4 PRONUNCIATION  word stress

a  Write the reporting verbs in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stress on 1st syllable</th>
<th>stress on 2nd syllable</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accuse</td>
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<td>advise</td>
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<td>refuse</td>
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<td>suggest</td>
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<td>threaten</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

b  (Checker) Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the reporting verbs.

5 LISTENING

a  (Checker) Listen to an extract from a programme about a famous mistake on TV. Answer the questions.

1  During which programme did the mistake occur?

2  In which year did the mistake occur?

3  Who is Michael Fish?

4  What did the woman ask about when she called?

5  What was Michael’s answer?

6  How strong were the worst winds?

7  How many people died in the storm?

8  How many trees fell down?

9  Where did Michael Fish appear in 2012?

10 Where can you see the original weather broadcast made by Michael Fish?

b  Listen again with the audioscript on p.75 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don’t know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

celebrity gossip /sæ'lærətri ˈɡɒsɪp/  
censorship /ˈsɛnsəʃərp/  
skip (a section of the newspaper) /skɪp/  
sports results /ˈspɔːts ˈrɪ(z)əltz/  
the latest news /ˈleɪst njuːz/  
the media /ˈmiːdiə/  
print newspaper /print ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/  
online newspaper /ˈɒnlain ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/  
private life /ˈpraɪvət laɪf/
1 READING

a Read the article about Ponzi schemes quickly and match the years to the people.

2009 Charles Ponzi
2008 Early Ponzi schemers
1920s Lou Pearlman
1880s Bernard Madoff

b Read the text again and complete it with the missing sentences. There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

A He continued to happily take money from excited new investors on a daily basis, many of whom gave him their life savings.
B If you don’t believe him, just ask your friends.
C He was able to convince them because he was a highly respected and well-established financial expert.
D Among the fake companies he created was an airline, which existed solely on paper.
E The whole thing collapsed and the authorities caught him.
F However, the scheme doesn’t work for long because of the constant need to find new investors.

Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to definitions 1–7.

1 can be relied on to be good, honest and responsible
2 coming in great numbers
3 pay for
4 collapses, stops working
5 a voucher which can be exchanged for cash
6 another word for an American dollar
7 allowed and acceptable according to the law

Ponzi schemes

Want to know an easy route onto the world’s rich list? You may think it’s an impossible dream, but as Charles Ponzi reveals, all you really need is a persuasive smile and the ability to lie very, very well.

The man behind the name
Charles Ponzi was an Italian immigrant living in the United States who cheated countless innocent people out of money in the 1920s. At that time, when a person wanted to send a letter to another country, he or she (if they were feeling generous) could also send the recipient an International reply coupon. The coupon could then be used to pay for the postage of the reply. Ponzi’s idea was to buy cheap reply coupons in another country and sell them in the United States, where they were worth more. He then planned to share the profits with his investors. However, transporting and paying for the coupons caused delays and incurred extra costs, which meant he couldn’t pay back his investors as quickly as he had promised. But he didn’t tell them that. 1 Ponzi paid the early investors their profit with the new money that was pouring in, and kept some of it for himself. At the height of his success, he was buying and selling around 160 million reply coupons, despite only 27,000 existing worldwide. When people realised this, it was all over. 2

How does it work?
The Ponzi scheme is based on a simple principle revolving around paying old investors with money that comes in from new investors. What exactly they invest in doesn’t matter. With the money from the first investors you rent a fancy office and buy a new car, which helps you to attract new investors. 3 One person can only do so much, and sooner or later the scheme flops because there aren’t enough new investors to pay all of the old ones.

Other big schemers
Examples of the Ponzi scheme date back as far as the 1880s, and are still happening now. One of the longest-running operations was headed by Lou Pearlman, former manager of the famous American boy bands Backstreet Boys and N’Sync. To fund promotional activity for his band roster, he convinced businesspeople to invest in other non-existent side projects. 4 Pearlman was eventually convicted of cheating investors of over $300 million and, in 2008, was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

But that was nothing compared to Bernard Madoff’s $65 billion Ponzi scheme. In 2009 Madoff was sentenced to 150 years in prison after having cheated billionaires, celebrities, and even banks and charities. 5 He was also helped by the fact that he was running a legitimate business at the same time. He didn’t promise ridiculously high returns, and he always gave his investors their money when they asked for it. Madoff’s business propositions seemed perfectly trustworthy, but a lot of people lost all their money.

So for Charles Ponzi, Lou Pearlman, Bernard Madoff, and countless other Ponzi schemers, their lies eventually caught up with them. Their riches were only temporary and the price they eventually had to pay much more. Our advice? Never try to make an honest buck based on a lie. The truth always wins... eventually.
2 VOCABULARY  business

a Complete the text with the correct form of a verb from the box.

become expand export import
launch market set up take over

A friend of mine, Anne, was lucky enough to inherit a farm when she left university and so she decided to 1. **set up** her own organic food business. The company 2. **export** its products under the name of Bioplus and one of the most successful products it makes is muesli. Not all of the ingredients come from the farm, as Anne 3. **import** the nuts and dried fruit from South America. These she mixes with her own cereal products to make the muesli. Nationally, her muesli sells well, but she also 4. **sell** to Northern European countries like Norway and Sweden.

The company is 5. **launch** rapidly and Anne is always looking for new employees. Right now she's preparing to 6. **export** a new cereal bar the company has been testing. Anne is very realistic as she knows she will never 7. **become** the market leader in the field, but neither does she want one of the big cereal giants like Kellogg’s or Nestlé to 8. **buy** her company.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make or do*.

1 A company always  _does_ extensive market research before it launches a new product.
2 If a company  _loses_ a loss, the staff often face job cuts.
3 Many countries started  _doing_ business with China when the trade sanctions were lifted.
4 The Managing Director  _announced_ the decision to close the factory yesterday.
5 My company is going to  _do_ 30 people redundant after Christmas.
6 The factory was  _closed_ badly, so in the end it closed down.
7 Companies always  _make_ market research before they launch a new product.
8 If we  _earn_ a profit again next year, the manager may think of opening another office.

c Complete the crossword.

Clues across ➝

3 The average McDonald's restaurant serves 1,584... per day.
4 TGI Friday's is an American restaurant... with over 920 restaurants.
6 The law firm Clifford Chance gives legal advice to... in 25 countries.
7 The... of Royal Dutch Shell plc is in The Hague in The Netherlands.

Clues down ➞

1 Google Inc. is a... company which operates all over the world.
2 There is a... of Barclays plc on many high streets of the UK.
4 Steve Jobs was the... of Apple Inc. from 2000 to 2011.
5 Amancio Ortega is the... of the Spanish clothing chain Zara.

3 MINI GRAMMAR  whatever, whenever, etc.

Complete the dialogues using whatever, whichever, whoever, whenever, however, or wherever.

1 A Where do you fancy going for dinner tonight?
   B  _Wherever_ you want. I don't mind.
2 A Do you want tea or coffee?
   B I don't mind. _Whatever_ is easiest.
3 A What shall I buy you for your birthday?
   B I don't mind. I'll be happy with _whichever_ you give me.
4 A How often does your boyfriend go to the gym?
   B He goes _however_ he can.
5 A Can I bring my new boyfriend to your party?
   B Sure. Bring _whoever_ you want.
6 A I'm not sure how we should decorate the living room.
   B Decorate it _however_ you want. You have great taste.
4 GRAMMAR  clauses of contrast and purpose

   a  Circle the correct answer.

1  Although / Despite she's the head of the department, she often goes out with her colleagues.
2  The account manager called his client for / to arrange a meeting.
3  The company is expanding even though / in spite of there is a recession.
4  The firm made several people redundant in order to / so that cut costs.
5  His secretary stayed at her desk to not / so as not to miss an important phone call.
6  Everybody seemed to enjoy Mike's speech at the wedding in spite of / even though his terrible jokes.
7  The restaurant staff are happy despite / although working long hours every day.
8  She closed the door of her office so as to / so that nobody could hear her conversation.

   b  Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word or phrase in bold.

1  Although he's the managing director, he goes to work by bike. despite
   He goes to work by bike, despite being the managing director. 
2  Although they don't do any marketing, their products sell well.
   in spite of
   Their products sell well. 
3  They reduced their prices so as to sell more products. so that
   They reduced their prices so that .
4  I have to leave work by six o'clock so that I don't miss my train.
   so as not to
   I have to leave work by six o'clock so as not to
5  Despite the fact that I was late, my boss wasn't angry. although
   My boss wasn't angry although

5 PRONUNCIATION  changing stress on nouns and verbs

   a  Check.  Listen and complete the sentences.

1  China exports more goods than any other country.
2  Vinyl ________ are becoming popular again.
3  There's been a huge ________ in petrol prices recently.
4  You can only lose weight if you ________ the fat in your diet.
5  Scientists are making ________ on finding a cure for AIDS.
6  The visa ________ you to stay for three months.
7  Brazil ________ about a third of the world's coffee.
8  We do not give ________ without a valid receipt.

   b  Underline the stressed syllable on the words you wrote in a.

   c  Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the sentences.

6 LISTENING

   a  Listen and complete the sentences.

1  The Staceys found the lottery ticket last December.
2  The owner of the ticket was a 71-year-old woman.
3  If the Staceys don't pay the money back, they'll spend 12 months in prison.
4  Caller 1 says that the Staceys used the money to pay off their mortgage.
5  Caller 2 compares finding the lottery ticket to finding some house keys.
6  Caller 3 thinks that the couple should have given the ticket to the police.
7  Caller 4 says that the couple had a moral obligation to return the ticket.
8  Caller 5 feels some anger towards the couple.

   b  Listen again and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1  The Staceys found the lottery ticket last April.
2  The owner of the ticket was a 71-year-old woman.
3  If the Staceys don't pay the money back, they'll spend 12 months in prison.
4  Caller 1 says that the Staceys used the money to pay off their mortgage.
5  Caller 2 compares finding the lottery ticket to finding some house keys.
6  Caller 3 thinks that the couple should have given the ticket to the police.
7  Caller 4 says that the couple had a moral obligation to return the ticket.
8  Caller 5 feels some anger towards the couple.

   c  Listen again with the audioscript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

ad / advert / advertisement  /ˈæd/ /ˈædvət/ /ˈædvərtɪsmənt/
advertising campaign /ˈædvətaɪzn/ /ˈkæmp/peɪn/
airbrush (a photos) /ˈeəbrəʃ/ brace /bræs/
claim (v and noun) /ˈklɛm/ commercial /ˈkərɪmənstər/ consumers /ˈkonəsərənz/
harmful /ˈhɑrmlfl/ jingle /ˈdʒɪŋgl/
misleading (statements) /ˈmɪslɪdɪŋ/ slogan /ˈsləʊɡən/ sue (sb) /sju/
1 READING

a Read the article quickly and choose the word that best describes Shanghai, according to the writer.
   a dangerous b stimulating c modern d polluted

b Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

1 Puxi and Pudong are...
   a two cities near Shanghai.
   b two districts of Shanghai.
   c two rivers crossing Shanghai.
   d two people from Shanghai.

2 The residents of Shanghai often go outside because...
   a they don't have enough space at home.
   b the weather is always fine.
   c the food stalls sell good food.
   d they need fresh air to do their hobbies.

3 The roads of Shanghai are dangerous because...
   a there are no traffic lights.
   b drivers do not obey the rules.
   c there is too much traffic.
   d pedestrians do not use the crossings.

4 Tourists visiting Shanghai should always...
   a use public transport.
   b travel with a guide.
   c avoid talking to strangers.
   d be careful when they arrive.

5 According to the writer, Shanghai is special because it has...
   a a lot of historical monuments.
   b an excellent public transport system.
   c a mixture of different things to see and do.
   d the best hotels in the country.

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Shanghai, with a population of around 23.5 million, is currently the fifth of the world's megacities. Its location on the mouth of the Yangtze River Delta in eastern China makes it one of the busiest ports in the world. The Huang Pu River, a tributary of the Yangtze, separates the historic centre of the city, the Puxi area, from the newly-developed financial and commercial area called Pudong.

On their arrival in Shanghai, visitors are hit by an explosion of sights, sounds and smells. Rents are high, and apartments tiny, so most residents prefer to hang out outside. The street is a place to eat, play, read and relax and it is not unusual to see people strolling around in their nightdresses and pyjamas. The street serves as an extension of the workplace as well. Hairdressers sit their customers on chairs outside their salons to cut their hair, and there are food stalls on every street corner piled high with delicious steamed buns filled with meat, vegetables or mushrooms.

However, it is not only the pavement that is crowded. Despite the extensive metro system – Shanghai has the third longest network in the world – the traffic in the city is terrible. During the rush hour, it can take two hours to drive a 30-minute route. In general, drivers do not like to follow the rules of the road, and they regularly ignore speed limits and traffic lights. This makes crossing the road extremely hazardous for pedestrians, whose safety is not guaranteed even when the green man is showing. In China, road accidents are the major cause of death for people aged between 15 and 45, with an estimated 600 traffic deaths per day.

But as far as crime is concerned, Shanghai is a relatively safe city. You rarely hear of crimes being committed, although pickpockets are known to operate in crowded areas and tourists are sometimes the target for scams. The most common of these consist of unofficial taxi drivers overcharging passengers for the ride to their hotel from the airport, or bar owners getting an accomplice to bring an unsuspecting tourist to their bar only to present him with a terrible high bill when he tries to leave. In general, however, the Chinese are very friendly to foreigners and they treat them with a lot of respect. Non-native residents usually become good friends with their Chinese neighbours, once they have got used to each other.

The city of Shanghai offers a fusion of East and West; old and new. Visitors staying at the brand new five-star Ritz Carlton Hotel can explore the ancient Buddhist temples when they go sightseeing. Passengers travel on the Shanghai Maglev, the fastest train in the world, while messengers transport impossible loads on their bicycles. Sometimes, the contrasts can be exhausting, but one thing is certain: Shanghai is a city where nobody ever feels bored.
2 VOCABULARY prefixes and suffixes

a. Complete the sentences with the prefixes from the box.

anti auto bi mega mis mono multi over post sub under

1. The doctor prescribed antibi-otics for my brother's chest infection.
2. There was a food shortage in many countries during the ______-war period, between 1946 and 1960.
3. Some of the residents of megaci-ties live in ______standard housing.
4. My English teacher recommends us to use a ______-lingual dictionary, one that is only in English.
5. My colleagues are always complaining that they are ______worked and ______paid.
6. The leader of the protest used a ______phone to make himself heard.
7. You couldn't miss Sandra – she was the one in the ______coloured coat.
8. The town has just celebrated its ______centenary.
9. Hundreds of fans were waiting for the singer hoping to get an ______graph.
10. It's a popular ______conception that cold weather can make you ill. This is simply not true.

b. Complete the sentences with nouns formed from the words in brackets.

1. I borrowed the money with the ______-tion of giving it back to you. (intend)
2. His greatest ______-ness is his inability to express his feelings. (weak)
3. There is a general ______- that house prices will rise before the end of the year. (believe)
4. You need to have ______- and stamina to become a professional athlete. (strong)
5. He wasn't chosen for the basketball team because of his ______-er. (high)
6. Teachers are trying to fight ______- in schools throughout the country. (race)
7. The ______- of online shopping means that fewer people are shopping on the high street. (convenient)
8. Gandhi was a humanist who believed in the ______- of man. (brother)
9. There's been a great ______- in public transport recently. (improve)
10. I didn't have much ______- finding work in the city, so I moved back to the country. (succeed)

3 GRAMMAR uncountable and plural nouns

a. Circle the correct answer. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

1. Can I have a piece of bread / some bread, please? ✓
2. My grandmother suffers from bad health / a bad health.
3. I've bought a new piece of furniture / some new furniture for my living room.
4. Please can you give me a piece of advice / some advice?
5. I'm looking for a cheap accommodation / some cheap accommodation.
6. Jackie's upset because she's had a bad news / some bad news.
7. Be careful with that vase – it's made of glass / a glass.
8. My girlfriend gave me a pair of pyjamas / some pyjamas for my birthday.
9. The teacher gave the boy extra marks for a good behaviour / good behaviour.
10. Can you lend me a paper / some paper? I've left my notebook at home.

b. Complete the sentences with is or are. Sometimes both are possible.

1. My clothes are really wet. I got caught in a thunderstorm.
2. The traffic ______ terrible in the rush hour in the city centre.
3. The hotel staff ______ always really polite and helpful.
4. The new research into sleep patterns ______ fascinating.
5. The outskirts of the town ______ quite run down and a bit depressing.
6. The good news ______ that we're getting married in the spring!
7. The flight crew on this plane ______ very young.
8. Politics ______ really fascinating – particularly for politicians!
9. Do you think my belongings ______ safe in the hotel room?
10. Police ______ investigating the murder of an elderly woman in her home.
4 PRONUNCIATION
word stress with prefixes and suffixes

a Underline the main (primary) stress in the words in the box. Then write them in the correct place in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stress on 1st syllable</th>
<th>Stress on 2nd syllable</th>
<th>Stress on 3rd syllable</th>
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b iChecker. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words.

5 LISTENING

a iChecker. Listen to five people talking about their favourite big cities. Match five of the cities in the box to the speakers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auckland</th>
<th>Berlin</th>
<th>Buenos Aires</th>
<th>Hong Kong</th>
<th>Melbourne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Speaker 1                   Speaker 4                  
Speaker 2                   Speaker 5                  
Speaker 3                   

b Listen again and match the speakers with the sentences. There is one sentence which you do not need to use.

Speaker number

☐ A You can go sightseeing here, but you can also relax by the sea.
☐ B It's the perfect place to go if you want to see a particular dance.
☐ C The city is surrounded by areas of stunning natural beauty.
☐ D It has a reputation for having the best nightlife in the world.
☐ E It's a city where two different ways of life exist side by side.
☐ F It's a great place to visit if you're interested in old buildings.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.
1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

Complete the sentences with a phrase from the box.

an ear worm  a captive audience  get into your head
had their day  hit a false note  their ears perk up
word for word

1. The best way to get rid of an ear worm is to replace it with another tune.
2. Some people say that libraries have _______________ and they will soon disappear.
3. The song has a catchy chorus which can easily _______________ and you find yourself singing it all day.
4. I repeated her instructions _______________ to avoid any confusion.
5. My dogs love biscuits — _______________ as soon as they hear me open the packet.
6. Musicians often play on trains and ask for money because they know they have _______________.
7. The mayoriss _______________ with her speech and caused a lot of controversy.

2 READING

a Read the article and match headings A–D to paragraphs 1–4.
A Leaving It Late  C One-Man Show
B Gender Gap  D All Play, No Work

b Read the article. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
1. Mad Men is a comedy drama series. __________
2. Don Draper is portrayed as a hero in the series. __________
3. A modern advertising campaign involves many people working together. __________
4. A lot of planning goes into Don Draper's pitches. __________
5. The executives at Sterling, Cooper, Draper, Pryce work extremely hard. __________
6. In a real ad agency there is never time to relax. __________
7. Most of the women at Sterling, Cooper, Draper, Pryce are secretaries. __________
8. A large proportion of creative directors in advertising agencies today are women. __________

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases.
What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

Mad Men: fact or fiction in the world of advertising today?

Many people have been introduced to the world of advertising through the American drama series Mad Men, which follows the lives of people working for an important advertising agency on Madison Avenue in New York in the 1960s (hence the name 'Mad Men'). However, the advertising industry has progressed and developed in many ways since then. Here are some examples of how things are different today.

1. __________

Sterling, Cooper, Draper, Pryce is the fictional name of Mad Men's advertising agency and the action revolves around its creative director, Don Draper. All of the agency's work is heavily dependent upon Draper's creative talent and he is constantly called upon to save the day. However, his ability to instantly solve advertising problems single-handedly does not reflect what happens nowadays. In fact, advertising agencies are made up of different teams that work together and most projects are part of one massive and co-ordinated campaign. The fate of a real-life campaign rarely lies in the hands of one individual.

2. __________

Mad Men is well-known for its improvised 'pitches' (presentations to potential clients) that seem to come out of nowhere. Often it is Don Draper himself who suddenly manages to effortlessly transform a vague idea he has had into advertising gold. This portrayal gives the impression that the most successful approach for pitching a new idea to a potential client is to put off the work for as long as possible. This could not be further from the truth, however, and in real life it takes a lot of hard work and creative genius to make a successful pitch.

3. __________

The atmosphere at Sterling, Cooper, Draper, Pryce is one where anything goes. From long lunches to midday naps at in the office, it seems as if there is never anything to be done. In the real world, an agency's workload can vary from one extreme to another depending on the client's demands and the corresponding deadlines. One week, the team may have more time to play while the next they have no time to sleep. This is the nature of the job and a great deal of work goes into every single project, even though there are times when the employees are able to take a break.

4. __________

In Mad Men, the female characters have been carefully researched so that they coincide with the views of American society at the time. In the 1960s, few women went on to further education, and those who did often became secretaries or nurses. This situation is reflected at the agency, where sexism is rife and all but one of the executives is male. The exception, Peggy Olson, is regarded as an oddball by her colleagues. Fortunately, the situation nowadays has greatly improved regarding sexism in the work place. However, still only a tiny percentage of today's creative directors are women.

Mad Men is one of the most popular period drama series ever shown on American television. It has been widely praised for its historical authenticity, visual style, costume design, acting, writing, and directing and it has won many awards.
1 GRAMMAR quantifiers: all, every, etc.

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
1 I've taken all luggage up to our room, OK? ✗ all the luggage
2 Everybody were bad-tempered because it was late. ✔
3 All went wrong at my last job interview. ✔
4 On Wednesday I spent all day revising for my biology exam. ✔
5 All the men love buying new electronic gadgets. ✔
6 My mum works as a volunteer at the hospital every morning. ✔
7 The most people are against eating genetically modified food. ✗
8 Every classroom in that school has an interactive whiteboard. ✔

b Complete the dialogues with no, any, or none.
1 A Can I have a biscuit?
B No, we don't have any.
2 A How much homework have you done?
B None, I don't feel like it right now.
3 A How are we going to get home?
B By taxi. There aren't any buses at this time of night.
4 A Did any of your friends pass the exam?
B No, none of them. It was too difficult.
5 A Shall we have dinner in our hotel room?
B We can't. There's no room service after 9 p.m.
6 A When can you come?
B None day you like. I'm free all week.

c Complete the sentences with a word from the box.
both either neither nor
1 Both my brother and my sister have children.
2 Dave has two computers, but neither of them is working.
3 We'd like to go to either Greece or Portugal for our holiday this year.
4 Neither my boyfriend nor I eat meat.
5 Both of their children are at the same university.
6 I can't decide between these two shirts. I like neither of them.
7 None of my parents have ever been abroad.

2 VOCABULARY science

a Complete the sentences with a word from the same family as the words in bold.
1 I always knew, right from the start, that I wanted to be a scientist.
2 Factories manufacturing plastics produce a lot of waste. chemistry
3 My daughter's best subject at school is biology.
4 One of the most controversial issues of our time is engineering. gene
5 A mystery to me. I failed every exam I ever took. physicist

b Match each verb to a suitable noun.
1 be a discovery
2 carry out a theory
3 make a guinea pig
4 prove new drugs
5 test an experiment

b Match each verb to a suitable noun.
1 We carried out an experiment in our chemistry class, but it went horribly wrong.
2 The student volunteered to work at a hospital because he needed the money.
3 Researchers conducted an important by accident last month.
4 Companies need to check to make sure they are safe.
5 It took a long time for Newton to understand his of gravity.
3 READING

a Look at the pictures and read the article. Match each picture to a paragraph.

b Read the article again and answer the questions. Write the letter of the paragraph.

Which inventor...
1 thought of something that made an extra tool unnecessary?
2 made it safer to carry something?
3 found the answer to a security problem?
4 came from outside the country where he created his invention?
5 invented something which was an improvement on the existing design?
6 was British?
7 invented something that speeded up the manufacturing process?
8 had to take legal action against a colleague?
9 designed something that can be fitted onto something else?
10 had an idea outside work?

Unknown inventors

For most of us, the word "inventor" makes us think of names like Alexander Graham Bell or Guglielmo Marconi, the men behind the telephone and the radio. But what about the people whose inventions we use so often that we forget someone had to think them up in the first place? Read on to find out about five of the unknown inventors of our times.

A An American woman called Margaret Knight was working in a paper bag factory when she noticed how difficult it was to put things into the bags. So, she decided to invent a machine that folded and glued paper to make a flat-bottomed bag. She made a lot of sketches of her machine, but before she could actually make it, another employee called Charles Anson stole her idea. Knight took Annan to court and eventually won the case. In 1858 Knight set up her own paper bag company and received large sums of royalties for her invention when other companies made her bags under licence.

B In 1910, a Russian-born sweet manufacturer called Sam Born emigrated to the USA and set up a business there. One day, when he was wondering how to make the sweet making process more efficient, he thought up an idea for a new machine. It was called the Born Sucker Machine and its job was to quickly and mechanically insert the sticks into lollipops. The new machine helped make the sweets and Sam's company into a huge success and in 1916, he was awarded 'the key to San Francisco'. In 1923, he founded the Just Born company, which is still going strong in the USA today.

C In 1959, Ernie Fraise, the owner of a successful American engineering company, was at a picnic when he went to fetch the drinks. In those days, drinks were in sealed cans which were opened with a can opener. Unfortunately, Ernie had forgotten to bring the opener. This started him thinking, and one night, when he was having trouble sleeping, he solved the can dilemma. His idea was a new can that could be easily opened with a ring pull. Ernie's company began manufacturing a system of mass producing these cans and by 1980, he was making over $500 million dollars a year from his invention.

D Once the banks had decided they wanted to install cash machines, the next problem was how to confirm a customer's identity to allow money to be withdrawn. It was a Scottish man by the name of James Goodfellow who came up with the solution. In 1966, Goodfellow realized he could link a set of numbers, known only to the account owner, to an encoded card. If the two numbers matched, the person would receive their cash. This number became known as a Personal Identification Number or PIN. Goodfellow didn't get a penny for his idea, but he did receive an OBE* from the Queen in 2006.

E When takeaway cups of coffee became popular, the Solo Cup Company, a leading producer of disposable cups, saw a gap in the market for a new container. Jack Clements was the man they asked to design it. In 1985, Clements designed a new lid for the cup in the shape of a dome. The lid rested comfortably between the mouth and nose when the user took a sip and it also helped prevent spilling. Since then, the Solo Traveller Lid has been adopted by many of America's coffeehouses and it has helped Clements' company earn $2 billion of annual income.

*OBE – An award given in Britain for a special achievement.
5 LISTENING

a **Checker**. Listen to the radio programme about NASA inventions and number the pictures in the order they are mentioned.

b Listen again and complete the sentences with between one and three words.

1 The first smoke detectors were invented in order to detect a fire or if there were ____________ on the US space station Skylab.

2 NASA's smoke detector had a new feature which allowed astronauts to adjust the ____________ to prevent false alarms.

3 The disadvantage of plastic glasses is that they ____________ easily.

4 NASA developed a ____________ to protect astronauts' helmets.

5 NASA uses infrared technology to ____________ of stars.

6 Diatek wanted to ____________ of time that it took for nurses to take patients' temperatures.

b **Checker**. Listen and check. Mark the stressed syllables. Then listen and repeat the words.

4 PRONUNCIATION changing stress

a Look at the words. Is the stress on the same syllable? Tick (✓) the correct column. Use your dictionary to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>same syllable</th>
<th>different syllable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. biology / biol'øj/ical</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. chemist / kem'ist/ry</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. discover / dis'kʌvər/</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. experiment / eks'perɪmɛnt/</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. genetic /ジェネティック</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. physics / фіз'ɪks</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. scientist / ˌskən'əst/</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. theory / theər'є/</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b **Checker**. Listen and check. Mark the stressed syllables. Then listen and repeat the words.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- anaesthetic /ənə'sθeitIk/
- blood transfusion /bli:d tɜːns'fɜːzn/ - blood donor /bli:d dɔːnər/
- inhale (a gas) /ɪn'heɪl/ - lead (poisoning) /lɛd/ - lethal dose /ˈliːθəl dɔːs/ - nuclear bomb /ˈnjuːklər bɔm/ - radiation /rɪˈeɪʃən/
1 READING

a Read the article once. Why didn’t Marlon Brando collect his Oscar?

b Read the article again and choose the correct answer.

1 For the writer, the most interesting part of the Oscars ceremony is when...
   a we find out who has won each category.
   b the celebrities pose for photographs.
   c the winners speak.
   d we see excerpts from the nominated films.

2 When Sacheen Littlefeather went up on stage, she...
   a refused to accept the Oscar statuette.
   b greeted the two presenters.
   c announced the winning actor.
   d turned off the microphone.

3 Marlon Brando was protesting because he thought that the film industry should...
   a employ more Native Americans in their films.
   b apologize to Native Americans.
   c return the Pine Ridge reservation to Native Americans.
   d stop contributing to a negative stereotype of Native Americans.

4 While Ms Littlefeather was speaking, the people in the audience...
   a sat in silence.
   b were divided in their opinion.
   c showed their support.
   d wanted her to stop.

5 After Marlon Brando’s boycott, the organizers of the ceremony...
   a declared their support for Native Americans.
   b reduced the length of acceptance speeches.
   c changed the rules for who could pick up Oscars.
   d gave an award to Sacheen Littlefeather.

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

CONFUSION AND CONTROVERSY
AT THE OSCARS

Every year, cinema-goers all over the world eagerly await the annual Academy Awards ceremony, better known as the Oscars. The red carpet is rolled out, the actors are photographed in their elegant gowns and dinner suits and the winners are announced. And then comes the moment of truth: the acceptance speeches. Some of these are more memorable than others, but none will be remembered more than one that was made at the 45th Academy Awards ceremony of 1973. This is what happened.

The moment had arrived for the announcement of the winner of the Oscar for Best Actor. The award was to be presented by Roger Moore, who was the current James Bond, and Norwegian actress Liv Ullman. The two opened the envelope and announced the name of the winner: Marlon Brando for his role as Vito Corleone in the film The Godfather. To everyone’s surprise, it was not Mr Brando who came on stage, but a young woman in Native American dress. The woman was a Native American activist called Sacheen Littlefeather.

She proceeded to brush aside Roger Moore when he tried to give her the statuette and made her way towards the microphone. Here she gave a 60-second speech introducing herself, explaining why she was there instead of the famous actor and apologizing for interrupting the ceremony. The audience — and the presenters — were gobsmacked!

The reason for Mr Brando’s absence was that he was boycotting the ceremony. In previous years, he had become increasingly upset by the treatment of American Indians on television and in films, where they were always portrayed as savage and evil. He was also very concerned about an ongoing incident on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Tired of their corrupt leader, who was backed by the US government, a group of armed Native Americans had taken over the town of Wounded Knee. At the time of the Oscar ceremony, the Native Americans were still holding the town against US officials, including the FBI.

Mr Brando had put down the reasons for his boycott in a 15-page speech which he had given Ms Littlefeather to read at the ceremony. The organizers, however, had prohibited her from making this speech, so she had gone ahead and improvised with her own much shorter version, which caused quite a stir. Halfway through, some of the audience started booing and others began to cheer. Yet she continued bravely to the end and then allowed the two presenters to escort her backstage, where she shared Mr Brando’s original speech with the press. The next day it was printed in its entirety in the New York Times.

Ms Littlefeather received several death threats after her intervention at the Oscar ceremony, but she continued fighting for the cause and still works with the Native American community today. The Wounded Knee incident finished after 73 days and succeeded in making Americans more aware of the injustice suffered by American Indians in their country. And as far as the Oscar ceremony is concerned, it was the last time that an actor was allowed to nominate someone else to collect an award on his or her behalf.
2 GRAMMAR articles

a Complete the sayings with a, an, the or no article (—).

1. All you need is — love.
2. He's — man of his word.
3. — women are from Venus, — men are from Mars.
4. — time waits for no man.
5. Don't worry! It's not — end of — world!
6. That's — life!
7. It's — small world.
8. — actions speak louder than — words.

b Complete the sentences with the where necessary.

1. The toy industry in — China is the biggest in the world.
2. There are 50 states in — USA.
3. — M1 motorway was closed yesterday because of the floods.
4. — Hyde Park is one of — largest green spaces in London.
5. Edmund Hillary was — first man to climb — Mount Everest.
6. — Lake Victoria is — largest lake in — Africa.
7. — Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean to — Pacific Ocean.
8. — Balearic Islands are situated in — Mediterranean Sea.

3 VOCABULARY collocation: word pairs

a Find the word pairs in the box and link them with and or or. Then complete the sentences.

all bed breakfast fork ice knife later lemon less more never nothing now once peace pepper quiet salt sooner twice

1. Would you like — ice and lemon — with your mineral water?
2. I enjoy the — of the countryside when we go for a walk.
3. I've got a new wisdom tooth. I suppose I'll have to go to the dentist — properly.
4. It takes ages for children to learn to eat with a — when we visited London.
5. Nathan has — finished his homework — all he has to do now is to print it out.
6. It's — with Sue; either she calls every day or you don't hear from her for weeks.
7. This soup doesn't taste of anything. Can you pass the — please?
8. Patricia's about to leave, so it's — — I may not get another chance to ask her out.
9. I've been skiing —, but I'm not very good at it.
b Complete the word pair idioms.
1. We only take a few bit_ and p_____ with us when we go on holiday.
2. I'm s_____ and t_____ of having to tidy up after my children.
3. She left her husband because there wasn't any g_____ and t_____ in their marriage.
4. My life has its u_____ and d______, but in general I'm quite happy.
5. The streets were very dangerous because of the lack of l_____ and o_____ in the city.
6. We arrived s_____ and s_____ after a three-day journey through the mountains.
7. I've no idea what we're having for lunch because my wife told me to w_____ and s_____.
8. We go to the cinema n_____ and a_____ but more often than not we just watch a film on TV.

4 PRONUNCIATION /ðə/ or /ðiː/
a Tick (✓) the correct pronunciation of the.

1. She bought a new coat in the sales. ✓
2. The accident happened last night.
3. The clocks go back next weekend.
4. The uniform my sister wears to school is awful.
5. Have you ever been to the USA?
6. The end of that film was really sad.

b (Checker) Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the sentences.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES
Learn these words and phrases.
apartheid /əˈpaːtʰɪt/ battle /ˈbeɪt/ go on (to the end) /ɡəʊ on/ hunger strike /ˈhʌŋɡər straɪk/ invasion /ɪnˈvɛrizn/ make a speech /meɪk ə spɪtʃ/ quote /ˈkwaʊt/ sacred /ˈsekrəd/ sacrifice /səkˈrisfɪks/ surrender /ˈsʌrəndər/

5 LISTENING
a (Checker) Listen to a radio programme about an English king with a stammer. Choose the correct answer.

1. The king with the stammer was...
   a. George V.
   b. Edward VIII.
   c. George VI.

2. The man who helped him overcome his stammer was...
   a. his wife's therapist.
   b. an actor.
   c. his father's doctor.

3. The King had to give his most important speech...
   a. at the end of the British Empire Exhibition.
   b. when his brother abdicated as King.
   c. at the beginning of an international conflict.

b Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What was the King's name when he was a child?
2. What did his father make him do?
3. Who was unkind to him when he was little?
4. In which year did he make his first disastrous speech?
5. How did his father's doctors try to treat him?
6. Where did his new therapist treat him?
7. How long was it before the treatment showed results?
8. Why did his brother abdicate?
9. Who was with the King when he made his important speech?
10. What did the therapist say after the speech that was unusual?

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.
Presenter ... and continuing our overview of what's on and where this week, we're going to move on to films. Judith is here to tell us about a documentary that is showing at the independent cinema next week. Judith?

Judith Yes, Robert. The documentary is called Alive Inside and it was made by Michael Rossalio Bennett, an alternative filmmaker from the United States. The documentary explores the positive effect that music can have on patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease. It follows the progress of a social worker called Dan Cohen and his plan to introduce music in care homes in New York where people with Alzheimer's are being looked after.

Presenter How interesting. Tell us more.

Judith In the documentary, we see how he visits the homes and meets some of the patients. What he does is to create a personalized playlist for the patients, which they can listen to on an MP3 player or an iPod. He finds out which songs to include by interviewing each patient's family. By creating the playlist, he hopes that the patients will be able to travel back to the time when they heard the songs and perhaps it will even help them remember important events in their past.

Presenter And does it work?

Judith Well, I'm giving away some of the story here, but yes, yes it does work. Cohen's biggest success story is a man called Henry. Perhaps you've seen the clip about Henry on YouTube?

Presenter No, I haven't. What is it?

Judith Oh, OK. Well, Henry is special because of the astonishing transformation that happens to him when he listens to his playlist for the first time. When we first see him, he is sitting in his chair with his head down and he's barely capable of answering questions, except with a monosyllabic 'yes' or 'no'. But when he's given his headphones, he turns into a completely different person. His eyes open wide, his face lights up, and he starts moving to the music. He can even answer questions about the song he's listening to. It's actually quite emotional watching his reaction, which is probably why millions of people have seen that video clip I mentioned.

Presenter It sounds like an amazing story, Judith. But do the playlists work for everybody?

Judith They seem to work for most people, yes. And they have had a much wider effect than helping only individuals. At first, Cohen was worried that the iPods might isolate the patients as each one would be listening to his or her own set. But, in fact, the playlists are encouraging them to socialize. The staff in all four of the homes he worked with in New York reported that the music was helping the residents to talk to each other more. The patients would ask each other questions about the music, and in some cases, they wanted to share the different songs.

Presenter What effect has Cohen's work had on other care homes in the USA?

Judith It's too early to say what will happen in care homes in the whole country, but in New York, there have definitely been some changes. One of the greatest obstacles to the plan is the cost. MP3 players aren't cheap, and providing one for every patient in each nursing home would just be too expensive. But Cohen is trying to get around this problem by asking people to donate any old MP3 players or iPods which they may have lying at home at the back of a drawer.

Presenter Well, this sounds like a really worthwhile project, Judith. But what about the film? Would you recommend it?

Judith Yes, definitely — especially if someone in your family suffers from Alzheimer's. You'll find it a great comfort.

Presenter Thanks, Judith, for your recommendation. And just to remind you of the name of that documentary, it's Alive Inside, and it's showing in the Independent cinema from Monday to Saturday next week. And now it's time to look at what's on at the theatre...

Presenter Hello and welcome to the programme. Now, we all know that the amount of sleep you get each night can affect your work and your ability to interact with others. Health specialists say that the amount of sleep the average person needs is between seven and nine hours per night. Some new research suggests that diet plays an important role in whether we get a good night's sleep or not. Dietician Richard Vickers is here with us in the studio to tell us more. Good morning, Richard, and welcome to the programme.

Richard Hello, Holly.

Presenter So, Richard, we all know that coffee tends to keep us awake at night. What else should we avoid at dinner time?

Richard Well, actually, Holly, it isn't only coffee that can disturb sleep, it is any food or beverage that contains caffeine, for example chocolate, or tea, or many soft drinks. Of course, caffeine doesn't affect everybody in the same way, but if you are sensitive to it, you should avoid it in the afternoon and in the evening. That way, it won't keep you awake at night.

Presenter Is there anything else that can potentially stop us sleeping?

Richard Yes, there is. Your sleep can be disturbed if your dinner has a high fat content. The body takes a long time to digest fat, which can make you feel very uncomfortable when you go to bed. People who have extra butter on their bread or cream with their dessert often complain of heartburn or indigestion when they go to bed.

Presenter That makes sense. So, does it make a difference what time you have dinner compared to the time you go to bed?

Richard Yes, it does. People who suffer from heartburn or indigestion should avoid eating late at all costs. Lying down with a full stomach makes it much more difficult for the body to digest food, causing discomfort and sometimes pain. In fact, eating late can affect all kinds of people, so, in general, I wouldn't recommend it. The same can be said of the quantity you have. Heavy meals should be consumed at lunch time, and you should aim to be eating a light snack in the evening. This will fill a gap, so that you aren't hungry when you go to bed, but it won't make you feel so full that you can't sleep.

Presenter Richard, we've talked about the amount of food we should and shouldn't eat. What about liquids?

Richard Well, for a good night's sleep, you're obviously better off drinking water with your dinner. But you shouldn't drink too much of that, either. Don't drink too much at dinner time or after dinner, or
your sleep will be disrupted because you will have to go to the bathroom during the night.

Presenter Right. So much for what we shouldn't do. Is there anything that will actually help us to go to sleep at night?

Richard Yes, there is—milk. Milk contains a special substance that affects the way that certain hormones in the brain work. One of these hormones is serotonin, which helps us fall asleep. This is why members of the older generation often have a hot, milky drink before they go to bed.

Presenter Is there anything else that can help?

Richard Yes, there's a herb called valerian, which seems to work quite well. Research has shown that substances in the root of the valerian plant relax the central nervous system and the muscles. You can take it in liquid or tablet form or you can make a tea out of it. People who have used valerian have said that it has helped them fall asleep quicker and it has given them a deep and satisfying rest.

Presenter It sounds like valerian might be the answer, then. I'm afraid that's all we've got time for today, Richard. Thank you so much for joining us.

Richard My pleasure.

Speaker 1 My husband and I had just been food shopping, and we were having an argument about something — how much money we'd spent, or why we'd bought one particular item of food — I don't know. Anyway, the argument continued into the kitchen and while we were putting all the food away, my husband kept on bonging his hand on the table every time he made a point, but he didn't realize that, without thinking about it, he had picked up one of those little plastic yoghurt pots. Suddenly, he hit the table and there was yoghurt everywhere — on the table, on the floor, on the ceiling, on the walls ... and on him. We both just burst out laughing ... and that was the end of the argument.

Speaker 2 I had an argument with my dad once over a pair of trainers. We were walking down the high street when I saw a really nice pair of DC trainers in a shop window. I pointed them out to my dad, but he'd never heard of the brand DC, and so he said that they must have been made by another designer brand called Dolce and Gabanna — DC. No matter how hard I tried, I couldn't convince him that the trainers were DC and not DG. In the end, he said he'd buy them for me if I was right. So we went into the shop to ask about the trainers. The shop assistant said, "You mean the DC ones?" proving that I had been right all along. You should have seen my dad's face!

Speaker 3 I was with my girlfriend one night and we'd decided to go to a fast food restaurant to get some takeaway burgers. Anyway, we started arguing about something in the car on the way—I don't know what started it, but I remember getting pretty angry. The argument continued while we parked, while we were queuing, while we were ordering, while we were paying, and while we were going home. We were concentrating so much on the argument that we didn't realize that we hadn't picked up the food. We were still arguing in the car, when suddenly my girlfriend said, "Where are the hamburgers?" Then, of course, we had to drive back to the restaurant to get the food!

Speaker 4 This happened when I was little. I was in the kitchen with my sister when my parents started having an argument. My dad was starting to shout when my older brother came in—he must have been about sixteen at the time, but he was already taller than my dad. My brother tried to get my dad to calm down, but my dad wasn't listening. In the end, my brother said to him, "Right. You're going to your room!" He picked him up, put him over his shoulder, and started taking him upstairs. This broke the tension immediately, and everyone started laughing — including my dad. Honestly, if you could have seen him, holding onto the stair rail, trying to stop my brother getting him upstairs! It's one of the funniest things I've ever seen!

Speaker 5 This happened a couple of years ago while I was at work — I work at one of those helpline call centres where people call if they have a problem with their internet connections. Well, anyway, this woman called and she was absolutely furious because she couldn't get her internet to work. She was so angry, that she was just screaming down the phone at me. Suddenly, there was a gap in the conversation, and I said to her, "So, what's the weather like up there where you live?" I don't know what came over me, but those were the words that came out of my mouth. And it worked! The woman was so gobsmacked that she stopped shouting and answered my question. After that, we were able to have a reasonably civil conversation, and I managed to solve her problem for her.

Presenter Hello and welcome to the programme. Today, we're trying to answer the question: What makes a good actor? Our next guest is drama teacher Nicholas Whity. He's going to tell us a bit about method acting. Hello, Nicholas, and welcome to the show.

Nicholas Hello, Lily.

Presenter So, Nicholas, what exactly is method acting?

Nicholas Well, method acting is the technique that actors use to create in themselves the thoughts and feelings of their characters. Different actors use different techniques to do this, but the original technique involves doing a series of sense memory exercises.

Presenter Sense memory? What's that?

Nicholas Well, a memory is a situation that you have a recollection of, right? Well a sense memory is the recollection of the sensations you experienced during that situation. Method actors use this sense memory to help them recreate a particular emotion in front of the camera. They have to do exercises to make this work effectively.

Presenter What kind of exercises?

Nicholas Well, what most of them do is to focus on the particular situation in the past until the sensations they experienced come back to them. They do this in sessions of fifteen minutes or so, until they can reproduce their feelings automatically. For example, if a film is set in the North Pole, the actor needs to show that he is really cold. So he does his sense memory exercise to help him remember a time when he experienced intense cold. Then he can convince the audience that he is really cold.

Presenter Do all actors do these sense memory exercises?

Nicholas No, they don't, Lily. Method acting can mean the difference between an Oscar-winning actor and an ordinary actor. Going back to our scene in the North Pole, an ordinary actor would imagine the cold by shivering, wrapping his arms around himself and blowing into his freezing hands. He wouldn't actually be feeling the cold, which would mean that the audience probably wouldn't feel it either.

Presenter Talking of Oscar winners, Nicholas, tell us about some of the best method actors.

Nicholas Well, let's look at the men first. One actor who goes even further than the use of sense memory is three-time Oscar winner Daniel Day-Lewis. Day-Lewis is
known for immersing himself in every role he plays. In My Left Foot, he played the severely disabled Irish writer, Christy Brown. During filming, the crew had to feed him in his wheelchair, and he learnt to put a record onto a record player with his foot. A couple of years later, he spent several months living in the wild in preparation for another film, Lost of the Mohicans. And in 2012’s Lincoln, he walked and talked like Abraham Lincoln the whole of the time that the film was being shot.

**Presenter** What about female actors, Nicholas?

**Nicholas** Probably the best example of a female actor who made a superhuman effort to enter her part is Charlize Theron in the film Monster. Before Monster came out, we were used to seeing Ms. Theron playing superficial female parts requiring a woman with a pretty face. Which is what made her transformation into the serial killer in Monster so shocking. Ms. Theron put on nearly 14 kg in order to play the role, and anybody who has seen the film will tell you, she is one of the scariest murderers who has ever hit the big screen. Not surprisingly, she won the Oscar for Best Actress that year.

**Presenter** Yes, I remember that one. And I remember Charlize Theron being terribly convincing. Thank you for joining us, Nicholas, and explaining method acting to us. Next on the programme we’re going to talk about …

**(B)\(A\)**

**Speaker 1** This was something that happened to a friend of mine. It was quite late, about half past eleven, and he was walking home from work. While he was walking through the park, this guy came up to him and told him to give him all his money, which he did. Then the guy asked him for his mobile phone, but my friend refused to give it to him, so the guy got out a knife and stabbed him with it. By the time my friend got to hospital he was bleeding very heavily, and later the doctors told him he’d been really lucky. It just shows it’s better not to try to be brave if something like that happens to you.

**Speaker 2** I don’t know why, but I always seem to have my wallet stolen when I’m abroad. I guess it’s because I’m speaking English and I probably look like a tourist, or something. The last time, I was in a very touristy street in the centre of town, but luckily I wasn’t carrying much in my wallet, just a few coins. I’ve got so used to it now that I always take my personal documents out of my wallet and leave them in the hotel. That way, if I’m robbed, I only lose a bit of money.

**Speaker 3** I did something really stupid once. I was travelling home by train and I was really tired, so I fell asleep. Unfortunately, I left my bag with all my things in it on the floor, and I didn’t notice when someone took it. I realized what had happened when I woke up and as soon as the train arrived in the station I went straight to the police. Amazingly, the police found my bag, but of course my purse, my phone, and my MP3 player were all missing. I can’t believe I was so stupid!

**Speaker 4** My mum was on holiday once with a group of friends. They were walking back to their villa when a thief tried to grab one of the women’s bags. But she didn’t let go and started screaming. The other women started screaming too and all of them started hitting him. He ran away without the bag and the group went into a café where the people had seen what had happened and all cheered them. After that, they decided to get a taxi back to the villa.

**Speaker 5** I was sitting in a coffee shop once when I saw someone take one of the other customer’s bags. The thief was with a friend on a motorbike. The two of them drew up outside the café together and then one of them jumped off and ran inside. He grabbed the first bag he came across and then ran back out of the door again. He jumped onto the back of the motorbike and the two of them rode off. It all happened so fast that nobody had a chance to react.

**(B)\(B\)**

**Presenter** Hello and welcome to the show. On today’s programme we’re looking at famous media mistakes. Journalist Simon Bennett is here in the studio with me and he’s going to tell us about a rather memorable weather forecast. Good morning, Simon.

**Simon** Hello, Silvia.

**Presenter** Simon, tell us what happened.

**Simon** Well, this happened back in October 1987. The presenter of that particular weather broadcast was Michael Fish – a familiar face in most British households as he’d been presenting the weather for over thirty years. During the programme, Michael referred to a phone call a woman had made to the BBC. Apparently, the woman had asked if there was going to be a hurricane. Michael laughed and said, ‘If the lady is watching, don’t worry, there isn’t going to be a hurricane.’ And nobody thought anything more about it until later on that night.

**Presenter** That’s right; there was a terrible storm, wasn’t there?

**Simon** Yes, there was. That night, a huge storm hit the south of England. To be absolutely accurate, it wasn’t actually a hurricane, because hurricanes have to form in tropical areas to be called by that name. But there certainly was a terrible storm that night with winds of up to 190 kilomethres per hour. These wind speeds are typical of hurricanes, which is why there is some confusion about what to call the storm.

**Presenter** So, what kind of damage did it cause?

**Simon** The storm killed 18 people and many more were injured – mainly by falling trees. And it caused billions of pounds worth of damage. Millions of homes were left without power, because trees had fallen on power lines. Transport in the south of the country was severely disrupted because fallen trees had blocked the roads and railways. In total, about 15 million trees fell down that night and the scene the next morning was complete chaos. It was the worst storm to hit the UK in living memory.

**Presenter** What happened to Michael Fish after that?

**Simon** A lot of people blamed him for all the damage because he hadn’t warned them about the storm. Worse still, he had said that there wasn’t going to be a storm at all. Since then, he has tried several times to make excuses for his words, but deep down, nobody believes him. Michael Fish has gone down in history as the forecaster who failed to predict a hurricane. In fact, twenty-five years after the event, he appeared in the opening ceremony of the 2012 London Olympic Games giving a repeat performance of his famous broadcast.

**Presenter** You can see a video of the original broadcast on YouTube as well, can’t you, Simon?

**Simon** Yes, that’s right.

**Presenter** And now it’s time for our weather broadcast – let’s hope we don’t make the same mistake as Michael Fish! Simon Bennett, thank you so much for joining us.

**Simon** My pleasure.

**Weatherman** Thanks, Anita. So a pretty bright start for most of us this morning, temperatures already around the 20 degree mark …
Presenter And now it's time for the part of the programme when we ask our listeners to give us their opinion about a story that has been in the news recently. And today, we're looking at the story of the Swindon couple who found a lottery ticket last October and cashed it. Just in case you haven't heard, Michael and Amanda Stacey found the ticket on the floor of their local supermarket, where it had been dropped by 61-year-old Dorothy McDonagh. When the Staceys discovered the ticket had won a prize, they took it to the post office and cashed it for the prize money, which was £30,000. Meanwhile, Mrs McDonagh had contacted the lottery company about her lost ticket. The company traced the ticket to the Staceys, they were arrested, and they have both been sentenced to 11 months in prison if they do not pay all the money back to Mrs McDonagh. We want to know what you think about all this. Who do you think should get the prize money—the woman who mislaid the ticket or the couple who found it? The number to call is 01 898 5362, and the lines have just opened. I'll say that number again for you, it's 01 898 5362. And here's our first caller. Andrew from Middleton, what do you think?

Caller 1 Well, I think it's all terribly unfair. The lady should have put her ticket in a safe place, then she wouldn't have lost it. It was her mistake and she should have been more careful. The couple used the prize money to pay off their debts, it isn't like they wasted it on luxuries that they didn't need. Now, they've got even more problems than they had in the first place.

Presenter Thank you for calling, Andrew. And now we've got Moira from Belfast on the line. Moira, do you agree with Andrew?

Caller 2 No, I don't. Not at all. That poor woman bought the lottery ticket with her own money—therefore it belongs to her, in the same way that a car belongs to the person that buys it. Saying that the prize money belongs to the people that found the ticket is like saying that a car belongs to the person who finds the car keys. In my opinion, lottery tickets belong to the original owner, whether they win a prize or not.

Presenter Thanks for that, Moira. And our next caller is ... hold on a moment ... yes, it's Roger from Birmingham. What do you think, Roger?

Caller 3 Well, I was brought up to understand that if I kept an object or money I found without trying to find the owner, I would be stealing. I can't understand why there's so much confusion here. Morally, the couple should have given the ticket they found to the manager of the supermarket. Because they didn't do that, they should be made to pay all the money back—it wasn't theirs to claim in the first place.

Presenter Thank you for calling Roger. And now it's Beth's turn. Beth from Swansea. Tell us what you think, Beth.

Caller 4 Yes, the last caller said the couple had a moral obligation to give back the lottery ticket, but in fact, they had a legal obligation to do so, too. The law says that a person's possessions belong to him or her even when they are lost. It also says that a person who finds something that has been lost must take reasonable steps to track down the person who has lost it.

Presenter Thanks for explaining the legal aspects of the case to us, Beth. And we've just got time for one more caller. It's Harry from the Isle of Wight. Harry, what's your opinion?

Caller 5 Well, I've got some sympathy for the couple, you know. They found the ticket by chance and when they discovered that it had won a prize, they simply went and cashed it. The point is that they didn't actually realize that they were stealing. Personally, I don't think the couple did anything wrong. They're certainly not criminals, that's for sure.

Presenter Thank you for calling, Harry. We'll be back with some more views in a moment, but first it's time for the news...

Speaker 1 My favourite city is in central Europe on the banks of the Vitava River. It's one of the three Imperial Cities together with Vienna and Budapest, and it's well known for its architecture and historical importance. The Hradcany Castle in the district of the same name overlooks the city centre, and the main square is called Wenceslaus Square. Culturally, it's famous as the birthplace of Kafka, Dvořák, and Smetana.

Speaker 2 The most beautiful city I've ever visited is on the Pacific coast of Canada. It's surrounded by water on three sides, and has the Coast Mountain Range on the other. There's a large island opposite the city where Canadians often go on holiday. It also has the largest urban park in North America, called Stanley Park, which has a zoo, a marine science centre, and famous gardens containing native trees. It's known as one of the cities with the highest quality of life in the world.

Speaker 3 My favourite city is the capital of a South American country. It's on the banks of the Río de la Plata and is famous for being the birthplace of tango. It's one of the world's busiest ports and the residents often refer to themselves as Porteños. The main square is called the Plaza de Mayo, and one of this city's streets, the Avenida nueve de Julio is said to be the widest boulevard in the world. Although it's nor in Europe, it actually feels quite European—bits of it remind me of Paris and other bits of Italy. In fact, one of the districts is called Palermo Viejo, like the capital of Sicily.

Speaker 4 I took a gap year between leaving school and starting university and I went travelling. I visited a lot of wonderful places, but the one I liked best was a city on the southeast coast of Australia. It's a very cosmopolitan city, full of many different cultures and it's got the best Chinatown that I've ever seen! One of the most fascinating things about it is the architecture: beautiful old buildings from the Victorian era contrast with the latest design in skyscrapers—the difference is quite striking. It's a fairly big city, with lots of parks and gardens, and there are some amazing beaches nearby.

Speaker 5 I'm lucky, because my job allows me to spend one month every year working in my favourite big city. It's on the south coast of China, and I think it's amazing. It's pretty crowded, but that makes it even more exciting as far as I'm concerned. It's a real mixture of East and West: on the one hand it's an international financial centre, and on the other you can find traditional old markets selling all kinds of different food. There are green parks full of people doing Tai Chi first thing in the morning, and the city has a really modern and efficient tram and metro system, so it's very easy to get around.

Presenter Hello and welcome to the programme. Now most people associate NASA with astronauts and rocket ships. What they don't know is that NASA research extends far beyond space flight and into our daily lives. Our special guest today is freelance science journalist, Hank Webb. He's going to tell us about some of the products invented by NASA that we use every day. Good morning, Hank.

Hank Hi there.

Presenter So, Hank, where are you going to start?

Hank Well, I'm going to start with something that has saved lives in many homes all over the world: the smoke detector. In the 1970s, when NASA
Presenters were designing the first U.S. space station, called Skylab, they realized that the astronauts would need to know if a fire had started or if there were poisonous gases in the air. The engineers teamed up with a company called the Honeywell Corporation and together they invented a special kind of smoke detector. The new model was adjustable. Astronauts could change the level of sensitivity on it so that there was never a false alarm.

Sara: Hello. Welcome to the programme. Now, public speaking can be a harrowing experience at the best of times, but imagine how difficult it must be for an important person with a stammer. This is exactly the problem faced by George VI, King of England, from 1936 to 1952. Now we're going to find out a bit more about the King's condition. Good morning, Sarah.

Sarah: Hello.

Presenter: So, Sarah, do we know what caused the King's stammer?

Sarah: Well, according to the leading speech therapy expert, Rosemary Hayhow, the King's stammer developed when he was a child — everybody called him Bertie then, so I will too. Bertie's problem was a psychological one. His father, George V, was a demanding man who would not tolerate weakness. When he saw that his second son was left-handed, he forced Bertie to write with his right hand. This is something that is often associated with stammering today.

Presenter: Did Bertie have any other problems with his family?

Sarah: Yes, with his elder brother, Edward. Edward used to laugh at Bertie when he stammered, which made his problem even worse.

Presenter: Did Bertie ever have to speak in public?

Sarah: Not usually, no. But in 1925, his father asked him to give the closing address at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The speech was broadcast live to the nation, and it was a complete disaster. Bertie stammered out a few words and then the broadcast ended in silence. It was then that he realized he had to get help.

Presenter: Who did he turn to?

Sarah: Well, first of all he tried his father's doctors, whose methods were very old-fashioned. They used to make him fill his mouth with marbles and on one occasion, he nearly choked! Fortunately, his wife, Elizabeth, was able to find a different therapist for him. It was an Australian called Lionel Logue, who was actually an actor. Mr Logue had been working as a speech therapist with soldiers who had lost their ability to speak because of the traumas of war.

Presenter: How did Mr Logue treat Bertie?

Sarah: Well, to start with, Mr Logue insisted on seeing Bertie in his Harley Street office. And he refused to use Bertie's official title, which was the 'Duke of York'. Instead, he called him 'Bertie'. Mr Logue used techniques which gave Bertie more confidence. He made him sing instead of speaking; he played music to him through headphones while he was reading, so that he couldn't hear himself and become self-conscious; he even got Bertie to swear. After about ten months, the treatment seemed to be working.

Presenter: Which was a good job, wasn't it? Because soon after that, Bertie became King of England.

Sarah: That's right, Jeremy. When George V died, Bertie's brother, Edward, became King Edward VIII. But Edward wanted to marry an American woman who was divorced, which he was forbidden from doing as King. In the end, Edward abdicated and Bertie became King George VI. Which meant that he had to start speaking in public again.

Presenter: So, what happened?

Sarah: At first, the King avoided making live speeches, but by 1939 he could do this no longer. On September 3rd of that year, Britain declared war on Germany and the King had to deliver the most important speech of his life.

Presenter: So what did he do?

Sarah: He asked Mr Logue to help him. The two men went into a small room with the recording equipment and closed the door. Mr Logue opened a window and told the King to take off his jacket. Then, he advised the King to forget everybody else and say the speech to him, as a friend.

Presenter: Did it work?

Sarah: Yes, it did. The King's delivery was calm, dignified, and measured. And at the end of the broadcast, Mr Logue finally called him 'Your Majesty'.

Presenter: What a great story! Well, coming up next on...
**1 READING**

a 1 Hearing loss from listening to loud music on MP3 players or at concerts.
2 Around four million Britons are affected by the problem.

b 2 T
3 F
4 F
5 T
6 T
7 F
8 F
9 T

**2 GRAMMAR**

a 2 doing
3 listen
4 check
5 seeing
6 to play
7 go out
8 stealing
9 to get
10 buying
11 having to
12 to pass

b 2 climbing
3 to call
4 to send
5 to buy
6 reading
7 ironing
8 spending

**3 VOCABULARY**

Across:
4 keyboard
7 saxophone
8 drums
10 conductor
11 orchestra

Down:
1 soprano
3 cello
5 bass guitar
6 choir
9 flute

**4 PRONUNCIATION**

a 2 macchiato
3 chorus
4 fiancé

c 1 photographs
2 architecture, graffiti
3 barista, croissant
4 soprano, microphone
5 ballet, rhythm

**5 LISTENING**

a It describes a new treatment for Alzheimer’s patients.

b 1 c
2 c
3 a
4 b
5 c

**1 GRAMMAR**

a 2 driving
3 living
4 used to
5 being
6 working
7 play
8 used to

b 2 got used to working
3 not used to having
4 used to wear
5 got used to living
6 used to looking after
7 got used to using
8 am not used to sleeping

**2 READING**

a Yes, they do.

b 1 C
2 F
3 A
4 E
5 B

**3 VOCABULARY**

a 2 oversleep
3 snores
4 sleepy
5 sleeping pills
6 log
7 keeps, awake
8 pillow

b 2 nap
3 insomnia
4 set
5 nightmare
6 jet-lagged
7 yawn
8 fell asleep

**4 PRONUNCIATION**

b 1 fall, yawn
2 alarm, fast
3 jet-lagged, nap
4 asleep, insomnia, siesta
5 nightmare

**5 LISTENING**

a C what we should and shouldn’t eat and drink

b 1 caffeine
2 fat
3 late
4 light snack
5 water, bathroom
6 milky drink
7 liquid, quickly

**1 GRAMMAR**

a 2 might have gone
3 can’t have seen
4 might have taken
5 can’t have moved
6 must have done

b 2 should have / ought to have filled up
3 shouldn’t have / oughtn’t to have left
4 shouldn’t have / oughtn’t to have bought
5 should have / ought to have taken
6 should have / ought to have dressed up
7 should have / ought to have gone off
8 shouldn’t have / oughtn’t to have stayed up

**2 READING**

a 2 might have been
3 may have fallen
4 can’t have been
5 might not have heard
6 must have forgotten
7 may not have had
8 can't have seen

2 READING
a 1 People can get very aggressive
   2 Stricter controls
b 1 c
   2 b
   3 c
   4 a
   5 b
c 2 target
   3 getting involved in
   4 rage
   5 offensive
   6 remove
   7 lacking
   8 threads

3 VOCABULARY
a 2 mind
   3 avoid
   4 Remind
   5 argue
   6 seems
   7 notice
b 2 expected
   3 beat
   4 robbed
   5 dented
   6 lay
   7 rose

4 MINI GRAMMAR
2 What would you rather do, stay in or go out?
3 I'd rather not cook tonight if you don't mind.
4 Where would you rather go, Greece or Italy?
5 I'd rather walk than take the car.
6 I'd rather not go to the cinema if you don't mind.

5 PRONUNCIATION
2 thumb
3 kneel
4 pay
5 muscle
6 whistle

6 LISTENING
a 1 They are both method actors.
   2 They have both won an Oscar.
b 1 b
   2 b
   3 a
   4 c
   5 a
   6 c

Colloquial English
Talking about... acting

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE
2 completely
3 tremendously
4 overwhelmingly
5 extraordinarily
6 absolutely
7 fantastically

2 READING
a 1 a
   2 d
   3 c
   4 b
   5 b

1 VOCABULARY
a 2 hijacking
   3 smuggling
   4 terrorism
   5 vandalism
   6 fraud
   7 bribery
   8 murder
b 2 blackmail, to blackmail
   3 drug dealing, drug dealer
   4 mugger, to mug
   5 rape, to rape
   6 thief, thief
   7 robber, to rob
   8 stalking, to stalk
   9 hacking, hacker

4 MINI GRAMMAR
2 e
   3 g
   4 h
   5 d
   6 b
   7 c
   8 a
2 READING

a 1 E
  2 A
  3 F
  4 B
  5 D
  6 C

b 1 key in
  2 landline
  3 purchase
  4 require
  5 dispose of
  6 have access to
  7 gather
  8 go through

3 GRAMMAR

a 2 had been stolen
  3 be caught
  4 (be) punished
  5 questioned
  6 visited
  7 has just been arrested
  8 is being held
  9 will be heard / is being heard
  10 expect / are expecting
  11 be given
  12 will be stolen

b 3 is expected to be acquitted
  4 are reported to have taken the president’s wife
  5 thought that the terrorists are hiding somewhere in France
  6 known that the suspect is dangerous
  7 are reported to have damaged the art gallery
  8 said that the police have arrested three men

4 MINI GRAMMAR

2 have our burglar alarm tested
  3 have had my car repaired
  4 had his house painted
  5 will have my carpets cleaned
  6 are having a wall built
  7 has his flat cleaned
  8 are having our garden redesigned

5 PRONUNCIATION

a 2 jury
  3 guilty
  4 blackmail

b 1 handle
  2 a dozen or so
  3 smarter
  4 from time to time
  5 pay rise
  6 stay on top of
  7 deadline
  8 quoted
  9 urge

4 PRONUNCIATION

a Stress on 1st syllable: offer, promise, threaten
Stress on 2nd syllable: accuse, admit, advise, agree, convince, deny, insist, invite, persuade, refuse, remind, suggest

5 LISTENING

a 1 the weather forecast
  2 1987
  3 a weather presenter
  4 a hurricane
  5 he said there wasn’t going to be a hurricane
  6 190 km per hour
  7 18
  8 15 million
  9 in the opening ceremony of the 2012 London Olympic Games
  10 on YouTube

1 READING

a 2009: Bernard Madoff
2008: Lou Pearlman
1920s: Charles Ponzi
1880s: Early Ponzi schemers

b 1 A
   2 E
   3 F
   4 D
   5 C

c 1 trustworthy
   2 pouring in
   3 fund
   4 flops
   5 coupon
   6 buck
   7 legitimate

2 VOCABULARY

a 2 markets
  3 imports
  4 exports
  5 expanding
  6 launch
  7 become
  8 take over
6 LISTENING
a Two – Caller 1 and Caller 5
b 2 'The owner of the ticket was a 61-year-old woman.'
3 If the Staceys don't pay the money back, they'll spend 11 months in prison.
4 Caller 1 says that the Staceys used the money to pay off their debts.
5 Caller 2 compares finding the lottery ticket to finding some car keys.
6 Caller 3 thinks that the couple should have given the ticket to the manager of the supermarket.
7 Caller 4 says that the couple had a legal obligation to return the ticket.
8 Caller 5 feels some sympathy towards the couple.

4 PRONUNCIATION
a Stress on 1st syllable: friendliness, government, ignorance, poverty,
   Stress on 2nd syllable: bilingual, convenience, excitement, reduction
   Stress on 3rd syllable: antisocial, entertainment, overcrowded, unemployment

5 LISTENING
a Speaker 1: Prague
   Speaker 2: Vancouver
   Speaker 3: Buenos Aires
   Speaker 4: Melbourne
   Speaker 5: Hong Kong
b 1 F
   2 C
   3 B
   4 A
   5 E

Colloquial English
Talking about... advertising

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE
a 2 had their day
   3 get into your head
   4 word for word
   5 their ears perk up
   6 a captive audience
   7 hit a false note

2 READING
a 1 C
   2 A
   3 D
   4 B
b 1 F
   2 T
   3 T
   4 F
   5 F
   6 F
   7 T
   8 F
1 GRAMMAR
a 2. Everybody was
   3. Everything went wrong
   4. ✓
   5. ✓
   6. ✓
   7. ✓
   8. ✓
   b 2. None
   3. any
   4. none
   5. no
   6. Any
   c 2. neither
   3. either
   4. nor
   5. Both
   6. both
   7. Neither

2 VOCABULARY
a 2. chemical
   3. biology
   4. genetic
   5. Physics
   b 2. e
   3. a
   4. b
   5. d
   c 2. be a guinea pig
   3. made, discovery
   4. test new drugs
   5. prove, theory

3 READING
a 1. C
   2. E
   3. D
   4. A
   5. B
   b 1. C
   2. E
   3. D
   4. B
   5. A
   6. D
   7. B
   8. A
   9. E
   10. C
   c 1. thought up
   2. a gap in the market
   3. withdrawn
   4. sketches
   5. spilling
   6. mass-producing
   7. still going strong
   8. royalties

4 PRONUNCIATION
2. same syllable (first)
3. same syllable (second)
4. different syllable (experiment, experimental)
5. same syllable (second)
6. same syllable (first)
7. different syllable (scientist, scientific)
8. different syllable (theory, theoretical)

5 LISTENING
a 1. smoke detector (right picture)
   2. glasses (bottom left picture)
   3. ear thermometer (top left picture)
   b 1. poisonous gases
   2. level of sensitivity
   3. scratch
   4. new substance
   5. measure the temperature
   6. reduce the amount

2 GRAMMAR
a 2. a
   3. —, —
   4. —
   5. the, the
   6. —
   7. a
   8. —, —
   b 2. the
   3. The
   4. —, the
   5. the, —
   6. —, the
   7. The, the
   8. The, the
   c 3. X gone to prison
   4. X at school
   5. ✓
   6. X at church
   7. ✓
   8. X at university
   9. ✓
   10. ✓

3 VOCABULARY
a 2. peace and quiet
   3. sooner or later

4 PRONUNCIATION
4. knife and fork
5. bed and breakfast
6. more or less
7. all or nothing
8. salt and pepper
9. now or never
10. once or twice

5 LISTENING
a 1. pieces
   2. sick, tired
   3. give, take
   4. ups, downs
   5. law, order
   6. safe, sound
   7. wait, see
   8. now, again