

Handwritten Arabic text at the top of the page.

c Read the interviews again and answer the questions below. Write A (Alice), J (Jacqueline), or B (both of them).

Who...?

- 1 often eats in restaurants _____
- 2 eats quite a lot of sweet things _____
- 3 eats ready-prepared food _____ A
- 4 cooks big meals at home _____ J
- 5 enjoys eating _____ J
- 6 feels bad when she eats unhealthily _____ A
- 7 is trying to eat less of something _____ J
- 8 prefers having good food to having a lot of food _____ A
- 9 is negative about eating habits in her country _____ J

فصلي
كعسان

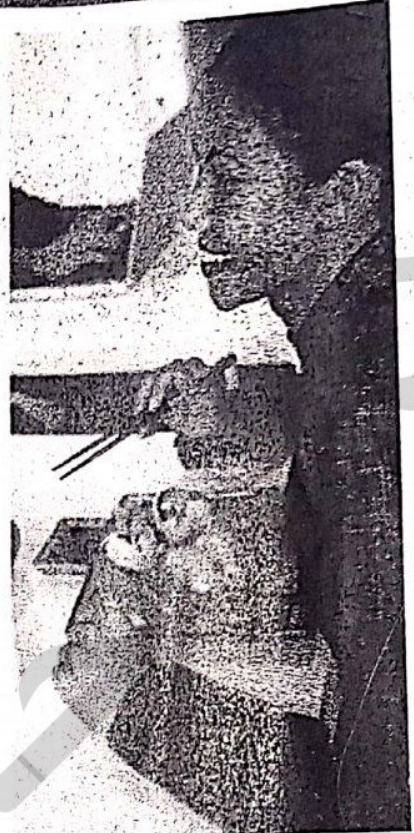
d Match the highlighted words or phrases with the definitions.

- 1 eat out to have a meal in a restaurant, not at home
- 2 honey a sweet food made by bees, which people often eat on bread
- 3 portions the quantity you eat of a kind of food during a meal
- 4 heat up to make cold food hot
- 5 takeaway food you buy from a restaurant, to eat at home
- 6 Fat food from animals or plants used for cooking, e.g. oil, butter, etc.
- 7 dishes food prepared in a particular way, e.g. sushi, lasagne, etc.
- 8 wholemeal made from brown flour
- 9 soup a liquid food, often made of vegetables, e.g. tomatoes, onions
- 10 stew meat cooked for a long time in liquid, usually with vegetables

كامل القمح
سوپ
لحم مع مرقة

2 GRAMMAR present simple and continuous, action and non-action verbs

Rumiko Yasuda is a magazine editor from Tokyo, Japan



a 1.1 Listen to Rumiko answering questions 2-6 from the interviews. Do you think food for her is fuel or pleasure? Why?

b Listen again and answer the questions:

- 1 What does she usually have in the morning?
- 2 Where does she usually have lunch and dinner?
- 3 Why doesn't she often cook?
- 4 Does she eat or drink anything unhealthy?
- 5 Is she cutting down on anything at the moment? Why (not)?
- 6 What's happening to the Japanese diet at the moment?
- 7 Does she think this is a completely bad thing?

c Look at some of the things Rumiko said. Circle the correct form. Then compare with a partner and say why the other form is wrong.

- 1 I don't usually have / I'm not having breakfast at work.
- 2 I used to go to fast food restaurants, but now I prefer / I am preferring eating something healthier.
- 3 I am drinking / I drink a lot of coffee every day.
- 4 I think Japanese people get / are getting fatter.
- 5 I like / I'm liking the fact that there are more different kinds of food and restaurants now.

d p.130 Grammar Bank 1A. Read the rules and do the exercises.

e Make questions to ask your partner with the present simple or continuous. Ask for more information.

- What / usually have for breakfast?
- How many cups of coffee / drink a day?
- Where / usually have lunch?
- How often / eat out a week?
- / prefer eating at home or eating out?
- / need to buy any food today?
- / you hungry? / want something to eat?
- / take any vitamins or food supplements at the moment?
- / try to eat healthily at the moment?

e Which of the two women do you think has the healthier diet? Why?

f Now interview each other with the questions from 1b. How similar are your eating habits?

Is food a pleasure for you?

Yes, definitely, I love eating.

1 B

G past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect
V sport
P /s:/ and /z:/ اذا ...

If you really want to win, cheat

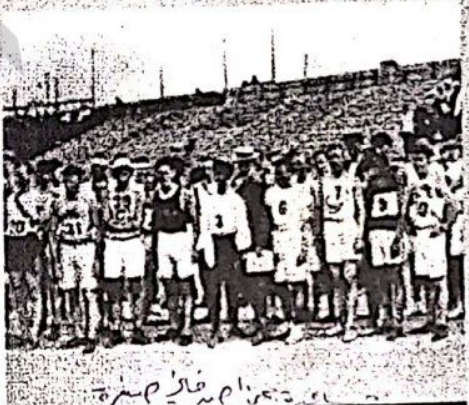
1 GRAMMAR past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect

- a. In which sports are there most cases of cheating? How do people cheat in these sports?
- b. Read the article and find out how the people cheated.

Famous (cheating) moments in sport



Divine intervention?



With a little help from my friends



Dishonischenko!

1 FOOTBALL
 Argentina were playing England in the quarter-finals of the 1986 World Cup in Mexico. In the 52nd minute the Argentinian captain, Diego Maradona, scored a goal. The English players protested but the referee gave the goal. However, TV cameras showed that Maradona had scored the goal with his hand! Maradona said the next day, 'It was partly the hand of Maradona, and partly the hand of God.'
 Later in the game Maradona scored another goal and Argentina won 2-1. They went on to win the World Cup.

2 ATHLETICS
 Fred Lorz, from New York, won the marathon at the St Louis Olympic Games in 1904. He finished the race in three hours 13 minutes. After the race Fred was waiting to get his medal and the spectators were cheering him loudly. Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the US President, was in the crowd, and some journalists took a photo of Fred with her. But then suddenly somebody started shouting 'cheat' and soon everybody was shouting the same thing. It was true: Fred had travelled 18 of the 42 kilometres in a friend's car! Fred didn't win the gold medal and he was banned from athletics.

3 FENCING
 Boris Onischenko, an army officer from the Soviet Union, was competing against Jim Fox from Britain in the 1976 Montreal Olympics. Boris was winning and the electronic scoreboard was showing 'hit' after 'hit' for him. Jim Fox protested to the referee. Fox said that Boris was scoring points without hitting him. Olympic officials examined Boris's sword and they made a shocking discovery: Boris had changed the electronic part of his sword. He could turn on the 'hit' light on the scoreboard even when he hadn't hit Fox. Boris went home, in disgrace, the next day. The British newspapers called him 'Dishonischenko'.

c Look at the highlighted verbs in text 1. What three tenses are they? Underline an example of each tense in the other two texts.

d Which of the three tenses in c do we use for...?

- 1 completed actions in the past
- 2 an action in progress at a particular moment in the past
- 3 an action that happened *before* the past time we are talking about

e p.130 Grammar Bank 1B. Read the rules and do the exercises.

7 READING

When you hear the final whistle

1 F *One of the hardest things for any sports person to do is to know when to retire.* Do you retire when you are at your physical 'peak' or do you wait until your body (or your coach) tells you that it's time to go? But even harder is finding the answer to the question 'What am I going to do with the rest of my life?'

2 _____ 'There's a high risk of depression and people often find adjusting to a new way of life difficult', says Ian Cockerill, a sports psychologist. 'For sportspeople, there's an extra trauma – the loss of status, the loss of recognition, and the loss of the glamour. That's the hardest part.' As Eddie Acaro, the US jockey says, 'When a jockey retires, he becomes just another little man.'

3 _____ Perhaps they just can't stand life without the 'high' of playing professional sport. Michael Jordan, the greatest basketball player of all time, retired three times. He retired once from the Chicago Bulls, made a successful comeback with the Bulls, then retired again. His second comeback with an inferior team ended in failure and he retired for ever at the age of 38. Jordan said, 'There will never be anything I do that will fulfil me as much as competing did.'

4 _____ Muhammad Ali needed the money, but his comeback fight, at the age of 39, against Trevor Berbick, was one of the saddest spectacles in modern sport. After losing to Berbick, Ali retired permanently. Three years later he developed Parkinson's disease.

5 _____ As Jimmy Greaves, an ex-England international footballer said, 'I think that a lot of players would prefer to be shot once their career is over.' Many of them spend their retirement in a continual battle against depression, alcohol, or drugs.

6 _____ Franz Beckenbauer is a classic example of a footballer who won everything with his club, Bayern Munich. After retiring he became a successful coach with Bayern and finally president of the club. John McEnroe, the infamous 'bad boy' of tennis, is now a highly respected and highly paid TV commentator. But sadly, for most sportspeople these cases are the exceptions.



Muhammad Ali, former US boxer



Franz Beckenbauer, former German footballer



John McEnroe, former US tennis player



Michael Jordan, former US basketball player

- a Look at the photos. In pairs, answer the questions.
Have you ever seen any of these people playing sport?
At what age do you think people reach their 'peak' in these sports?
Do you know what these people do now?
- b Read the article once. Do most sportspeople find it easy or difficult to retire?
- c Complete the article with sentences A–F below.

- A** For some people the pain of saying goodbye never leaves them.
- B** Others can't resist the chance of one last 'pay day'.
- C** Some sportspeople go on playing too long.
- D** But for the lucky few, retirement can mean a successful new career.
- E** Retirement for people in general is traumatic.
- F** One of the hardest things for any sports person to do is to know when to retire.

d Can you remember these words? If not, check with the text. Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 adjective: depressed noun: depression كئاب
- 2 adjective: glamorous noun: glamour
- 3 verb: lose noun: loss
- 4 verb: recognize noun: recognition
- 5 verb: fail noun: failure
- 6 verb: retire noun: retirement

e Think of a sports person from your country who has retired. What is he / she doing now? Do you think he / she retired at the right time?

1
C

G future forms. going to, present continuous, will / shall
V family, personality
P prefixes and suffixes

We are family

1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING family

a Look at the two pictures. Which one do you think shows the typical family of the future?
Read the first paragraph of the article and find out.



Families have a great-great future

Twenty years ago, the typical extended family ^{الأسرة الممتدة} was 'wide'. It usually consisted of two or three generations, with many children in each 'nuclear family'. People had lots of aunts and uncles but often didn't know their grandparents. However, according to a new study by the British research group Mintel, the family is changing shape. The family groups of the future will be 'long and thin', with three or four small generations.

Here are some of their predictions:

- 1 Most children will know their great-grandparents (and even great-great-grandparents) ^{الأجداد} because people are living longer.
- 2 Very few children will have brothers or sisters, and it will be common to be an only child. As a result, future generations will not have many cousins ^{أولاد لهم} either.
- 3 Many children will grow up isolated from other children and young adults. This will make them more selfish and introverted.
- 4 More couples ^{زوجين} will divorce and re-marry, some more than once. They may have children with their new partners, so many children will have a stepmother or stepfather and half-brothers or sisters. ^{زوجة الأب}
- 5 There will be many 'boomerang children'. These are children who leave home to get married, but then divorce and return to live with their parents.
- 6 There will be more single-parent families ^{عائلة بمسك واحد}.
- 7 Because houses are now so expensive, different generations may decide to live together, so parents, grandparents, and adult children may co-own their houses, and many couples will have to live with their in-laws. ^{بيت الأحمدة}



b Now read the whole article. Match the highlighted words with the definitions.

- 1 **great grandparents** → أصل الإجداد
- 2 **an only child** → طفل وحيد
- 3 **single parent families** → عائلة ليتمتعين وحيد
- 4 **Cousins** → أخوان أو أعمام أو خالات
- 5 **in laws** → طمأن دوله
- 6 **extended family** → العائلة الممتدة
- 7 **your grandparents' grandparents** → المائتة العشرة
- 8 **half brothers** → مختلف
- 9 **stepmother** → غير متصيف
- 10 **Couples** → زوجة الابن

c Read the seven predictions again. In pairs or small groups, answer the questions for each prediction.

- 1 Is this already happening in your country?
- 2 Do you think it will happen in the future?
- 3 Do you think it will be a good thing or a bad thing?

Useful language

- I think so. I don't think so. Maybe. Perhaps.
- Probably. I'm sure it will.

2 GRAMMAR future forms

a 19 Listen to three dialogues between different family members. Who is talking to who (e.g. brother to sister)? What are they talking about?

b Listen again and match two sentences with each dialogue (1-3). Write 1, 2, or 3 in each box.

- A Shall I make you a cup of tea?
- B You'll crash it again.
- C Are you going to go to university?
- D I'm staying at Mum's tonight.
- E I'll be really careful.
- F It's going to be cold tonight.

c With a partner, decide which sentence(s) A-F refer(s) to...

- a plan or intention
- an arrangement
- a prediction
- a promise
- an offer

d p.130 Grammar Bank 1C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

e Move around the class, ask other students questions, and complete the table.

Find someone who...	name	more details
is seeing a relative this weekend.		
isn't having dinner with their family tonight.		
is getting married soon.		
is going out with their brother or sister on Saturday night.		
is going to have a new nephew or niece soon.		
is going to leave home in the near future.		
is going to have a big family reunion soon.		
isn't going to go on holiday with their family this year.		

3 READING

- a In a family with two children, do you think it's better to be the older or the younger brother or sister? Why?
- b You're going to read an article about two sisters, Wendy (the younger sister) and Carnie (the older sister). Before you read, predict the answers to the questions below. Write W (Wendy) or C (Carnie).

Who do you think...?

- 1 had a more eccentric hairstyle
 - 2 admired her sister
 - 3 didn't want to be with her sister
 - 4 followed her sister everywhere
 - 5 tried to compete with her sister
 - 6 wasn't a good student
 - 7 told her parents when her sister did something wrong
 - 8 used to hurt her sister physically
 - 9 was jealous of her sister
 - 10 always defended the other sister
- c Now read the article and check your answers.

- d Look at the highlighted words and phrases. In pairs, choose the right meaning, a or b.

- 1 a boring
b fashionable
- 2 a children
b adults
- 3 a age difference
b the time they weren't together
- 4 a become friends again
b stop speaking
- 5 a kiss
b hurt with your fingers
- 6 a say bad things about
b say good things about
- 7 a we got on very well
b we got on very badly
- 8 a ask for help
b say that somebody is responsible for something bad

- e Do you think their relationship is typical of brothers and sisters?

We are family ...

Two sisters tell the truth about themselves – and each other...

Wendy Wilson and her older sister Carnie are the daughters of the Beach Boys founder, Brian Wilson. They formed the band Wilson Phillips (with the daughter of Michelle Phillips of The Mamas and Papas) and their first album was a worldwide hit. Today they are both married and live in Los Angeles. Here they talk about their relationship.



Wendy

Carnie

Wendy, the younger sister says:

I always thought Carnie was really 'cool. Especially when she was a teenager and had bright red spiky hair. But, like most older sisters, she wasn't at all interested in her younger sister. I desperately wanted to be with her and her friends, and sometimes I used to follow them, but she hated that.

When we were ²kids we both had a lot of material things like toys and clothes, but even then we knew that Mom and Dad weren't happy. We used to talk about it all the time, and after a while they separated and we stayed with my Mom. We didn't see Dad for quite a few years, which really hurt us. But it's also the thing that brought me and Carnie closer together. When I was 16 or 17 the one and a half year ³age gap between us didn't matter any more, and we started to get on with each other and to write songs together.

Being in a band – or working at anything – with a member of your family can be difficult, but it also has advantages. If we have a big argument about a song, after a while we remember that we are sisters and we ⁴make it up. Nothing is going to stop us from being sisters.

Carnie, the older sister says:

I sometimes think that poor Wendy has spent all her life competing with me. She was a very quiet, shy child, while I was incredibly talkative and demanding – I was awful! I wasn't interested in studying, all I wanted to do was go to parties, and Wendy used to tell my parents. So I was horrible to her – I used to ⁵pinch her and bite her.

I was very jealous of Wendy also because she was more attractive than me. But she always defended me when other people ⁶criticized me, and sometimes it seemed as if she was the older sister and I was the younger one. Although we were complete opposites, ⁷we were also very close and had a lot of fun together. We still do.

I think I suffered a lot because of my father leaving us when we were small, but Wendy helped me to understand that Dad loved us too, but in a different way. She also taught me that you can't ⁸blame other people for your problems, you have to look at yourself.



Jealous غيور
 talkative تكلمار
 Shy خجول
 quiet صامت

HOW WORDS WORK...

Look at two sentences from the *We are family* text.

'We started to get on with each other.'

'You have to look at yourself.'

- Use *each other* when A does an action to B and B does the same action to A.
We love each other = I love you and you love me.
- Use a reflexive pronoun (*myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*) when the subject of the verb is the same as the object.
I cut myself. She looked at herself in the mirror.
- You can also use a reflexive pronoun for emphasis.
Nobody helped me. I did it all myself.

Complete the sentences with *each other* or a reflexive pronoun.

- 1 After the argument they didn't speak to each other for a week.
 - 2 This light is automatic. It turns itself on and off.
 - 3 We built the house itself. It took three years.
 - 4 We only see each other once a month.
 - 5 They argue a lot. They don't understand each other.
 - 6 I blame myself for the accident. It was my fault.
- 3-our selves 5-each other
 4-each other

4 VOCABULARY personality

a Can you remember? What do you call a person who...?

- 1, talks a lot talkative
- 2 doesn't talk very much quiet
- 3 feels uncomfortable and nervous when he / she meets new people shy
- 4 thinks someone loves another person more than him / her jealous

b **116** p.146 Vocabulary Bank Personality.

c Write down the first three adjectives of personality that you can remember from the Vocabulary Bank. Don't show them to your partner. Your teacher will tell you what they say about you.

5 PRONUNCIATION prefixes and suffixes

a Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 jealous ambitious generous
- 2 sociable reliable
- 3 responsible sensible
- 4 competitive talkative aggressive sensitive
- 5 unfriendly insecure impatient

b **110** Listen and check. Are *-ous / -able / -ible / -ive* stressed? Are *un- / in- / im-* stressed?

c Practise saying the adjectives.

6 LISTENING & SPEAKING



- a What's your position in the family? Are you the oldest child, a middle child, the youngest child, or an only child?
- b **111** Listen to a psychologist talking about the influence your position in the family has on your personality. Complete the chart by writing four more adjectives of personality in each column.

Oldest children	Middle children	Youngest children	Only children
self-confident	independent	charming	spoilt

- c Compare with a partner. Then listen to the four sections again and check your answers. Can you remember any more details?
- d Look at the completed chart above. In pairs, say
 - if you think it is true for you - if not, why not.
 - if you think it is true for your brothers and sisters or your friends.

7 **112** SONG ♪ We are family

GRAMMAR

Put the verbs in the correct tense.



A Wow, is that your new car? (be)

B Yes.

A When did you get it? (you / get)

B I bought (buy) it last month.

A do you like it? (you / like)

A Yes, it's great. What happened to your front light?

B I hit (hit) another car when I was driving (drive) to work. I thought the traffic lights had changed (change), but they hadn't. Would you like to go for a drive?

A I can't just now because I am going to meet (meet) a friend in ten minutes. How about tomorrow evening? It's Wednesday and I usually finish (finish) work early.

B OK, I will pick you up (pick you up) at 7.00.

You will love (love) it, I know.

A I'm sure I will. See you tomorrow then.

10

VOCABULARY

a Word groups. Underline the word that is different. Say why.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 fresh | seafood | frozen | home-made |
| 2 fried | chicken | duck | sausages |
| 3 knife | roast | fork | spoon |
| 4 referee | coach | captain | pitch |
| 5 pool | track | beat | court |
| 6 aggressive | jealous | bossy | affectionate |
| 7 charming | sensible | sociable | moody |
| 8 cousin | family | mother-in-law | grandfather |

b Write words for the definitions.

1 It's an adjective for food that is hot, e.g. curry or chilli.

spicy

2 It's what you have before the main course.

starters

3 It means when two teams finish a match with the same score.

draw

4 It means to hurt yourself in an accident or doing a sport.

get injured

5 Your mother's second husband is your step father.

6 It's an adjective for a person who always thinks about him / herself.

selfish

7 It's an adjective. It's the opposite of generous.

mean

c Fill each gap with one word.

- I always ask _____ steak when we eat _____.
- What do you usually have _____ lunch?
- It's a good idea to warm _____ before you start running.
- Who do you get _____ with best in your family?

20

PRONUNCIATION

a Underline the word with a different sound.

1	<u>U</u> pool	tuna	fruit	<u>course</u>
2	<u>U</u> cook	<u>food</u>	look	football
3	<u>U</u> court	ball	roast	<u>prawns</u>
4	<u>A</u> couple	<u>draw</u>	cousin	duck
5	<u>D</u> sausage	bossy	frozen	golf

b Underline the stressed syllable.

menu referee impatient sociable irresponsible

10

A Ka-ching!

1 VOCABULARY & LISTENING money

a **21** Listen to a song about money and complete it with these words. What is 'Ka-ching'?

- afford بجدد بفشل broke بفشل credit card بفشل earn
بفشل greedy بفشل loan بفشل mall بفشل mortgage بفشل spend بفشل

b Now look at words 1-10 in the song and match them with their meanings.

- A** spend (verb) بفشل to give or pay money
B loan (noun) بفشل money that a person or a bank lends you
C afford (verb) بفشل to have enough money to buy something
D mall (noun) بفشل shopping centre (US)
E broke (adj) بفشل having no money (informal)
F credit card (noun) بفشل a small plastic card you use to buy things
G earn (verb) بفشل to get money by working
H greedy (adj) بفشل wanting more money, etc. than you really need
I below (verb) بفشل to spend a lot of money
J mortgage (noun) بفشل on something (informal) like a house that you buy

c Listen again and read the lyrics. What do you think the song is saying?

- 1 Money always makes people happy.
- 2 The world has become obsessed with money.
- 3 The singer would like to have more money.

d **22** p.147 Vocabulary Bank Money.

Ka-ching

We live in a 1 little world
 that teaches every little boy and girl
 to 2 as much as they can possibly,
 then turn around and spend it foolishly.
 We've created us a 3 mess,
 we 4 the money that we don't possess
 Our religion is to go and 5 it all,
 so it's shopping every Sunday at the 6

Chorus

All we ever want is more,
 a lot more than we had before.
 So take me to the nearest store
 Can you hear it ring?
 It makes you want to sing.
 It's such a beautiful thing - Ka-ching!
 Lots of diamond rings,
 the happiness it brings,
 you'll live like a king,
 with lots of money and things.

When you're 7 go and get a 8
 Take out another 9 on your home
 consolidate so you can 10
 to go and spend some more when you get bored.

Chorus

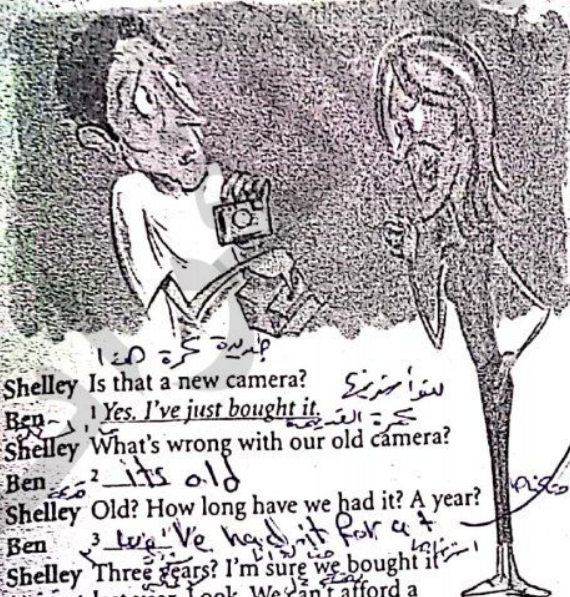
Ka-ching!



2 GRAMMAR present perfect and past simple

Shelley and Ben are having an argument about money. Read what Shelley says and complete the dialogue with Ben's answers from the box below. Then try to guess his last answer.

We've had it for at least three years. Maybe longer. (2)
 It's old. (1)
 No. What is it? (5)
 Why not? (4)
 Yes. I've just bought it. (1)
 I can't. (6)



Shelley Is that a new camera?
 Ben 1 Yes. I've just bought it.
 Shelley What's wrong with our old camera?
 Ben 2 It's old.
 Shelley Old? How long have we had it? A year?
 Ben 3 We've had it for at least three years.
 Shelley Three years? I'm sure we bought it last year. Look. We can't afford a new camera.
 Ben 4 Why not?
 Shelley Have you seen this?
 Ben 5 No. What is it?
 Shelley The gas bill. It arrived this morning. And we haven't paid the phone bill yet. Take it back to the shop and get your money back.
 Ben 6 I can't.
 Shelley Why not?
 Ben Because...

b Listen and check.

c In pairs, read the dialogue again and underline five examples of the present perfect and two examples of the past simple. Then answer the questions.

- Which form of the verb do we use for...?
- a completed action in the past
 - things which started in the past and are true now
 - recent actions when we don't say exactly when
 - recent actions when we say exactly when

d p.132 Grammar Bank 2A. Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 SPEAKING

In pairs, interview each other with the questionnaire. Ask for more information.

Have you ever wasted money on something you've never used?

Yes, I bought an exercise bike.

Why did you buy it?

The MONEY Questionnaire



Have you ever...?

- (waste) money on something you've never used
- (sell) anything on the Internet
- (lose) a credit card or your wallet
- (save) for something for a long time
- (win) any money (e.g. in a lottery)
- (be) robbed
- (lend) money to someone who didn't pay you back

Have you...recently?

- (buy) anything on the Internet
- (be) to a mall or shopping centre
- (buy) anyone a present
- (use) a credit card
- (take) money out of a cash machine
- (borrow) money from someone in your family

4 READING

a Which of these sentences best describes your attitude to money?

- 1 All I want is enough money to enjoy life.
- 2 Money is very important to me. I'd like to earn as much as possible.
- 3 I would be happy to live with less money and fewer possessions.

b You're going to read an article about a woman who lives without money. Why do you think she does it? How do you think she survives? Read the article to find out.

c Read the article and answer the questions.

- 1 What was Heidemarie's job?
- 2 What possessions does she have now?
- 3 How did the experiment start?
- 4 Where has she lived since the experiment started?
- 5 Does she still work?
- 6 What does she do when she needs something?
- 7 What is she trying to show with her experiment?
- 8 What did she do with the money she earned from her book?

d Match the highlighted phrasal verbs with their definitions. Write the verbs in the infinitive.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 throw away | put into the rubbish bin
e.g. Please ... those sweet papers . |
| 2 give up | stop (doing something)
e.g. He wants to ... smoking . |
| 3 turn up | arrive, appear
e.g. I invited 20 people to my party but only 10 will ... |
| 4 give away | give something to somebody without wanting anything in return
e.g. She decided to ... her old clothes to the local hospital . |
| 5 set up | start a new company or organization
e.g. My brother is going to ... a software company . |
| 6 look after | be responsible for somebody or something
e.g. Nurses ... people in hospital . |

e In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 Do you agree with Heidemarie that...?
 - all jobs are equally important
 - most people don't like their jobs
 - people judge you according to how much you earn
- 2 What do you think of Heidemarie? Would you like to have her as a friend?

My life without money

Heidemarie Schwermer, a 63-year-old German woman, has lived without money for the last ten years, and has written a book about her experiences called *My life without money*.



At the age of 54 Heidemarie **gave up** her job as a psychotherapist, **gave away** all her money and her flat and **threw away** her credit cards. Today, apart from a few clothes (three sweaters, two skirts, two pairs of shoes, and a coat) and a few personal belongings, she doesn't own anything.

It all began as a one-year experiment. In her home city of Dortmund she **set up** a 'swapping circle' where people swap services without using money, for example, a haircut for a mathematics class. To prove that this could work she decided to give up using money for a year. But when the year ended she continued and has not used money since then.

At first she house-sat for friends who were on holiday. She stayed in their house in return for watering the plants and **looking after** their animals. At the moment she's staying in a student residence where she can sleep, have a shower, or use a computer in return for cooking for the young people who live there. She also 'works' as a psychotherapist. 'Before I treated very wealthy people but now I help anyone who **turns up**. Sometimes they give me something in return, but not always.'

Heidemarie says, 'I can live thanks to my contacts. A lot of people who know me understand what I'm doing and want to help me. When I need a bus ticket, for example, or a new tube of toothpaste I think, 'Who can I ask? What can I give them in return?' If I want to go to the cinema, I might offer to look after somebody's children for the afternoon.'

It is one of the mistakes of our society that most people do something they don't like just to earn money and spend it on things they don't need. Many people judge you according to how much you earn. In my opinion, all jobs are equally important. You may not earn a lot of money but you may be worth a lot as a person. That's my message.'

So what did she do with all the money she earned from the sales of *My life without money*?
'I gave it all away...'



5 READING

- a Can you think of one way that a holiday could change your life for the better?
- b You're going to read an article about two people whose lives were changed by a holiday. Work in pairs. A read about Victoria, B about Sally.
- c In pairs, take turns to tell each other about the two women. Answer these questions.
 What is she doing now?
 What was she doing before?
 What made her change her life?
 How does she feel now?
- d Read the text that you didn't read before. Did your partner leave out any important information?

- e In pairs, try to guess the meaning of the highlighted words. Then match them with their definitions below.

First text

- 1 of little importance
 2 crazy
 3 a person who looks after animals (e.g. in a zoo)
 4 animals like large monkeys
 5 not looked after well

trivial
 mad
 keeper
 Apes
 ill-treated

Second text

- 6 the London underground
 7 very tasty
 8 asked for (in writing)
 9 burning brightly
 10 very small

The tube
 delicious
 applied
 blazing
 tiny

- f Whose life do you think has changed the most? Which of the two holidays would you choose?

It was just a holiday, but it changed my life

Holidays can be good for your health. You lie on a beach and relax, and tensions disappear. But sometimes a holiday can change your life completely, which is what happened two years ago to Victoria Smith and Sally Gook.

Victoria Smith, six years ago, was working as a manager at Next, a British chain store. Then she went on holiday to Borneo...

'It was a working holiday,' said Victoria, 'where you could study orang-utans in the wild - I have always been interested in apes, so I thought it would be fun.' The holiday was wonderful, and when Victoria came home she found it very difficult to return to her old life. 'Suddenly the problems in the store just seemed so trivial.' Although everybody told her she was mad, she decided to go back to university and study biology. Four years later she became a chimpanzee keeper.

For the last two years Victoria has been working at Monkey World, a centre in south-west England which looks after apes which have been ill-treated. Many have been rescued from laboratories and circuses all over the world. She works long hours, and the pay isn't very good, but she loves it. 'Apes are like a big family, each with their own personality.'

'I'm really happy now. Since I started working here I feel that I've been doing something important, not just wasting my life.'



I feel I've been doing something important.



'Suddenly I knew there was a different life waiting for me.'

Sally Gook wakes up every morning to a deep blue sky and blazing sun. For the last two years she has been living on the tiny Greek island of Lipsi, which is only 16 square kilometres in size and has a population of just 650.

But until a few years ago she lived in London. 'I was working for American Express and I had a good social life and earned a lot of money. But I had to get up very early every morning, often in horrible weather, and get a train and the tube to work.'

Then one day she and a friend decided they needed a relaxing holiday, and they came to Lipsi. 'I loved it - the people, the mountains, the sun, and the delicious food. Suddenly I knew there was a different life waiting for me here.' A few months later she applied for a job at the travel company which had organized her holiday.

Since then she has been living on Lipsi and working as a tourist guide. Her boyfriend, who is Greek, is a farmer. Sally said, 'I've only been back to London once, and I can't imagine ever living there again.'

Adapted from the British press

6 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION strong adjectives

a Write synonyms for the strong adjectives.

Strong adjectives

1. The island's **tiny** - only 16 square kilometres.
2. The food in Lipsi was **delicious**.
3. Her father's **furious**. She crashed his car.
4. I'm **terrified** of flying. I never travel by plane.
5. I've been working all day. I'm **exhausted**.
6. It's going to be **boiling** tomorrow - about 40°!
7. Can I have a sandwich? I'm **starving**.
8. The flat's **enormous**. It's got five bedrooms.
9. I'm not going to swim. The water's **freezing**.
10. Your car's **filthy**. Why don't you wash it?
11. That's a **great** idea! Let's do it.
12. This book's **awful**. I can't finish it.

Normal adjectives

- = very small صغير
 = very tasty
 = very angry
 = very afraid - scared خائف
 = very tired
 = very hot حار
 = very hungry
 = very big
 = very cold
 = very dirty
 = very good جيد
 = very bad سيء

b Cover a. Complete the responses with a strong adjective.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Are you <u>hungry</u> ? | Yes, I'm <u>starving</u> . |
| 2. Was your mother <u>angry</u> ? | Yes, she was <u>furious</u> . |
| 3. Is her flat <u>small</u> ? | Yes, it's <u>tiny</u> . |
| 4. Are you <u>tired</u> ? | Yes, I'm <u>exhausted</u> . |
| 5. Is the floor <u>dirty</u> ? | Yes, it's <u>filthy</u> . |
| 6. Are you afraid of spiders? | Yes, I'm <u>terrified</u> of them. |

c **2.10** Listen and check. Are the strong adjectives stressed? Listen again and repeat.

d **Communication** Are you hungry? Yes, I'm starving! A p.116 B p.119.

7 GRAMMAR present perfect continuous (for recent continuous actions)

a Look at the pictures. How do the people look? What do you think has been happening?



b **2.11** Listen and check. What have they been doing? Complete the sentences.

- 1 Sharon and Kenny _____
- 2 The man _____
- 3 The man and woman _____ and _____

c **p.132 Grammar Bank 2B.** Read the rules for present perfect continuous for recent continuous actions. Do exercise b.

d Look at the adjectives and imagine that you are *exhausted*, *filthy*, etc. Think of an explanation for each one. Then in pairs, invent a short dialogue using each adjective.

exhausted filthy furious
very stressed very red

Hi. You look exhausted.
 What have you been doing?

I've been working in the garden.

3 GRAMMAR comparatives and superlatives

a Read the sentences. Are the highlighted phrases right or wrong? Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗), and correct the wrong sentences.

- 1 What's the **quicker way** to get to the South of France? **quickest** ✓
- 2 Driving is **more boring** than going by train. ✓
- 3 Petrol isn't as cheap in Britain **than** in France. **as**
- 4 Does the plane cost **the same as** the train? ✓
- 5 Going by train is **less expensive as** flying. **than**
- 6 It was **the more comfortable** hotel I've ever stayed in. **most**
- 7 **The worst month** to travel through France is August. ✓
- 8 Do the British drive **more carefully than** the French? ✓

b p.132 Grammar Bank 2C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

c With a partner compare the experiences below using the bold adjectives.

- 1 **safe, exciting, healthy**
travelling by motorbike
travelling by car
travelling by bike
- 2 **enjoyable, dangerous, relaxing**
travelling by yourself
travelling with friends
travelling with your family
- 3 **difficult, expensive**
learning to drive
learning to ride a bike
learning to ride a horse

4 VOCABULARY transport and travel

a Put the words into the correct column.

buffet car check in gate motorway
platform rush hour speed limit
station take off

train car plane

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

b p.148 Vocabulary Bank Transport and travel.

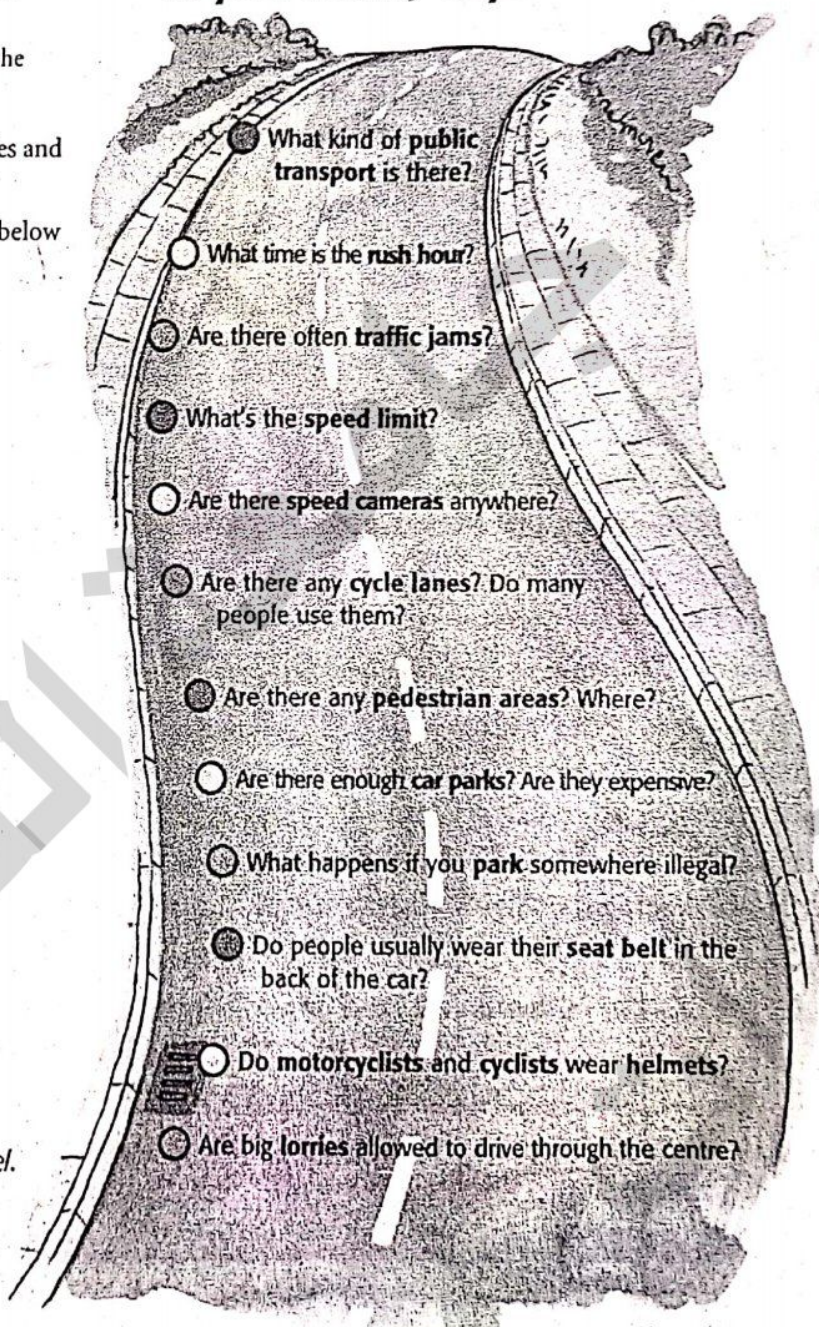
5 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING stress in compound nouns

a 2.14 Listen and repeat the compound nouns. Which word is usually stressed more? /

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| traffic lights | pedestrian area |
| boarding pass | road works |
| car park | rush hour |
| car crash | seat belt |
| cycle lane | speed camera |
| parking fine | speed limit |
| traffic jam | ticket office |

b Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

In your town / city...



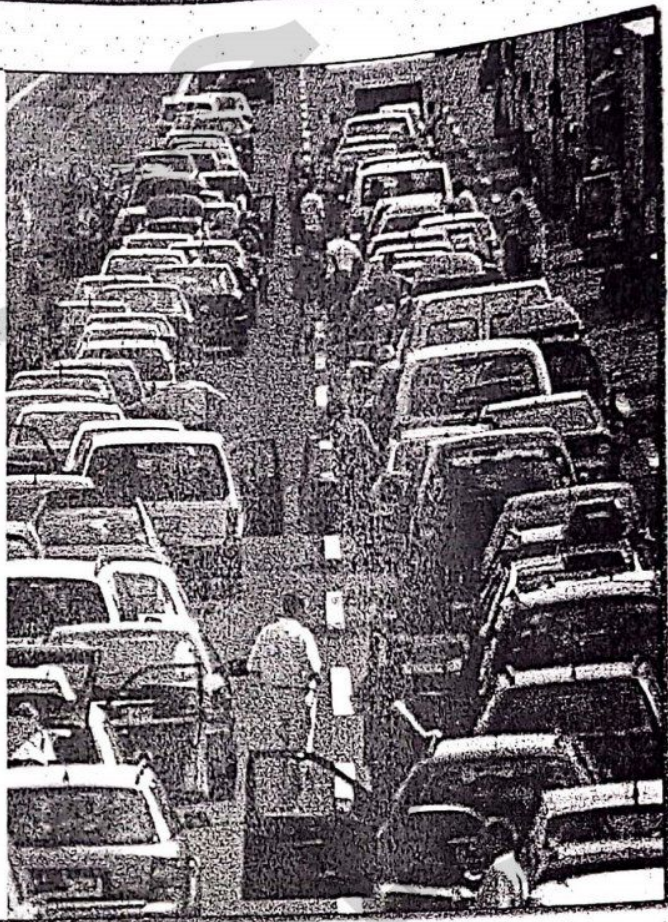
Nightmare journeys

We asked you to tell us about your nightmare journeys. Jutta from Germany wrote to us about hers...

A nightmare journey I remember was three years ago 1 I was going to the airport with my friend. We were going to Mallorca on holiday and we had to be at Dresden airport two hours before the flight.

We ^{left} left home with plenty of time, 2 when we got to the motorway there was a huge traffic jam! The traffic wasn't moving at all. We didn't know what to do. It was too late to go another way, 3 we just sat in the car getting more and more stressed. 4 ten minutes the traffic started moving slowly. We decided to leave the motorway and try to find another way to the airport, 5 I wasn't sure of the way and we got completely lost. We ^{were} were sure we were going to miss the flight. We finally arrived at the airport just thirty minutes before the plane was going to leave. The woman at the check-in desk said we couldn't check in our luggage 6 it was too late 7 we had to run with all our cases to the departure gate.

8 my friend ^{fell} fell over and hurt her leg, we managed to get to the gate in time and 9 we caught our flight.



a Read the story once. What happened in the end? Then correct the six grammar mistakes with the verbs (wrong tense or wrong form).

b Read the story again and complete with a connecting word or phrase.

- 4 after
- 8 although
- 2 because
- 5 but (x2)
- 0 in the end
- 3 so (x2)
- 1 when

c Look at the list of possible travel problems in the Useful language box below. Mark them C if they refer to a car journey and P if they refer to a plane journey.

Useful language: travel problems

- the flight was delayed
- there was a traffic jam
- you broke down
- you got a puncture
- you got lost
- you forgot your passport
- you missed your flight
- your flight was overbooked

WRITE about a nightmare journey you've had (or invent one).

PLAN what you're going to write using the paragraph summaries below: Use the Useful language box and Vocabulary Bank Transport and travel p.148 to help you.

- Paragraph 1 When was the journey? Where were you going? Who with? Why?
- Paragraph 2 What went wrong? What happened?
- Paragraph 3 What happened in the end?

CHECK the story for mistakes (grammar , punctuation , and spelling).

عجیب سفر اتان ایرا سئلہ قطع

GRAMMAR

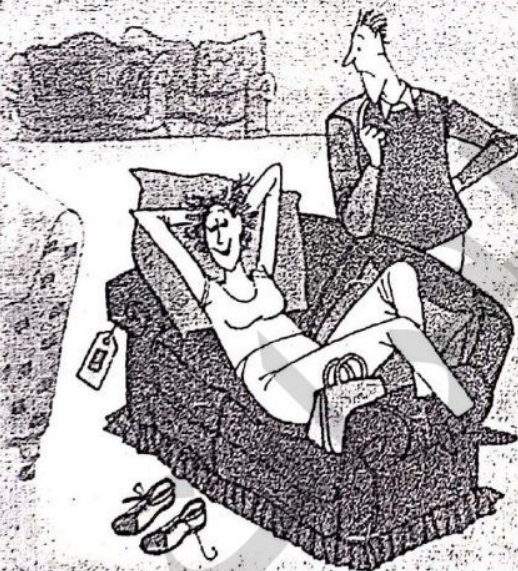
a. Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 A. Shall we watch the film?
B No. I've already seen it three times.
- 2 A How long have you lived here?
B since 2004.
- 3 A Have you read this novel?
B No. Is it good?
A I haven't finished it yet.

b. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 I started work here three years ago.
I've been here for three years.
- 2 I made some coffee a moment ago.
I've just made some coffee.
- 3 The train is cheaper than the plane.
The plane is more expensive than the train.
- 4 Women drive more carefully than men.
Men don't drive as carefully as women.
- 5 None of the other sofas are as comfortable as this one.
This sofa is the most comfortable one.

Sofa SALE



VOCABULARY

a. Word groups. Underline the word that is different. Say why.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 coin | cheque | bank | note |
| 2 save | waste | mortgage | owe |
| 3 exhausted | terrified | hungry | furious |
| 4 delicious | wonderful | great | awful |
| 5 flight | journey | trip | travel |
| 6 coach | van | helmet | lorry |
| 7 cycle lane | railway station | speed limit | traffic jam |

b. Write words for the definitions.

- 1 It's an adjective. It means very dirty. filthy
- 2 It's a noun. It's money that you pay to the government. tax
- 3 It's a noun. It's the time of day when buses and trains are full. rush hour
- 4 It's a verb. To give someone money which they must later pay back. lend
- 5 It's a noun. It's the place in a railway station where you get on / off a train. platform
- 6 It's a verb. It means to receive money from a relative after their death. inherit
- 7 It's a noun. It's the piece of paper you need to get on a plane. boarding pass / card
- 8 It's an adjective. It means very small. tiny

c. Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 What time did the plane take off?
- 2 She took some money out of the cash machine.
- 3 Who paid for the meal last night?
- 4 When can you pay me back the money you owe me?
- 5 Can I pay by credit card?

PRONUNCIATION

a. Underline the word with a different sound.

1	<u>afford</u>	board	coach	enormous
2	tiny	<u>pick up</u>	traffic	ticket
3	crash	station	<u>rush</u>	charge
4	coin	cheque	cycle	carriage
5	seat	earn	speed	<u>greedy</u>

b. Underline the stressed syllable.

- invest security luggage pedestrian terrified

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?



Why I didn't want to be a millionaire

When Lydia Nash appeared on the TV programme *Who wants to be a millionaire?* and was fortunate enough to win £16,000, she decided to give all the money away. This wouldn't have been surprising if she had been rich or famous, but Lydia is a 19-year-old student.

Lydia gave all the money to a charity which helps orphan children in Thailand and where she had also worked as a volunteer for the previous three years. 'I first visited the orphanage when I was seventeen, and I felt very depressed by what I saw. When I got back to England I felt angry - looking around all I could see were people who were obsessed with money. That convinced me to return to Thailand the following year.'

After she won the money some of her friends at university thought that maybe she had made the wrong decision. Some people said I should have saved it for a deposit to buy a house or to pay back my student loan,' Lydia said. 'That really annoyed me. Students seem to live in an unreal world, where they constantly complain about being poor. But there's an enormous difference between our situation and people who have absolutely no money.'

With the help of the money Lydia gave them, the charity has just finished building 'Rainbow House', a new facility that will house 50 young children, where they will live until they are adopted.

If Lydia had won a million pounds and not only £16,000, would she still have given away all the money? She said, 'Before going on the show I thought a lot about what it would be like to have a lot of money and I realized that I wouldn't like it at all. And then, of course, as I had been to the orphanage and had seen all the work that needed to be done, I knew how useful that money could be. It was far more important for the charity than it could ever be for me. I definitely think I got more enjoyment out of giving the money away than if I had kept it for myself.'

Read the text once. Then read it again and choose a, b, or c.

1 People were surprised that Lydia gave away the money she won because

- a she is young and not very wealthy
- b she already had a lot of money of her own
- c she had won a lot of money

2 Before winning the money, Lydia had been to the orphanage in Thailand

- a once
- b twice
- c several times

3 Lydia thinks that students today

- a are broke all the time
- b have a lot of money
- c are not as poor as they think

4 The charity has used the money to

- a build a new house
- b adopt more children
- c build a school

5 Lydia

- a wouldn't mind being rich
- b wouldn't like to be rich
- c would like to be a bit richer

b Look at the highlighted words and phrases. Can you guess what they mean?

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THESE PEOPLE?

a 220 Listen and circle the correct answer, a, b, or c.

1 Where did the woman probably lose her credit card?

- a In the petrol station.
- b In the flower shop.
- c In the restaurant.

2 How long has he been working as a teacher?

- a 1½ years
- b 2½ years
- c 3½ years

3 How can people travel today?

- a By road.
- b By rail.
- c By air.

4 Which airline are they going to fly with?

- a British Airways
- b Anglo Air
- c Euroflight

5 Who is working at the moment?

- a Her brother.
- b Her brother's wife.
- c Her brother and his wife.

b 221 Listen to a conversation between a bank manager and a client. Complete the sentences with a number.

1 Ms Stephens wants to borrow £_____.

2 The period of loan will be _____ years.

3 The monthly repayments will be £_____.

4 The interest rate is _____ %.

5 The first repayment will be on _____.

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

Can you...? Yes (✓)

talk about different things you can do with money

say how long you've been living in this town and learning English

compare travelling by car, train, and plane in your country

look بيتر
لعب العينة

look like
لعب العينة

HOW WORDS WORK...

Look at two sentences from the text:
Once I had a passport photo where I looked really hideous.
I looked like an elegant film director.

You can use the verbs *look* and *look like* to talk about a person's appearance.

- Use *look* + adjective (or an age).
- Use *look like* + a noun or pronoun.

Complete the sentences with *look* or *look like* in the correct form.

- 1 This photo doesn't look like you at all. When was it taken?
- 2 You look very young in this photo. How old were you?
- 3 Your brother looks a rugby player. He's enormous.
- 4 You look tired. Why don't you go to bed?

2 VOCABULARY describing people

- a p.149 Vocabulary Bank Describing people.
- b 3.5 Look at the four men and listen. Which one is the bank robber?



3 PRONUNCIATION -eigh, -aigh, -igh

- a Look at the pink letters in the words below. Are they pronounced /eɪ/ or /aɪ/? Put the words in the correct column.

bright height high in his eighties light brown
might neighbour overweight sight straight weigh

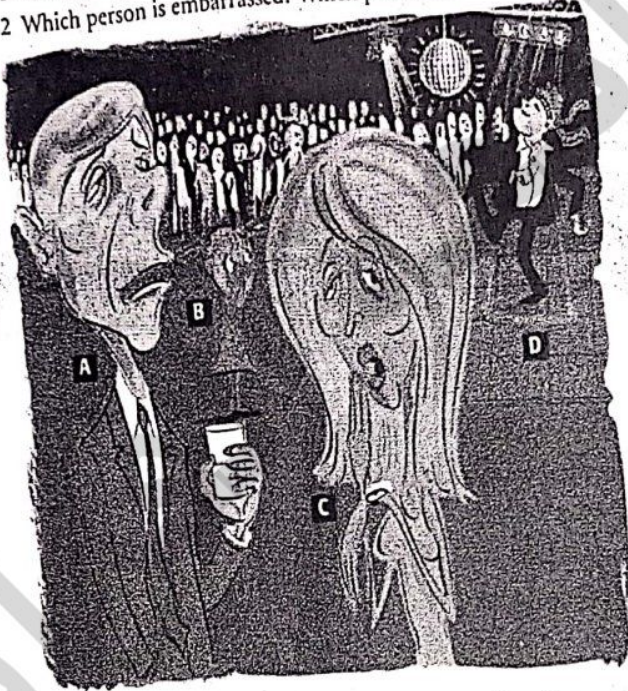
eɪ	aɪ

- b 3.6 Listen and check.
- c How is *-igh* always pronounced? How is *-eigh* usually pronounced? Which word is an exception here?
- d 3.7 Practise saying the sentences. Listen and check.
 - 1 She has light brown hair. It's short and straight.
 - 2 He's medium height and slightly overweight.
 - 3 He's in his eighties, but his eyesight's very good.
 - 4 She likes wearing tight straight-leg jeans.

4 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives

a Look at the picture.

- 1 Which person is bored? Which person is boring?
- 2 Which person is embarrassed? Which person is embarrassing?



b Without looking back at the texts in 1, underline the correct adjective in these sentences.

- 1 I failed my first test – I was really disappointed / disappointing.
- 2 It's so embarrassed / embarrassing to admit I can't do something that all my friends are able to do.
- 3 I hate not being able to communicate – it's so frustrated / frustrating.

c Look back at the texts on p.44 and check your answers.

d Complete the adjectives with -ed or -ing.

- 1 What do you think is the most exciting sport to watch?
- 2 What music do you listen to if you feel depressed?
- 3 What was the last interesting TV programme you watched?
- 4 Have you ever been disappointed by a birthday present?
- 5 Which do you find more tiring, travelling by car or by public transport?
- 6 Are you often bored at work or school?
- 7 What's the most embarrassing thing that's ever happened to you?
- 8 Are you frightened of any insects?
- 9 Do you feel very tired in the morning?
- 10 What's the most boring film you've seen recently?

e Ask and answer the questions in pairs. Ask for more information.

a You're going to hear a programme about how to succeed at learning to do something new. Before you listen, match these phrasal verbs with their meanings.

- 1 I want to take up scuba diving.
 - 2 I'm going to give up learning Japanese – it's too difficult.
 - 3 If I like this course, I'll carry on next year.
- a stop, abandon
 b continue
 c start something new

b 3.15 Read these seven tips. Now listen to the programme. Tick (✓) the five things the psychologist says.

- 1 Be realistic about what you choose.
- 2 Always take up a new activity at the beginning of the year.
- 3 Don't think you'll be bad at all sports just because you're not good at one.
- 4 Don't give up an activity before you've given it a good chance.
- 5 If you're learning something new, don't think you're going to become the best in the world at it.
- 6 Always take up a new activity with a friend.
- 7 Learning something new is a good way of meeting people.

c Listen again. What examples does she give for each point you've ticked?

GRAMMAR

Complete the second sentence with two words so that it means the same as the first. Contracted forms, e.g. *isn't*, count as one word.

I really think it's important for you to learn to drive.

You really must learn to drive.

1 Why don't you join a tennis club?
It would be good for you.

I think you _____ a tennis club.

2 I'm sure she's not American. She hasn't got an American accent.

She _____ American, she hasn't got an American accent.

3 I can't go out tonight.

I won't _____ to go out tonight.

4 It's prohibited to take photos there.

You _____ photos there.

5 I'm not sure if she'll like her present.

She _____ like her present.

6 Wearing a uniform is not obligatory.

You _____ to wear a uniform.

7 The lights are on so I'm sure he's at home.

The lights are on so he _____ at home.

8 I think perhaps this is their house.

This _____ their house.

9 Paying in advance is obligatory at this school.

You _____ pay in advance at this school.

10 Drinking a lot of coffee isn't a good idea.

You _____ a lot of coffee.

10

VOCABULARY

a Complete the description.



My cousin Ann is very attractive.

She's in her mid-twenties - 24 or 25 I think. She's blonde,

with shoulder-length hair.

It's completely straight not curly at all. Her eyebrows are

very long and gets in her eyes.

She's very short-sighted but she wears contact lenses.

b Complete with an adjective from the bold verb.

1 Are you _____ in sport?

2 I was very _____ when I failed the exam.

3 This book is really _____. I can't finish it.

4 I completely forgot his name. It was so _____!

5 I felt very _____ because I just couldn't do it.

interested

depressed

boring

embarrassing

frustrated

c Complete with one word.

1 Please switch off your mobile. You can't use it here.

2 I'm afraid John's out. Can you call back later?

3 I can't believe it! He hung up in the middle of our conversation!






4 She looks like her mother. They both have big eyes.

5 He's in his late forties.

15

PRONUNCIATION

a Underline the word with a different sound.

1	 dial	might	fifties	frightened
2	 weight	height	straight	engaged
3	 curly	bored	short	tall
4	 grey	ugly	glasses	fringe
5	 check	moustache	switch	choose

b Underline the stressed syllable.

disappointed embarrassing interested mobile overweight

10