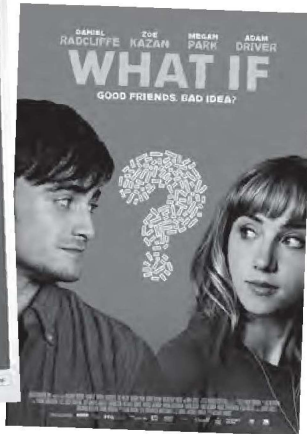
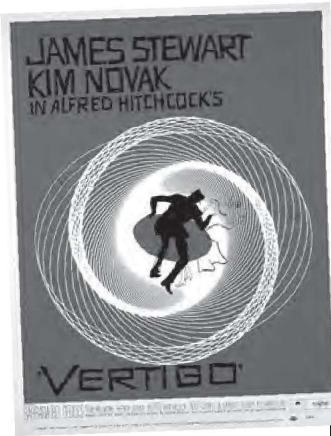


VOCABULARY

TYPES OF STORY



1 A Add vowels to complete the words to describe types of story.

- Cr_m_ films range from Hitchcock's thr_ll_r *Vertigo* to *Gone Girl*.
- The Theory of Everything* is a b__p_c of the scientist Stephen Hawking.
- The most successful ever f_nt_sy film series is *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Hobbit*.
- I enjoy all film genres, particularly historical or p_r__d dr_m_.
- Begin Again* is a r_m_nt_c c_m_dy about a woman who goes to New York to work as a musician and meets a man who changes her life.
- The Wizard of Oz* is a classic children's _dv_nt_r_ story.
- 2012*, one of the biggest Hollywood d_s_st_r films ever made, shows the end of the world as we know it. The special effects are truly spectacular.
- The Hunger Games* is one of the best ever _ct__n films.
- The Salt of the Earth* is a d_c_dr_m_ about the life of Brazilian photographer Sebastiao Salgado.

B Which words in Exercise 1A could be used to describe these films?

- In *What If*, a man falls in love with his best friend but doesn't think he can tell her.
- San Andreas* is based on what would happen if there was an earthquake in Los Angeles.
- Nowhere Boy* talks about John Lennon while he was at school and art college in 1950s Liverpool.
- World War Z* is set some time in the future when a virus has turned much of the world's population into zombies.
- Die Hard* stars Bruce Willis as a policeman battling against terrorists.
- Murder on the Orient Express*: When his train is stopped by deep snow, detective Hercule Poirot is called on to solve a murder when the body of one of the passengers is discovered.

GRAMMAR

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

2 Underline the correct alternatives.

- A: I've never been/didn't go to Hollywood.
B: Haven't you? I went/'ve been there last year.
- A: How many films have you acted/did you act in so far?
B: I've acted/acted in seven films up to now.
- A: He's only twenty-two years old, but he travelled/has travelled all around the world.
B: Which countries did he visit/has he visited?
- A: She has won/won four Oscars for her performances.
B: That's right. She has won/won an award for Best Actress last month.
- A: They have lived/lived in California for twenty years.
B: When did they move/have they moved to Texas?
- A: Have you been/Were you here long?
B: Yes. I arrived/have arrived over an hour ago.
- A: We've been married/were married for forty years now.
B: Do you remember the day we've met/met?
- A: Did you enjoy/Have you enjoyed the film?
B: I didn't have/haven't had time to watch it yet.

3 Rewrite the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the correct form of the words in capitals.

- I met Ella ten years ago. KNOW
I 've known Ella for ten years.
- She went to Mumbai four weeks ago. BE
She _____ in Mumbai for four weeks.
- They started the business in 2009. WORK
They _____ together since 2009.
- We moved into the house six months ago. LIVE
We _____ this house for six months.
- This is my third visit to London. GO
I _____ three times.

4 A 2.1 Listen and complete the conversations.

- A: Have you been here before?
B: Yes, _____ Naples a few times.
- A: Have you had time to see the museum yet?
B: No, _____ time.
- A: Did you find your hotel OK?
B: Yes, _____ the hotel without any problems.
- A: Have you got your guidebook?
B: Oh no. I _____ it in my room.
- A: Have you had any lunch?
B: Yes, _____ eaten.
- A: Have you enjoyed your stay?
B: Yes, _____ a wonderful time.

B Listen again and shadow the answers.

VOCABULARY PLUS

PREPOSITIONS

- 5 Underline the correct preposition to complete the sentences.
- I'll see you *at/on/in* lunchtime.
 - We often cook outside *at/in/on* the summer.
 - I start work at 8.30a.m. *at/on/in* Monday.
 - I try not to go out alone *at/on/in* night.
 - I just heard it *at/on/in* the radio.
 - At/On/In* the end, we decided to take a taxi.
 - I'm sorry. I took your coat *at/by/in* mistake.
 - Please be quick. We're *at/by/in* a hurry.
 - Wait there. I'll be with you *at/on/in* a moment.
 - We found the museum completely *at/by/in* chance.
 - I'm afraid Mr Reeves is away *at/on/in* business. Can I help?
 - Nobody wanted to come with me, so I went *at/on/in* my own.

READING

6 A What do you know about James Dean? Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- James Dean became famous for his role in the film *Rebel Without a Cause*.
- He died in a car accident when he was just twenty-one years old.
- He was speeding in his car at the time of the accident.
- When he was younger, he nearly died in a motorcycle accident.
- His favourite drink was whisky.

B Read the article on the right and check your answers. Correct the false statements.

C Circle the correct option to answer the questions.

- Why do people come to Hollywood?
 - Because it's dangerous.
 - To follow their dreams.
 - To meet other actors.
- Why was James Dean nicknamed 'America's Rebel'?
 - He played a teenager in the film *Rebel Without a Cause*.
 - He was friends with another actor, Ronald Reagan.
 - Teenagers respected his rebellious attitude.
- What did he do before he arrived in Hollywood?
 - He performed dangerous stunts on television.
 - He raced motorbikes.
 - He worked in a restaurant.
- Why did Dean argue with his father?
 - His father caught him drinking whisky.
 - He crashed his father's car.
 - His father didn't want him to be an actor.

FOREVER YOUNG: THE HOLLYWOOD HERO WHO DIED YOUNG

'Dream as if you'll live forever; live as if you'll die tomorrow.'



- The dream is the same for everyone: actors, dancers, singers, film-makers. They go to Hollywood looking for money, success, fame and power. And many come to Hollywood as young people, barely out of their teens. But Hollywood can be a dangerous place, and some of Hollywood's heroes even lose their lives because of it. But although they die young, they are heroes forever, immortalised in film history.
- One such hero was James Dean. Dean once said 'Dream as if you'll live forever; live as if you'll die tomorrow'. Arriving in Hollywood as a young man, James Dean quickly became a star. In the film *Rebel Without a Cause*, Dean showed teenage angst at its best, and he captured the world with his casual style and rebellious attitude. It was an attitude that he held both on-screen and off, and teenagers everywhere found a hero they could both respect and admire. Soon, he was more popular than even his own screen idol, Marlon Brando, and he was nicknamed 'America's Rebel' by Ronald Reagan.
- Always the rebel, Dean was afraid of nothing. Before becoming famous, he worked as a stuntman for a TV show. Dean loved his car, a silver Porsche 550 Spyder, and it was in this car that on September 30, 1955, Dean crashed and died from his injuries. He was just twenty-four years old. Even though his career in Hollywood was short, he only made three films, he made a lasting impression on everybody who watched him, and even on future generations. James Dean will be forever young.
- There are many myths about James Dean, but only some of them are true. James Dean loved speed. When he was younger, he had a motorcycle accident and lost his two front teeth. People assumed that Dean was speeding at the time of his car crash – he had been stopped by police for speeding just two hours earlier. But experts now believe that Dean was travelling at 55 mph, and that the accident was just unlucky. As a young man, Dean was a rebel at home. He was thrown out of his father's house when they argued about Dean wanting an acting career, rather than a career in law. And finally, on-screen James Dean is shown getting into a fight after drinking whisky, but off-screen his favourite drink was coffee.

D Find words or phrases in the text to match definitions 1–5.

- still very young/in their early twenties (paragraph 1)

- made famous for a long time (paragraph 1)

- opinions or behaviour which are against authority (paragraph 2) _____
- an opinion or feeling about someone/something that you have for a long time (paragraph 3)

- thought something was true (paragraph 4)

LISTENING

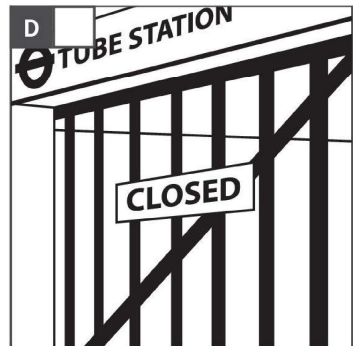
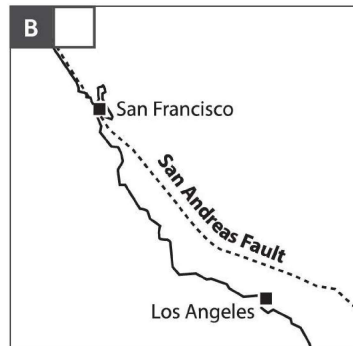
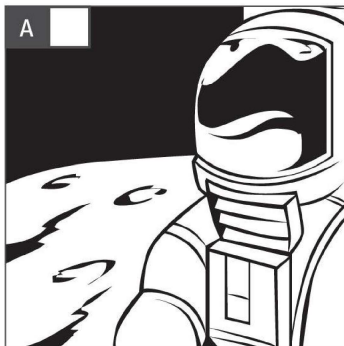
1 A Read the introduction to a radio programme. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 A 'flashbulb memory' is a memory of an important event.
- 2 You do not usually remember small details with a flashbulb memory.

FLASHBULB MEMORIES – WHERE WERE YOU THEN?

Do you remember where you were when an important event occurred? Can you remember who you were with? Then you may have what is called a 'flashbulb memory'. In 1977, two psychologists, Roger Brown and James Kulick, used the term 'flashbulb memories' to talk about people's recollections of the John F. Kennedy assassination. They suggested that, like a camera's flashbulb, when a truly shocking event happens, the brain 'takes a picture' of the moment when you learn about the event. This enables us to remember, sometimes in great detail, events of an emotional significance to us. Tune in to Radio 6 *Real Lives* and listen to some of the stories.

B  2.2 Listen to the stories. Match pictures A–D with speakers 1–4.



C Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who was angry about not getting to a meeting on time?

- 2 Who watched the news on a black and white television?

- 3 Who got up to make everyone coffee? _____
- 4 Who were trying to talk on their mobile phones? _____
- 5 Who thought that maybe what they remembered was just a dream? _____
- 6 Who wanted peace for everyone? _____

GRAMMAR

NARRATIVE TENSES

2 Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Simon was feeling exhausted because
 - a) the baby wasn't sleeping all night.
 - b) the baby hadn't slept all night.
- 2 We were driving to the hospital to visit Sam when
 - a) they called to say she had gone home.
 - b) they were calling to say that she was going home.
- 3 By the time we got to the beach
 - a) the rain had stopped.
 - b) the rain stopped.
- 4 Juan was feeling excited because
 - a) he wasn't seeing his parents for ten years.
 - b) he hadn't seen his parents for ten years.
- 5 She was singing an old folk song
 - a) which I hadn't heard for years.
 - b) which I didn't hear for years.
- 6 Everyone was dancing because
 - a) Porto had just won the match.
 - b) Porto were just winning the match.

3 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Conversation 1

- A: What ¹ _____ (happen) to you on Saturday night? We ² _____ (wait) for ages, but you ³ _____ (not come).
- B: I'm really sorry. I ⁴ _____ (drive) back from Aga's house when my car ⁵ _____ (break) down.

A: Why didn't you call?

B: My phone ⁶ _____ (run out) of battery.

Conversation 2

A: ⁷ _____ you _____ (enjoy) your dinner last night?

B: No. Actually, I ⁸ _____ (hate) it.

A: Why? What happened?

B: Well, we ⁹ _____ (book) a table, but I ¹⁰ _____ (not realise) it was right by the door. People ¹¹ _____ (come) in and out all evening and it was freezing. Then, when the waiter ¹² _____ (pour) my wine, he ¹³ _____ (spill) it down my dress. And also, we ¹⁴ _____ (order) fish, which they ¹⁵ _____ (say) was fresh. But when it ¹⁶ _____ (arrive) it ¹⁷ _____ (taste) terrible!

VOCABULARY

THE NEWS

- 4 A** Complete the headlines with the words in the box.

crash demonstration attacked strikes
earthquake fugitive floods hostages

1

Plane _____ in the Mediterranean

2

Thousands killed and more homeless
in huge _____ in Haiti

3

Pirates take families as _____

4

**HEAVY _____ DESTROY
HOUSES AS RIVER WATER RISES**

5

_____ arrested at airport

6

Thousands attend anti-war _____

7

**PRIME MINISTER _____ WITH EGGS
AND ROTTEN FRUIT DURING CONFERENCE**

8

**Train workers' _____
cause delays**

- B** Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

- We need to check our flights. The airport workers are planning _____.
a) strikes b) demonstrations
- Protesters _____ the building when they were locked out and caused a lot of damage.
a) demonstrated b) attacked
- Police were congratulated when the _____ was finally arrested.
a) hostage b) fugitive
- If the rain continues, more _____ are expected.
a) floods b) earthquakes
- The driver _____ because he had turned the corner too fast.
a) crashed b) attacked

WRITING

A NEWS REPORT; LEARN TO USE TIME LINKERS

- 5 A** Put the sentences/paragraphs in the correct order to complete three news reports, A–C. Each report should have three parts:

- an introductory statement to say what happened
- background information
- a concluding statement (or an opinion in quotes).

REPORT A

- a _____ The pupils mark their fingerprints ¹*while/as soon as* they enter the church. They will be monitored over three years.
- b _____ ²*During/Until* that time, if they attend 200 masses, they will be excused from taking one exam.
- c _____ A Polish priest has installed an electronic reader in his church in Warsaw for school children to leave their fingerprints when they attend mass.

REPORT B

- a _____ But Kiyotaka Yamana, a Tokyo resident who started the 'Love Message Yelling Event' after his marriage failed, said that didn't mean they were unromantic. 'The dominant image of Japanese men is of overworked businessmen, but I wanted to tell people around the world that Japanese men are actually very romantic,' Yamana told reporters.
- b _____ ³*While/During* they are on stage, yelling 'I love you' or 'Let me be with you', they are filmed and the event is broadcast on national television. ⁴*Until/By the time* recently, Japanese men have usually chosen not to talk very openly about love.
- c _____ Love is really in the air in Tokyo at the 'Love Message Yelling Event'. ⁵*While/During* the event, dozens of people stand on a stage in Hibiya Park in central Tokyo and shout out love messages to their partners.

REPORT C

- a _____ However, ⁶*by the time/until* they reached the ruins, the area had been cut off by floods and mudslides and they had to wait ⁷*as soon as/until* army helicopters could come and airlift them to safety.
- b _____ The travellers had finished the difficult 45-km (28-mile) trek along Peru's Inca trail to see the famous Machu Picchu ruins.
- c _____ Over a thousand tourists had to be evacuated from Machu Picchu last week.

- B** For each report, answer the questions.

- What happened?
- Where was it exactly?
- Why did it happen?

- C** Underline the correct time linkers to complete the reports.

- D** Write a short news report (80–120 words) describing a recent news event in your country.

VOCABULARY

SAY/TELL

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *say* or *tell*.
- President Obama _____ a joke and everybody laughed.
 - The manager called to _____ she was sorry about what had happened.
 - I still can't believe that he _____ me such a big lie. I'm furious with him.
 - Someone once _____ me a story about that.
 - Listen. Why don't you just _____ what you mean?
 - As Jodie walked past the table, the young man looked up and _____ 'hello'.

FUNCTION

TELLING A STORY

- 2 Underline the correct options to complete the story.

STUCK IN THE SNOW

¹*This happened when/All of a sudden* I was snowboarding with a few friends in Italy. ²*Before long/Well*, most of the group were really good skiers, ³*so/in the end* one day we went to the top of this difficult run.

⁴*In the beginning/Anyway*, the field was full of fresh snow and in the middle a tree had fallen down and was covered in snow. It made a perfect jump, so soon everyone was queuing up to perform tricks. ⁵*Well/Before long* it was my turn. Well, I went as fast as possible and jumped up ready to do a back flip. But I forgot to bend my knees.

⁶*So/The next thing I knew*, I was pointing down, like an arrow. I went head-first into the snow, right up to my waist. My legs were sticking up in the air and I couldn't move. ⁷*In the end/Before long*, they had to dig me out.

⁸*Anyway/All of a sudden*, we've all laughed about it ever since.



LEARN TO

SHOW INTEREST

- 3 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

what Really no then amazing
happened Oh kidding



A: You'll never guess what happened to Mukul.

B: No. What happened?

A: Well, you know he's working as a taxi driver to help pay for his medical studies.

B: Yes, I know.

A: Anyway, he took a family who were on holiday from Italy in his taxi. And one of his passengers was a seventy-two-year-old grandmother.

B: Yes, so what ¹ _____?

A: Well, she left her handbag, with more than \$21,000 of the family's travelling money, some very valuable jewellery and some of their passports, in the back of his taxi.

B: Oh ² _____. You're ³ _____. So, ⁴ _____ did he do?

A: Well, he looked in the bag to see who it belonged to.

B: Yes, ...

A: And he found an address that was fifty miles away. So, he drove all the way there.

B: And what happened ⁵ _____?

A: Well, there was no one in ...

B: ⁶ _____ dear.

A: So he left a note and his telephone number. And when the family called him, he went back and returned the bag.

B: ⁷ _____?

A: Yes. As you can imagine, the family were overjoyed and they offered him a reward.

B: How much?

A: I don't know. He didn't take it. He said he couldn't accept it. He was just happy that he'd done the right thing.

B: I don't believe it. That's really ⁸ _____.