

## VOCABULARY

## SUCCESS

- 1 Rewrite the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the words in capitals and one other word.
- She was born with an ability to play the piano.  
NATURAL  
She has a natural talent for playing the piano.
  - He needs to concentrate on what he is doing.  
FOCUS  
He needs to \_\_\_\_\_ what he is doing.
  - She put a lot of effort into her maths project. HARD  
She worked \_\_\_\_\_ her maths project.
  - He is one of the best tennis players from any country at the moment. WORLD  
He's a \_\_\_\_\_ tennis player.
  - He's someone who is very successful. ACHIEVER  
He's a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - It's important to think that you have the ability to do what you want. BELIEVE  
It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.

## READING

- 2 A Write down three tips you would give to someone starting their own business.

B Read the text. Does it mention your ideas?

## MAKING IT HAPPEN

Women around the world setting up their own businesses may face similar kinds of barriers, despite the different contexts in which they live and work. But in spite of the problems they face, many have success stories to tell. We asked successful entrepreneurs for their tips for success.

### BRIDGING TWO CULTURES

When Jiao Lee moved to Ireland from China, she saw the opportunity to start a business which could help to build bridges between the two countries she loved. She started China Tours as a small travel business, setting up tours between the two countries.



It was hard at first. She had to learn all about setting up a business in a foreign country and she struggled with language barriers. But it was all worth it. China Tours now employs more than forty people and has offices in Ireland and China. Jiao says, 'It has been such an exciting ride setting up China Tours and I've enjoyed every minute. I wouldn't want to work for anyone else now.'

**Success Tip** – Always keep an eye open for an opportunity. And don't be put off when things seem hard in the beginning. Stick with your ideas, and soon you will find success.



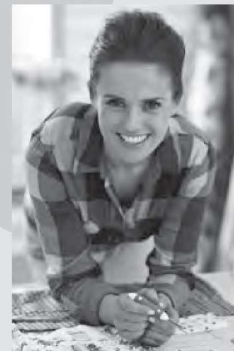
### SWEET SUCCESS

When Carmen Spataro set up Sweet Dreams, a mobile cupcake business in her home city of Washington, she used social media to help spread the word about her new business. Travelling around the city in her pink van, selling her freshly-baked cupcakes, Carmen sends her followers updates on Facebook and Twitter, telling them where and when they can find the van. The idea has been a fantastic success, with customers sending each other messages about the new, delicious range of cakes on offer. 'I'm in cupcake heaven,' tweets one of her happy customers. 'I wasn't very confident with the technology at first,' says Carmen. 'But I learned quickly and now I love it. Using social media has helped to add to the sense of fun which we wanted to establish.'

**Success Tip** – Keep up-to-date with technology and use it to promote your business.

### HATS OFF

Melissa Faith had no idea that her designs for children's hats would lead her to success in business.



She started by making a few hats to sell at a market. The hats were so popular that they sold out almost immediately. 'It was amazing. People were coming back for more and I couldn't keep up with the demand,' she explains. Melissa set up a website to sell the hats online. Loopy Kids HatZone was an instant success and Melissa now exports hats all over the world. 'One of the problems I've had,' says Melissa, 'is that I'm dyslexic, so it's hard for me to keep up with all the paperwork and emailing.' However, she thinks that her dyslexia also helps her to be more creative and to have a fresh approach to problem-solving.

**Success Tip** – Be prepared for the unexpected. Some of the best things happen when you don't plan for them.

**3** Read the text again and mark the statements T (true), F (false) or DK (don't know).

- 1 Jiao Lee had previous experience in the travel industry.
- 2 She found that language was a problem in the beginning.
- 3 Carmen was confident with new technology.
- 4 She sells her cakes around the city from a mobile van.
- 5 Melissa had always planned to start a company selling hats.
- 6 She finds it difficult to be creative at work.

**4** Match words and phrases 1–6 from the text in Exercise 2 with definitions a)–f).

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 struggled with                  | a) tell a lot of people about something         |
| 2 barriers                        | b) found it hard to do                          |
| 3 (be) put off                    | c) make you not want to do something            |
| 4 spread the word                 | d) a new way of looking at something            |
| 5 keep up with                    | e) things that prevent you from doing something |
| 6 a fresh approach to (something) | f) do something as quickly as you need to       |

## GRAMMAR

### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VERSUS CONTINUOUS

**5** Complete the conversations with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets. If both are possible, use the continuous form.

- 1 **A:** Your hair looks nice.  
**B:** Thank you. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a new hairdresser. It's much cheaper.
- 2 **A:** Do you know what time the package is being delivered? I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) all morning.  
**B:** I'll just check for you.
- 3 **A:** You look exhausted.  
**B:** I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep) well recently.
- 4 **A:** Are you OK?  
**B:** Not really. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) all day. I don't know what to do.
- 5 **A:** Have you two met before?  
**B:** Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other since university.
- 6 **A:** You look well. Have you been away?  
**B:** Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ (ski) in the Alps.
- 7 **A:** How long \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Australia?  
**B:** For about five years. They moved there to be closer to his family.
- 8 **A:** \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) that new detective series?  
**B:** Yes, it's brilliant. I \_\_\_\_\_ really \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it.

**6** Complete the email with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs in the box. If both are possible, use the continuous form.

not decide find not have think happen look  
work (x2) study stay

Hi Nina,  
How are you? Sorry I didn't write earlier, but so much  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ in the last few weeks,  
I just 2 \_\_\_\_\_ any spare time.  
Luke and Shauna 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
with us. They were over from America, where Luke  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ on his new film. It was great  
to see them and catch up on their news. Apparently, they  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ about moving back to Asia,  
but they 6 \_\_\_\_\_ for sure yet.  
Things over here are good. We 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
for somewhere new to live. Our landlord wants  
us to leave, which is a shame. But we might  
8 \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere near the  
centre. It's a beautiful flat overlooking the river. And it's  
only five minutes' walk from the restaurant where I  
9 \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends. So, that  
would be fine. Jimmy 10 \_\_\_\_\_  
hard for his exams – they're next month, so keep your  
fingers crossed.  
I'll write again soon. Take care of yourself.  
Much love,  
Kelly

## VOCABULARY PLUS

### VERB PHRASES

**7 A** Match verb phrases 1–8 with a preposition from the box.

on about for to in

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 depend _____        | 5 pick up _____       |
| 2 succeed _____       | 6 have a talent _____ |
| 3 pay attention _____ | 7 think _____         |
| 4 rely _____          | 8 have access _____   |

**B** Complete the sentences with a suitable phrase from Exercise 7A.

- 1 You don't have to decide straightaway. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ it for a while?
- 2 This is important. Try to \_\_\_\_\_ what the man is saying.
- 3 Both solutions could be right. It \_\_\_\_\_ your point of view.
- 4 I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ something you said earlier.
- 5 You obviously \_\_\_\_\_ music. You play very well for a beginner.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of books in the university library.
- 7 I'm not sure if they'll \_\_\_\_\_ winning the election, but it's a good campaign.
- 8 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you to be there on time because you're usually late.

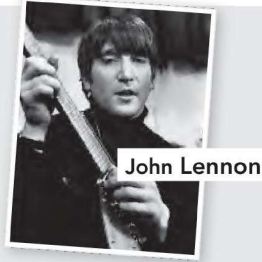
## VOCABULARY

### ABILITY

1 A Circle the correct options to complete the text.



Princess Diana



John Lennon

Schoolteachers may be experts <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their subjects, but they aren't always right about their students. Some of the most brilliant people in British history were <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at school and got terrible reports. In his school report, John Lennon was described as <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ – certainly on the road to failure'. Winston Churchill, future Prime Minister and probably Britain's most <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ politician, clearly had a lot <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ as a student, but his behaviour was so bad that his teacher wrote, 'I really don't know what to do.' Stephen Fry's teacher didn't realise Fry had an <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ English. A fine actor, comedian and writer, Fry was bottom of his class. Robert Graves, a <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ schoolboy writer who became one of Britain's greatest poets, left school with this message from his headmaster, 'Well, goodbye, Graves and remember that your best friend is the wastepaper basket.' One of Diana, Princess of Wales's teachers was correct in that Diana wasn't a <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ student, but the teacher also wrote, interestingly, that she 'must try to be less emotional ... with others.'

- |                 |                 |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 a) at         | b) for          | c) in          |
| 2 a) useless    | b) useful       | c) gifted      |
| 3 a) skilful    | b) hopeless     | c) an expert   |
| 4 a) useless    | b) hopeless     | c) skilful     |
| 5 a) of ability | b) of skilful   | c) of talented |
| 6 a) expert in  | b) aptitude for | c) aptitude to |
| 7 a) gifted     | b) expert       | c) talent in   |
| 8 a) gifted at  | b) expert       | c) talented    |

B Look at the words and phrases in the box and answer the questions.

gifted have a lot of ability have an aptitude for  
expert hopeless skilful talented useless

- Which two are negative? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which two are adjectives that mean you are naturally very good at something? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which is an adjective that means you are good at something (you practised it)? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which is a noun that describes someone who knows a lot about something? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which two phrases mean you are naturally good at something? \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAMMAR

### PRESENT AND PAST ABILITY

2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

manage managed to was wasn't remember  
couldn't could

# THE REAL RAIN MAN



In 1989, actor Dustin Hoffman won an Oscar for his role in *Rain Man*. While accepting it, he said, 'My special thanks to Kim Peek for making *Rain Man* a reality.' But who was Kim Peek? Peek was a man with a mental disability, who <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do many simple things such as dressing himself, but could remember enormous amounts of information.

Peek didn't <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to walk until he was four, but from the age of 16–20 months, he was able to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ large amounts of information. As a teenager, he memorised whole books.

In later life, he <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ able to read a book in one hour and he remembered approximately 98.7 percent of everything he read. He <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ recite the content of around 12,000 books about history, geography, sports and many other subjects. He was also able <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ remember thousands of different pieces of music, though he <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ able to play them all because of his physical disability.

Kim travelled with his father all over the US and Canada, speaking about how he <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to live a full life even though he was disabled. He died in 2009.

3 Cross out the alternative which is **not** possible.

- We *didn't manage to/couldn't/didn't manage* speak to John this morning.
- I *can/m able to/do able to* speak five languages.
- Ugo *managed to/could/was able to* finish the report yesterday.
- Twenty years ago, I *was able to/can/could* run ten kilometres.
- Few of us *can/are manage to/are able to* work without technology these days.
- Women *didn't able to/weren't able to/couldn't* vote in Switzerland until 1971.
- I *can't/m not able to/m not manage to* come to class tomorrow.
- When we finished the work, we *were able to/could to/could* have a break.
- Are you able to/Do you can/Can you* write computer programmes?
- Did you manage/Were you able/Could you to* do your homework?

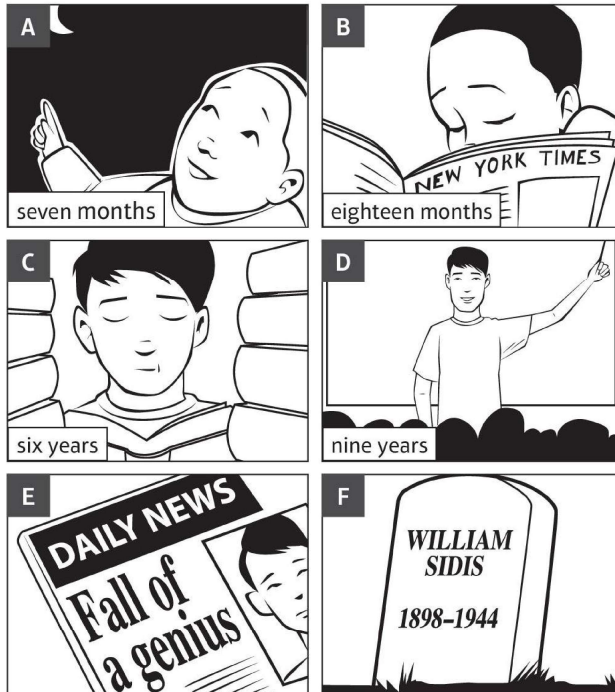
**4 A** Read the pairs of sentences aloud. Tick the pairs that have the same number of syllables.

- 1 a) He's very gifted.  
b) She's really skilful.
- 2 a) He has an aptitude for sport.  
b) I'm hopeless at gymnastics.
- 3 a) He thinks he's useless.  
b) She has a talent.
- 4 a) They say he's an expert.  
b) She has great ability.

**B** 7.1 Listen and shadow the sentences. Concentrate on the rhythm.

## LISTENING

**5 A** Pictures A–F show moments in the life of a genius. What do you think is happening in each picture?



**B** 7.2 Listen to William Sidis's story and check your answers.

**C** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where were his parents from originally, and where did they move to?
- 2 What was William's first word?
- 3 How old was William when he could speak Russian, French, German and Hebrew?
- 4 What did he do at Harvard University when he was nine?
- 5 What did he do two years later?
- 6 Who 'followed him around'?
- 7 What two things did his sister say about his ability to learn languages?
- 8 For most of his adult life, what was Sidis 'running away' from?

## WRITING

**A SUMMARY; LEARN TO MAKE NOTES FOR A SUMMARY**

**6 A** Read the notes for a summary of the story in Exercise 5 and audio script 7.2 on page 78.

- 1 Find two mistakes in the notes.
- 2 Find two examples of places where the writer copied exact words.

### THE LIFE OF WILLIAM SIDIS

#### Background

- Lived in New York
- Father: psychologist at Harvard (Russian roots)

#### Childhood

- Born 1898
- 6 months: could speak. First word = 'moon'.
- 18 months: read newspaper
- 3 years: could type
- As a child, spoke Russian, French, German & Hebrew
- As a child, gave maths lecture at Harvard Uni
- 11 yrs: attended Harvard Uni

#### Adulthood

- Wanted a quiet life
- Journalists followed him around and wrote articles about this young genius
- Didn't like fame
- 1944: died

#### Myths

- His sister = close 2 him & spoke about him after he died
- Knew all world's languages
- Took 1 week to learn a language
- IQ of 250–300

#### Conclusion

- Not all childhood geniuses will produce great things as adults
- Need to **leave people alone** to live their lives

**B** Which of the following are included in the notes? Tick the ones you find.

- 1 an abbreviation
- 2 a symbol for 'and'
- 3 a number to represent a word that sounds the same
- 4 a heading
- 5 a subheading
- 6 highlighted information

**C** Write a summary of the story (120–150 words) using the notes in Exercise 6A.

William Sidis is sometimes called 'the most intelligent man ever', but he isn't famous and his life was not full of great achievements. He was born ...

## VOCABULARY

### QUALIFICATIONS

- 1 What are the people in 1–10 talking about? Choose from the words in the box.


qualifications a certificate a degree an MA  
a driving licence an online course a PhD  
face-to-face learning distance learning  
an apprenticeship

- 1 I got my first degree in 2005 and always wanted to study the subject more deeply so I finally began one last year. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I much prefer it because I like to be with other students in the same room. That's how I learn best. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 My brother did one in a fashion company. They were nice to him and they showed him the basics of the business. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I don't really have any because I left school when I was fourteen, but I worked hard and was a success. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Mine is framed and hanging on my wall! It's evidence that I took the one-month course and it was necessary for me to get a job. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 You really need it to be a university professor. It's the hardest academic qualification and it involves original research, but it's necessary. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I did one once. It was interesting because you write lots of messages to the other students but you never meet them. I passed. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It's the way education has been going for a long time. It means people from isolated parts of the world can study at a good university even if they can't travel there. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 It took me five attempts to get mine! The first time I tried, I crashed and the instructor just said, 'OK, come back next week!' \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 When I finish school I'd like to go to university to study history, so I hope I'll have one by the time I'm twenty-one or twenty-two. \_\_\_\_\_



## FUNCTION

### CLARIFYING OPINIONS

- 2 A  7.3 Listen to conversations 1–3. What is happening in each one? Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

#### Conversation 1

Parents are discussing a child's \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) behaviour
- b) TV-watching habits
- c) school grades

#### Conversation 2

Colleagues are discussing \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) another colleague's work
- b) their qualifications
- c) the best person for a job

#### Conversation 3

A presenter is asking a question about \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) directing a play in a school theatre
- b) the government's view of education
- c) lack of money for the arts in schools

- B Listen again. Which sentence do you hear, a) or b)?

#### Conversation 1

- 1 a) In my view, it's getting out of control.  
b) For my view, it's getting out of control.
- 2 a) By example, she watched TV for six hours yesterday.  
b) For example, she watched TV for six hours yesterday.
- 3 a) I'm saying that's a lot.  
b) I must say that's a lot.
- 4 a) That's not what I'm saying. She's always in front of a screen.  
b) That's what I was saying. She's always in front of a screen.

#### Conversation 2

- 5 a) For me, Elizabeth is the best.  
b) To me, Elizabeth is the best.
- 6 a) For once, she has the right qualifications.  
b) For one thing, she has the right qualifications.
- 7 a) She would, but now I've said that, she already has a good job.  
b) She would, but having said that, she already has a good job.

#### Conversation 3

- 8 a) Yes, the reason I say this is that funding has been cut for arts subjects.  
b) Yes, it's reasonable to say that funding has been cut for arts subjects.
- 9 a) Let me give you an example. A school I visited last month wanted to do a play in the little school theatre.  
b) Let's look at the example. A school I visited last month wanted to do a play in the little school theatre.
- 10 a) Like I'm saying, money isn't everything, but it's part of the problem.  
b) Like I said, money isn't everything, but it's part of the problem.