

VOCABULARY

HISTORY

1 A Find nouns in the word square that match meanings 1–10.

- A complete change either in the way people think or in a country's political system
- The time when an important change begins to happen (two words)
- An event that changes a situation, or the process of growing or changing
- When something increases and affects more people
- Any change, discovery or invention that makes the world better
- A group of people that works to achieve an aim
- A machine, tool, system, etc., made for the first time
- The basic idea or principle behind something
- Something that someone learns about when it was not known before
- Change that improves something

T	U	R	N	I	N	G	P	O	I	N	T
D	A	E	B	P	R	O	G	R	E	S	S
E	C	V	D	E	R	I	O	M	E	I	P
V	F	O	U	N	D	A	T	I	O	N	T
E	E	L	U	F	C	S	S	G	J	V	E
L	S	U	A	V	U	A	P	L	I	E	D
O	W	T	V	A	P	D	R	A	G	N	E
P	D	I	S	C	O	V	E	R	Y	T	X
M	E	O	R	E	K	A	A	E	I	I	H
E	D	N	I	U	F	N	D	O	E	O	O
N	C	I	N	T	I	C	F	R	S	N	E
T	M	O	V	E	M	E	N	T	C	L	F

B Underline the correct alternative.

- History books say Alexander Fleming was responsible for the *foundation/discovery* of penicillin.
- The internet has helped the *turning point/spread* of their ideas.
- After finishing the research, we'll begin work on the *development/advance* of the product.
- James is making a lot of *progress/discovery* in all his school subjects.
- There have been amazing *advances/spreads* in technology in the last few years.
- She was a member of the early feminist *progress/movement*.
- Only a *foundation/revolution* will destroy this government.
- I think the wheel is the greatest *invention/movement* in history.

GRAMMAR


HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONAL: PAST

2 Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

- They would have said something if we _____ the rules.
 - were broken
 - would have broken
 - had broken
- If _____ you, I would have said 'hello'.
 - I'd see
 - I've seen
 - I'd seen
- He _____ if the ambulance hadn't come.
 - would died
 - would have died
 - would have been died
- If I'd known a ticket cost €100, I _____.
 - wouldn't have come
 - would have come
 - not would have come
- If the government hadn't lent the company a million pounds, it _____.
 - had closed
 - would close
 - would have closed
- They would have had a picnic if it _____.
 - hadn't rained
 - had rained not
 - had been rained

3 Write a sentence with *if* for situations 1–6.


- Early travellers invented boats. Cross-continental travel became possible.
If early travellers hadn't invented boats, cross-continental travel wouldn't have become possible.
- Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated. World War I started.
- People from Sumer needed permanent records. They invented writing.
- William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066. The English language changed.
- Charles Darwin travelled to South America. He developed the theory of evolution.
- Sailors on the *Titanic* didn't see the iceberg and 1,595 people died.

4 A  9.1 Listen and add two missing contractions to each sentence.

- If I ^{'d} known you were coming, I ^{would've} waited.
- If I waited, I been late.
- If I been late, I missed the show.
- If I missed the show, I wasted my money.
- If I wasted my money, I been angry.

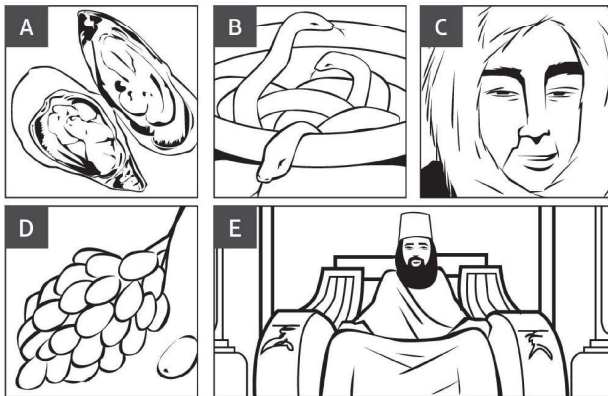
B Listen again and repeat the sentences. Pay attention to the pronunciation of *had* and *would have*.

LISTENING

5 A  9.2 Look at 1–5 below and think about the question: Where and when were these things first used? Listen and complete the answers.

Invention	Where?	When?
1 toothpaste	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>1,600</u> years ago
2 biological weapons	_____	_____ years ago
3 football	_____	_____ years ago
4 central heating	_____	_____ years ago
5 umbrella	_____	_____ years ago

B What is the connection between the inventions in Exercise 5A and pictures A–E below? Listen again and check.



C Read these extracts from the listening in Exercise 5A and find words to match definitions a)–e) below.

- 1 Was it the same as modern toothpaste? Definitely not. Ancient Greek toothpaste used ingredients like crushed bones and oyster shells.
- 2 Some generals would even throw dead bodies at the enemy or into the enemy's river.
- 3 In the eighteenth century, one way American Indians were killed was through using infected blankets given to them by the Europeans who were colonising America.
- 4 A rich banker installed it in his house so that he could grow grapes in England's cold weather!
- 5 Interestingly, it seems that only kings or very important people had umbrellas in these sculptures. So they were a symbol of high social class.

- a) the people that your country is fighting against in a war

- b) something that represents a special quality or situation

- c) placed somewhere and connected ready to be used

- d) containing dangerous bacteria which spread disease

- e) pressed very hard so it is broken into extremely small pieces

WRITING

A SHORT ESSAY; LEARN TO STRUCTURE PARAGRAPHS

6 A Read the introduction to a short essay and choose the best title.

- a) Sumerian Culture
- b) The History of Writing
- c) Business throughout History

In 3200 BC, Sumerians invented writing. For these people, who were located in the area we now call Iraq, there was nothing poetic about it. They didn't write to fire the imagination or to tell beautiful stories. Instead, they wrote because it was a way to keep business records. While previous generations had relied on their memory for the details of deals and the things they owned, the new generation decided to make permanent records. As a result, early 'writing' looks like a very simple type of drawing.

B Read the introduction again and:

- 1 Circle the topic sentence.
- 2 Underline a linking word (one has already been underlined).
- 3 Underline one linking expression (three words).

C Read the notes and finish the essay (120–150 words).

Symbols

At first = pictures of animals, body parts, trees, birds, everyday tools
 Then later symbols = for ideas
 Then later symbols = for sounds
 Could be read left to right or right to left – picture of a head (human or animal) at beginning of line showed readers the direction to read in

Writing

On walls of temples and on papyrus (early paper)
 99% of people = illiterate – only religious leaders/scholars read
 Start of writing = start of 'history' – ideas and other info passed down through time

GRAMMAR

ACTIVE VERSUS PASSIVE

- 1 A** Read the text and correct five mistakes with passives.

GENERATION Y

Millennial misery and how to get over it!

Sam is generation Y: she was been born in the 1990s and was brought up in a world of social media, technological progress and globalisation. Sam has a university education, a good standard of living and a busy social life. But she is miserable. According to recent research, unhappiness is be felt more often by this generation than the previous one.

Some of the reasons may seem obvious: for example unemployment and expensive housing are causing pressure for people. Nowadays each graduate-level job (meaning it requires university education) is chased by over 100 people and millennials are much less likely to have their own home than earlier generations. However, these are not new problems, such issues have been faced by young people for a long time. Instead some alternative reasons have be suggested by recent research: the first is that generation Y expect more from life than their parents did and are disappointed when they don't get it. While generation X hoped for a secure job, generation Y expect the job to be interesting as well as secure. Secondly, generation Y been told to believe in themselves, that they deserve success quickly. In the past, years of hard work was seen as normal while generation Y believe they should have a management level job within a few years of starting work.

It is these differences between expectation and real life that make generation Y less happy than their parents. So how can someone in the Y generation be happy? The best way is not to give up dreams but to understand that no job is perfect and any kind of success will probably only to be achieved by years of hard work.

- B** Read the text again and underline five correct examples of the passive.

- 2 A** Rewrite sentences 1–6 using passives. Do not say who did the action.

1 People give the Institute a million euros a year.

The Institute's given a million euros a year.


2 One day they will discover a cure for cancer.

3 Someone stole the files last year.

4 They took these photos at the end of the war.

5 The searchers have found the missing people.

6 Someone cleans the paintings once a year.

- B**  **9.3** Listen and check. What happens to the pronunciation of the auxiliary verbs *are*, *were*, *has(n't)* *been* and *have been*? Listen again and repeat.

VOCABULARY

PERIODS OF TIME

- 3** Replace the underlined phrases with the phrases in the box.

the generation over a quarter-century millennium
just over a century ago era half a century
over seven decades just over a fortnight

- The eighteenth century was a great period of time for music. _____ *era* _____
- Nelson Mandela spent twenty-seven years in prison. _____
- In 1909, Geronimo, the Native American leader, died. _____
- We are in the first stage of a new thousand-year cycle. _____
- Louis XIV ruled France for seventy-two years. _____
- A world full of technology is normal for those people born in the 1990s. _____
- Jack Kerouac wrote *On the Road*, a classic novel about 1960s freedom, in about eighteen days. _____
- Fidel Castro led Cuba for nearly fifty years. _____

VOCABULARY PLUS

COLLOCATIONS

- 4 A** Complete phrases 1–16 with *come*, *give*, *have* or *make*. Use each verb four times.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 _____ a good time | 9 _____ directions |
| 2 _____ progress | 10 _____ trouble |
| 3 _____ a talk | 11 _____ back |
| 4 _____ naturally | 12 _____ a mess |
| 5 _____ a break | 13 _____ me a call |
| 6 _____ a dream | 14 _____ a profit |
| 7 _____ first | 15 _____ by car |
| 8 _____ instructions | 16 _____ a decision |

- B** Complete 1–5 using two collocations with the same verb. Make sure you use the correct tense.

- I'm _____ with this report. It's really difficult to write. I think I'll _____ a _____ and finish it later.
- In 2009 the company _____ a _____ to close its European offices. After two years, it _____ a _____ of over \$1,000,000.
- Can you _____ me a _____ when you get this message? I need you to _____ me _____ to your house. I'm completely lost!
- Drawing didn't _____ to me. It took me years to become good at it, but last year I _____ in an art competition.
- The boss is going to _____ a _____ to the employees. He wants to _____ on how to use the new software.

READING

5 A Look at the table. What information do you think goes in gaps 1–6? Read the text below and check your ideas.

Name	Born	Origin of name	Known for
The Lost Generation	1 _____	Gertrude Stein, a writer, named them.	Millions died in World War I (1914–1918)
Baby Boomers	2 _____	The 'baby boom' (high birth rates) after World War II	Being successful (in USA)
Generation X	1960s and 1970s	3 _____	4 _____
Millennials (Generation Y)	5 _____	A book: <i>Millennials Rising: The Next Great Generation</i>	6 _____

Generations and Generalisations

'Young people these days! They contradict their parents, chatter in the company of guests, eat their food too quickly and are rude to their teachers!' Who said this? Was it a tired, stressed twenty-first century parent? No. These words were

5 said by Socrates in Athens two and a half thousand years ago. It seems that every generation complains about the next generation. But now there's another element: in the twentieth century we began naming each generation.

First came The Lost Generation (born around 1880–1895). This was the generation which fought in World War I (1914–1918), in which over fifteen million people were killed. American writer Gertrude Stein is famous for naming it The Lost Generation, but actually it was her French car mechanic (she lived in Paris) who first used the expression. He

10 complained that the young mechanics who worked for him were useless at their jobs and he described them as *une génération perdue* – a lost generation! Stein borrowed the expression.

After the Second World War, there was the Boomer Generation, or the Baby Boomers. This was the generation

20 born between 1945 and about 1960, a period when birth rates increased throughout the world. In the USA, the Baby Boomers are seen as the great, successful generation which made their country rich.

25 The next generation was called Generation X. The name was popularised by Canadian writer Douglas Coupland in his 1991 novel, *Generation X: Tales for an Accelerated Culture*. People from Generation X – born in the 1960s and 1970s – rebelled against their parents' values. They didn't want to work for

30 the same company their whole life and they spent their time listening to 'grunge' music or playing video games.

The next generation has two names: Generation Y and the Millennials. Generation Y was first described in detail in

35 2000, when Neil Howe and William Strauss wrote *Millennials Rising: The Next Great Generation*. Generation Y – people who were born in the 1980s and 1990s – is known for its love of technology: iPods, mobile phones, digital cameras, digital everything. They are amazing networkers, constantly online and great multitaskers. They can read (web pages), listen (to

40 music on their iPods) and write (Instant Messages) all at the same time.

But are these generational names correct? Can we really describe a whole generation as having similar habits and qualities? How similar are the lives of teenagers in New York

45 to the lives of teenagers in rural China or Peru? In 2010, only a quarter of the world's population used the internet. Only a small percentage of those had iPods. So can we say this generation loves technology?

Are we really talking about generations or generalisations?

B Complete the questions.

1 Q: What did _____?

A: 'Young people these days! They contradict their parents, chatter in the company of guests, eat their food too quickly and are rude to their teachers!'

2 Q: When did we _____?

A: In the twentieth century.

3 Q: How many _____?

A: Over fifteen million.

4 Q: What happened _____?

A: Birth rates increased throughout the world.

5 Q: Who _____?

A: Neil Howe and William Strauss.

6 Q: How many _____?

A: Twenty-five percent of the world's population.

C Match words 1–6 with definitions a)–f).

1 contradict (line 1)

2 chatter (line 2)

3 birth rate (line 22)

4 popularise (line 26)

5 networkers (line 38)

6 multitaskers (line 39)

a) make something known and liked by many people

b) people who spend a lot of time communicating and sharing information with others

c) the number of children born in a particular year/place

d) talk quickly in a friendly way about unimportant things

e) disagree, saying that the opposite is true

f) people who can do lots of things at the same time

HISTORY NOW MAGAZINE WHO DO YOU ADMIRE?

'I admire the explorer Ranulph Fiennes. He walked to both the South and North Poles, crossed Antarctica on foot, and climbed Mount Everest when he was sixty-five. He lost fingers and toes and still kept exploring. You have to be ¹b____v____ to do that. He's very ²ch____m____ too: he was on a shortlist to play James Bond, but Roger Moore got the part instead! Fiennes's life has been ³ex____; one of his greatest achievements is that he has raised over 5 million pounds for charity.'

(Mark, climber)



'I admire Wangari Maathai. She's a Kenyan activist who founded The Green Belt Movement, an organisation that protects the environment. She has also been very ⁴i____f____l in the women's rights movement. She was the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize, which, for women all over the world, is absolutely ⁵i____p____n____. It shows that women in poor countries can make a difference.'

(Umunyana, teacher)

'I love Ang Lee's films. I think he's the most ⁶cr____ director working today. I've watched *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* seven times. I love the shots of landscapes and people flying through the air. It just seems so ⁷o____l compared to most Hollywood films. His films are always really ⁸i____v____ too – like *Brokeback Mountain*. Who could imagine a story about gay cowboys becoming a classic?'

(Hae Jin, film student)



VOCABULARY

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

1 Read the text and complete words 1–8.

FUNCTION

EXPRESSING UNCERTAINTY

2 Circle the correct option to complete the conversations.

- 1 A: When were the first Olympic Games?
B: a) I have no idea.
b) I haven't got an idea.
- 2 A: Do you know who invented the machine gun?
B: a) I haven't the clue.
b) I haven't a clue.
- 3 A: What's the world's biggest country?
B: a) I'm not a hundred percent certain and it might be Russia.
b) I'm not a hundred percent certain but it might be Russia.
- 4 A: Do you know when the first emails were sent?
B: a) I'm fairly sure it was in the 1970s.
b) I'm fair sure it was in the 1970s.
- 5 A: Who's the current President of South Africa?
B: a) It's definitely but not Thabo Mbeki.
b) It's definitely not Thabo Mbeki.
- 6 A: Which country has reached the World Cup final the most times?
B: a) I don't know but I'm sure it isn't England.
b) I don't know but I've sure it isn't England.
- 7 A: What year did Yuri Gagarin fly into space?
B: a) I don't can remember.
b) I can't remember.
- 8 A: What's the name of that French woman who lived to 122?
B: a) I've forgotten.
b) I'm forgotten.

LEARN TO

REACT TO INFORMATION

3 A Complete the conversations.

- 1 A: Marisa had her baby yesterday.
B: _____ she? What wonderful news!
- 2 A: I'm doing an online project about *Minecraft*.
B: Oh really? _____'s interesting.
- 3 A: His cousin was an Olympic boxer.
B: _____ he? Wow!
- 4 A: My sister doesn't eat meat.
B: _____ she? OK, I'll cook fish.
- 5 A: I think we need to go down this road here.
B: That's _____! I remember that café.
- 6 A: I love Lady Gaga!
B: _____ you? I think she's crazy.
- 7 A: Did you know that dolphins have names for each other?
B: That's _____.
- 8 A: My parents have never been here.
B: _____ they? When are they going to visit?
- 9 A: Jake was the number one student in the country.
B: Really? I _____ know that.
- 10 A: John's got the car. We'll have to travel by bus.
B: _____ we? Oh, that's annoying.

B ▶ 9.4 Listen and check. Then listen again and shadow B's part. Try to copy the intonation.