

3A Don't get mad, get even

1 PRONUNCIATION

words and phrases of French origin

a **iChecker** Listen and write the French words.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 /'kli:ʃeɪ/ | <u>cliché</u> |
| 2 /'rɒndeɪvuː/ | _____ |
| 3 /,fəʊ 'pɑː/ | _____ |
| 4 /,deɪʒɑː 'vʊː/ | _____ |
| 5 /,ɒntrəprə'nɜː/ | _____ |
| 6 /'bæleɪ/ | _____ |
| 7 /bu'keɪ/ | _____ |
| 8 /fi'bɒnseɪ/ | _____ |
| 9 /kuː/ | _____ |
| 10 /,feɪt ə'kɒmplɪː/ | _____ |

b Practise saying the words in a.

2 VOCABULARY phrases with get

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I'm going to get | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I'll call you back as soon as I get | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I wanted to get | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I can't get past. Can you get | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 When I went out, I got | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 The heating isn't working. Can you get | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Max hit Stevie but Stevie got | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 My colleagues didn't trust me until they got | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 When I met up with my boss, I got | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a his own back by kicking him.
b hold of someone in Maintenance?
c to know me better.
d out of the way, please?
e rid of my parents before my boyfriend arrived.
f the chance.
g a shock because my car wasn't on the drive.
h the impression she was angry with me.
i ~~into trouble if I'm late again.~~

b Complete the idioms with these words.

act	anywhere	house	life
message	nerves	on	way

- My sister gets on my nerves. She's always borrowing my clothes without asking me.
- I've bought my boyfriend an electric shaver in the hope that he'll get the _____ about his beard.
- Laura's parents don't know how to say no. She always gets her own _____.
- I'm not getting _____ with this essay. I don't know where to start.
- My flatmate needs to get a _____. He hasn't got any friends and he never goes out.
- My dad is getting _____ a bit now. He's nearly 80.
- Luckily, my mum and my girlfriend have got on like a _____ on fire since they first met.
- I really need to get my _____ together if I'm going to catch the plane. I haven't packed yet!

c Complete the sentences with the missing particle.

- At last, my sister has got over her ex-boyfriend and she's started going out again.
- It's a tiny island so you can use bikes to get _____.
- We got _____ with not doing the homework because the teacher forgot to take it in!
- They've got really _____ with the project so they'll have to work late until they finish it.
- Ryan is trying to get _____ of going on holiday with his in-laws by saying he's got too much work.
- My gran has stopped reading all the bad news in the paper because she says it gets her _____.
- Stop chatting to your friends and get _____ with your homework!
- I've tried to explain to my girlfriend how I feel but I can't get _____ to her.
- I can't get _____ on what I earn, so I'm looking for some extra work.
- I got _____ to my friend as soon as I read her text message.

3 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Blind Date

Look at the Lexis in Context on Student's Book p.26. Then complete the sentences.

- 1 You may as well be honest instead of **dressing** up the truth.
- 2 You can't **r**_____ **o**_____ the possibility that he may be seeing somebody else.
- 3 Pete's girlfriend has such a lovely smile that she can **w**_____ anybody **o**_____.
- 4 It's all very well apologizing, but who is going to **f**_____ the **b**_____ for the damage?
- 5 I've only got ten minutes, so we'll have to make this **sh**_____ and **sw**_____.
- 6 I'm going to the party because I don't want to **m**_____ **o**_____ on all the fun.
- 7 My husband is good at making promises, but he finds it hard to **f**_____ them **th**_____.
- 8 I can't **m**_____ **u**_____ my **m**_____ if I want to see him again.

4 GRAMMAR *get*

Rewrite the **bold** phrases using the correct form of *get*.

- 1 We **arrived at the theatre** too late to see the show.
got to the theatre
- 2 Can you **persuade Paul to look** at my computer?

- 3 I'll never **become accustomed to** getting up at 5.30 in the morning.

- 4 The afternoon shadows **lengthened** as the sun went down.

- 5 We're **having our kitchen repainted** next month.

- 6 I can't **make the kids eat** their dinner.

- 7 I hope **I'm not sent to** Manchester – I want to stay in London.

- 8 Public transport in my town is **improving**.

- 9 **They fired my boss** for stealing money.

- 10 Could you possibly **ask Mike to pick me up**?

5 LISTENING

- a** **iChecker** Listen to five speakers talking about memorable dates. Which speakers had successful dates? Which dates were unsuccessful?
- b** Listen again and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).
- 1 Speaker 1 agreed to the date straight away.
 - 2 Speaker 1 went out with someone who was desperately in love with her.
 - 3 Speaker 2 was the victim of an accident during their memorable date.
 - 4 The incident on Speaker 2's date ruined the relationship.
 - 5 Speaker 3 enjoyed herself tremendously.
 - 6 Speaker 3 decided it was best not to meet up again.
 - 7 Speaker 4 organized the date spontaneously.
 - 8 Speaker 4 and their partner often joke about their date.
 - 9 Speaker 5 didn't have the same sense of humour as the person she went out with.
 - 10 Speaker 5 was upset not to get a marriage proposal.
- c** Listen again with the audio script on p.70 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. Which act of revenge caused the most damage?
- b** Read the article again and match the headings A–H with the stories 1–6. There are two headings you do not need to use.
- A That's what friends are for
B Dedicated to the profession
C Welcome home
D Kiss and tell
E Clean plate
F Total shutdown
G Silent witnesses
H His pride and joy
- c** Look at the **highlighted** phrasal verbs and idioms. What do you think they mean? Check in your dictionary.

Revenge is sweet

According to writer Claire Gillman, **getting even** is becoming increasingly popular as life gets more stressful. In her book *Revenge is Sweet* Claire reveals that men are much more the vengeful sex, except over romantic matters, when it is women who are most likely to take revenge. Here are some of her favourite tales from the book.



1 ____
The wife of a radio DJ **saw red** when she heard her husband flirting with a glamorous model on air. She immediately posted an advert for his £30,000 Lotus Esprit Turbo sports car on eBay for 50p and sold the car within five minutes. Later, she told journalists that she didn't care about the money. 'I just wanted to get my own back,' she admitted.



2 ____
After a long-running dispute between neighbours, one of the parties went on holiday for two weeks in the summer. The other neighbour took advantage of their absence to put two pints of maggots through the neighbour's letter box. The family returned to a house full of flies.



3 ____
An 80-year-old woman was in front of a judge, **charged with** shoplifting. He asked her what she had stolen. 'A can of peaches,' replied the woman. 'How many peaches were in the can?' asked the judge. She replied that there were six. 'Then I'll give you six days in jail,' said the judge. Before he had time to speak further, the woman's husband added, 'She also stole a tin of peas.'



4 ____
Rude customers tend to drive staff in restaurants crazy. One chef confessed that after a customer had demanded that the sauce be removed from his burger, she licked the sauce off it with her tongue and then sent it back via the waiter.



5 ____
A computer technician was angered when his temporary position was terminated so he deliberately **brought down** five of eight network servers. All the data in the servers was deleted and none was recoverable. As a result, the company was forced to shut its New York office for two days and sustained losses of more than \$100,000.



6 ____
A doctor was called out at 2 a.m. one night to visit a patient who lived some distance away. On his arrival, he discovered that it was, in fact, a non-urgent case, and the patient could perfectly well have waited until the next day to visit him in his surgery. Imagine the patient's surprise when the doctor **popped by** in the early hours of the following morning to check he was OK!

Glossary

pint a unit for measuring liquids. 1 pint = 0.568 litres




maggot a creature like a short worm which is the young form of a fly




3B History in the making

1 VOCABULARY conflict and warfare

a Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

1  3  5 



6  8  9 



1 H E L 2 M E T 3 4

5 6

7 8 9

Clues down ↓

2  3 

4  7 

b **Circle** the correct word.

- During the coup, the military tried to **overthrow** / release the government.
- There were very few *casualties* / wounded from the fighting – only two people were killed.
- The country *declared* / broke out war on its neighbour because there were troops on the border.
- The city was *blown up* / shelled all night.
- The two armies agreed to a *treaty* / ceasefire to give them a chance to tend to the wounded.
- The troops saw they could not win so they held up a white flag indicating that they wanted to *capture* / surrender.
- The government forces *retreated* / defeated the rebels during the night.
- During the siege, civilians were shot at by isolated *snipers* / troops hiding in the hills.
- Soldiers *looted* / executed shops in their search for food.
- The new *ally* / commander of the armed forces will be meeting the President later today.





2 PRONUNCIATION stress in word families

a **Underline** the stressed syllable in the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 ca sual ties | 7 vic to ry |
| 2 ci vil | 8 re lease |
| 3 re fu gee | 9 cap ture |
| 4 sur vi vor | 10 re treat |
| 5 com man der | 11 ex e cute |
| 6 cease fire | 12 sur ren der |

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

c **Circle** the word with a different sound.

1  bike	2  boot	3  tree	4  horse
ally sniper shield	troops bullet wounded	besiege treaty weapon	war sword declare

d **iChecker** Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

3 GRAMMAR discourse markers (2): adverbs and adverbial expressions

a Complete the mini-dialogues with a discourse marker.

- 1 A Have you got your tickets for the concert yet?
B Yes, I have. *Talking* of the concert, have you heard their new album yet?
- 2 A How did your interview go?
B It was brilliant. In other **w** _____, I got the job!
- 3 A Could you tell us about our board and lodging?
B As far as meals are **c** _____, breakfast and dinner will be provided by the hotel.
- 4 A Are you going to Jay's party on Saturday?
B No, I'm not. As a **m** _____ of fact, I haven't been invited.
- 5 A So, let's decide. The beach or the mountains?
B On the **wh** _____ I'd rather go to the beach, so that we can have a swim.
- 6 A Thanks for filling me in on what I missed.
B No problem. By the **w** _____, there's another meeting on Wednesday. Did you know?
- 7 A Can we inform our families of our destination?
B No. This is top secret. That is to **s** _____, you are not to reveal your whereabouts to anyone.
- 8 A Did you buy anything while you were in town?
B No, I didn't take any money with me. In any **c** _____, there wasn't anything I liked.
- 9 A How does it feel to be famous at last?
B The attention is incredible. On the other **h** _____, I miss my privacy.
- 10 A We're going to my mum's for dinner on Saturday.
B OK. At **l** _____ we won't have to cook.

b Circle the correct discourse marker.

- 1 In conclusion | *As far as*, I think the company should invest in new machinery to update the factory.
- 2 *Basically* | *At least*, Sam and Ella aren't very well-off because they're both unemployed.
- 3 Ask your boss if you can take the day off. *In other words* | *I mean*, he can't say no.
- 4 I don't feel like cooking tonight. *On the whole* | *Besides*, there's nothing in the fridge.
- 5 *Obviously* | *Regarding*, I'm going to study Maths because there's nothing else I'm good at.
- 6 I've read all the applications and *by the way* | *all in all*, I think Adam is the best person for the job.
- 7 You might want to dress up for dinner. *After all* | *To sum up*, everyone will be wearing a suit.
- 8 *As I was saying* | *Talking of* before I got cut off, we need to make a decision.
- 9 *To sum up* | *As regards*, we recommend accepting the pay deal in case management decide to withdraw the offer.
- 10 You'll need a jacket, *that is* | *otherwise* you might get cold.

4 LISTENING



The Last Emperor



Elizabeth

a **iChecker** Try to match the historical films 1–5 with the periods in which they are set a–e. Then listen to five speakers talking about the films and check your answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <i>Elizabeth</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 <i>Argo</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 <i>The Last Emperor</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 <i>Invictus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 <i>Agora</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a early 20th century China
- b 16th century England
- c Roman Empire
- d 1979–81 Iran hostage crisis
- e late 20th century South Africa

b Listen again and match the speakers 1–5 to the reasons why these films are the speakers' favourites A–G. There are two reasons that you do not need.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Speaker 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | A the acting |
| Speaker 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | B the director |
| Speaker 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | C the plot |
| Speaker 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | D the main character |
| Speaker 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | E the costumes |
| | | F the ending |
| | | G the photography |

c Listen again with the audio script on p.71 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

5 READING

a Match the opponents a–e to the battles 1–5, then read the article once to check your answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The Battle of Plataea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The Battle of Waterloo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The Battle of Cannae | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The Battle of Thermopylae | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The Battle of Gettysburg | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a Carthage versus Rome
 b Greece versus Persia
 c The Union versus the Confederacy
 d France versus Britain and Prussia
 e Sparta versus Persia

b Read the article again and choose the correct answer from the battles A–E. The battles may be chosen more than once.

In which battle...?

- 1 did reinforcements arrive once the battle had started _____
- 2 was one of the armies tiny _____
- 3 was one of the armies more confident than the other _____
- 4 did both sides lose almost the same number of soldiers _____
- 5 did the army catch their enemy by surprise _____
- 6 did the losing army contain three times as many soldiers as the victors _____
- 7 was one side defeated through treachery _____
- 8 had one army previously had to make a perilous journey _____
- 9 did the commanders' mistakes contribute to their defeat _____
- 10 did a group of soldiers attack a certain part of the other army _____

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases and match them to the definitions below.

- 1 bad luck *noun* _____
- 2 rushed forward and attacked *verb* _____
- 3 strongly influencing the way something develops *verb* _____
- 4 killed a large number of people violently *verb* _____
- 5 showing no kindness or pity *adverb* _____
- 6 the amount of confidence and enthusiasm a person has at a particular time *noun* _____
- 7 a narrow passage through mountains *noun* _____
- 8 of great importance because other things depend on it *adjective* _____

Five important battles from history



Every age of human history has experienced battles that have been instrumental in **moulding** the future. Below are five of the bloodiest and most **pivotal** battles ever fought.

A The Battle of Plataea (479 BCE)

This battle occurred during the Greco-Persian Wars. An army of 40,000 Greek soldiers, of which 10,000 were Spartans, faced the invading force of Persia with 120,000 men. Although outnumbered, the Spartans and Athenians were more tactical, heavily armed and had higher **morale**. The Persian army had just suffered a previous defeat and some inner conflicts and divisions. The Greeks slaughtered the Persians at Plataea and succeeded in driving them out of Greece.



B The Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815)

This battle was fought between the French army, led by Napoleon Bonaparte, and the British and Prussian forces led by Wellington and von Blucher respectively. Napoleon took the initiative during the early part of the battle, but things began to go awry later in the day when the army suffered the effects of bad weather, blunders by some of the generals, **ill fate**, and the timely arrival of the Prussian forces (50,000 men). After suffering heavy casualties, Napoleon was forced to leave Waterloo and surrender.

C The Battle of Cannae (2 August 216 BCE)

This battle is regarded as one of the greatest tactical military achievements in war history. The Carthaginian commander Hannibal Barca led a massive troop of soldiers, accompanied by hundreds, or possibly thousands, of war elephants, across the mountainous Alps. He took a backdoor entrance into northern Italy and **slaughtered** the Romans at Cannae, killing 70,000 of the 87,000 soldiers in the Roman army.



D The Battle of Thermopylae (480 BCE)

This battle occurred on the eve of the Greco-Persian wars when King Leonidas of Sparta faced the invading Persian troops with only 300 Spartan soldiers. The King and his men blocked the only narrow **pass** through which the Persians could go, killing a total of 20,000 Persians. The Spartans only lost when one of their soldiers betrayed them by showing the Persians a secret passage. Leonidas and his men were all **mercilessly** slaughtered.

E The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)

This battle was fought during the American Civil War between the Confederate troops from the South, led by General Robert Lee, and the Union troops, led by General George Meade. One of the most dramatic moments was the Pickett's Charge, when 12,500 Confederate infantry **charged** towards the Union's centre formation. In the end, the Union side won, but lost a total of 23,055 soldiers. The defeated Confederate army lost 23,231 soldiers.