

# 27 I can talk about change

## A Words describing change

Word	Example	Meaning
<b>transform sth</b>	<i>Computers have <b>transformed</b> our lives.</i>	completely change the appearance or character of sth, often to make it better. <b>transformation</b> N.
<b>amend sth</b>	<i>Civil servants are now <b>amending</b> the document.</i>	make changes to correct a mistake or improve a law, statement, document, etc. <b>amendment</b> N.
<b>adapt to sth</b>	<i>We must <b>adapt to</b> a changing world.</i>	change your behaviour in order to be more successful in a new situation. SYN <b>adjust (to sth)</b> .
<b>assimilate sth</b>	<i>It takes time to <b>assimilate</b> new ideas.</i>	learn and get used to sth which is new and different. <b>assimilation</b> N.
<b>evolve</b>	<i>Democracy has <b>evolved</b> over hundreds of years.</i>	change gradually, often from something simple to something more complicated. <b>evolution</b> N.
<b>transition</b> FML	<i>We hope for a smooth <b>transition</b>.</i>	a process or period of change from one state to another (a society <b>in transition</b> is changing).
<b>revert (back) to sth</b>	<i>After weeks of unrest, life has <b>reverted to normal</b>.</i>	change back to a state or situation that existed in the past. SYN <b>go back</b> .
<b>restore sth</b>	<i>Some people want to <b>restore</b> the monarchy.</i>	return sth to its former state or condition. <b>restoration</b> N.
<b>reverse sth</b>	<i>They were going to let him go, but they <b>reversed</b> their decision.</i>	change sth so it is the opposite of what it was before ( <b>reverse a decision/trend/policy</b> , etc.). <b>reversal</b> N. <b>reversible</b> ADJ. OPP <b>irreversible</b> .
<b>reform sth</b>	<i>There are new proposals to <b>reform</b> the prison system.</i>	improve a system, an organization, a law, etc. by making changes to it. <b>reform</b> N.

1 Organize these words into the categories below.

evolve    restore    amend    assimilate    adapt  
transition    revert    reform    reverse    transform

- 1 a word that describes complete change: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 words that describe a change to improve something: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 words that describe changing back: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 words that describe a gradual change: \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 There will be a period of \_\_\_\_\_ when the new government takes over.
- 2 The building was badly damaged, but they are planning to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 3 As a company we believe in \_\_\_\_\_, not revolution.
- 4 They've changed their minds completely: this is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the previous policy.
- 5 After years of civil war, the country will find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ back to normal.
- 6 We will all have to \_\_\_\_\_ to climate change, or it will be a disaster for the planet.
- 7 Once the ice caps melt at the poles, the change is completely \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 We'll need time to \_\_\_\_\_ all the new ideas in their proposed plan.



## B Change management

### Managing change

Most employees resist change that is **enforced** and **imposed upon** them. So, if a company wants to **pursue** a policy that aims to **bring about sweeping**, or even **subtle**, changes, managers need to remember that their role is

to **facilitate** change and not impose it. This requires an **ongoing consultation** process with the staff, so that any changes have their support before they are **implemented**.

### Glossary

<b>resist sth</b>	refuse to accept sth and try to stop it happening. <b>resistance</b> N.
<b>enforce sth</b>	make people obey sth ( <b>enforce the law</b> ). <b>enforcement</b> N.
<b>impose sth on/upon sb</b>	make sb accept sth against their wishes.
<b>pursue sth</b>	follow or try to achieve sth over a period of time ( <b>pursue a policy/goal</b> ).
<b>bring sth about</b>	make sth happen. SYNS <b>create sth</b> , <b>cause sth</b> .
<b>sweeping change</b>	a big change that will have an important effect.
<b>subtle</b>	not easy to notice or understand ( <b>subtle difference</b> ). OPP <b>obvious</b> .
<b>facilitate sth</b>	make an act or process easier to achieve.
<b>ongoing</b>	continuing to develop (an <b>ongoing process/investigation</b> ).
<b>consultation</b>	the act of discussing sth with sb before making a decision. <b>consult sb</b> v.
<b>consultative</b> ADJ.	
<b>implement sth</b>	make sth that has been decided start to happen. SYNS <b>carry out sth</b> , <b>put sth into practice</b> . <b>implementation</b> N.

#### 3 Positive or negative? Write P or N.

- 1 They've enforced the change. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 They've resisted any change. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 They've been very consultative. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They've imposed change. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 They've introduced refreshing changes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They want to facilitate change. \_\_\_\_\_

#### spotlight Adjective + change

A number of adjectives are commonly used with the noun **change**:  
**sweeping/radical/major/wholesale changes** (= big changes)  
**a refreshing/welcome change** (= a change that is pleasantly new or different)

#### 4 Replace the underlined words with different words that give a similar meaning.

- 1 It's only a small difference but we believe it will have an effect. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 He wants to introduce radical changes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The new furniture is a welcome change. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They have the power to make people obey the law. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 They plan to carry out a number of changes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The new measures will create further change. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5 Complete the words in the text.

When the new head teacher arrived, it was rumoured that she planned to (1) p\_\_\_\_\_ a policy of (2) s\_\_\_\_\_ changes to the way the school was organized, and that she wouldn't be very sympathetic to staff who showed any real (3) r\_\_\_\_\_. However, unlike the former head who never talked to anyone, Mrs Palmer has (4) c\_\_\_\_\_ members of staff, and that has been a (5) w\_\_\_\_\_ change. She set up a staff committee, and we have been involved in an (6) o\_\_\_\_\_ process of (7) c\_\_\_\_\_ for about two months. We have also (8) i\_\_\_\_\_ a few changes which have already made an (9) o\_\_\_\_\_ difference.



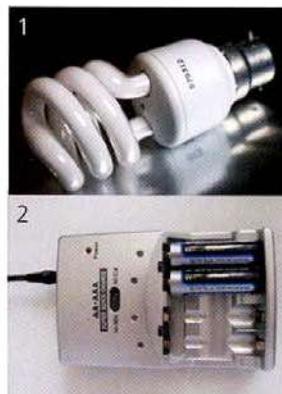
Remember to test yourself

# 28 I can talk about energy conservation

## A Saving energy in the home 🔋

### Three easy ways to **conserve** energy in the home

- Switch to **energy-saving eco** light bulbs<sup>1</sup>. They **emit** less heat and last far longer. They may be more expensive, but you can greatly reduce your energy **consumption**.
- Never leave electrical **appliances** such as TVs **on standby**, or leave your mobile phone **charging** unnecessarily. Get rid of your **tumble dryer**: they **consume** masses of energy.
- Every year we throw away thousands of batteries, making **landfill** sites even more toxic. Use **rechargeable batteries**<sup>2</sup>, or **better still**, solar **chargers**.



### Glossary

<b>conserve sth</b>	avoid wasting sth. <b>conservation</b> n.
<b>switch to sth</b>	change from using one thing to using another.
<b>energy-saving</b>	not wasting much energy ( <b>water-saving</b> , <b>labour-saving</b> ).
<b>eco(-)</b>	(short for ecology) relating to the environment ( <b>eco-home</b> , <b>eco-disaster</b> ).
<b>emit sth</b>	send out sth such as light, heat, sounds, gas, etc. <b>emission</b> n.
<b>consumption</b>	the act of using energy, food, or materials. <b>consume</b> v (a person is a <b>consumer</b> ).
<b>appliance</b>	a machine you use at home e.g. fridge, washing machine.
<b>on standby</b>	If a TV is <b>on standby</b> , it is connected to the power supply but is not in use.
<b>charge sth (up)</b>	pass electricity through sth to store it there, using a <b>charger</b> (n.).
<b>tumble dryer</b>	a machine that uses hot air to dry clothes.
<b>landfill (site)</b>	an area of land where large amounts of rubbish are buried.
<b>toxic</b>	poisonous ( <b>toxic chemicals/gases/substances</b> ).
<b>better still</b>	even better (still is used to make a comparison stronger).

### 1 Good or bad, in terms of energy-saving? Write G or B.

- I left the TV on standby overnight. \_\_\_\_\_
- We don't use eco light bulbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- I switched to rechargeable batteries. \_\_\_\_\_
- Our energy consumption increased. \_\_\_\_\_
- The machine emits toxic substances. \_\_\_\_\_
- We took energy conservation measures. \_\_\_\_\_
- He left the phone charger on all day. \_\_\_\_\_
- Our energy emissions are high. \_\_\_\_\_
- We avoided sending it to landfill. \_\_\_\_\_
- I threw away a water-saving device. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Complete the sentences.

ABOUT YOU

- Have you got a tumble - \_\_\_\_\_? If so, could you manage without it?
- When you \_\_\_\_\_ your mobile phone, do you leave it plugged in overnight?
- Do you know how much electricity you \_\_\_\_\_ in an average week?
- How many electrical \_\_\_\_\_ in your kitchen do you use regularly?
- Do you always turn off lights in rooms you aren't using to \_\_\_\_\_ energy?
- Do you use rechargeable \_\_\_\_\_, or better \_\_\_\_\_, a solar \_\_\_\_\_?
- Which energy-\_\_\_\_\_ steps in the article above do you actually take?
- Are you an above-average or below-average \_\_\_\_\_ of electricity?

### 3 ABOUT YOU Answer the questions in Exercise 2, or ask another student.



## B Saving energy in a restaurant

ACORN HOUSE RESTAURANT is London's first truly **environmentally-friendly** restaurant. It's a training restaurant which aims to turn out **green** chefs, making it a **groundbreaking enterprise**. The principles are clear: use local produce which is **in season** to reduce **food miles**; avoid **disposable** products; and **recycle** at least 80 per cent of all waste. Even the building itself has been designed to **maximize** natural light and to **minimize** energy use. In the most **sustainable** restaurant in the capital, everything is done to reduce each customer's **carbon footprint**. Is this the restaurant of the future?



### Glossary

<b>green</b>	concerned with or supporting the protection of the environment.
<b>groundbreaking</b>	using new methods or making new discoveries.
<b>enterprise</b>	a large, new project. <b>SYN venture</b> .
<b>in season</b>	(of fruit and vegetables) ready for eating now and available in large numbers. <b>OPP out of season</b> .
<b>food miles</b>	the distance food travels from where it is grown or produced to where it is consumed.
<b>disposable</b>	made to be thrown away after use. <b>dispose of sth</b> v.
<b>recycle sth</b>	treat sth so that it can be used again. <b>recycling</b> n.
<b>maximize sth</b>	1 make the best use of sth. 2 increase sth as much as possible. <b>OPP minimize sth</b> .
<b>sustainable</b>	using methods which do not harm the environment ( <b>sustainable agriculture/energy</b> ). <b>sustainability</b> n.
<b>carbon footprint</b>	Your <b>carbon footprint</b> shows how much CO <sub>2</sub> is emitted from your personal energy use ( <b>reduce your carbon footprint</b> ).

### spotlight -friendly

**-friendly** is often used with nouns, adjectives, and adverbs to mean 'helping a person or thing; not harming them'.

*an eco-friendly light bulb  
environmentally-friendly cleaning products  
user-friendly instructions  
(= easy to use or understand)*

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

- Using natural materials such as cotton or wool is more **environmentally-friendly**  **eco-friendly**  **user-friendly**  than using man-made fabrics.
- We should try to eat food which is **in season**  **out of season**  **disposable** .
- We should try to reduce **food miles**  **our carbon footprint**  **sustainability** .
- In new buildings, it's important to **minimize**  **maximize**  **dispose of**  natural light.
- The restaurant is an exciting new **enterprise**  **carbon footprint**  **venture** .
- We are interested in **groundbreaking**  **sustainable**  **green**  projects.

#### 5 Complete the texts.

Two university scientists have been given an award for their (1) g\_\_\_\_\_ research into ways of (2) r\_\_\_\_\_ used computers. Their unusual (3) v\_\_\_\_\_ aims to (4) r\_\_\_\_\_ 95 per cent of all computer parts, and ensure that the remaining 5 per cent will be (5) d\_\_\_\_\_ of in a way which (6) m\_\_\_\_\_ the impact on the environment.

Food (7) m\_\_\_\_\_ (or food kilometres) are the distance food travels from the farm to your plate. Here at The Good Food Forum we aim to educate communities on this issue, and to encourage consumers to buy locally produced food which is in (8) s\_\_\_\_\_.



# 29 I can discuss wildlife under threat

## A Threats to wildlife in general

Word	Example	Meaning
<b>habitat</b>	<i>Some birds are in danger of losing their <b>habitat</b>.</i>	the place where a plant or animal is usually found ( <b>natural habitat</b> ).
<b>deforestation</b>	<i>Deforestation is a real threat.</i>	the act of <b>clearing</b> forests (= removing trees).
<b>endangered species</b>	<i>The African elephant is an <b>endangered species</b>.</i>	<b>endangered</b> in danger because numbers are falling. <b>species</b> a group of animals, plants, etc. whose members are similar and can breed with each other.
<b>under threat (of sth)</b>	<i>Many wild animals are <b>under threat</b>.</i>	likely to be harmed or damaged; also <b>threatened with sth</b> .
<b>reserve</b>	<i>We can protect certain species by creating <b>reserves</b>.</i>	a protected area for plants, animals, etc. (a <b>wildlife/nature reserve</b> ).
<b>in the wild</b>	<i>In the wild, giant pandas eat bamboo exclusively.</i>	in a natural environment not controlled by people.
<b>in captivity</b>	<i>The bear was born <b>in captivity</b>.</i>	kept in a zoo or park, etc.
<b>in decline</b>	<i>Snow leopard populations are <b>in decline</b>.</i>	continuously decreasing in number, quantity, etc. ( <b>gradual/steady decline</b> ).
<b>breed</b> v	<i>Eagles <b>breed</b><sup>1</sup> in spring. We <b>breed</b><sup>2</sup> eagles in captivity.</i>	1 (of animals) have sex and produce young. 2 keep animals in order for them to produce young.
<b>wipe sb/sth out</b>	<i>Deforestation is <b>wiping out</b> certain species.</i>	destroy or get rid of sth completely.
<b>die out</b>	<i>This species of cat is <b>dying out</b>.</i>	become less common and eventually disappear.

### spotlight *extinct, extinction*

If a plant or animal is **extinct**, it no longer exists. *Are sharks **becoming extinct**?*

*The species is **in danger of extinction**. It is **on the verge of extinction**.* (= very close to extinction)

- 1 Is the meaning of the sentences the same or different? Write S or D.

1 The tiger population is in decline.	There are fewer tigers than there were.	
2 We are destroying their natural habitat.	We are destroying the nature reserves.	
3 It is on the verge of extinction.	It is almost extinct.	
4 They breed better in the wild.	They feed better in the wild.	
5 This species is endangered.	This species is under threat.	
6 I've seen widespread deforestation.	I've seen many forests cleared.	
7 In time, it will die out.	In time it will gradually disappear.	

- 2 Complete the dialogues with a single word in each space.

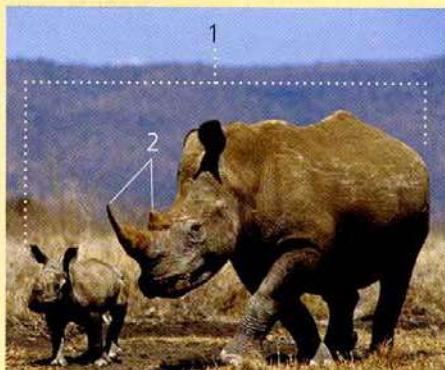
- Has the dodo been wiped \_\_\_\_\_? ~ Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- They're in steady \_\_\_\_\_, aren't they? ~ Yes, it's just a \_\_\_\_\_ process.
- These birds are in \_\_\_\_\_ of extinction. ~ That's awful. Can they \_\_\_\_\_ more?
- Did you see them \_\_\_\_\_ captivity? ~ No, I was lucky – I saw them in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- I went to a nature \_\_\_\_\_ last year. ~ It's great to see animals in their natural \_\_\_\_\_.
- There's far too much fishing of cod. ~ Yes, many \_\_\_\_\_ of fish are \_\_\_\_\_ extinct.



## B Threats to an endangered species

### Under threat: the rhino<sup>1</sup>

- **Poaching:** This poses the greatest threat to this species, despite the ban on trade in rhino horn<sup>2</sup>, which is particularly sought after for medical or decorative use.
- **Civil disturbance:** War diverts funds from conservation, and the high levels of poverty in affected areas increase the likelihood that people will turn to poaching. In some African countries, civil disturbance has taken a heavy toll on rhino populations.
- **Habitat loss:** If people encroach on the rhinos' territory through deforestation, the consequences are a lack of food and a limited gene pool for breeding.



#### Glossary

<b>poaching</b>	the illegal hunting of animals, birds, etc. (the person is a poacher).
<b>pose a threat to sb/sth</b>	create a threat (also pose a risk/danger to sb/sth).
<b>sought after</b>	wanted by many people but not easy to get.
<b>divert sth (from sth)</b>	use sth for a purpose that is different from its original purpose.
<b>funds</b>	PL money available to be spent (raise funds = collect money).
<b>poverty</b>	the state of being poor.
<b>likelihood</b>	SYN probability.
<b>take a heavy toll on sth/sb</b>	have a bad effect on sth.
<b>encroach on/upon sth</b>	FML gradually cover more and more of an area.
<b>territory</b>	an area an animal regards as its own and defends against others. territorial ADJ.
<b>gene</b>	a unit of information inside a cell which controls what the living thing will be like (the gene pool is the total of all the genes in a species).

#### 3 Cross out the error in each sentence. Write the correct word(s) at the end.

- 1 Cash will need to be divested from one project to another. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Pollution is putting a heavy toll on the seabird population. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The factory puts a substantial danger to wildlife in the area. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You hear people talk about the genes pool all the time. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I'm worried that the new developments are encroaching in the countryside. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The horn of the animal is sought over by poachers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 It's important to raise fund to support conservation. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 This poses a threaten to both humans and wildlife. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Write a word at the end of the sentence with the same meaning as the underlined words.

- 1 There is little probability of things improving soon. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You should avoid going into the animals' land. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He was sent to prison for illegal hunting of birds' eggs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I saw a large heavy animal with a horn on its nose at the zoo. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The animal is extremely protective of its land. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Living in a situation with very little money is common in Africa. \_\_\_\_\_



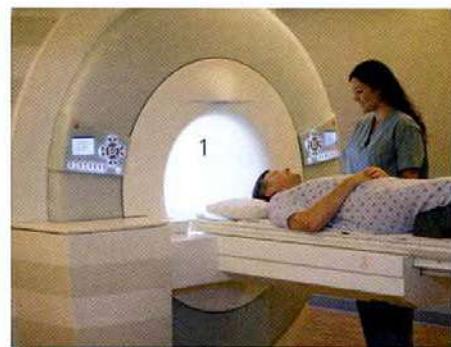
Remember to test yourself

# 30 I can describe medical advances

## A revolutionary era in medical advances

In recent **decades**, we have witnessed radical changes in **conventional** medicine:

- Fifty years ago, **scanners**<sup>1</sup> did not exist. **Diagnostic** tools were **restricted** to **stethoscopes**<sup>2</sup> and basic x-ray machines.
- Until recent years, children were **prone to** certain infectious diseases, for which there was no effective **cure**. **Vaccines** have almost **eradicated** some of these **conditions**.
- In the past, if you needed a major operation, you would be **confined to bed** for weeks. Today many operations use less **invasive procedures**, requiring day surgery only.
- In the past, the **mortality rate** for patients with **organ** failure, such as heart, lung, or kidney failure, was 100 per cent. Today, **transplants** can allow patients to **resume** a normal life.
- The **survival rate** for many cancers has improved considerably over recent decades, due to the development of **chemotherapy** to treat the condition.



## Glossary

<b>era</b>	a period of time that has a particular quality or character.
<b>advance(s) (in sth)</b>	progress made in science, medicine, technology, etc.
<b>decade</b>	a period of ten years.
<b>conventional</b>	usual or traditional; not new or different. <b>convention</b> <b>N.</b>
<b>diagnostic</b>	used for finding out what physical or mental problem sb has. <b>diagnose</b> <b>v.</b> <b>diagnosis</b> <b>N.</b>
<b>restrict sth (to sth)</b>	limit the size, number, or amount of sth. <b>restriction</b> <b>N.</b>
<b>prone to sth</b>	likely to suffer from sth (also <b>accident-prone</b> ).
<b>cure</b>	a medical treatment that makes a sick person well again. <b>cure</b> <b>v.</b> <b>curable</b> <b>adj.</b> <b>OPP</b> <b>incurable</b> .
<b>vaccine</b>	a substance which is put into the blood and protects the body from disease (the process of giving <b>vaccine</b> is <b>vaccination</b> <b>N.</b> ). <b>vaccinate</b> <b>v.</b>
<b>eradicate sth</b>	destroy or get rid of sth (bad) completely. <b>SYN</b> <b>wipe sth out</b> .
<b>condition</b>	a long-term illness or medical problem.
<b>be confined to bed / a wheelchair</b>	have to stay in bed / a wheelchair.
<b>invasive</b>	(of medical treatment) involving cutting of the body. <b>invasion</b> <b>N.</b> <b>invade</b> <b>v.</b>
<b>procedure</b>	a medical operation or investigation ( <b>carry out</b> / <b>perform a procedure</b> ).
<b>organ</b>	a part of the body that has a particular purpose, such as the heart or brain.
<b>transplant</b>	an operation in which a damaged organ is replaced with one from a <b>donor</b> (= sb who gives part of their body, blood, etc.). <b>transplant</b> <b>v.</b>
<b>resume sth</b>	FML begin sth again after an interruption. <b>resumption</b> <b>N.</b>
<b>chemotherapy</b>	the treatment of diseases, especially cancer, by drugs.

### spotlight rate

A **rate** is a measurement of the number of times something happens within a period, e.g. the **mortality/death rate** is the number of people dying; the **survival rate** is the number of people continuing to live despite a serious illness.

The **birth rate rocketed**. = The number of babies born rose sharply.

The **accident rate plummeted**. = The number of accidents fell sharply.



### 1 Complete the table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	invade	
	cure	
	resume	xxxxxx
convention	xxxxxx	

Noun	Verb	Adjective
vaccine,		xxxxxx
diagnosis		
	transplant	xxxxxx

### 2 Write yes or no.

- 1 If a disease is wiped out, does it mean it has been restricted? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Does an organ donor receive an organ from someone else? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 If you're prone to injury, are you more likely to be injured than most people? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 If you have a disease which is diagnosed, does it mean you are better? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Is flu usually described as a medical condition? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Are we living in a technological era? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 If your dentist takes your tooth out, is it usually an invasive procedure? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Has heart disease been eradicated in the world? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 If something plummets, does it go down? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 If the accident rate rockets, is that a good thing? \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Match 1–10 with a–j.

- 1 They have been doing research on the disease for a
  - 2 There's a prize for the most important technological
  - 3 After the operation, she was confined
  - 4 My sister is prone
  - 5 I needed to know the current survival
  - 6 The surgeons had to perform a delicate medical
  - 7 His life was saved thanks to an organ
  - 8 Cancer treatment is often in the form of
  - 9 It's her third cycling injury; she's really accident-
  - 10 Sadly, this disease is thought to be
- a chemotherapy.
  - b decade.
  - c transplant.
  - d incurable.
  - e to depression.
  - f prone.
  - g rate.
  - h to bed.
  - i advance.
  - j procedure.

### 4 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A The brain disease meningitis C has been \_\_\_\_\_, I believe.  
B Yes, it's been almost completely \_\_\_\_\_. That's brilliant news.
- 2 A In some areas, lung cancer treatment is \_\_\_\_\_ to non-smoking patients only.  
B Yes, I think that may be true for patients needing an organ \_\_\_\_\_ as well.
- 3 A The government has a policy to \_\_\_\_\_ the elderly against flu.  
B I know, but there's often a shortage of the appropriate \_\_\_\_\_ when it's needed.
- 4 A I'm not in favour of drug treatments; I just don't trust \_\_\_\_\_ medicine.  
B Really? But there have been some fantastic \_\_\_\_\_ in drugs in the last few years.
- 5 A The mortality \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK has been falling since the 19th century.  
B That's true. \_\_\_\_\_ rates have improved particularly among the very young.
- 6 A The surgeons had to \_\_\_\_\_ a highly invasive procedure on Jason.  
B Yes, he was \_\_\_\_\_ to bed for ages, but he's recovering well, thank goodness.



Remember to test yourself

# 31 I can talk about communication technology

## A Computer jargon

Word	Example	Meaning
<b>jargon</b>	<i>She used a lot of technical <b>jargon</b> in her explanation.</i>	OFTEN DISAPPROVING special words and phrases used by people who do the same kind of work.
<b>password</b>	<i>Never tell anyone your <b>password</b>.</i>	the secret numbers or letters you have to put into a computer in order to use it.
<b>username</b>	<i>My <b>username</b> is LuluG.</i>	the name you use to operate a computer or program.
<b>log on/in</b> OPP <b>log off/out</b>	<i>When you <b>log on</b>, enter a <b>username</b> or password.</i>	perform the actions that let you start to use a computer system.
<b>scroll (up/down)</b>	<i>Scroll up and down the page using the <b>scroll bar</b>.</i>	move text on a screen up or down so that you can read different parts.
<b>google sb/sth</b> SYN <b>do a search (on sth/sb)</b>	<i>I found him by <b>googling</b> him / <b>doing a web search on</b> him.</i>	type words into a search engine to find information about sb/sth.
<b>link</b>	<i>Click on the <b>link</b> at the bottom of this page.</i>	a connection between one file or document and another on the web.
<b>spam</b> <b>spamming</b>	<i>I hate <b>spam</b>; I spend ages deleting it from my inbox.</i>	unwanted email advertisements; you <b>block spam</b> (= prevent it) with <b>anti-spam filters</b> .
<b>virus</b> n.	<i>Have you got <b>anti-virus protection</b>?</i>	a program that enters your computer and destroys or damages your data.
<b>hack into sth</b>	<i>They <b>hacked into</b> the bank and stole thousands.</i>	use a computer to connect secretly to sb else's computer and find or change information on it.

### 1 Correct the errors.

- 1 stroll up a document \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 enter your passport \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 use computer jargot \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 hack onto someone's computer \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 anti-viro protection \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 cyber-learning \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 make a web search \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 black spam from your inbox \_\_\_\_\_

### spotlight e- and cyber-

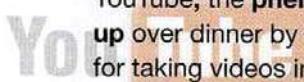
e- and cyber- are used with nouns to mean 'related to the internet':  
an **e-business** (a web-based company)  
**e-learning** (learning that takes place on computers or the internet)  
a **cyber-café** (a café where people pay to use the internet. SYN **internet café**)  
**cyberspace** (the imaginary place where emails exist when being sent between computers).

### 2 Complete the text.

I spend a lot of time on the internet for my work (I'm a TV researcher), but I have to say I'm not very good at it. For a start, when I go to a website, I often forget my (1) p\_\_\_\_\_ or (2) u\_\_\_\_\_, and of course, I can't (3) l\_\_\_\_\_ in until I find it. I spend a lot of time trying to find information about TV personalities; I (4) g\_\_\_\_\_ their names and go to various websites, and sometimes I find (5) l\_\_\_\_\_ to other sites with more information. I often forget to save these sites, which means each time I have to start again and do another (6) s\_\_\_\_\_. Still, my brother is brilliant with computers, so he looks after various things like protecting me against computer (7) v\_\_\_\_\_ or providing anti-spam (8) f\_\_\_\_\_ . One of these days, I'll do a course and learn how to use my computer properly.



## B Video sharing



YouTube, the **phenomenally** successful video-sharing website, was **dreamt up** over dinner by three Americans in 2004. They produced a simple routine for taking videos in any **format** and making them play in any **web browser** on any computer. They built a **virtual** video village where **registered users** could **upload** their own **videoblogs** and **clips**, and watch and **rate** other people's. The rise of such websites **coincided** with the availability of cheap **camcorders**, and **alongside** that, the development of easy-to-use **software**.

### Glossary

<b>phenomenally</b>	in a very great or impressive way. <b>phenomenal</b> ADJ.
<b>dream sth up</b>	INF have an idea, especially an unusual one. SYN <b>think sth up</b> .
<b>format</b>	(in computing) the way data is organized in a computer file or program.
<b>(web) browser</b>	a program that lets you look at files on the internet.
<b>virtual</b>	(in computing) created by computers or appearing on computers or the internet (a <b>virtual community</b> , a <b>virtual office</b> , <b>virtual reality</b> ).
<b>registered user</b>	a person whose username and password are recorded on a website, so they can enter it.
<b>upload sth</b>	send a file, video, etc. from your computer to a larger system using the internet. OPP <b>download sth</b> .
<b>videoblog</b>	a personal video made by sb on sth they are interested in.
<b>(video) clip</b>	a short part of a video or film.
<b>rate sth</b>	say how good you think sth is, e.g. good, acceptable, or bad.
<b>coincide with sth</b>	happen at the same time as sth else. <b>coincidence</b> N.
<b>camcorder</b>	a video camera that can be carried around.
<b>alongside sth/sb</b>	together or at the same time as sth/sb.
<b>software</b>	the programs used to operate a computer ( <b>install/run</b> a piece of software).

### 3 True or false? Write T or F.

- 1 You make a videoblog on a camcorder. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 If you rate a clip as phenomenal, you think it's terrible. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 If you are a registered user of a website, the site knows your name. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You need a browser to look at documents. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 If two events coincide, one happens before the other. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 If one event happens alongside another, they happen at the same time. \_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

Have you ever ...

#### ABOUT YOU

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of software onto your computer and had problems?
- 2 become a \_\_\_\_\_ user of a website and then received a lot of spam?
- 3 watched a \_\_\_\_\_ on YouTube, and \_\_\_\_\_ it as good?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a video clip onto a website yourself?
- 5 been part of a \_\_\_\_\_ community on the internet?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ up a brilliant idea for a website?
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ free software from the internet onto your computer?
- 8 converted a video file from any \_\_\_\_\_ to any other one?

### 5 ABOUT YOU Answer the questions in Exercise 4, or ask another student.



Remember to test yourself

## 32 I can talk about migration

### A People on the move

Word	Example	Meaning
<b>flee (from) sth/ sb</b>	We saw long queues of people <b>fleeing</b> the war.	escape from a dangerous situation, place, or person very quickly.
<b>refugee</b>	Many <b>refugees</b> have crossed the border to escape the war.	a person who is forced to leave their country for political/religious reasons.
<b>seek/take refuge (from sth/sb)</b>	The men had to <b>take refuge</b> in the French embassy.	find shelter or protection from trouble or danger.
<b>(political) asylum</b>	The numbers seeking <b>asylum</b> have increased recently.	the protection a country gives to a refugee ( <b>seek asylum, apply for asylum</b> ).
<b>ethnic minority</b> <b>ethnic group</b>	<b>Ethnic minorities</b> make up almost 10 per cent of the town's population.	a group of people with the same culture or race living in a place where most people are of a different culture/race.
<b>be uprooted</b>	Following the flooding, many villagers <b>were uprooted</b> .	be made to leave the place where you live and go somewhere else.
<b>discrimination</b> <b>discriminate v</b>	He had become a victim of racial <b>discrimination</b> .	the practice of treating a person or group in society less fairly than others.
<b>deport sb</b> <b>deportation n</b>	Foreigners may be <b>deported</b> if they enter the country illegally.	force sb to leave a country, often because they have no right to be there.
<b>prejudice (against sb/sth)</b> <b>prejudiced adj</b>	There is no <b>prejudice against</b> people from the ethnic community.	an opinion about sb/sth that is not based on reason or experience, especially a dislike based on race, religion, etc.

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

- In 2001, over 250,000 people **deported** / emigrated to Canada.
- Most refugees who **seek** / **apply** asylum do so in a country neighbouring their own.
- The villagers took **refugee** / **refuge** in the nearby towns.
- The council are seeking the opinions of members of the economic / ethnic minority.
- People **fled** / **flew** in terror to escape the flood.
- Ignorance is often behind the **prejudice** / **prejudiced** against the incoming economic **migrants** / **emigration**.
- Women and children were forced to **seek** / **take** refuge in the local church.

#### spotlight migration

**Migration** is the movement of people or animals from one place to another. More specifically, **immigration** is the process of coming to live in a country that is not your own (people are **immigrants**). The opposite process of going to live in another country is **emigration (emigrate v; people are emigrants)**. People who move abroad to find a better job are often called **economic migrants**.

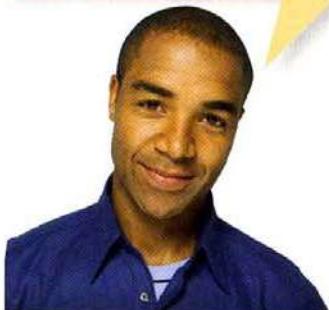
2 One word is missing in each line. What is it, and where does it go?

- There's no limit on the number of people granted political **in** this country.
- Racial and sexual **is** against the law in matters of employment.
- Economic **to** richer countries has existed for centuries.
- There's been a rise in the **of** illegal workers back to their home countries.
- Nearly half a million people were forced **to** their homes during the civil war, and many of them **refuge** in the mountains, away from the fighting.
- Many families **uprooted** against their will to make way for the new road.



## B Migration: a personal experience

Moving from my **native** country was a huge **culture shock**. There was a lot I had to **get accustomed to** – not least the food! But I didn't suffer the prejudice or **animosity** that some migrants complain of. People have accepted me for what I am, including my religious **faith**; they've seen beyond the **stereotype**. And for my part, I recognize the need for **integration** in order to be able to **live at peace with** my neighbours. I still have feelings of **nostalgia** for the place where I grew up, but this is home now, and I have no **desire** to go back.



### Glossary

native	connected with the place where you were born and lived for the first years of your life ( <b>native country/land/city</b> ).
culture shock	a feeling of confusion and anxiety often felt by people staying in another country.
animosity (towards sb)	a feeling of anger or hatred. <b>SYN</b> hostility.
faith	a strong belief in sth (this is often a <b>religious faith</b> ).
stereotype	a fixed idea of what a particular type of person or thing is like, but which is often not true in reality. <b>stereotypical ADJ</b> .
integration	the process of becoming a full member of a group or society. <b>integrate (into sth)</b> .
live at peace with sb	live without quarrelling with others.
nostalgia	a feeling of sadness mixed with pleasure when you think of happy times in the past. <b>nostalgic ADJ</b> .
desire	a strong wish ( <b>have no desire to do sth</b> ).

### spotlight Getting used to things

If you **get accustomed to (doing) sth**, or **get used to (doing) it**, you become familiar with it and accept it as normal. If you **get acclimatized (to sth)**, you become familiar with a new climate or situation. If you **get the hang of sth** **INF**, you learn how to do, use, or understand something.

#### 3 Cross out the word which is wrong. Write the correct word at the end.

- 1 Why is there so much animosity for politicians here? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I couldn't stop sweating at first, but now I'm starting to get acclimated. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Do you have feelings of nostalgic about your childhood? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He doesn't fit the stereotype of a typical 30-year-old businessman. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The government policy is to aid newcomers' integrity into society. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I'm a natural New Yorker; in fact, I've never lived anywhere else. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Complete the dialogue.

- A Amy, when you first emigrated, what kinds of things did you have to get (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to?
- B The main thing was the climate! But seriously, in my (2) \_\_\_\_\_ country, many people no longer have a strong religious (3) \_\_\_\_\_, whereas here, religion is at the heart of people's lives, so that added to my sense of culture (4) \_\_\_\_\_. I discovered that people had a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ view of how Western women behave, as they seemed surprised when they got to know me. I dressed appropriately and behaved sensitively, as I had no (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to alienate people. Ultimately I was keen to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ into society as best I could. And to be truthful, I've never felt any (8) \_\_\_\_\_ towards me. People here just want to live at (9) \_\_\_\_\_ with each other, as I do. Actually, the worst thing was the transport system – it took me ages to get the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of it!



Remember to test yourself

# Review: A changing world

## Unit 27

### 1 Complete the words in the dialogues.

- 1 Can we stop the decline? ~ No, it's i\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Were the changes obvious? ~ No, they were quite s\_\_\_\_\_, actually.
- 3 Has the consultation stage ended? ~ No, it's o\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Were the changes very noticeable? ~ Oh, yes, they were s\_\_\_\_\_ changes.
- 5 Has the firm reverted to its old name? ~ Yes, it's g\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_ to calling itself AGD.
- 6 Will the plan be carried out? ~ Yes, he's putting it into p\_\_\_\_\_ at once.

A Z more words: **change hands**, **instigate**, **revoke**, **turn the corner**, **tweak**, **change of heart**, **go back on sth**

## Unit 28

### 1 Complete the chart with one word in each space.

How to be \_\_\_\_\_ : dos and don'ts

- 😊 Eat locally produced fruit and vegetables to reduce food \_\_\_\_\_.
- 😊 Try to eat fruit and vegetables that are in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 😊 \_\_\_\_\_ most of your waste rather than throwing it away.
- 😊 Use energy-\_\_\_\_\_ light bulbs, which \_\_\_\_\_ less CO<sub>2</sub>.
- 😊 Use \_\_\_\_\_ batteries.
- 😢 Don't use a tumble \_\_\_\_\_ : it \_\_\_\_\_ masses of energy.
- 😊 Maximize natural light in order to \_\_\_\_\_ the use of electric lights.
- 😢 Don't leave electrical appliances such as TVs on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 😢 Avoid things which are \_\_\_\_\_ and designed to be thrown away after use.

A Z more words: **carbon emission**, **renewable** energy source, **thermostat**, **insulation**, **draught excluder**, **solar panel**

## Unit 29

### 1 Complete the sentences on the right with a single word that keeps the same meaning.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 It is because they're cutting down trees.  | It is because of _____.           |
| 2 Some species no longer exist.              | Some species have been _____ out. |
| 3 Rhinos could disappear altogether.         | Rhinos are in danger of _____.    |
| 4 It's where the animals normally live.      | It's the animals' natural _____.  |
| 5 Can they breed them in zoos?               | Can they breed them in _____?     |
| 6 You see them in their natural environment. | You see them in the _____.        |
| 7 They are mostly in protected areas.        | They are mostly in nature _____.  |
| 8 It's having a very bad effect.             | It's taking a very heavy _____.   |

A Z more words: **put in jeopardy**, **adverse** effect, **biodiversity**, **deplete**, **indigenous** species

## Unit 30

1 Circle the words that are possible. One, two, or three may be possible.

- 1 Modern medicine has transplanted / eradicated / wiped out many diseases.
- 2 The doctors had to perform a very evasive / invasive / persuasive procedure.
- 3 He was confined to bed / a sofa / a wheelchair.
- 4 It was a significant era / decade / period in medical science.
- 5 The doctors have managed to limit / restrain / restrict the spread of the disease.
- 6 It's a serious medical condition / illness / situation.
- 7 After an operation it can take time to presume / perform / resume a normal life.
- 8 The heart is one of the vital aspects / parts / organs of the body.

A Z more words: **heart bypass**, **radiotherapy**, **alternative medicine**, **hip/knee/shoulder replacement**, **general/local anaesthetic**, **administer drugs/medicine**

## Unit 31

1 Finish each word or phrase in two different ways.

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 log _____ OR log _____       | 4 e-_____ OR e-_____             |
| 2 cyber _____ OR cyber _____   | 5 virtual _____ OR virtual _____ |
| 3 scroll _____ OR scroll _____ | 6 _____ OR _____ load something  |

2 Complete the words in each sentence.

### ABOUT YOU

- 1 Have you ever made your own personal **video** \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2 Do you ever forget your **pass** \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3 Do you ever use a **cam** \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4 Do you **up** \_\_\_\_\_ many files or videos?
- 5 Do you find it easy to **in** \_\_\_\_\_ software on your computer?

3 ABOUT YOU Write your answers to Exercise 2, or ask another student.

A Z more words: **screensaver**, **computer geek**, **firewall**, **netiquette**, **zip/compress a file**, **bug**

## Unit 32

1 Complete the text with suitable words.

Kamil was forced to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from his (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Somalia after three members of his family were killed, and his life was also endangered. He took (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in Uganda for several months before seeking political (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain. When he arrived, he obviously experienced a huge culture (5) \_\_\_\_\_, although he did not suffer any racial (6) \_\_\_\_\_. He says his religious (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is still strong despite what he has been through, and he is just happy to be able to live at (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with his neighbours, despite his obvious feelings of (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for his own country.

A Z more words: **brain drain**, **feel alienated**, **outsider**, **displacement**, **hardship**, **dual nationality**

# 33 I can discuss health services

## A Healthcare services

### Healthcare services: frequently asked questions

- ▶ How do I **register** with a GP?
- ▶ How do I get a **referral** to a specialist?
- ▶ Can I request a **second opinion**?
- ▶ Are medical records strictly **confidential**?
- ▶ What if I suspect medical **negligence**?
- ▶ How do I **access out of hours** care in my area?
- ▶ Can I get **cosmetic surgery free of charge**?
- ▶ How can I **get hold of** data about **clinical trials**?
- ▶ Is **complementary medicine** freely available?

### Glossary

<b>register (at/for/with sth)</b>	put your name on an official list ( <b>enrol</b> = register to join a course, school, etc.).
<b>referral</b>	the act of sending sb to get professional help ( <b>be referred to sb</b> ).
<b>second opinion</b>	advice from another person (i.e. not the original doctor).
<b>confidential</b>	meant to be kept secret ( <b>strictly confidential</b> ). <b>confidentiality N</b> (protect patient/client confidentiality).
<b>negligence</b>	fml failure to give proper care or attention. <b>negligent ADJ.</b>
<b>access sth</b>	fml reach, enter, or use sth ( <b>gain/have access to sth</b> ).
<b>out of hours</b>	when a surgery, office, etc. is closed.
<b>cosmetic surgery</b>	medical treatment intended to improve sb's appearance (surgical repair after accidents, burns, etc. is called <b>plastic surgery</b> ).
<b>free of charge</b>	If sth is <b>free of charge</b> it costs you nothing.
<b>get hold of sth</b>	find or obtain sth ( <b>get hold of sb</b> = find or contact sb).
<b>clinical trial</b>	a piece or period of research on the effectiveness or safety of drugs or treatment.
<b>complementary medicine</b>	treatments that are not part of traditional Western medicine, e.g. acupuncture.

### 1 Make six phrases from the box.

protect someone's      get hold      clinical      enrol      strictly      cosmetic  
on a course      surgery      of something      confidential      confidentiality      trial

### 2 Complete the text.

When you move to a new area, you need to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with a doctor. With most surgeries, if you need out of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ care and your doctor is not available, there will be an answerphone message, and you will be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to another doctor. If you have a serious problem which involves seeing a specialist, you can get a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ by asking your GP to write to the hospital. If you aren't happy with the specialist's diagnosis, ask for a second (5) \_\_\_\_\_. You can gain (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to your medical records at your GP's surgery. All health care is free of (7) \_\_\_\_\_, even plastic (8) \_\_\_\_\_ if it is for medical reasons, and some surgeries also make use of complementary (9) \_\_\_\_\_. If you are unhappy with your treatment and suspect medical (10) \_\_\_\_\_, you should speak to the medical staff first before taking any further action.

### 3 ABOUT YOU Answer the questions at the top of the page about your health service.



## B In hospital: patients' experiences

The nursing staff immediately put me at my ease and I was kept informed at all times.

Sister Ann's ward was spotless, and everything was done with meticulous care. Nothing was too much trouble.

I had keyhole surgery on my knee; apart from a mix-up over my notes, the treatment was second to none.

I know staff were rushed off their feet, but no one took any notice of my calls for help.

I was admitted to the ward, seen by a junior doctor, then nothing happened for two days!

### spotlight A stay in hospital

If you need medical care, you may be admitted to hospital (= taken there and treated). After treatment, you are discharged (= given permission to leave). Then you may go home to convalesce (= spend time recovering). convalescence n. SYN recuperate. recuperation n.

### Glossary

**put sb at (their) ease**

make sb feel relaxed and not nervous.

**keep sb informed**

continue to give sb information about sth.

**spotless**

perfectly clean (also spotlessly clean). SYN immaculate.

**meticulous**

paying careful attention to every detail. SYN fastidious.

**nothing is too much trouble**

= sb is always ready to help.

**keyhole surgery**

a medical operation in which only a very small cut is made in the body.

**mix-up**

INF a situation full of confusion due to a mistake. SYN muddle.

**second to none**

If a treatment is second to none, it is the best.

**rushed off your feet**

extremely busy, with too many things to do.

**take (no) notice of sb/sth**

pay (no) attention to sth/sb.

**junior**

having a low rank in an organization or profession. OPP senior.

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

1 There was a bit of a mix-up.	There was a bit of a muddle.
2 The doctor ignored me.	The doctor took no notice of me.
3 The treatment was second to none.	The treatment was inferior.
4 She convalesced at home.	She recuperated at home.
5 Nothing was too much trouble.	The care was too much trouble.
6 The rooms were spotless.	The rooms were immaculate.
7 When were you discharged?	When were you admitted?
8 Did they put you at your ease?	Did they make it look easy?
9 She's meticulous about cleaning.	She's fastidious about cleaning.

### 5 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

### ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY

- In hospital, patients are always \_\_\_\_\_ informed about their treatment.
- Keyhole \_\_\_\_\_ is increasingly common these days.
- Staff in hospitals are \_\_\_\_\_ off their feet all the time.
- There are more senior doctors than \_\_\_\_\_ doctors.
- All the wards in our local hospital are \_\_\_\_\_ clean.
- Recuperation (or \_\_\_\_\_) always takes place at home.

### 6 ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY Are the statements in Exercise 5 true about your country? Write your answers or ask another student.



Remember to test yourself

# 34 I can talk about local government

## A Local election manifesto

Independent Party **manifesto** for the local **council** elections. We will:

- Stand up for the community and speak on behalf of residents on green issues.
- Take complaints seriously, and give neighbourhoods a say in local decisions.
- Allocate better funding for youth projects and ensure they are properly managed.
- Provide grants for voluntary organizations helping with the elderly and disabled.

### Glossary

<b>manifesto</b>	a written statement by a political party saying what they believe in and what they intend to do.
<b>council</b>	the organization that provides local government in a city or area. A <b>councillor</b> is an elected member of the council.
<b>stand up for sth/sb</b>	support or defend sth/sb. SYN <b>stick up for sb</b> <small>INFP</small> .
<b>on behalf of sb / on sb's behalf</b>	as the representative of sb.
<b>resident</b>	a person who lives in a particular place. (This is also a meaning of <b>citizen</b> , although <b>citizen</b> can also mean a person with legal rights in a country.)
<b>take sth/sb seriously</b>	think that sth/sb is important and deserves respect.
<b>say</b>	the right to take part in deciding sth (give sb a say / have a say in sth).
<b>allocate sth</b>	give sth officially to sb/sth for a particular purpose.
<b>ensure sth</b>	make sure that sth happens or is definite.
<b>grant</b>	a sum of money given, often by the government, for a purpose.
<b>voluntary</b>	(of work) done by people (volunteers) who choose to do it without being paid (the <b>voluntary sector</b> includes organizations called <b>charities</b> / <b>charity organizations</b> , which help people in need).

### 1 Complete the words.

1 r\_s\_d\_nt      3 v\_l\_nt\_ry      5 ch\_r\_ty      7 m\_n\_f\_st  
2 ns\_re      4 co\_n\_il      6 ll\_c\_te      8 co\_n\_ll\_r

### 2 One word is incorrect in each sentence. Cross it out and write the correct word at the end.

- 1 I've read the manifests and they all say the same thing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 They should give us a say to what happens in our city. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Do you think the councillors will make our ideas seriously? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 My sister's done a lot of work for the volunteer sector. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 She spoke movingly on behalf for all of us. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They should stand out for people who don't have a say. \_\_\_\_\_

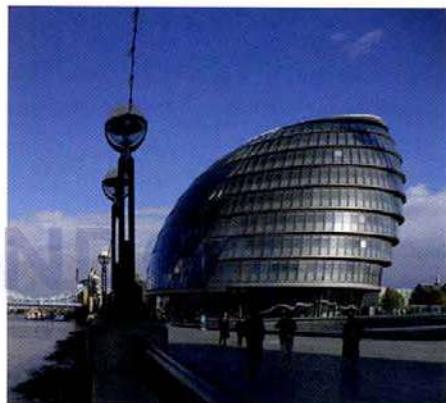
### 3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 There are no local \_\_\_\_\_ in my town who speak on my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 How much do local \_\_\_\_\_ help \_\_\_\_\_ organizations such as 'Help the Aged'?
- 3 I don't really feel I \_\_\_\_\_ a say in local politics.
- 4 Local politicians should \_\_\_\_\_ up for people and \_\_\_\_\_ their ideas seriously.
- 5 Do you think you can get a \_\_\_\_\_ from the council to improve your home?
- 6 There are thousands of British \_\_\_\_\_ living in other parts of Europe.



## B The role of the mayor

The **Mayor** of London is elected by any Londoners **eligible** to vote, and has quite a **high profile**. The mayor is the capital's **spokesperson**; he has a range of powers and duties, such as **promoting** economic development. He **sets** the annual **budget** for the Greater London Authority (the **strategic city-wide** government for London). He heads the Metropolitan Police Authority (which provides **policing** in the capital), the Fire Service, the London Development **Agency**, and finally, Transport for London (which controls the transport **network**). He also **chairs** meetings of the board of Transport for London.



### Glossary

<b>mayor</b>	the most important chosen or elected official in a town or city.	<b>city-wide</b>	happening or existing across the whole of a city (also <b>nationwide</b> , <b>worldwide</b> )
<b>eligible</b>	allowed by rules or laws to do or receive sth. OPP <b>ineligible</b> .	<b>policing</b>	the activity of keeping order in a place, using the police. <b>police v.</b>
<b>high profile</b>	A person or thing with a <b>high profile</b> gets attention and is easily noticed ( <i>a high-profile job</i> ).	<b>agency</b>	a business or government department that provides a particular service ( <b>employment/advertising/travel agency</b> ).
<b>spokesperson</b>	a person who speaks on behalf of a group or an organization.	<b>network</b>	a system of roads, lines, wires, etc. that are connected to each other ( <b>rail/road/underground/network</b> ).
<b>promote sth</b>	help sth to happen or develop.	<b>chair (a meeting)</b>	be in charge of (a meeting) ( <i>see spotlight</i> ).
<b>promotion</b> N.			
<b>budget</b>	the amount of money a person or organization has to spend on sth ( <i>set a budget</i> = decide a budget).		
<b>strategic</b>	carefully planned in order to achieve a particular goal. <b>strategy</b> N.		

### spotlight Gender

Some people are offended by job titles which refer only to men.

Neutral: **spokesperson chair/chairperson mayor** Men only: **spokesman chairman**

Women only: **spokeswoman chairwoman mayoress** (= female mayor or mayor's wife)

### 4 Tick the words which are possible. One, two, or three words may be possible.

- 1 The robbery has produced a *nationwide*  *city-wide*  *worldwide*  police investigation.
- 2 Our department is responsible for the *transport*  *budget*  *road*  *network*.
- 3 The job has a *high profile*  *policing*  *promotion* .
- 4 My uncle is the *chairman*  *chairperson*  *chairwoman*  of the transport committee.
- 5 We heard the *chair*  *spokesperson*  *spokesman*  making a statement to the press.
- 6 People under 21 may be *eligible*  *ineligible*  *strategic*  to vote in the election.

### 5 Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 We need a large force to \_\_\_\_\_ the city.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ the city around the world.
- 3 Mrs Bryant will \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
- 4 He runs an employment \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 She sets the annual \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The rail \_\_\_\_\_ is very complicated.
- 7 If you're over 18, you're \_\_\_\_\_ to vote.
- 8 We have an elected \_\_\_\_\_ in our city.



# 35 I can talk about crime and the police

## A Organized crime

The Serious Organized Crime Agency tackles a range of illegal activities including:

- ⇒ **drug-trafficking**, which is considered to pose the greatest threat to the UK in terms of organized criminal involvement, the illegal **proceeds** obtained, and the overall harm caused.
- ⇒ immigration crime, which includes both people-**smuggling** and **human-trafficking**, that is, trafficking people for criminal **exploitation**, such as **forced labour**.
- ⇒ **fraud** committed against individuals or companies often by organized **gangs**, for example investment fraud, when people are **enticed** to pay money against false promises of returns.

Other threats include **forgery** of official documents and the use of **firearms**.

### Glossary

<b>organized crime</b>	crime committed by professional criminals working in large groups.	<b>forced labour</b>	hard physical work that sb is forced to do.
<b>trafficking</b>	the buying and selling of sth illegally. <b>drug-/human-trafficking</b> .	<b>fraud</b>	the crime of obtaining money from sb by tricking them. <b>defraud sb</b> v.
<b>proceeds (of sth)</b>	the money you receive when you sell or organize sth.	<b>gang</b>	a group of criminals working together.
<b>smuggling</b>	the crime of moving goods or people illegally into or out of a country. <b>smuggle sth/sb</b> v.	<b>entice sb to do sth</b>	persuade sb to do sth, usually by offering them sth.
<b>exploitation</b>	DISAPPROVING a situation in which sb treats sb else unfairly in order to make money from their work. <b>exploit sb</b> v.	<b>forgery</b>	the crime of making an exact copy of documents or works of art in order to make money by selling them. <b>forge sth</b> v.
		<b>firearm</b>	FML. a gun that can be carried.

### 1 Tick the words which describe an illegal activity.

- 1 smuggling \_\_\_\_\_      4 fraud \_\_\_\_\_      7 forced labour \_\_\_\_\_  
2 gang \_\_\_\_\_      5 forgery \_\_\_\_\_      8 drug-trafficking \_\_\_\_\_  
3 entice someone \_\_\_\_\_      6 firearm \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Complete the words in the sentences.

- 1 The gang were accused of d\_\_\_\_\_ the company of \$300,000.
- 2 Six boys were rescued at the border, and the men were charged with human-t\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 In the developing world, large companies e\_\_\_\_\_ young children in order to make goods cheaply.
- 4 A man was arrested for attempting to s\_\_\_\_\_ illegal weapons through customs.
- 5 Most o\_\_\_\_\_ crime is financially motivated, while some is politically motivated.
- 6 The police believe the men are responsible for the f\_\_\_\_\_ of hundreds of passports.
- 7 In internet fraud schemes, victims may be e\_\_\_\_\_ to give their bank account details with the false promise of financial returns. Criminals use the p\_\_\_\_\_ to finance further schemes.

### 3 ABOUT YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY Which crimes in the text are people in your country most concerned about? Which are the most difficult to solve, and why? Write your ideas, or discuss them with another student.



## B An arrest

**A**n arrest is when a police **constable** lawfully **detains** someone suspected of an offence. In the UK, the police can arrest you if they have a valid arrest **warrant** (**issued** by a **magistrate**), or if they have reasonable **grounds** for suspecting you have committed or **are about to** commit an offence. You are **cautioned** and then taken to a police station as soon as possible. Once you are **in custody**, you have the right to legal advice from a **solicitor**. If there is sufficient evidence, the police will charge you; you will then appear in court where a magistrate will decide whether you should be **remanded in custody** or **released on bail**.

### Glossary

<b>detain sb</b>	keep sb in an official place, e.g. a police station, and prevent them from leaving ( <b>be detained in custody</b> ).	<b>caution sb</b>	FML warn sb officially that anything they say may be used against them as evidence in court.
<b>warrant</b>	a legal document signed by a judge that allows the police to do sth; a judge <b>issues a warrant</b> .	<b>custody</b>	the state of being in prison while awaiting trial ( <b>in custody</b> ).
<b>magistrate</b>	an official who acts as a judge in trials involving minor offences.	<b>solicitor</b>	a lawyer who gives legal advice and prepares documents.
<b>grounds (for sth)</b>	PL, FML good or true reasons for saying or doing sth ( <b>reasonable grounds for sth, on the grounds that ...</b> ).	<b>remand sb</b>	send sb away from court until their trial ( <b>remanded in custody</b> = sent to prison until the trial).
<b>be about to (do sth)</b>	be going to do sth very soon.	<b>bail</b>	money left with a court to ensure that a prisoner will return for their trial (a judge <b>releases sb on bail / grants bail</b> or <b>refuses bail</b> ).

### 4 Write your answers.

- Who has a lower rank than a sergeant? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who is above a sergeant? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who is the head of a regional force? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who issues an arrest warrant? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who detains someone? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who offers legal advice? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who is able to grant bail? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who is remanded in custody? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who may be refused bail? \_\_\_\_\_

### spotlight The police

A **police officer** is any member of the **police force**. In the UK, a (**police**) **constable (PC)** is an officer of the lowest **rank** (= position in an organization). Above the rank of constable is the **sergeant**, the **inspector**, and so on. The **chief constable** is the head of each regional police force.

### 5 Complete the text.

#### ARRESTED IN ROAD RAGE INCIDENT

**A**n 82-year-old man is facing prison after a road rage incident in which he allegedly pointed a gun at another driver and was, allegedly, (1) a \_\_\_\_\_ to use it. A young (2) p \_\_\_\_\_ constable (3) d \_\_\_\_\_ the man at the scene of the crime on the (4) g \_\_\_\_\_. He was in possession of an illegal firearm. He was (5) c \_\_\_\_\_ at the roadside, and then taken to the police station. Once in (6) c \_\_\_\_\_, the suspect refused to say anything and also refused his right to speak to a (7) s \_\_\_\_\_. The police later charged him, and the man will now appear before a (8) m \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning, when he hopes to be (9) r \_\_\_\_\_ on bail.



Remember to test yourself