

Adverbs and adverbial phrases VOCABULARY BANK

1 CONFUSING ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL PHRASES

a Match each pair of adverbs with a pair of sentences. Then decide which adverb goes where and write it in the **Adverbs** column.

- at the moment / actually
- especially / specially
- ever / even

- 1 hard / hardly
- in the end / at the end
- late / lately

- near / nearly
- still / yet

- 1 He trains very – at least three hours a day.
It's incredibly foggy. I can see anything.
- 2 I hate it when people arrive for meetings.
I haven't heard from Mike . He must be very busy.
- 3 of a film, I always stay and watch the credits roll.
I didn't want to go, but they persuaded me.
- 4 I love most kinds of music, but jazz.
My wedding dress was made for me by a dressmaker.
- 5 She looks younger than me, but she's two years older.
 they're renting a flat, but they're hoping to buy one soon.
- 6 I've finished my book. I'm on the last chapter.
Excuse me, is there a bank here?
- 7 Have you found a job ?
He's 35, but he lives with his parents.
- 8 Have you been to the USA?
I've been all over the USA – I've been to Alaska!

Adverbs

- hard
- hardly
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



b 3.16 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the **Adverbs** column and look at sentences 1–8. Say the adverbs.

2 COMMENT ADVERBS

a Read the sentences. Then match the **bold** adverbs with definitions 1–8.

- I thought the job was going to be difficult, but **in fact** it's quite easy. /ɪn 'fækt/
It took us over five hours to get there, but **eventually** we were able to relax. /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/
Ideally, we'd go to Australia if we could afford it. /aɪ'di:əli/
Basically, it's quite a simple idea. /'beɪsɪkli/
I thought they'd broken up, but **apparently**, they're back together again. /ə'pærəntli/
I'm **certainly** never going back to that restaurant. It was awful! /'sɜ:tɪnli/
She's only 14, so **obviously** she can't stay at home on her own. /'ɒbvɪəsli/
She's been ill for weeks, but **gradually** she's beginning to feel better. /'grædʒʊəli/

- 1 _____ in a perfect world
- 2 in fact the truth is; actually (used to emphasize something, especially the opposite of what was previously said)
- 3 _____ in the main and most important way
- 4 _____ clearly (used to give information you expect other people to know or agree with)
- 5 _____ little by little
- 6 _____ according to what you have heard or read
- 7 _____ without doubt
- 8 _____ in the end; after a series of events or difficulties

b 3.17 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the definitions and look at the sentences. Say what the adverbs mean.

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1 WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE?

a Put the words or phrases in the correct place in the chart.

below zero /bi,ləʊ 'ziərəʊ/ boiling /'bɔɪlɪŋ/ breeze /bri:z/ chilly /'tʃɪli/ cool /ku:l/ damp /dæmp/ drizzling /'drɪzəlɪŋ/
freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/ humid /'hju:mɪd/ mild /maɪld/ pouring /'pɔ:ɪŋ/ (with rain) showers /'ʃaʊəz/ warm /wɔ:m/

1 It's <u>cool</u> . (quite cold)	5 It's _____. (pleasant and not cold)	8 It's _____ (warm and wet but not raining)	13 There's a _____. (a light wind)
2 It's _____. (unpleasantly cold)	6 It's _____. (a pleasantly high temperature)	9 It's _____ (cold and slightly wet)	
It's cold. ❄️	It's hot. ☀️	It's raining / wet. 💧	It's windy. 🌬️
3 It's _____ (very cold)	7 It's _____ / It's scorching. (unpleasantly hot)	11 There are _____ (raining intermittently)	
4 It's _____ (-10°)		12 It's _____ (raining a lot)	

b Complete the sentences with *fog*, *mist*, and *smog*.

When the weather's foggy or misty, or there's *smog*, it is difficult to see.

- _____ isn't usually very thick, and often occurs in the mountains or near the sea.
- _____ is thicker, and can be found in towns and in the country.
- _____ is caused by pollution and usually occurs in big cities.

c 🎧 4.3 Listen and check a and b.



2 EXTREME WEATHER

a Match the words and definitions.

blizzard /'blɪzəd/ drought /draʊt/ flood /flʌd/
hail /heɪl/ heatwave /'hi:tweɪv/ hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ monsoon /mɒn'su:n/ thunder /'θʌndə/

- heatwave (noun) a period of unusually hot weather
- _____ (noun) a long, usually hot, dry period when there is little or no rain
- _____ (noun and verb) small balls of ice that fall like rain
- _____ (noun) a flash of very bright light in the sky caused by electricity
- _____ (noun and verb) the loud noise that you hear during a storm
- _____ (noun) a snow storm with very strong winds
- _____ (verb and noun) when everything becomes covered with water
- _____ (noun) a violent storm with very strong winds (also *cyclone*, *tornado*, *typhoon*)
- _____ (noun) the season when it rains a lot in southern Asia

b 🎧 4.4 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the weather words and look at the definitions. Say the weather words.

3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE WEATHER

a Complete the weather forecast with these adjectives.

bright /braɪt/ changeable /'tʃeɪndʒəbl/ clear /kliə/
heavy /'hevi/ icy /'aɪsi/
settled /'setld/ (= not likely to change)
strong /strɒŋ/ sunny /'sʌni/ thick /θɪk/

In the north of England and Scotland it will be very cold, with ¹strong winds and ²_____ rain. There will also be ³_____ fog in the hills and near the coast, though it should clear by midday. Driving will be dangerous as the roads will be ⁴_____. However, the south of England and the Midlands will have ⁵_____ skies and it will be ⁶_____ and sunny, though the temperature will still be quite low. Over the next few days the weather will be ⁷_____, with some showers, but occasional ⁸_____ periods. It should become more ⁹_____ over the weekend.

b 🎧 4.5 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION What kind of weather do you associate with the different seasons where you live?

← p.38

Feelings

VOCABULARY BANK

1 ADJECTIVES

a Match the feelings and the situations.



- 1 **B** 'I feel really **miserable**.' /'mɪzrəbl/
- 2 **F** 'I feel a bit **homesick**.' /'həʊmsɪk/
- 3 **G** 'I'm quite **disappointed**.' /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/
- 4 **E** 'I'm very **lonely**.' /'ləʊnli/



- 5 **A** 'I'm incredibly **proud**.' /praʊd/
- 6 **H** 'I'm really **fed up**.' /'fed 'ʌp/
- 7 **C** 'I'm very **grateful**.' /'ɡreɪtfl/
- 8 **D** 'I'm very **upset**.' /ʌp'set/
- 9 **I** 'I'm so **relieved**.' /rɪ'li:vɪd/
- 10 **J** 'I'm very **offended**.' /ə'fendɪd/

- A You discover that your beloved dog has disappeared.
- B You've been stuck at home all weekend and it's been raining.
- C A stranger gives you a lot of help with a problem.
- D You are abroad and you think someone has stolen your passport, but then you find it.
- E You don't get a job you were hoping to get.
- F You go to study abroad and you're missing your family and friends.
- G You move to a new town and don't have any friends.
- H You've been doing the same job for ages and it's really boring.
- I Someone in your family wins an important prize.
- J A friend doesn't invite you to his wedding.

b **5.4** Listen and check.

2 STRONG ADJECTIVES

a Match the strong adjectives describing feelings with their definitions.

astonished /ə'stɒnɪʃt/ bewildered /br'wɪldəd/ delighted /dɪ'laɪtɪd/
desperate /'despərət/ devastated /'devəsteɪtɪd/ horrified /'hɒrɪfaɪd/
overwhelmed /əʊvə'welmd/ stunned /stʌnd/ thrilled /θrɪld/

- 1 **stunned** very surprised and unable to move or react
- 2 _____ extremely upset
- 3 _____ very happy and excited
- 4 _____ incredibly pleased
- 5 _____ (SYN amazed) very surprised
- 6 _____ with little hope, and ready to do anything to improve the situation
- 7 _____ feeling such strong emotions that you don't know how to react
- 8 _____ extremely confused
- 9 _____ extremely shocked or disgusted

b **5.5** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Make true sentences for five of the adjectives in 1a and 2a.

3 INFORMAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

a Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases and try to work out their meaning.

- 1 **B** I was **scared stiff** when I heard the bedroom door opening. /'skeəd 'stɪf/
- 2 **G** You look a bit **down**. What's the problem? /daʊn/
- 3 **E** I'm absolutely **shattered**. I want to relax and put my feet up. /'ʃætəd/
- 4 **H** I was completely **gobsmacked** when I heard that Tina was getting married! /'ɡɒbsmækt/
- 5 **F** I'm **sick of** hearing you complain about your job. /'sɪk əv/
- 6 **A** When England missed the penalty in the last minute, we were absolutely **gutted**. /'ɡʌtɪd/

b Match the words and phrases in a to the feelings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A sad or depressed | D exhausted |
| B terrified | E fed up or irritated with |
| C extremely disappointed | F astonished |

c **5.6** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the sentences in a. Look at the feelings in b. Remember the informal words and expressions.

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Verbs often confused

VOCABULARY BANK

a Complete the **verbs** column with the correct verb in the right form.

	verbs
<p>argue / discuss</p> <p>1 I need to <input type="checkbox"/> the problem with my boss.</p> <p>2 I often <input type="checkbox"/> with my parents about doing housework.</p>	<p>_____ (= talk about sth)</p> <p>_____ (= speak angrily to sb)</p>
<p>notice / realize</p> <p>3 I didn't <input type="checkbox"/> you were so unhappy.</p> <p>4 I didn't <input type="checkbox"/> that Karen had changed her hair colour.</p>	<p>_____ (= understand fully, become aware of sth)</p> <p>_____ (= see, observe)</p>
<p>avoid / prevent</p> <p>5 Jack always tries to <input type="checkbox"/> arguing with me.</p> <p>6 My dad can't <input type="checkbox"/> me from seeing my friends.</p>	<p>_____ (= try not to do something)</p> <p>_____ (= stop)</p>
<p>lend / borrow</p> <p>7 When are you going to pay me back the £50 that I <input type="checkbox"/> you?</p> <p>8 Could I <input type="checkbox"/> your car tonight? I know you're not using it.</p>	<p>_____ (= give sth to sb that you want them to give back)</p> <p>_____ (= ask for sth that you intend to give back)</p>
<p>mind / matter</p> <p>9 My parents don't <input type="checkbox"/> if I stay out late.</p> <p>10 It doesn't <input type="checkbox"/> if we're five minutes late.</p>	<p>_____ (= have a problem / feel strongly)</p> <p>_____ (= be a problem)</p>
<p>remember / remind</p> <p>11 Can you <input type="checkbox"/> me to call my mum later?</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> to turn off the lights before you go.</p>	<p>_____ (= help sb to remember)</p> <p>_____ (= not forget)</p>
<p>expect / wait</p> <p>13 I <input type="checkbox"/> that Daniel will forget our anniversary. He always does.</p> <p>14 We'll have to <input type="checkbox"/> half an hour for the next train.</p>	<p>_____ (= think that sth will happen)</p> <p>_____ (= stay where you are until something happens)</p>
<p>wish / hope</p> <p>15 I <input type="checkbox"/> I was a bit taller!</p> <p>16 I <input type="checkbox"/> that you can come on Friday. I haven't seen you for ages.</p>	<p>_____ (= want sth to be true, even if it is unlikely or impossible)</p> <p>_____ (= want sth to happen)</p>
<p>beat / win</p> <p>17 Arsenal <input type="checkbox"/> the match 5–2.</p> <p>18 Arsenal <input type="checkbox"/> Manchester United 5–2.</p>	<p>_____ (= be successful in a competition)</p> <p>_____ (= defeat sb)</p>
<p>refuse / deny</p> <p>19 Tom always <input type="checkbox"/> to discuss the problem.</p> <p>20 Tom always <input type="checkbox"/> that he has a problem.</p>	<p>_____ (= say you don't want to do sth)</p> <p>_____ (= say that sth isn't true)</p>
<p>raise / rise</p> <p>21 The cost of living is going to <input type="checkbox"/> again this month.</p> <p>22 It's hard not to <input type="checkbox"/> your voice when you're arguing with someone.</p>	<p>_____ (= go up)</p> <p>_____ (= make sth go up)</p>
<p>lay (past laid, past participle lain) / lie (past lay, past participle laid)</p> <p>23 Go and <input type="checkbox"/> on the bed if you're tired.</p> <p>24 I usually <input type="checkbox"/> my baby on the bed to change his nappy.</p>	<p>_____ (= put your body in a horizontal position)</p> <p>_____ (= put sth or sb in a horizontal position)</p>
<p>steal / rob</p> <p>25 The men had been planning to <input type="checkbox"/> the bank.</p> <p>26 If you leave your bike unlocked, somebody might <input type="checkbox"/> it.</p>	<p>_____ (= take sth from a person or place by threat or force)</p> <p>_____ (= take money or property that isn't yours)</p>
<p>advise / warn</p> <p>27 I think I should <input type="checkbox"/> you that Liam doesn't always tell the truth.</p> <p>28 My teachers are going to <input type="checkbox"/> me what subjects to study next year.</p>	<p>_____ (= tell sb that sth unpleasant is likely to happen)</p> <p>_____ (= tell sb what you think they should do)</p>

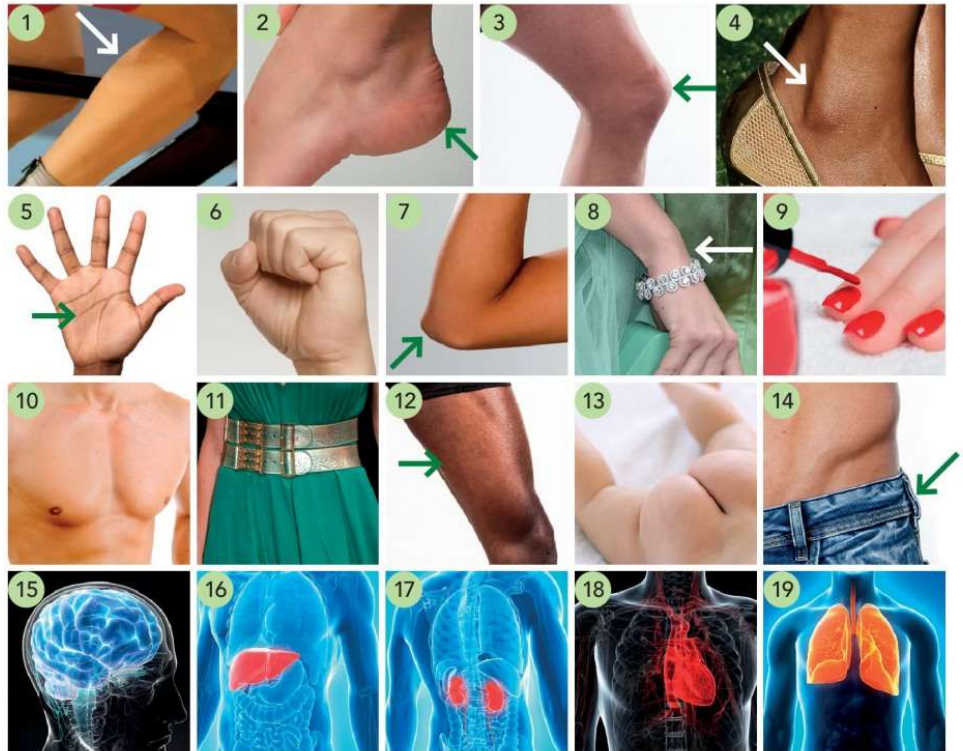
b 7.9 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the verbs column. Say the sentences with the correct verbs.

1 PARTS OF THE BODY AND ORGANS

a Match the words and pictures.

- ankle /'æŋkl/
- 1 calf /kɑ:f/ (pl calves)
- heel /hi:l/
- knee /ni:/
- elbow /'elbəʊ/
- fist /fɪst/
- nails /neɪlz/
- palm /pɑ:m/
- wrist /rɪst/
- bottom /'bɒtəm/
- chest /tʃest/
- hip /hɪp/
- thigh /θaɪ/
- waist /weɪst/
- brain /breɪn/
- heart /hɑ:t/
- kidneys /'kɪdnɪz/
- liver /'lɪvə/
- lungs /lʌŋz/



b 7.16 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words. Look at the pictures and say the words.

2 VERBS AND VERB PHRASES

a Complete the verb phrases with the parts of the body.

arms eyebrows hair (x2) hand hands
head nails nose shoulders teeth
thumb toes

- 1 **bite** your nails /baɪt/
- 2 **blow** your _____ /bləʊ/
- 3 **brush** your _____ / **brush** your _____ /brʌʃ/
- 4 **comb** your _____ /kəʊm/
- 5 **fold** your _____ /fəʊld/
- 6 **hold** somebody's _____ /həʊld/
- 7 **touch** your _____ /tʌtʃ/
- 8 **suck** your _____ /sʌk/
- 9 **shake** _____ / **shake** your _____ /ʃeɪk/
- 10 **shrug** your _____ /ʃrʌɡ/
- 11 **raise** your _____ /reɪz/

b 7.17 Listen and check.

c Read the sentences. Write the part of the body related to the **bold** verb.

- 1 He **winked** /wɪŋkt/ at me to show that he was only joking. eye
- 2 The steak was tough and difficult to **chew** /tʃju:. _____
- 3 When we met, we were so happy, we **hugged** /hʌɡd/ each other. _____
- 4 Don't **scratch** /skrætʃ/ the mosquito bite. You'll only make it worse. _____
- 5 She **waved** /weɪvd/ goodbye sadly to her boyfriend as the train left the station. _____
- 6 These days, men don't always **kneel** /ni:l/ down when they propose marriage. _____
- 7 The teacher **frowned** /fraʊnd/ when she saw all the mistakes I had made. _____
- 8 The painting was so strange, I **stared** /steəd/ at it for a long time. _____
- 9 She got out of bed, and **yawned** /jɔ:nd/ and **stretched** /stretʃt/. _____ / _____
- 10 If you don't know the word for something, just **point** /pɔɪnt/ at what you want. _____

d 7.18 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION In pairs, **A** say a verb phrase to **B**. **B** do the action.

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Crime and punishment

VOCABULARY BANK

1 CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

a Match the examples to the crimes in the chart.

- A They took a rich man's son and asked for money for his safe return.
- B She went to her business partner's house and shot her dead.
- C Two passengers took control of the plane and made the pilot land in the desert.
- D After the party, the man made the woman have sex against her will.
- E We came home from holiday and found that our TV had gone.
- F A teenager got into the Pentagon's computer system and downloaded some secret data.
- G Someone tried to sell me some marijuana during a concert.
- H When the police searched his car, it was full of contraband cigarettes.
- I Someone threw paint on the statue in the park.
- J He said he'd send the photos to a newspaper if the actress didn't pay him a lot of money.
- K An armed man in a mask walked into a shop and shouted, 'Give me all the money in the till!'
- L The accountant was transferring money into his own bank account.
- M The builder offered the mayor a free flat in return for giving his company permission to build new flats on a piece of green land.
- N They left a bomb in the supermarket car park, which exploded.
- O Somebody stole my car last night from outside my house.
- P A man held out a knife and made me give him my wallet.
- Q A woman followed a pop singer everywhere he went, watching him and sending him constant messages on the internet.

	Crime	Criminal	Verb
1	<u>blackmail</u> /'blækmeɪl/	<u>blackmailer</u>	<u>blackmail</u>
2	<u>bribery</u> /'brɪəbəri/	–	bribe
3	<u>burglary</u> /'bɜːgləri/	<u>burglar</u>	break in / <u>burgle</u>
4	<u>drug dealing</u> /'drʌg diːlɪŋ/	<u>drug dealer</u>	sell drugs
5	<u>fraud</u> /frɔːd/	<u>fraudster</u>	<u>commit</u> fraud
6	<u>hacking</u> /'hækɪŋ/	<u>hacker</u>	hack (into)
7	<u>hijacking</u> /'haɪdʒækɪŋ/	<u>hijacker</u>	<u>hijack</u>
8	<u>kidnapping</u> /'kɪdnæpɪŋ/	<u>kidnapper</u>	<u>kidnap</u>
9	<u>mugging</u> /'mʌɡɪŋ/	<u>mugger</u>	mug
10	<u>murder</u> /'mɜːdə/	<u>murderer</u>	<u>murder</u>
11	<u>rape</u> /reɪp/	<u>rapist</u>	rape
12	<u>robbery</u> /'rɒbəri/	<u>robber</u>	rob
13	<u>smuggling</u> /'smʌɡlɪŋ/	<u>smuggler</u>	<u>smuggle</u>
14	<u>stalking</u> /'stɔːkɪŋ/	<u>stalker</u>	stalk
15	<u>terrorism</u> /'terərɪzəm/	<u>terrorist</u>	set off bombs, etc.
16	<u>theft</u> /θeft/	thief	steal
17	<u>vandalism</u> /'vændəlɪzəm/	<u>vandal</u>	<u>vandalize</u>

b 8.3 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the chart and look at situations A–Q. Say the crimes.

2 WHAT HAPPENS TO A CRIMINAL

a Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

The crime

arrested /ə'restɪd/ caught /kɔːt/
charged /tʃɑːdʒd/ committed /kə'mɪtɪd/
investigated /ɪn'vestɪɡeɪtɪd/
questioned /'kwɛstʃənd/

- 1 Carl and Adam committed a crime. They robbed a large supermarket.
- 2 The police _____ the crime.
- 3 Carl and Adam were _____ driving to the airport in a stolen car.
- 4 They were _____ and taken to a police station.
- 5 The police _____ them for ten hours.
- 6 Finally they were _____ with (= officially accused of) armed robbery.

The trial

accused /ə'kjuzɪd/ acquitted /ə'kwɪtɪd/
court /kɔːt/ evidence /'eɪvɪdəns/
guilty (opposite innocent) /'ɡɪlti/
judge /dʒʌdʒ/ jury /'dʒʊəri/
proof /pruːf/ punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/
sentenced /'sentənst/ verdict /'vɜːdɪkt/
witnesses /'wɪtnəsɪz/

- 7 Two months later, Carl and Adam appeared in _____.
- 8 They were _____ of **armed robbery** and car theft.
- 9 _____ told the court what they had seen or knew.
- 10 The _____ (of 12 people) looked at and heard all the _____.
- 11 After two days, the jury reached their _____.
- 12 There was no _____ that Adam had committed the crime.
- 13 He was _____ and allowed to go free.
- 14 Carl was found _____. His **fingerprints** were on the gun used in the robbery.
- 15 The _____ decided what Carl's _____ should be.
- 16 He _____ him to ten years in **prison** (jail).

b 8.4 Listen and check.

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The media

VOCABULARY BANK









1 THE LANGUAGE OF HEADLINES

The language of headlines

Newspaper headlines, especially in tabloids*, often use short snappy words. These words use up less space and are more emotive, which helps to sell newspapers.

*newspapers with smaller pages that print short articles with lots of photos, often about famous people

a Match the highlighted 'headline verbs' with their meaning.

- 1  Prime minister **backs** his Chancellor in latest scandal
- 2  Thousands of jobs **axed** by UK firms
- 3  Stock market **hit** by oil fears
- 4  Astronaut **bids** to be first man on Mars
- 5  **MINISTERS CLASH OVER** NEW CAR TAX PROPOSAL
- 6  Bayern Munich boss **vows** to avenge defeat
- 7  Police **quiz** witness in murder trial
- 8  Actress **rows** with co-star over unfair pay

- A have been cut
- B question, interrogate
- C is going to attempt
- D supports
- E disagree
- F has been badly affected
- G argues
- H promises

b  8.16 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover A–H. Look at 1–8 and say the meanings.

2 JOURNALISTS AND PEOPLE IN THE MEDIA

a Match the words and definitions.

agony aunt /'ægəni a:nt/ commentator /'kɒməntətə/ critic /'krɪtɪk/
 editor /'edɪtə/ freelance journalist /,fri:ləns 'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/
 newsreader /'nju:zrɪ:də/ paparazzi (pl) /,pæpə'rætsi/
 presenter /prɪ'zentə/ reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/






- 1 critic a person who writes (a review) about the good / bad qualities of books, concerts, theatre, films, etc.
- 2 _____ a person who describes a sports event while it's happening on TV or radio
- 3 _____ a person who collects and reports news for newspapers, radio, or TV
- 4 _____ a person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of one, and who decides what should be in it
- 5 _____ a person who introduces the different sections of a radio or TV programme
- 6 _____ a person who writes articles for different papers and is not employed by any one paper
- 7 _____ a person who reads the news on TV or radio
- 8 _____ photographers who follow famous people around to get photos of them to sell to newspapers and magazines
- 9 _____ a person who writes in a newspaper or magazine giving advice to people in reply to their letters

b  8.17 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Are there any people in the media in your country that you really like or really dislike?

3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE THE MEDIA

a Match the sentences.

- 1  The reporting in the paper was very **sensational**. /sen'seɪʃənl/
- 2  The news on Channel 12 is really **biased**. /'baɪəst/
- 3  I think *The Observer* is the most **objective** of the Sunday papers. /əb'dʒektɪv/
- 4  The film review was quite **accurate**. /'ækjərət/
- 5  I think the report was **censored**. /'sensəd/

- A It said the plot was poor but the acting good, which was true.
- B It bases its stories just on facts, not on feelings or beliefs.
- C The newspaper wasn't allowed to publish all the details.
- D It made the story seem more shocking than it really was.
- E You can't believe anything you hear on it. It's obvious what political party they favour!

b  8.18 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Name publications you know that are sensational, biased, or objective.

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1 VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct form (present simple, past simple, or past participle).

become close down drop grow expand export import
launch manufacture market merge produce set up take over

- Apple products are easy to market because people are immediately attracted to the stylish designs.
- In 1989, Pepsi-Cola _____ a **new product** called *Pepsi A.M.*, which was aimed at the 'breakfast cola drinker'. It was an immediate **flop**.
- The Spanish airline Iberia _____ with British Airways in 2011 and became one of the world's biggest airline groups.
- Although GAP stands for Genuine American Product, most of its clothes are _____ in Asia.
- Prosciutto is a kind of Italian ham. Two of the best-known kinds are San Daniele and Parma, which are _____ in the Friuli and Emilia regions of Italy, and are _____ all over the world.
- When BMW _____ Mini, the smaller company became part of the larger organization.
- The supermarket chain Tesco _____ **the market leader** in 1995, and is still the UK's biggest-selling **chain**.
- The first Zara store was opened in La Coruña in Spain in 1975, where its **head office** still is today. The company started to _____ into new markets in 1988, and it now has **branches** in 96 countries.
- Many banks are now offering loans to people who want to _____ a **new small business**.
- The cost of living in Iceland is so high because so many food products have to be _____.
- During a **boom** period, the economy _____ quickly and living standards improve.
- During a **recession**, many companies _____ and living standards _____.

b 9.5 Listen and check. What do the bold words mean?

c *Do or make?* Put the phrases in the correct column.

business (with) a deal (= business agreement) a decision
a job a loss (opposite *profit*) market research money
somebody redundant well / badly

do	make
<i>business (with)</i>	

d 9.6 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the columns in c. Say the phrases in the list with *do* or *make*.

2 IDIOMS WITH BUSINESS

business

business is an uncountable noun when it means trade, work, etc., e.g. *do business* **NOT** *do a business*. It is only countable when it means a company, shop, or factory, e.g. *I'm going to set up a business*, or an event or situation, e.g. *It was a terrible business*.

a Match the idioms with *business* to their meanings A–H.

- I think we've been through everything on today's agenda. Now, is there **any other business**?
- Now that so many people book their holidays and travel online, many travel agencies have **gone out of business**.
- Let's **get down to business** right away – we'll have a break after an hour or so.
- She looks very determined – like a woman who **means business**.
- A** What are you doing?
B I'm sorry, but **it's none of your business**.
- A** Is he your new boyfriend?
B **Mind your own business!**
- He arranged to meet his ex-girlfriend because they had some **unfinished business**.
- Why are you taking your tennis racket on a work trip? It's never a good idea to **mix business with pleasure**.

- A important things that still need to be discussed or dealt with
B (informal) it's not something that concerns you
C start dealing with the matter that needs to be dealt with, or doing the work that needs to be done
D closed down because there is no more money or work
E (informal) have serious intentions
F things that are discussed at the end of an official meeting
G try to do something enjoyable when you also need to work
H (informal) think about your own affairs and don't get involved in other people's lives

b 9.7 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the idioms and look at the definitions. Say the idioms. p.89

1 PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES WHICH ADD MEANING

- a Match the **bold** prefixes in sentences 1–11 to their meanings A–K.
- G** Mumbai is a very **overcrowded** city.
 - M** Tokyo was one of the first **megacities**.
 - U** This part of the city is very poor and **underdeveloped**.
 - M** London is a very **multicultural** city, with many different races and religions.
 - S** The quickest way to get around New York is on the **subway**.
 - B** Many people in Montreal, Canada, are **bilingual** – they speak English and French.
 - M** If you want to avoid the traffic jams in Bangkok, get the **monorail**.
 - A** The **autopilot** was switched on after the plane had taken off.
 - A** Vandalism, especially breaking public property, is very **antisocial** behaviour.
 - M** I **mis**understood the directions that man gave me, and now I'm completely lost.
 - P** He's doing a **postgraduate** degree in aeronautical engineering.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A against | G too much |
| B many | H two |
| C enormous | I after |
| D not enough | J under |
| E one | K wrongly |
| F by (it)self | |

b **9.14** Listen and check.

c Match the **bold** suffixes to their meaning.

- L** There are a lot of **homeless** people in this city. The situation is **hopeless**.
- F** Be **careful** how you drive! The instructions were very **useful**.
- P** The police usually wear **bulletproof** vests. My watch is **waterproof**.
- B** Their new laptops are completely **unbreakable**. I don't think the tap water here is **drinkable**.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A with | C resistant to |
| B can be done | D without |

d **9.15** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover sentences 1–11 in a. Look at meanings A–K and say the prefixes.

2 NOUNS FORMED WITH SUFFIXES

Common noun suffixes

For nouns made from verbs:

-ion / -(a)tion pollute – pollution; expect – expectation

-ment develop – development

For nouns made from adjectives:

-ness cold – coldness

-ence / -ance convenient – convenience; abundant – abundance

For abstract nouns made from nouns or adjectives:

-hood neighbour – neighbourhood

-ism modern – modernism

a Complete the chart with nouns from the words in the list.

absent accommodate alcohol brother child distant
employ entertain excite friendly govern ignorant improve
intend lonely race reduce ugly vandal violent weak

-ion / -(a)tion	-ment	-ness	-ence / -ance	-ism	-hood

b **9.16** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the chart and look at the words in the list. Say them with the correct suffix.

3 NOUNS WHICH ARE DIFFERENT WORDS

Noun formation with spelling or word change

Some nouns made from verbs or adjectives are completely different words, e.g. *choose* – *choice*, *poor* – *poverty*.

a Write the verb or adjective for the following **nouns**.

	Noun
1 _____ (verb)	loss /lɒs/
2 _____ (verb)	death /deθ/
3 _____ (verb)	success /sək'ses/
4 _____ (verb)	thought /θɔ:t/
5 _____ (verb)	belief /br'i:li:f/
6 _____ (adj.)	heat /hi:t/
7 _____ (adj.)	strength /streŋkθ/
8 _____ (adj.)	hunger /'hʌŋgə/
9 _____ (adj.)	height /haɪt/
10 _____ (adj.)	width /wɪð/

b **9.17** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the **noun** column. Look at the verbs and adjectives and say the nouns.