

Unit	Page	Reading	Listening	Speaking
1 Success!	6–7	Article: comedian's success story		
	8–9	A plot summary; An extract from a novel		
	10–11		Excerpts from a story; A popstar giving an interview	Talking about a successful person
	12–13		An expert talking about how to be a social success	Speak Out: Giving advice
2 Taking a break	14–15	Brochure: extraordinary hotels		
	16–17	Website: extreme sports		Talking about extreme sports
	18–19		Two girls arrive in UK	Checking in for a flight
	20–21	A school project about Edinburgh		Speak Out: Interpreting statistics
3 To err is human	22–23	Three accident reports	Human errors	
	24–25	Article: life after school		Giving a presentation
	26–27		An interview with a careers guidance officer	Roleplay: a career guidance interview
	28–29		A speaking exam: discussing visual material	Speak Out: Discussing visual materials
30–31		Think Back Revision 1 Units 1–3		
32–33		Translation and Interpreting 1		
40–41		Business Communication 1		
4 Mysteries	48–49		A TV programme trailer: The Piano Man	
		Short story: The open window		
			Radio programme: a famous pilot	Speculating, giving evidence
		A story about two rivals		
5 The body beautiful	56–57	Article: Beauty through the ages		Talking about appearance
		Examples of different text types		Giving a presentation
			A radio discussion programme	
		A speaking exam: describing a person		Speak Out: Describing appearance
64–65		Think Back Revision 2 Units 4–5		
66–67		Translation and Interpreting 2		
74–75		Business Communication 2		
6 It's showtime!	82–83		A tourist visiting UK	Roleplay: a visit to London
		Article: New Orleans		Discussing visual material
			People talking about modern art	Talking about modern art Speak Out: Participating in conversations
		Film review: The curse of the Were-Rabbit		Talking about films
7 Game over	90–91	Computer games reviews		
		Article: why we play games		Discussing sports and games
			A radio programme about a football match	Giving a presentation about a game or pastime
			Dialogues: making and responding to offers	Talking about sports and fitness Speak Out: Making and responding to offers
8 The hard sell	98–99		Radio adverts about food products	
		Three letters to the editor		Discussing advertising

Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
Third Conditional		
<i>I wish, if only</i>		Writing about being successful
	School, work; Success and failure	An application form
The Passive		
	Types of sports	
	Travelling by plane; At the airport; Collocations	
	Statistics; Describing places	A description of a place
Reported speech: statements, time expressions	Reporting verbs	
	Work; Education	
Reported speech: questions and imperatives		A report of a careers guidance interview
Modals and modals + perfect infinitives for speculation		
	Verbs for descriptive storytelling	
	Adjectives describing places and atmosphere	A description of a place
		Writing a story
Articles		
	Adjectives describing appearance	
<i>have something done</i>	Hair styles	
	Adjectives describing appearance	A description of a person
Indirect questions	Types of cultural entertainment Art, theatre and music	
	Base and strong adjectives; Describing films and TV programmes; Film reviews	A film review
Quantifiers: <i>both, neither, either, all, none, most</i>		A computer game review
	Sports and venues; Linking words	An opinion essay
Possessive 's	Football; Games and puzzles	
	Sports; Collocations and phrasal verbs	
Verb patterns	Describing food	
	Advertising	

Unit	Page	Reading	Listening	Speaking
			Buy Nothing Day	Presenting a topic Speak Out: Making and responding to complaints
		Two letters of complaint		Roleplay: negotiating compensation
	106–107	Think Back Revision 3 Units 6–8		
	108–109	Translation and Interpreting 3		
	118–119	Business Communication 3		
9 A fresh start	128–129	Extreme makeover	Conversations about Colin	Discussion: makeover
		Ads and profiles: Life changing days	Ginny and Hugo talk about themselves	Discussion: life changing days
		The great emigration quiz	Three people talk about their family history	Discussion: emigration
			Phone conversations	Speak Out: Formal phone call; Roleplay
		Curriculum Vitae		
10 What do you mean?	138–139		Sam and Liz talk about the future	Discussion: predictions and the future
			Conversations: how English is changing	Discussion: your language
		Article: nonverbal communication		Discussion: nonverbal communication; Quotes
		Formal letter	Conversations	Speak Out: Clarification
	148–149	Think Back Revision 4 Units 9–10		
	150–151	Think Back Revision 5 Units 1–10		
	152–153	Translation and Interpreting 4		
	160–161	Business Communication 4		
	170–171	Dialogue of Cultures 1		
	172–173	Dialogue of Cultures 2		
	174–175	Dialogue of Cultures 3		
	176–177	Dialogue of Cultures 4		
	178–179	EXAM FOCUS	ЕГЭ Раздел 1. Аудирование	
	180–183		ЕГЭ Раздел 2. Чтение	
	184–185		ЕГЭ Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
	186		ЕГЭ Раздел 4. Письмо	
	187–188		ЕГЭ Раздел 5. Устная часть	

Student activities p. 189–192

Check it out p. 193–194

English-Russian vocabulary p. 195–211

Irregular verbs p. 212

Pronunciation table p. 213

Texts recorded on Class CD:

Ⓞ T001 Main tracks

Ⓞ R T001 Tracks from ‘Think Back Revision’

Ⓞ DC T001 Tracks from ‘Dialogue of Cultures’

Ⓞ EF T001 Track from ‘Exam Focus’

Ⓞ T T001 Tracks from ‘Translation and Interpreting’

Ⓞ B T001 Tracks from ‘Business Communication’

Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
	Shopping	
	Collocations; Shopping	A letter of complaint
Present and past tense forms	Adjectives: appearance, clothes, personality	
	Personality types	
Articles: <i>a, the</i> , zero article Ø		
	Expressions and phrasal verbs: <i>start</i>	
	Collocations: job ads and CVs	Curriculum Vitae
Future forms with Future Perfect and Future Continuous		
Comparative structures: <i>The (more) ... the (more)</i>	Body language; Phrasal verbs; Prefixes	
	Formal expressions in letters	Formal letter

01

Success!

Read, listen and talk about success and achievements, work and education.
Practise Third Conditional; *I wish; if only*.
Focus on giving advice; *had better*.
Write an application form.

GRAMMAR AND READING

- 1 Read the article and look at the life map. Which path did Hardeep take?
- 2 Read the article again and answer the questions.
 - Why did Hardeep feel lonely as a teenager?
 - Why did she become interested in art?
 - Why didn't she go to her college interview?

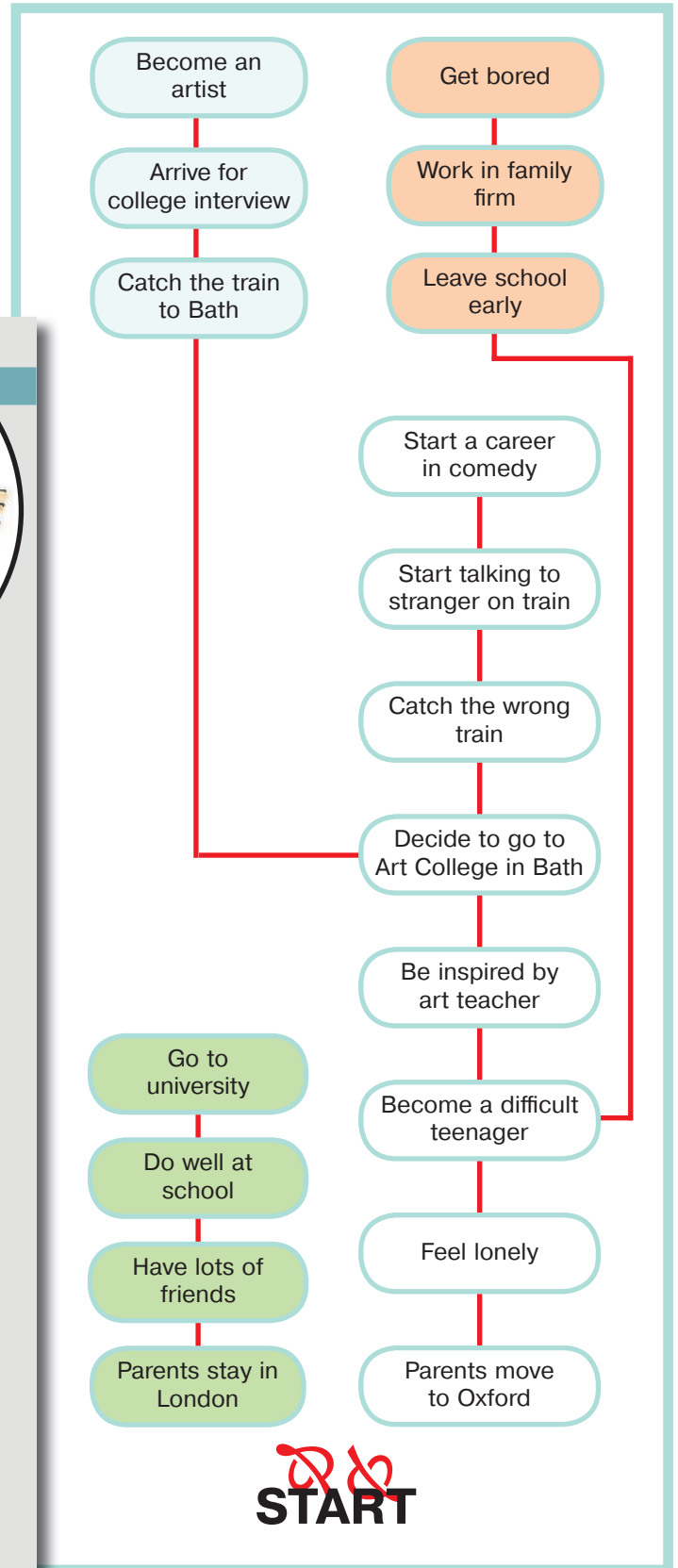
[FIRST STEPS]

Happy Accidents



Hardeep Sidhu is one of Britain's top women comedians. She is appearing this week at the Buxton Comedy Festival.

When I was twelve, my parents moved out of London to a small village near Oxford. I was the only Asian girl in my school, and I suddenly felt a bit lonely. I became a typical 'difficult' teenager – I hated school, and I thought all the world was against me. But two important things happened. I realised that being funny was the best way to make friends. Perhaps if we'd stayed in London I would never have learned how to be funny! And then I had a brilliant art teacher, Mrs York, who encouraged me to go to Art College. I would probably have left school as early as possible if I hadn't met her. However, on the day of my college interview in Bath, I woke up late. I left the house wearing two odd shoes and didn't notice that my bottle of chocolate milk had spilled all over the paintings in my bag. Then when I finally got to the station, I got on the wrong train! Who knows ... if I had gone to Bath that day I might have become a professional artist. But I went to Swindon instead! I told the woman next to me on the train about what had happened, and she sat and cried with laughter. It turned out she was the producer of a comedy programme on the radio. To cut a long story short, I got an invitation a week later to attend an audition for the show ... and the rest, as they say, is history! I'm very lucky – my life has been full of happy accidents!



Work it out

- 3 Look at the sentences and answer the questions.
- a I would have left school as early as possible if I hadn't met her.
- b If I had gone to Bath that day, I might have become an artist.
- Do these sentences talk about the past, present or future?
 - Did these things happen in Hardeep's life?
 - What tense is used after *if*? What form is used in the other clause?

Check it out

Third Conditional

We use the Third Conditional to talk about a situation that had a chance of happening in the past but didn't happen.

The condition	The result
<i>if + Past Perfect,</i>	<i>would/could/might/should have +</i>
	<i>Participle II</i>

If I **had gone** to Bath that day, I **might have become** a professional artist. (but I took the wrong train)
I **would have left** school early if I **hadn't met** her. (but she encouraged me to go to college)

- 4 Look at the life map in Exercise 1 again and complete the sentences. Use the Third Conditional.
- If Hardeep's family had stayed in London, she ___ (have) lots of friends.
 - She probably ___ (go) to university if she had stayed in London.
 - She wouldn't have become a difficult teenager if she ___ (not feel) lonely.
 - If Hardeep hadn't had an amazing teacher, she ___ (become) interested in art.
 - If she hadn't become interested in art, she probably ___ (work) in the family business.
 - She probably would have got bored if she ___ (work) for the family business.
 - If she had caught the right train, she ___ (arrive) for her college interview.
 - She wouldn't have become a top comedian if she ___ (not start) talking to the woman on the train.
- 5 **Think Back!** Match sentences 1–3 with contexts a–c. Identify the First, Second and Third Conditional.
- If I had time, I would learn more English.
 - If I work hard, I will pass all my exams.
 - If I had worked harder, I would have passed my exams.
- a A situation in the past that didn't happen.
b A situation that has a good chance of happening in the future.
c A situation that is unlikely to change now or in the future.

- 6 Complete the sentences with First, Second or Third Conditionals.

- I learnt a lot at university. But I ___ (not graduate) if my parents ___ (not help) me financially.
- Don't panic! If we ___ (leave) now, we ___ (still get) there on time.
- I doubt I'll get that job – and perhaps it's a good thing, too. If I ___ (get) the job, I ___ (have to) move to London.
- Our day out has been a complete disaster. If I ___ (know) it was going to be so horrible, I ___ (stay) at home.
- I don't know why you always listen to loud music when you're revising. If you ___ (concentrate), you ___ (remember) more.
- It's your own fault that you failed. If you ___ (not play) computer games all night, you ___ (pass).

- 7 Complete the texts with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Picasso, Pablo

The great artist, Pablo Picasso, believed that his success was thanks to his parents. 'Would I have become an artist if my father ¹ ___ (not be) an art instructor? ² ___ (I have) the same determination to succeed if I hadn't had such a strong mother?' he wrote. Indeed, Picasso's mother always believed Pablo would be a success at anything. When he was young she once told him, 'If you become a soldier, you' ³ ___ (be) a general; if you become a monk, you' ⁴ ___ (end up) as the Pope.' Instead he became Pablo Picasso, perhaps *the* painter of the twentieth century!

Einstein, Albert

Albert Einstein was perhaps the best-known scientist of the twentieth century. As well as his scientific work he also took an active interest in political and social problems. For example, in 1939 he wrote a letter to President Roosevelt encouraging the US to start building an atomic bomb. Later, when he found out about Hiroshima and Nagasaki, he changed his mind. 'If I ⁵ ___ (know), I ⁶ ___ (become) a shoemaker,' he admitted.

- 8 Complete the sentences to make them true for you and write two sentences of your own. Then compare your sentences with your partner.
- If I had got up an hour earlier today, I ___ .
 - If I had never met ___ , ___ .
 - I would never have read ___ if ___ .

Project idea

Prepare a presentation and/or make a poster 'Young people's success stories.'

READING AND LISTENING

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- What period in history do you think the picture on page 10 shows?
- What kind of lifestyle do you think the people have?

2 Listen and read the plot summary below and check your predictions to Exercise 1. Why do you think people are so intrigued by Gatsby's past?

3 Now listen and read the extract from the novel. What does Nick think of Gatsby after meeting him?

4 Read the story again and answer the questions. Are the statements true or false?

- 1 People didn't usually get invitations to Gatsby's parties.
- 2 Nick arrived at the party just before the start.
- 3 One of the guests believes that Gatsby hasn't always lived in the USA.
- 4 The books in the library are not real.
- 5 Nick starts enjoying the party more as it gets later.
- 6 Gatsby's appearance was very different to what Nick had expected.

5 Work in pairs. Do you think the guests' gossip about Gatsby is true? Why?/Why not?

THE GREAT GATSBY

BY F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

The story takes place in the USA of the 1920s. Nick Carraway, the narrator, is a young graduate who has moved to New York to work on Wall Street. He was in the army in World War One. He rents a small house in West Egg, an exclusive area of Long Island. He's single but has a busy social life, and he spends a lot of time with Tom, an old college friend, and his beautiful wife Daisy, who live nearby. Everyone has a lot of money and spends most of their time going to parties.

Nick has never met his neighbour, Jay Gatsby, a lonely millionaire. Gatsby is famous for his extravagant and very popular parties at his luxury home, but he is also the subject of much gossip about his past. One day, Nick receives an invitation to Gatsby's next party ...

I believe that on the first night I went to Gatsby's house I was one of the few guests who had actually been invited. People were not invited – they just went there. Sometimes they came and went without meeting Gatsby at all.

When I arrived, the garden was already full of music and laughter. I tried to look for Gatsby, but nobody knew where he was. Finally I found a familiar face – Jordan Baker, a friend of Daisy's. She was talking to a group of guests who I didn't know.

'Have you been to Gatsby's parties before?' Jordan asked the girl beside her.

'The last one was the one I met you at,' answered the girl, in a confident voice.

'When I was here last, I tore my dress on a chair,' said another girl, 'and he took my name and address – and I got a package from Croirier's with a new evening dress in it. It cost two hundred and sixty-five dollars!'

'There's something funny about a guy that'll do a thing like that,' said the other girl. 'He doesn't want any trouble with ANYbody.'

'Who doesn't?' I asked.

'Gatsby. Somebody told me ...'

Everyone leaned forward to listen.

'Somebody told me they thought he killed a man once.'

'Well I heard he was a German spy during the war.'

One of the men nodded.

'I heard that from a man who grew up with him in Germany,' he said.

We all turned and looked around for Gatsby. But he wasn't there.

After supper Jordan and I went to look for Gatsby inside the house. In the library a fat, middle-aged man, with enormous glasses, was sitting at a huge table, staring at the shelves of books. He was a little drunk.

'What do you think?' he asked us, excited.

'About what?'

He waved his hand at the bookshelves.

'About that. They're real.'

'The books?'

He nodded.

'I thought they were just for show. But they have pages and everything.'

THE GREAT GATSBY

BY F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

We went back into the garden. The moon was high in the sky. A famous opera singer sang in Italian, some actors played a funny scene and then a jazz band started playing. People were dancing now. Champagne was being served in huge glasses and the air was full of conversation and laughter. We sat at a table with a man of about my age and a little girl who giggled every time someone spoke. The man looked at me and smiled.

‘I know your face,’ he said, politely. ‘Weren’t you in the Third Division during the war?’

‘Why, yes. I was in the Ninth Battalion.’

‘I was in the Seventh Infantry. I knew I’d seen you somewhere before.’

We talked for a moment about some wet, grey little villages in France.

‘Having a nice time now?’ Jordan asked me.

‘Much better.’ I turned again to my new acquaintance. ‘This is an unusual party for me. I haven’t even seen the host. He sent over his chauffeur with an invitation – and I only live next door!’ For a moment he looked at me as if he didn’t understand.

‘I’m Gatsby,’ he said suddenly. ‘I thought you knew. I’m afraid I’m not a very good host.’ He smiled again. It was a smile that you might come across maybe four or five times in your

life – a smile that understood you as you wanted to be understood. It made me trust him immediately.

Gatsby left us to answer a phone call from Chicago.

I told Jordan that I had expected Gatsby to be different – older, fatter, red-faced.

‘Who is he? Do you know?’ I asked Jordan.

‘He’s just a man named Gatsby ... ,’ she answered coolly.

‘Where is he from, I mean? And what does he do?’ I asked her again.

‘Well, he told me once he was an Oxford man. I don’t believe it, though.’

There was something very mysterious about Gatsby’s story – how had someone so young appeared from nowhere and bought such a grand house in West Egg? I suddenly noticed Gatsby again – he was standing alone on the steps, smiling at the lively scene below him. Looking at his tidy hair and his smooth, tanned skin it was difficult to see anything suspicious about him. A band started playing and people started singing. Girls rested their heads on their partners’ shoulders. But no one rested their head on Gatsby’s shoulder.



- 6** Check that you know these words before you listen to the next part of the story. Use a dictionary if you need to.

aristocrat (n) courage (n) medal (n)
bravery (n) inherit (v) wealthy (adj)

- 7** **T003** Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 Which university does Gatsby say he went to?
- 2 What is Gatsby's explanation for his wealth?
- 3 Which two characters realise they had known Gatsby years before?

- 8** **T004** Listen to the end of the story. Put the events in the correct order. Then listen again and check.

- a works for a millionaire
- b returns to the US
- c works for criminal gangs
- d Gatsby is born into a poor family 1
- e studies at Oxford
- f works on a farm
- g earns enough money to move to West Egg
- h joins the army and meets Daisy

- 9** Work in groups and answer the questions.

- What did Gatsby do as a child to help himself become a success?
- What did he learn when he was a teenager?
- What made him turn to crime in order to be successful?
- What do you think about the way Gatsby achieved his success?

- 10** Work in pairs. Match the beginnings and endings of these quotations. Which one do you agree with the most and why?

- 1 'A man is a success if he gets up in the morning and goes to bed at night,
 - 2 'I owe my success to having listened respectfully to the very best advice,
 - 3 'Success is the ability to go from one failure to another
 - 4 'Success is a journey,
- a with no loss of enthusiasm.' (*Winston Churchill*)
 - b and in between does what he wants to.' (*Bob Dylan*)
 - c not a destination.' (*Ben Sweetland*)
 - d and then going away and doing the exact opposite.' (*G.K. Chesterton*)

- 11** Work in pairs. Say which of the ideas below are closest to your own definition of success and why.

- being famous
- being the best at something
- accepting failure
- doing better than anyone expected
- winning an award/title
- being a positive influence on others
- earning a lot of money
- being happy
- finding your perfect partner
- spending your life as you want to
- recovering from illness, difficulties or prejudice
- doing better than your parents

- 12** Work in pairs. Think of someone who you feel is a good example of a success. It can be either a celebrity, a famous character in history or someone you know personally. Tell the class about your choice.

GRAMMAR AND LISTENING

I wish I didn't have to play tonight.

If only I could have a quiet evening at home.

If only I hadn't left the band!

I wish I had never entered the music business.



1 In pairs, look at the photo and answer the questions.

- Who do you think the person is? What's the situation?
- Would you like to be famous? Why?/Why not?
- What are the disadvantages of being famous? Use these ideas to help you.

.....
 autographs interviews bodyguards
 pressure fans privacy

2 ©T005 In pairs, listen and decide why Colin is unhappy. Does he mention any of the disadvantages of fame you mentioned in Exercise 1?

Work it out

3 Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- 1 I wish I didn't have to play tonight.
- 2 If only I could have a quiet evening at home.
- 3 If only I hadn't left the band!
- 4 I wish I had never entered the music business.

Which sentence(s) talk about a regret ...

- about the present? What tense do we use?
- about the past? What tense do we use?

Check it out

I wish/If only for regrets

We use **I wish/if only** when we want something to be true but know it is impossible or unlikely.

We use **if only/I wish** + the Past Simple to talk about regrets about the present. It means, 'It would be nice if ...'

I wish/If only I could have a quiet evening at home. (It would be nice if I could have a quiet evening. = It's a pity I can't have ...)

We use **if only/I wish** + the Past Perfect to talk about regrets about the past. It means, 'It would have been nice if ...'

I wish/If only I hadn't left the band. (It would have been nice if I hadn't left the band. = It's a pity I left ...)

4 Rewrite the sentences using the prompts so that the meaning stays the same.

- 1 It would be nice if you didn't have to leave so early.
I wish ____
- 2 It would be nice if I could speak Spanish.
I wish ____
- 3 It would be nice if you lived closer to us.
If only ____
- 4 It's a pity I gave up learning German.
I wish ____
- 5 I'm sorry I was rude to you.
I wish ____
- 6 It's a pity that I lost his phone number.
If only ____

5 Make sentences with **wish/if only** for these situations.

- 1 You aren't very good at singing.
- 2 You argued with your parents last night.
- 3 You don't have any friends abroad.
- 4 Your ears are too big.
- 5 You didn't pay attention in the maths lesson.
- 6 You don't understand your maths homework.

6 Work in pairs. Think of a famous person and write down three regrets about the present/past which you think they might have.



Be a social success!

Shy? Lacking self-confidence?
Let me help you!

I am a fully-qualified personal coach and I have helped dozens of people to believe in themselves and make a success of their lives.

Phone to make an appointment now – the first consultation is free!

Natalie Edwards
014592 444333

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

- 1 Read the advert above. What do you think it means to be a social success?
- 2 Work in pairs. Choose the advice which you think is useful for people who want to be a social success.
 - Mention your successes and achievements very often.
 - Be yourself.
 - Always introduce yourself first.
 - Pay compliments as often as you can.
 - Smile a lot.
 - Sound confident.
 - Speak with an educated accent.
 - Tell jokes very often.
 - Keep up-to-date with the latest films and music.
 - Try and remember people's names and other details.
 - Wear fashionable clothes.
 - Use long, complicated words.
- 3 Listen and find the advice in Exercise 2 that Natalie, a personal coach, gives Marcus. Did you choose the same advice?

- 4 Listen and decide which of Natalie's pieces of advice Marcus tried to use at his next party. Which was the most useful?
- 5 Study **Speak Out**. Then listen and complete Natalie's sentences with a phrase from the box.

SPEAK OUT | Giving advice

You'd better (+ infinitive)
You ought to ...
If I were you, I'd ...
You should ...
It's worth + *-ing*
It's a good idea to ...
You might find it useful to ...
Why don't you (+ infinitive) ... ?
Remember to ...

- 1 When you meet somebody for the first time ___ introduce yourself first.
- 2 ___ trying to memorise at least one detail about them.
- 3 ___ make notes on little cards.
- 4 ___ make more of an effort to keep up-to-date with what's going on.
- 5 ___ start reading a few film reviews at least.
- 6 ___ smile a lot and speak
- 7 ___ just be yourself?

Mind the trap!

You'd better (= *you had better*) is very strong advice. It means we don't expect the listener to ignore it!
Its meaning is close to 'you definitely have to'.

Somebody's stolen my wallet.
You'd **better** contact the police.

- 6 Work in groups. Imagine that you work as a personal coach. Use **Speak Out** and try to give at least two pieces of advice for each situation.

What advice would you give to someone who ...

 - wants to make a good impression on a first date?
 - has problems remembering appointments and birthdays?
 - wants to earn some extra money to be able to go on holiday?
 - needs to find out some information on Einstein for a class presentation?
 - is having problems keeping up with English lessons?
 - wants to make a good impression for a college/job interview?
 - has just had a serious argument with their boyfriend/girlfriend/sister?
 - feels bored in the evenings?
 - is addicted to computer games?
 - can't wake up in the mornings?

VOCABULARY AND WRITING

1 What kind of word is needed in each sentence? Complete the sentences. Form new words from the words in capital letters.

- 1 Nobody expected them to ____, but they did! SUCCESS
- 2 I haven't passed my driving test for the ninth time. I feel like a complete ____ . FAIL
- 3 Losing your privacy is a price you have to pay for ____ . FAMOUS
- 4 She ____ took her employers to court and won compensation. SUCCESS
- 5 Your projects were excellent – you can all be very proud of your ____ . ACHIEVE
- 6 You're very talented, you know – you have an amazing ____ to predict problems. ABLE

2 Put the verbs or phrases in the correct group.

- not be up to the task
do well (in a test, at school ...)
mess up (an exam, an interview ...)
do badly (in a test ...) flunk (an exam)
pass (an exam)

Succeed	Fail

3 Choose the verb(s) or phrases which collocate with these words.

- achieve fulfil miss
make the most of overcome

1 ____
2 ____

**an ambition
a dream
an aim**

4 ____
5 ____

**a chance
an opportunity**

3 ____

**a difficulty
a problem
an obstacle
a disability
a fear/phobia**

4 Work in pairs. Choose two topics and take turns to talk about them.

Talk about a time when you:

- fulfilled a dream
- missed an opportunity to do something
- messed up something badly
- made the most of an opportunity
- felt proud of your achievements.

5 Complete the application form with phrases from Exercises 1–3.

OUTREACH

Application for the post of **Team Leader** (Summer Holiday Camp)

1 Please give details of any personal qualities which you think you could bring to the job.

I believe my two biggest qualities are patience and the ¹____ to get on with people. I also consider myself very hard-working.

2 Please give details of any recent achievements (either academic or personal).

Last year I ²____ my ambition of being the first girl in my college to get a diploma in motor mechanics. During my last holiday I ³____ my fear of heights when I went bungee jumping with friends. I believe these examples show that I am not afraid of challenges and I always try to ⁴____ any obstacles I meet in life.

6 Complete the application form in Exercise 5 to make it true for you. Use the vocabulary in Exercises 2 and 3.

Project idea

Prepare a presentation and/or make a poster 'How to be a social success.'



02

Taking a break

Read, listen and talk about holidays and travel.

Practise passive forms.

Focus on effective listening, interpreting statistics.

Write a description of a place.

GRAMMAR AND READING

1 Work in pairs. Look at the holiday brochure and answer the questions.

- What is unusual about the three hotels it describes?
- Which of the hotels would you prefer to spend a night in? Why?
- Have you ever stayed in an unusual place?

Work it out

2 Match sentences 1–6 with their passive versions a–f in the texts below.

- 1 They keep the temperature at about -5°C .
- 2 They are already accepting reservations.
- 3 Someone murdered two people while someone else was building the castle.
- 4 The Clan McIntosh attacked the castle.
- 5 Since then they have completely rebuilt the hotel many times.
- 6 They won't complete the complex until next year.

TOP 3 Extraordinary Hotels

Want a holiday with a difference?
Have a look at these places ...



1

The Icehotel | Sweden

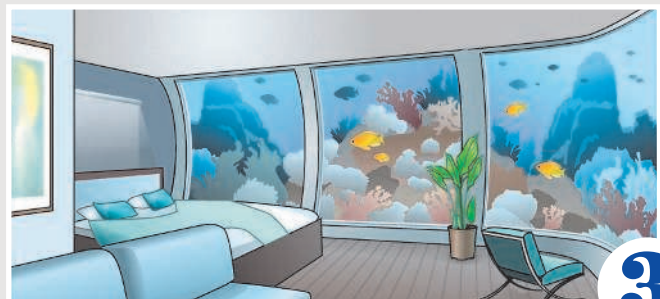
200 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle, Swedish Lapland, The Icehotel is made of nothing but ice and snow! This amazing hotel was first built in 1990, and ^asince then it has been completely rebuilt many times. ^bThe temperature is kept at about -5°C , but don't worry! Special hi-tech sleeping bags are included in the price!



2

Castle Stuart | Scotland

Castle Stuart, which was built about 400 years ago, has a violent history. ^cTwo people were murdered while the castle was being built. Not long after the building was finally completed in 1625, ^dthe castle was attacked by the Clan McIntosh and was abandoned. Since then it has been fully restored and is now a luxury hotel. But it is said that the bedroom at the top of the East Tower is haunted.



3

Poseidon Underwater Resort | The Bahamas

The Poseidon is the world's first underwater luxury hotel. This five-star resort is being built eighteen metres below the sea in the Bahamas. It will be linked to land through two tunnels. The windows, which are made of transparent acrylic, offer fantastic views of the undersea life. ^eThe complex won't be completed until next year, but ^freservations are already being accepted.

- 3 Work in pairs. Look at sentences a–f in the texts. Answer the questions.
- These sentences sound better in the passive than in the active because we are more interested in the ...
a actions. b people. c time.
 - Which auxiliary verb do we use in every sentence?
a have b be c do
 - Every passive sentence has a(n) ...
a infinitive. b *-ing* form. c Participle II.
 - To mention the person or thing that does the action we use the word ...
a because. b by. c for.
- 4 Work in pairs. Match tenses 1–6 with passive forms a–f. How many examples of each tense can you find in the texts on page 14?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Present Simple | a has been rebuilt |
| 2 Present Continuous | b is kept |
| 3 Past Simple | c was being built |
| 4 Past Continuous | d was attacked |
| 5 Present Perfect | e won't be completed |
| 6 Future Simple | f are being accepted |

Check it out

The Passive

The Passive is used when the action is more important than the person who does it. To mention the person or thing who does the action we use the word *by*. To form the Passive we use the auxiliary verb *be* + the Participle II.

The Icehotel **is made** of ice and snow.
This five-star resort **is being built** below the sea.
Two people **were murdered** while the castle **was being built**.
It **has been** fully restored.
It **will be linked** to land through two tunnels.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the passives of the verbs in brackets and then match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.
- When ___ the Icehotel first ___ (build)?
 - When ___ the building work ___ (usually/complete) each year?
 - How many rooms ___ (build) next year?
 - ___ everything ___ (make) of ice?
 - ___ the Icehotel ever ___ (use) in any films?
- a It ___ (usually/finish) by mid-December.
b Next winter eighty-five rooms ___ (build).
c The first Icehotel ___ (build) in 1990. It ___ (build) every year since then.
d The ice hotel in the James Bond film, *Die Another Day*, ___ (base) on the Icehotel, but it ___ (make) of plastic.
e The restaurant ___ (not make) of ice, but in the bar even the glasses ___ (make) of ice.

- 6 Complete the information about Russian tea ceremony. Choose a, b or c. Not all the sentences need the Passive.

1 a –	b be	c been
2 a have been	b to be	c –
3 a is	b was	c –
4 a is	b was	c –
5 a have	b were	c are
6 a is	b are	c have
7 a is	b was	c has
8 a have	b are	c were
9 a was	b is	c –

Russian Tea



English afternoon tea and the Japanese tea ceremony are famous all over the world. Have you ever ¹___ realised that drinking tea in Russia is as popular as in England or Japan? When visiting Russia, you are sure ²___ invited to tea. Though tea bags have become popular worldwide, Russians still prefer tea ³___ prepared in the old classical way, with loose tea leaves brewed in a teapot. In the past, water for tea ⁴___ boiled in a samovar – the symbol of the Russian tea ceremony. Today teapots with plain decoration ⁵___ used for everyday tea drinking; for more ceremonial occasions, tea ⁶___ served in more festive teapots. Some 50–60 years ago it was customary to serve tea in a glass which ⁷___ put into a special glass holder. The glass holders ⁸___ made of metal and decorated with engraved pictures and enamel. The tradition of serving tea in such glasses with glass holders ⁹___ still kept in long-distance trains.

- 7 © T009 Change the active sentences below into the Passive. Listen and check.

- Shop assistant: 'Is anyone serving you?'
Are you being served?
- Airport announcement: 'We are sorry to announce that bad weather has delayed Flight AJ439 to Athens.'
- Hotel manager: 'I'm sorry. We don't allow pets here.'
- Tour guide: 'A fire destroyed the church when they were restoring it.'
- Travel agent: 'We highly recommend the trip to Paris.'
Customer: 'Will you arrange transport from the airport to the hotel?'

Orraway *Adventure*

River bugs Sphering Cliff jumping Paintball Quad biking
Snowboarding White water rafting

Orraway is run by a group of professional outdoor instructors with one goal: to bring our love of adrenalin sports to you! We were recently voted one of the Top 50 Weekends in the UK by *The Independent* newspaper. Located in Abergavenny, South Wales, we are open 365 days a year.



River bugs

River bugging is the latest white-water activity sensation. This amazing action sport has never been offered to the public outside of New Zealand and Australia ... until now! Only fifty River Bugs exist in the world, and we have ten of them! River Bugs look like a cross between a white water raft and an armchair. Designed for one person at a time, they give you all the thrill of white-water rafting, but on your own and in perfect safety. The user, who is known as a 'bugger', wears a helmet and is protected by inflatable chambers at the back and on the sides of the Bug. ¹____. Then, you will be taught how to control your Bug, told what to do and not to do, and then taken out to play on the river! River bugging runs from April to October. It lasts half a day and costs only £45 per person. No previous experience is required, but you do need to be at least sixteen years old.



Sphering

Rolling head-over-heels down a steep hill is guaranteed to give you a thrill. ²____. Sphering! This involves climbing inside a four-metre plastic sphere that looks like a huge transparent golf ball, and then rolling down a hill at speeds of up to fifty-five kilometres per hour! ³____. It only takes a few seconds but it's great fun! The sphere is big enough for two people so you can enjoy this fantastic experience with a friend. You are tied in the centre of the sphere to reduce the danger, but to make it more exciting, four litres of water may be thrown inside the sphere, too. Sphering has to be experienced to be believed. One roll and you'll want to do it again. Two rolls and you'll be addicted! Sphering runs from April to September and it costs £35 per person. No previous experience is required, but it is not recommended for anyone who suffers from epilepsy.



Cliff jumping

Cliff jumping starts at a huge smooth rock next to the river. The rock is wet so that you can slide down it easily! You can either just sit and slide into the water, or you can be brave and go head first. Next, you are taken to the first of our cliff jumping points where you will be taught the correct techniques for jumping and for entering the water correctly. ⁴____. In fact, it has been adopted as part of the guidelines and regulations for cliff jumping around the UK. If your technique is good enough, you will be taken to the next level of jumping. Our first jumps are about one metre above the water. Our biggest jump is around twenty metres! ⁵____? It's up to you! Cliff jumping runs from May to October. It lasts half a day and costs only £40 per person. No previous experience is required.