

Phrasal verbs (1)

VOCABULARY 4.1

- 1 a Replace the words in bold with the correct form of a phrasal verb in the box.

go off ~~get away with~~
make up pass on

- 1 My brother always **escapes punishment for** being late for work. gets away with
- 2 I couldn't think quickly enough, so I **invented** an excuse.
- 3 The smoke alarm **made a noise** when I burnt some toast.
- 4 Could you remember to **give** this message to your parents, please?

- b Fill in the gaps with the correct form of a phrasal verb in the box.

turn out run away work out
come round ~~knock out~~

- 1 I had a fight with my brother and he accidentally knocked me out.
- 2 Luckily, after the accident I _____ again quite quickly.
- 3 My brother was so frightened of what I might do that he _____.
- 4 The film began badly, but it _____ to be worth staying for.
- 5 Can you give me a few moments to _____ what I owe you?

Narrative verb forms; Past Perfect Continuous **GRAMMAR 4.1**

- 2 a Read the first part of the story and choose the correct verb.

Andy ¹jogged/was jogging through the park one day on his way to the shops when another jogger ²bumped/was bumping into him. The other jogger ³apologised/was apologising to Andy and then ⁴was going on/went on running. Feeling a little annoyed, Andy then ⁵noticed/had noticed his wallet ⁶went/had gone. So he ⁷was chasing/chased the jogging pickpocket through the park. When he ⁸had caught up/had been catching up with him, he ⁹shouted/had shouted, "Give me that wallet!"

- b Read the second part of the story. Choose one of the verbs a, b or c.

The frightened robber did what he ¹ b and then ² _____ as quickly as he could. Anxious to tell someone about what ³ _____, Andy went straight home, where his wife, Barbara, ⁴ _____ for him to return. As soon as he came in the door she asked him why he ⁵ _____ to the shops. Andy ⁶ _____, saying that he ⁷ _____ a good excuse. Barbara ⁸ _____, "I know you have. You left your wallet on the table."

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 a was saying | b said | c had been saying |
| 2 a ran away | b was running away | c had been running away |
| 3 a happened | b was happening | c had happened |
| 4 a was waiting | b had waited | c waited |
| 5 a didn't go | b hadn't been going | c hadn't been |
| 6 a was apologising | b apologised | c had apologised |
| 7 a had had | b was having | c had |
| 8 a replied | b was replying | c had been replying |

- 3 Make sentences with these words, using the Past Simple, the Past Perfect Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous.

- 1 By the time Sam / get / home from school, / his friends / eat / all the cake.
By the time Sam got home from school, his friends had eaten all the cake.
- 2 When I finally / find / the café, / Jacqui / already / wait / for an hour.

- 3 By the time I / get / out of the shower, / the phone / stop / ringing.

- 4 When we / arrive / at the cinema, / the film / already / start.

- 5 When Tom / come / to see me, I / feel / exhausted / because I / work / all day.

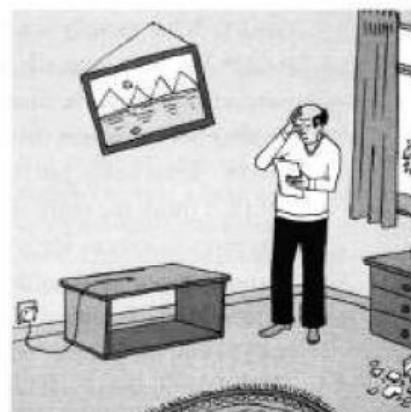
- 4 Read the story and fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Past Perfect Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Late one evening Charlie ¹ came out (come out) of a shop where he ² _____ (buy) some bread and milk. Suddenly he ³ _____ (realise) that his car ⁴ _____ (disappear). Nobody in the shop ⁵ _____ (notice) anything because they ⁶ _____ (do) their shopping.

However, the next day the owner of the shop ⁷ _____ (phone) Charlie to tell him to come back right away. When he ⁸ _____ (get) there he ⁹ _____ (see) his car in the same place that he

¹⁰ _____ (park) it the night before. On the window there was a note which said "Sorry, but my wife was having a baby and I ¹¹ _____ (have to) take her to hospital urgently."

Charlie was very relieved and told the police that his car ¹² _____ (be) returned. However, when he ¹³ _____ (get) home he discovered that someone ¹⁴ _____ (steal) his TV and computer. On the table was a note reading "Sorry, but I need the money for the kid's education."

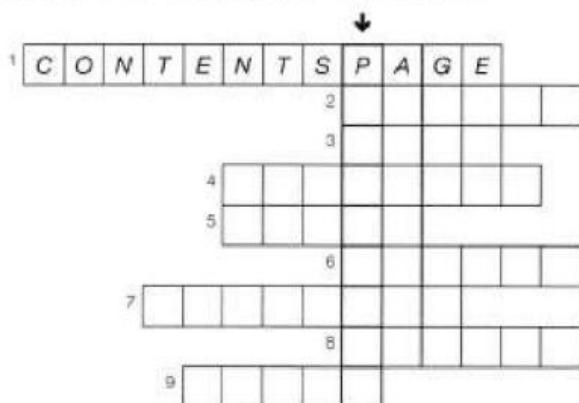


4B

First books

Books and reading VOCABULARY 4.2

- 1 Complete the puzzle. Find a kind of book. ↓



- 1 The page that lists the articles or parts in a magazine or book. (8, 4)
- 2 Another word for writer. (6)
- 3 The story of a book, film or play. (4)
- 4 Someone who writes books about imaginary people and events. (8)
- 5 Books with the same style or topic are in the same literary _____. (5)
- 6 Walk around a shop looking at things, but not planning to buy them. (6)
- 7 A book that has a thick, stiff cover. (8)
- 8 Someone whose job it is to make judgements on books, films, etc. (6)
- 9 Look quickly through the pages of a book, newspaper or magazine. (5)

Defining, non-defining and reduced relative clauses GRAMMAR 4.2

- 2 a Read these descriptions of books and plays and add commas to the non-defining relative clauses.
- 1 This book which was about the American Civil War was made into a famous film.
 - 2 This Shakespeare play is about two lovers whose families hate each other.
 - 3 The place where this modern novel takes place is Paris.
 - 4 This novel which is by the Russian writer Tolstoy is extremely long.
 - 5 This book whose hero is a vampire is very popular with teenagers.
 - 6 The novel that I love the best was written by a Frenchman called Flaubert.
- b Do you know the films and books in 2a? If you do, match the descriptions 1–6 to the titles a–f.
- a _____ *War and Peace*
 - b _____ *Romeo and Juliet*
 - c _____ *Twilight*
 - d _____ *Madame Bovary*
 - e _____ *Gone with the Wind*
 - f _____ *The Da Vinci Code*

- 3 Read this interview with a person who has started a reading group. Cross out any words in bold which you can leave out.

CAREY What exactly is a reading group?

POLLY Well, it's basically a few people ¹**who** meet from time to time to talk about what they liked and disliked about books ²**which** they've all read.

CAREY What made you decide to set one up?

POLLY I think the main reason ³**that** we started it was to provide a focus for people to meet and talk about something other than their work or family!

CAREY And what kind of people do you invite?

POLLY Oh, the people ⁴**who** come range from young mums to professional writers!

CAREY Who decides on the books ⁵**that** you're going to read?

POLLY We all do! Whoever comes to the meeting decides on one to read next time.

CAREY How often do you meet?

POLLY The number of meetings ⁶**that** we have will depend on how busy we all are. No more than one a month.

CAREY Do you ever invite guest speakers?

POLLY We do occasionally invite someone ⁷**whose** book we find particularly interesting, but only if they live fairly near.

- 4 Read this description of a novel and fill in the gaps with *who*, *that*, *which*, *whose*, *where* or *when*.

A book ¹ **that** I really used to love when I was a child was *Black Beauty*. It's a story ² _____ takes place in 19th-century England at a time ³ _____ people were often cruel to animals. It's a kind of autobiography written from the horse's point of view about its experiences with a variety of owners.

As a young horse, *Black Beauty* lives happily in a place ⁴ _____ everyone is kind to him. Unfortunately, when the owner has to go abroad, he sells him to a family ⁵ _____ are not so kind. He goes on to have a lot of bad experiences, ⁶ _____ is the sad part of the story, but it does all end happily in the end.

Although people think of it as a children's book, this is a novel ⁷ _____ helped to influence thinking about the way we treat animals and so it's a book ⁸ _____ message is timeless.



- 5 Complete sentence **b** with the information in **a**.

- 1 a Can I borrow that Steve Jobs biography? Jill was reading it last night.
b Can I borrow that Steve Jobs biography *(which/that) Jill was reading* last night?
- 2 a The novel is based on a true story. Her mother told her the story.
b The novel is based on a true story _____.
- 3 a My son lent me this book. I'm trying to finish it before he gets back.
b My son lent me this book, _____ gets back.
- 4 a I know that woman. She's giving a reading from her book tonight.
b I know the woman _____ tonight's book reading.
- 5 a Did you read that paperback? I lent it to you last week.
b Did you read that paperback _____ last week?
- 6 a Jacqueline Wilson is a writer. Her books are read by millions of young girls all over the world.
b Jacqueline Wilson is a writer _____ millions of young girls all over the world.

Reading

1 Read the article quickly. What is it about?

- a an unfortunate job interview
- b a new television comedy
- c an amusing human error

Connecting words: reason and contrast

VOCABULARY 4.3

2 Choose the correct words 1–6 in the article.

3 Read the article again and choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 Guy Goma had gone to the BBC TV centre because
 - a he wanted a job.
 - b someone had phoned for a taxi.
 - c he was being interviewed on TV.
- 2 The confusion happened because
 - a Mr Goma didn't speak any English.
 - b there were two men called Guy.
 - c there were two IT experts at the BBC.
- 3 When Mr Goma realised he was on TV, he
 - a panicked.
 - b went completely quiet.
 - c pretended nothing was wrong.
- 4 The BBC staff
 - a realised their mistake immediately.
 - b didn't realise their mistake at first.
 - c didn't realise their mistake until the interview had finished.
- 5 Mr Goma
 - a has become well known.
 - b found the experience funny.
 - c will be paid a lot of money by the BBC.

The wrong GUY!



THE STORY OF GUY GOMA IS NOT ONE OF STUPIDITY. A former taxi driver from the French Congo, Mr Goma was at the BBC TV centre for an interview, in the hope of becoming an IT assistant. So when a producer came up to him and said, "Guy Kewney, isn't it? About the IT thing?" he agreed,

¹*because/due to* he thought she had just pronounced his surname badly.

Mr Goma, who had taught himself English after he moved to England four years previously, was rushed into a studio, where he found himself in front of the cameras, having questions thrown at him. How could he know that the man who'd been sitting on a nearby sofa was also called Guy? In fact Guy Kewney was an IT expert, who was waiting to go on live TV to be interviewed about a legal dispute with Apple computers.

"It all happened so fast," Goma told

The Sun newspaper. "I had just signed my name in reception when someone said 'Follow me'. She was walking so fast that I had to jog to keep up with her. ²*Even though/However* a lady put some make-up on me and I was fitted with a microphone, I just thought it was all part of the job interview and when I realised I was on air, what could I do? I just tried to answer the questions and stay calm."

Viewers of the most-watched TV interview in months – it was posted on YouTube – have reacted with a mixture of delight and sympathy to the key moment when the BBC's Karen Bowerman introduced Goma as "Guy Kewney, head of newswireless.net!" Across his expressive face flit a dozen expressions in a second – mainly shock, fear, guilt and embarrassment – as he wondered what to do next. However, ³*instead of/apart from* saying there had been a mistake, he answered three questions before the BBC staff became aware of what had happened and brought the item to an early close.

Mr Goma was finally taken to his interview for the IT post, but ⁴*even though/despite* going through such a bad experience, he didn't get the job. ⁵*Nevertheless/Whereas* Mr Goma is now in demand as a celebrity, ⁶*due to/since* hundreds of thousands of people have now watched his television appearance online.

4 Complete this summary of the article with these connecting words.

because of apart from even though whereas instead of as

- 1 Guy Goma was at the BBC because of a job interview.
- 2 _____ the two men had the same name, the producer got confused.
- 3 _____ the producer said the wrong name, Guy still went with her.
- 4 Guy Kewney is an IT expert, _____ Guy Goma is an IT assistant.
- 5 Mr Goma tried to answer the interviewer's questions _____ explaining it was a mistake.
- 6 _____ looking a bit shocked, Goma gave no other sign that there was something wrong.

Ways of exaggerating **VOCABULARY 4.4**

1 Complete these conversations. Make words with the letters in brackets.

- 1 A Shall I make you a sandwich?
B I'd love one. I'm *starving* (vtangrsi)
- 2 A I think you need a break! I'll look after the kids.
B Would you? They've been _____ me _____ all day. (vdrgini/rzayc)
- 3 A Are those shoes too small for you?
B I think they must be. My feet are _____ me. (nklgili)
- 4 A What was the motorway like on the way back?
B Very busy. It was a complete _____! (gmernitha)
- 5 A Will you be late home again?
B I'm afraid so. This work is taking _____. (ofrveer)
- 6 A Can I get you some water?
B Please, I'm _____ for a _____. (gydni/kridn)

2 Complete the conversations with these phrases.

a fortune scared stiff speechless
out of my mind over the moon a ton

- 1 A Did you buy that dress in the end?
B No. It was lovely but it cost *a fortune*.
- 2 A Could you give me a hand moving this cupboard?
B Sorry, I've tried but it weighs _____!
- 3 A Clare seems very happy today!
B Yes, she's _____ about passing her driving test.
- 4 A Surely you're not frightened of spiders?
B I'm absolutely _____!
- 5 A Did you have a good evening?
B No, I didn't. Mike was late back and I was going _____ with worry.
- 6 A Were you surprised by the lovely things they said about you?
B Surprised? I was completely _____!

Saying you're surprised or not surprised

REAL WORLD 4.1

3 a Make phrases with these words.

- 1 not / Oh / again / no *Oh no, not again!*
- 2 imagine / I / can _____
- 3 wouldn't / he / say / He / would / that _____?
- 4 is / news / fantastic / That _____!
- 5 honest / be / to _____
- 6 bet / you / I / were _____!

b Fill in the gaps in the conversation with phrases 1–6 in **3a**.

LAURA Sorry I'm late.

My car broke down again this morning.

BECKY ^a *Oh no, not again!* That's the third time this week.

LAURA I know. Anyway,

it took the mechanic two hours to arrive, so I was a bit annoyed, to say the least.

BECKY ^b _____ So would I have been! Did he have an excuse?

LAURA Not really. He just said it wasn't his fault.

BECKY ^c _____ Did he manage to fix it?

LAURA He did. But I'm sick of the car now,

^d _____ I'm going to get a new one. How are you, anyway?

BECKY Great, actually. I've just heard I've got a place at university.

LAURA Wow! ^e _____ Well done.

BECKY It's such a relief.

LAURA ^f _____ Let's go and celebrate!



Adjectives (1) VOCABULARY 5.1

- 1 Replace the phrases in bold with these adjectives.

weird enthusiastic rewarding rare
lucrative time-consuming fierce

- 1 Keeping a pet can be **something that takes up a lot of time** but it can also be **something that gives you a lot of satisfaction** if you do it well.
- 2 Rats can seem **very strange or unnatural** pets but the British first started keeping them over 150 years ago.
- 3 Pet smuggling can be **something that makes a lot of money** for criminals.
- 4 Monkeys are fortunately **uncommon** as pets because they need constant attention and can be **physically violent** towards people.
- 5 Children are usually **interested in and excited** about pets for the first few months but many will lose interest in their animals after this.

- 2 Make a word from box A and box B to describe these pets.

A

exot faith
unsuit destruct
harm affection

B

able less
ie ate
ful ive

- 1 **exotic** : There are an estimated 15,000 lions, tigers and other big cats kept in private homes in the US.
- 2 _____ : I don't think a snake is a good pet for a five year-old.
- 3 _____ : Mark's cat loves sitting on people.
- 4 _____ : Thomas has a snake but it's a non-poisonous one.
- 5 _____ : Chihuahuas love chewing sofas and cushions.
- 6 _____ : Sally's dog is always with her, like a best friend.

Ways of comparing GRAMMAR 5.1

- 3 a Match sentences 1–5 to replies a–e.

- 1 I think spiders are far scarier pets than snakes. e
- 2 Keeping a rabbit is no harder than keeping a goldfish. _____
- 3 Hippos are not nearly as friendly as I thought they would be. _____
- 4 Cats are nowhere near as hard work as dogs. _____
- 5 A ticket to our local zoo is nearly as expensive as going to a concert! _____
- a Yes, they're a great deal easier to look after, aren't they?
- b Yes. And it's only slightly cheaper for children than adults.
- c I agree. It's just as easy.
- d That's right. They're considerably more dangerous than people think.
- e Yes, they frighten me almost as much as rats.

b Underline the comparative phrases in 3a and fill in the gaps in the table.

- 1 I think spiders are far scarier pets than snakes.
- e Yes, they frighten me almost as much as rats.

no difference	1 _____, 2 _____
a small difference	3 <u>almost as much as</u> , 4 _____, 5 _____
a big difference	6 <u>far scarier than</u> , 7 _____, 8 _____, 9 _____, 10 _____

- 4 Read the introduction to an article. Choose the correct words.



Over a million people in the UK keep some kind of exotic pet. Although that's considerably ¹fewer/less people than those who have a cat, it's ²near/nearly as many as the number of people who own a goldfish.

Why would anyone decide to keep a snake as a pet? They're only slightly more attractive ³as/than tortoises. They're nowhere near as ⁴cute/cuter as rabbits. And they're ⁵far/more harder to look after than many other pets.

Last week I met Carla, who has had pet snakes for almost ten years. Keeping snakes as pets, she told me, is ⁶much/lot less unusual than I might expect. I must admit I was considerably ⁷fewer/less enthusiastic than Carla about meeting her two pythons, Bart and Lisa. Unlike their cartoon 'cousins', Bart is not ⁸anywhere/quite as lively as Lisa and sits quietly throughout our conversation. Lisa, on the other hand, is clearly ready to play.

"Don't worry," says Carla. "She's ⁹no/not more dangerous than me."

Read the rest of this article [here](#).

5 Complete sentence **b** so it has the same meaning as **a**. You can use between three and five words, including the word in brackets.

- 1 a Cats are much easier to look after than dogs.
b Cats are nowhere near as difficult to look after as dogs. (nowhere)
- 2 a Goldfish are a lot cheaper than koi.
b Goldfish are _____ koi. (nearly)
- 3 a Tortoises are far less interesting than snakes.
b Tortoises aren't anywhere _____ snakes. (near)
- 4 a Butterflies have considerably larger wings than bees.
b Butterflies' wings _____ than bees' wings. (deal)
- 5 a Tortoises aren't quite as easy to look after as goldfish.
b Goldfish are _____ look after than tortoises. (little)
- 6 a Many people think dolphins are no more intelligent than whales.
b Many people think whales are just _____ dolphins. (as)

6 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 An adult shark is ~~as half~~ ^{half as} big as an adult whale.
- 2 Rabbit's fur is as softer as feathers.
- 3 There are thousands more leopards in the world that tigers.
- 4 Bee stings are a lot painful than mosquito bites.
- 5 The number of wild tigers is getting smaller and smaller than each year.
- 6 Spiders are farther more frightening than ants.

5B

Royal treasures

Phrasal verbs (2) VOCABULARY 5.2

1 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs.

cheer up go ahead packed out fit in with
put out pass by catch up on talk into

1
DEBBIE Come out with us tonight. It'll cheer
you up.

CLARE No, I'm fine. I want to _____
some work. I'm really behind at the moment.

2
RUTH Martin says he wants to come on holiday but he's happy to _____
our plans.

PAUL OK. I'll _____ and book the flights then.

3
MAX I often _____ your house on the way home. Are you busy on
Wednesday?

PAT It'd be lovely to see you but I don't want to _____ you _____.

4
SIMON I can't believe I let Sally _____ me _____ going to Windsor
on Friday.

ALEX You're mad! It'll be _____ with families at this time of year.



Future verb forms; Future Continuous GRAMMAR 5.2

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 We're going ^{to} visit Buckingham Palace.
- 2 If you need me, I'll have be sitting outside in the garden.
- 3 They're coming to lay a new lawn this afternoon.
- 4 I'm going to buying some fresh herbs.
- 5 The castle doesn't opens until ten.
- 6 The pollen probably will make me sneeze.
- 7 I'll watering the plants if you like.
- 8 I imagine we'll been working in the garden all weekend.

- 3 Match sentences 1–8 in 2 to meanings a–h. Then fill in gaps A–E with these verb forms.

~~be going to~~ Future Continuous will
Present Simple Present Continuous

A be going to

a 1 for making predictions based on present evidence.

b for personal plans or intentions.

B

c for fixed events on a timetable.

C

d for future arrangements.

D

e for actions that will be in progress at a point in the future.

f for something that will happen in the normal course of events.

E

g for instant decisions.

h for predictions not based on evidence.

- 4 Choose the correct future form.

- It says here that the pottery class *will be beginning/begins* at 6.30.
- Look at all those trees. You're *having/going to have* to clear up a lot of leaves in the autumn.
- You'll *be seeing/seen* her soon, won't you?
- I'll *give/'m giving* her a rabbit for her birthday. It's at my house.
- We're *finding/'ll find* the weather a lot warmer in the future.
- Are you going to/Do you get* a pet of any kind?
- I've got an idea! I'll *use/'m using* that tree trunk to make logs for the fire.
- We *watch/'ll be watching* you in the race on television.
- I'm *waiting/'ll be waiting* outside your house tomorrow morning at six o'clock.
- They'll *have/be having* enough time if they leave right now.

- 5 Complete the conversations with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 PRESENT CONTINUOUS; WILL

JESS What's that book? Don't tell me you ¹ 're thinking (think) of getting an iguana!

RAY Yes, I ² (probably get) one. But I'm not completely sure.

JESS ³ (you be able) to look after it?

RAY I ⁴ (go) on a course about keeping exotic pets next week. So we ⁵ (see).



2 FUTURE CONTINUOUS; PRESENT SIMPLE

MAX I ⁶ (not come) in tomorrow morning.

LENA Why not?

MAX Well, if my train to London ⁷ (go) at one, I won't have time.

LENA Yes, you will. I ⁸ (leave) work at around midday for a meeting in town, so I can take you to the station.

MAX OK. But we must leave on time. Traffic ⁹ (get) terrible around the station during the lunchtime rush hour. And if I ¹⁰ (miss) my train, I ¹¹ (ask) you for a lift to London!

- 6 Complete the sentences with the Future Continuous form of these verbs.

~~have~~ wonder stay meet think fly

- When they arrive we *'ll be having* dinner.
- I of you while you're in your exam.
- I her again in a few weeks if you want to come.
- I should go. My mum soon where I am.
- At midnight we somewhere over the Atlantic.
- you at home this evening?

Reading

- 1 Read the first two paragraphs. What is unusual about the River Ebro in Zaragoza?
- A Nobody knows how the huge catfish got in the river.
 - B There are bird-eating fish that live in the river.
 - C Pigeons lie in wait to attack the giant fish living in the river.
- 2 Read the whole article and decide whether the following sentences are true (T), false (F) or the article doesn't say (DS).
- 1 ☒ T The threat to pigeons started quite recently.
 - 2 ☐ The catfish only ever attacks pigeons.
 - 3 ☐ The townspeople had first told the writer about the strange attacks.
 - 4 ☐ The best time for people to go and watch the unusual sight is later in the day.
 - 5 ☐ The best time to see the attacks is while there is still daylight.
 - 6 ☐ People living in the town tend to sympathise with the pigeons.

Guessing meaning from context

VOCABULARY 5.3

- 3 a Look at the six words in bold in the article and put them in these groups.

verbs	1 <u>loiter</u>
	2 _____
nouns	3 _____
	4 _____
adjectives	5 _____
	6 _____

- b Match the words in 3a to the meanings a-f. Look carefully at the context.

- a do something slowly, or wait for no reason _____
- b attack suddenly _____
- c careless _____
- d enormous _____
- e bird _____
- f wait quietly and secretly _____



Pigeon fanciers

In the Spanish city of Zaragoza, a new menace is threatening the city's pigeons and it comes from the depths of the River Ebro. Every day, birds living in the historic buildings there fly down to drink at the base of a nearby bridge. Some never return.

The reason for their disappearance is the **giant** wels catfish, a species native to central and eastern Europe that grows up to three metres long. The catfish were introduced to the Ebro by German fishermen in the late 1970s but in the past couple of months the catfish have begun to **lurk** in the waters around the bridge. When pigeons **loiter** too long at the water's edge, a fish leaps up from below and swallows one of them whole.

The citizens of Zaragoza, fascinated, gather at the bridge each day to witness the unlikely battle between fish and **fowl**. Having heard about this unusual event in the Spanish media and thinking it was worth investigating, I decided to join them.

I arrived at the bridge on a chilly afternoon. There were no catfish in sight, however. No pigeons, no crowds, nothing. But as the day went on, more and more passers-by paused to take a quick glance into the depths. I talked to one, named Oscar, who helpfully showed me the stretch of water where the catfish liked to be.

Not everyone was so well informed. One self-appointed expert confidently told me that catfish weren't fish at all, because they live on both land and in water. Another know-it-all explained that they only fed in the morning. (I found out later that they actually hunt in the evening and at night.)

Finally, at about 5.30 in the afternoon, a dark shape measuring a good deal more than a metre took up its place in the water close to the **unwary** birds, which were drinking nearby. By now, an audience had gathered in the hope of a show – and it didn't take long. With a sudden splash, a catfish made an unsuccessful **lunge** at a pigeon. The next bird was not so lucky. For two hours, a crowd of about 50 watched three big catfish feeding.

Most people were taking the side of the fishy invaders. A cheer went up whenever a catfish made a successful attack. One woman was on the pigeons' side, however, greeting each narrow escape with a shout of triumph. "Poor things," she said. "Nobody likes them."

Adjectives for giving opinions VOCABULARY 5.4

1 Replace the words/phrases in bold with these adjectives.

illegal justifiable ethical wasteful damaging
unsustainable disturbing inevitable

illegal

- 1 Building here without permission is **not-allowed-by-the-law**.
- 2 I believe that a world shortage of oil is **certain to happen** if we continue to be so **inefficient and careless**.
- 3 The current rate of oil consumption is **impossible to maintain**.
- 4 The environmental impact of tourism can be **shocking and upsetting**. But many governments think it is **acceptable** because of the business it generates for their economies.
- 5 Can producing cigarettes ever be **morally correct** when they are so **harmful** to our health?

Discussion language (2): opinions REAL WORLD 5.1

2 Match sentences 1–6 to replies a–f.

- 1 It'd be much better if everyone were charged for the amount of rubbish they produced. **b**
 - 2 One argument in favour of organic food is that it simply tastes better. **a**
 - 3 How many languages will die out before the end of the century? **c**
 - 4 So you're saying that the Earth will be uninhabitable by 2100? **e**
 - 5 What proportion of the world's population doesn't have access to clean water? **d**
 - 6 I just don't think it's right that over half of the world's population live in poverty. **f**
- a Maybe, but I don't see how we can change the situation.
b I've never really thought about that. But it does sound a good idea.
c It's hard to say. But estimates say about half of the existing number.
d Yes, but then again it often costs twice as much.
e Er, let me think. About 1 billion people so that's about 15%.
f No. That's not what I meant. All I'm saying is that it's going to get a lot warmer.



3 Fill in the gaps in the conversations with these phrases.

It'd be much better if Maybe, but I just don't
No, that's not what I That's an interesting
I don't think it's right Yes, but then again
One argument in favour of
Well, some people would
I've never really thought about

A

PIA ¹ *It'd be much better if* everyone bought fruit locally.

TOM ² _____ argue that it would be a bit boring. Imagine if we didn't have bananas.

PIA ³ _____, imagine how interesting it would be when you travelled abroad.

B

BEN ⁴ _____ nuclear power is that it's relatively cheap.

JOAN ⁵ _____ that. But doesn't it produce a lot of waste?

BEN ⁶ _____ point. In fact, very little waste, but the waste is highly dangerous.

C

ALAN ⁷ _____ that we waste so many resources on transport.

LILY ⁸ _____ see how we can stop people from buying cars.

ALAN ⁹ _____ meant. All I'm saying is that our oil supplies are not sustainable.