

# 5A One thing at a time

## 1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

### Multitasking and mindfulness

Look at the Lexis in Context on Student's Book p.44. Then complete the sentences with the prepositions.

- 1 Please stop interrupting me; I can't concentrate on my work.
- 2 Owing to poor sales during the recession, the company was faced \_\_\_\_\_ closure.
- 3 My grandfather is in a home because he is no longer capable \_\_\_\_\_ looking after himself.
- 4 While he was walking home, he became aware \_\_\_\_\_ a figure behind him.
- 5 She works on the front desk, dealing \_\_\_\_\_ customer enquiries.
- 6 The documentary focuses \_\_\_\_\_ the rise in knife crime in the UK.

## 2 GRAMMAR distancing

- a Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

according    agreed    apparently    appears  
believed    expected    may    seem

- 1 There are believed to be many homeless people living on the streets of the capital.
- 2 It \_\_\_\_\_ that there is a connection between eating too many carbohydrates and depression.
- 3 The Prime Minister is \_\_\_\_\_ to announce his resignation by the end of the day.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to local residents, the man had always been a little strange.
- 5 The thieves \_\_\_\_\_ have been disturbed while they were going through the rooms upstairs.
- 6 It would \_\_\_\_\_ that there is some confusion about our new dress code. Staff are still turning up in jeans.
- 7 It is \_\_\_\_\_ that climate change is one of the greatest dangers facing the planet.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_, the footballer was arrested because of an incident at a party last night.

- b Complete the second sentence so that you distance yourself from the information. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 An employee leaked the information to the press. (say)  
It is said that an employee leaked the information to the press.
- 2 Politicians have been falsifying their expenses. (appear)  
\_\_\_\_\_ politicians have been falsifying their expenses.
- 3 The country's largest bank has gone bankrupt. (announce)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the country's largest bank has gone bankrupt.
- 4 The pop star has had another breakdown. (think)  
The pop star \_\_\_\_\_ had another breakdown.
- 5 The accused was under the influence of drugs. (may)  
The accused \_\_\_\_\_ under the influence of drugs.
- 6 The winner had been chosen before voting commenced. (seem)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the winner had been chosen before voting commenced.
- 7 The burglars entered through an open window. (might)  
The burglars \_\_\_\_\_ through an open window.
- 8 The economic situation will improve by next year. (hope)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the economic situation will improve by next year.

## 3 VOCABULARY expressions with time

- a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list.

give    have    make    run    save    spare    take    waste

- 1 I spent all morning cleaning the windows and now it's raining. I shouldn't have wasted my time.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time by getting the direct train to King's Cross instead of changing at Birmingham.
- 3 Alex has basketball training every day and also at weekends. The sport \_\_\_\_\_ up all his time.
- 4 Kate has too much to do. She can't even \_\_\_\_\_ the time to Skype her friends.
- 5 My dad had never been to his club's stadium, but now he's bought a season ticket, to \_\_\_\_\_ up for lost time.

- 6 Mum \_\_\_\_\_ me a really hard time for failing my exams.
- 7 Jenna's enjoying herself a lot at university. She's \_\_\_\_\_ the time of her life.
- 8 I only managed to answer half the exam questions before I \_\_\_\_\_ out of time.

**b** Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition.

- 1 My manager's been really stressed recently, so she's having some time off.
- 2 My parents like to go abroad occasionally. \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_ time they visit their friends in Greece.
- 3 I couldn't answer my phone when you rang. I was in a meeting \_\_\_\_\_ the time.
- 4 Karen is very punctual. She's always \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ five days' time I'll be on a plane to Hawaii for my holiday.
- 6 There was a huge traffic jam and \_\_\_\_\_ the time we arrived home it was dark.
- 7 You weren't even born when The Police were big. They were way \_\_\_\_\_ your time.
- 8 She can be a bit annoying \_\_\_\_\_ times, but I still love my sister.



**c** Complete the time expressions in the mini-dialogues.

- 1 A Where are you going?  
B Shopping! I need some me time.
- 2 A Can you come to my presentation later?  
B Sorry, I can't. I'm a bit \_\_\_\_\_ of time today.
- 3 A Was the bride late for the wedding?  
B No, she got to the church with time to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 A Why are you so bored these days?  
B I've got too much time on my \_\_\_\_\_ now I'm retired.
- 5 A Are you going to look for a new job?  
B No, I'm staying where I am for the time \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 A Do you think the business is in trouble?  
B Yes, I do. It's just a \_\_\_\_\_ of time before it closes.
- 7 A Why can't I stay any longer?  
B Time's \_\_\_\_\_. Visitors have to leave at 8 p.m.
- 8 A Why aren't you going to see Andy again?  
B Because he spends the \_\_\_\_\_ time talking about himself!

## 4 PRONUNCIATION

### linking in short phrases

**a** Draw a line between the words that are linked.

- 1 Oliver's asking for some extra time off.
- 2 My cousin Nick is never on time.
- 3 I find doing housework takes up a lot of time.
- 4 We walked to town as we had plenty of time.
- 5 We seem to have run out of time.
- 6 It's a question of time before the sports centre opens.

**b** **iChecker** Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

**c** **iChecker** Listen and write six sentences.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

**d** Listen again and repeat the sentences in c.

## 5 LISTENING

**a** **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about some new research into time. What is the science expert's 'good news'?

**b** Listen again and complete the summary.

### How we perceive time

The brain takes time to process information from the <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. The <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it takes to process the information, the slower time seems to pass.

### How our perception changes with age

Children receive a lot of <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ information which takes a long time to process. For them, time passes <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Adults receive information which is more <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, so it doesn't take long to process. For them, time passes more <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

### What can we do to slow down time?

Keep <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Visit <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Meet <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Be <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

**c** Listen again with the audio script on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

## 6 READING

**a** Read the article once. How does the author answer the question in the title?

**b** Read the article again and choose the right answers.

1 How did the writer and the other participants of the meetings react to their colleague's lateness?

- a They spoke to the person about it.
- b They complained to their superiors.
- c They accepted it.
- d They weren't affected by it.

2 According to Irvin Yalom, what is responsible for the way we behave?

- a Our body clock.
- b The way our minds work.
- c Our religious convictions.
- d The pressures of time.

3 What does the writer imply was the reason that Berlusconi made Merkel wait?

- a He received an important phone call.
- b He wasn't ready for their meeting.
- c He wanted to show his importance.
- d He was having his photo taken.

4 How do most people react when their lateness is out of their control?

- a They don't really mind.
- b They get very nervous.
- c They blame someone else.
- d They have different reactions.

5 How does lateness have a 'social value'?

- a It affects other people.
- b It makes us look good.
- c It influences how we feel.
- d It isn't important to us.

**c** Choose the right answers.

What do you think the writer means by...?

1 The whole day lost its shape. (para 1)

- a The day's schedule was ruined.
- b The day was a complete disaster.
- c The day became shorter.

2 ...are acting out an inner agenda (para 2)

- a are pretending to be something they're not
- b are trying to hide something
- c are controlling a situation for their own benefit

3 It speaks volumes. (para 2)

- a His phone call was very loud.
- b His behaviour tells you a lot.
- c His phone call goes on for a long time.

4 ...the power of their absence. (para 3)

- a the effect they have on the people they're with
- b the effect they have on the people who are waiting for them
- c the effect they have on their own lives



### Is being late fashionable or rude?

Being repeatedly late may just be accidental – or it could show a deep-seated psychological desire to express your own superiority

**1** When I worked in an office, meetings would often start late, usually because of a certain individual. Then they would overrun and the whole day lost its shape. But the individual was high-ranking and self-important: nobody challenged. So what are the ethics of lateness?

**2** There's a psychotherapist called Irvin Yalom who argues that all behaviour reflects psychology. Just as people who like to be on time are motivated by certain deep-seated beliefs, so those who make others wait are acting out an inner agenda, often based on an acute sense of power. There's famous footage in which Silvio Berlusconi keeps Angela Merkel waiting while he makes a call on his mobile. It speaks volumes.

**3** But that suggests all lateness is in one's control. What about when your train is cancelled or your flight is delayed or you had to wait longer for the plumber to arrive? In such cases, there's not a lot of psychology involved. Or is there? Some people will genuinely worry about the impact it will have on those left waiting, while others might secretly enjoy the power of their absence.

**4** The essential fact is that lateness means breaking a convention – you can only be late in respect of a time agreed with other people. Regardless of psychology, it has a social value. And when we treat other people's time as less valuable than our own, we treat them as inferior.

**d** Without looking back at the text, can you remember the nouns from the following verbs and adjectives?

- 1 superior \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 behave \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 late \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 believe \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 absent \_\_\_\_\_

# 5B A material world

## 1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

Do women really want to marry for money?

Look at the Lexis in Context on Student's Book p.49. Then complete the words.

- You've got a very **sour** face – what's the matter?
- Problems occur when important meetings and children's birthdays **c** \_\_\_\_\_.
- Who **sh** \_\_\_\_\_ the responsibility of bringing up the kids in your relationship?
- The park was **l** \_\_\_\_\_ **w** \_\_\_\_\_ plastic cups after the concert.
- Working mothers have to **j** \_\_\_\_\_ their jobs with the needs of their children.
- She's a successful businesswoman with a **h** \_\_\_\_\_ -**fl** \_\_\_\_\_ career.

## 2 GRAMMAR unreal uses of past tenses

a Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- A Your parents will be here in an hour.  
B I know. *It's time I tidied up.* (time / I / tidy up)
- A I'll call you in the morning.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ in person.  
(I / rather / you / come round)
- A Our new dishwasher doesn't work very well.  
B I know. \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(I / wish / we / not buy)
- A It's a shame we can't meet up more often.  
B Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ nearer each other.  
(only / we / live)
- A I won't tell your girlfriend you were here.  
B Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_  
(I / rather / she / not know)
- A Did you get the grades to go to university?  
B No. \_\_\_\_\_ harder for my exams.  
(only / I / work)
- A I'm fed up with working all the time.  
B \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday.  
(time / you / have)
- A We can't afford a holiday this year.  
B I know. \_\_\_\_\_ better off.  
(I / wish / we / be)

b Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first, using the words in brackets.

- I should have applied for a grant. (wish)  
*I wish I had applied* \_\_\_\_\_ for a grant.
- We are unhappy because we owe the bank a lot of money. (if only)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the bank so much money.
- Sally ought to make up her mind about her job. (time)  
\_\_\_\_\_ her mind about her job.
- Would you prefer us to take you home now or later? (rather)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you home now or later?
- We regret spending all our savings on our honeymoon. (if only)  
\_\_\_\_\_ all our savings on our honeymoon.
- Don't you think you ought to apologize to Anna? (time)  
Isn't \_\_\_\_\_ to Anna?
- I would like to be able to see my family more. (wish)  
\_\_\_\_\_ my family more.
- We'd prefer you not to bring your dog in here. (rather)  
\_\_\_\_\_ bring your dog in here.



### 3 VOCABULARY money

a Complete the missing words.

- 1 Would you like to pay monthly or in an annual **lump sum**?
- 2 My uncle works in the **st** \_\_\_\_\_ **m** \_\_\_\_\_, buying and selling shares all day.
- 3 You can get a better **e** \_\_\_\_\_ **r** \_\_\_\_\_ at some Bureaux de Change than at others.
- 4 If you are **i** \_\_\_\_\_ **d** \_\_\_\_\_, you owe someone money.
- 5 Despite the recession, many people's **st** \_\_\_\_\_ of **l** \_\_\_\_\_ has remained high.
- 6 Many people are struggling because wages aren't rising at the same rate as **i** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 We live in a **c** \_\_\_\_\_ **s** \_\_\_\_\_ where people are obsessed with money.
- 8 **I** \_\_\_\_\_ **r** \_\_\_\_\_ have been cut to try and encourage people to borrow more money.
- 9 My sister has managed to get a government **g** \_\_\_\_\_ to study abroad for a year.
- 10 I give a **d** \_\_\_\_\_ to my favourite animal charity every year.

b Order the letters to make synonyms of *rich* or *poor*.

Write **R** (rich) or **P** (poor) after each one.

- |             |                 |              |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 FLTUFENA  | <i>affluent</i> | <u>  R  </u> |
| 2 ESNILEPNS | _____           | _____        |
| 3 ADEODL    | _____           | _____        |
| 4 ADRH PU   | _____           | _____        |
| 5 LWEYTAH   | _____           | _____        |
| 6 LEWL-FOF  | _____           | _____        |
| 7 REBOK     | _____           | _____        |

c Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use an idiom with the **bold** words.

- 1 Our friends buy many things they can't afford. **means**  
Our friends are *living beyond their means* \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 We're overdrawn. **red**  
We're \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Don't spend all your money. It's hard work to make more. **grow**  
Don't spend all your money. It \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 That yacht must have been really expensive. **arm**  
That yacht must have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 We'll never be able to buy a house unless we start saving. **belt**  
We'll never be able to buy a house unless \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Bill never eats out. He thinks it's too expensive. **robbery**  
Bill never eats out. He thinks it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 My in-laws are extremely mean. **fist**  
My in-laws are very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 We hardly earn enough to buy what we need. **ends**  
We're struggling to \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 PRONUNCIATION

US and UK accents

**iChecker** Can you tell the difference between US and UK accents? Listen and write **US** (US accent) or **UK** (UK accent).

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 <u>US</u> | 6 _____  |
| 2 _____     | 7 _____  |
| 3 _____     | 8 _____  |
| 4 _____     | 9 _____  |
| 5 _____     | 10 _____ |

### 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio phone-in programme about saving money. Answer the questions with the names in the list.

Emily	Jonathan	Mary	Philip	Wendy
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Which caller has a tip for saving money...?

- 1 at meal times
- 2 at the supermarket
- 3 for holidays
- 4 at home
- 5 on all kinds of purchases

b Listen again and answer the questions.

According to the callers, ...?

- 1 at what temperature should your thermostat be set
- 2 what should you take to work to eat
- 3 where should you put your small change
- 4 how should you pay for everything you buy
- 5 when shouldn't you do your food shopping

c Listen again with the audio script on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.





## 6 READING

a Read the article once. Choose the sentence which best summarizes the results of the research.

- A If everyone in the country has more money as a result of economic development, then we're all happier.
- B It takes a long time to get used to being rich, so you don't notice if you feel any happier.
- C Money makes us happier if we are richer than those around us, but not if we all have a similar amount of wealth.

b Read the article again and match the missing sentences A–F to the gaps 1–5. There is one sentence you do not need to use.

- A 'People's aspirations tend to rise as their incomes rise, so rather quickly they start to think of a lot of additional things that they need to buy. So they end up no happier than they were before.'
- B Or they are more likely to hold jobs in which people defer to them.
- C The apparent contradiction is that people don't seem to be any happier now than they were then despite their enrichment through economic growth, but that people who are richer at any one time are happier on average than people who are poorer.
- D They think it's important to try to make everyone as happy as they possibly can be.
- E Increase the total amount of happiness, which means enabling people to have better human relationships.'
- F Happiness academics do accept that richer people are, by and large, happier than their poorer neighbours.

# Does money make you happy?

The unhappy answer to whether or not your happiness expands in line with your wealth is 'yes, but - no, but'. It seems it does if your riches rise relative to that of the Joneses, but not if you all rise together. 'What we actually care about is our income compared with other people,' says Lord Layard, one of the founders of 'happiness studies'. 'But if over time everybody is becoming richer, then people don't on average feel any better than they did before.'

Lord Layard bases the conclusion on studies and surveys that have been conducted over the past half a century or so in the world's richer countries. What the studies reveal is a paradox. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

We like to look out at the neighbours' drive and see a smaller car. This is partly because aspirations rise with incomes. 'You rather quickly get adapted to more money so you don't get the pleasure out of it that you expected to get,' explains Derek Bok, a former president of Harvard University and author of *The Politics of Happiness*. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ But they are not even certain that it is the money that does it. 'Happier people on the whole tend to be richer, but we're not quite sure why that is so,' says Mr Bok. 'It may not be the money. It may be that richer people command more respect or they have the freedom to do more things. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Or they have more autonomy in what they do. So it

doesn't always follow that giving more money if you don't change those other things is really going to improve their happiness.'

So if money is not all it is cracked up to be, then what should people and governments do? For starters, believes Lord Layard, a break-neck chase after economic growth is misplaced. 'This competition to get richer than other people; it can't be achieved at the level of society,' he says. 'What we should do is have a positive sum. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Rather than going for high growth, smoother growth might produce more happiness by producing less disruption and the uncertainty that comes with the ups and down of the economy, according to Lord Layard. 'I certainly think that the relief of poverty is an incredibly important objective, but it shouldn't be done at any cost. We shouldn't just go for economic development even if it leads to the complete fragmentation of society...and a decline in happiness.'



### Glossary

**The Joneses** from the idiom 'keep up with the Joneses', which means to try and have all the possessions and social achievements that your friends and neighbours have.