

4A Failure and success

1 GRAMMAR *can, could, be able to*

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

- 1 She can / *is able to* swim really well because she used to live by the sea. ✓
- 2 You need to can / be able to drive to live in the country.
- 3 Luke could / *was able to* read when he was only three years old.
- 4 If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we can / *we'll be able to* go for a long walk.
- 5 Sorry, I've been so busy that I *haven't could* / *haven't been able to* call until now.
- 6 If Millie had a less demanding job, she could / *would be able to* enjoy life more.
- 7 I've never could / *been able to* dance well, but I'd love to learn.
- 8 We're really sorry we *couldn't* / *weren't able to* come to your wedding.
- 9 *I used to can* / *used to be able to* speak a bit of Polish, but I've forgotten most of it now.
- 10 *Can you* / *Will you be able to* make the dinner tonight?
- 11 To work for this company, you *must can* / *must be able to* speak at least three languages.
- 12 I hate *not can* / *not being able to* communicate with the local people when I'm travelling.

b Read Matthew Banks' CV. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of *can, could* or *be able to*.

- 1 Matthew can sail.
- 2 He _____ speak a little Chinese when he started working in Hong Kong.
- 3 He _____ speak German.
- 4 He _____ design websites since 1999.
- 5 He'd like _____ speak Russian.
- 6 He _____ finish his PhD before he left the USA.
- 7 He _____ speak a little Russian soon.

Name: Matthew Banks
Date of Birth: 22/09/1980

Qualifications

Degree in French with Marketing (2003)
Master's in Business Administration (2006)
Started Ph.D in Business (2009) – incomplete

Work Experience

1998–2000: Trainer and Operator with Texas Instruments, London
2003–2009: Assistant then Marketing Manager, Texas Instruments, Dallas, USA
2009–present: Managing Director, AHH Marketing Services Ltd, Hong Kong

Other Skills

IT skills – advanced. Course in web design 1999.
Full driving licence

Languages

French (fluent) Chinese (basic) certificate 2008
I hope to start Russian classes next January.

Hobbies and Interests

Watersports, especially sailing and windsurfing



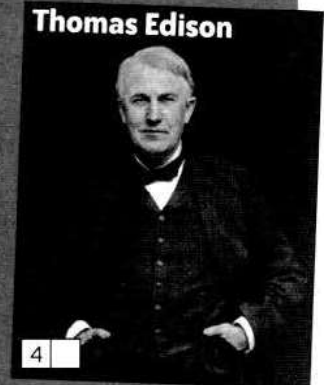
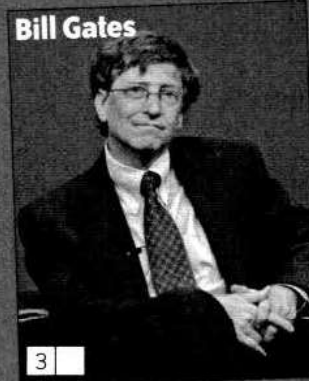
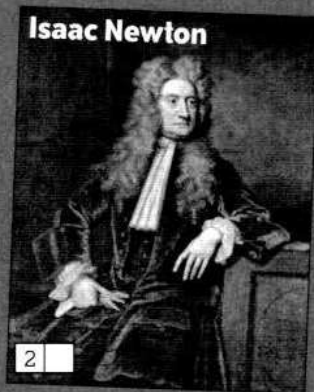
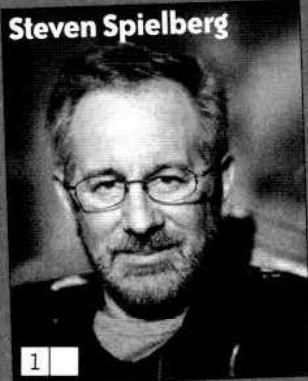
2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

Checker Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

- 1 She can **sing** very **well**.
- 2 I've **never** been **able** to **ski**.
- 3 Can you **read** a **map**?
- 4 You won't **be able** to **go out** tomorrow.
- 5 He hasn't **been able** to **walk very fast** since he **hurt** his **leg**.
- 6 They aren't **able** to **come** tonight.

3 READING

a Read the article once and match the paragraphs A–D with the photos 1–4.



Failure: the first step towards success

Many people who have found success started out by failing. Below are four of the most famous.

A Some people consider this man to be the greatest scientist that has ever lived. However, his early life was nothing special. He was very small as a child and he was a very poor student. When he was twelve, his mother took him out of school so that he could learn how to run the family farm. Unfortunately, he wasn't very good at that either, so in the end he was sent back to school. After **eventually** passing his exams, he went to Cambridge University where he became a brilliant scholar. Later, he developed his law of gravity.

B This man is one of the most famous inventors of all time, which is incredible when you think he only went to school for three months. After his teacher **lost patience** with him, his mother taught him from home and he learnt many important lessons from reading books. His working life started as badly as his schooling had, and he **was fired** from his first two jobs. However, this gave him more time to experiment – by the end of his life he had invented over a thousand devices. His most famous invention was a certain type of light bulb.

C Ask anyone to name the most famous film director in Hollywood and many of them will say this man's name. However, his career in cinema started badly, as he was rejected three times from film school. He eventually started his studies at a different school, but he **dropped out** to become a director before he had finished. Since then he has won the Oscar for Best Director twice and three of his films have broken **box office** records. He went back to school in 2002 to finish his studies and earn his BA degree.

D Although he is one of the most successful businessmen and computer programmers of all time, this man didn't actually finish university. He was very bright at school and went to Harvard University, but he spent most of his time using the university's computers for his own projects and didn't do much studying. After dropping out, he decided to start his own company with a friend. This company failed, but he persisted and won a contract with IBM which eventually resulted in his company becoming one of the most powerful and recognized **brands** in the world today.

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Isaac Newton nearly became a farmer. T
- 2 He was never a very good student. —
- 3 Thomas Edison missed three months of school when he was a child. —
- 4 He didn't make a good impression on his bosses at the start of his working life. —
- 5 Steven Spielberg couldn't go to the film school he wanted to. —
- 6 He has never finished his university course. —
- 7 Bill Gates failed university. —
- 8 His first company wasn't successful. —

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

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

- 1 The child's parents lost patience with her and sent her to her room.
- 2 He wasn't enjoying university, so he _____ after the first year.
- 3 After several months, she _____ managed to persuade her boyfriend to see an opera.
- 4 My colleague _____ for sending personal emails from work.
- 5 My husband refuses to buy expensive _____ of clothing.
- 6 There was an enormous queue at the _____ because it was the opening night of the film.

4 VOCABULARY -ed / -ing adjectives

a Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong adjectives.

- 1 My sister can't swim. She's **frightening** of the water.
_____ *frightened* _____
- 2 Looking after small children can be very **tired**.

- 3 His exam results were very **disappointing**.

- 4 I was very **embarrassed** when my phone rang in the meeting.

- 5 Clare was very **surprising** because she didn't know they were coming.

- 6 We took lots of photos because the view was so **amazing**.

- 7 Are you **interested** in motor racing?

- 8 She felt **frustrating** because she couldn't get on the surf board.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 I enjoyed the book, but the film was a bit boring. (bored / boring)
- 2 I felt very _____ when I realized my mistake. (embarrassed / embarrassing)
- 3 He's _____ of dogs. He can't go anywhere near them. (frightened / frightening)
- 4 The final quarter of the match was really _____. (excited / exciting)
- 5 We haven't heard from her since she arrived in Bangkok – it's very _____. (worried / worrying)
- 6 Your trip sounds really _____ – tell me more! (interested / interesting)
- 7 I'm fed up with this terrible weather – it's so _____. (depressed / depressing)
- 8 Max was very _____ when he wasn't chosen for the job. (disappointed / disappointing)

c Circle the -ed adjectives in exercise b where -ed is pronounced /ɪd/.

Reflexive pronouns

d Complete the sentences with the correct word.

- 1 The best way to get healthy is to make yourself do exercise every day.
- 2 Jon and Harry help _____ to food whenever they come to my house.
- 3 Helena painted the bathroom _____.
- 4 The computer turns _____ off if nobody uses it for a while.
- 5 I always sing to _____ when I'm in the shower.
- 6 We found the flat _____, without any help from a company.

5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** You are going to hear five speakers talking about mistakes they have made in a foreign language. Listen and complete the sentences.

- Speaker 1 was speaking French to _____.
- Speaker 2 was speaking _____ to _____.
- Speaker 3 was speaking _____ to _____.
- Speaker 4 was speaking _____ to _____.
- Speaker 5 was speaking _____ to _____.

b Listen again and complete the table.

	What they wanted to say	What they actually said
Speaker 1	<u>inhaler</u>	_____
Speaker 2	_____	_____
Speaker 3	_____	_____
Speaker 4	_____	_____
Speaker 5	_____	_____

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.71.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- link /lɪŋk/
 scuba-dive /'sku:bə daɪv/
 skills /skɪlz/
 (dance) steps /steps/
 multilingual /mʌlti'liŋgwəl/
 fluently /'flu:əntli/
 basic phrases /beɪsɪk 'freɪzɪz/
 language barrier /'læŋgwɪdʒ bəriə/
 teach-yourself books /'ti:tʃ jə'self bʊks/
 more exceptions than rules /mɔ:ɪk'sepʃnz ðən ru:lz/

4B Modern manners?

1 VOCABULARY phone language

Complete the sentences.

- 1 You mustn't use your phone in a quiet zone.
- 2 When you finish a phone call, you h_____ u_____.
- 3 If someone doesn't answer their phone, you can leave a m_____ on their v_____.
- 4 If you're in a meeting, you can put your phone on s_____ or v_____ mode.
- 5 If someone's phone is off, you can c_____ b_____ later.
- 6 The sound your mobile makes when someone calls you is a r_____.
- 7 If you want to text your friends more cheaply, you can use in_____ m_____.
- 8 When you call someone, you have to d_____ their number by pressing some keys.
- 9 If someone is already talking on their mobile when you call, the line is b_____ or en_____.
- 10 You can protect the display of your mobile or computer with a sc_____.

b Correct any mistakes in use or form in the highlighted phrases. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 **People mustn't use** their mobile phones when they're talking to you.
People shouldn't use
- 2 **I must** go to work by bus yesterday. My car was being repaired.
- 3 **Do you have to** wear a suit and tie at work?
- 4 **You don't have to play** football here. It says 'no ball games'.
- 5 My father is a taxi driver and **he should work** nights.
- 6 **I didn't have to cook** last night because we went out for dinner.
- 7 In the future, perhaps **everyone must speak** English and Chinese.
- 8 You don't look well. **You should to go home**.

2 GRAMMAR modals of obligation: *must, have to, should*

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



What you need to know before you visit the USA

- 1 You *have to* / *must* have a visa to enter the country. ✓
- 2 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* drive on the left! Here we drive on the right!
- 3 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* pay to visit most museums and art galleries. Entrance is usually free.
- 4 You *have to* / *should* go on a ferry to visit the Statue of Liberty. You can't go by bus.
- 5 You *have to* / *must* wear a seat belt at all times in a car.
- 6 You *must* / *should* always try to arrive on time for an appointment or meeting. Americans are very punctual!
- 7 If you are sightseeing in New York, you *must* / *should* buy a MetroCard which gives you cheaper travel on the subway and buses.
- 8 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* smoke in any public building. It is prohibited by law.
- 9 When talking to American people, you *shouldn't* / *don't have to* ask them about their salary. Some people might think this is rude.
- 10 You *must* / *have to* answer some questions when you go through immigration.

3 PRONUNCIATION

silent consonants, linking

a **Cross out** the silent consonant in the words.

- 1 write
- 2 receipt
- 3 hour
- 4 shouldn't
- 5 exhausted
- 6 walk
- 7 could
- 8 debt

b **Checker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

c Listen and repeat the sentences. Try to link the words.

- 1 You shouldn't speak on the phone when you're driving.
- 2 You must always wear your seat belt in the car.
- 3 You don't have to wear a uniform.
- 4 You mustn't ask for money.
- 5 You have to watch out for pickpockets.
- 6 You should take a present for them.

d **Checker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the sentences.

4 READING

a Read the article once and tick (✓) the best summary.

- 1 How men should behave towards women in the 21st century.
- 2 How men behaved towards women in the past.
- 3 The difference between men's and women's manners.



first?

Nobody knows how long people have been using the words 'Ladies First', nor is anyone sure where the concept came from. However, neither of these facts matter today. The important question is whether the tradition is still relevant, and if men should continue respecting it.

In the past, there was a strict set of rules concerning men's behaviour towards women – or rather 'ladies' as they were called then. Men wearing hats used to take them off in the presence of women. They used to stand up whenever a woman entered or left a room, and they did the same at a dining table. Men used to hold a door for a woman to allow her to go through first. They always used to pay for meals – but we'll come back to that one later. All of these customs were considered good manners, and people looked down on men who did not conform.

In fact, this set of rules actually made things easier for men. If they broke a rule, they knew perfectly well that they were going to offend somebody. Today, it is much easier to cause offence without meaning to. For example, if a man opens a door to let a woman through first, and she does so without saying thank you, the man may feel offended. And if a man invites a woman to a restaurant of his choice on their first date, and then asks her to pay her half of the bill, it may be the woman who gets upset. Women no longer want to be treated as the weaker sex, which leaves men in a dilemma. On the one hand, men are conscious of the 'Ladies First' tradition, but on the other, they do not want to offend. Often, they don't know what to do.

The best advice is this: if in doubt, men should follow the rules of 'Ladies First'. Even if the woman considers the behaviour inappropriate, she will still realize that the man has good manners. This is particularly relevant on that first date we were talking about. If the man has invited the woman out, then he should pay the bill. Actually, it's the invitation to dinner itself that is important here, not the amount of money spent. In general, women appreciate a picnic or a home-made dinner just as much as an expensive meal.

So the answer to our original question is: yes. 'Ladies First' is still relevant today, but not in the same way as it was in the past. Most women appreciate a kind gesture made by a man, but he should never accompany it with the words 'Ladies First' – it spoils the effect completely!

b Read the article again and choose the right answer.

- 1 According to the article...
 - a the idea of 'Ladies first' started in the Middle ages.
 - b the idea of 'Ladies first' is a new idea.
 - Ⓒ it's not known when the idea of 'Ladies first' started.
- 2 In the past...
 - a men didn't know how to behave towards women.
 - b 'Ladies first' was very polite.
 - c it didn't matter if men broke the rules.
- 3 Nowadays, men...
 - a aren't sure how to behave towards women.
 - b behave in the same way towards women.
 - c have new rules to follow.
- 4 According to the article, men should...
 - a not think about what women want.
 - b follow the rules of 'Ladies first'.
 - c not follow the rules of 'Ladies first'.
- 5 According to the article, women...
 - a always want expensive things.
 - b don't like it when men cook.
 - c like a meal at home or in a restaurant.

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

d Find the **highlighted** words or phrases in the text to match the definitions.

- 1 not right for a particular situation
inappropriate
- 2 an action that shows other people how you feel

- 3 understand the value of something

- 4 an idea

- 5 upset somebody

- 6 thought they were better than

5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about good manners in different countries. What kind of advice do the four people ask about? Tick (✓) the correct answers. There is one piece of advice you do not need to use.

- 1 Advice about how to behave in business situations.
- 2 Advice about body language.
- 3 Advice about meeting new people.
- 4 Advice about queuing.
- 5 Advice about visiting someone's house.

b Listen again and choose the right answers.

- 1 According to the expert, in Thailand you should not give a 'wai' to...
 - a people who are older than you.
 - b anyone.
 - Ⓒ people who are younger than you.
- 2 How many flowers are OK to give someone in Austria?
 - a an odd number
 - b an even number
 - c it doesn't matter
- 3 Which gesture, often made by policemen, is an insult in Greece?
 - a 'Come here.'
 - b 'Stop.'
 - c 'Go away.'
- 4 A foreign person in South Korea...
 - a mustn't bow to anyone.
 - b must bow to everyone.
 - c can bow to show politeness.
- 5 According to the expert, if a Korean person is happy, they bow very...
 - a quickly.
 - b slowly.
 - c deeply.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.72.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- etiquette /'etɪkəʊ/
 manners /'mænəz/
 host / hostess /həʊst/ /'həʊstəs/
 behave /bɪ'heɪv/
 deserve /dɪ'zɜːv/
 disturb /dɪ'stɜːb/
 inappropriate /ɪnə'prəʊpɪət/
 insulting /ɪn'sʌltɪŋ/
 allergic to /ə'leɪdʒɪk tə/
 should have (written) /ʃəd əv/