

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word requires a different form.

accident allergy avoid harm illness injury reaction risk safety sharp

1. She had a really scary _____ to an insect bite.
2. You may not like it, but there's no _____ in trying it.
3. The car was badly damaged in the _____ but, amazingly, nobody was hurt.
4. An engineer checked the _____ of all the electrical equipment.
5. I always _____ sitting in the sun with no sunscreen on.
6. Can I have a steak knife, please? This one is not _____ enough.
7. He is in a lot of pain because of an old sports _____ he had a long time ago.
8. Do you have any food _____ I should know about?
9. Pollution is a serious health _____ for people with asthma.
10. She's recovering from a long-term _____.

B Rewrite the sentences as negative questions.

1. That looks like the bus you need to catch. Isn't that the bus you need to catch _____?
2. I'm pretty sure she's Terry's sister. _____?
3. Please listen for a minute. _____?
4. I thought he was allergic to eggs. _____?
5. I think you've had enough cake. _____?
6. I can give you a ride home if you want. _____?

C Complete the conversation with appropriate negative questions using the words given.

- Maria:** I saw Dolores yesterday.
- Hans:** Really? (1) _____ still in California? (be)
- Maria:** No, she came back over a month ago. She went back to her old job.
- Hans:** (2) _____ she hated it? (say)
- Maria:** She did, so she did a course to retrain as an IT teacher.
- Hans:** (3) _____? (help)
- Maria:** It didn't really. She was only offered short-term jobs to cover for people who are sick.
- Hans:** (4) _____ better than a job she hates? (be)
- Maria:** Not really, because she could have been without work for a long time.
- Hans:** (5) _____ too bad? I'm sure she would have been a great teacher. (be)

Lesson B Listening

A  19 Listen to the conversation. Check the grandfather's job.

- ☐ 1. factory worker
- ☐ 2. miner
- ☐ 3. doctor in a poor village

B  19 Listen again and circle the correct options.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Kitty wants to record her grandfather | 3. Grandpa says that in the village |
| a. for a school project. | a. nobody had much. |
| b. because she wants to help him. | b. it was difficult to find a doctor. |
| c. because he asked her to. | c. some people were richer than others. |
| 2. Grandpa thinks that danger | 4. "Coal fed our children," means that |
| a. made people take unnecessary risks. | a. mothers mixed coal into food. |
| b. made people think about safety. | b. a person named Coal fed children. |
| c. brought people together. | c. the money from mining paid for food. |

C Read the sentences and write *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- _____ 1. Grandpa could have died at his job every day that he went to work.
- _____ 2. Grandpa's father did the same job as him.
- _____ 3. Grandpa says his job wasn't very different from other jobs.
- _____ 4. Some people took unnecessary risks, so nobody trusted them.
- _____ 5. If somebody in the village needed help, somebody helped.
- _____ 6. An illness in a family could make things very hard.
- _____ 7. Grandpa was happy when everything changed in the village.
- _____ 8. Grandpa thinks that people must choose between their health and earning money.

D  20 Listen again to this part of Grandpa's interview and write the missing words.

We didn't even (1) _____ about it. I mean, we knew it was (2) _____, but I guess what happened was that the (3) _____ made us feel very close—we had very strong (4) _____. It (5) _____ like any other job, where you (6) _____ meet the other workers at the (7) _____ or the (8) _____ and then go (9) _____. We knew we (10) _____ on each other for our (11) _____: someone taking an unnecessary (12) _____ could get everybody (13) _____, just as someone (14) _____ very fast could (15) _____ lives. So, you (16) _____ everybody, and you made sure everybody (17) _____ you. And every day, when we (18) _____ out, we didn't really think about it, but deep (19) _____ we knew we had (20) _____ another day.

A Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the box.

break bruise burn cut fracture injury scrape sprain

As one of the school's staff members who has had first-aid training, I see students with small (1) _____ all the time, especially after a sports event. The most frequent and generally least serious ones are (2) _____: players get hit by another player, a ball, or another object. Very few students complain about these, unless they are in a lot of pain and fear it may have caused a (3) _____ that will need surgery to fix—a (4) _____ in a bone is always a bad thing to have. However, if someone's elbow hits someone's eyebrow, the result can be a (5) _____. If it's deep, they may need to go to a hospital, but a band-aid is often enough. I also see plenty of (6) _____, especially after soccer and basketball games: if somebody falls down, they will rub their knee or elbow on the ground. And I see plenty of (7) _____, too—twisted ankles are rather common. Luckily, I only see (8) _____ if somebody stays out in the sun for too long without sunscreen, which these days doesn't happen very often because students are aware of the risks.

B Circle the correct word or phrase to complete each adverbial clause.

1. As soon as / Before I saw the smoke, I left the building.
2. Don't forget to lock the door whenever / ever since you leave the house.
3. I always take a bath before / as soon as I go to bed.
4. Whenever / After Marta called an ambulance, she tried to help the injured man.
5. After / When you walk in the mountains, you should look out for snakes.
6. The child has been afraid of bees ever since / when she was stung by one.

C Complete the adverbial clauses with appropriate time expressions.

1. **A:** Could you give me a hand, please?
B: _____ I've sent this email. Give me one minute.
2. **A:** When did Jamie arrive at the party?
B: Five minutes _____ you left. If you'd stayed, you'd have seen him.
3. **A:** How often do you go to the gym?
B: _____ I can. Some days I'm too busy.
4. **A:** How long are you going to stay here?
B: _____ they tell us to leave. I want to see the band after the show.

A Crime with No Victim

It is difficult to find a movie that has won as many important awards, including the Oscar for Best Documentary, as *Man on Wire*. This is not surprising, as the documentary has almost everything that a great **heist** movie needs: a great story line, suspense, action, police involvement, and interesting characters planning an impossible crime. The only difference between it and the average heist movie is that nobody suffered as a consequence of the crime and nothing was stolen.

Man on Wire is the true story of Philippe Petit, a French **tightrope** artist, who at the age of 18, saw an article about the plans to build two 104-story-high towers for the World Trade Center in New York City, and became obsessed with the crazy dream of walking between the top of the two **skyscrapers** on a **wire**. Walking on a wire above the ground requires great strength, the ability to control every muscle to keep your balance, and complete concentration. Doing it 1,350 feet above the ground means that the smallest mistake or loss of concentration will kill you. Philippe trained and waited for six years until the Twin Towers were built, and then, with the help of some friends, he did it on August 7th, 1974.

The "heist" required complicated planning. First of all, the Twin Towers were private property, so entering without a **permit** was **trespassing**. Philippe needed to study their structure, so he and two friends said they were journalists writing an article about the towers for an important French magazine about architecture, got access to the towers, and took all the photos they needed. Then they studied the buildings and created the complex design to secure the wire between the top of the two buildings safely.

On the evening of August 6th, two of them went to the North Tower and two to the South Tower with fake IDs, carrying the heavy equipment to the roofs, and they worked all night to install the wire. In the morning, other friends met in the street below, and when Philippe, dressed in black, started walking on the wire a quarter of a mile above the ground, they pointed at him, shouting, "Look!" People looked up: from the street they could not see the wire, so what they saw was a man walking on the clouds—something they were not going to forget. He was up there for 45 minutes and made the crossing eight times.

He was arrested and charged with trespassing and **disorderly conduct**—he did, after all, stop traffic and put himself and others in danger. However, nobody was hurt, nothing was damaged or stolen, and he created wonderful memories for all the **witnesses**. So, he was freed on condition that he did a free show for children in Central Park. His "heist" has been called "the artistic crime of the century."



Philippe Petit performing a tightrope walk

A Read the article. Write the words and phrases in bold next to the definitions.

- _____ 1. a long piece of thin metal, or many pieces twisted together
- _____ 2. very tall buildings
- _____ 3. the act of going onto someone's land or building without permission
- _____ 4. people who see an event happening, especially a crime
- _____ 5. a crime in which a place is entered illegally, and something is stolen from it
- _____ 6. a behavior that threatens the safety of other people
- _____ 7. an official document that allows you to do something
- _____ 8. a long piece of material stretched above the ground that skilled people walk on

B Read the article again and complete the notes.

- 1. *Man on Wire* is _____.
- 2. It is like _____.
- 3. Philippe Petit is _____.
- 4. For six years, he _____.
- 5. He lied to _____.
- 6. The evening of August 6th 1974, he and some friends _____.
- 7. The morning after, he _____.
- 8. People in the street _____.
- 9. The police _____.
- 10. He was freed _____.

C Complete the summary of the article with suitable words.

Man on Wire is an unusual (1) _____ that is (2) _____ exciting as a heist movie. It tells the story of Philippe Petit, a French tightrope artist who (3) _____ six years training and (4) _____ how to install a wire (5) _____ the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, and to (6) _____ on it. He (7) _____ to get access to the Twin Towers and, with the (8) _____ of some friends, (9) _____ photos of the structure. Then, on the evening of August 6th, 1974, he and his friends (10) _____ into the towers with (11) _____ IDs and (12) _____ the wire during the night. The morning (13) _____, he walked (14) _____ the roofs of the towers eight (15) _____, while (16) _____ in the (17) _____ below could (18) _____ believe their eyes. He was (19) _____, but his action, although (20) _____, was so admired (21) _____ he was freed on (22) _____ that he performed a (23) _____ show for (24) _____ in Central Park.

Lesson **E** Writing

A Read the article. Then read the sentences and write *T* (true) or *F* (false).

Sam Springsteen is a firefighter in Jersey City, New Jersey. What is so special about that? Maybe it is not very special, but in 2019, when he passed the test to become a firefighter, it was big news. The reason for this is that he is the youngest son of rock musician Bruce Springsteen and his wife Patti Scialfa, who is also a musician and member of Springsteen's band, the E Street Band.

Bruce Springsteen was born in New Jersey in 1949 into a **blue-collar** family. His father worked first in a factory, then as a security guard, and later had various other jobs, but he was often unemployed. The only salary, very small but at least regular, was brought home by Bruce's mother, who worked as a legal secretary all her life and raised their three children.

Young Bruce made a name for himself locally as a gifted guitar player when he was still in his teens. He played then with some of the musicians whom he went on to play with for most of his life, and who later entered the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame as the E Street Band. Bruce became famous worldwide, writing and singing songs about the lives of young working-class men and women who, like him and his sisters, struggled with the fear that they were not going to have a future.

Of course, those songs brought *him* a future, and in 1984, he started to hold his concerts in stadiums because so many people wanted to see him. His 2016 tour, when he was almost 67 years old, was still in stadiums. However, in spite of the fame and wealth that came with it, he never forgot his roots. He used his money and celebrity status to help organizations involved in assisting people who struggle, and, when he isn't touring, he's known for leading the quiet life of a family man—raising three children on a farm not far from where he grew up—rather than that of a rock and roll star.

That may be why Sam Springsteen's choice made it into the news. He could have had an easy life, with an easy job, enjoying his parents' wealth and connections. Instead, he stayed true to his parents' working-class, community-based values. He chose a job in which he has to run into buildings that other people are running out of, and put his own life in danger to save others. As his mother put it, he is the "family's hero."

blue-collar doing work that requires physical skills, like operating machinery

- _____ 1. Sam Springsteen has very rich and famous parents.
- _____ 2. Bruce Springsteen had very rich and famous parents.
- _____ 3. Bruce Springsteen wrote songs about the community he grew up in.
- _____ 4. Bruce Springsteen usually performs to small numbers of people.
- _____ 5. Bruce Springsteen works with community groups.
- _____ 6. Away from the stage, Bruce Springsteen and Patti Scialfa lead very private lives.
- _____ 7. Sam Springsteen has chosen a career in the same field as his parents.
- _____ 8. Sam Springsteen's parents are embarrassed by their son's career choice.

A Complete the second sentences so that they mean the same as the first ones. Use the words given and any other words you may need.

1. Luckily, the infection was stopped before it caused him serious harm. (harmed, seriously).
Luckily, the infection was stopped before he _____ by it.
2. There was a car accident, but nobody needed to see a doctor. (injured)
There was a car accident, but _____.
3. When we tried the new medication on her, we saw a positive response. (reacted, positively)
When we tried the new medication on her, she _____.
4. He is allergic to nuts. (allergy)
He _____ to nuts.
5. He's in bed with a high temperature. (sick)
He _____.
6. They decided not to climb the mountain because it was too dangerous. (risky)
They decided that the mountain _____.
7. I'm allergic to gluten. Will I be OK if I eat this cookie? (safe)
I'm allergic to gluten. _____ for me to eat this cookie?
8. They discovered the new treatment by chance. (accidental)
The discovery _____.

B Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. He had a purple bruise on his arm | a. hasn't been able to walk since then. |
| _____ 2. She fractured her toe when she | b. they bandaged the cut tightly. |
| _____ 3. The blood stopped as soon as | c. half an hour after the ball hit it. |
| _____ 4. I cleaned the scrape before it | d. fell into the goalpost. |
| _____ 5. She put her hand under cold running water | e. immediately after getting burned. |
| _____ 6. She sprained her ankle six weeks ago and she | f. dropped a box on it. |
| _____ 7. He broke his nose when he | g. was a child. |
| _____ 8. It's a very old injury he got when he | h. could become infected. |

C Complete the information with the time expressions.

after as soon as before until when

In the event of an emergency, exit the building _____ you hear the alarm. _____ leaving the building, do not run, and do not use the elevators. Do not collect your belongings _____ heading to the exit—you can get them _____ you are told the building is safe to reenter. Please wait patiently in the waiting area _____ the firefighters tell you to go back in.