

VOCABULARY

IDIOMS: SECRETS

1 A Complete the conversations.

- 1 A: Come on! Tell us what happened when you arrived.
B: Yes, go on. Spill the _____.
- 2 A: Oh dear. That was close. I nearly gave the game _____.
B: Really? What did you say?
- 3 A: I think I might have let it _____ that we're planning a party.
B: Davide! That's supposed to be a secret.
- 4 A: Can I tell you something about the management committee?
B: Sure. I promise I'll _____ schtum if anyone asks me.
- 5 A: They are so secretive.
B: I know. I'd love to know what goes on behind closed _____.
- 6 A: I can't believe I told him you were planning to leave. I'm sorry.
B: Yes, you really let the _____ out of the bag.

B  5.1 Listen and check.

GRAMMAR

MODAL VERBS AND RELATED PHRASES

2 Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 I'm worried about Eva. I *should/must* have told her the truth.
- 2 'Do you know how they got together?' 'I think they *may/should* have met when they were at college.'
- 3 I *had to/must* leave my job because I couldn't stand it anymore.
- 4 If we're going to be late, I think we *ought/'d better* call her.
- 5 You're *ought/supposed* to be able to open the box here.
- 6 You *didn't need/needn't* have brought your laptop after all. We've got one already.
- 7 Guido's planning on becoming a tour guide. I *couldn't/shouldn't* do that. I'd hate it.
- 8 You'd *better not/shouldn't* mention that you saw me here. That would give the game away.
- 9 Sometimes telling the truth *can/can't* get you into more trouble than it's worth.
- 10 We *must/ought* leave before the police get here!

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in the box and any other necessary words.

banned compulsory dared forced permissible

- 1 All employees must attend these boring weekly meetings.
The boring weekly meetings _____ all employees.
- 2 Student protests may be disallowed if the violence continues.
Student protests _____ the violence continues.
- 3 The police officer was made to retire after thirty-two years.
The police officer _____ thirty-two years.
- 4 From then on, nobody had the courage to ask any more questions.
From then on, _____ any more questions.
- 5 I'm afraid that this kind of behaviour is simply not allowed.
I'm afraid that _____.

READING

4 A Read the text opposite and circle the correct answers.

- 1 Where did the writer find the letters?
a) in the corner of the kitchen
b) in the corner of an old dresser
c) under a door in the kitchen
- 2 Why were the early months in France difficult?
a) She couldn't speak the language.
b) She was living in the middle of nowhere.
c) Her husband was dying.
- 3 What kind of letters were they?
a) personal family correspondence
b) official letters from the army
c) love letters from a soldier
- 4 Why was the mother's letter inconsiderate?
a) She seemed unaware of how difficult things were for her son.
b) She tells the son private information about his wife.
c) She seemed oblivious to how prices were changing.
- 5 How does the son react to his mother's letter?
a) He writes to tell his mother he wishes to have no more contact with her.
b) He writes to ask his mother to try and be more understanding.
c) He writes to his wife complaining about the mother's behaviour.
- 6 What does the writer plan to do with the letters?
a) She would like to return them to the family.
b) She plans to publish them as a book.
c) She wants to give them to her grandchildren.

B Complete the sentences with the underlined words from the text.

- 1 She spoke _____ about her experiences during the war.
- 2 The writing was so small, I could _____ see who had written the letter.
- 3 The extremely harsh weather was difficult to _____.
- 4 We wrote to her parents _____ them for their help in the matter.



Dearest Mother,

Secrets from the past

We had been in the old French farmhouse barely two months when my husband received the most terrible news. He was poorly and, as it turned out, he had only a few months to live. You can imagine then that the following months, living alone in the French countryside, were difficult. When the long winter was over, I decided to clear out the house and rearrange the furniture, putting fresh paint on the walls and re-planting the garden. I wanted the house to look as my husband would have liked it.

It was when I took the heavy wooden doors off the antique dresser in the kitchen that I found a small brown package tucked up into one of the corners. It was a handful of letters, some hand-written, others typed. They had been wrapped in brown greaseproof paper. I sat at the old kitchen table and carefully unwrapped them one by one. The letters were dated 1917 and were the correspondence between a British mother and her soldier son, who had obviously been sent to France during the First World War. As I read the words sent between the two, I wept.

The first was a letter from the mother in which she seems quite oblivious to the hardships her son is having to endure on the front line. She complains of the price of coal and vests but, most poignantly, she bitterly criticises the behaviour of the young soldier's wife, now heavily pregnant. She complains that the young wife did not invite her mother-in-law to spend time with them before the soldier left for France.

I read the son's reply to his mother in which he calmly explains his love for his wife and their desire to spend some time alone now that they are married. He ends by implores his mother to have more patience and be more open-minded and understanding towards his new wife. He says, 'Now is not the time for quarrelling. If you were in my position, or my brother's, you would realise more fully what it is to be miles away from your own fireside, not knowing when death may overcome you.'

It was the most extraordinary feeling to hold the letters in my hands. I felt as if I was intruding on their most private correspondence – secrets from the past – and I so desperately hoped that the young man had returned safely home to his loved ones. I have since been trying to contact the family. I'm hoping that perhaps one of the grandchildren or great grandchildren will be alive today so that I can pass on the letters which form such an intimate part of their family history.

WRITING

A NARRATIVE; LEARN TO USE TIME PHRASES

5 A Choose the correct time phrases to complete the story.

Sonia Gonzalez's parents were Mexican immigrants who had moved to the USA ¹_____ after she was born. However, ²_____ things hadn't worked out quite as they might have planned. Although her parents ³_____ meant to learn English, neither of them did, so Sonia's father often struggled to find work. Life wasn't easy and, ⁴_____, Sonia grew up quickly out of necessity. Sonia's mother always seemed to be pregnant and spent most of her time lying in bed or watching television ⁵_____. Sonia was left to clean and tidy the house and look after her younger brothers. ⁶_____, there were many rows. One day, ⁷_____ an argument when Sonia tried to finish her schoolwork before dealing with the family chores, her mother decided that it was time for her to visit her grandmother in Mexico and learn 'the ways of the old world' and the importance of 'la familia' ⁸_____, a trip was planned and Sonia headed south to visit her cousins. ⁹_____ she met her wise grandmother, Sonia knew that here was someone who understood her. The old woman could see ¹⁰_____ that Sonia had dreams that would take her far beyond her mother's expectations.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a) eventually | b) immediately |
| c) meanwhile | |
| 2 a) from then on | b) in the meantime |
| c) as soon as | |
| 3 a) afterwards | b) while |
| c) originally | |
| 4 a) in the meantime | b) previously |
| c) as soon as | |
| 5 a) while | b) after |
| c) since | |
| 6 a) The moment | b) Subsequently |
| c) Ever since | |
| 7 a) ever since | b) afterwards |
| c) after | |
| 8 a) Eventually | b) In the meantime |
| c) Just before | |
| 9 a) Instantly | b) Immediately |
| c) As soon as | |
| 10 a) the moment | b) instantly |
| c) ever since | |

B Write a paragraph to end the story (100–150 words). Include two or three of the time phrases from the text.

GRAMMAR

THE PASSIVE

1 Choose the correct options to complete the text.

A HOLLYWOOD TALE

For years, a romantic story ¹ _____ about Hollywood wonder-boy Steven Spielberg. According to legend, the director managed to infiltrate Universal Pictures when he was a high school student.

The story goes like this: the precocious 17-year-old was on a tour of the studio when he escaped during a toilet break and ² _____ caught by a man who worked there. Spielberg expected ³ _____ to leave, but the man ⁴ _____ out. Instead, he chatted to Spielberg and gave him a pass to get into the studio the following day, which Spielberg used.

The day after that, Spielberg had no pass but, determined to enter the studio again, he put on a black suit, took his father's briefcase and bluffed his way past the guard. The briefcase contained nothing but a sandwich and two candy bars.

⁵ _____ said that Spielberg played the same trick every day for the rest of the summer, wandering around film sets, rubbing shoulders with actors, directors and writers. One day, the story goes, he came across a room that ⁶ _____. He set up an office, put his name on the door, went to the main switchboard, introduced himself and ⁷ _____ him an extension number so he could receive calls. ⁸ _____ claimed that it was two years before he was discovered by the bosses at Universal Pictures.

The story, it turns out, is a wild exaggeration. The teenaged Spielberg ⁹ _____ given a phone extension for two years. In truth, he didn't even have an office. He was introduced to Hollywood by a friend of his father and, rather than wandering around freely, Spielberg ¹⁰ _____ employed doing paperwork.

So Spielberg's introduction to the business ¹¹ _____ as a myth. But is that surprising or ¹² _____ expected? This, after all, is Hollywood, the land of myths and heroes.

- 1 a) is being told b) is telling c) has been told
 2 a) was b) had been c) must be
 3 a) to ask b) that he ask c) to be asked
 4 a) didn't have him throw
 b) didn't have him thrown c) had him not thrown
 5 a) That's b) It's c) It
 6 a) wasn't being used b) wasn't been used
 c) didn't use
 7 a) had assigned b) had the operator to assign
 c) had the operator assign
 8 a) It's also b) It has also c) What's also
 9 a) hadn't b) wasn't to be c) wasn't
 10 a) was b) was to have c) had
 11 a) is to recognise b) is now recognised
 c) is recognising
 12 a) it is to be b) is it to be c) is it for being

2 Complete the sentences with suitable words. All the sentences contain passives or causatives.

- 1 What can _____ about the problem of global warming? 'A lot,' say scientists.
 2 Today there _____ thought _____ around 400 types of cheese in France.
 3 When she was ten, Gracie _____ her wisdom teeth _____ out.
 4 It _____ said that ghosts have _____ seen in this castle.
 5 All bills must _____ by the first of the month.
 6 Oh no! My car _____ stolen! I can't see it anywhere.
 7 Dom's never this late. He must _____ the wrong directions by Nick.
 8 That medicine is _____ to _____ more than twice a day. It's very strong.
 9 Hooray! This Christmas, everyone in the office _____ a €1000 bonus.
 10 1940s legend Joe Louis is often said _____ the greatest boxer in history.
 11 My mother _____ on by the surgeon right now. It's a simple procedure.
 12 He _____ his son _____ to us for the mess, so the kid came over and said 'sorry'.

VOCABULARY

TRUTH OR MYTH

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use three words, including the word given.

- 1 Can you prove that this is true?
 VERIFY
 Are you able _____?
 2 In the 1950s, people believed that smoking did no harm.
 CONVENTIONAL
 In the 1950s, _____ was that smoking was harmless.
 3 We need to expose that myth.
 DEBUNKING
 That _____.
 4 No one believes that myth anymore.
 DISPROVED
 That myth _____.
 5 The journalist decided to reveal the facts.
 UNCOVER
 The journalist decided to _____.
 6 Many people think bats are blind.
 HELD
 The idea that bats are blind is a _____.

LISTENING

- 4 **A** Read the definition of an urban myth. What urban myth do you think is shown in the picture?

urban myth *n*: a shocking or sensational story that spreads via different media. Many people believe it is true despite little or no evidence.



- B** ▶ 5.2 Listen to a radio interview to check your answer.

C Listen again and circle the correct answers.

- Who believes the myth, according to the presenter?
 - no one
 - almost everyone
 - plenty of intelligent people
- What metaphor does the guest speaker mention?
 - alligators as danger and darkness
 - the city as an urban jungle
 - cities as monsters
- How did the urban myth start?
 - Baby alligators were found in sewers in Florida.
 - Teenagers put an alligator in the sewers in the 1930s.
 - New Yorkers were said to flush their pet alligators down the toilet.
- Who was Robert Daley?
 - a man who wrote a book about New York's utilities
 - the superintendent of city sewers
 - a teenager who found an alligator in the sewers
- Why did Teddy May go into the sewers to investigate?
 - because he was doing some research for a book
 - because he wanted to see alligators
 - because his workers said they'd seen alligators
- What does the speaker say about Teddy May?
 - He was quite famous for telling unbelievable stories.
 - He was a reliable witness because he had worked in the sewers for a long time.
 - He carried a gun to work in case he saw alligators.
- Why do scientists think it's unlikely that alligators live in the sewers?
 - Alligators need a more varied diet than they can get in the sewers.
 - Alligators wouldn't survive the cold, pollution and darkness.
 - Alligators cannot live in the presence of so many rats and cockroaches.

VOCABULARY PLUS

MULTI-WORD VERBS

- 5 The pairs of sentences are missing the same preposition. Decide which preposition is missing and add it to both sentences in the correct place.

- a) John and the gang are hanging ^{out} / in the car park.

b) I only just found ^{out} / about your great news. Congratulations!
- a) She was hurt quite badly, but she soldiered till the end.

b) Don't wait for me – I'm going to be late. You just carry.
- a) The government is planning to crack on antisocial behaviour.

b) You'd better slow – that pedestrian hasn't seen you.
- a) She spent hours poring those documents and found nothing.

b) If you have a problem, you can talk it with me.
- a) Don't just stand watching us work – help us!

b) You can't mess here in the factory – it's too dangerous.
- a) I'm just going to put these dishes.

b) That concert was amazing. We were completely blown.
- a) You're working too slowly. You need to speed.

b) He added some avocado and feta cheese to jazz the salad.
- a) I think they'll pension me next year. I'll be seventy by then.

b) The match was called because they couldn't raise a team.
- a) Seeing you again brings lots of memories of school.

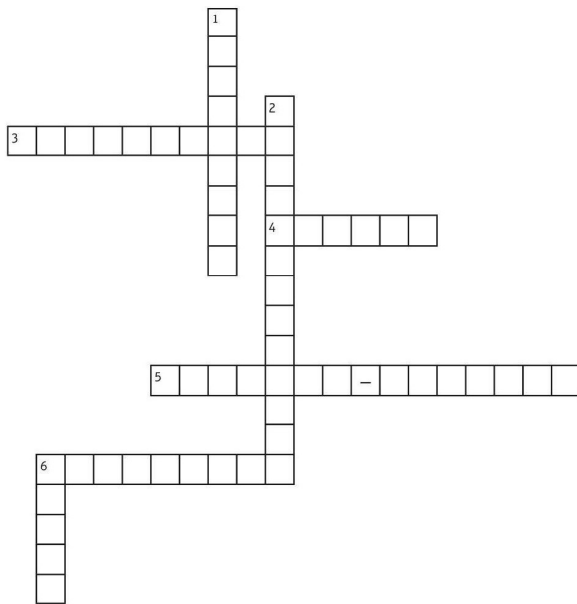
b) Try to think to your childhood; what can you remember?
- a) James really stands in the crowd wearing that enormous hat!

b) You know I'm always prepared to speak against injustice, wherever I find it.

VOCABULARY

JOURNALISM

1 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 3 Do I need to take out an _____ to stop the story being published?
 4 I've heard from a reliable _____ that the company is in trouble.
 5 Ajay lost his job when it was discovered he was the source of the _____.
 6 It was thought that the man had access to _____ information regarding national security.

Down

- 1 Documents on Wikileaks are _____ anonymously.
 2 His main interest lay in _____ journalism, where he could work like a detective to uncover the story.
 6 The newspaper had a major _____ by getting the story ahead of their rivals.

FUNCTION

MAKING A POINT

2 Write sentences with the prompts and your own words.

- 1 what / basically / saying / depends / final result

 2 point / I / trying / make / that / we / can't afford / waste time

 3 facts / suggest / that / high prices / are / consequence / shortage in demand

 4 do / think / that / always / case?

5 is / any / way / prove / that?

6 if / you / think / about / it / simply / doesn't / make / sense

7 can / we / sure / this?

8 let / put / this way / the company / going / out of business

LEARN TO

MANAGE A CONVERSATION

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

another don't feel going hold interesting
stand suppose think wanted

- A: So, what do you ¹ _____ about the issue of downloading music from the internet? How do you ² _____ about it?
 B: Well, it's an ³ _____ question to consider. I ⁴ _____ if you think about it, everyone should always pay for their music because that's how the musicians earn their money.
 C: That's right. Because if you want to listen to music which ...
 B: ⁵ _____ on a minute. I ⁶ _____ to say that the problem is that music companies charge so much for music sometimes. That's why people are tempted to download for free.
 C: But ⁷ _____ you think that we *should* be allowed to download for free? It helps the band to become popular and then they can make their money from doing live music gigs and things like that; or from selling T-shirts and other merchandise – coffee mugs and ...
 A: Yes. But ⁸ _____ back to what you were saying about musicians earning money from writing songs: surely they should be paid for that, too? Where do you ⁹ _____ on that?
 B: Absolutely. I mean, they can make money in other ways, but the music is their intellectual property and they should be paid for it.
 C: Sorry, and ¹⁰ _____ thing. If a band is popular, so people have downloaded lots of their music, then they'll be invited to festivals. There are lots of other ways they can still make money.
 B: Yes, but the point I'm trying to make is that they shouldn't have to give their music away for free.
 C: It's not something I've thought about before, but ...

B ▶ 5.3 Listen and check.

C Look at the conversation again and underline the expressions used to manage the conversation.

D ▶ 5.4 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.