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UPPER INTERMEDIATE

English

Workbook with Key



Mark Foley



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past

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Reading

1 a Read the article quickly and tick the best summary (1–3).

- 1 It tells the story of Susan Boyle's life and rise to stardom as a singer. ☐
- 2 It argues that we shouldn't judge people until we get to know them. ☐
- 3 It uses the story of Susan Boyle to show that we often judge people by appearances. ☐

b Find the words and phrases from the box in the article and match them with the definitions (1–12).

solely instant tendency bemused
self-deluded wannabe gasp homely soaring
standing ovation dichotomy prodigious

- 1 difference between two things or ideas _____
- 2 somebody who would like to be a star _____
- 3 having a false impression of one's own talent _____
- 4 a short sudden noise when you breathe in _____
- 5 rising, getting higher and higher _____
- 6 only, exclusively _____
- 7 ordinary-looking, not very attractive _____
- 8 showing approval of a performance by standing up and applauding _____
- 9 immediate _____
- 10 likelihood, something which often happens _____
- 11 rare, unusual, very talented _____
- 12 slightly confused, unable to understand _____

c Read the article again and answer the questions (1–8).

- 1 What is the 'well-known saying' referred to in the first paragraph?

- 2 Why do scientists think judging by appearances was necessary for early humans?

- 3 Where is Susan Boyle from?

- 4 What was watched 200 million times on YouTube?

- 5 How was Susan Boyle different from the usual contestants on *Britain's Got Talent*?

- 6 What was the audience's first impression of Susan Boyle?

- 7 What made the audience change its opinion of Susan?

- 8 According to the article, what does Susan Boyle's story prove?



Don't judge a book by its cover

Most people agree with this well-known saying but few follow its advice. For the truth is that, whether we like it or not, our brains are programmed to make immediate judgements based almost solely on first impressions. Scientists argue that this is a survival mechanism which dates from humanity's early history – a time when the world was full of danger and it was necessary for people to make instant life-or-death decisions.

The strength of our tendency to judge by appearances has recently been illustrated by the incredible story of Susan Boyle, an unemployed Scottish woman who shot to international stardom after appearing on a TV talent show. Her appearance on the show became one of the most popular videos on YouTube, with more than 200 million viewings. Her debut CD sold more than 9 million copies within six weeks of its release.

In fact, Boyle's appearance on *Britain's Got Talent* was one of the most memorable and surprising moments in recent TV history. Most of the performers on the talent show are young hopefuls. Some have talent but many are simply good-looking youngsters who dream of becoming pop stars but have no musical ability or background. On one particular show, a rather plain, middle-aged woman with an unflattering hairstyle and an old-fashioned dress appeared on stage.

If you watch the YouTube clip, you will see what happens next ...

The audience looks bemused – what is someone like this doing on a show where most contestants are in their teens or early 20s? In a strong Scottish accent, the woman tells the judges that her name is Susan, she comes from a small village near Glasgow, she's 47, and wants to become a professional singer. The audience prepares itself for an embarrassing display by another self-deluded wannabe. What hope does someone like this have of becoming a star?

Then Susan opens her mouth and begins to sing. A gasp of amazement goes up from the audience, for the contrast between her homely appearance and powerful soaring voice is almost overpowering. They begin to clap and scream. Within a few moments, most of the audience are on their feet, giving Susan Boyle a standing ovation.

For many viewers, it was the unexpected dichotomy between Boyle's physical appearance and her prodigious talent that was so memorable. But why should it be such a shock that someone like Susan Boyle can have a wonderful and rare talent? The truth is, however sophisticated we believe we are, we still make instant judgements based purely on outward appearances. If someone doesn't look beautiful, we still find it difficult to believe that they can have a beautiful voice.

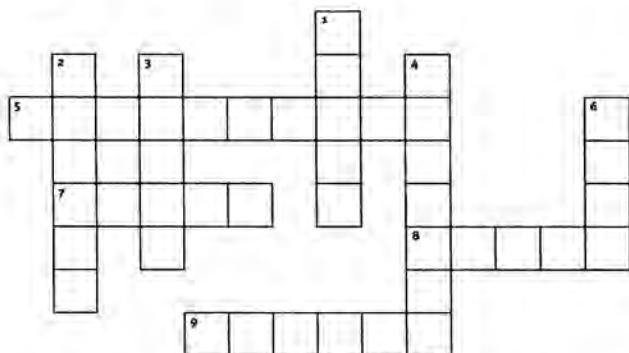
ar | overview (1): the present and future

2 Complete the sentences using appropriate forms of the words in brackets.

- I'm not sure, but I think I _____ the salad. (try)
- We're so excited about our holiday – we _____ the Taj Mahal! (see)
- Some form of life _____ even in the deepest parts of the ocean. (exist)
- I _____ my husband's car this week because mine is at the garage. (use)
- Peter hates buses so he _____ by car. (probably / come)
- The company _____ the factory for a month every August. (close)
- Look at those dark clouds, I think there _____ a storm. (be)
- We _____ our grandmother every Sunday. (visit)
- Don't disturb me – I _____ the news. (watch)
- Look in the bottom drawer; that's where we _____ our insurance documents. (keep)
- I can't see you next Tuesday because I _____ a conference. (attend)
- We haven't set an exact date, but the wedding _____ sometime in the spring. (definitely / be)

Vocabulary | ways of speaking

3 Use the clues to complete the crossword.



- People _____ each other differently in different cultures.
- You really shouldn't _____ about other people behind their backs.
- I can hardly hear you – could you _____ up?
- When I'm nervous I often _____ over my words.
- Everyone enjoys being given a _____.
- Let's have a _____ about it tomorrow.
- Parties can make you nervous if you're not good at _____ talk.
- I can't stand people who _____ about how much money they've got.
- Don't _____, I can't hear what you're saying.

How to... | make a good first impression


4 Complete the dialogue with words and phrases from the box.

a pleasure are you do you do
have you lived here long
I know what you mean pleased
really nice talking really
sounds interesting when did you move in

- A: Hi. I'm Karl, your new neighbour.
B: (1) _____ to meet you. My name's Sophie.
A: It's (2) _____ to meet you too. It's so important to know your neighbours, don't you think?
B: Absolutely. (3) _____?
A: Just a few days ago.
B: Well, it's a lovely area.
A: I know. (4) _____?
B: Oh, yes. Ten years.
A: (5) _____?
B: Yes. I moved here when I got a job at the university.
A: That (6) _____.
B: Yes, I really enjoy working there. What (7) _____?
A: I'm a social worker.
B: (8) _____? That must be a fascinating job!
A: Sometimes, but I have to deal with people with serious problems so it can also be quite stressful.
B: (9) _____. But I suppose it's nice to know you are helping people.
A: Yes, it's satisfying.
B: Well, it's been (10) _____ to you. You should come over for coffee at the weekend and I can tell you all about our other neighbours.
A: That would be great ...

Listening



1 a  Cover the audioscript. Listen to a radio programme and choose the best summary (1–3).

- 1 The recent history of juggling
- 2 Different types of juggling around the world
- 3 Juggling in ancient times

b Listen again and write true (T) or false (F).

- 1 David Stourton is a juggler. ☐
- 2 Professional jugglers use the term 'toss juggling'. ☐
- 3 The earliest picture of jugglers is from ancient China. ☐
- 4 There is a picture of Egyptian jugglers in a museum in Berlin. ☐
- 5 There is no evidence of juggling in the Americas. ☐
- 6 Tagatus Ursus was a Roman juggler. ☐
- 7 There were probably jugglers in Ireland in ancient times. ☐
- 8 Jugglers were usually also clowns or jesters. ☐

c Now read the audioscript and match words with the definitions (1–8).

- 1 writer of a particular book _____
- 2 throwing _____
- 3 a building where someone is buried _____
- 4 metal weapons with sharp blades _____
- 5 restricted to one area _____
- 6 something that shows where somebody is buried (two words) _____
- 7 spoken stories about the ancient past _____
- 8 connected _____

AUDIOSCRIPT

Woman: On today's *Meet the Author* we're talking to David Stourton, author of *A Short History of Juggling*. David, welcome to the programme.

David: Thanks.

Woman: Now, I suppose we all have a broad idea of what juggling is, but could you tell us what you mean by 'juggling'?

David: Sure. I pretty much stuck to the traditional idea of juggling. I think the dictionary calls it 'keeping two or more objects in the air at one time by alternately tossing and catching them'. In the profession, we call that 'toss juggling'. I think that's the type of juggling most people are familiar with.

Woman: Has juggling been around for a long time?

David: Oh yes. I found references to juggling from more than 3,000 years ago. There are some Egyptian tomb paintings which show jugglers from the Middle Kingdom period and there's an ancient Egyptian statue of a juggler in the Staatliche museum in Berlin.

Woman: What about written records?

David: Well, the earliest written record that we know of is from ancient China. There's a book from the 3rd or 4th century BC which describes a juggler who could throw seven swords in the air.

Woman: That sounds like something from one of those Chinese martial arts movies!

David: Yes, juggling with swords is a well-established tradition in the Far East.

Woman: So was juggling confined to the Middle East and Asia in ancient times?

David: Not at all. There were lots of jugglers in ancient Rome. We even know the name of one of them – Tagatus Ursus.

Woman: Did the Romans juggle with knives, like the Chinese?

David: Probably not. We know that Tagatus Ursus juggled glass balls, because they're specifically mentioned on his grave stone. And, interestingly, when the Spanish discovered the Americas, they noted in their reports and diaries that the Aztecs had jugglers.

Woman: Are there any records of juggling here in Britain?

David: Well, not exactly, but jugglers are mentioned in several of the Irish and Norse myths, which date from the 5th to the 12th centuries. Of course, by the time of the Middle Ages, there are plenty of references to jugglers in Britain.

Woman: You talk about jugglers as if they were part of an actual profession. I mean, is that really the case?

David: It's hard to say with any certainty. In some cases, jugglers were also clowns or jesters, or even acrobats.

Woman: Yes, I can see how the skills might be linked. Now, can you tell us about the more recent history of juggling ... ?

- 2** Complete the sentences using an appropriate form of verbs from the box.

drink go lose eat meet rain pass
release revise watch

- David _____ an apple when he broke a tooth.
- We were very excited because we _____ to Disneyland before.
- I finally _____ my driving test after three attempts!
- The weather was terrible. In fact, it _____ on the day we arrived and on the day we left!
- When I opened the fridge, I found that my flatmate _____ all the milk!
- The film *Avatar* _____ in 2010.
- I arrived home and saw my husband waiting outside the door – he _____ his key!
- My mother _____ my father at a nightclub in 1990.
- We _____ TV when the lights suddenly went out.
- I stayed at home most evenings while I _____ for my exams.

- 3** Find the mistakes in four of these sentences and correct them.

- That restaurant's great – I had been there last month.
- It was a lovely morning. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.
- I was phoning you three times. Where were you?
- The doorbell rang while I had a shower.
- Juan broke his leg in a motorbike accident last week.
- It was our first visit – we weren't going there before.

Vocabulary | making adjectives from nouns

- 4** Complete the missing word in each sentence.

- My nephew's very a _____ c. He loves painting.
- I am r _____ e for our after-sales service.
- Ice-skating well requires great s _____ l.
- J _____ y is often known as 'the little green monster'.
- Dorotea runs a very s _____ l business.
- People in big cities are often more l _____ y than people in small towns.
- I've got very big feet so I often get f _____ d when I'm trying to buy shoes.
- Albert Einstein was famous for his incredible i _____ t.



1.2

How to... | manage a conversation

- 5** Listen to the dialogue and match the underlined expressions (1–6) with the explanations (a–f).

A: So, have you booked your holiday yet?

B: No. We're finding it hard to decide what to do.

A: (1) Yes, it's a difficult decision, isn't it?

B: We were thinking about Florida.

(2) Have you been there?

A: Yes, we've been to Miami a couple of times.

B: (3) So, you know it quite well then?

A: I wouldn't say that exactly.

B: I've heard the beaches are lovely.

A: They are. And the sea's warm and calm – perfect for swimming.

B: (4) That's not the experience I've had. We went to Cuba a few years ago and the sea was quite rough. And I know that's not far from Miami.

A: (5) Yes. I suppose it depends on the time of year. During the hurricane season the waves can be pretty enormous.

B: (6) I suppose you're right. We went in October and I think that's when they often get hurricanes.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| a | ask a direct question | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | reformulate someone's answer into another question | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c | comment on someone's point and back up with your own example | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d | refer to someone's point and back up with your own example | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e | agree with someone's point | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f | find similarities with someone else's point | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Pronunciation | sounding tentative

- 6** a Listen to the sentences (1–4) from exercise 5. Write T (tentative) or C (more confident).

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | I wouldn't say that exactly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | That's not the experience I've had. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | The sea's warm and calm – perfect for swimming. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Yes, I suppose it depends on the time of year. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- b Listen again and repeat the sentences.

Listening

1 a 5 Cover the audioscript. Listen to the dialogues (1–4) and match them with the situations (a–d).

- a on a train ☐
- b in a shop ☐
- c a survey ☐
- d in a café ☐

b The following statements all contain a mistake. Listen again and correct the mistakes.

Dialogue 1

- 1 The man only uses his phone to send text messages.
- 2 He's able to use his phone at work.

Dialogue 2

- 3 The man enjoys hearing people on the phone when he's on the train.
- 4 The woman thinks it's always expensive to make mobile calls.

Dialogue 3

- 5 Steve's mobile was expensive.
- 6 John doesn't think Steve's new phone is very good.

Dialogue 4

- 7 The customer doesn't have any children.
- 8 If he isn't happy after ten days, the customer can get a different phone.

c Now read the audioscript. Find the words and phrases from the box and match them with the meanings (1–9).

non-stop drives me mad cost a bomb tariffs
on special offer tracks the really neat thing
loads keep in touch

- 1 for sale at a reduced price _____
- 2 maintain contact with someone when you are physically separated _____
- 3 songs or short pieces of music _____
- 4 a large quantity _____
- 5 all the time _____
- 6 prices for using a service _____
- 7 makes me very angry _____
- 8 very expensive _____
- 9 something particularly impressive _____

AUDIOSCRIPT

Dialogue 1

- A: Excuse me. We're doing a survey on mobile phones. Could I ask you a few questions?
- B: Sure.
- A: Do you own a mobile phone?
- B: Yes.
- A: And what do you mainly use it for?
- B: Sending text messages, I suppose.
- A: How many would you send on an average day?
- B: Well, about five or six usually.
- A: And are those mainly for business or social purposes?
- B: Oh, just social. I can't use my phone at work – I'm an airline pilot.

Dialogue 2

- A: Honestly. You want some peace and quiet and all you hear is those awful mobile phones non-stop. It drives me mad!
- B: Yeah, and people talk such rubbish, don't they? 'Er, I'm on the train, and now we're pulling in at a station.'
- A: It must cost a bomb to make all those calls.
- B: Maybe they're on one of those 'cheap daytime calls' tariffs.

Dialogue 3

- A: Is that a new mobile, Steve?
- B: Yeah. I got it on special offer.
- A: It looks very sophisticated.
- B: Mm. It was really good value. It's got a camera and it can play MP3 files.
- A: So you can listen to all the latest tracks.
- B: Exactly. But the really neat thing is that it's got this special text-messaging service that gives you all the latest football results. You should get one, John. They had loads of them in stock.

Dialogue 4

- A: Which model are you interested in, sir?
- B: Well, I'm not sure. But I want a phone that takes photos.
- A: OK. Most of them do that now, anyway.
- B: Oh, right. Well, I like to keep in touch with the kids when I'm abroad, so I need a phone that works in other countries.
- A: In that case, you need a 'triband' phone then. Anything else?
- B: Yes, I want something that's really small and light, you know, easy to carry around.
- A: Well, what about this Minirola? We have a ten-day trial period policy here. If you're not happy with it, you could bring it back and we'll return your money.



Vocabulary | keeping in touch

2 Read the pairs of sentences. Write S (same meaning) or D (different meaning).

- 1 a Remember to keep in touch. ☐
b Don't forget to phone me while you're away.
- 2 a I've lost touch with my schoolfriends. ☐
b I don't see my schoolfriends very often.
- 3 a We can touch base tomorrow. ☐
b Let's spend the day together tomorrow.
- 4 a She'll be out of touch for a few days. ☐
b She's going to stay in a place with no phone signal or Internet access.
- 5 a Will you get in touch with the plumber? ☐
b Are you going to contact the plumber?

Grammar | obligation and ability

3 Choose the correct words in *italics*. In two cases both are correct.

- 1 You *mustn't/don't have to* bring any money – everything's included in the price.
- 2 The receptionist told me I wasn't smartly dressed enough, but I *was able to/could* persuade her to let me in anyway.
- 3 You *mustn't/shouldn't* have spoken to him like that – he was only doing his job!
- 4 The service was excellent; I think you *must/should* give the waiter a big tip.
- 5 Although we *should have got/had to get* tickets in advance, they weren't too expensive.
- 6 This is a hospital – you *don't have to/mustn't* smoke in here!
- 7 I can't believe you gave up so easily – you *had to try/should have tried* harder!
- 8 When I was younger I *could/was able to* run for miles without getting tired.
- 9 Luckily for us, we *shouldn't have paid/didn't have to pay* extra for seats in the front row.
- 10 All applicants *have to/must* provide identification and proof of address.

4 Find the mistakes in five of these sentences and correct them.

- 1 You have get a visa to work in the US.
- 2 We didn't had to pay cash because the hotel accepted credit cards.
- 3 You mustn't use mobile phones during the flight.
- 4 Carlos got lost – we should given him a map.
- 5 I failed the exam so I have to take it again next year.
- 6 You should always to wash your hands before eating.
- 7 In those days people could drive a car without having a licence.
- 8 Is it true that you can seeing the Great Wall of China from space?

Pronunciation | connected speech (1)

5 a Look at the underlined words (1–10) in the dialogues and tick (✓) the weak forms.

Dialogue 1

A: (1) Could I ask you a few questions?

B: Sure.

A: Do you own a mobile phone?

Dialogue 2

A: It was really good value. It's got a camera and it (2) can play MP3 files.

B: So you (3) can listen to all the latest tracks?

Dialogue 3

A: Could you give me some advice?

B: Yes. Of course I (4) can.

A: Do you think I should (5) have spoken to Laura yesterday?

B: I don't know. But you'll have (6) to speak to her sometime.

Dialogue 4

A: What happened at the shop?

B: Oh, it was fine. I (7) was able (8) to get a refund.

A: Did you have (9) to show them the receipt?

B: No, luckily I didn't have (10) to.

b 6 Listen and check the pronunciation. Then repeat the sentences.



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