

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Three words require a different form.

affect belief challenge connect detect development imagine method

1. Creative people can _____ things that don't exist yet.
2. This was too easy. Not a _____ at all. I'm bored now.
3. She was never the same after that experience. It deeply _____ her.
4. Thank you for _____ me with her. We have so much in common.
5. What's the name of those things that _____ smoke and sound the alarm?
6. You won't be able to change his _____ in the goodness of humanity.
7. I'm sure there's a _____ to do this the right way, but I don't know it.
8. Her research has led to some amazing _____.

B Circle the correct options.

1. Would you mind *to pass* / *passing* the salt, please?
2. You agreed *to help* / *helping* me—you can't change your mind now!
3. Tell them *to avoid* / *avoiding* an argument with him at all costs.
4. I usually enjoy *to dance* / *dancing*, but I'm not feeling well right now.
5. Did she manage *to get* / *getting* there in time for her train?
6. She wants to delay *to have* / *having* the operation, but I think that's a bad idea.

C Complete the text with the correct form (infinitive or *-ing* form) of the verbs in parentheses. More than one answer may be possible.

Sardinia has become a popular tourist attraction in the last few years, so if you decide (1) _____ (visit) and you want (2) _____ (avoid) the tourist traps, this is the website for you.

If you like (3) _____ (lie) in the sun and plan (4) _____ (spend) most of your time on a beach, choose anywhere on the west coast or the east coast, south of the town of Olbia.

If you are one of those people who can't stand (5) _____ (find) sand in your shoes and don't mind (6) _____ (walk) around beautiful cities, there are other options for you. Start in the capital city, Cagliari; from there you may want (7) _____ (go) north to the prehistoric village of Barumini, and then continue (8) _____ (travel) toward the northwest to see the ruins of the Roman settlement of Tharros.



▲ Cagliari Cathedral was first built in the 13th century and overlooks the city.

Lesson B Listening

A Listen to the conversation. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

The speakers are _____ and _____.

B Listen again. Circle the correct options.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Jane is reading a book | 3. Arthur Conan Doyle is |
| a. as homework. | a. the author of the stories. |
| b. after seeing a TV show. | b. the director of the TV show. |
| c. because her dad asked her to. | c. a doctor. |
| 2. Sherlock Holmes | 4. Sherlock Holmes |
| a. is a police officer. | a. was born in 1891. |
| b. is a police detective. | b. died in 1891. |
| c. helps the police. | c. is completely fictional. |



▲ Sherlock Holmes is often shown wearing a hunting cap.

C Read the sentences and write *T* (true), *F* (false), or *NI* (no information).

- _____ 1. Jane watched a modern version of the Sherlock Holmes stories on TV.
- _____ 2. Jane's dad doesn't like the idea of the TV series.
- _____ 3. Jane didn't really like the TV series because Sherlock is overconfident.
- _____ 4. Sherlock is happy when the police ask him to help.
- _____ 5. The author of the original Sherlock stories is Arthur Conan Doyle.
- _____ 6. Sherlock uses scientific methods and observation to solve difficult cases.
- _____ 7. Jane's dad can't understand why she likes detective stories.
- _____ 8. Jane is not surprised that her dad likes detective stories.

D Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in the box. When two answers are possible, write both.

enjoy go read read see suggest visit watch watch

Jane decided (1) _____ the book because she enjoyed (2) _____ the TV show. She hasn't finished (3) _____ the book, so she doesn't know which she likes best, the book or the TV version. Her father didn't know she liked (4) _____ detective shows. He, on the other hand, is a big fan of these novels, so he hopes (5) _____ Jane become a fan, too. He has always wanted (6) _____ Sherlock Holmes' house at 221B Baker Street in London, England. Of course, her father knows that Sherlock never lived there, because Sherlock is the product of Conan Doyle's imagination, but the idea of visiting the house of an imaginary man is so much fun that he hopes Jane will agree (7) _____ with him. If Jane keeps (8) _____ Sherlock's stories, he's planning (9) _____ the trip for next summer.

A Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

anxious cheerful easygoing outgoing reliable selfish sensible shy

- Do you think it's easy to talk to strangers if you're as _____ as I am? I'm terrified.
- Sue is really _____. She's always calm and never panics.
- Everything will be fine. There's no need to be so _____. It's all under control.
- Omar has lots of friends because he's very sociable and _____.
- I was feeling down, but you're always so _____ that I feel a lot more positive now.
- I don't like him. He's very _____. He only takes and never gives.
- If you need advice, talk to Magda. She's very _____.
- Beto is the most _____ person I know. If he says he'll do something, he will do it.

B Read the sentences. Write *U* if the modal shows uncertainty about something being true or *P* if it shows possibility about something now or in the future.

- I think the show is on Thursday, but it might be on Friday.
- If the pizza place is full, we could always go to the Mexican restaurant.
- His name might be Alex—ask Lucia. She's in his class.
- If I get a taxi now, I could be there in ten minutes.
- He might be 18 or 20 years old.
- If they need help, they could ask Tom. He knows everything.
- Why don't we go to India? We could fly to Bangalore from here.
- She might be Canadian. She's definitely not from the US.

C Rewrite the sentences using *could*, *may*, or *might* so that they mean the same.

- There is a possibility that they will not be able to come.
They may not be able to come.
- I'm not sure I've met him before.
- We are thinking of going to Rio de Janeiro this summer.
- Perhaps she'll apply for that job.
- I didn't study hard enough, and it is possible I will fail the exam.
- I think she's Betty's sister.
- He's probably 70 years old.

Norman Cousins was a famous American magazine editor. In 1964, he returned from an overseas trip and became very sick. He was in terrible pain and couldn't move his body, so he went to a hospital. Doctors told him he had a serious disease called *ankylosing spondylitis*. As nobody knew the cause of the disease, there was no **cure** for it, and because there was no cure, the doctors said he had only a short time to live. (a) _____

Cousins researched the connection between emotions and chemical reactions in the body. He believed that negative emotions could **harm** your health and that positive emotions were the key to good health, so he decided to try an experiment: he was going to fill his days with good feelings and laughter and see if that might improve his condition.

He left the hospital and moved into a hotel room. There, he got a large supply of comedy TV shows, movies, and cartoons. (b) _____ He planned to spend the whole day laughing and thinking about happy things.

On his first night in the hotel, for the first time in weeks, Cousins slept comfortably for a few hours. This seemed to prove his belief was correct: laughing at the movies might have helped his body produce

chemicals that reduced pain, and as a result, he was able to rest, and his condition improved. Every time the pain came back, he watched another funny movie and laughed until he felt better.

Over time, Cousins managed to measure changes in his body with blood tests. He found that the harmful chemicals in his body decreased at least five percent every time he watched a funny movie. Therefore, after a short time, he was able to stop taking all of his medications. (c) _____

Cousins later wrote a book about how laughter and happiness helped him survive a deadly illness. As the idea of an emotional cure for a physical illness was so new, many people didn't believe his story. Many said that his doctors were wrong about his disease from the beginning. But since then, research has found that emotions affect physical health. Now everybody knows that we can become ill after long periods of stress because stress reduces our defenses. (d) _____ And Norman Cousins lived another 26 years after he cured himself from an incurable disease.

cure something that makes you healthy again
harm cause injury or hurt

A-maze-ing Laughter is a bronze sculpture by Yue Minjun. The Chinese artist hopes that the art inspires laughter and playfulness in everyone who sees it.



 **A** Skim the article about Norman Cousins and check the best title.

- ☐ 1. Medicines Can be Useless
- ☐ 2. The Mind-Body Connection
- ☐ 3. Movies are Good for You



▲ Norman Cousins

 **B** Read the article. Four sentences are missing. Match the sentences to the spaces.

1. Finally, his condition improved so much that he could go back to work.
2. More experiments found that laughter can help to reduce pain.
3. They gave him powerful drugs, but his condition only got worse.
4. He also hired a nurse to read funny stories to him.

 **C** Read the sentences and circle *T* (true), *F* (false), or *NI* (no information).

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Norman Cousins got sick while he was traveling in another country. | T | F | NI |
| 2. Doctors told Cousins that he would probably die from his disease. | T | F | NI |
| 3. Drugs helped to stop the pain of Cousins' disease. | T | F | NI |
| 4. Cousins started watching movies because he was bored. | T | F | NI |
| 5. Cousins spent a lot of time laughing every day. | T | F | NI |
| 6. Movies were better than funny stories for stopping pain. | T | F | NI |

 **A** Read the blog post about a TV movie. Then match the sentence halves.

Gina's Movies and Books

I have recently been reading Agatha Christie's novels about detective Hercule Poirot because I saw a TV version of one of her most popular books: *The A. B. C. Murders*.

It's a cool story: There's a police officer who doesn't like Poirot, but we know Poirot is the good guy, so we don't trust the officer. However, as the officer says Poirot is not who he says he is, and Poirot does not defend himself, we don't know what to think. Also, Poirot keeps seeing mental images of something terrible that might be from his own past. As a result, everything seems even more uncertain.

Then there's a young man who seems crazy and, given that he is always near the scenes of the murders, this makes us think he's the killer. A young woman, who seems like a good person, is in love with him; therefore, it seems like she may be in danger.

In the end, nothing is what it seemed. Poirot solves the case and we discover his terrible, painful secret. After a show like that, you just *have* to read the book, right?

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. Gina has been reading Christie novels | a. because she enjoyed a TV show. |
| _____ 2. She didn't like the police inspector | b. because Poirot is hiding something. |
| _____ 3. She didn't know what to think | c. because he attacks Poirot. |
| _____ 4. Poirot is sad | d. because he has painful memories. |

 **A** Write numbers to put the conversation in the best order.

- _____ 1 a. Do you know anything about dyslexia?
 _____ b. Well, it's a challenge, but there are methods. Dyslexia doesn't affect intelligence.
 _____ c. My brother's teacher noticed he can't see letters in the right order, so he did a test.
 _____ d. It doesn't?
 _____ e. How do you detect it?
 _____ f. Yes. My brother has it. It affects your ability to read and write.
 _____ g. Wow. How can you learn if you can't read?
 _____ h. No. People with dyslexia have strong visual, creative, and problem-solving skills.

 **B** Complete the text with words about personality characteristics. The first letters are given.

Are you an (1) a _____ person or are you (2) e _____? I think I can be both. It depends on the situation. Sometimes I'm really (3) s _____, and I hate being with people I don't know, and sometimes, when I'm feeling positive, I'm (4) c _____ and (5) o _____. It's strange when you think that I want to work in public relations. Do you think that's not a (6) s _____ idea? You may be right. In that type of work, you need to be able to manage your feelings a bit better—you need to be (7) r _____. You can't just say, "Well, that's the way I'm feeling, and that's that." That would be (8) s _____, right?

 **C** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. If two forms are possible, write both.

- I'm sorry, I haven't managed _____ to Ahmed about it yet.
- The government is planning _____ a new library here.
- I hate _____ in this weather—I can't see anything!
- Can I borrow that book when you finish _____ it?
- Dad promised _____ us to Los Angeles this spring.
- Ask Pedro. He doesn't mind _____ personal questions.

answer
build
drive
read
take
talk

 **D** Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box and a modal.

- He _____ the greatest musician of all time.
- She _____ if she plays well.
- We _____ there in an hour or two.
- I _____ to that island. I don't think it's too far.
- Ben _____ tonight, if he has any news.

be
call
get
swim
win