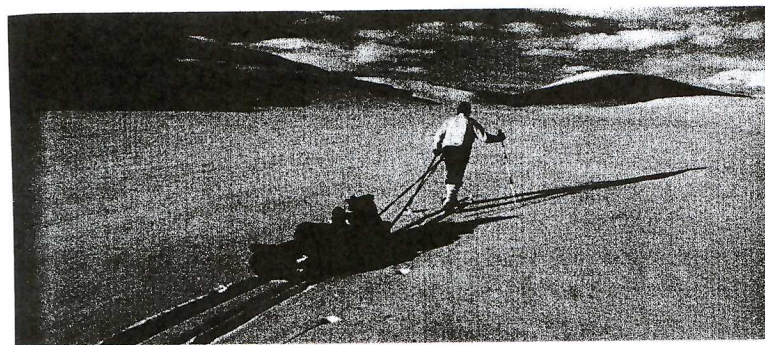


THIS UNIT INCLUDES ●●

- Vocabulary** • talking about people • comparisons with *as ... as*
 • success and achievement • extreme adjectives
Grammar • past and perfect tenses • past perfect simple and continuous
 • stylistic inversion
Speaking • talking about photos
Writing • magazine article

A VOCABULARY AND LISTENING
Talking about people

1 SPEAKING Look at the photos. Describe what is happening. What do you need to be like to do these activities?



2 Match the personality adjectives (1–12) with their opposites (a–l). You can use your dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 tolerant | a hot-headed |
| 2 generous | b insecure |
| 3 considerate | c narrow-minded |
| 4 self-confident | d tight-fisted |
| 5 outgoing | e thoughtless |
| 6 level-headed | f reserved |
| 7 courteous | g cheerful |
| 8 big-headed | h unreliable |
| 9 grumpy | i ill-mannered |
| 10 dependable | j sophisticated |
| 11 naive | k modest |
| 12 argumentative | l compliant |

3 Which adjectives in exercise 2 have (a) positive or neutral connotations (b) negative connotations?

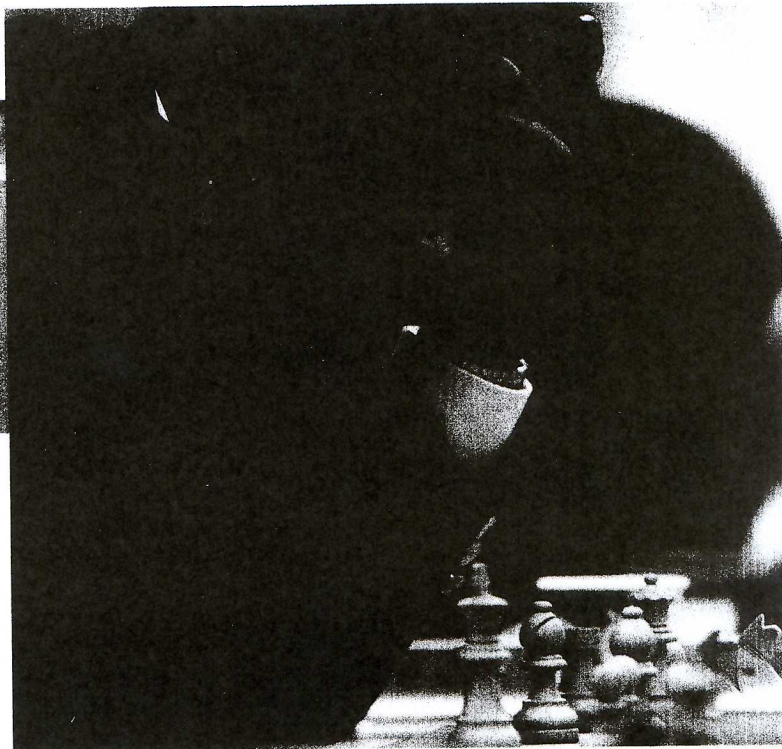
●● **Vocabulary Builder 1.1: Talking about people: p. 130**

4 **1.01** Listen to five people describing people they know. Which adjective from exercise 2 best describes the person?

- 1 Amy thinks that her brother is _____.
- 2 Carl thinks that his friend Sam is _____.
- 3 Mary thinks that her cousin is _____.
- 4 Neil thinks that his father is _____.
- 5 Vicky thinks that her sister is _____.

Against the odds

I can describe someone's personality.



5 **1.01** Listen again. What examples of behaviour do the speakers give in support of their opinions?

6 SPEAKING Give real or invented examples of how people behave when they are being:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 narrow-minded | 5 grumpy |
| 2 considerate | 6 big-headed |
| 3 ill-mannered | 7 (You choose an adjective.) |
| 4 naive | 8 (You choose an adjective.) |

7 SPEAKING Think of three people that you know well. Describe them to your partner, using personality adjectives, and giving examples of their behaviour.

My sister is quite ... For example, she sometimes ...

My friend Jack is a ... person. He's always ...

●● **Vocabulary Builder 1.2: Comparisons with *as...as*: p. 130**

I can correctly use a variety of past and perfect tenses.

1 Read the sentences and answer the questions in brackets. Then complete the rules in the *Learn this!* box with the correct tenses.

1 Past continuous and past simple

When Rosie was leaving the house, she saw her friend.
When Bob left school, he got a job as a receptionist.
(Did Rosie see her friend at the same time as leaving the house? Did Bob get a job as a receptionist at the same time as leaving school?)

2 Past simple and past perfect

When Jack arrived, Sandra put on her coat.
When Jack arrived, Penny had put on her coat.
(Who put her coat on before Jack arrived?)

3 Present perfect and past simple

Jenny went to Paris last summer.
Woody has been to Paris too.
(Do we know when Jenny or Woody went to Paris?)

4 Present perfect continuous and present perfect simple

Tom has been learning Polish, but he can only say a few words.
Lucy has learned a new word in Polish: 'dobry'.
(Has Tom finished learning Polish? Has Lucy finished learning that word?)

3 Read the *Learn this!* box. Then correct the mistakes in sentences a–d.

LEARN THIS!

- We never use a continuous tense with state verbs such as *know, like, love, understand, believe, own*.
- We never use a continuous tense when we say how many times an action occurred.
- We never use the present perfect when we specify the moment in the past (e.g. *yesterday, five days ago, on 31st December 2001*, etc.).
- With action verbs, we use the present perfect continuous with *for* or *since* to say how long an action has been in progress.

- a I've never been believing in Father Christmas. **X**
b I've been asking him three times, but he hasn't told me yet. **X**
c Rita and Ahmed have arrived two minutes ago. **X**
d How long have you studied English? **X**

• Grammar Builder 1.1: Past and perfect tenses: p. 115

4 Complete the text with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

Our cat, Mackie, doesn't have many of his nine lives left. He ¹ _____ (have) far too many accidents over the past year. For example, six months ago, while he ² _____ (climb) a tree, he ³ _____ (fall) off a branch, not onto his feet, like other cats, but onto his back!

But his worst accident ⁴ _____ (happen) while we ⁵ _____ (spend) the weekend visiting our cousins. Our neighbour, who ⁶ _____ (go) to feed him that morning, found him lying in the road. A car ⁷ _____ (hit) him the night before. Mackie ⁸ _____ (break) his tail and two legs. We ⁹ _____ (rush) home immediately and ¹⁰ _____ (take) him to the vet's. Since then, he ¹¹ _____ (recover) at home with us, but he's still not completely better. He ¹² _____ (not be) outside again yet, although he wants to go out and chase birds.

The vet says he's lucky to be alive, and hopes he will be more careful in future.



LEARN THIS!

Past and perfect tenses

- 1 We use the _____ for a longer action that is interrupted by a shorter action. We use the _____ for a shorter action that interrupts a longer one, or for a sequence of short actions.
- 2 We use the _____ for an action that happened before a specific time in the past. We use the _____ for actions that happened at a specific time in the past.
- 3 We use the _____ for an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past. We use the _____ for an action that happened at a specific time in the past.
- 4 We use the _____ for recent actions that are completed. We use the _____ for recent actions that are still in progress.

2 Choose the correct tense. Explain your choice with reference to the rules in the *Learn this!* box.

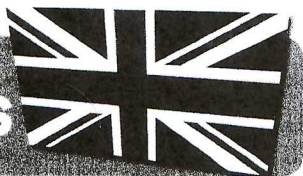
- a I've done / I've been doing the ironing. I've only got three more shirts to iron.
- b When I phoned Karen, she was worried because her brother **didn't arrive** / **hadn't arrived** home.
- c I've never tried Vietnamese food, but I **had** / **I've had** Thai food.
- d I **found** / **was finding** my wallet when I was walking home from the shops.
- e I've never met a famous person, but I **saw** / **I've seen** Hugh Grant in London last year.

5 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions using full sentences. Be careful to use the correct past tense in your replies.

- 1 What did you do last Saturday evening?
- 2 Have you ever stayed up all night?
- 3 What were you doing at seven o'clock yesterday evening?
- 4 How long have you been learning English?
- 5 How long have you lived in your present home?
- 6 When did you last use a computer?

I can express my opinions on well-known people.

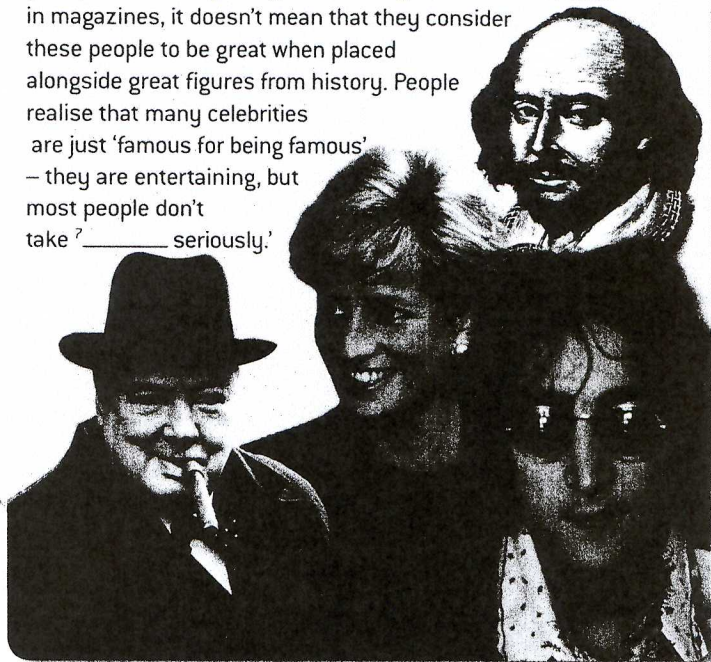
Great Britons



In 2002 the BBC carried out a nationwide poll to find out who the British public consider to be ¹_____ ten greatest Britons. One million people voted for their favourites by phoning in or visiting the BBC website. There were eight men and two women in the list, and the two women were members ²_____ the British Royal family: Queen Elizabeth I and Diana, Princess of Wales. Former Beatle John Lennon was in seventh place and William Shakespeare was placed fifth. The winner, however, with half a million votes, was Winston Churchill, who was Prime Minister of Britain during the Second World War. Here are the top ten:

- 1 Churchill (1874–1965) 2 Brunel (1806–59, engineer) 3 Diana (1961–97) 4 Darwin (1809–82, scientist who wrote about the theory of evolution) 5 Shakespeare (1564–1616) 6 Newton (1643–1727, scientist who described gravity and the laws of motion) 7 Lennon (1940–80) 8 Elizabeth I (1533–1603) 9 Nelson (1758–1805, admiral) 10 Cromwell (1599–1658, military and political leader)

Some social commentators had expected the top ten ³_____ include the likes of David Beckham and Robbie Williams. Interestingly, however, none of the top ten people is alive, ⁴_____ perhaps indicates that the British are not as obsessed with celebrity as they sometimes appear. Mary Oakland, ⁵_____ lecturer in Media Studies at Sunderland University, commented, 'The British have a voracious appetite for media and celebrity gossip. But although they love reading ⁶_____ celebrities in magazines, it doesn't mean that they consider these people to be great when placed alongside great figures from history. People realise that many celebrities are just 'famous for being famous' – they are entertaining, but most people don't take ⁷_____ seriously.'



- 1 Can you name any of the famous Britons in the pictures? What were they famous for?
- 2 Read the use of English tip. Then read the text and complete each gap with a suitable word.

In this type of task (open cloze) the missing words are often grammar words like articles, prepositions, auxiliaries, etc.

Answer the questions.

- 1 How many women appeared in the top ten?
- 2 Which famous musician appeared in the list?
- 3 How many votes did the winner get?
- 4 What kind of people had some commentators thought would appear in the top ten?
- 5 How many of the top ten are dead?
- 6 Can you explain the phrase 'famous for being famous'?

1.02 Listen to three young people deciding who their top three Britons are. Tick their final choices.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Lewis Hamilton | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Emmeline Pankhurst | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 J. K. Rowling | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Tim Berners-Lee | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Robbie Williams | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1.02 Listen again and complete the sentences.

agree disagree has to need opinion think true

- 1 Who do you _____ is the greatest Briton then, out of this list?
- 2 I think he _____ be in our top three.
- 3 In my _____, the two don't compare.
- 4 I _____ with that.
- 5 That's _____, but the other two on the list are also modern success stories, aren't they?
- 6 I _____. Robbie Williams is only famous for singing.
- 7 OK, we _____ to agree on the top three.

SPEAKING Who do you think are the greatest people of your nation? Work in pairs or small groups, and agree on the top three. Use the expressions in the box to help you.

Expressing opinions

In my opinion/view, ... / To my mind, ... / Personally, I think ...

I don't agree. / I'm not sure about that. / I see your point, but ... / Surely you don't think that ...

I agree. / Absolutely. / I'd go along with that.