

2

People are people

1 Grammar

* what clauses

a ▶ CD4 T4 Listen to the embarrassing stories A–D. Write the correct letter beside the quote that matches it.

- 1 ‘What was really embarrassing was that it took a couple of days for the colour to wash off.’
- 2 ‘What was even worse was that I had to sing it all over again.’
- 3 ‘What annoyed me most was my dad’s reaction! I’ll never forgive him.’
- 4 ‘What made me feel bad was that the teacher had a bump on his head for the next week.’

b There is an extra word in some of these sentences. Cross out the extra word or tick (✓) if the sentence is correct.

- 1 This is what I like ~~that~~ best about the job.
- 2 What annoys me is about Josie is that she’s always talking.
- 3 What you see is what you get.
- 4 What I need to concentrate on that is grammar.
- 5 I like what thing she says about the course.
- 6 It doesn’t matter what you say, she never listens.

c Join the two sentences to make one sentence using *what*.

- 1 Anne is always late. It annoys me.
What annoys me about Anne is that she is always late.
- 2 John always changes his mind. It’s very frustrating.

- 3 She argues a lot with her sister. It makes life difficult for her parents.

- 4 The teachers ask you to do things. It’s essential to do them.

- 5 That restaurant has a good atmosphere. This makes it special.

- 6 You should do certain things when people are hurt. It’s good to know them.

2 Pronunciation

* Sentence stress and rhythm

a ▶ CD4 T5 Listen and underline the stressed words.

- 1 What I really want to do is have a rest.
- 2 I never listen to what he says.
- 3 What really impressed me was her presentation.
- 4 I never know what to say in these situations.
- 5 What I would like to know is where we are all going to stay.
- 6 This isn’t what you were saying last week.

b ▶ CD4 T5 Listen again and repeat.

3 Vocabulary

* Personality adjectives

a Match the descriptions 1–6 with the adjectives a–f.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 someone who is caring and understanding | a bubbly |
| 2 someone who is superficial | b smug |
| 3 someone who is silly and forgetful | c shallow |
| 4 someone who is clever and funny | d sympathetic |
| 5 someone who is very pleased | e witty |
| 6 someone who is happy and full of energy | f scatty |

4 Grammar

*** Verbs + gerund/infinitive review**

a Circle the correct words to complete the horoscopes.

this month's horoscope ...

	<i>Aquarius</i> You'll enjoy <i>to be</i> / being the centre of attention today.
	<i>Pisces</i> Try not <i>to repeat</i> / <i>repeating</i> the same mistakes over and over again.
	<i>Aries</i> You can't stand <i>to follow</i> / <i>following</i> the crowd. Today is no exception.
	<i>Taurus</i> Have you borrowed any money from anyone recently? Remember <i>to pay</i> / <i>paying</i> them back today or you could get into trouble.
	<i>Gemini</i> Don't stop <i>to believe</i> / <i>believing</i> in yourself and you'll get what you want.
	<i>Cancer</i> Don't refuse <i>to meet</i> / <i>meeting</i> a friend today. They could be important for your future.
	<i>Leo</i> Don't stop <i>to talk</i> / <i>talking</i> to a stranger you'll meet today. They'll waste your time.
	<i>Virgo</i> Can you remember ever <i>to feel</i> / <i>feeling</i> so happy? Make the most of this special time!
	<i>Libra</i> It's time you stopped <i>to think</i> / <i>thinking</i> about the past. You need to live in the present.
	<i>Scorpio</i> You enjoy <i>to be</i> / <i>being</i> outdoors. Take time off work and go for a walk.
	<i>Sagittarius</i> Take time to stop <i>to think</i> / <i>thinking</i> about what's going on around you. You might miss something important if you don't.
	<i>Capricorn</i> Try not <i>to lose</i> / <i>losing</i> your temper with a friend or someone in your family. You'll be glad you made the effort.

b Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Dave: What took you so long?
 Jane: I stopped ¹ *to buy* (buy) some food on the way.
 Dave: Oh good! Did you remember ² (get) some milk?
 Jane: Yes! Guess who I met at the supermarket ... Sally Watson!
 Dave: Sally Watson? I remember ³ (be) friends with her. In fact, we used to go out with each other when we were about eighteen.
 Jane: Really? Why did you stop ⁴ (go out) with her?
 Dave: We were just different. I enjoyed ⁵ (go) to parties and ⁶ (meet) people. She couldn't stand ⁷ (hang around) with my friends. I haven't heard from her for ages.
 Jane: Well, she was asking about you. She gave me her new phone number.
 Dave: Really?
 Jane: Yeah, here it is. Don't forget ⁸ (call) her! It sounds like she wants to meet up again.

5 Everyday English

a Complete each expression with one word.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 I can <i>live</i> without ... | 4 I'd thought ... |
| 2 Mind | 5 ... and on. |
| 3 chance! | 6 Don't look me. |

b Complete the dialogues with the expressions from Exercise 5a.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A: Hey – someone's eaten all the chocolate! |  |
| B: Well, I don't even like chocolate very much. | |
| 2 A: Do you think we'll win the match on Sunday? | |
| B:! They're a much, much better team than us. | |
| 3 A: What kind of books does he like? | |
| B: Oh, you know – thrillers, detective stories, police novels | |
| 4 A: Hey – You're in my way. | |
| B: Oh, sorry. I didn't know you were trying to get past. | |
| 5 A: Let me give you some advice. | |
| B: No, it, thanks. The last time I took your advice, things got worse! | |
| 6 A: Do you think I can ask Mr Bryant about my problem? | |
| B: Well, yes, so. He's usually very approachable. | |

6 Study help

★ Using a range of vocabulary when writing

- One way of improving your writing skills is to avoid repeating yourself by using an appropriate range of vocabulary. This is particularly important when writing a story or an essay.
- Before you start writing, think of key words that you will use, then write down synonyms for them. You can also write adjectives or nouns that you associate with the key words.
- When you have finished, re-read your text and find an alternative for repeated words or phrases. You can use the words from your list. Use a dictionary to check the exact meaning of the synonyms.

Match the underlined words with their meanings a–d.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Poi is the <u>hottest</u> pastime of the year among British teenagers. Everyone is doing it. | a a passing trend or one that lasts for a short time |
| 2 The Harry Potter <u>craze</u> has made reading very popular with young people and helped bookshops greatly increase their sales. | b a trend that is followed with great enthusiasm |
| 3 Last year's fashion <u>fad</u> , wearing coloured braces on your teeth, has passed. What's going to replace it? | c the current trend |
| 4 When something is <u>in fashion</u> , it's popular and lots of people want to buy or have it. | d latest and most exciting |



Skills in mind

7 Write a story

- a** Read these two texts. Do they contain the same information?

Text 1

He opened the door. The room was dark and untidy. He turned on the light. The room was bigger than it seemed. There were books everywhere. Bookshelves were on the walls and there were books on the table and on the chairs. Books covered the floor.

John panicked. He would never find the book he was looking for.

- b** Read the two texts again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the difference between the texts?
- 2 What does the descriptive language in Text 2 tell us about John?
- 3 What does the descriptive language in Text 2 tell us about the room?
- 4 Do you think that John has been in the room before?
- 5 Why do you think he is looking for his mother's diary?

- c** Now continue the story.

Then, suddenly, he saw it on the table beside his mother's favourite chair. Of course... He was shaking as he walked over and picked it up, holding his breath as he turned to the first entry.

Text 2

Slowly he turned the key in the door. His hand was shaking, but, carefully, he pushed the door open. The heavy curtains were drawn and it was dark and gloomy inside.

It was obvious, even in the half-light, that no one had been in here for a long time. He stepped in and almost fell over a mountain of books on the floor. The room was in a complete mess. There were books everywhere. Old books were packed into the bookshelves that lined the walls of the room. Every surface was covered with books and papers. Dictionaries and reference books were lying all over the centre table. He took one of these books from the table and turned towards an armchair. It was also covered with books of every sort: atlases, novels, and dictionaries in languages he didn't recognise.

Everywhere he looked there were books. Where had they all come from? And where was the cosy library that he used to go in as a young boy? Where had it disappeared to?

John felt his heart fill with fear and panic. How was he going to find his mother's diary amongst all these books? Would he never find out the truth about what happened that night?



EXAM TIP

Writing a story

- Don't start writing immediately, but first spend a few minutes noting down your ideas.
- List the characters and make notes on their appearance and personality.
- Decide where they live, the important events in their lives and choose adjectives to describe them.
- Think of where the story takes place and the atmosphere. Try to imagine yourself there. How would you feel?
- Now decide what action happens.
- Always remember to check your story for spelling, grammar and punctuation mistakes.

Unit check

1 Fill in the spaces

Complete the text with the words in the box.

being pretentious secret loved excitement to be shy witty whenever tried to

The English novelist Jane Austen was born in 1775. She was ¹ *shy* as a child and didn't enjoy ² in the spotlight. Austen's life was quite boring and without great ³ or change. She was educated at home by her father, and ⁴ reading and writing. She didn't want ⁵ noticed, so she kept her writing a ⁶ and wrote on small pieces of paper which she hid ⁷ anyone came into the room. Her father supported her and ⁸ find a publisher for her. Her novels are famous for making fun of anyone who is smug or selfish. In her writing, she is very critical of ⁹ people, and her heroines are always intelligent as well as ¹⁰ and attractive.

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2 Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answer: a, b or c.

- I my boyfriend at a party.
a knew b met c made
- Karl has got a terrible of humour.
a sensitive b mood c sense
- Did you enjoy to her?
a talk b talking c to talk
- Sally refused at the conference.
a speak b speaking c to speak
- Don't go near Stuart. He's in a really bad
a mood b nature c sense
- I've her since I was at primary school.
a found b met c known
- Tell Anne about your problem. She's very
a sympathetic b smug c scatty
- I can't stand this any longer.
a do b doing c to do
- Please, try There was nothing else I could do.
a understand b to understand c understanding

8

3 Vocabulary

Underline the correct words.

- Someone who is clever and creative is bright / *cheeky* / *scatty*.
- Someone who listens and cares is *smug* / careless / *sympathetic*.
- Someone who doesn't get too excited is *excitable* / calm / *bubbly*.
- Someone who always tries to get what they want is *pushy* / shallow / *cheeky*.
- Someone who takes a positive view of things is *downbeat* / upbeat / *careless*.
- Someone who does unusual things is *unapproachable* / pretentious / *eccentric*.
- Someone who forgets things easily is *scatty* / pushy / *witty*.
- Someone who you can go and talk to is *unselfish* / approachable / *upbeat*.
- Someone who talks back to people is *shallow* / cheeky / *selfish*.

8

How did you do?

Total:



Very good
20 – 25



OK
14 – 19



Review Unit 2 again
0 – 13