

Short Cuts

TO ENGLISH

2

Jörgen Gustafsson
Lennart Peterson

Key

BONNIER UTBILDNING

Postadress: Box 3159, 103 63 Stockholm

Besöksadress: Sveavägen 56, Stockholm

Hemsida: www.bonnierutbildning.se

E-post: info@bonnierutbildning.se

Order/läromedelsinformation

Telefon 08-696 86 00

Telefax 08-696 86 10

Short Cuts 2 Key

ISBN 978-91-622-3518-5

© 2002 Jörgen Gustafsson, Lennart Peterson
och Bonnier Utbildning AB, Stockholm

Form och original: Studio Jan Karlsson

Första upplagan

Femte tryckningen



Kopieringsförbud! Detta verk är skyddat av upphovsrättslagen. Kopiering, utöver lärares rätt att kopiera för undervisningsbruk enligt BONUS-Presskopias avtal, är förbjuden. Sådant avtal tecknas mellan upphovsrätsorganisationer och huvudman för utbildningsanordnare, t.ex. kommuner/universitet. För information om avtalet hänvisas till utbildningsanordnarens huvudman eller BONUS-Presskopia.

Den som bryter mot lagen om upphovsrätt kan åtalas av allmän åklagare och dömas till böter eller fängelse i upp till två år samt bli skyldig att erlägga ersättning till upphovsman/rättsinnehavare.

Printed in Sweden by
Bording AB
Eskilstuna 2009

SUSPENSE

p. 9

PREVIEW

May can hear footsteps downstairs, but cannot understand how anyone could possibly have entered the house. We therefore sense her anguish. We also know she is very scared because when the footsteps stop, her heart-beat falters, too.

p. 12

A. CHECK YOUR READING 1

Suggestion:

This is a story about a teenager called May, a dead girl called Doone, May's attractive older sister, Ivy, and their father, John.

The story begins with May standing at Doone's bedroom window.

She heard the floorboards creak underneath mysterious footsteps, and the scared May's mouth dried. She walked barefoot out of the room, pausing in the hallway and sensing someone near.

She ran across the stairhead but saw no one at the bottom of the stairs.

Her father's bedroom door was wide open. She took her first breath since the footsteps had stopped and then heard them start again, unhurriedly heading towards the bottom of the stairs.

May got into her father's bed, pulled a blanket over her head and lay with her eyes shut.

She heard the footsteps go into Doone's bedroom and at the same time the light disappeared.

Where May lay, the sea sounded muffled and distant. Closer, she heard something that sounded like clothing brushing against furniture and the bump of small things being moved around. She was immobile. She closed her eyes tighter and bit the inside of her mouth.

Suddenly, she heard a snap and the steps started up again and went down the stairs. She did not know how long she stayed in the same position, but she knew it was a long time. Eventually, she dared to lift her head and look around.

Her feet were numb with cold. She went to Doone's bedroom and found the courage to click on the light. She saw that the diary was missing and felt a cold hand on the back of her neck.

B. CHECK YOUR READING 2

Suggestions:

- 1 May had felt a sensation which has reminded her of how she felt when she was a young child. Now that she is a teenager, May's childhood is the 'lost world'.
- 2 May seems to be a sensitive girl, being moved by memories of her childhood. She may also be quite an insular and lonely teenager, seeming to keep her thoughts and feelings to herself and dealing with her uneasiness and fear alone, not calling for help. She is clearly a pensive (*fundersam, tankfull*) and imaginative character, believing that she and Doone are in some way connected, and is perhaps a nervous and slightly cowardly person, choosing to literally hide from her fears for much of the time rather than face the danger, though she does find the courage to confront the danger in the end.
- 3 It is unlikely that the footsteps came from the person with the cold hand, as at the time that May feels the hand on her neck, the footsteps have already gone downstairs.
- 4 The footsteps could be coming from Doone's ghost, or another ghost from Doone's past. On the other hand, the footsteps could be coming from someone who is trying to deceive and trick May.
- 5 The light could be Doone's ghost, or perhaps the movement of light and shadows.

- 6 The diary may contain clues as to why May feels that she and Doone are connected. Perhaps Doone's life mirrored May's in some way. It would perhaps explain May's behaviour and feelings and tell us more about Doone. We are led to believe that the diary is a significant part of the overall story.

C. VOCABULARY 1: PHRASAL VERBS

a)

- 1 Efter en lång och farlig jakt hann polisbilen i kapp den stulna BMW:n.
- 2 Sam jobbar just nu med våra datorproblem; låt oss vänta och se om han kommer på någon lösning.
- 3 Om du fortsätter att spela på börsen på det där sättet, kommer det att sluta med att du förlorar allt du har.
- 4 Jag kommer direkt, sa hon och la på luren.
- 5 Jag hoppas du lyckas fortsätta med ditt fina arbete till slutet av terminen.
- 6 Jag sökte upp min gamla pojkvän när jag for till New York bara för att få veta att han var förlovad /och skulle gifta sig/.
- 7 Det finns ingenting du kan göra för att gottgöra de hemska saker du sagt till mig.
- 8 Jag åkte på en otäck förkylning när jag var på Kanarieöarna förra veckan.
- 9 Efter det att vi separerat (skilts, brutit med varandra), rev jag sönder alla breven han sänt mig.
- 10 Sluta oroa dig för dina nycklar. De dyker upp förr eller senare.

p. 13

b)

Pick up. Suggestions:

To collect/give someone a lift in a vehicle: *He picked his children up from school.*

To lift up: *She picked up her coat from the floor.*

To improve: *Business started to pick up again after Christmas.*

To gain, get: *Where did you manage to pick up that magazine?*

To cause to increase: *The car began to pick up speed.*

To start again: *Let's pick up where we left off.*

To gather: *After a short separation, the couple decided to pick up the pieces and start again.*

To get together after a short meeting and start a, usually sexual, relationship (informal): *He picked her up at the cocktail bar last Saturday night.*

To catch (a criminal): *The police picked him up at his home.*

To earn (usually a small income): *I picked up my wages.*

To be able to hear/receive: *My radio picks up Radio Luxemburg!*

To tidy a room: *I'm fed up with picking up after you kids!*

To raise oneself after a fall or failure: *She picked herself up after a terrible year.*

To be prepared to pay: *My boss will pick up the bill for this.*

To save someone or something from danger: *He picked her up before she fell.*

To make someone feel better: *You've really picked me up. Thanks.*

In knitting: *To pick up a dropped stitch.*

Make up. Suggestions:

To become friends again after a quarrel: *They made up after the argument.*

To use cosmetics on the face to change or improve appearance: *She made up her face and put on her new dress.*

To make complete (an amount/number): *She looked in her piggy bank and made up the money to buy the new pair of shoes.*

To repay or give an amount in return: *You must make up what you owe by the end of the month.*

To produce something from material by cutting and sewing: *She made up a new pair of curtains.*

To assemble: *She made up little goodie bags for the children's party.*

To arrange for printing: *They made up a leaflet advertising their services.*

To form as a whole: *Spanish omelette is made up from eggs, potatoes, onions, oil and salt and pepper.*

To arrange ready for use: *Bring the bedding and make up the beds.*

D. VOCABULARY 2: IDIOMS

Suggestions:

- 1 Kan du vara snäll och hjälpa mig med den här lådan?
- 2 Kan vi inte göra det här någon gång i nästa vecka i stället? Jag har fullt upp med jobb för tillfället.
- 3 Kan du vara snäll och hjälpa mig att lösa det här problemet? Jag fattar det inte alls.
- 4 Jag har verkligen ställt till det för mig nu. (Jag har verkligen trampat i klaveret.) Jag fattade inte att det var din pappa.
- 5 Jag tycker inte alls om Pete. Han lägger alltid näsan i blöt, eller hur?
- 6 Jag vet inte varför men jag har aldrig sett saker och ting på samma sätt som (har aldrig kommit bra överens med) dina syskon.
- 7 Du borde definitivt köpa en ny pc. Den här är nästan slut nu (sjunger på sista versen).
- 8 Den där festen i fredags gav mig en bra chans att koppla av (slå runt).
- 9 Jag gick fram till henne för att prata men hon ignorerade mig.
- 10 Sätt dig och lyssna på vad jag säger. Det är något jag måste få berätta. (Jag måste få lätta mitt hjärta.)

p. 14

E. VOCABULARY 3: SYNONYMS (ADJECTIVES)

Suggestions:

- 1 There was a dull and unclear sound ...
- 2 ... cannot be seen by the naked eye.
- 3 She was absolutely beautiful ...
- 4 Jason has always been uncomfortable ...
- 5 May could not move around for several months ...
- 6 ... she almost sighed out loud with relief.
- 7 She saw a very small black box ...
- 8 I was unable to feel anything as a result of the cold ...
- 9 ... at a slow ...
- 10 ... too strange to be explained ...

p. 17

PREVIEW

- 1 Stop it!
- 2 bank notes
- 3 flirt with the policemen
- 4 Really?
- 5 Referring to some money/a few dollars (buck = dollar)
- 6 It has to be good/it must be good
- 7 the men's toilet
- 8 I don't know.
- 9 chat, talk
- 10 A taxi at the taxi rank

p. 18

- 1 They are criminals.
- 2 They are in possession of eighteen thousand dollars. They have been in hiding for two days. Davy is nervous about Phil going out and it is mentioned that if Phil gets caught by the police, Davy will go down, too. Phil is armed with a gun.

- 3 The 'dame' is probably a lady who knows something about the crime they committed and has the power to reveal information to the police. Perhaps she is a witness.

p. 21

- 4 The story takes place in New York. We know this, as Brooklyn is mentioned.
- 5 They have robbed and shot a bank messenger.
- 6 The 'dame' is a witness to the crime. She saw them rob and shoot the bank messenger. She has spoken to the police and is prepared to identify the criminals. She is therefore 'a big threat' to the men.
- 7 Davy. We know this, because Phil reminds him that they would not be in such trouble if it weren't for his 'jerky trigger finger'.

p. 24

- 8 Phil does not believe that Marty Hirsch is in a conference, and even if he is, Phil refuses not to be received, considering himself to be more important than a conference.
- 9 Phil means that he is out of the business of selling stolen goods.
- 10 Phil was looking for somewhere to get changed into his cop's uniform.
- 11 Phil probably knew Weber due to his life of crime. Weber was probably a lieutenant on Phil's precinct and had more than likely questioned and even arrested Phil on various occasions.

p. 25

- 12 We sense an uneasiness throughout the story and doubt that things will run smoothly for the two criminals. If the men get away with it, we feel that things will be too good to be true. Perhaps the taxi driver leads the police to the men, or

maybe Phil has dropped a vital clue giving the police a lead. Perhaps the two patrolmen identify and capture him.

p. 26

A. CHECK YOUR READING

Suggestions:

- 1 Phil and Davy did not simply leave the hideout for fear of being identified and caught by the police.
- 2 No, because we learn that he had served three prison terms. What is more, their recent crime had not gone according to plan.
- 3 Phil would rather die than be locked up in prison for life.
- 4 Phil had been selling stolen goods to Marty for a very long time in the past. We get the impression that Marty is in fear of and feels threatened by Phil. He seems to do him the favour of providing him with a cop's uniform in order to keep Phil happy and off his back.
- 5 a) Firstly, the 'dame' thought Phil was a cop and had come to show her a picture of a suspect for her to identify. Then, she thought Phil wanted to rape her.
b) She did exactly as Phil told her without putting up a fight, hinting to us that she was a woman used to being ordered around by men – perhaps she was a prostitute.
- 6 a) We assume that Davy mistook Phil for a police officer, got scared, and shot him.
b) Phil was clearly not the 'pro' Davy took him for as after having killed the 'dame', with his mind still racing, he did not think to change out of his uniform. It was a careless mistake and one that cost him his life.
- 7 Davy may take the money and run, but something indicates to us that he is not quick-thinking or clever enough to get away with it and will probably get caught by the police.

- 8 Yes. Phil pretends to be a cop for a day and he literally survives being a cop for a day before he is shot.
- 9 It is ironic that a criminal should pretend to be a cop for a day in order to finish his crime and doubly ironic that his partner in crime should mistake him for a real cop and shoot him. He is literally a cop for a day before he is shot by a criminal mistaking him for a cop. The whole situation is extremely ironic.

B. VOCABULARY 1:
AMERICAN ENGLISH/BRITISH ENGLISH

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 sedlar | notes |
| 2 lägenhet | flat |
| 3 godis | sweets |
| 4 betala en räkning | pay a bill |
| 5 soptunna | rubbish bin |
| 6 hiss | lift |
| 7 taxi | taxi |
| 8 polisbil | police car |

C. VOCABULARY 2:
DEFINITIONS (VERBS)

- a) 1) f, 2) a, 3) d, 4) g, 5) i, 6) b, 7) j, 8) c, 9) e, 10) h

p. 27

- b) 1) wipe, 2) tossed, 3) gabbing, 4) toting, 5) hoist, 6) rapping, 7) sweep, 8) parading, 9) slammed, 10) grab

D. VOCABULARY 3: NAMES USED AS WORDS

- a) long johns: underpants with full-length legs

doubting Thomas: a sceptical person

keep up with the Joneses: strive to compete socially with one's neighbours

peeping Tom: someone who looks at someone else in secret (for example when they are undressing)

smart aleck: somebody who thinks they know it all

rob Peter to pay Paul: take away from one to give to another

jack of all trades: somebody able to do many different jobs

Tom, Dick and/or Harry: ordinary people taken at random

like David and Jonathan: two people who are very close

not know (somebody) from Adam: not know somebody at all

p. 28

b)

- 1 jack of all trades
- 2 robbing Peter to pay Paul
- 3 long johns
- 4 smart aleck
- 5 peeping Tom
- 6 doubting Thomas
- 7 keep up with the Joneses
- 8 Tom, Dick or Harry
- 9 know him from Adam
- 10 like David and Jonathan

E. TRANSLATION

Suggestion:

Phil was in a good mood when (as) he walked/was walking (went) up the stairs (upstairs) to the flat (apartment) where Davy was waiting for him. Phil hadn't understood (realized) that Davy would think (believe) that it was a police officer (cop) who was coming. It was too late before Phil realized his fatal mistake

The tragic thing (The tragedy) was that Davy was now guilty of two murders. He would probably have to spend the rest of his life in prison (jail). It's a hard (tough) punishment in order to (just to) learn that crime never pays.

p. 30**PREVIEW**

- 1 a large, heavy lorry measuring 60 feet (about 20 metres) in length
- 2 at twenty-eight minutes past one in the afternoon (p.m. = post meridiem)
- 3 travelling at a speed of sixty miles (about 95 km/h) each hour
- 4 two fuel tanks carrying a maximum capacity of 50 gallons (a little less than 200 litres) of fuel each
- 5 Keltz lifted a body weighing a hundred and eighty pounds (about 85 kg)
- 6 everything within a distance of thirty feet - (about nine metres) was burnt

p. 34**A. CHECK YOUR READING 1***Suggestions:*

- 1 Ronald Nunley – a truck driver, Andrew Collins – a lumberjack, Douglas Keltz – a salesman
- 2 a) the projecting logs are what caused the accident, b) Nunley's body was trapped underneath the dashboard preventing him from being easily pulled out of the wreckage, c) the kerosene was the explosive substance that Nunley was transporting in his lorry causing the ticking of the clock, i.e. the urgency for him to escape the wreckage, d) the axe was the instrument used by Collins to hack away at the wreckage and help rescue Nunley, e) the medals were awarded to Keltz and Collins for their bravery and heroism, providing a happy ending to the story.
- 3 Nunley was eager to get home to his pregnant wife and three daughters. He was also keen to get back to celebrate his 28th birthday. For these two reasons, he may not have been paying full attention to the road.

- 4 The writer wants to show how people, whatever their background, can work together in an emergency in order to do good.
- 5 Emotional – the reader feels a great sense of relief when the men, who risk their own lives for a complete stranger, rescue Nunley from the wreckage.
Exciting – the reader is kept on the edge of his/her seat for most of the story, eager to know if the men will escape the wreckage before the lorry explodes.

B. CHECK YOUR READING 2

- 1 he remembered that the lorry was carrying kerosene, a highly explosive substance, and that the lorry could explode at any time killing himself and the two helpful strangers.
- 2 the scene of the accident was a terrible picture of destruction.
- 3 they could not move Nunley or the dashboard that was trapping him.
- 4 of the smoke.
- 5 they were more concerned about Nunley.

C. VOCABULARY 1: DEFINITIONS

- a) 1) g, 2) d, 3) f, 4) a, 5) h, 6) c, 7) b, 8) e

p. 35**D. VOCABULARY 2:****WORD BUILDING (NOUNS ENDING IN -NESS)**

- 1 friendliness
- 2 happiness
- 3 kindness
- 4 illness
- 5 darkness
- 6 likeliness
- 7 likeness
- 8 nervousness

E. VOCABULARY 3:
WORD BUILDING (NOUNS ENDING IN -MENT)

- a) 1) Government, 2) Treatment,
 3) Agreement
- b)
- 1) encouragement, 2) embarrassment,
 - 3) statement, 4) imprisonment, 5) settlement,
 - 6) improvement, 7) bereavement,
 - 8) Appointment, 9) appeasement,
 - 10) equipment

c) Suggestions:

- 1 En grupp supportrar skrek uppmuntrande tillrop när spelarna sprang ut på planen.
- 2 Den lilla flickan tittade ner på sina fötter och försökte dölja sin förlägenhet.
- 3 I sitt första uttalande till polisen erkände hon att hon hade skjutit sin man med avsikt, men i domstolen sa hon att det hade varit en olyckshändelse.
- 4 Hon kunde ha dömts till avrättning i elektriska stolen men i stället fick hon 30 års fängelse.
- 5 Människor från Skandinavien grundade tidigt ett bosättningsområde (en koloni) i Nordamerika, men de hade aldrig någon framgång.
- 6 Er dotter har blivit bättre (förbättrat sig) den här terminen, men hon borde anstränga sig mer.
- 7 Deras gardiner är fördragna eftersom någon i familjen har dött (gått bort).
- 8 Jag hittade jobbet i spalten för Lediga platser i Times.
- 9 Pentagon hävdade att regeringens undfallande politik inte fungerade och krävde ett militärt ingripande.
- 10 Innan kirurger opererar en patient måste de vara väldigt noga med att sterilisera sin utrustning.

p. 38

PREVIEW

Suggestions:

Suspense, mystery, originality, unpredictability, a twist at the end.

There should be a twist at the end, perhaps leaving the mystery unsolved or open-ended.

p. 39

- 1 She felt that something was wrong and her body became ready to defend itself.
- 2 The intruder, whatever or whoever it was, was causing a clunking, metallic sound, hence 'acoustic'.
- 3 She awakes with a start. Her heart is pounding and she feels alarmed. She holds her breath and listens intently. Her body is tense – she clenches her fists and her teeth compress.

p. 41

- 4 Birdie's eyes are fixed on something outside. His tail twitches back and forth. He is tense. His ears go horizontal at another strange sound. He darts across the room, petrified, when Dr Brennan reaches out to pat him.
- 5 The security system has not been breached.
- 6 Someone with some sort of machinery or contraption; a robot, a monster ...

p. 42

- 7 A dead body, perhaps.

p. 43

A. CHECK YOUR READING 1

Suggestions:

- 1 Perhaps the serial killer has broken into Dr Brennan's garden and dumped a dead body there in order to scare her.

- 2 Dr Brennan is a forensic scientist, so she is an educated woman. She is a strong and brave woman, reaching for a weapon to go and confront the intruder. She is logical, working out where the intruder could or could not possibly be. She is careful, not rushing out to confront the intruder without thinking, and planning her steps armed with a weapon. Although she is scared, she remains level-headed, resetting her security system and calling for help.
- 3 If the serial killer had wanted to kill Dr Brennan, he/she could have done so. It is more likely that the killer wants to scare her, either just to play games with her, or to warn her against working with the police against him/her.
- 4 Dr Brennan refers to the intruder as 'he'. There is also the indication that the intruder had carried a dead body into the garden, so the intruder would have to be strong. So, although we cannot tell for sure, we are led to believe that the serial killer is the intruder and that he is a man.
- 5 Dr Brennan was brave, and was sensible to arm herself, plan her steps and call for help, though some would argue that it would have been more sensible to have called for help straight away and not risked a confrontation with the intruder.
- 6 The writer writes from Dr Brennan's viewpoint, so we get her thoughts, feelings and fears first-hand. The piece is descriptive, describing Dr Brennan's physical reactions in detail. The route she takes through the house is described to us so that we feel we are right there with her and can picture the scene. Her thoughts, written at times with explanation marks, add to the suspense and scary atmosphere. The sentences are short and to the point. One sentence simply reads: 'The gate.' We are kept on the edge of our seats by these short, sharp sentences which give a sense of nervousness and suspense. We feel we are heading towards a climax.

B. CHECK YOUR READING 2

Suggestions:

- 1 Dr Brennan is questioning what the upset was that her body had sensed.
- 2 Dr Brennan bit her teeth together hard because of fear.
- 3 Birdie looked extremely tense and rigid with fear, like an arrow in a bow just before it is about to be fired.
- 4 The cat's feet left tiny claw scratches across the carpet which looked like little commas in the darkness.
- 5 Immobile/motionless like an Easter Island statue. She was unable to move because she was scared.
- 6 Dr Brennan managed to compose herself and overcome the fear that had frozen her to the spot, lifted one foot at a time slowly from the floor, and forced herself to move forwards to reach the door.

C. VOCABULARY 1: ADJECTIVES

- a) 1) f, 2) b, 3) d, 4) a, 5) g, 6) c, 7) e

p. 44

b)

- 1 medvetlös
- 2 skum, mörk
- 3 våghalsig, djärv; hänsynslös
- 4 kuslig
- 5 svag
- 6 omtöcknad, nära att falla ihop
- 7 stel, styv, oböjlig

c) Suggestions:

- 1 He fell off his horse and lay *unconscious* on the ground.
- 2 We didn't go swimming because the water looked *murky* and unpleasant.
- 3 He is a *reckless* driver and will end up killing himself or others one of these days.

- 4 She's feeling a bit *groggy* so she has taken the day off work.
- 5 I heard a *faint* noise coming from the cellar.

D. VOCABULARY 2: VERBS

a)

fumble: use one's hands awkwardly

lurch: move suddenly and unsteadily

prowl: roam in search of something (prey, for example)

yank: pull with a jerk

tremble: shake (with fear, for example)

tear: move very quickly

ooze: slowly trickle/leak out

recoil: suddenly move/spring back in fear, horror or disgust

sidle: walk in a timid or furtive manner

twitch: make small jerky movements with the body

b)

- 1) sidled, 2) prowling, 3) oozed, 4) lurched,
5) tore, 6) fumbled, 7) twitched, 8) trembled,
9) recoiled, 10) yanked

E. TRANSLATION*Suggestion:*

Doctor Brennan woke up (awoke) in the middle of the night because of a sound (noise) OR was woken up by a sound (noise) she didn't recognize. The room was completely dark (It was completely dark in the room), and she lay under the quilt/cover holding her breath. After a while she picked up courage (got braver) and went into the kitchen to look for a weapon. After that she looked into the sitting room and found Birdie in the dark. He looked tense. She tried to stroke (pat) his head but the cat got scared, tore (ran, rushed) through the room and disappeared.

The security/alarm system worked (functioned, operated) as usual. That meant that there wasn't anyone else (there was no one

else) inside the house and that the unfamiliar/strange noises (sounds) came from outside. Doctor Brennan opened the glass door/French window, went into the garden and caught sight of (saw) the plastic bag (cover) on the ground. She immediately knew (She knew at once) what it was. She rushed (dashed, ran) back into the house, slammed the door, locked it and rang the police.

BURNING ISSUE: ANIMAL RIGHTS

p. 49**DISCUSSION: NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS**a) *Suggestions:*

'Animal rights campaigners ...' = a

'Economic sabotage ...' = c

'Militant action ...' = b

'Militant vegans ...' = a

'We can't ...' = b

'It's completely unrealistic ...' = a

'There are about ...' = a

'We should ...' = a

'Sooner or later ...' = c

p. 50**A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION***Part 1*

- 1 gave her some leaflets about cruelty to animals.
- 2 a vegetarian does not eat meat or fish, but a vegan does not eat or wear any animal produce at all, including dairy produce and eggs.
- 3 lentils and rice and lots of bread, peanut butter and cakes.
- 4 nearly all medicines are tested on animals.

- 5 testing oven cleaner on rabbits to see if it harms their skin (and) testing shampoo in rabbits' eyes.
- 6 cigarettes are tested on rabbits and dogs are force-fed alcohol.

Part 2

- 1 People laugh at them.
- 2 She agrees with people who break into laboratories.
- 3 The manager tried to throw them out of the shop and then he called the police when they did not go away.
- 4 People will have to stop eating meat; circuses will have to perform shows without animals; fur coats will have to disappear; animal experiments will have to stop; animals will have to be kept in good conditions; tobacco, alcohol, oven cleaners and dye will have to be eradicated; and animals will have to have equal rights to humans.
- 5 Because they are the most important thing to her.

MEETINGS

p. 55

PREVIEW

Suggestions:

a)

I would be shocked, surprised, puzzled/confused, scared and angry, perhaps.

My first thought would be: Who is this?

I would demand an explanation and what I would do would depend on what the intruder said.

p. 57

- 1 He is surprised because he doesn't expect to find anyone in his home.

- 2 Julia's body language tells us that she is embarrassed. She telescopes her legs to her chin, indicating that she is defensive, and she is speechless at first. She jumps up and backs away from Sylvester, showing that she clearly feels awkward.
- 3 He tells Julia to look at the name on the letters that have just been put through the letter box and confirm that they read Sylvester Wykes.

p. 59

- 4 Sylvester dismisses the idea that Julia could be a squatter, because there are no signs of anyone having been living in the house. It is clean and tidy.
- 5 He refers to the garden.
- 6 The dog's name is Joyful. This is apt because the dog is joyful as is the occasion.

A. CHECK YOUR READING

- 1 enormously tired, aching for sleep, overwhelmed by fatigue
- 2 They do not know who the other is. They both expected the other to be older and so could not understand who they might be. Julia thinks Sylvester is an intruder and does not believe he lives in the house at first. She then thinks that he must be the owner's son. It crosses Sylvester's mind that Julia might be a squatter, using the cleaning lady's name as her own.
- 3 The dog belongs to Julia and is relaxed when Julia is relaxed. He is a friendly dog. He is slightly wary when Sylvester enters the house, coming over to sniff him. When he realises that Sylvester is not a threat and is comforted by his soothing words, he relaxes again. He is moving his tail, showing that he is content, and he stays by Julia's side while she sleeps, as if he is guarding her. The dog barks when he hears the postman approaching, waking Julia and Sylvester up, but relaxes again once the postman

has gone. When the dog senses that Julia is scared, he moves between her and Sylvester to protect her, and growls.

- 4 Sylvester's house is spotless. Everything appears to be immaculately clean and polished and in its place. We know this because Sylvester comments on its tidiness, fresh smell, the clean towels and new soap, and his father's silver brushes gleaming on the dressing table. We get the sense that Sylvester is fairly wealthy, working in the USA and living in London, having his own secretary and cleaner, and travelling by plane and taxi, so the house is probably rather luxurious. It has a dolphin knocker, a parquet floor, and a beautiful garden, giving the impression that it is a lovely, well-kept house.
- 5 It would seem that Sylvester would have been spending Christmas alone if it weren't for Julia. He was pleasantly surprised to come home to some company and to a beautifully clean house and garden.
- 6
 - a) The dog returned to the sofa and got comfortable again.
 - b) Julia drew her legs towards her chin in a movement like a telescope.
 - c) The dog, sensing Julia's uneasiness and fear, growled, ready to confront any threat directed towards Julia.
 - d) Julia, still not feeling one hundred per cent comfortable or convinced, was not sure whether it was safe to let Sylvester out of her sight and so hesitated before she cautiously left the room.

B. VOCABULARY 1: ACT IT OUT

b)

Suggestions:

- 1 The loud noise from downstairs made him jerk awake.
- 2 I was so tired that I dozed off during the film.
- 3 The dog sniffed his trouser leg.
- 4 I crouched down behind the sofa to hide.
- 5 She had to stretch up high to reach the biscuit tin.

C. VOCABULARY 2: ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -LESS

a)

- painless – without pain
- harmless – safe, without danger/harm
- spotless – exceptionally clean and tidy
- hopeless – impossible
- speechless – without words/unable to speak
- careless – clumsy
- helpless – unable to look after oneself
- useless – good for nothing
- powerless – lacking power or strength
- thoughtless – insensitive, careless, not thinking
- homeless – without a home
- topless – naked from the waist up
- worthless – not worth anything
- meaningless – without meaning

The general meaning of *-less* is 'without'.

p. 60

b)

- 1 harmless
- 2 painless
- 3 homeless
- 4 meaningless
- 5 spotless
- 6 speechless
- 7 topless
- 8 thoughtless
- 9 helpless
- 10 worthless

I'm trying to learn to speak Italian, but it's *hopeless*. I'm no good with languages.

It was very *careless* of you to lose your wallet.

The washing machine doesn't clean the clothes properly. It's *useless*.

They don't want him to leave the company, but they can't stop him. They're *powerless*.

D. VOCABULARY 3: FORMAL AND INFORMAL LANGUAGE

a)

- 1 Informal
- 2 Formal
- 3 Informal
- 4 Formal
- 5 Formal
- 6 Informal

b)

Suggestions:

- 1 Jag är faktiskt totalt utmattad. Jag tror jag går och lägger mig.
- 2 Polisen försöker lokalisera det saknade fordonet.
- 3 Liza blev utskälld av sin mamma för att hon hade varit ute till klockan fyra.
- 4 Jag skriver det här brevet för att klaga över standarden på ert hotell och den otillfredsställande service som ni erbjöd under min vistelse där.
- 5 Ni kommer att erhålla er första lön en månad efter det att ni påbörjat er anställning.
- 6 Jag är verkligen ledsen över att jag sviker dig, men jag kan inte hänga med ut i kväll. Jag har massor av läxor att göra till i morgon.

c)

- 1 increased
- 2 find out
- 3 avoid
- 4 wait
- 5 let you know
- 6 visiting

p. 61

E. TRANSLATION

Suggestion:

Julia felt embarrassed when she realized (understood) who the visitor was. She said that she should (ought to) leave, but Sylvester asked her to stay and suggested that they should have breakfast together. He wished that he hadn't fallen asleep (dozed off), but instead had tried to get acquainted with her at once. Now Julia was on her guard and didn't know if she could trust Sylvester. She was grateful that she had brought her (the) dog as (because) it gave her both security and company.

p. 62

Part 1

- 1 ... is nice and firm.
- 2 ... open (and) confident.
- 3 ... personality also was weak.
- 4 ... marketing director for a confectionary firm.
- 5 ... he had created a better first impression.

p. 63

Part 2

- 6 ... to show that they are confident, trustworthy and powerful.
- 7 ... uses two hands rather than one.
- 8 ... became firmer.
- 9 ... hand movement (and) body language.
- 10 ... open (and) friendly; they use their hands and arms a lot when speaking.

Part 3

- 11 ... the speaker to express himself better and organise his thoughts as well as getting the message across more clearly.

- 12 ... they can communicate more easily.
- 13 ... hand gestures are natural and instinctive when we speak.
- 14 ... the interviewer comments on this.

p. 64

PREVIEW

It is probably a poem addressed to a lover.

p. 65

A. CHECK YOUR READING

Suggestions:

- a) The poem is addressed to an illicit lover, it seems, or perhaps a much younger lover. The speaker is urging his lover, who should not really be there, to 'come-close and sleepnow' before she has to rush away in the morning back to her own house, perhaps to her parents ('mother', l. 12).
- b) 'talk on tiptoe' – the lover is talking quietly; cp 'walk on tiptoe'
'a policeman disguised as the sun' – the sun shining through the window in the morning will be a sign that the lover must leave – it will be like a policeman making her feel guilty and indicating to her that she should not be there.
'a dress of guilt/and shoes with broken high ideals' – she will get dressed, feeling guilty, ashamed and immoral.
- c) The lover will 'run alltheway home' because that is where she should be. She will run out of guilt and in order to hurry back, perhaps before she is noticed to be missing.
- d) The speaker in the poem wants to make the most of the time the two do have together, for he knows his lover will have to hurry away in the morning. We get the impression that he would rather that weren't the situation and that the relationship was more relaxed, likening the

sun to a policeman and the birds to the lover's mother.

p. 66

PREVIEW

- b) Ungefär: Katolsk skola för flickor med vår Jungfru Marias eviga bistånd. The school is probably very religiously and strictly run, with lots of old-fashioned rules.

p. 72

A. CHECK YOUR READING

Suggestions:

- 1 The girls do not seem as interested in religion as the nuns, for they do not take kindly to adhering to the rules. There is graffiti on the blackboard, they want to wear make-up, they seem more interested in shopping during their trip than singing for the choir. They complain when they are told they cannot wear coloured shoe-laces and when they are told to remove earrings. The girls are cheeky, laughing about the names of the hairdresser's, and they laugh and interrupt, making the nun quite angry. The girls have clearly misbehaved on previous occasions, as they are banned from going down town and forbidden to loiter around the tennis courts where they have been caught talking to the boys from Protestant High. They also cheekily address Sister Condron as Sister Condom. Perhaps it is unfair to say that they are not as religious as the nuns. They are simply typical teenage girls out to have fun and more interested in shopping, boys and make-up than religion at this stage.
- 2 The girls weren't allowed to wear make-up until inside the concert hall. They weren't allowed to wear coloured shoe-laces or more than one earring in each ear, and certainly no piercings elsewhere. They are banned from going down town and from loitering at the tennis courts

and talking to the boys from Protestant High. They must not shave eyebrows or wear Gaelic League lapel buttons as earrings. They mustn't get lost or remove their school uniforms whilst out in the town and they mustn't misbehave.

- 3 'Hairhouse' is a pun on 'Whorehouse'; and 'Dye' (färga) is a pun on 'Die'.
- 4 The nun is worried that her Catholic girls are getting up to mischief with the Protestant boys and is probably concerned about the sexual implications.
- 5 The nun is most concerned with the school's reputation and how the girls appear in the public eye. She is adamant that they are smartly dressed and well-behaved when out in the town. She tells them that they are representing the school, and that the town and their parents are counting on them. She would therefore love them to win the contest to give a good impression to the public. She also points out that if they do well, they will all get to stay in a nice hotel.
- 6 The girls make fun of the nun in the following ways: they groan and tut when she is laying down the rules 'Awww Sister!'; they throw their bags down in tempers and generally act cheekily towards the nun; they laugh when she mentions the name of the hair salon; they smile and mock her; they make fun of her by pretending to be interested in tennis when really it is the boys they are interested in; then they make fun of the nun at the very end when they mispronounce her name, calling her 'Sister Condom'.

B. VOCABULARY 1: SOUNDS

a)

- 1) f, 2) i, 3) a, 4) j, 5) h, 6) b, 7) e, 8) g, 9) d, 10) c

p. 73

C. VOCABULARY 2: PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'UP'

a)

- 1) g, 2) c, 3) i, 4) j, 5) b, 6) e, 7) f, 8) d, 9) a, 10) h

b)

- 1 taken up
- 2 liven ... up
- 3 grow up
- 4 chat up; chatted up
- 5 made up
- 6 get up
- 7 bring up
- 8 cracked up
- 9 speak up
- 10 break up

p. 74

D. TRANSLATION

Suggestion:

Sister Condron was very strict with the girls in the choir. She told them not to use/apply any make-up until they had arrived at the concert hall. She also thought that coloured shoe-laces were ridiculous. If the girls tried to argue with her she shouted/screamed, 'Be quiet' as loud/ly/ as she could/at the top of her voice.

Sister Condron was also very irritated/annoyed (at the fact) that the girls wore/were wearing/had more than one earring in each ear and considered the whole thing to be (thought that the whole thing was) a hysterical fad. According to the school's rules (the rules of the school) they were only allowed/permitted/only had permission to wear/have one ring per ear.

The tennis court was a special problem. That was where the girls got/came in touch/contact with boys from a Protestant school, and that's why/because of that Fionnula, Orla,

Chell, Manda, Kylah and the other girls were not allowed to be (were banned from being) there.

The song contest/singing competition in Edinburgh was very important to Sister Condron. She was proud of her school and wanted the students to see/consider/regard/look upon themselves as representatives of their school (their school's representatives). Everybody counted on the girls in the final year (top form) to win. The girls themselves had other priorities/gave priority to other things. Above all they wanted to have some fun.

p. 75

G. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1 It is very different, being funny, exciting and original.
- 2 They go mad, and give in to the temptation of the shops, bars, and pubs.
- 3 It is remarkable that Warner, being an adult male, can write about adolescent girls so well and understandingly.
- 4 The language is colloquial, and combines Scottish dialect with teenage language.
- 5 He thinks Warner will be hugely successful, perhaps even the most influential new voice in modern British fiction.

p. 77

A. CHECK YOUR READING

Suggestions:

- 1 The poet is referring to herself, a coloured girl, and racist white people.
- 2 The poet feels she is treated like an alien or a freak, constantly being questioned about her culture and being stereotyped along with all other coloured people. She feels she is not treated as a person in her own right.
- 3 The people ('them') that she is referring to seem insensitive and patronising, treat-

ing the poet like a rare breed, intrigued by her different culture and uninterested in her as a person. They also seem ignorant, being surprised when she speaks with a mind of her own.

- 4 The poet is always asked the same questions as are asked to all her race by racist white people and when she shows signs of being a real person with a mind of her own, the whites are surprised.
- 5 Her race does not assume that all whites are the same. Princess Diana would have been the most well-known white face amongst foreign people, with her face on numerous magazine covers and in the newspapers, but the foreigners would not assume that she was representative of all white people.
- 6 It makes me think of monkeys in a zoo.
- 7 It means that the poet and her race are no different from any other human beings except that their skin is a darker colour. The repetition gives us a sense of the poet desperately trying to drum this point into the small minds of racist whites.
- 8 A meeting between the dark-skinned poet and a white person/white people.

p. 84

A. CHECK YOUR READING 1

Suggestions:

- 1 This is a text about a man who has had to face and experience a terrible ordeal. He reveals his inner torment to a sympathetic news reporter. There has been a devastating fire. The man, owning a truck, was sent to rescue twenty school children from the local school. But first he went to save his own wife and kids, thinking he had time enough to rescue everyone. Unfortunately, time ran out and the school children were burnt to death in the fire. Many local people hold the man responsible. Now the man and his family have to live with the guilt and shame for the rest of their lives.

- 2 All we know at first is that there has been a bushfire and Mr Allen is loading his truck with his possessions. A news reporter comes to interview him and we see that Mr Allen is ridden with guilt about something.
- 3 The narrator of the passage is a news reporter from The Weekly, and 'he' is Mr Allen.
- 4 The Weekly is a newspaper that comes out once a week as opposed to the dailies which come out every day. The Weekly seems to be taken more seriously as we sense from the comments: 'I've got nothing against The Weekly', and 'We know the dailies never tell a straight story'.
- 5 Mrs Allen shuts the door on seeing the newshawk because she is sick of being interviewed about what has happened. She is clearly terribly upset, ashamed and devastated by the whole affair.
- 6 The newshawk is happy when Mr Allen accepts a cigarette, because it shows that he is willing to talk.
- 7 The newshawk feels sympathetic towards Mr Allen. He can feel his terrible guilt. He is moved and feels awful for Mr Allen and his family, the trauma they are going through and the hatred that is being directed towards them. He knows he would have done the same as Mr Allen if faced with the same dilemma. He is sensitive and very careful with his words in order not to upset Mr Allen more.
- 8 We know that the fire was widespread and very serious due to the fact that school children were killed. Mr Allen and his truck showed marks of the fire, too. Smoke was drifting up from the valley and we get the impression that an area from Burt's Creek up to just before where Mr Allen lived was pretty much destroyed, as the news reporter says he sees the first brown earth since leaving Burt's Creek. The news reporter also comments on 'a tragic procession of stark chimney stacks and overturned water tanks' and says, 'It must have been hell!'. Ruins can be made out behind the smoke. 'There was fire everywhere'. People were searching the ashes of their homes. All this leads us to believe that the fire was very serious and spread quickly and out of control. People were killed and many people's homes destroyed.
- 9 The most tragic part of the text is the death of the school children, hence the title.
- 10 Mr Allen and his wife feel a tremendous sense of guilt for saving their own children whilst other people's children were dying. The parents of the dead children, apart from feeling devastated, feel angry and hateful towards the Allens for not saving their children. The newshawk feels saddened and extremely sorry for the Allens who will have to live with the guilt and shame of what they have done for the rest of their lives.

B. CHECK YOUR READING 2

- 1 The newshawk is speaking. He is giving Mr Allen the opportunity to tell the truth of his story to a reliable newspaper and perhaps put right what has been reported in the not so reliable dailies.
- 2 Mr Allen is speaking. He feels that the dailies have reported the truth. He feels he is guilty and is not going to try to defend himself.
- 3 Mr Allen is speaking. The fact that he knows he let those school children die will punish him for the rest of his life. He feels so ashamed and guilty that he can't even bear to look at his own kids, because they remind him of the poor children that were not so lucky and did not survive.
- 4 Mr Allen is speaking. Mr Allen is responding to a comment made by the newshawk about the damage to the land. Mr Allen makes the point that the land and the houses are not important. They can be made good again. It is the children who matter.
- 5 Mr Allen is speaking. He is making the point that when there is a fire in the com-

munity, everybody is involved no matter what their job. All help is needed.

- 6 Mr Allen is speaking. He does not claim that he is innocent, but he points out that there are others to blame besides him.
- 7 Mr Allen is speaking. He is sure that the newshawk would do the same if he were in Mr Allen's shoes. If he had a choice of rescuing his own kids or twenty others, he would rescue his own.
- 8 Mr Allen is speaking. He is referring to an argument he and his wife had. Mr Allen wanted to drive to the school, but his wife stopped him, as the fire was too widespread and it was far too dangerous.
- 9 Mr Allen is speaking. He is suggesting that it would perhaps have been better to have driven on and died in the flames along with the children than have to live with the terrible guilt of not having saved them.

C. VOCABULARY 1: WORDS TO DO WITH MR ALLEN'S DESPERATE FIGHT

Blackened, charred, crusts, sparks, smoke, destruction, stark, bloodshot eyes, burned patches on his clothes, singed eyebrows, blistered face and hands

p. 85

D. VOCABULARY 2: NOUNS

- 1) a patch, 2) a haze, 3) spark,
- 4) indifference, 5) dexterity, 6) possessions,
- 7) assignment, 8) debris

E. VOCABULARY 3: EXPRESSIONS WITH 'CATCH'

Suggestions:

- 1 Jag kom på min lillebror då han höll på att öppna min e-postlåda.
- 2 Förlåt, jag uppfattade inte ditt namn.
- 3 Sandra högg tag i ärmen på mig just då jag höll på att ramla.
- 4 Det går en buss om två minuter. Jag tror du hinner med den om du springer.

- 5 Tusentals fans väntade utanför hotellet och hoppades att få se en skymt av rockstjärnan.
- 6 Förlåt att jag är sen. Jag fastnade i en trafikstockning på vägen hit.
- 7 Om du missar för många lektioner blir det svårt att komma i kapp.
- 8 Jag känner mig jättedålig i dag. Jag tror det är influensa. Jag måste ha fått den från dig.
- 9 De två snattarna togs på bar gärning.
- 10 Hennes fråga om mitt förhållande med min pojkvän överrumplade mig.

p. 86

F. TRANSLATION

Suggestion:

It wasn't because of my own children that I wanted to do this, says Mr Allen. That's what some people claim, but it's a lie. I wasn't worrying about my own children /just/ at that moment/then.

I know that everyone thinks that I'm guilty of this tragedy. I don't want to blame others, but I actually did (but in fact I did) all (everything) I could /do/. The children should never have been at school at all. I was told to collect (fetch) the children but I didn't. I saved my own children first. But I don't think there's anyone in the whole world who would have been able to do/could have done anything else. I made a difficult decision at a crucial (decisive, critical) moment and I'll have to pay for it (that) for the rest of my life.

I hope that one day I'll meet these children's parents. Then I'll try to make them understand (get them to understand) that I'm no worse than anybody else and that this could (might) have happened to anyone.

CLASSICS

p. 96

A. CHECK YOUR READING

- a)
- 1 The poet
 - 2 The person the poet is directing the poem to
 - 3 The sun
 - 4 The person the poet is directing the poem to
 - 5 Death
 - 6 The beauty ('thy eternal summer') of the girl/person the poet is directing this poem (these verses) to
- b)
- 1 The buds on the trees and bushes in the month of May
 - 2 Summer does not last long enough
 - 3 The sun
 - 4 The sun's rays are often hidden by clouds
 - 5 The passing of the seasons
 - 6 You will never die, but always be bright and young and beautiful
 - 7 Even Death cannot destroy your beauty
 - 8 You will never fade but continue to grow/live
 - 9 The poet's appreciation of her beauty gives her /eternal/ life
- c)
- a, b, a, b
c, d, c, d
e, f, e, f
g, g

B. INTERPRETATION

- a) The comparison of his lover's beauty to nature and summer; life's brevity; youth and beauty will decline – they are only temporary; art and literature will outlive us all etc.
- b) A summer's day, rough winds, darling buds of May, the sun, the seasons
- c) Death is personified here as we see from the use of the pronoun 'his'

p. 99

A. CHECK YOUR READING

Suggestions:

- 1 The whole passage is about the various stages of man's life, being seven between birth and death. It describes man's journey through life.
- 2 Shakespeare is writing about all mankind (you and me) and how people go through the same stages in life.
- 3 Shakespeare compares the world to a stage and men and women to actors and actresses, all playing the same roles and acting the same scenes through life. He is implying that life is already mapped out for us and that we simply act out pre-set roles.
- 4 1) Infant, 2) Schoolboy, 3) Young lover, 4) Soldier, 5) Middle-aged man, 6) Elderly man, 7) Senile man
- 5 The tone of the passage is mocking/humorous.

B. LANGUAGE

- a)
- stage, players, acts, exits, entrances, plays, parts
- b)
- 1 the youthful face of the schoolboy, full of life and up bright and early in the morning
 - 2 a reputation that is brief, like a bubble (he is a soldier and may be dead tomorrow)
 - 3 wise remarks, jokes, sayings, anecdotes and everyday examples (of these remarks etc.)
 - 4 a thin, frail-looking old man in old-fashioned trousers and slippers
 - 5 with thin legs (the shinbones have shrunk from old age)
- c)
- 'creeping like snail unwillingly to school' – walking very slowly, in no rush to get to school

'sighing like furnace' – with lots of passion and sexual energy

'bearded like the pard' – with a little beard, like a leopard

p. 100

F. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1

- 1 Queen Elizabeth I
- 2 Histories, comedies and tragedies
- 3 Over 20,000 people
- 4 Shakespeare part-owned the theatre.
- 5 The Globe was originally sited in the city walls of London.
- 6 The company to which Shakespeare belonged.

p. 101

PART 2

- 7 ... see a new play by William Shakespeare, called Henry VIII.
- 8 ... above in the galleries.
- 9 ... who stood below the stage in the open air to watch the play.
- 10 ... the thatched roof of the theatre to catch fire.
- 11 ... a heap of ashes on the ground.

PART 3

- 12 Shakespeare's Globe
- 13 An American actor who urged for the new theatre to be rebuilt on its original site.
- 14 Timber and plaster
- 15 Because everything in the new theatre is designed to correspond to how things worked 400 years ago on the Elizabethan stage when there were no microphones or electronic equipment.
- 16 Today, the thatched roof is fireproof.
- 17 Using an interactive touchscreen TV.

p. 105

A. CHECK YOUR READING

Suggestions:

- 1 Samuel Pepys seems to be confused as to why his wife is angry. He talks as though he is innocent and is being falsely accused of infidelity, and he says that his wife is jealous. His wife, however, has apparently caught her husband having an affair with a woman called Deb, but though Pepys has been caught red-handed, his denials and sweet-talk seem to calm her.
 - 2 It seems that Mr and Mrs Pepys have a false and unequal marriage. Mr Pepys is being unfaithful to his wife and further insults her by denying this. Mrs Pepys, although she knows of her husband's affair, chooses to let his soft words and lies appease her and puts up with his deceit. It seems, therefore, that Mr Pepys is in control and Mrs Pepys a submissive and tormented victim (though she shows a fierce temper when she threatens to burn her husband with the tongs).
 - 3 Mrs Pepys could not sleep due to the emotional turmoil she was suffering with regards to her husband's affair.
 - 4 Mr Pepys could not sleep as his wife did not come to bed and then woke him from his doze threatening to pinch him with a pair of hot tongs.
 - 5 Mr Pepys is deceitful and unfaithful as proven by his having an affair with Deb behind his wife's back, and furthermore, denying this. He is disrespectful of his wife as he continues to lie to her about the affair. He may even be trying to lie to himself, as he will not even admit to the affair in his diary and pretends to be innocent. There is a sign that he may feel some guilt, as he pities his wife, referring to her as a 'poor wretch'.
- Mrs Pepys is in anguish. She is tormented by thoughts of her husband cheating on her and cannot sleep because of these thoughts. She is a fool to be with him and it seems that despite his affair, some

attention and affection from him are enough to calm her. So although she is unhappy with the situation, 'in the dumps', and angry, as we know from the episode with the hot tongs, she is a submissive character and will do anything for a quiet life. She will therefore put up with her husband's deceit, if he gives her a little of his attention and tells her what she wants to hear, even though it is a lie.

B. LANGUAGE

- 1 I was not particularly happy.
- 2 It was an unexpected business matter.
- 3 But dozing on and off.
- 4 She went into a temper.
- 5 But it was no good.
- 6 It really troubles me.
- 7 I'm upset, unhappy.
- 8 Pretend to be about to pinch him with the tongs.

p. 110

A. CHECK YOUR READING

Suggestions:

- 1 Crusoe finds an opportunity to save some of his goods from the shipwreck and wants to find as safe a place as possible to stow them on the island where they will not get damaged so that he can make use of them to survive.
- 2 He climbs the hill to view the country around him and look for a suitable place to set up home.
- 3 He takes a gun with him for protection as he has no idea what to expect. He does not know if he is in danger of attack from inhabitants or wild beasts and so is taking precautions.
- 4 The island is uninhabited, so Crusoe thinks it unlikely that anybody had used a gun there before. Crusoe had found the island in such a peaceful and undisturbed state that it probably felt as if it had been

like that forever, and so the noise of the gun, causing a disturbance and scaring the birds, seemed to upset a place that had forever been left alone and undisturbed.

- 5 He is in no apparent danger. The island that he has discovered is peaceful and uninhabited. It appears that he is the first human to set foot on it. He has it all to himself and can get started on building himself a place to settle.
- 6 He is reluctant to lie down to sleep at night in case he is attacked and eaten by some wild animal.
- 7 There was probably no need for these fears, as no man-eating animal existed on the island.
- 8 He makes himself a shelter using chests and boards from the shipwreck and making them into a hut for the night.

B. LANGUAGE

Suggestion:

The language is old-fashioned. We can tell this from word order: 'I found also that ...', 'Where I was, I yet knew not ...'. We also have examples of old English: 'thus'. Old-fashioned expressions are also used in the text: 'fell to work'. It is written as a diary entry and is easy to read and straight-forward. It is quite factual and there is no flowery language to confuse the reader. So, although it is an old piece of text, it is fairly basic and easy to read for the modern-day reader.

p. 117

A. CHECK YOUR READING

- 1 a) Mr Morris
b) Mrs Long
c) Lizzy
d) Sir William and Lady Lucas
- 2 Mrs Bennet is excited because she is desperate to marry her daughters off, and the fact that Mr Bingley, a young, single, and wealthy gentleman has appeared on

the scene excites her, as there is a chance of marrying one of her daughters off to him.

- 3 Mr Bennet knows what his wife's hopes and intentions are, but does not take them seriously and is mocking his wife by pretending he does not understand.
- 4 Mr Bennet is not serious when he says this. Again, he is being sarcastic towards his wife and his daughters. Mrs Bennet, however, takes his comment as a compliment.
- 5 Mr Bennet has no intention of bothering the newcomer, Mr Bingley, but will not stop his wife from going and she can give approval on his behalf if she so wishes.
- 6 Mr Bennet is clearly more quick-witted and intelligent than his wife. He spends much of the time entertaining himself by mocking her without her even realising. He would rather not get involved with affairs such as marrying off their daughters and is not interested in local gossip, whereas Mrs Bennet's main goal is to marry off her daughters, and she seems to relish in neighbourhood gossip. The relationship is a humorous farce.
- 7 He pretends not to know what is on his wife's mind when she hears that a young, wealthy, single man has arrived in the neighbourhood. He mocks that if his wife goes to see Bingley with her daughters, he may fall in love with her. Mr Bennet jokes about his wife's nerves when she says he has no respect for them. Mr Bennet says they are his old friends, having known them well for 20 years. Mr Bennet also says mockingly that if 20 young, single suitors should come to the neighbourhood, he will visit them all.

B. LANGUAGE

- 1 'But it is', she replied
- 2 Mr Bennet didn't answer.
- 3 Don't you want to know who has taken it?
- 4 a young, wealthy man

- 5 it's really not necessary for me to go
- 6 Lizzy is more quick-witted and intelligent than her sisters

p. 126

A. CHECK YOUR READING

- 1 Heathcliff – an orphan boy originally taken in by the Earnshaw family, now in love with Catherine Earnshaw
Catherine – the daughter of the Earnshaw family
Edgar Linton – Catherine's neighbour and future husband
Hindley – Catherine's brother
Hareton – Hindley's baby son
Nelly – Catherine's old nurse
Joseph – servant

Suggestions:

- 2 Catherine is torn between Edgar Linton and Heathcliff. It is clear that although she is fond of Linton, she has actually agreed to marry him for his money more than anything. Her heart really lies with Heathcliff, with whom she has so much in common.
- 3 'My love for Linton is like the foliage in the woods' – She is aware that her love for Linton will change like the trees in the wood as the seasons change.
'My love for Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath' – Her love for Heathcliff is permanent and more solid.
- 4 Heathcliff hears Cathy say that it would degrade her to marry him, and he leaves. He has heard enough and is hurt. He cannot bear to hear more.
- 5 Catherine and Heathcliff grew up together. They are so alike: 'Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same,' says Cathy. They share a dislike of Cathy's violent drunkard of a brother and Cathy despises him for his cruel treatment of Heathcliff. Cathy cannot

imagine life without Heathcliff who is constantly on her mind, and we get the impression that his feelings for Cathy are the same. Yet they keep their feelings of love for one another secret.

- 6 Cathy seems young and naïve, believing that marrying a wealthy man will solve her and Heathcliff's problems. She seems ignorant, assuming that Heathcliff won't know what love is. She appears fickle and foolish, prepared to marry a man whom she does not truly love. She is also dishonest and even tries to fool herself about her reasons for marrying Linton. She is insecure and inexperienced, asking for Nellie's advice. She is also stubborn, not wanting to listen to what Nellie has to say unless it is what she wants to hear. She is proud, being concerned about having a respectful marriage and not wanting to be mocked by Nellie. She is also a sensitive girl and feels great compassion towards Heathcliff.

B. LANGUAGE

Suggestions:

a)

- 1 It's no joke as far as I'm concerned!
- 2 dreams that I've never forgotten
- 3 I haven't the energy to be cheerful tonight
- 4 I became aware of Heathcliff's presence
- 5 told her to be quiet
- 6 ask me to have dinner (supper) with you
- 7 I couldn't stand her foolishness any longer

b)

- 1 'I love the ground under his feet, the air over his head, and everything he touches, and every word he says – I love all his looks, and all his actions, and him entirely, and altogether.'
'I love him ... because he's more myself than I am.'
'Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same.'

'Every Linton on the face of the earth might melt into nothing, before I could consent to forsake Heathcliff!'

'He'll be as much to me as he has been all his lifetime.'

'My great miseries in this world have been Heathcliff's miseries'

'If all else perished, and he remained, I should still continue to be; and if all else remained, and he were annihilated, the universe would turn to a mighty stranger.'

'My love for Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath'

'I *am* Heathcliff – he's always, always in my mind'

- 2 love, proud, pity, hate, unhappy, gloomy, vexed, miserable, broke my heart, sobbing for joy, out of patience, pleased, convinced, dismal, merry, superstitious, degrade, nervously, deserted, selfish, wicked, perplex

- 3 'In whichever place the soul lives ...'

'I've dreamt in my life dreams that have stayed with me ever after, and changed my ideas'

'We're dismal enough without conjuring up ghosts, and visions to perplex us'

'He's dreaming nothing dreary'

'I was superstitious about dreams then and am still'

'I might shape a prophecy, and foresee a fearful catastrophe'

'If I were in heaven, Nelly, I should be extremely miserable'

'All sinners would be miserable in heaven'

'I tell you I won't listen to your dreams, Miss Catherine!'

'... heaven did not seem to be my home, and I broke my heart with weeping to come back to earth, and the angels were so angry that they flung me out'

'Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same'

p. 129

**G. LISTENING COMPREHENSION 1:
CHARLOTTE BRONTË**

- 1 Her father was a clergyman. Her mother died in 1821.
- 2 She blamed the school for the early deaths of her two older sisters and for her own poor health later in life.
- 3 Charlotte went to Brussels in her early twenties to study languages.
- 4 Her French teacher did not write back to her when she returned to England.
- 5 At the time, it was considered improper for women to publish literary works.
- 6 Arthur Nicholls was her father's assistant, later to become her husband.
- 7 She died a few months after her wedding whilst she was expecting her first baby.
- 8 Villette (1853).

**H. LISTENING COMPREHENSION 2:
JANE EYRE**

PART 1

- 1 ... she heard a strange sad murmur coming from above.
- 2 ... she was scared and unsettled.
- 3 ... she heard a sound like somebody touching the door.
- 4 ... Pilot the dog, and thought that he could have made the noises.
- 5 ... something frightening happened.

PART 2

- 6 ... the keyhole of her bedroom door.
- 7 ... gurgled and moaned.
- 8 ... put on her frock and a shawl and unlocked the door.
- 9 ... something was on fire.
- 10 ... Mr Rochester's room.
- 11 ... stretched out and motionless in the middle of the blaze.

p. 131

PREVIEW

Suggestion:

A good horror story should be full of suspense. It should make one want to hide behind a cushion. It should be scary and shocking and contain many twists.

- a) the narrator
- b) the reader
- c) he is denying that he is mad

p. 138

A. CHECK YOUR READING 1

- 1 Because of his eye which resembled a vulture. The old man's eye unnerved the narrator and made him want to kill him.
- 2 Out of caution and also because he is waiting to find the eye open.
- 3 The old man heard a noise that gave him a start.
- 4 He crushes the old man under his bed.
- 5 He smiled and welcomed the police officers in. He said that the shriek the neighbour had heard had been him during a bad dream and that the old man was away. He showed them around and even brought chairs into the old man's room so that they could sit down. He sat right over the spot where the old man was buried. He was at ease and chatted away confidently.
- 6 He gradually breaks down because he thinks he hears a ringing in his ears. The noise appears to increase and he is convinced it is the beating of the old man's heart.

B. CHECK YOUR READING 2

Suggestions:

- 1 Horrified
- 2 Happy, content
- 3 Content, relieved – his horrible eye would trouble him no more

- 4 Unworried
- 5 Fearless
- 6 Triumphant
- 7 Disturbed, weakened, panic-stricken
- 8 Hysterical

C. LANGUAGE

Suggestions:

- 1 it constantly worried and unnerved me
- 2 I moved very, very slowly and cautiously
- 3 it has built up within me
- 4 petrified me; scared me immensely
- 5 the noise of the man's heartbeat scared and excited me and made me lose control
- 6 all the blood and mess had been caught in a container
- 7 someone had become suspicious and thought that something was wrong when they heard a shriek and so alerted the police

p. 142

A. CHECK YOUR READING

Suggestions:

- 1 The flowers moved in the breeze, as if they were all dancing merrily.
- 2 The flowers were the centre of attention – more beautiful than the waves in the water.
- 3 Either with a blank mind, or thinking about something.
- 4 Glimpses of the daffodils appear in my mind.
- 5 In a lovely, happy moment all by himself.
- 6 It makes me happy to remember such a sight and my heart feels like it dances with joy along with the daffodils.

B. INTERPRETATION

- a) sprightly, gay, jocund, bliss, pleasure. 'Lonely' is a negative word meaning 'feeling alone'.

- b) a crowd, a host of golden daffodils, continuous, never-ending line, ten thousand – there are not literally ten thousand daffodils, but they seemed many and filled his mind.

- c) 'lonely as a cloud' – alone, isolated, like a single cloud floating high in the sky.

'a crowd ... a host of golden daffodils' – a large number of daffodils

'continuous as the stars that shine' – there were a great many daffodils

'tossing their heads in sprightly dance' – they seemed to be dancing merrily as they moved in the breeze

'The waves beside them danced' – the waves were made to move by the breeze, too, also as if they were dancing

- d) The daffodils are personified throughout the poem: 'a crowd', 'a host', 'dancing in the breeze', 'tossing their heads in sprightly dance', 'a jocund company'. Liking the flowers to humans gives them a life of their own. They are portrayed as being happy and appealing and become more beautiful because of their personification. Another effect of this personification is that it lets the reader visualise what the poet saw. We understand and enjoy his experience with him. It was as though the daffodils were putting on a jolly show for him and we as readers can stand by and watch.

- e) In the first line of the poem, the poet seems alone and melancholic. In the last stanza, however, his mood has changed. He is at peace. He feels he can never be lonely or melancholic again after what he has seen and experienced. All he has to do is conjure up the picture of the dancing daffodils in his mind and he is cheered.

p. 148

A. CHECK YOUR READING

- 1 The man appears desperate and in need of help. He is scared and defensive, and hungry and threatening.

- 2 Pip has chubby cheeks, according to the man, though Pip considers himself small for his age.
- 3 Pip is probably visiting his parents' graves. The convict could be hiding there.
- 4 Pip's mother's name was Georgiana. Both his parents are dead. Pip now lives with his sister, who is married to a blacksmith called Joe Gargery. They live in a village about a mile from the church.
- 5 The man is coarse, rude and threatening. He threatens to cut Pip's throat, to eat his fat cheeks, to kill him and take out his heart and liver.
- 6 No, they are not genuine. It seems he is just trying to scare the boy into getting him what he needs.

B. LANGUAGE

a)

We can tell by the convict's language that he is uneducated, coarse and rude as opposed to Pip, who comes across as being educated, polite and well-spoken. The convict, for example, says: 'Keep still ... or I'll cut your throat', to which Pip politely replies, 'O! Don't cut my throat, sir', 'Pray don't do it, sir'. So, even faced with a rude and brutal threat, Pip maintains his polite manner. The convict says, 'Pint out the place!', 'Pint' showing us that he has an accent of some sort, and is constantly ordering and demanding Pip, further showing his rudeness. Pip obeys him. The convict says, 'Who d'ye live with – supposin' you're kindly let to live ...' which shows his colloquial speech. When Pip is being thrown around, he says, 'If you would kindly please to let me keep upright, sir ...', again showing that he has been well educated.

b)

- 1 Shut up!
- 2 Speak up!
- 3 Show me where you live
- 4 Point the place out
- 5 You little rascal/little devil

- 6 They look good enough to eat and I would really like to do so (darn = damn; han't = haven't)

p. 150

PREVIEW

Moor – open area of land covered in grass or bushes (svenska: *hed*)

Heather – plant that grows as a small bush on a moor with pink or purple, or sometimes white, flowers (svenska: *ljung*)

Chart – a map or information written in the form of a picture (svenska: *karta*)

p. 151

A. CHECK YOUR READING 1

- 1 Although the poet has never experienced or seen various things first-hand, she knows about them and can imagine them.
- 2 It is a line repeated three times in the poem. It is an appropriate title, as she has never experienced certain things. An alternative title could be, 'But I know', because although she has never done some things, she knows about them.
- 3 She is untravelled and inexperienced, but well-read and imaginative. The poet has a very rich inner life.

PREVIEW (SECOND POEM)

Banish – send someone away (svenska: *förvisa*)

Dreary – dull, boring (svenska: *dyster, trist*)

Bog – marshland (svenska: *träskmark*)

p. 152

D. CHECK YOUR READING 2

Suggestions:

- 1 Being satisfied with being ordinary and keeping a low profile. Not wishing to be in the public eye.

- 2 How dreary to be somebody!
- 3 The reader
- 4 Somebody famous or in the public eye.
- 5 An audience, a crowd
- 6 The general public. They are not interested in ordinary people.

p. 153

PREVIEW

Students' own answers.

p. 159

A. CHECK YOUR READING 1

- 1 Jack Worthing – a young man who wants to marry Gwendolen
Gwendolen Bracknell – Lady Bracknell's daughter
Lady Bracknell – Gwendolen's mother
Duchess of Bolton – Lady Bracknell's friend
Lady Bloxham – Jack Worthing's tenant in Belgrave Square
Thomas Cardew – the man who found Jack Worthing in a bag
Lord Bracknell – Lady Bracknell's husband and Gwendolen's father
- 2 Lady Bracknell's attitude to her daughter's future marriage is one of doubt and contempt.
- 3 Lady Bracknell clearly has the upper hand in the relationship with her daughter, giving the orders. Gwendolen acts as a young child towards her mother, sulkily obeying her commands.
- 4 Jack and Gwendolen appear to be young and in love, fondly blowing kisses to one another and both desiring to marry.
- 5 We learn that Gwendolen's father is unwell due to a comment about his poor health from his wife, but he never appears in the play.

- 6 Lady Bracknell uses her pencil and notebook to take notes on Jack.
- 7 Jack was apparently found in a large leather handbag with handles when the bag was given to a Mr Thomas Cardew by mistake in the cloak-room of Victoria Station. Thomas Cardew gave Jack the surname, Worthing, because he had a first-class ticket to Worthing in his pocket at the time.
- 8 Lady Bracknell tells Jack that he must acquire some relatives and at least one parent before the season is over if he wishes to marry her daughter.

B. CHECK YOUR READING 2

Suggestions:

- 1 Lady Bracknell is not opposed to Jack, though she intends to make sure he has the qualities she feels are necessary for him to marry her daughter, i.e. mainly that he has come from a good social background. As he appears not to know where he comes from, she seems uninterested in him and disapproving.
- 2 Due to the old-fashioned values of Lady Bracknell, we assume this is an old piece. She feels she and her husband should be the ones arranging her daughter's marriage, for example. The language also points towards its age as proven by the first line that Lady Bracknell speaks. There is also the mention of old-fashioned objects, such as a carriage.
The setting appears to be a wealthy abode in London. Lady Bracknell mentions London and there is talk of Belgrave Square and Grosvenor Square.
- 3 The tone is farcical and humorous. Lady Bracknell is an over-the-top character demanding to know the silliest details about Jack and reacting in silly ways to his responses. She asks if he smokes, for example, and when he responds affirmatively, she approves as she says this gives men something to do rather than be idle. When Jack says he knows nothing, she also approves, saying that 'Ignorance is like a

delicate exotic fruit'. The piece is full of ridiculous questions and reactions to Jack's responses, yet when Jack says what should be taken as the most important comment: 'I would do anything in the world to ensure Gwendolen's happiness', he is told to do the impossible: acquire some relations. The piece cannot be taken seriously and is simply a mockery of the upper classes of the time and their superficial values.

- 4 Lady Bracknell approves of the fact that Jack smokes, because she says it prevents him from being idle. This is a clear mockery of the upper classes of the time along with most of the rest of the excerpt. It goes to show that their values are superficial. They are over-concerned with the way they are seen by others.
- 5 Ignorance is rare and can be easily damaged by knowledge. Lady Bracknell is saying that we are born ignorant, it is a natural state. She views it as a good thing and says it is all too easily interfered with. She does not want change. She wants the world to stay as it is – for only the upper classes to have access to education.
- 6 She says that land is neither profitable nor pleasurable. It provides position but fails to maintain it. She means that although to have land gives one a certain social standing, the huge amount of taxes to be paid on land means that one is not able to keep up this standing.
- 7 She figures it unimportant whether his parents are alive or dead.
- 8 She is referring to the results of the French Revolution when the upper classes were killed.
- 9 The fact that Jack was found in the cloak-room of a railway station may serve to hide a bad social background, but that does not mean he can acquire a position in good society.

C. LANGUAGE 1

- 1) improper, 2) loving, 3) lazy, 4) suitable, 5) generous and nice, 6) irrelevant, 7) puzzled, 8) regrettable, 9) special

p. 160

D. LANGUAGE 2

- 1 Get up from your knees, sir.
- 2 I must ask you to leave.
- 3 I feel I have to tell you that you are not down on my list of suitable partners ...
- 4 Gwendolen could hardly be expected to live in the country.
- 5 She is an elderly lady.
- 6 Mr Worthing, try and get some relatives as soon as possible.

BIG CITIES

p. 163

INTRODUCTION

The cities in the pictures are, from top to bottom: p. 162 Washington D.C, Edinburgh; p. 163 Hong Kong, Auckland, Sydney

p. 166

PREVIEW

- 1) F, 2) T, 3) F, 4) T, 5) F, 6) T, 7) T, 8) F, 9) T, 10) T

p. 167

- 1 The fire.
- 2 The smoke from the fire towering in the sky.
- 3 Water pipes burst and telephone and telegraph systems went down.
- 4 To try and stop the fire from spreading.
- 5 The uncontrollable flames that crept up on them from all angles.

p. 168

- 6 That the night was quiet despite its on-going destruction.
- 7 Delivery wagons and go-carts.
- 8 They were perhaps lacking in physical strength and tools and were unable to bury their possessions. Instead they had no option but to abandon their goods.
- 9 Everything seemed normal, yet eerily, it was all doomed.
- 10 He was in charge of a truck of trunks from a hotel, but the horses he had been using had been lost in the fire and he needed more in order to save the belongings on the truck.

p. 169

- 11 The sun only managed to break through the smoke once and it was red rather than yellow and much smaller than usual. Its true colour and size had been distorted by the smoke.
- 12 It was as though the people he saw were the last survivors after the end of the world.
- 13 They had been injured by flying debris from the earthquake and then burned in the fire.
- 14 Three.
- 15 It was a rich avenue, with luxurious and magnificent buildings.

p. 173

- 1 Even at night when one would expect the temperature to cool down a little, the heat was stifling.
- 2 Because Des Moines, Iowa, is clearly a small town where nothing much exciting happens. His reaction to seeing the dead man in Washington is one of disbelief, because one would never see such a sight in Des Moines.

p. 174

- 3 That black people were not allowed to sit at the luncheon counters in Washington together with white people.
- 4 His father just told him the fact – that blacks were not allowed to sit at the counter in a Washington diner, but he did not explain why. When questioned by his son he told him not to worry about such things. This left his son feeling confused and unsettled. His father could have explained the situation further.
- 5 Because it was so hot and he was confused. And also because his brother had threatened to wipe boogers on his face in his sleep.

p. 176

- 6 There was air conditioning everywhere.
- 7 He feels that although Washington is the 7th largest city in America, the city centre itself seems small, yet places like the FBI headquarters, the World Bank, the IMF and especially The White House, make it a city of great importance.
- 8 It is ironic that a man is begging for small change in the street outside the President of America's home – a place of extreme wealth.
- 9 He jokes that the Washington Monument's stones were brought from the Nile delta on wooden rollers by Sumerian slaves. He is of course referring to the Great Pyramids of Giza, but is stressing his admiration for the Washington Monument.

p. 177**A. CHECK YOUR READING***Suggestions:*

'Now if you lie awake in a hotel room at night, you don't hear the city any more. All you hear is the white sound of your air conditioner.'

'People don't wipe their necks much any more or drink cold glasses of lemonade, or lay their bare arms gratefully on cool marble soda-fountains, because nowadays summer heat is something out there, something experienced only briefly when you sprint from your parking lot to your office ...'

'Nowadays, black people sit at luncheon counters, so it's not as easy to get a seat, but it's more fair.'

'And no one goes to Washington Senators games any more because the Washington Senators no longer exist.'

'My brother no longer threatens to wipe boogers on me when I annoy him.'

B. VOCABULARY 1: SYNONYMS

a)

1) g, 2) f, 3) d, 4) h, 5) a, 6) c, 7) i, 8) j, 9) e, 10) b

C. VOCABULARY 2:

PHRASAL VERBS (... ONCE YOU GREW UP ...)

a)

- 1 dress up
- 2 fill ... up
- 3 held up
- 4 clean ... up
- 5 drank up
- 6 broke up
- 7 wash up
- 8 used up

p. 178

D. TRANSLATION

Suggestion:

Bryson remembered Washington from his childhood as a hot and dirty city. It was also a dangerous city with a great deal (quite a lot) of crime.

Bryson tells us that as a child he had seen a man being shot outside a bar in central/downtown Washington. He was/got shocked

because/as he thought that murder was something that only happened/took place on TV. Killing someone else/another person just because you think (one thinks) the person in question is 'different' was a strange thought for the young boy. The adult world seemed impossible to understand and Bryson's father couldn't explain what had really happened and why.

p. 179

G. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1 It has streets of luxury shops and property prices are sky high – and all in the sweltering heat.
- 2 Mumbai is a place of extremes, and as well as the luxury shops and smart cafés, just around the corner, one finds people living in poverty and suffering poverty-induced diseases.
- 3 There is no clean water, and in many places there are no toilets.
- 4 Before, Mumbai was divided into several islands, but land reclamation projects have joined the islands so that Mumbai is now a peninsula.
- 5 Under the Portuguese, Mumbai grew as a mainly European city, unlike other cities in India.
- 6 Passenger steamers brought many British women to Mumbai in search of husbands. In 1854, the first railway line east of Suez was laid from the north to Mumbai, making it more easily accessible for the rest of the country. So the city was able to grow as a trading centre and port.
- 7 The recording states that Mumbai, formerly Bombay, became and has remained the economic heart of India, but it does not mention that Mumbai is the capital. (In fact, Delhi is).

p. 180**PREVIEW**

- 1) b, 2) j, 3) h, 4) e, 5) d, 6) f, 7) i, 8) c, 9) a, 10) g

p. 184**A. CHECK YOUR READING**

- 1 Because it is not just anywhere one can see wildebeest and zebra while/whilst driving along, or swim in the sea with wild penguins.
- 2 The sight of thousands and thousands of shacks which are homes for the poor.
- 3 Wide roads, modern skyscrapers, colonial architecture, modern hotels, brightly painted old houses, international brand stores etc.
- 4 It is a museum created in the former prison where ex-inmates act as tour guides. Former prisoners have also left recorded messages for visitors to listen to. It is a moving and fascinating museum to visit.
- 5 Unemployment is high.
- 6 a) Table Mountain – a small mountain at the back of Cape Town.
b) Robben Island – where Nelson Mandela went to prison.
c) Bo Kaap – a Muslim area.
d) The Cape Flats – where people go in search of a better life.
- 7 If only Capetonians could make the most of its natural beauty, create jobs and relieve inequalities, it would be the perfect city. Cape Town's violent history, racism and AIDS are all a shame.

B. VOCABULARY 1: PREFIXES

- 1 Unemployment
- 2 impatience
- 3 inconvenience
- 4 uncertainty
- 5 Inequality

- 6 unfriendliness
- 7 imbalance
- 8 inefficiency
- 9 immaturity
- 10 Example: He told me he loved me, but I detected the *insincerity* in his voice.

C. VOCABULARY 2: PHRASES WITH 'COME'*Suggestions:*

- 1 accepted
- 2 realised the truth
- 3 admitted to
- 4 ended up
- 5 Don't be daft/an idiot (a fool)!
- 6 thought of
- 7 regained consciousness
- 8 encountered

p. 186**D. LISTENING COMPREHENSION:
THE NEW LONDON**

- 1 The new Opera in Covent Garden has been completed, so many more shops and restaurants have appeared outside the market place.
- 2 An enormous /Ferris/ wheel. It takes as many as 800 passengers and there is always a queue, even in bad weather.
- 3 A museum where the 20th century art collection from the old Tate on the Embankment has been moved.
- 4 The largest construction of its kind in the world, containing a thematic park with many attractions. But, Greenwich is a long way from Central London, and there was no parking nearby. Also, the entrance fee was twenty pounds for something many critics regarded as boring.
- 5 It was originally marshland where the royals used to hunt with dogs. Today it is a futuristic centre with housing, restaurants, sports facilities etc.

p. 190

a)

- 1 The English first arrived in Sydney in 1788 to establish a prison for British convicts. Sydney seemed more appropriate than Botany Bay where the British ships had originally anchored.
- 2 Many aborigines died from new European diseases, moved away into the outback, or became drunkards and beggars.
- 3 The eastern side was calm and 'official'. The buildings of power and control still stand there, whilst the western side was The Rocks, where ex-convicts lived. There were many public houses and brothels where convicts and sailors found entertainment.
- 4 Many of its unsanitary dwellings were demolished after the outbreak of bubonic plague in 1900. Today the area is most appealing to tourists, with an almost medieval atmosphere.
- 5 The discovery of gold near Sydney.
- 6 After the Second World War. They first came from Europe, and later from all over the world.
- 7 The Harbour Bridge and the Opera House.
- 8 They have hosted the Olympic Games.

p. 193

a)

- 1 About two thirds of Montréal's inhabitants speak French, and the other third speaks English.
- 2 From the top of Mont-Royal.
- 3 To see what the city used to look like.
- 4 American colonists who wanted to remain under British rule.
- 5 The French-Canadian population was growing fast due to a high birth rate, and in the mid-nineteenth century a large number of French-speaking peasants

arrived in Montréal from the Québec countryside to find work, and so the balance between French and English was reversed – there were now more people speaking French than English.

- 6 Many English-speaking people have left Montréal due to various new rules that were introduced, such as the restriction of the use of English in school, government and communal activity, and the disappearance of English street signs. Some terrorist attacks and kidnappings by the Québec Liberation Front have even taken place in support of independence or increased political self-rule for Québec.
- 7 To protect shoppers from the bad winter weather.
- 8 A weird and wonderful human circus which regularly offers shows all over the world.

p. 194

- 1 It was founded in 1840 as the capital city of New Zealand, but in 1860, they decided to make Wellington the capital, though Auckland is the biggest city in the country.
- 2 In the 1960s, the population was about 200,000, but now there are about a million people in the urban area.
- 3 Most people imagine New Zealanders living on sheep farms, but although there are a lot of sheep in New Zealand, most New Zealanders live in the city. About 85% of the population are urban dwellers.
- 4 There's no sea in Leeds, whereas Auckland is surrounded by water and beaches. Life there revolves around water sports and boating.
- 5 The presence of volcanoes in Auckland.
- 6 The spectacular countryside and the modern city, being so near to each other.
- 7 They eat more fresh food in Auckland – particularly seafood, and they produce their own wine.

- 8 The British bought Auckland from the Maoris in 1840 for six pounds sterling.
- 9 Terry has dark hair and eyes and says this is due to the Maori blood in him, and the interviewer jokes that that must be where he gets his good looks from.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

p. 209

EXERCISE 1

Suggestions:

- 1 I like school but hardly all the homework.
- 2 Robin got a big round of applause when he sang *Yesterday*.
- 3 He was released as (because) there wasn't any evidence that he was guilty.
- 4 Never listen to good advice – unless it is good of course.
- 5 Money is important in life, isn't it?
- 6 The girl at the travel agency gave some valuable/useful information about our trip to Greece.
- 7 Old furniture is sometimes both more beautiful and cheaper than new. (Old pieces of furniture are sometimes both more beautiful and cheaper than new ones.)
- 8 Toni has /a/ very good knowledge of American rock music from the 1970s.

EXERCISE 2

Students' own answers.

p. 210

TEST YOURSELF

- 1 Uncountables: applause, cash, furniture, homework, information, luck, weather, work.
- 2 Is, has, does, looks.

- 3 Because 'evidence' and 'homework' are uncountables and used with singular (much) and not with plural (many).

p. 211

EXERCISE

Suggestions:

- 1 Who's that guy (boy) over there? – It's Pete, my little (younger, kid) brother.
- 2 There are a lot of (lots of) nice people to talk to where we live.
- 3 I don't think there's any particular message in this film (I don't think this film has any particular message.)
- 4 There seems to be something mysterious about that man.
- 5 A lot (A great deal) of work remains (There remains a lot/a great deal of work) to be done before we're finished.
- 6 Do you really like hamburgers?
- 7 A lot of (a number of) funny things happened when we visited (went to) New York last summer.
- 8 How cold it is! Both my hands and feet are cold (freezing).
- 9 The lights turned red just as (when) we got to the crossing (crossroads, junction, intersection /AmE/).
- 10 Right now the score is two-nil to Manchester United (Right now Manchester United are leading by two-nil).

p. 213

EXERCISE 2

Suggestions:

- 1 We saw a beggar whose clothes had probably not been washed for several months.

- 2 We've been together for two months, but I haven't yet met either of her parents (... met either of her parents yet).
- 3 Whose sense of humour are you talking about? Yours or mine?
- 4 There are those (people) who think that mobiles (mobile phones, cell phones) will have disappeared in ten to twenty years.
- 5 Neither of the two wrestlers was in particularly good shape (particularly well-trained).
- 6 One of you has to (must) make sure that everything works properly during the concert.
- 7 Jo-Anne, whose brother I used to play with as a child (when I was a child), is today the boss (manager, director) of a multinational company.
- 8 I'm getting worried. None (Not one) of all our guests has (have) arrived yet.
- 9 Both twin sisters were shocked and neither of them could explain how the accident had happened.
- 10 It was a decision whose consequences (the consequences of which) nobody understood (realized) just then (at that moment).
- 5 My mum (mother) was the only person (one) who knew (realized) what was happening (about to happen).

EXERCISE 1

Suggestions:

- 1 Because I had been drinking.
- 2 We had forgotten to lock the door.
- 3 I won the lottery last week.
- 4 I've been lying in the sun too long.
- 5 No, I hadn't sung it for years.
- 6 We lit a fire.
- 7 Someone must have stolen it!
- 8 Yes, I haven't eaten since this morning.
- 9 No, I flew from Arlanda.
- 10 I chose the red one.

EXERCISE 2

- 1 Debbie's just *begun* to work on a new project.
- 2 I remember I was really happy the day I *caught* my first fish.
- 3 Today, a state-of-art computer surely *costs* a lot more than is reasonable.
- 4 Have you *fed* the dog yet, darling?
- 5 When I gave her the dollar bills she just ripped them up and *flung* them at my face.
- 6 It started to rain shortly after I'd *hung* my jeans out to dry.
- 7 We *knelt* down to look for the missing needle.
- 8 Who *laid/has laid* the table? It looks really decorative.
- 9 It was really hard to ride the horse to begin with since I'd never *ridden* him before.
- 10 Liz said shed *rung* me up several times these last few days, but I've been away on business.
- 11 Their child was seriously ill, and the parents *sought* medical advice at our clinic.

p. 214

EXERCISE

Suggestions:

- 1 The only thing that means anything (something) to me just (right) now is getting well again.
- 2 I think /that/ the sad (annoying) thing was that nobody seemed to care about what we said (were saying).
- 3 The best (cleverest) students (pupils) in the class solved the problem in less than ten minutes.
- 4 The difficult (hard, tricky) thing (part) was getting started (to get started).

- 12 The glass simply *slid* out of my hand and crashed to the floor.
- 13 I went too close and the camel *spat* in my face.
- 14 You know how it hurts if you've ever been *stung* by a wasp.
- 15 I remember feeling miserable because I'd *torn* a hole in my new shirt.
- 16 She stopped the car, *wound* down the window and asked me the way to the nearest hotel.

p. 216**EXERCISE 1**

- 1) f, 2) h, 3) g, 4) e, 5) b, 6) a, 7) d, 8) c

p. 217**EXERCISE 2**

Suggestions:

- 1 Where would you go if you had time and money?
- 2 Where would you have gone if you had had more time and money?
- 3 If it snows tomorrow, I'll stay at home.
- 4 You won't pass the test unless you study more (if you don't study more).
- 5 If I hadn't gone to Greece, I would never have met Georgio.
- 6 If I see Jenny, I'll give her your phone number.
- 7 Would you leave (quit) school if you won a million kronor (Swedish crowns)?
- 8 We would have gone to the beach if the weather had been a little better.

EXERCISE 3

The students' own answers.

TEST YOURSELF

- 1 will take
- 2 would have landed

- 3 wouldn't wait
- 4 would have seen
- 5 will play
- 6 wouldn't be

p. 218**EXERCISE 1**

- 1 were injured (hurt)
- 2 are /being/ used
- 3 was painted
- 4 has been stolen
- 5 has been done
- 6 will be discussed
- 7 have been done
- 8 will be (are going to be) solved
- 9 to be left
- 10 have been given
- 11 had been cheated
- 12 was written

p. 219**EXERCISE 2**

- 1 The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
- 2 The shopkeeper had been killed by gangsters.
- 3 He was told to leave right away.
- 4 The eclipse of the sun had been observed by many people that evening.
- 5 English and German are spoken in that shop.
- 6 The Internet connection is being improved.
- 7 A new disco is going to be built in this building.
- 8 Laura must be told what has happened to her dog.

EXERCISE 3

- 1 Our car is being cleaned by mum right now.
- 2 Our bags were being searched by the customs officers for more than thirty minutes.
- 3 A new pub is being built across the street.
- 4 Tomatoes were being thrown at the speaker (by some people).
- 5 The deaths of two young children are being investigated by the police.
- 6 The bridge was being repaired when we arrived.

TEST YOURSELF

- 1 is included
- 2 have been cancelled
- 3 will be opened
- 4 was murdered
- 5 is being served
- 6 was /being/ discussed

p. 220

EXERCISE

Suggestions:

- 1 The man was accused of stealing money from old people.
- 2 Don't be angry. We apologized for being late, didn't we?
- 3 Laura's parents insisted on talking to the head (headmaster, headmistress, principal) about her low grades.
- 4 Nothing prevents us from trying once more.
- 5 The police succeeded in solving the mystery of the stolen diamonds.
- 6 I count on earning some more money next year.
- 7 We were suspected of having bribed the guards.

- 8 I don't feel like working with this any longer.
- 9 The two women are being accused of lying to the police.
- 10 She often complains about not getting more interesting tasks at work.

p. 221

EXERCISE

Suggestions:

- 1 for coming
- 2 for not smoking
- 3 (at the fact) that nobody visited me
- 4 (of the fact) that we were speaking/of speaking
- 5 for being late
- 6 that I want to marry you
- 7 for interrupting
- 8 (of the fact) that they had
- 9 in spite of not having/in spite of the fact that she didn't have
- 10 (of the fact) that there had been
- 11 without anyone seeing
- 12 about us sharing

p. 222

EXERCISE 1

Students' own answers.

The *ing*-forms are: 1) stealing, 2) spending, 3) listening, 4) reading, 5) meeting, 6) losing, 7) smoking, 8) doing, 9) coming, 10) marrying, 11) getting, 12) winning

EXERCISE 2

Suggestions:

- 1 Why do you avoid looking at me?
- 2 I don't mind going back to Spain next summer.

- 3 We couldn't help laughing. She was so funny!
- 4 The easiest way to stop smoking: never start!
- 5 Imagine finding a ship at the bottom of the sea with a chest full of gold!
- 6 Why put off (postpone) doing things when you can do them immediately (at once/right away)?

p. 223**EXERCISE***Suggestions:*

- 1 She was busy working at McDonald's.
- 2 It was no fun going alone.
- 3 It's hardly worth trying; my grades won't get any better anyway.
- 4 He had difficulty finding time for it as he's got a girlfriend and also a lot of homework
- 5 He thinks there's no point /in/ playing any longer as he doesn't like that kind of music.
- 6 There's nothing like sleeping late on a Sunday morning!

p. 224**EXERCISE***Suggestions:*

- 1 My brother taught me to play.
- 2 I wanted them to know the truth.
- 3 I will remind you to say thanks.
- 4 Would you like to book now?
- 5 A friend advised me to buy an expensive car.
- 6 Mum told me to be home at 1 o'clock.
- 7 He expects/expected us to win.
- 8 My husband persuaded me to fly.

p. 225**EXERCISE 1***Suggestions:*

- 1 I count on you to pay the bill.
- 2 We rely on them to do their best.
- 3 I'm waiting for Ben to turn up.
- 4 My parents paid for me to go to the US.
- 5 The police officer arranged for a taxi to take us home.

EXERCISE 2*Suggestions:*

- 1 I rely (count) on you to wake me up at six o'clock tomorrow morning.
- 2 We counted (relied) on Sandra to book tickets for all of us.
- 3 My parents paid for me to be able to go to the US to work as an au pair.
- 4 We're all all waiting for Alex and Sue to return home.
- 5 I long for something exciting to happen in this town.

p. 226**EXERCISE***Suggestions:*

- 1 What makes you think /that/ I'm lying?
- 2 He made me promise not to reveal our little secret to anyone.
- 3 It's sometimes impossible to make politicians listen (get politicians to listen) to what young people (teenagers) think.
- 4 I think /that/ we could (might) have made them come back if we had offered /them/ a little (a bit/some) more money.
- 5 Bad working environment (conditions) and bad wages (salaries) made most of us quit (leave) to/and go looking for new jobs.

- 6 I really appreciate (I do appreciate) you because you've always made me look at things from the bright side.

TEST YOURSELF

- 1) smiling, 2) to stay; going, 3) to tell, 4) doing, 5) feeling, 6) pretending, 7) to throw; to say, 8) losing, 9) to do, 10) waiting, 11) visiting, 12) going, 13) having, 14) to marry, 15) waiting, 16) to be, 17) working, 18) to realize

p. 228**EXERCISE**

- 1) do, 2) made, 3) done, 4) doing; do, 5) made, 6) done; made, 7) make, 8) made, 9) makes, 10) do, 11) makes, 12) do, 13) make, 14) made, 15) do, 16) do, 17) makes

p. 229**EXERCISE 1**

- 1) towards, 2) against, 3) against, 4) towards, 5) against

p. 230**PREPOSITIONS 2. EXERCISE**

- 1) Like, 2) like, 3) as, 4) as, 5) as

PREPOSITIONS 3. EXERCISE

- 1) except, 2) except for, 3) Besides, 4) except for, 5) besides

p. 231**TEST YOURSELF**

- 1) towards, 2) like, 3) as, 4) except, 5) Besides, 6) as, 7) against, 8) like, 9) Besides, 10) towards

p. 232**EXERCISE 1**

- 1 Melinda never drinks milk.
2 Jo and Don were always late ...
3 We sometimes go ...
4 She promised us not to tell ...
5 Always look both ways
6 I nearly panicked ...
7 We hardly understood ...
8 I really appreciate ...

p. 233**EXERCISE 2***Suggestions:*

- 1 I really like pea soup.
2 We often went to Italy or Greece when the children were small.
3 Sam told us that he already had lost his job.
4 Helen hardly knows anything about our plans, does she?
5 Never trust someone who has lied to you once!
6 Hannah told us not to try to (and) cheat her again (once more).
7 I think you've always been nice to us.
8 The car would probably have been stolen if we had left it unlocked.