difference between men and women. d \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 The work includes many different tasks and responsibilities. e \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 How many men work in the British army? s \_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Complete the text with suitable words.

The British armed (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the army, the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ , and the air (4) \_\_\_\_\_. As head of state, the Queen is theoretically in (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the armed forces, but in practice they come under the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the British prime minister. There are just under 200,000 men and women (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the professional armed forces (often referred to as 'the regulars'), but with even more than that in the (8) \_\_\_\_\_. The armed forces are also supported by a number of diverse agencies owned by the Ministry of Defence. The navy is the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of the armed forces which is responsible for Britain's nuclear (10) \_\_\_\_\_ , which (11) \_\_\_\_\_ four Trident missile submarines.

### 5 ABOUT YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY Write your answers or ask another student.

- 1 Has your country got a professional and a reserve army? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Does your country have military service? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Does your country have a nuclear capability? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Have you ever: stood next to a tank? \_\_\_\_\_ flown in a helicopter? \_\_\_\_\_  
been in a professional army? \_\_\_\_\_ dropped from a parachute? \_\_\_\_\_  
done military service? \_\_\_\_\_



## B For or against the armed forces? 6

The armed forces provide protection from an invading enemy and from **internal** conflict; they are called upon to **assist** in international **peacekeeping** operations; and they are used in **civil** emergencies after a national disaster. However, a professional army requires **considerably** more **funding** than a reserve army. **The latter** is only **mobilized** when needed and is therefore much cheaper. The armed forces may also harm a society if they are involved in **counter-productive** (or **merely** unsuccessful) **warfare**.

### spotlight *interior and internal*

**Interior** ADJ, N relates to the inside part of sth (e.g. ADJ *the interior walls of the house*; N *the interior of a car/building*). OPP **exterior** ADJ, N.

**The interior** is the central part of a country, a long way from the coast.

**Internal** ADJ relates to the inside of sth, including the body (e.g. **internal doors/injuries**; *an internal enquiry/problem*). OPP **external**.

**Internal** is commonly used in reference to things within a country (e.g. **internal flights/affairs/markets**). SYN **domestic**.

### Glossary

<b>assist (sb) in/with sth</b>	FML help sb to do sth.
<b>peacekeeping</b>	intended to stop people fighting (a <b>peacekeeping force</b> ).
<b>civil</b>	connected with the people who live in a country ( <b>civil unrest/war/rights/liberties</b> ).
<b>considerably</b>	much; a great deal.
<b>funding</b>	<b>considerable</b> ADJ. money provided for a special purpose ( <b>government funding</b> ).

<b>the latter</b>	the second of two things that have just been mentioned ( <b>the former</b> refers to the first of two things mentioned).
<b>mobilize (sth)</b>	prepare (an army) to fight in a war.
<b>counter-productive</b>	having the opposite effect to the one intended.
<b>merely</b>	only; simply (used to emphasize what you are saying).
<b>warfare</b>	the activity of fighting a war, often of a particular type ( <b>guerrilla warfare</b> = fighting in small, unofficial military groups).

### 6 Circle the correct word(s). Sometimes both words are correct.

- 1 We could have **civil** / **civic** war.
- 2 He **simply** / **merely** wanted to help.
- 3 They're **mobilating** / **mobilizing** the army.
- 4 I like the **interior** / **internal** of the car.
- 5 It cost **considerably** / **considerately** more.
- 6 We took a **domestic** / **an internal** flight.
- 7 She's got **interior** / **internal** injuries.
- 8 I'm **assisting** / **helping** him in his enquiries.

### 7 Write a single word to complete each sentence.

- 1 It had the opposite effect to the one we intended, so it was clearly counter\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Most of the time their forces are engaged in guerrilla \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The army have been sent there merely as a peacekeeping \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 There were problems on the coast, but the main area of unrest was in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 People should be allowed to say what they want. It's one of our basic civil \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 If we want a large modern army, we will need more government \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 There were two plans mentioned. Was she referring to the former or the \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 How quickly can they mobilize the \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9 Some flights were cancelled – both international and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The bomb exploded in a built-up area, so the damage was \_\_\_\_\_.



# Review: Institutions

## Unit 33

### 1 Complete each dialogue with a suitable word.

- 1 Can I see his medical records? ~ No, they're strictly \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I don't trust that consultant. ~ Why don't you get a second \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 Is there a large scar? ~ No, it was done with keyhole \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Was the hospital ward clean? ~ Yes, it was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Is there any worthwhile data on this? ~ Yes, they've done clinical \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Will they contact you about Pat? ~ Yes, they said they'd keep me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Can you go straight to a specialist? ~ No, you see your GP and get a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Is she still in hospital? ~ No, she's been \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Has he left hospital? ~ Yes, but he needs time to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 Were you busy? ~ Yes, we were rushed off our \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What's the opposite of *senior*? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What's the opposite of *be discharged from hospital*? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What's the medical treatment intended to improve someone's appearance? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What's a synonym for *recuperate*? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Acupuncture and homeopathy are examples of what kind of medicine? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What's a synonym for *meticulous*? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What's a synonym for *a muddle*? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 *Pay no attention to something* is the same as '\_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ of something'.

**A Z** more words: *antenatal, postnatal, overstretched, inpatient/outpatient, intensive care, biopsy, in a critical condition*

## Unit 34

### 1 One word is missing in each sentence. What is it, and where does it go?

- 1 I believe they will be receiving a government to cover the costs of repairs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 There are many American living in other countries around the world. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 At what age are you to vote in most countries? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We will need a very determined person to tomorrow's meeting. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The councillor will do his best to that the community is well represented. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The party's says that it will allocate more funds to green issues. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 My cousin works in the voluntary, where people often work for no pay. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 People in high- jobs who appear on TV may need help with presentation skills. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Complete the dialogues in a suitable way. You only need a single word.

- 1 Do they let you give your opinion? ~ Yes, we can all have a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Who is the spokesperson? ~ Nobody is speaking on our \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Are they listening to your ideas? ~ Yes, they're taking them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Is it paid work? ~ No, it's all done by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Is the research all over the country? ~ Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Will they support you? ~ Yes, lots of people will \_\_\_\_\_ up for us.
- 7 How much will the department receive? ~ They haven't set the \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- 8 Is the meeting for people who live there? ~ Yes, it's for all local \_\_\_\_\_.

**A Z** more words: **pressure** group, support an **initiative**, **press** the government for sth, raise awareness, improve the **infrastructure**, chamber

## Unit 35

### 1 Match 1–8 with a–h.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 smuggle ...        | a a warrant           |
| 2 issue ...          | b in custody          |
| 3 grant ...          | c workers             |
| 4 remand someone ... | d diamonds            |
| 5 caution ...        | e someone's passport  |
| 6 exploit ...        | f at a police station |
| 7 forge ...          | g bail                |
| 8 detain someone ... | h a suspect           |

### 2 Complete the explanations.

- 1 If the police want to search someone's house, they need to apply for a search \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 If someone is kept in prison awaiting trial, they are in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Taking or sending goods out of a country illegally is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 If you obtain money from people by deceiving them, that is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 A group of professional criminals is often referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_ of criminals.
- 6 Money left with the court to ensure a prisoner will return for trial is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**A Z** more words: counterfeit, embezzlement, espionage, on the **run**, extradition, **undercover** operation

## Unit 36

### 1 Complete the table.

Noun	Verb
	abolish
	imprison
deviation	
justification	

Noun	Verb
	segregate
	confine
	rehabilitate
	consent

## 2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 He's been in a lot of trouble but there are signs that he's turning out a new leaf. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She committed a terrible crime and she really should be locked out for it. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I don't believe the death penalty (or capital punish) is justifiable. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 My neighbour and I agreed to share the cost by common consent. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Robertson was always regarded at a common thief until he turned his life round. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The business has been on crisis but it seems to be recovering now. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 We are aware that being attacked is an occupying hazard for prison officers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 We believe that imprisoning these offenders will act as a deterrence. \_\_\_\_\_

A Z more words: *incarcerate, probation, solitary confinement, custodial sentence, suspended sentence, warder*

## Unit 37

### 1 Tick the word(s) that are possible. One, two, or three may be possible.

- 1 We are concerned about their nuclear capability  weapons  military service .
- 2 There may be internal conflict  enquiries  flights .
- 3 He is a member of the guard  the air  a peacekeeping  force.
- 4 They need to enlist  distinguish  make a distinction  between civilians and the armed forces.
- 5 The force is made up  consisted  composed  of diverse elements.
- 6 The government is worried about civil unrest  rights  war .
- 7 The soldiers discovered a supply of chemical  lethal  dead  weapons.
- 8 Do you agree with conscription  the draft  military service ?

### 2 One word is missing in each line. What is it, and where does it go?

- 1 The vast of people are against armed combat if a peaceful solution can be found. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 They had very little respect for the officers command of the troops. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The paper believes that guerrilla cannot be justified, whatever its aims. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Attacking that particular state would merely be counter-, I would think. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We can try to negotiate or face the prospect of armed combat: the would obviously be preferable. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Our organization has very little money at the moment, so we are hoping to receive government. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 We need to keep some basic supplies reserve. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The army have been brought in to with the clearing-up operation after the floods. \_\_\_\_\_

A Z more words: *war-torn, veteran, mission, reconnaissance, call sb up, deploy*

## 38 I can understand news headlines

Headlines	Meaning
<b>Arms deal probe</b>	<b>arms</b> FML weapons, especially those used by the armed forces. <b>deal</b> an agreement, especially in business. <b>probe</b> an investigation into sth. <b>probe</b> v.
<b>Mother's plea to kidnappers</b>	<b>plea</b> FML an urgent and emotional request. <b>kidnapper</b> a person who takes sb away illegally and keeps them as a prisoner, usually in order to get money (called a <b>ransom</b> ). <b>kidnapping</b> N. <b>kidnap</b> V, N.
Ten-hour <b>ordeal</b> for tourists	<b>ordeal</b> a difficult or unpleasant experience.
<b>Senate urges</b> caution	<b>senate</b> (in the USA and some other countries) one of the two groups of elected politicians; the politicians are called <b>senators</b> . <b>urge sth</b> forcefully recommend sth (also <b>urge sb to do sth</b> ).
<b>Bid</b> to <b>oust</b> rail <b>chief</b>	<b>bid</b> an attempt. <b>bid</b> v. <b>oust (sb out of sth)</b> force sb out of a job or position. <b>chief</b> (often used in job titles) the most important or one of the most important people in a company or an organization ( <b>police chief</b> ).
<b>Minister vows</b> to quit	<b>minister</b> a senior member of a government. <b>vow</b> make a formal and serious promise to do sth. <b>vow</b> N.
Bomb <b>blast</b> wrecks factory	<b>blast</b> an explosion ( <b>bomb blast</b> ). <b>wreck sth</b> destroy or badly damage sth.
<b>Boost</b> for voters	<b>boost</b> a thing that helps or encourages sth. <b>boost</b> v.
<b>Go-ahead</b> for road <b>scheme</b>	<b>go-ahead</b> (usually <b>the go-ahead</b> ) formal permission to do sth. <b>scheme</b> an official plan.
IMG <b>cease</b> trading	<b>cease</b> FML stop happening or existing. <b>cease sth</b> stop doing sth.
Measures to <b>curb</b> inflation	<b>curb sth</b> limit or control sth.
Politician in death <b>riddle</b>	<b>riddle</b> a mystery (often a problem that is difficult to solve).
Doctor <b>cleared</b> of negligence	<b>clear sb (of sth)</b> prove that sb is innocent of doing sth wrong.
Injury <b>blow</b> for United	<b>blow</b> bad news (when something unfortunate has happened).
New flood <b>alert</b>	<b>alert</b> a warning.
Talks <b>on brink of</b> collapse	If sth is <b>on the brink of</b> happening, it has reached a point where it is about to happen (often sth very bad).
PM <b>rules out</b> referendum	<b>rule sth out</b> reject the possibility of sth.
Valuable <b>gems</b> stolen	<b>gems</b> jewellery.

### spotlight Headline words

Certain words often appear in newspaper headlines because they are very short, e.g. *bid*, *plea*, *oust*, *quit*. Other words give stories a more dramatic effect, e.g. *blast* and *boost*. And certain people are often at the centre of news stories, e.g. *ministers* and *senators*.



**1** Good news or bad news for the people in the headlines? Write G or B.

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Minister quits under pressure _____ | 5 Owner sees home wrecked _____       |
| 2 Company ousts chairman _____        | 6 New deal for manager _____          |
| 3 Go-ahead for doctors _____          | 7 Boost for farmers _____             |
| 4 Ordeal for parents _____            | 8 Further blow for house buyers _____ |

**2** Match the headline words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.

- |             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 vow       | a jewellery _____     |
| 2 plea      | b stop _____          |
| 3 bid       | c request _____       |
| 4 cease     | d warning _____       |
| 5 gems      | e investigation _____ |
| 6 riddle    | f promise _____       |
| 7 blow      | g attempt _____       |
| 8 probe     | h bad news _____      |
| 9 alert     | i reject _____        |
| 10 rule out | j mystery _____       |

**3** Replace the underlined words to create typical headlines.

► Senators reject the possibility of more aid \_\_\_\_\_ Senators rule out more aid \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 New weapons agreement \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Explosion destroys fire station \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Permission for official rail plan \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Company managing director forced from his job \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Encouragement for big banks \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Senior members of government to restrict spending \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Men who took child demand money for her return \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Government strongly advises delay \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Motorcyclist found innocent of child's death \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Firm in serious danger of closure \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Write your own headlines for these news stories (maximum seven words per headline).

► There are new warnings about the dangers of certain food.

*NEW FOOD ALERT*

- 1 An explosion has destroyed a new shopping centre.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The police have rejected the possibility of a new investigation into the murder.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The Prime Minister has promised that he will restrict the amount of money that the government will spend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Senior members of the government are planning a new attempt to force the Prime Minister to resign.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 There is a mystery surrounding the theft of valuable jewellery.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# 39 I can understand news journalism

## A Common words in news reports

Amid further **allegations** of a **cover-up**, sources at the Home Office refused to comment on claims of a serious **lapse** in security at a nuclear power station.

**D**iscussions about **controversial** new **measures** to control anti-social behaviour are continuing **behind the scenes**.

**According to** figures from a recent **opinion poll**, the government's popularity is falling.

It **emerged** yesterday that the contents of a **scathing** report on Barkfield Hospital have already been **leaked** to the press. The report **quotes** a senior doctor **as saying** that ...

### Glossary

<b>amid (or amidst) sth</b>	while sth else is happening.	<b>behind the scenes</b>	without people's awareness or knowledge ( <b>behind closed doors</b> = in private, not in public).
<b>allegation</b>	a statement, without proof, that sb has done sth wrong.	<b>according to</b>	used for saying where ideas or information have come from.
<b>cover-up</b>	<b>allege</b> v. an attempt to stop people discovering the truth about sth. <b>cover sth up</b> v.	<b>(opinion) poll</b>	a process of asking people for their opinion about sth. (of facts, information, etc.)
<b>source</b>	OFTEN PL a person who provides information, especially for journalists.	<b>emerge</b>	become known. <b>emergence</b> N.
<b>lapse</b>	a small mistake caused by forgetting sth or carelessness.	<b>scathing</b>	strongly critical ( <b>scathing attack/remark</b> ).
<b>controversial</b>	causing angry discussion and disagreement. <b>controversy</b> N.	<b>leak sth to sb</b>	give secret information to journalists or the public. <b>leak</b> N.
<b>measure</b>	an official action taken in order to achieve sth.	<b>quote sb</b>	repeat the exact words that sb said ( <b>quote sb as saying that</b> ...).

### 1 Complete the dialogues.

- How do you know about this? ~ It was in a recent \_\_\_\_\_ poll.
- How did the man get into the palace? ~ It was a \_\_\_\_\_ in security apparently.
- When did they discover this news? ~ It \_\_\_\_\_ last night.
- Are these talks in public? ~ No, it's all behind closed \_\_\_\_\_.
- Do many people disagree with it? ~ Yes, it's a very \_\_\_\_\_ idea.
- Was she strongly criticized? ~ Yes, it was a \_\_\_\_\_ attack.
- Is there proof the man stole it? ~ No, it's just an \_\_\_\_\_ someone made.
- Is this information accurate? ~ \_\_\_\_\_ to *The Times*, it is.

### 2 Complete the text with suitable words.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ continuing pressure on the government, information has been (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to the press of a plan to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ up the fact that Britain cannot meet the European Union's renewable energy targets. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to reliable (5) \_\_\_\_\_ inside Whitehall, officials have informed the government of this fact, and one expert was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ as saying that Britain might only reach 9 per cent by 2020. Meanwhile, discussions are continuing behind the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to see what (8) \_\_\_\_\_ can be taken to reach the target.



## B Figurative language in news reports

Words connected with *water*, *fire*, *war*, and *sport* are often used figuratively in news reports. For example, if two people are **locked in battle**, it doesn't mean they are literally fighting, but that they are involved in a competition or struggle, e.g. a **legal battle**. These expressions are also called **metaphors**.

	Example	Meaning
WATER	<i>There is certain to be a storm of protest over the new legislation.</i>	a situation in which a large number of people express strong feelings against sth.
	<i>Refugees are flooding into the country.</i>	appearing in large numbers at the same time.
	<i>Some people believe the tide is now turning in the government's favour.</i>	the situation and public opinion are changing.
	<i>The opposition has dismissed the money as a drop in the ocean.</i>	a very small amount compared with what is needed.
FIRE	<i>Police fear the arrest of the two youths could spark further trouble.</i>	cause sth to start or develop.
	<i>The ministers have had a blazing row.</i>	a very angry argument.
WAR	<i>The headteacher has come under attack.</i>	been strongly criticized. SYN <b>come under fire</b> .
	<i>The Board of Directors could be next in the firing line.</i>	in a position in which people can criticize and blame you.
SPORT	<i>The minister has got himself into a tight corner.</i>	a difficult situation.
	<i>MPs are now accusing the government of moving the goalposts.</i>	INF unfairly changing the agreed rules or conditions during a course of action.
	<i>There have been accusations of foul play.</i>	behaviour that is unfair or dishonest.
	<i>Trade Union leaders claim they just want a level playing field.</i>	a situation in which everyone has the same opportunities.

### 3 Cross out the incorrect word in each sentence and write the correct word at the end.

- 1 The Prime Minister could be in the shooting line. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 We sent some money but it's still only a drip in the ocean. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 There was a thunderstorm of protest. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It was an uphill struggle but I think the wave has turned. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Tourists are now raining into the town to see the festival. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They are demanding a flat playing field. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 They're upset that the officials keep moving the goalkeeper. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The problem is that she has got herself in a very tight bend. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 The producer resigned after a burning row with the director. \_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 The Prime Minister has come \_\_\_\_\_ for his handling of the affair.
- 2 A vicious attack on two young boys nearly \_\_\_\_\_ a riot earlier this month.
- 3 The takeover was rather suspicious; I think most people suspect \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 They expected a \_\_\_\_\_ protest when they banned smoking in public places.
- 5 He's made too many mistakes, so now he's got himself in a very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 They desperately need aid, but this gift of cash is still only a \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.



# 40 I can read human interest stories

## A Amazing but true!

### An operation 55 years later? Pencil it in

**A** German woman who has spent 55 years with the **tip** of a pencil **lodged** in her brain has finally had it removed. Margret Wegner fell over carrying the pencil when she was four. It **punctured** her cheek and went into her brain causing **excruciating** pain, and she has lived with the **ensuing chronic** headaches ever since. At the time, no one **dared** operate, but the **remaining** 2 cms of pencil were removed on Friday in a delicate operation. She is said to be **making a speedy recovery**.

### Glossary

<b>pencil sth in</b>	write down details of an arrangement which you may have to change later. This is a <b>pun</b> (= the clever or humorous use of a word with more than one meaning).
<b>tip (of sth)</b>	the thin pointed end of sth.
<b>lodged (in sth)</b>	fixed or stuck in sth.
<b>puncture sth</b>	make a small hole in sth ( <b>puncture skin / a tyre</b> ).
<b>excruciating</b>	<b>puncture N.</b> extremely painful ( <b>excruciating pain/headaches</b> ).
<b>ensuing</b>	happening after or as a result of another event.
<b>chronic</b>	(especially of a disease) lasting a long time and hard to cure.
<b>remaining</b>	still existing or needing to be dealt with.
<b>make a speedy/ rapid recovery</b>	get well again quickly after an illness or accident.

### spotlight dare

To **dare** means to be brave enough to do something. It is normally used in questions and negative forms, and can behave like an ordinary verb (e.g. *He doesn't dare (to) leave.*) or like a modal (e.g. *He daren't leave.*).

**How dare you say that!** (= I am very angry that you said that.)

**Don't you dare come near me!** (used to give someone a strong warning)

1 Circle the correct word(s). Both words may be correct.

- I made a **speedy** / **rapid** recovery.
- The pain was **excruciating** / **crucial**.
- The bone's **stuck** / **lodged** in her throat.
- I've **pencilled**/**penned** in the invitation.
- How **dare** you **do**/**to do** that!
- I had six; that's the **left** / **remaining** one.

2 Replace the underlined words with a single word that has the same meaning.

- I had an unpleasant and very painful headache.
- Her medical condition is continuous and long-lasting.
- After the fire, we lost sight of him in the resulting panic.
- A piece of glass made a small hole in the tyre.
- I love jokes based on words with two meanings.
- She's too frightened to drive at night on her own.
- He seems to be making a speedy recovery.
- The end of the cat's tail is white.



## B A survival drama

### Man survives **crocs<sup>1</sup> against all odds**

An Australian farmer has described how he spent seven days **sheltering** up a tree above a **crocodile<sup>1</sup>-infested swamp**. David George, 53, said he was forced to **take** such **drastic action** after he accidentally **strayed** into the area. His problems began after he fell off his horse; **dazed** and **disorientated**, he hoped the horse would lead him home. 'By the time I **regained my senses**, I was in the middle of a swamp,' he said. He knew he could either **stay put** and wait for a rescue team, or try and get out and **take a chance on** being eaten by a croc. After a long, **gruelling** week, he was spotted by helicopters and rescued.



1

### Glossary

<b>against all (the) odds</b>	if sth happens <b>against all odds</b> , it happens or succeeds although it seemed impossible or very unlikely.
<b>shelter</b>	stay somewhere that protects you from danger or bad weather.
<b>infested</b>	full of very many insects, animals, etc. ( <b>rat-infested, shark-infested</b> ).
<b>swamp</b>	an area in which the ground is very wet or covered in water.
<b>take action</b>	do sth to deal with a situation.
<b>drastic</b>	extreme in a way that has a sudden, violent, or serious effect.
<b>stray</b>	move away from where you should be, without intending to.
<b>dazed</b>	unable to think clearly because of shock or a blow to the head.
<b>disorientated</b>	confused about where you are or which way to go.
<b>regain your senses</b>	think clearly again after a period of confusion.
<b>stay put</b>	INF stay where you are rather than moving away.
<b>take a chance on sth</b>	decide to do sth, even though it involves risk.
<b>gruelling</b>	very difficult and tiring; needing great effort. SYN <b>punishing</b> .

### 3 Is the meaning the same or different? Write S or D.

1 We had to stay put for an hour.	We couldn't move for an hour.	
2 We found the ring against all odds.	We found the ring against the wall.	
3 Please don't take any risks.	Please don't take any chances.	
4 They found somewhere to shelter.	They found somewhere to relax.	
5 He wandered off the path, into the trees.	He strayed off the path, into the trees.	
6 We took drastic action to prevent losses.	We took some steps to prevent losses.	
7 It was a gruelling experience.	It was a punishing experience.	
8 There are a few sharks in the area.	It's a shark-infested area.	

### 4 Complete the dialogues.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Did you know where you were? ~ No, I was completely d_____.                | 5 Was it safe to move ahead? ~ No, it was too risky; I decided to s_____ put.       |
| 2 Was the land very wet? ~ Yes, they found me by the s_____.                 | 6 You had a very lucky escape. ~ Mmm. I survived against all o_____.                |
| 3 When did you r_____ your senses? ~ Oh, it wasn't long, only a few minutes. | 7 It was an extreme thing to do. ~ Yeah, it was a bit d_____.                       |
| 4 How did you respond to the shock? ~ I wandered about; I just felt d_____.  | 8 It was a frightening situation to be in. ~ Yes; I didn't want to take any c_____. |



# 41 I can talk about celebrity

## A Celebrity and the media

### Celebrities 'deserve privacy'

A survey on privacy and the media has revealed that most people think that there should be little or no coverage of the private lives of celebrities. This contrasts strongly with the huge success of celebrity magazines, which detail the lives of people in the public eye. The findings also revealed that people did not want politicians to suffer from press intrusion. Certain tabloids were singled out as being particularly guilty of prying into the lives of famous personalities.



### Glossary

<b>celebrity</b>	1 c a famous person. SYNS <b>personality</b> , <b>celeb</b> INF. 2 u the state of being famous. SYN <b>fame</b> .	<b>in the public eye</b>	well known to many people through TV or the press.
<b>deserve sth</b>	If you <b>deserve sth</b> , it is right that you should have it, e.g. because of the way you have behaved.	<b>findings</b>	PL information learned as the result of research.
<b>survey</b>	an investigation into the opinions or behaviour of a large group of people, usually in the form of questions ( <b>conduct</b> / <b>carry out a survey</b> ).	<b>intrusion</b> (into sth)	a thing that comes into sb's life in a negative way. <b>intrude</b> into sth v.
<b>privacy</b>	the state of being alone and not watched or disturbed by others.	<b>tabloid</b>	a newspaper that gives emphasis to stories about famous people (more serious papers are <b>broadsheets</b> ).
<b>coverage</b>	the reporting of news in the press.	<b>single sth/sb out</b>	choose sb/sth from a group for special attention.
		<b>pry into sth</b>	try to find information about people's private lives.

### 1 Tick the correct word(s). More than one word may be correct.

- She's an international **celebrity**  **personality**  **celeb** .
- I don't like the way the papers **intrude**  **pry**  **conduct**  into people's private lives.
- Have you read the **coverage**  **tabloids**  **findings**  today?
- All he wants in life is **fame**  **privacy**  **intrusion** .
- She was **singled out**  **intruded**  **deserved**  for special praise.

### 2 Complete the text with suitable words.

A recent (1) \_\_\_\_\_ which was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ out among 650 young people around New York produced some disturbing (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on how some teenagers think about celebrity and (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Many believe that celebrities work hard and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to be famous, and that becoming a famous (6) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves would improve their lives. Lonely teenagers are more likely to follow the lives of people in the public (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3 ABOUT YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY Complete the questions, then write your answers or ask another student.

- Do you agree that celebrities deserve p\_\_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_\_
- In your country, are there both tabloid and b\_\_\_\_\_ papers? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do they p\_\_\_\_\_ into the private lives of people in the p\_\_\_\_\_ eye? \_\_\_\_\_
- What do you think are the benefits and disadvantages of f\_\_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_\_



## B Celebrity headlines

Rocky **allegedly** back in **rehab**

Football team **rocked** by **scandal**

**Newlyweds'** marriage **on the rocks**

**Rumours** of **custody** battle over baby Sahara

Andie **dumps** Gino

**Exclusive!** Sandie **gives birth to** a girl!

**Fellow** celebs **rally to** Tom's defence

### spotlight exclusives and scoops

An **exclusive story/interview/photo etc.** is one published or reported only by one newspaper or TV station (**exclusive** N). If a news organization publishes or **broadcasts** (= gives out on TV or the radio) an exciting story before anyone else does, it is called a **scoop** INF. Reporters like to **get a scoop**.

### Glossary

<b>allegedly</b>	If sb <b>allegedly</b> does sth, another person says they have done it, even though this has not been proved. <b>allege</b> v. <b>allegation</b> N.
<b>rehab</b>	the process of helping to cure sb with drug or alcohol addiction.
<b>rock sb/sth</b>	INF, OFTEN PASSIVE shock or cause upset to sb/sth.
<b>scandal</b>	a situation in which important people behave in a dishonest or immoral way that shocks people.
<b>newlyweds</b>	USU. PL a man and woman who have not been married long.
<b>on the rocks</b>	INF in difficulties and likely to fail.

<b>rumour</b>	a story or piece of information that may or may not be true.
<b>custody</b>	the legal right to look after a child ( <b>have custody of a child</b> ).
<b>dump sb</b>	INF end a romantic relationship with sb.
<b>give birth</b> (to sb/sth)	produce a baby or young animal.
<b>fellow</b>	ADJ used to describe sb who is in the same situation as you ( <b>fellow students/workers/passengers</b> ).
<b>rally (round/ to sb/sth)</b>	come together to help or support sb/sth.

### 4 Complete the dialogues with words from the box in the correct form.

rocks      exclusive      rally      fellow      scandal      broadcast      rehab  
allegation      rock      rumour

- 1 A I heard a \_\_\_\_\_ that the minister is about to resign. Do you think it's true?  
B Well, there have been \_\_\_\_\_ that he's involved in a financial \_\_\_\_\_.  
A That's terrible. It would really \_\_\_\_\_ the government, wouldn't it?  
B Yes, and Sky News are going to \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_ interview with him tonight.
- 2 A You know that guy who was in *Terminator 5*? Can't remember his name.  
B Yeah, I heard his marriage was on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A That's right. Well, evidently he's had drug problems and he's in \_\_\_\_\_ too.  
B Poor guy. No doubt his \_\_\_\_\_ celebs will \_\_\_\_\_ round him.

### 5 Rewrite the sentence using the word in capitals. The meaning must stay the same.

- He is said to have lost all his money. ALLEGEDLY Allegedly, he's lost all his money.
- 1 Lulu has ended her relationship with Rocco. DUMP \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Amelia had a baby boy last week. BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Jason has the legal right to look after his daughter. CUSTODY \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Arun is a student in my class. FELLOW \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The journalist wanted to get the story first. SCOOP \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They've just got married. NEWLYWEDS \_\_\_\_\_



# 42 I can discuss political beliefs

## A Political systems

- With **capitalism**, the economy is controlled by companies and individuals (who are **capitalists**), not the state. In Britain, capitalism is associated with the **Conservative Party**, which tends to favour the **status quo** and is opposed to radical change.
- With **socialism**, the economy of a country is partly controlled by the state and the wealth is distributed equally. In Britain, **socialists** are usually left-wing, but not extremists.

- Liberalism** is based on a belief in personal and economic freedom, supporting gradual social and political change. Liberals who hold such beliefs often vote for **centre parties**.
- Communism** is based on common ownership of the **means of production**, and communists believe in a classless society.

### spotlight means

A **means** is a way of doing or achieving something, e.g. **means of transport/communication/escape/** expression. The **means of production** is the materials and equipment needed to produce things. A **means of identification** is a way of showing who you are.

### Glossary

<b>associated with sth/sb</b>	connected with sth/sb. <b>association</b> N.
<b>favour sth/sb</b>	support and agree with sth/sb (also be in favour of sth/sb).
<b>status quo</b>	the existing situation (maintain the status quo).
<b>opposed to sth/sb</b>	disagreeing strongly with sth/sb. <b>opposition</b> N.
<b>radical</b>	1 complete and fundamental. SYN <b>far-reaching</b> . 2 (of a person) in favour of political and social change. OPP <b>reactionary</b> .
<b>distribute sth</b>	share sth among a number of people. <b>distribution</b> N.
<b>equally</b>	in a way that is fair and the same for everyone. <b>equality</b> N.
<b>left-wing extremist</b>	OPP <b>right-wing</b> (also on the left/right). a person whose political views are generally not considered to be normal or reasonable. <b>extreme</b> ADJ. OPP <b>moderate</b> .
<b>centre party</b>	a political party that is not left-wing or right-wing (be in the centre).

- 1 True or false? Write T or F, then correct the false sentences.

- A capitalist economy is owned by the people and run by the state. F communist
- 1 People associate liberals with personal freedom \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Socialists believe that wealth should be shared equally. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A liberal believes in economic freedom and rapid political change. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The Conservative Party in Britain believes in socialism. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Socialists believe that everyone should own the means of production. \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Complete the sentences with the opposite meaning to the first half of the sentence.

- 1 He's left-wing, but she's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 She's radical, but he's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 He's in favour of it, but she's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 He wants change, but she prefers \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 She has extreme views, but his are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 They're on the left and right, but I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 Complete the words in the sentences.

- 1 I believe in equal opportunity and the equal distribution of wealth.
- 2 Is common ownership of the means of production practical?
- 3 Would you say you were on the left, the right, or in the centre?
- 4 I don't think the director is closely associated with any political party.
- 5 In my country we have to carry some means of identification with us at all times.



## B Political metaphors

Word + literal meaning	Example of metaphorical use	Metaphorical meaning
<b>crack</b> a line on the surface of sth where it has broken.	<i>The first cracks are appearing in the government.</i>	a weakness in an idea, a system, or an organization.
<b>driving seat</b> the place where the driver sits.	<i>People are wondering who is in the driving seat.</i>	be in control of a situation. SYN <b>pull the strings</b> .
<b>rock</b> move from side to side.	<i>The Prime Minister doesn't want MPs to rock the boat.</i>	cause problems by making changes to a situation that is satisfactory as it is.
<b>foundations</b> the structures that form the underground base of a building.	<i>She laid the foundations of the party's success.</i>	create the basic ideas or principles from which sth can then develop.
<b>depth</b> (especially of water) the deepness of sth.	<i>Many believe the minister is out of her depth.</i>	be in a situation that is too difficult for you to control.
<b>deep end</b> the end of a swimming pool where the water is deep.	<i>The MPs were thrown in at the deep end. Let's see if they sink or swim.</i>	be faced with a new and difficult task that you're not prepared for. <b>sink or swim</b> fail or succeed.
<b>heat sth</b> make sth hot.	<i>It has started a heated debate in parliament.</i>	an angry discussion (also <b>heated discussion</b> ).
<b>safe</b> OPP dangerous.	<i>He got the job because he's a safe pair of hands.</i>	a person you can rely on.
<b>head</b> move in a particular direction.	<i>The government is heading in the right direction.</i>	making good progress. OPP <b>heading in the wrong direction</b> .
<b>microscope</b> an instrument for looking at things which are too small to see.	<i>The trade secretary could find herself under the microscope.</i>	being watched and examined very carefully.
<b>spin</b> a quick turning movement, round and round. <b>spin</b> v.	<i>No doubt the politicians will give this a positive spin.</i>	a way of giving information to make it appear better, or less bad (the people are <b>spin doctors</b> ).

### 4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 He's the boss, but it's his wife who pulls the strings / rope.
- 2 During the first few months, she'll be under the microscope / telescope.
- 3 As a politician, he's considered to be a safe pair of gloves / hands.
- 4 Throw them in at the shallow / deep end, then see if they sink / drown or swim.
- 5 They had a very hot / heated discussion.
- 6 I wonder what the spin doctors / dentists will do with this information.
- 7 They've got to remain steady, and not allow anyone to rock the ship / boat.
- 8 The results indicate that the opposition is leading / heading in the wrong direction.

### 5 Complete the dialogues in a suitable way.

- 1 Did they have an easy start? ~ No, they were thrown in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Is she able to do the job? ~ No, she's out \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Do you think we're making progress? ~ Yes, we're heading \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 He created the policies, didn't he? ~ Yes, he laid the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Is the party still united? ~ No, the first \_\_\_\_\_ are starting to appear.
- 6 Do you think she's in control? ~ Yes, she's in the driving \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- 7 Was it dull in parliament? ~ No, there was a very heated \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 They managed to twist the facts. ~ Yes, the usual political \_\_\_\_\_.



Remember to test yourself

## 43 I can talk about areas of conflict

### Reporting from a War zone

The streets were filled with **rubble** and broken glass was everywhere. Food, water, medicine – the necessities of life – were **scarce**, and hospitals were **overwhelmed with** casualties. Apart from the obvious danger of bombing, there was also the threat of unexploded **shells**, **snipers**, and other forms of **random** violence. Soldiers and civilians alike suffered from the tension, and were never far from **breaking point**, but most people refused to **desert** their city. How did I get through that period? **Adrenalin**. That alone kept me going in the face of the **grim** reality that confronted a city **under siege**.

#### 1 Match 1–8 with a–h.

- 1 The soldiers were firing \_\_\_\_\_. a sniper
- 2 He was shot by a \_\_\_\_\_. b rubble
- 3 The situation was \_\_\_\_\_. c at random
- 4 I just keep going on \_\_\_\_\_. d under siege
- 5 Food was \_\_\_\_\_. e grim
- 6 The city was \_\_\_\_\_. f scarce
- 7 Life is tough in a war \_\_\_\_\_. g adrenalin
- 8 The streets were full of \_\_\_\_\_. h zone

#### 2 Cross out parts of the text and replace them with these words. Write the numbers in the text.

- 1 grim      2 abandoned      3 sniper
- 4 lay siege to      5 breaking point✓      6 debris
- 7 shelling      8 scarce
- 9 overwhelmed by

We were close to ► 5 the point where people couldn't deal with the situation. Food was in short supply, the situation was unpleasant and depressing, and many people had already left the city for good. Then at 7 a.m. yesterday the attack happened. A man who was just clearing stones, bricks, and glass from a damaged building was shot by a hidden gunman. Amid the ensuing chaos, a small group of rebel soldiers entered the nearby radio station and took control of it. The army immediately began to surround the building. They brought in large guns and started firing at it, then, as night approached, they attacked. The rebels were soon defeated by the superior numbers and firepower of the army.

### Glossary

<b>zone</b>	an area or region with a particular feature (a <b>war/danger zone</b> ).
<b>rubble</b>	broken stones or bricks from a building that has been destroyed ( <b>debris</b> is similar but is more general and includes wood, glass, etc.).
<b>scarce</b>	not readily available; in short supply. <b>scarcity</b> N.
<b>overwhelm sb/sth</b>	1 present sb or fill sth with too much of sth (be <b>overwhelmed with/by</b> ). 2 defeat sb/sth completely).
<b>shell</b>	a metal case full of explosives, to be fired from a large gun ( <b>shell sth</b> = fire shells at sth).
<b>sniper</b>	a person who shoots at sb from a hidden position.
<b>random</b>	happening without any intended or regular pattern (things that happen at <b>random</b> are not ordered or regular).
<b>breaking point</b>	the time when problems have become so great that sb can no longer deal with them (be at / reach <b>breaking point</b> ).
<b>desert sth</b>	go away from a place and leave it empty. SYN <b>abandon sth</b> .
<b>adrenalin</b>	a substance created in the body when you are excited or afraid, giving you more energy.
<b>grim</b>	unpleasant and depressing.
<b>siege</b>	a military operation in which an armed force surrounds a place and stops the supply of food, etc. ( <b>lay siege to sth</b> , <b>be under siege</b> ).



# Review: News and current affairs

## Unit 38

### 1 Complete the sentences which explain the headlines.

- 1 MINISTER OUSTED = A \_\_\_\_\_ minister has \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 BOOST FOR TRANSPORT SCHEME = A transport \_\_\_\_\_ has been given \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 GO-AHEAD FOR ARMS DEAL = A business \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ has been given \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 RANSOM ORDEAL FOR FAMILY = A family is going through a \_\_\_\_\_ over a ransom.
- 5 BID TO END KIDNAP = Someone is \_\_\_\_\_ to end a kidnapping.
- 6 BLAST WRECKS HOTEL = A hotel has been \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_.

A Z more words: *Diet puts children in peril*    *Inflation cut bolsters spending*  
*Police foil bomb plot*    *Women heed tobacco warnings*    *Record drugs haul at Heathrow*

## Unit 39

### 1 One word is missing in each line. What is it, and where does it go?

The blazing       over the leadership of the Liberal Party is in the headlines once again. According sources in Westminster, Harry Jacobs, who has had a strong lead until recently, came under after it was alleged that he had made scathing about the family background of his rival, Ellen Pinter. The comments were to the press by one of Mrs Pinter's supporters, and it is possible that the will now begin to turn in Mrs Pinter's favour, as the tabloid press are beginning to take an interest. She has been as saying that she believes that Mr Jacobs's comments showed a temporary of judgement, and that she felt some sympathy for him as he has clearly put himself in a corner.

- row  
1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_  
7 \_\_\_\_\_  
8 \_\_\_\_\_

A Z more words: *grab/hit the headlines*, stand **shoulder** to shoulder, a **torrent** of criticism, score an **own goal**, drop a **bombshell**, get caught in the **crossfire**

## Unit 40

### 1 Complete the words in the story.

The storm was getting closer and we weren't sure whether to (1) s \_\_\_\_\_ under a tree or run for the barn. Jan wanted to (2) s \_\_\_\_\_ put, but I decided to (3) t \_\_\_\_\_ a c \_\_\_\_\_ on the barn. Just then, the tree was hit by lightning and a branch fell on Jan. She wasn't unconscious, but she was obviously very (4) d \_\_\_\_\_. After a minute she seemed to (5) r \_\_\_\_\_ her senses. The pain was now (6) e \_\_\_\_\_, but I didn't (7) d \_\_\_\_\_ move her in case she had internal injuries. Thankfully the ambulance arrived within minutes, and as we drove away I could see the few (8) r \_\_\_\_\_ branches of the tree on fire. Fortunately Jan made a (9) r \_\_\_\_\_ recovery.

A Z more words: *on the off chance*, (not) stand a **chance** (of doing sth), fancy your **chances**, the **chances** are (that), be in with a **chance**, give sb/sth half a **chance**