

**Student's Key to Exercises**

# **SOLID GROUND**



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# **2**

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Grafisk form: Pangea design

Solid Ground 2, Student's Key to Exercises  
ISBN 978-91-622-5912-9

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Elanders Sverige  
Vällingby 2009

# 1 Noise

## Working with the Text

### B *Suggestions:*

- 1 The incessant honking of automobile horns in the street just outside his apartment (bedroom window) is extremely tiring to him /and he can't seem to get hold of anyone responsible to report his complaint to/.
- 2 He wants to speak to someone who can register his complaint concerning noise pollution in the street where he lives. He wants something done about it. He wants the noise to end.
- 3 The honking of automobile horns is against the law, except in an emergency.
- 4 Because it is extremely difficult to pinpoint *which* driver is doing the actual honking.
- 5 No, Mr Hurd doesn't agree at all. He thinks it is very easy to decide exactly which driver is responsible.
- 6 The driver would get a fine.
- 7 He has to listen to an endless number of recorded messages, he is frequently put on hold, service operators refer (direct) him to other departments, etc., and he never gets the chance to speak (talk) to someone responsible.
- 8 In the end Mr Hurd has had enough. Something snaps inside him and he shoots and kills a cab driver who is blowing his horn.

### C

- 1 c, 2 a, 3 a, 4 d, 5 d, 6 d, 7 d, 8 c, 9 c, 10 a, 11 c, 12 b

## Working with Words

### A

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

### C

- 1 delay
- 2 emergency
- 3 option
- 4 court
- 5 policy
- 6 complaint
- 7 vehicle
- 8 fine
- 9 request
- 10 sewer

### D *Suggestions:*

- 1 give (produce) – speedily (swiftly, quickly)
- 2 complete (absolute)
- 3 near (close to)
- 4 alternative – wait (hang on)
- 5 short
- 6 belongings (personal effects/possessions) – questions (queries)
- 7 was lucky (was on a hot streak, was in the midst of a series of successes)
- 8 learn about (acquaint themselves with) (get acquainted with)

### E

- |             |           |            |             |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 Mayor's   | 3 busy    | 5 complain | 7 vehicles  |
| 2 available | 4 further | 6 delay    | 8 hazardous |

**F**

- 1 mayor
- 2 government
- 3 environment
- 4 vehicle
- 5 voice – address
- 6 except
- 7 receiver
- 8 noise
- 9 customer
- 10 definitely

**G – H**

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 hold <b>on</b>         | vänta /ett tag/                 |
| 2 hang <b>up</b> /on/ sb | slänga på luren /i örat på ngn/ |
| 3 look <b>up</b>         | slå upp (t.ex. i ordbok)        |
| 4 call <b>on</b> sb      | ge ngn frågan                   |
| 5 stand sb <b>up</b>     | utebli från avtalat möte        |
| 6 bring <b>up</b>        | uppföstra                       |
| 7 call <b>in</b> sick    | ringa och sjukanmäla sig        |
| 8 keep <b>up</b> with    | hålla jämna steg med            |
| 9 pick <b>up</b> speed   | sätta fart, öka farten          |
| 10 look <b>in</b> on sb  | titta in till någon             |
| 11 brush <b>up</b> on    | friska upp /sina kunskaper i/   |
| 12 catch <b>on</b>       | fatta galoppen                  |
| 13 pick <b>on</b>        | hacka på                        |
| 14 catch <b>up</b> with  | hinna ifatt                     |

**Working with Grammar 1****A**

- 1 allows
- 2 handle
- 3 was
- 4 itself
- 5 were
- 6 do – seem
- 7 listen – has
- 8 gets – goes

**Working with Grammar 2****A**

- 1 are calling
- 2 are serving
- 3 take
- 4 had been listening
- 5 are honking (are blowing their horns)
- 6 honk (blow their horns)

**Listening****B Suggestions:**

- 1 They speak loudly (and by doing so – disturb others). Dave Barry seems to find this especially annoying when they do this at places where people have come to relax and /to/ have some peace and quiet (e.g. on beaches).
- 2 People speaking loudly into their mobile phones on the beach. The calls he overhears are never urgent or important, quite the opposite – they are all chattering, gossipy and pointless.
- 3 Some politicians want to ban cell phone (mobile phone) use in cars.
- 4 He grants that drivers using mobile phones may cause accidents (although they are not nearly as dangerous as drivers with babies in the back seat), but they don't, at least, disturb innocent bystanders with their incessant chattering.
- 5 A jamming device makes it impossible to make or receive calls on all nearby mobile phones.
- 6 Such jamming devices are illegal in the United States.
- 7 To contact their congresspersons and tell them that they should pass a law legalizing these devices (at least for beach use).

## Translation

### A

Jag började ringa vid /klockan/ tio över tio. Jag slog numret (ringde) till borgmästarens kontor därför att jag ville ha information beträffande (angående) trafikbuller (störande buller) och jag ville framföra ett klagomål mot (klaga på) /bil/tutandet från gatan under mitt sovrumsfönster. Jag blir tokig av (på) att lyssna på det där oupphörliga (oavbrutna) tutandet som ibland håller på i /flera/ minuter i sträck.

### B

Welcome to our automated twenty-four-hour-a-day service. Most of your questions (inquiries) can be answered without your speaking (having to speak/need to speak) to an operator. If you are calling from a touch-tone phone and /you/ want to continue in English, press Eight. We will get to (take/answer) your call as quickly (soon) as possible. Thank you for waiting. Please make sure that you have all your material/s/ available. Please hold (don't hang up).

## Grammar Platform 1

### A

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 speaks – listen | 6 knows – talks   |
| 2 has – is        | 7 do – come       |
| 3 does – mean     | 8 know – does     |
| 4 has – has       | 9 think – do      |
| 5 likes – make    | 10 does – do – do |

### B

- 1 *Most people* **prefer** to keep **their** secrets to **themselves**.
- 2 *These computers* never **make** mistakes.
- 3 *Susan* **dresses, talks** and **acts** like **her** best friends.
- 4 *They* may have changed **their minds**, but *we* **haven't** changed **ours**.
- 5 *Ken* **does** not think of **himself** as **an American**.
- 6 *These islands* **belong** to the *birds* which (that) inhabit **them**.
- 7 *Everybody* **has** the right to express **their** views in public.
- 8 *Nobody* **listens** to me and **cares** about me.
- 9 *The snake* **smells** with **its tongue** and **has** two long, hollow fangs that inject venom into **its** prey.
- 10 *My grandmother* **is** very kind and **does her** best to help us in any way **she** can.

### C

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 is trying    | 6 been queuing     |
| 2 walks        | 7 runs             |
| 3 be paying    | 8 cooked           |
| 4 pay          | 9 evaporates       |
| 5 been sitting | 10 was evaporating |

**E**

- 1 Why did you disturb me? Couldn't you see /that/ I was sleeping?
- 2 Has anybody drowned in this lake?
- 3 What would you do if someone was choking?
- 4 The water was boiling so I put the spaghetti in.
- 5 John was still counting sheep when the alarm clock went off.
- 6 At midnight we will still be driving through the desert.
- 7 Earlier we had almost been drowning in paperwork.
- 8 Mom (Mum, Mother) has been nagging /at/ me about my weight since I was ten.

**F**

- 1 hung      2 meant      3 bound      4 risen      5 overtook

## 2 Señor Payroll

### Working with the Text

**B**

- 1 c, 2 e, 3 b, 4 a, 5 d

### Working with Words

**A**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 sympathetic | 6 dignity   |
| 2 nuisance    | 7 emergency |
| 3 plant       | 8 issue     |
| 4 weary       | 9 abuse     |
| 5 engage      | 10 fierce   |

**C**

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 abuse     | 5 nuisance |
| 2 emergency | 6 chaos    |
| 3 weary     | 7 clerk    |
| 4 fierce    | 8 genuine  |

**E**

- 1 for
- 2 to (at)
- 3 of
- 4 to
- 5 to
- 6 among
- 7 for
- 8 on ... on
- 9 within
- 10 over ... over
- 11 at
- 12 at

**F – G**

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 come <b>down</b> with | bli sjuk i              |
| 2 put sb <b>on</b>      | driva med ngn, lura ngn |
| 3 put <b>out</b>        | släcka                  |
| 4 put <b>on</b> weight  | gå upp i vikt           |
| 5 come <b>round</b>     | kveckna till            |
| 6 put <b>off</b>        | skjuta upp              |
| 7 put <b>on</b> to      | koppla till             |
| 8 put <b>up</b> a fight | göra motstånd           |
| 9 come <b>across</b>    | stöta på                |
| 10 put <b>up</b> with   | stå ut med              |
| 11 come <b>off</b> it   | lägg av! försök inte!   |
| 12 come <b>apart</b>    | gå sönder               |
| 13 come <b>through</b>  | klara sig igenom        |
| 14 come <b>about</b>    | komma sig               |

**I**

- |         |           |         |         |         |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 its   | 3 disease | 5 Their | 7 too   | 9 whole |
| 2 won't | 4 were    | 6 waist | 8 quiet | 10 lose |

**Working with Grammar 1****A**

- 1 wives – babies – mothers-in-law
- 2 diagnoses
- 3 lives
- 4 eight-hour shifts
- 5 teeth

**Working with Grammar 2****A**

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 getting          | 5 falling    |
| 2 paying           | 6 staring    |
| 3 winning – losing | 7 persuading |
| 4 entering         | 8 bothering  |

**Listening**

- When the Company learns about all the 'emergencies' they issue an order saying that employees will be paid only *twice* a month.
- If a stoker quits he will have to wait *thirty* days.
- The stokers don't go on a strike and they don't block the gates and demonstrate.
- The police are not involved and no physical violence is used against the stokers.
- The stokers win through cunning (*list*), not by negotiating directly with the Company.

**Translation****A**

Larry blev trött på att fylla i blanketter varje dag. De var ett elände eftersom nya order utfärdades hela tiden. Han förklarade tålmodigt för arbetarna att bara i ett nödläge skulle (kunde) bolaget göra /ett/ undantag från regeln. "Säg inte emot mig", sa han. "Jag är bara kontorist."

**B**

"But Señor Larry, you're not sympathetic enough. I need an advance. My wife won't last the day. Why are you pointing to (at) the notice board? We have worked with pride and dignity for the gas plant and now we'll/ have to resign? This is a grave (serious) matter but I'll/ quit. You'll/ have to hire someone (somebody) else!"

**Grammar Platform 2****A**

- |            |                 |                 |               |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 mice     | 4 million       | 7 aircraft      | 10 crossroads |
| 2 salmon   | 5 Portuguese    | 8 women writers | 11 crises     |
| 3 Irishmen | 6 businesswomen | 9 horsepower    | 12 diagnoses  |

**B**

- |                    |                   |                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 fishermen – fish | 4 brothers-in-law | 7 six-week holiday |
| 2 fifteen-year-old | – sisters-in-law  | 8 reindeer         |
| – eleven-year-old  | 5 million         | 9 dice             |
| 3 women doctors    | 6 mice            | 10 analyses        |

**C**

- 1 telling
- 2 interrupting
- 3 lying
- 4 asking
- 5 waiting
- 6 selling
- 7 driving
- 8 meeting
- 9 look
- 10 staying
- 11 singing – joining
- 12 losing – ordering

**E**

- 1 Have you given up (stopped, quit) smoking?
- 2 We were sure of winning.
- 3 How can I avoid getting seasick?
- 4 One (You) should never give up without trying first.
- 5 I can't help admiring people like her.
- 6 Dennis is busy packing his things for the (his) trip (journey).
- 7 Do you mind driving us to the airport?
- 8 Are you interested in working with us?
- 9 Joanne is used to travelling.
- 10 She used to travel a lot when she was younger.

**F**

- |            |          |         |          |         |
|------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 misspelt | 2 fought | 3 shook | 4 caught | 5 swore |
|------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|

### 3 Leaving Home

#### Working with the Text

**A**

- 1 Laura looked forward to meeting new people and she thought it was going to be great fun.
- 2 She was really sad about leaving home. She realised /that/ she was going to miss her family and her friends very much.
- 3 Her parents were really emotional. (Her mother in particular.)
- 4 Saying goodbye was very difficult.
- 5 They seemed very friendly.
- 6 She has decided *not* to go home every weekend. "It wouldn't work," she says. To begin with it is a long way to go (four and a half hours), but she also feels that going home every weekend would make it more difficult for her parents and herself to get used to the idea that she has moved out /definitely/.
- 7 She thinks she is going to enjoy it. She will study marketing, advertising, psychology and sociology. She will have lectures as well as seminars and tutorials.
- 8 She likes her accommodation. There are nine people in her block (five boys and four girls). There are ten rooms altogether (one emergency room), two bathrooms and one very small kitchen.
- 9 The university has one of the best PR courses in the country.
- 10 He really likes it. He thinks the campus area is delightful and the accommodation lovely.
- 11 He says that his wife Janie takes it a little harder than he does.
- 12 The house has a "different feel to it", he says. He misses her presence.



- 13 He says that some students in England run up enormous debts at university and that he and his wife hope they will be able to pay Laura's way through university rather than her getting out a student loan.
- 14 It may be very difficult for Laura to get a job since there are so many young people looking for jobs in Leeds.
- 15 She has mixed feelings about it. On the one hand she is thrilled and happy about Laura attending the university of her choice. On the other hand she is sad about her daughter leaving home.
- 16 She describes it as an unusually close relationship. "She's like a best friend, sister, daughter – all rolled into one," she says.
- 17 It was very painful for her and she never wants to go through it again.
- 18 Laura gave her a tape with some of her favourite songs. Sixteen tracks of love and thoughtfulness that "absolutely blew her away".
- 19 Laura had left little post-it notes with loving messages all over the house.
- 20 She feels a lot better now, although she still misses her daughter a lot.

### Working with Words

#### A

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

#### D

- 1 difficult
- 2 conflicting
- 3 beautiful
- 4 amusing
- 5 fairly spacious
- 6 painful (heartbreaking)
- 7 close
- 8 favourite
- 9 loving
- 10 heartbreaking (painful)

#### F

- 1 blub
- 2 tricky
- 3 mess
- 4 thrilled
- 5 bugger off
- 6 blew me away
- 7 spread their wings
- 8 chat
- 9 loo
- 10 telly

#### G

- 1 debt
- 2 prayer
- 3 lecture
- 4 anecdote
- 5 apparently
- 6 notorious

#### H

- 1 quite
- 2 probably
- 3 role
- 4 worst
- 5 diary – site
- 6 owe
- 7 whether
- 8 one's
- 9 fair
- 10 due – affect – own

#### I - J

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 run <b>up</b>      | snabbt samla på sig        |
| 2 run <b>on</b>      | gå på, drivas med          |
| 3 run <b>out</b>     | springa ifrån (om tid)     |
| 4 run <b>down</b>    | löpa (fara) nedåt          |
| 5 run <b>into</b>    | uppgå till, kosta          |
| 6 run <b>against</b> | ställa upp mot             |
| 7 run <b>for</b>     | ställa upp (kandidera) för |
| 8 run <b>up</b>      | sprida sig uppför          |

## Working with Grammar 1

### A

- 1 Laura had to move to Leeds.
- 2 It may (might) be difficult for her to find a job there.
- 3 All students have to (Every student has to) (must) repay their student loans sooner or later.
- 4 If my parents hadn't been able to help me /out/ I would have had to find a job.
- 5 You are not allowed to (mustn't) smoke on the campus.
- 6 You will be able to watch (see) Laura's video on the web.

## Working with Grammar 2

### A

- 1 Three weeks ago the whole family went off to Leeds.
- 2 It felt OK (good) to leave (leaving) her there since it was such a good place.
- 3 Saying goodbye was painful and Janie never ever wants to go through it again.
- 4 Then Laura suddenly said, "Oh Mum, I've forgotten something really important."
- 5 Janie still misses her daughter.
- 6 In Leeds it is difficult to find (get) a job.

## Translation

### A

Många studenter i Sverige drar på sig (skaffar sig) enorma skulder vid universitetet. När de börjar arbeta har de ofta en mycket stor (jättestor) skuld hängande över sig, som de naturligtvis måste betala tillbaka. Ett studielån räcker i de flesta fall inte till för att betala för bostad, levnadskostnader och andra kostnader (omkostnader, utgifter), så många studenter försöker att skaffa sig ett deltidsarbete för att hjälpa dem igenom (underlätta) universitetslivet.

### B

I decided to leave (move out from/move away from) home two years ago. Now I live in Karlstad, about three hundred kilometres from Stockholm. I am at university and /I/ study marketing and advertising. I chose Karlstad University (the university of Karlstad) because they have some of the best courses in the country. We have both lectures and seminars. I feel /that/ I have made the right choice. I think it is fun to study, I like my room (accommodation) which (that) is fairly (pretty) spacious and I have made many new friends.

## Grammar Platform 3

### A

- 1 I would never have been able to do it without their help.
- 2 Nobody (No one) will be able to use this.
- 3 Somebody (Someone) will have to do something about it.
- 4 It was the first time /that/ Andrea had been allowed to visit him in prison (jail).
- 5 Although (Though) Jade has had to quit her job, she has been allowed to keep the (her) computer.

- 6 Today those hijackers would never have been allowed to board the plane.
- 7 The police had had to handcuff her.
- 8 The refugees will be allowed to stay.
- 9 Can (May) I use your images on my website?
- 10 I knew /that/ I would have to learn more about it.

## B

- walk (off-road, on private roads, through house grounds and farmyards): it is permitted to walk off-road and on private roads but you are not allowed to cross house grounds and farmyards. It is also forbidden to cross cultivated grounds or farmland that walkers might damage (but you may walk over farmland when it is frozen or snow-covered).
- cycle (off-road, on private roads, through house grounds and farmyards): it is permitted to cycle off-road, but the cyclist must always avoid damaging the ground. You are also allowed to cycle on private roads but not through house grounds and farmyards. However, cycling on roads is always permitted, no matter how closely they pass by houses.
- ride horses (off-road, on private roads, through house grounds and farmyards): you are allowed to ride a horse off-road, but you must show consideration and avoid sensitive areas, and avoid riding on trails that are used for hiking (*fotvandring*) and running. Normally, riding is permitted on private roads, but sometimes landowners have the right to put up signs forbidding it.
- pass through gates and fences: you can pass through gates and over fences in order to reach areas to which the right of public access applies. But you must be careful not to damage fences, and to always close gates after passing through.
- go ashore, moor (*förtöja*) a boat, go swimming: You may bathe, moor a boat and go ashore nearly everywhere except on grounds of private homes and seal or bird sanctuaries.
- bring a dog: Dogs are allowed to be taken to the countryside. But demands on their owners are great, and regulations are strict. Complete control at all times is a basic requirement. During the period from 1 March to 20 August, every dog must be kept on a lead.
- camp (one tent, several tents): It is generally allowed to camp (put up a tent) in the countryside for one or two nights in the same place, but only if there is no risk of disturbing the landowner or other local residents. It is not permitted to put up a tent near homes or farm buildings, nor on farmland. Larger groups with several tents must have the landowner's permission, as the risks of ground damage and sanitary problems are greater.
- make a campfire (trees, bark, branches, twigs, cones): In dry weather, when the risk of fire is great, it is forbidden to light fires outdoors. Otherwise you are allowed to light fires if there is no risk of the fire spreading or damaging ground and vegetation. Cones, twigs and branches lying on the ground may be used for fires. You must not cut down trees, gather shrubs, or remove branches and bark from living trees.
- pick flowers, berries and mushrooms: Everyone is allowed to pick flowers, berries and mushrooms on lands that are subject to the right of public access.

- pick berries for commercial purposes: it is not forbidden to pick berries for commercial purposes, but such activities should not disturb or in any way cause problems for the landowner.

The right of public access is not defined by law but can be concisely expressed in the phrase “Do not disturb, do not destroy”. National parks and nature reserves may have special regulations which restrict the right of public access. More facts on: [www.naturvardsverket.se](http://www.naturvardsverket.se) (Friluftsliv & allemansrätt/Nature).

## C

- 1 We **soon** discovered that the only hotel in town had closed.
- 2 We **hardly** noticed that it was our turn.
- 3 Julia **probably** knows more than you think!
- 4 He **completely** took me by surprise with his question.
- 5 Robert **certainly** seems to be a talented singer.
- 6 Tilos is a bare and rugged island, which is **rarely** visited by tourists.

## D

- 1 I'll try not to forget anything.
- 2 Ryan asked (begged) me never to show the pictures to anyone (anybody).
- 3 They had promised each other to always tell the truth.
- 4 David Beckham shaved off half an eyebrow.
- 5 Such (What) an idiot (a fool)!
- 6 Cleo was quite a beauty.
- 7 I suddenly understood (realised) what a fool I had been.
- 8 Nicole and Grace immediately began (started) to fight (fighting).

## E

- 1 blew
- 2 chose
- 3 dealt
- 4 forbidden
- 5 stuck

# 4 The Testament

## Working with Words

### A

- 1 range
- 2 misery
- 3 obtain
- 4 net
- 5 unanimous
- 6 elude
- 7 substantial
- 8 heir
- 9 sanity
- 10 current
- 11 debt
- 12 sufficient

### C

- 1 suppression
- 2 relief
- 3 inheritance
- 4 reproduction
- 5 comprehension
- 6 utterance
- 7 adjournment
- 8 disposal
- 9 pursuit
- 10 appearance

### E

- 1 They're both extinct.
- 2 There are skid marks in front of the skunk.
- 3 He threatened to release one every hour if his demands weren't met.

## F

- 1 very successful and wealthy businessman
- 2 lawyers – psychiatrists – immediately
- 3 Although (Though) – exhausted – anxiety
- 4 His heirs believe that they will receive
- 5 disappoint them all (all of them) (make them all disappointed)
- 6 Seize the day

## G – H

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 pull this <b>off</b>          | klara av (fixa) det          |
| 2 pulled them <b>apart</b>      | särade på dem, skilde dem åt |
| 3 pulled <b>for</b>             | stödde                       |
| 4 pull <b>over</b>              | kör in till sidan av vägen   |
| 5 pull yourself <b>together</b> | ta dig samman, ryck upp dig  |
| 6 pull <b>through</b>           | klara sig, gå igenom krisen  |
| 7 pulled <b>down</b>            | rev                          |
| 8 pulled <b>out of</b>          | körde ut från                |

## Working with Grammar 1

### A

- |                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 will be recorded                 | 5 had been prepared |
| 2 were put                         | 6 was signed        |
| 3 had been forgotten               | 7 was fooled        |
| 4 would (should) be split (shared) | 8 is told           |

## Working with Grammar 2

### A

- 1 Troy Phelan had good knowledge of economics.
- 2 Do you think /that/ politics is more interesting than economics?
- 3 Money makes the world go around (round).
- 4 Dr. Zadel, Dr. Flowe and Dr. Theishen had done their homework.
- 5 A good word of advice is to make one's will before it is too late.
- 6 Good news is always welcome.

## Translation

### A

Jack och hans mamma var djupt skuldsatta, så Jack skickades iväg för att sälja deras ko. På väg till marknaden mötte han en främling.

– Jag köper din ko. Jag ger dig fem Microsoftaktier plus fem magiska bönor för henne.

– Jag betvivlar starkt din mentala hälsa! skrek Jacks mamma när han kom tillbaka.

Våra enda tillgångar nu är några pappersbitar och de där bönorna, och det är inte tillräckligt att leva på. Å Gud, lindra min smärta! bönföll (vädjade) hon, rev aktierna i bitar och kastade ut bönorna genom fönstret.

Nästa morgon reste sig en gigantisk bönstjälk upp bland molnen. Jack började klättra.

**B**

Above the clouds there lived an ogre in his marble castle. Jack stole a hen that (which) could lay golden eggs. He felt great anxiety when the ogre started (began) to pursue him and the ogre's angry glares sent shivers down his spine, but he plunged over the edge of a cloud and eluded (avoided) the danger.

Selling golden eggs was a good business concept (idea) that (which) gave them a substantial net income and for the time being (at present), they can obtain (get) anything they want.

**Grammar Platform 4****A**

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 am /being/ threatened | 6 have been excluded       |
| 2 are selected          | 7 had been sold            |
| 3 was tricked           | 8 will never be allowed    |
| 4 were stunned          | 9 would have been released |
| 5 has been created      | 10 is loved                |

**B**

air bags were invented by General Motors in 1973  
 earmuffs were invented by Chester Greenwood in 1873  
 gunpowder was invented by the Chinese in the 11th century  
 the ancient city of Troy was discovered by Heinrich Schliemann in the 1870s  
 the lava lamp was invented by Craven Walker in the 1960s  
 the planet Pluto was discovered by Clyde Tombaugh in 1930  
 the printing press was invented by Gutenberg in the 1450s  
 the vaccine for polio was invented by Dr. Jonas Salk in 1952  
 the wireless telegraph was invented by Marconi in 1895  
 Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922

**D**

- 1 was            2 it            3 was            4 this – it            5 has – it            6 is

**E**

- 1 What weather! What luck that we brought /our/ wellingtons (wellies).
- 2 Studying is hard work.
- 3 Volvo is doing business with China.
- 4 Thank you for that interesting piece of information!
- 5 What do you know about Shakespeare's works?
- 6 Do you think that statistics is boring (dull)?
- 7 My knowledge of French is decent.
- 8 Great progress has been made in genetics.

**F**

- 1 cost            2 spun            3 struck            4 split            5 slid

## 5 Me and My Girlfriend

### Working with the Text

#### C Suggestions:

- 1 Pel is not at all interested in gardening. Since he doesn't like mowing the lawn he suggests that they cover the garden with Astroturf (a kind of grass-like plastic carpet). Ursula, on the other hand, wants a normal garden, "with proper grass", as she puts it.
- 2 Ursula seems to prefer a somewhat more furnished house than Pel does. Pel's plans for the house is limited to "buying a sofa and sitting on it". He is against the idea of buying "monstrous amounts of pointless rubbish" and he doesn't want to become a person "shuffling around Ikea with a stupid big yellow bag and dead eyes".
- 3 Pel's reaction does not follow the standard pattern in these situations. He pretends (?) to be indifferent and makes a joke about it. Ursula is very disappointed and hurt, of course.

### Working with Words

#### A

- 1 clueless
- 2 flawless
- 3 blissful
- 4 idle
- 5 average
- 6 audible
- 7 ramshackle
- 8 weary
- 9 rapid
- 10 sturdy

#### B

- 1 correct
- 2 correct
- 3 wrong (a *mower* is a garden tool for mowing grass on lawns)
- 4 wrong (an *outing* is a short trip taken for pleasure)
- 5 correct
- 6 correct
- 7 wrong (the *mortgage* is the loan you take out in order to buy a house or apartment)
- 8 correct
- 9 correct
- 10 correct

#### C

- 1 conclusion
- 2 choice
- 3 argument
- 4 height
- 5 pleasure
- 6 achievement
- 7 appearance
- 8 recollection, recall
- 9 practice
- 10 decency

#### D

- 1 on the short side
- 2 for your benefit
- 3 beat sb/sth at its own game
- 4 a long haul
- 5 tread water
- 6 given
- 7 file the moment away
- 8 our eyes locked
- 9 all things considered
- 10 barely

## F – G

- |   |                     |                                 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | turn <b>out</b>     | visa sig                        |
| 2 | turn <b>up</b>      | dyka upp                        |
| 3 | turn <b>down</b>    | avslå, säga nej till            |
| 4 | turn <b>in</b>      | gå och lägga sig                |
| 5 | turn <b>on</b>      | få att tända, göra entusiastisk |
| 6 | turn <b>against</b> | vända sig mot                   |
| 7 | turn <b>in</b>      | ange ngn för polisen            |
| 8 | turn <b>out</b>     | avlöpa, sluta; ordna sig        |

## Working with Grammar 1

### A

- |   |        |   |            |
|---|--------|---|------------|
| 1 | most   | 4 | few        |
| 2 | many   | 5 | a little   |
| 3 | little | 6 | Few – much |

## Working with Grammar 2

### A

- |   |        |   |      |
|---|--------|---|------|
| 1 | made   | 5 | do   |
| 2 | made   | 6 | make |
| 3 | learnt | 7 | do   |
| 4 | taught | 8 | take |

## Listening

### B *Suggestions:*

- 1 His clothes are all packed. The only clean piece of clothing he can find is a T-shirt with a questionable cartoon on it.
- 2 Probably meaning that he just leaves his car somewhere without bothering about parking spaces, parking restrictions and such.
- 3 With the help of signs and arrows.
- 4 A smartly dressed, correct (strict) woman.
- 5 They have had a special assembly and they have got the children to draw pictures.
- 6 She says that he is achieving excellent results across all subjects and is especially good at mathematics.
- 7 The fact that Jonathan is telling his classmates that “God doesn’t exist”.
- 8 Pel is not concerned about this. (He doesn’t get the point Miss Hampshire is making.)
- 9 Although admitting that different beliefs should be treated equally, Miss Hampshire thinks that Jonathan’s behaviour is inappropriate (and possibly distressing for the other children). Pel, on the other hand, is of the opinion that atheism (not believing in God or gods) should be respected as well.
- 10 She suspects Jonathan of feeding modelling clay to their hamster, but she isn’t quite sure.

## Translation

### A

I woke up in the middle of the night. My boyfriend thought he heard sounds (noise/s/) from downstairs. I decided to get up and investigate /it/. I put on (tugged on) my trainers (sneakers) and crept down the stairs. I stopped (paused) for a moment to gather my thoughts.



**B**

Jag satte (slog) på ljuset och tog ett kliv (steg) in i vardagsrummet. Det låg leksaker och tidningar (tidskrifter) utspridda överallt. Någon hade tydligen brutit sig in i vårt hem medan vi sov /uppe/ på övre våningen. Plötsligt såg jag en stor kille som hastigt förflyttade (rörde) sig ut mot gatan med vår mikrovågsugn i sina armar (bärande på vår mikrovågsugn). Han kastade en blick över axeln och våra blickar möttes.

**Grammar Platform 5****A**

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1 many | 7 many  |
| 2 much | 8 many  |
| 3 many | 9 many  |
| 4 much | 10 much |
| 5 much | 11 much |
| 6 many | 12 many |

**B**

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Föga (Inte mycket) | 5 mycket             |
| 2 Få (Nästan inga)   | 6 Få (Nästan inga)   |
| 3 några              | 7 lite /grand/       |
| 4 De flesta          | 8 föga (inte mycket) |

**C**

- 1 Most children (kids) like ice cream.
- 2 There are many flavours to choose between (from).
- 3 There is a lot (much) to think about (of) in this job.
- 4 I have a lot of work to do before the weekend.
- 5 In most jobs you (one) must be able to work (cooperate) with others.
- 6 Have you /got/ a lot of (lots of/much) homework for tomorrow?
- 7 How much money have you /got/?
- 8 There is much (a lot of/lots of) snow in the mountains this year.
- 9 Were there many (a lot of/lots of) people at the party?
- 10 Most people know what the Internet is but few can explain how it works.

**D**

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 made        | 3 done – make | 5 done – made |
| 2 done – made | 4 done        | 6 done – made |

**E**

- 1 Who taught you to cook?
- 2 Don't forget to take your book /with you/ when you leave.
- 3 One of my students (pupils) had brought a kitten to school.
- 4 Sylvia took her children to the beach almost every day.
- 5 You've made progress! What have you learnt so far?
- 6 Don't make any (Make no) mistakes now!
- 7 Alice made fun of Matthew when he didn't do his best.
- 8 I really made an effort not to make a bad impression on her.

**F**

- |       |         |          |          |          |
|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 fed | 2 crept | 3 strode | 4 beaten | 5 taught |
|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|

## 6 Revenge

### Working with the Text

#### B

1 b, 2 b, 3 d, 4 a, 5 c, 6 e, 7 a, 8 d, 9 f, 10 a

### Working with Words

#### A

- 1 measure
- 2 savage
- 3 fist
- 4 participant
- 5 drenched
- 6 fraction
- 7 insult
- 8 consider
- 9 neat
- 10 temper
- 11 convert
- 12 joint

#### E – F

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 take <b>up</b>        | börja ägna sig åt                                       |
| 2 take a day <b>off</b> | ta sig en dag ledigt                                    |
| 3 take <b>to</b>        | lägga sig till med /att/, /börja/<br>ägnat sig åt /att/ |
| 4 take <b>apart</b>     | ta isär   |
| 5 take <b>on</b>        | åta sig, ta på sig                                      |
| 6 take <b>after</b>     | brås på, likna  |
| 7 take <b>over</b>      | överta  |
| 8 take <b>off</b>       | ta av /sig/   |

### Working with Grammar 1

#### A

- 1 Which of
- 2 Whose
- 3 What
- 4 what
- 5 Which
- 6 What

### Working with Grammar 2

#### A

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 against | 5 where |
| 2 towards | 6 There |
| 3 where   | 7 Then  |
| 4 There   | 8 when  |

### Translation

#### A

Genom kikaren kunde jag se att idrottsmännen var dyblöta av svett. Jag smuttade på min Coca Cola (Coke) och övervägde att lämna den här tråkiga tävlingen, när en av deltagarna skrek: "Det här är en förolämpning!" och i ett raseriutbrott (i raseri) skakade hon sin knutna hand åt (mot) funktionären.

#### B

'You haven't measured correctly!' Now she had completely lost her temper and in a savage attack she punched the official in the stomach with her delicate hands. I shivered when I saw it. How can sport/s/ convert (turn) people into beasts?

## Grammar Platform 6

### A

- |                  |         |         |          |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 Which /one/ of | 5 Who   | 9 What  | 13 What  |
| 2 What           | 6 What  | 10 What | 14 Which |
| 3 Which /one/ of | 7 Whose | 11 What | 15 What  |
| 4 Whose          | 8 Which | 12 Who  | 16 What  |

### C

- 1 What date is it today?
- 2 Whose wallet is this?
- 3 What's your question?
- 4 What's he like, your new boyfriend? What does he look like?
- 5 Which is the right (correct) alternative?
- 6 What kinds (kind) of films (movies) do you like?
- 7 Which Bond film (movie) is your favourite?
- 8 Which /one/ of your classmates would you like to work with?

### D

**where** he grew up  
**where** he did well  
**Then**, at the age of twelve  
**There**, he met his friend Paul Allen  
**when** they called him 'Computer kid'  
**where** he lived down the hall from Steve Ballmer  
**when** he was still at university

### E

- |                     |           |         |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 towards – where   | 3 when    | 5 where |
| 2 against – against | 4 towards |         |

### F

- |       |             |       |        |       |
|-------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1 dug | 2 overslept | 3 lay | 4 laid | 5 led |
|-------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|

## 7 Look at Me, I'm Beautiful!

### Working with the Text

#### B

- 1 Keeping fish (koi carp).
- 2 Because her husband Pete had chosen to go to a koi carp show on their anniversary.
- 3 Because he had had a row (an argument/had quarrelled) with his wife Annie.
- 4 No, he wasn't. The koi show had cheered him up. (Partly because both he and his friend Mike won some prizes for their fish).
- 5 Because he thought (sensed) that something was wrong.

- 6 Mike's first thought was that there had been a robbery (reminding him of an earlier incident when one of his valuable fish was stolen). His *second* thought was that there was no sign of his wife.
- 7 He found one of his fish lying on the bed.
- 8 She was lying in the pond on her front with her face in the water and her arms dangling down at her sides, entirely (completely/stark) naked.
- 9 She was pale (almost blue) and some of Mike's carp were nibbling at her toes.
- 10 Emma suddenly stood up, spat out a jet of water and started shouting and swearing. Mike tried to hush her and tell her to be quiet because she would wake up all the neighbours and then they started to argue. Eventually he jumped into the pond to try to drag his wife out of the water.
- 11 They were stunned and very surprised. This wasn't what they had expected.
- 12 He releases all his fish into a canal.
- 13 She is pleased, but suspicious. She doesn't entirely trust that his transformation is for real (genuine).
- 14 Making "a bold symbolic gesture", i.e. taking drastic action /in order/ to make a change happen.

### Working with Words

#### A

- 1 shocked
- 2 On the contrary
- 3 restrained
- 4 hush
- 5 firmly
- 6 affect
- 7 harm (damage)
- 8 Eventually
- 9 behaviour
- 10 domestic matter
- 11 soothe (comfort)
- 12 comfort (soothe)

#### D

- 1 once and for all
- 2 I laughed in his face
- 3 I wasn't in the mood for jokes
- 4 out of the ordinary
- 5 it made no sense
- 6 he folded his arms
- 7 Cross your heart /and hope to die/
- 8 Mike caught his breath
- 9 these things happen
- 10 head first

#### B

- 1 adolescence
- 2 behaviour
- 3 belief
- 4 calmness
- 5 insanity
- 6 proof
- 7 pursuit
- 8 relief
- 9 reluctance
- 10 resemblance

#### F

- 1 affect – damage
- 2 Middle-aged people – checked
- 3 channel
- 4 perhaps
- 5 Eventually – control
- 6 boil
- 7 made
- 8 took over
- 9 overtook
- 10 Save
- 11 receipt
- 12 physician – prescription

## G – H

1 set <b>off</b>	ge sig iväg
2 set <b>down</b>	sätta ner
3 be <b>about</b> to	stå i begrepp att
4 be <b>up</b> to	hålla på med
5 be <b>down</b> with	ligga sjuk i
6 be <b>through</b> with	ha fått nog av
7 be <b>off</b>	vara borta (ledig)
8 set <b>aside</b>	sätta av, reservera
9 set <b>back</b>	vrida (ställa) tillbaka /klocka/
10 set <b>about</b>	ta itu med
11 set sb <b>up</b>	sätta dit ngn
12 be <b>in</b> for	få räkna med

## Working with Grammar 1

### A

- 1 The first thing
- 2 the only woman (one)
- 3 the only right thing
- 4 the last one (fish)
- 5 The worst thing (part)
- 6 The best thing (part)
- 7 The most expensive ones
- 8 the blue one – the red one

## Working with Grammar 2

### A

- 1 where to begin
- 2 what to believe
- 3 made him promise
- 4 how to react
- 5 makes you angry
- 6 make me relax

## Translation

### A

Kurt hade /hållit på och/ samlat på trädgårdstomtar i hela sitt liv och i dag skulle hans /ett/ hundra tomte levereras. Han kände sig väldigt nöjd sig själv och tyckte /att/ han hade åstadkommit något utöver det vanliga. Nittionio tomter stod på en kulle som vette mot trädgårdsdammen och väntade på att deras bror skulle komma.

Kurts fru var emellertid (dock) långt ifrån glad. Tvärtom var hon på ett mycket dåligt (uselt) humör. Kurt hade svikit henne alltför ofta. Alltför många gånger hade han lovat att sluta upp med sin hobby och Eva hade för länge sedan slutat lyssna på alla hans dåliga ursäkter. Hon tyckte att tomtarna var gräsliga (vedervärdiga) allihop och hon och hennes man hade haft många gräl om dem. Hon hade motvilligt gått med på /att han köpte/ denna sista. För att blidka (lugna) henne hade Kurt också varit tvungen att lova henne att bjuda ut henne på middag redan samma kväll.

### B

Eventually (In the end/Finally) the truck came which (that) unloaded this last one for his collection. Kurt's gnomes were now worth thousands of /Swedish/ kronor (crowns). Kurt folded his arms looking (and looked) very smug (complacent).

The first thing Kurt noticed when they came back four hours later was that someone (somebody) had broken into their house. Then he discovered that the

intruders had also vandalized (trashed, destroyed) his gnomes. Some /of them/ were decapitated and some were (lay) drowned in the pond. Eva tried to soothe (appease) her husband (calm her husband down), but Kurt kicked off his shoes and jumped into the water trying (and tried) to pull his friends out. Eva rushed to the phone and dialled one-one-two (112).

After the police had arrived she did her best to comfort her husband, but the damage (harm) had already been done. Soaking wet and wrapped /up/ in a blanket Kurt fell to his knees and burst into tears (started crying).

## Grammar Platform 7

### A

- 1 An expensive guitar doesn't always sound better than a cheap one.
- 2 My friend Neil is the only person (man) I trust.
- 3 Are we the only people (ones) who don't smoke?
- 4 I bought fresh berries, not the canned ones that you suggested (proposed).
- 5 What does the government do to help the homeless?
- 6 You are the last person I would suspect.
- 7 'The Old Man and the Sea' was written by Ernest Hemingway.
- 8 I want (would like) live crayfish (crawfish), not the boiled ones.
- 9 The worst thing (part) about being a teacher is all the paperwork.
- 10 The air-conditioning was out of order. The strange thing was that no one complained or got angry.

### C

- 1 Do you know how to use a digital camera?
- 2 Do you know where to buy a router?
- 3 Do you know what to use to remove chewing gum from textiles?
- 4 Do you know when to use the progressive form and when to use the simple form in English?
- 5 Do you know who to contact (turn to) if you lose your passport?
- 6 What makes you laugh?
- 7 What makes you feel stressed?
- 8 Do your teachers usually (tend to) forget when to stop teaching and to take (have) a break?
- 9 Please tell me how to find the nearest cash machine.
- 10 Please tell me how to get to the nearest train station.

### D

- 1 Commercials make us buy things we don't need.
- 2 What made him become a vegan, do you think?
- 3 Can you show me how to use this mobile /phone/ (cell phone), please?
- 4 Sometimes it is difficult to know when to talk (speak) and when to keep quiet (your mouth shut).
- 5 The students didn't know what to do or where to go.
- 6 This film makes you think, doesn't it?

### E

- |        |          |          |         |           |
|--------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1 spat | 2 frozen | 3 shrank | 4 clung | 5 mistook |
|--------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|

## 8 In Search of Utopia

### Working with the Text

#### A *Suggestions:*

- 1 There is a snow show at Christmas where it snows in one street for ten minutes.
- 2 The Jarretts used to live outside Bristol, Great Britain – but they don't want to go back there, even though there are probably more shootings in Kissemmee in a month than in Bristol in a year (but crime doesn't spread into Celebration).
- 3 Most residents in Celebration work in Kissemmee, and many tourists go there.
- 4 The style police patrol the town in little golf-cart-type vehicles and check paint colours, curtain colours and wallpapers.
- 5 Celebration is not gated but the area is patrolled by deputy sheriffs and security guards.
- 6 During the Fall Festival in October, fake (biodegradable) leaves are spread on Market Street at 6pm and 8pm.
- 7 The Jarrett boys are much more polite now than they were in Britain, and their father thinks that the politeness of the people in Celebration has rubbed off on them.
- 8 Celebration tries to reduce waste and has a recycling program.

#### B *Suggestions:*

- 1 Use only approved colours on houses, fencing, curtains and wallpapers. Follow the pattern for landscaping. Save natural resources, reduce waste, recycle. Keep your lot tidy. Be polite.
- 2 To get away from city problems: drugs, crime, overcrowding, poverty and car fumes.
- 3 You can work out at the health centre (which monitors your well-being). Most restaurants offer Healthy Choice menus. Many people jog in (along) the streets.
- 4 The USA. That Celebration is safe for the boys and so lovely. That they feel secure. Their house ('we haven't wanted to change anything'). The community spirit and the closeness. That there is fun for the family with different events. That the boys are more polite now and that they have more friends. That the people in Celebration are well-educated, friendly and polite.
- 5 Gated areas normally mean higher prices (because of higher costs).
- 6 Celebration wants to provide its residents with housing for every age, so that you can live there all your life.

### Working with Words

#### A

- |           |           |            |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 pattern | 4 poverty | 7 property | 10 trace   |
| 2 vehicle | 5 stage   | 8 reduce   | 11 pond    |
| 3 similar | 6 fumes   | 9 genuine  | 12 provide |

#### B

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

#### D

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

## E – F

- |   |             |                                    |
|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | carry out   | utföra, verkställa                 |
| 2 | make sb out | förstå sig på ngn                  |
| 3 | carry on    | fortsätta                          |
| 4 | make for    | sätta kurs mot, gå mot             |
| 5 | make out    | urskilja, skönja                   |
| 6 | carry back  | försätta (föra) tillbaka /i tiden/ |
| 7 | carry away  | hänföra, rycka med sig             |
| 8 | make up     | hitta på                           |

## Working with Grammar 1

### A

- |   |               |   |                        |    |                     |
|---|---------------|---|------------------------|----|---------------------|
| 1 | the USA       | 5 | the right              | 9  | the Himalayas       |
| 2 | Market Street | 6 | Love                   | 10 | Trafalgar Square    |
| 3 | Crime         | 7 | Life – the Mississippi | 11 | Easter – the Hilton |
| 4 | The same      | 8 | the Cosmorama          | 12 | The New York Times  |

## Working with Grammar 2

### A

- |   |            |   |               |   |                 |
|---|------------|---|---------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | The – the  | 3 | Once you      | 5 | Neither – nor   |
| 2 | As soon as | 4 | No matter how | 6 | As (So) long as |

## Translation

### A

Invånarna i mitt område lever inte precis i fattigdom, och några tycks ha för mycket egendom. Mr Heap i huset (villan) intill mitt lilla enplanshus lägger allting han inte behöver på sin gräsmatta eller till och med i sin damm. Jag sa åt honom att återvinna sitt avfall eftersom det vid det här laget (i det här skedet) hotar att sprida sig till min tomt, men han bara fortsätter. Han är en äkta tönt – det verkar inte finnas något mönster i hans beteende (uppträdande) och jag begriper mig alls inte på honom.

### B

The wealthy Mrs Upstart who lives in the villa across the street used to behave in a similar way but her values have changed since I provided her with a leaflet about recycling. She got (became, was) completely carried away. Now her lot is tidy (neat) – there is not a trace of litter on it. She also stops most vehicles and asks the drivers what they do (they are doing) to reduce fumes.

## Grammar Platform 8

### A

- 1 Easter Island – the West Indies
- 2 the same
- 3 Lake Vänern – the Gobi /Desert/
- 4 the Sheraton – the Savoy Grill



- 5 Scotland Yard – the Pentagon
- 6 Wall Street – the USA
- 7 time – the right
- 8 Red Square
- 9 the M25
- 10 heaven – hell
- 11 the following – on the Internet (Net) – The Daily Mirror – The Yorkshire Evening Post – The Times
- 12 Whitsun – the Dentons – Manchester – the Hague – the Netherlands
- 13 Mount Elbert – the Rocky Mountains
- 14 The Mayflower

## D

- |                 |                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 The – the     | 7 until (till)                       |
| 2 either – or   | 8 until (till)                       |
| 3 unless there  | 9 Once I                             |
| 4 As soon as    | 10 As (So) long as                   |
| 5 Whenever I    | 11 No matter how good you            |
| 6 neither – nor | 12 No matter what you (Whatever you) |

## F

- 1 The sooner the better.
- 2 The more the merrier.
- 3 You can either e-mail (mail/send an e-mail to) us or visit our home page.
- 4 Vegans eat neither eggs nor dairy products.
- 5 I will never forget this day, as long as I live.
- 6 Once you have decided, there is no turning back.

## G

- 1 ground      2 spoilt      3 shone      4 sewn – sewed      5 swept

# 9 A Perfect Life

## Working with the Text

### B

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

## Working with Words

### A

- |             |            |               |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 escalator | 5 disease  | 9 consolation |
| 2 treatment | 6 betray   | 10 rinse      |
| 3 satisfy   | 7 content  | 11 deceive    |
| 4 edge      | 8 bracelet | 12 eager      |

### C – D Some suggestions:

It was obvious that this was a violent patient. I had to **drag** her into the surgery. She looked **tense**, her face was **pale** and she had a cut over her **eyebrow**. When she saw the syringe she began to **pant**. I said, 'I'll have to give you an infusion.' A few minutes later she tried to **grab** my **wrist** and I said, 'Let go of me!'

It was obvious that this was a violent patient. I had to **shove** her into the surgery. She looked **anxious**, her face was **swollen** and she had a cut over her **cheek**. When she saw the syringe she began to **tremble**. I said, 'I'll have to give you an infusion.' A few minutes later she tried to **squeeze** my **hand** and I said, 'That's all right.'

It was obvious that this was a violent patient. I had to **drag** her into the surgery. She looked **swollen**, her face was **tense** and she had a cut over her **cheek**. When she saw the syringe she began to **frown**. I said, 'I'll have to give you an infusion.' A few minutes later she tried to **grab** my **thumb** and I said, 'Let go of me!'

### E – F

1 let Bob <b>down</b>	svikit Bob
2 got <b>off</b>	gick av
3 get <b>by</b>	klara oss
4 let <b>off</b>	fyra av
5 get <b>at</b>	komma åt
6 was getting <b>along</b> with	kom bra överens med
7 let <b>on</b>	skvallra
8 lets <b>off</b> steam	avreagerar sig
9 get <b>about</b>	ta itu med, sätta igång med
10 lets <b>up</b>	ger sig

### H

1 brunch	brunch, frukost-lunch
2 breathalyser	alkotestapparat
3 docutainment	dokumentär med syfte att underhålla, ”dokusåpa”
4 electrocute	avrätta i elektriska stolar
5 mowbot	robotgräsklippare
6 muppet	docka i The Muppet Show (Mupparna)
7 pixel	pixel, bildpunkt
8 sexational	ngt uppseendeväckande med inslag av sex; mycket sexig
9 shopaholic	köpoman, person som är tokig i att handla
10 sitcom	TV-komediserie
11 skyjack	kapa /ett flygplan/
12 smog	smog (rökblandad dimma)
13 the Chunnel	tunneln mellan England och Frankrike under Engelska kanalen
14 netiquette	regler för hur man umgås på Internet
15 workaholic	arbetsnarkoman

## Working with Grammar 1

### A

- 1 were
- 2 choose sides
- 3 shook their heads
- 4 are these stairs (steps)
- 5 the contents
- 6 risk their lives

## Working with Grammar 2

### A

- 1 which
- 2 who
- 3 which (that)
- 4 what
- 5 who
- 6 whose

## Listening

### B *Suggestions:*

- 1 Britain is the most watched country in the world (more than 4 million CCTV cameras). An average commuter in London is filmed 300 times a day.
- 2 In Canada and Berlin filming people in the street is illegal. In the rest of Germany tough laws restrict the use of surveillance cameras in public spaces. Other European countries use cameras chiefly to monitor traffic or to watch places that might be targeted by terrorists or criminals. In the US, cameras watch over traffic, banks, stores, offices or private premises (but since September 11th surveillance of public areas has increased). In Britain both private and public places are routinely filmed by police, other local officials or homeowners.
- 3 Britain has no written constitution, so people might be less aware of their rights. The murder of two-year-old Jamie Bulger would never have been solved without surveillance footage, and this case made people think that CCTV is a crime-fighting tool. Surveillance cameras have helped the police make arrests and served as evidence in court.
- 4 Most research suggests that CCTV has less impact on crimes than its supporters think, and that better street lighting is more effective in fighting crime.
- 5 Tapes from surveillance cameras can get into the wrong hands. People can get wrongly accused. Stores use surveillance cameras to analyze customers' buying habits or to remove "undesirables" even if they haven't done anything wrong. Those who operate the cameras can peer into private apartments.
- 6 There might be as many as 25 million surveillance cameras by 2007. Everyone will have the opportunity (because cameras become smaller and cheaper) to watch and spy on other people.

## Translation

### A

Efteråt darrade jag i hela kroppen. Jag hade varit ivrig (angelägen) att ta den här behandlingen, men nu kände jag att jag var tvungen att (måste) avreagera mig. "Dr. Gifford, jag är inte alls nöjd! Mina ben värker och jag kan inte röra mig. Någon kommer att bli tvungen att släpa mig till rulltrappan! Ni har vilselett (lurat) mig!" Jag skakade (hötte med) min knutna näve mot (åt) honom.

**B**

Dr. Gifford rinsed his hands. "If it's any consolation to you, you don't look so tense and anxious (worried) now." He sat down on the edge of the bed and squeezed my hand. "I'm sorry if I haven't satisfied you, Mildred. Usually we get along so well, don't we? You will also get by (manage) without that magnetic bracelet. It can't cure your disease (illness)."

**Grammar Platform 9****A**

- 1 These binoculars are
- 2 the scales – them
- 3 sides
- 4 their mouths
- 5 /pair of/ tweezers – them
- 6 their lives
- 7 friends
- 8 were sold
- 9 Are
- 10 looks
- 11 the stairs
- 12 riches
- 13 buses
- 14 These braces have
- 15 their heads
- 16 the steps
- 17 The police are
- 18 the contents have

**D**

- 1 who
- 2 which
- 3 who
- 4 what
- 5 that
- 6 whose
- 7 which
- 8 which (that)
- 9 whom
- 10 whose
- 11 which
- 12 that
- 13 what
- 14 whom

**F**

- 1 I have a friend whose computer was infected by a /computer/ worm recently.
- 2 People who (that) create computer viruses and /computer/ worms cause a lot of (much) damage.
- 3 Most hackers, most of whom are very young, never get caught.
- 4 This is what makes you so angry.
- 5 Is there anything that (which) can protect my computer from these attacks?
- 6 Of course there is. All that is needed is an anti-virus program.
- 7 There are several downloadable anti-virus programs, most of which are free /of charge/.
- 8 On the Internet you can find good anti-virus programs, many of which are updated daily.

**G**

- |        |          |         |        |         |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 bled | 2 ridden | 3 wound | 4 torn | 5 swung |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|

## 10 The Man from K-PAX

### Working with the Text 1

#### A

Number 4 is prot.

#### B

- 1 His first impression is that his patient is a sportsman (athlete) of some sort.
- 2 He seems to be calm, confident and relaxed.
- 3 The record says that the patient is in excellent physical health. He is also quick-witted, observant and logical and has no difficulty in solving complex problems and puzzles.
- 4 He eats every bit of the two apples he is offered, including the seeds.

### Working with Words 1

#### A

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

### Working with the Text 2

- 1 No, he doesn't.
- 2 The planet K-PAX.
- 3 He says /that/ he travels through space with the help of mirrors at a speed faster than light.
- 4 He says /that/ the people on Earth have misunderstood Einstein.
- 5 Four years and nine months.
- 6 Three hundred and thirty-seven.
- 7 He just says that he "wanted to come".
- 8 He says it is "a particularly lively place" as seen and heard from space. He calls it a Class III-B PLANET, which he defines as a planet in an early stage of evolution, with an uncertain future.
- 9 Yes, he claims to have visited the Earth many times.
- 10 The film *Alien* from 1979. The line refers to the most talked about scene of that film where a creature (an alien) bursts through the chest of one of the characters.

### Working with Words 2

#### A

- 1 I always go out on Fridays.
- 2 Robert is Swedish (a Swede) but he lives in Great Britain.
- 3 Mr and Mrs Anderson fly (are flying/will be flying) to South America on Wednesday.
- 4 In Sweden we celebrate Christmas on 24th December (December 24th).
- 5 I know an American who speaks German, French and Spanish.
- 6 The Queen met /with/ the Pope in Rome.
- 7 The President of the United States lives in the White House.

- 8 Is the President a Democrat or a Republican?
- 9 Why can't Jews and Muslims live side by side?
- 10 The Second World War (World War II) ended in August 1945.

## B

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

## Working with the Text 3

### Suggestions:

- 1 K-PAX is somewhat bigger than planet Earth, about the size of Neptune. Not one, but *two* suns can be seen from the planet, but the light from these suns is not as bright as the light from our sun.
- 2 On two occasions Dr. Brewer double-checks one of prot's answers during the latter part of the interview (how many years and months the patient claims to have been on planet Earth). At regular intervals he also asks him questions about things he can later verify: how many countries there are in the world today, what languages they speak in Zaire, etc.
- 3 Throughout the interview he tries hard to uncover logical flaws in prot's story – without /any/ success.
- 4 *Student's answer.*
- 5 *Student's answer.*

## Working with Words 3

### A

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

### B

- |            |           |           |                 |            |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 retired  | 3 border  | 5 pattern | 7 clarify       | 9 familiar |
| 2 twilight | 4 amazing | 6 barren  | 8 brief – topic | 10 rare    |

## Working with Grammar 1

### A

- 1 don't you
- 2 haven't you
- 3 do you
- 4 wasn't I
- 5 wouldn't I
- 6 doesn't he

## Working with Grammar 2

### A

- 1 none of
- 2 Neither of
- 3 others
- 4 anybody (anyone)
- 5 neither of
- 6 everybody (everyone)

## Translation

### A

Patienten är en vit man i trettioårsåldern. Han är något under medellängd, kortväxt och kraftig, mörk, kanske till och med svartmuskig. Han har ljusblå manchesterbyxor, jeansskjorta och tygskor. Hans uppträdande är lugnt (Han uppträder lugnt) och han rör sig snabbt och välkoordinerat. Han verkar avslappnad.

**B**

The patient is firmly convinced /that/ he is a visitor from another planet. He seems to have /a/ good knowledge of physics. He tells us, among other things, (Among other things he tells us) that he travels through space faster than /the speed of/ light. He thinks that the Earth is beautiful and he prefers to eat fruit. He doesn't consider himself ill, but (although) he admits that he sometimes feels a little (a bit) homesick.

**Grammar Platform 10****A**

- 1 didn't he
- 2 did they
- 3 doesn't he
- 4 do we
- 5 have I
- 6 hadn't we
- 7 would you
- 8 could we
- 9 aren't I
- 10 am I
- 11 have they
- 12 shall we
- 13 mustn't he
- 14 won't you

**C**

- 1 others
- 2 Everybody (Everyone)
- 3 none
- 4 any of
- 5 Some of
- 6 No one (Nobody)
- 7 None of
- 8 None of
- 9 nobody (no one)
- 10 every
- 11 Each
- 12 either of
- 13 one of
- 14 Anybody

**D**

- 1 The others couldn't understand why neither twin (neither of the twins) was there.
- 2 None of that is true. Contact either of her parents.
- 3 One of the children must have done it.
- 4 Trevor's burns were some of the worst he had seen.
- 5 Why is everyone so surprised?
- 6 Each DNA profile is unique.
- 7 We run every DNA test twice.
- 8 There were none left in my size.

**E**

- 1 worn
- 2 withdrew
- 3 sought
- 4 wove
- 5 undertaken

# 11 Just Below the Surface

## Working with Words

### A

- 1 likely
- 2 trap
- 3 exhausted
- 4 reassure
- 5 burglary
- 6 sewer
- 7 trail
- 8 assume
- 9 lurk
- 10 suburb

### C

- 1 I am a sound sleeper
- 2 /in/ the dead of night
- 3 these days
- 4 in particular
- 5 I made sure
- 6 on a regular basis
- 7 they give me the creeps
- 8 got caught
- 9 set up house
- 10 hope for the best

### F

- 1 address
- 2 embarrassed
- 3 dough
- 4 tongue
- 5 exhausted
- 6 shock
- 7 disappear
- 8 squeezed
- 9 probably
- 10 successful

### G – H

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 break <b>into</b>  | bryta sig in i                 |
| 2 break <b>out</b>   | bryta ut                       |
| 3 break <b>up</b>    | göra slut                      |
| 4 break <b>off</b>   | bryta /ett förhållande/        |
| 5 break <b>in</b> on | plötsligt störa (avbryta)      |
| 6 break <b>out</b>   | brista ut i                    |
| 7 break <b>down</b>  | gå sönder                      |
| 8 break <b>down</b>  | bryta ihop, få ett sammanbrott |

## Translation

### A

Polismannen (Polisen) brast ut i skratt när jag berättade för honom om inbrottet.

”Ta inte illa upp (Det är inte illa menat), men mitt i natten bröt sig någon in och stal era gymnastikskor och en kvast? Jag antar att de där sakerna var försäkrade? Kanske ni vill att vi ska gillra en fälla för honom ifall (om) han kommer tillbaka för /att ta/ (efter) mer?”

### B

“A theft is a theft! The things were /lying/ on the worktop and before I went to bed I made sure that the door was locked. I’m usually (normally) a sound sleeper (I usually sleep well) but now I’m exhausted. Maybe he’s lurking in the dark?”

The policeman tried to reassure me:

“Not very likely.”

“Let’s hope for the best,” I said. “There are so many unreliable people these days (nowadays).”



## 12 Brackley and the Bed

### Working with the Text

#### B

- 1 E, 2 T, 3 F, 4 F, 5 F, 6 F, 7 T, 8 F

#### C

- 1 Brackley's other reason for coming to England (besides getting a job) is because back in (on) Tobago it looked like 'he and Teena was heading for a little married thing'.
- 3 In his letter to the aunt, Brackley wrote that things were 'real hard'.
- 4 When Teena complains about the room being cold, Brackley has to turn on the gas fire.
- 5 When Brackley arrived in England he managed to get a job (but he is unemployed when Teena arrives).
- 6 Teena has a lot to say about Brackley's room and his life, but she says nothing about his smoking.
- 8 Auntie will arrive at Christmas.

### Working with Words

#### A

- 1 weary
- 2 moaned
- 3 vaguely
- 4 settled down
- 5 pattern
- 6 state
- 7 cursed
- 8 make
- 9 heading for
- 10 shiver

#### F

- 1 i vått och torrt
- 2 välbehållen (oskadd)
- 3 hit och dit
- 4 antingen uppsving eller krasch (starka konjunktursvängningar)
- 5 förfall
- 6 /idiligen/ byta

#### C – D

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 go <b>by</b>      | förflyta, gå            |
| 2 go <b>under</b>   | gå under, förlisa       |
| 3 go <b>for</b>     | gälla för               |
| 4 go <b>against</b> | strida (vara) emot      |
| 5 cut it <b>out</b> | lägg av!, sluta!        |
| 6 cut <b>in</b> on  | blanda sig i            |
| 7 cut <b>off</b>    | stoppa, dra in          |
| 8 cut <b>in</b>     | göra en snäv omkörning  |
| 9 go <b>on</b>      | fortsätta               |
| 10 go <b>ahead</b>  | sätta igång, börja      |
| 11 cut <b>down</b>  | knappa in på, skära ned |
| 12 go <b>off</b>    | börja ringa             |

- 7 gorma och skrika, skälla och gorma
- 8 helskinnad
- 9 Det är inte ens fel att två träter
- 10 kort/fattat/, kort och koncist
- 11 upp över öronen
- 12 Först och främst

## Working with Grammar

- 1 Teena was Brackley's distant cousin.
- 2 They were good friends.
- 3 He went there and started abusing her right away.
- 4 'Do you know where you are?'
- 5 'How do you keep warm?'
- 6 Brackley had stowed away rations.
- 7 'I'm not working now and money doesn't grow on trees.'
- 8 'You don't know anything (You know nothing).'
- 9 'What time do you get up?'
- 10 'Aren't you ashamed?'
- 11 'I will use the bed.'
- 12 'If you think /that/ I am going to sleep in the corner with two old blankets ...'
- 13 He was washing dishes in a café where he got a job.
- 14 'Sometimes a girlfriend visits me.'
- 15 Brackley had not slept on (in) a bed for weeks.
- 16 'We used to know one another well.'
- 17 'Let's go home.'
- 18 'Guess who's coming to London this evening?'
- 19 He had to sit down in (on) a chair.
- 20 We have no (We haven't got any) place for Auntie to sleep.

## 13 The Bats

### Working with Words

#### A

- 1 ripe
- 2 intrude
- 3 stumbled
- 4 pick up speed
- 5 vein
- 6 considerate
- 7 flooded
- 8 bruise
- 9 Ancient
- 10 stroked
- 11 recently
- 12 choke

#### E

- 1 slept late in the mornings
- 2 pulled me close
- 3 on the horizon
- 4 up close
- 5 all of a sudden

#### C

- anger, fury, rage  
chase, follow, pursue  
deceive, cheat, swindle  
delight, happiness, joy  
encourage, pep up, support  
heap, pile, stack  
leap, jump, skip  
ruin, destroy, wreck  
fade, disappear, vanish  
spot, blotch, mark

- 6 didn't understand either
- 7 was unlucky as always
- 8 neither of us
- 9 on purpose
- 10 from time to time

## 14 Mr. Know-All

### Working with Words

#### A

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 diminish    | 8 inevitable      |
| 2 scarcely    | 9 occasions       |
| 3 undid       | 10 bulge          |
| 4 dawned on   | 11 stick together |
| 5 cunning     | 12 appeal         |
| 6 entirely    | 13 topic          |
| 7 opportunity | 14 occurred to    |

#### D

- 1 /You have only to/ say the word
- 2 to be told where to put
- 3 It never occurred to him
- 4 the better part of
- 5 on his way back
- 6 by chance
- 7 as was his habit
- 8 have a fling at
- 9 (tell) with half an eye
- 10 as though she were about to

#### C

- 1 achievement
- 2 bet
- 3 betrayal
- 4 indifference
- 5 possession
- 6 smoothness

#### F

- 1 inability
- 2 disagree
- 3 uncomfortable
- 4 disconnect
- 5 unfortunate
- 6 unimportant
- 7 unjust
- 8 injustice
- 9 impatient
- 10 unpopular
- 11 irregular
- 12 irresponsible

## 15 Hills Like White Elephants

### Working with the Text

#### B *Suggestions:*

- 1 They are waiting for the express /train/ from Barcelona to Madrid.
- 2 It is mentioned only twice. It is the man who says the word. It can be found on page 250, lines 13-14, in the book.
- 3 The girl becomes silent.
- 4 He uses words and phrases like 'awfully simple', 'not really an operation at all', 'really not anything' and 'perfectly natural'.
- 5 An abortion. Clues: 'it's just to let the air in' (page 250, line 17), 'I've known lots of people that have done it' (page 250, lines 29-30), 'if you don't want to you don't have to' (page 250, line 33).
- 6 The man says /that/ he loves and cares about the young woman and that he doesn't want /to have/ anybody but her.

- 7 One effect is possibly that it gives us the feeling of sitting at a table nearby, listening in on their conversation. It is not the characters who are important but the things they say, the dialogue as such.
- 8 He uses her nickname 'Jig' on lines 13 and 16, page 250 (when talking about the operation).
- 9 The man and the young woman are under a tremendous pressure. The heat underscores this.
- 10 A train station can be seen as a junction, a crossroads, a place where you must choose what direction to take; a metaphor for the choice the two characters are about to make. The train is to leave within minutes – a reminder of the fact that the clock is ticking. They don't have all the time in the world. They are under pressure to make a decision of decisive importance to them both.

### Working with Words

#### A

- |            |         |              |          |          |
|------------|---------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1 junction | 3 damp  | 5 reasonable | 7 label  | 9 amused |
| 2 string   | 4 track | 6 bother     | 8 Beyond | 10 shade |

#### C

- |               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 shade       | 9 hot         | 17 throat    |
| 2 cold – damp | 10 fun – nice | 18 common    |
| 3 hot – humid | 11 ripe       | 19 country   |
| 4 warm        | 12 job        | 20 wood      |
| 5 sky         | 13 mature     | 21 scenery   |
| 6 trip        | 14 edible     | 22 efficient |
| 7 lonely      | 15 steps      | 23 economic  |
| 8 hot         | 16 funny      | 24 voyage    |

## 16 Hard Facts

### Working with the Text

#### D *Suggestions:*

- 1 It is a one-way communication where Mr Gradgrind asks the questions and gives the orders. He is not very polite.
- 2 He doesn't like the name. He wants her to call herself by her full name; Cecilia.
- 3 Sissy's father is involved in a horse-riding circus and this is not respectable in Gradgrind's opinion. Also, Sissy's answer is too imprecise for his liking. Mr Gradgrind is a man who prefers to define people by their usefulness to society.
- 4 Sissy most probably knows a great deal about horses (since her father works with them), but she gets too nervous when she is asked to define one. Bitzer easily defines the animal by means of biological classifications (quadruped, gaminivorous, etc.), but he doesn't really seem to know what he is talking about.

- 5 Wallpapers, carpets, crockery and other things in a home shouldn't have representations (pictures) of things that wouldn't fit in *in reality*. Since you don't walk on flowers in reality, you cannot be allowed to walk on flowers in carpets! You can't have representations of horses on wallpapers since horses don't walk on walls *for real*, etc.
- 6 She doesn't agree with this view. Sissy likes to *imagine* things and she likes Art: things that are pretty, pictures that are beautiful.
- 7 Most of the characters in this extract are stereotypes (flat characters).
- 8 Gradgrind: the first part could mean 'gradually' and the second part of the name could mean 'grinding away' referring to the joyless grinding of facts in the schools of those days (reminding you of hard and monotonous factory work). Also, the word 'Gradgrind' gives a 'hard' impression when you pronounce it, with consonants like 'gr' and 'd'.  
M'Choakumchild (the schoolmaster) has a name which suggests brutality: 'choke a child'.
- 9 *Student's answer.*
- 10 *Student's answer.*

## Working with Words

### A

- 1 the city in which the story is set
- 2 Mr Gradgrind's belief that 'facts alone are wanted in life'
- 3 the schoolroom
- 4 Mr Gradgrind's forefinger (pointing in the direction of various pupils)
- 5 Sissy Jupe (when questioned by Mr Gradgrind)
- 6 Bitzer's hair
- 7 the look the government officer gives 'the wrong half of the class'
- 8 the boots the government officer talks about (that would walk on the carpets with flowers)
- 9 the gentleman, when coming so happily to the point: 'That's it! You are never to fancy.'
- 10 Mr M'Choakumchild's learning (knowledge)

### B

- |            | <i>word from word list that fits in sentence</i> |
|------------|--|
| 1 wrong    | conviction                                       |
| 2 correct  |  |
| 3 correct  |  |
| 4 wrong    | immediate  |
| 5 wrong    | common   |
| 6 correct  |  |
| 7 wrong    | require  |
| 8 wrong    | purpose  |
| 9 wrong    | immense  |
| 10 correct |  |

# 17 A Defiant Girl

## Working with the Text

### C Suggestions:

- 1 Student's answer.
- 2 The big, bad wolf in Little Red Riding Hood (*Rödluvan*).
- 3 Student's answer.
- 4 To Jane the word 'benefactress' is as far from the truth as you can come. Jane thinks that Mrs Reed is deceitful and that she has treated her badly (cruelly).
- 5 Jane says that she likes some parts of the Bible, but not others. Mr Brocklehurst seems to think that children should learn passages from the Bible by heart.
- 6 In Mr Brocklehurst's presence Mrs Reed accuses Jane of having 'a tendency to deceit' and she also wants him to pass on this information to the teachers of her new school. Jane, who is looking forward to her new phase of life at Lowood, is devastated at hearing this and is afraid that Mrs Reed is set on destroying her future.
- 7 Mrs Reed has no feelings for Jane. Jane is nothing but trouble to her.
- 8 At first Mrs Reed gets upset, then frightened. She ends up rocking herself to and fro, 'twisting her face as if she would cry'. Jane, on her part, feels relieved after having unburdened her mind.
- 9 Student's answer.
- 10 Jane is afraid that Mrs Reed might get back at her somehow. Perhaps she might prevent her from attending Lowood school.

## Working with Words

### A

- |            |             |                 |              |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 remorse  | 4 imprison  | 7 autobiography | 10 conqueror |
| 2 subside  | 5 rug       | 8 bully         |              |
| 3 solitude | 6 prospects | 9 mercy         |              |

### B

- |    | <i>English verb</i> | <i>Swedish verb</i>            | <i>English noun</i>   | <i>Swedish noun</i>           |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1  | accuse              | <b>anklaga</b>                 | <b>accusation</b>     | anklagelse                    |
| 2  | <b>deceive</b>      | bedra, vilseleda               | deceit                | <b>bedrägeri; svek</b>        |
| 3  | perceive            | <b>uppfatta; begripa</b>       | perception            | <b>uppfattning/sförmåga/</b>  |
| 4  | prolong             | <b>förlänga; dra ut på</b>     | <b>prolongation</b>   | <b>förlängning</b>            |
| 5  | <b>receive</b>      | <b>ta emot, motta</b>          | reception             | <b>mottagande, mottagning</b> |
| 6  | <b>remark</b>       | <b>anmärka, yttra</b>          | <b>remark</b>         | anmärkning, yttrande          |
| 7  | <b>resent</b>       | <b>ogilla; förbittras över</b> | resentment            | <b>förbittring, ilska</b>     |
| 8  | <b>scrutinize</b>   | <b>noga undersöka</b>          | scrutiny              | <b>noggrann undersökning</b>  |
| 9  | <b>suffocate</b>    | kvävas                         | <b>suffocation</b>    | <b>kvävning</b>               |
| 10 | <b>transform</b>    | <b>förvandla, förändra</b>     | <b>transformation</b> | <b>förvandling</b>            |



# SOLID GROUND

ISBN 978-91-622-5912-9



9 789162 259129

(9923-1)