



State of Palestine
Ministry of Education

NEW
EDITION

English for Palestine

PUPIL'S BOOK **12** Reading Plus

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Making changes

1 Read the texts. Then look at the pictures and discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- Which picture goes with which text? Text 1 C Text 2 A Text 3 B
- What do the pictures show?
- Which countries do you think the texts might be about? 1 China 2 Scotland 3 Egypt

1 For China people all over the world, New Year is the most important time of the year. Many people paint their front doors red in preparation. Dragons and fireworks are also part of celebrating the New Year period, which can last as long as two weeks, starting on the first day of the lunar month and continuing till the moon is at its brightest.

2 New Year (sometimes called *Hogmanay*) is a more important occasion in Scotland than other parts of the UK. Many of the customs, like 'first-footing', have been adopted in other English-speaking countries.

3 Unlike in some other countries, New Year is a public holiday in this North African country (Egypt); people mark the occasion by holding joint prayers and other rituals in mosques as an expression of gratitude to God. They also visit the homes of their extended families to exchange New Year wishes.



What to do with words you don't know

When you find a new word in a text, it is usually best to continue reading at first. For example:

- Do you know what 'first-footing' is in Text 2?
- Can you understand the sentence without knowing what it means?

If necessary, try and decide more or less what the word means instead of immediately looking in a dictionary.

Reading skill reminder

To help you decide what a new word in a text means, ask yourself questions like these:

- What kind of word is it (noun, verb, etc.)?
- If it's a noun, is it singular, plural, uncountable?
- If it's an adjective, does it seem to be positive or negative?
- Does it (or part of it) look like a word you already know?
- Are there any other words in the sentence that help to explain it?

2 Decide more or less what the missing words in the sentences mean, using the questions in the reminder box.

- Children are sometimes frightened of the _____ that people wear.
it's a noun; probably plural or uncountable; some type of clothing, make-up or jewellery
- It was _____ outside, so we lit the fire and stayed inside.
an adjective; probably a negative meaning; something about a low temperature
- What I like about her is her _____ to other people.
a noun; uncountable and abstract; probably something about the way she behaves
- He was _____ to find that they'd gone without him.
it's an adjective; probably a negative meaning; something about his feelings
- Some of the other students _____ me for not knowing the answer.
it's a verb; probably in the past tense; probably negative; probably something about making a person feel bad

3 Look at these words from the texts on page 4. Decide which meaning makes the best sense in the sentence.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 lunar (Text 1) قمری | ☒ A connected with the moon | ☐ B a fixed time or period |
| 2 occasion (Text 2) مناسبة | ☐ A to happen | ☒ B a special time or event |
| 3 mark (Text 3) يحتفل | ☐ A a cross or tick made with a pen or pencil | ☒ B to show that something is different from normal |
| 4 joint (Text 3) جماعي | ☐ A connected | ☒ B not individual |
| 5 gratitude (Text 3) الشكر والعرفان | ☒ A thanks | ☐ B greatness |

4 Read the beginning of an article about New Year traditions in different cultures. Then complete the tasks below.

There are many different customs connected with the New Year, varying from country to country, or from culture to culture.

For Chinese people all over the world, New Year is the most important event in the calendar. It begins on the first day of the month, which has the darkest night, and continues till the full moon 15 days later. There are many traditions, most of them involving the colour red. During the celebrations, people wear red clothes and children are given red envelopes containing 'lucky money'. Red is the **symbol** of fire, which is believed to drive away bad luck. This also explains the popularity of fireworks, which are supposed to frighten away bad spirits with their combination of noise, fire and brightness.

New Year is a time for families to get together and people often travel long distances to be with their families. Food also plays an important part, especially the big family meal on the evening before the New Year begins (New Year's Eve).

- 'Red is the **symbol** of fire.' What do you think a *symbol* is?
☐ A a small piece of something larger
☒ B something that stands for an idea
☐ C a thing which is the same as something else

- Work in pairs or small groups. Discuss what symbols 1–4 stand for. What do they **symbolise**?

- The dove carrying an olive branch symbolises peace.
- The Olympic rings symbolise the Olympic games welcomes all.
- For Muslims, the crescent symbolises Islam.
- For Palestinians, the kuffiyeh symbolises Palestinian nationalism.

- Compare your ideas with other pairs or groups.



1 Read the rest of the article you started in Period 1. Then complete the tasks below.

A lot of the New Year ^{تقاليد} 'traditions' in countries like England, Australia and the USA are actually ^{اسكتلندية} Scottish in origin. ^{هذه} These include joining hands and singing the Scottish song *Auld Lang Syne* (which means something like 'for the old times').

Another custom, which is less popular now, is 'first-footing'. To bring good luck to a ^{حظ} house, the first person to visit ^{هنا} it (entering by the front door and leaving by the back door) should be a tall, dark-haired man carrying a piece of coal for the fire, some salt, some bread and something to drink. These ^{تجسّد} symbolise warmth, flavour and of course food. More generally, it is usual, as in China, to clean the whole house on the day before New Year, and to make sure you have paid back any money you ^{مدين} owe to others before midnight.

Like other Muslim countries, Egypt uses the Islamic calendar and the New Year marks the migration ^{التقويم} (Hijra) of Prophet Mohammad (ﷺ) from Mecca to Medina. The New Hijra Year can't begin until the appearance of the new moon of Muharram is officially announced. Although modern technology now makes it possible to find ^{في وقت مبكر} this out well in advance, the new year moon should be observed with the naked eye.

New Year is widely celebrated with visits to family and friends. In many different parts of the country, special religious chanting ^{فرق} troupes ^{عروض} organise performances ^{مديح} in praise of Prophet Mohammad and ^{تذكرى} in commemoration of his Hijra. For many, though, this period is a time for prayer and quiet thought, concentrating on what you have done wrong in the past year and how you need to change in the next.

Whatever culture you look at, there seems to be one idea that underlies many of the New Year customs: ^{يركز} the idea of a new beginning, of leaving one ^{مهما كانت} period behind and looking forward to the coming ^{تكمين} one.

1 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words or phrases from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

1 I'm not sure how much I have borrowed and need to pay back to my parents.

owe مدين

2 At this time of year, performing groups of dancers, etc. visit the town. troupes فرقة راقصات

3 He wrote several poems expressing admiration for God. in praise of في مدح

4 This event takes place in order to remember the life of a national hero. in commemoration of في ذكرى

2 'A lot of the New Year "traditions" in countries like England, Australia and the USA are actually Scottish in origin.' ^{إسكتلندية الأصل}

1 The phrase *Scottish in origin* means that

- ☒ A the traditions first started in Scotland. ^{بدأت التقاليد في اسكتلندا لأول مرة}
☐ B the traditions came to Scotland from other countries.

2 The writer puts inverted commas round the word 'traditions' to show that ^{علامات الاقتباس}

- ☐ A the word is a quotation from somewhere else.
☒ B the customs don't really come from the countries mentioned.

- 3 'These include joining hands and singing.' The phrase *joining hands* means:
A putting your hands together.
B holding the hands of other people.
- 4 'Although modern technology now makes it possible to know this well in advance, the new moon should be observed with the naked eye.'
- 1 The phrase *well in advance* means
A a long time before. *في وقت مبكر*
B making good progress.
- 2 The phrase *with the naked eye* means *بالعين المجردة*
A see something using glasses
B see something without using a telescope *بالعين المجردة*
- 5 'Whatever culture you look at, there seems to be one idea that underlies many of the New Year customs.'
- 1 Adding the suffix *-ever* to question words like *what*, *where*, *when* or *how* adds the meaning that:
A it doesn't matter what / where / when / how. *مهما يكن*
B the question what / where / when / how changes with time.

Complete the sentences with similar ...ever words.

- a However hard I tried, I couldn't open the door. *كيفما*
- b You can visit me whenever you want to. I'm free all week. *في اي وقت*
- c I take this book with me wherever I go. *اينما*
- d You should try your best, whatever you do in your life. *مهما*
- 2 Adding the prefix *under-* can add either of these meanings: *at the level below* or *not enough*. Which meaning does it add in these sentences?
- a One idea underlies many New Year customs. at the level below *تكمّن وراء*
- b Don't undervalue your work; it's better than you think. not enough *يقلل من قيمة*
- c Many large cities have an underground railway system. at the level below *تحت الارض*
- d You can mark important points by underlining them. at the level below *خط تحت*
- e I think I'm underpaid for all the work I do for my company. not enough *اجر قليل*
- 6 What do these words, highlighted in the text, refer to?
- 1 *These* (line 2) traditions that are originally from Scotland
- 2 *it* (line 5) the house
- 3 *this* (line 13) the date of the appearance of the new moon of Muharram,
- 4 *one* (line 20) period
- 7 What examples can you find in the text of customs that show the ideas of 'a new beginning' and 'leaving a period behind'? Can you think of any other examples?

singing Auld Lang Syne, first-footing, cleaning the whole house, paying back
money you owe, the time for prayer and quiet thought

- 1 Look at the dictionary entry and the quotations.
Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

يقرر
resolve (verb): to make a decision
قرار
resolution (noun): a decision, especially about the future

'I think in terms of the day's resolutions, not the years.'

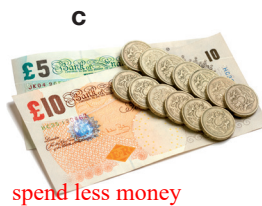
Henry Moore (British artist)

**'Every time you tear a page off a calendar,
you present a new place for new ideas and progress.'**

Charles Kettering (US inventor)

Because it's seen as a time for starting a new period in your life.

- 1 Why do you think New Year is traditionally a time for making resolutions in many cultures?
2 What do you think the two quotations are saying about resolutions?
3 In 2013, a website produced a list of the most popular 'New Year's resolutions' in the UK.
1 Which resolutions do these pictures show?



- 2 Look at the list of the top ten resolutions, in which the order has been changed.
What do you think might be the correct order?

Eat better
Learn a musical instrument
Stop smoking
Read more
Spend more time with friends and family
Get a better job
Learn a new language
Spend less money
Exercise more
Spend less time texting and chatting online

- 1 Spend less money
- 2 get more exercise
- 3 Eat more healthily
- 4 Read more
- 5 Waste less time on social media sites like Facebook
- 6 Spend more time with family and friends
- 7 Learn a language
- 8 Give up smoking
- 9 Learn a musical instrument
- 10 Find a better job

2 Read the newspaper article to see how close your ideas were.

THE DAILY NEWS
Wednesday 27 Feb 20–

It seems that people in the UK are turning away from traditional New Year's resolutions, like giving up smoking, **in** favour of more modern ones. A website has just published a list of the top resolutions for this year, showing that giving up smoking has **dropped** from first place to eighth.

Health-based resolutions like getting more exercise (second place) and eating more healthily (third place) remain popular, but the top choice, spending less money, probably says a lot about the economic situation. This year's fifth most popular resolution, wasting less time on social media sites like Facebook, also **reflects** modern times.

Instead, people are resolving to spend more time with family and friends (sixth place), and to improve themselves by reading more (fourth place) or learning a language or musical instrument (seventh and ninth). Trying to find a better job just **makes it** into the top ten.

The website's director said that people were moving away from negative decisions like stopping bad habits towards more positive ones. 'They want to change their lives by doing something new,' he said, 'and there's a definite feeling that this kind of resolution has a better chance of success.'

3 Match the words and phrases from the text with their meanings.

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM THE TEXT	MEANINGS
1 in favour of C	a fell
2 dropped a	b succeeds in reaching or doing
3 reflects d	c preferring
4 makes it b	d relates to, is connected with

4 Use the words and phrases in Activity 3 to complete the sentences, changing the form if necessary.

- During the night, the temperature sometimes drops by 20 degrees in desert areas.
- To get fit, some people stop taking lifts in favour of using the stairs.
- Climbing the mountain was hard, but we finally made it to the top.
- His opinions reflect the fact that he had a difficult childhood.

5 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- Why do you think 'spending less money' has become the most popular resolution? because of the economic situation
- According to the text, why do fewer people than before choose to stop smoking? Can you think of a reason not mentioned in the text? because people were moving away from negative decisions like stopping bad
- Of the top ten resolutions, which one would improve your life most?
- Are there any resolutions you might make that are not included in the list?

- 1 Read the introduction to an article about doing something new. Then complete the tasks below.

MODERN LIVING | LIFESTYLE

New Year, New You!

► Around this time of year, lots of people make resolutions to change their lives. Of course, it's natural to **associate** a new year with new beginnings, but doing something new brings benefits to your life whenever you choose to do it. In fact, New Year is possibly one of the worst times of the year to make life-changing decisions if you want to **stick to** them: in Europe and North America, it **coincides** with the middle of winter. With its long hours of darkness and cold wet weather, this is definitely not a season to be **optimistic**. This may well be why, as many studies have shown, most people who make New Year's resolutions usually break them after five weeks.

So, whatever time of year it is, you might decide to learn to speak Chinese, **take up** long-distance running, become a poet, or whatever. How do you make sure you don't start with great **enthusiasm**, but then give up soon afterwards? We're sure following the five steps in this article will make success a lot more likely.

- 1 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words and phrases from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words and phrases in the text.)
 - 1 I always connect this song with the holiday we had two years ago. associate
 - 2 It's easy to make resolutions, but harder to not change your mind about them. stick to
 - 3 Unfortunately, my birthday is at the same time as the end of the holidays. coincides with
 - 4 When I started, I felt that everything would be fine. optimistic
 - 5 She wants to start a new hobby, but she isn't sure what to choose. take up
 - 6 He's just started playing the guitar and is full of a strong positive feeling. enthusiasm
- 2 Answer the questions.

New Year is possibly the worst time of year to make them; most people who make New Year's resolutions usually break them after five weeks

 - 1 What two things, according to the article, are wrong with the idea of 'New Year's resolutions'?
 - 2 What do you think the rest of the article is going to do?
 - A explain more about the points in the first paragraph
 - B** give some helpful advice to readers
 - C make some new points about doing new things

2 Read the rest of the article. Then put the titles below into the correct position (1–5).

One step at a time
Share it

Enjoy yourself
Set clear goals

Think negative

1 Set clear goals

► When you're thinking about aims, there's one rule you should follow above all others: don't be too general. Just thinking that you 'want to be a bit healthier' is very unlikely to get you anywhere. Instead, you need to express your aim as something exact and practical that can be measured.

2 Enjoy yourself

► Don't spend all your time worrying about how successful you're going to be. Remember to enjoy the new experience for what it is. That way there's a far better chance that you'll keep going. If you're learning something, you'll make much better progress if you enjoy the learning rather than thinking about what score you might get at the end.

3 Share it

► Including other people can have various benefits. Firstly, the more people you tell about what you're doing, the less likely you are to give up, simply because you don't want to have to admit it to them. Secondly, if you do something with other people, it will be more fun (see above) and you won't want to let them down.

4 Think negative

► Yes, you did read that correctly. Of course, the usual advice is to stay positive. But there will almost certainly be a time when everything seems to be going wrong and you start thinking it's all too hard. Studies show that it's better to think about what could go wrong so that you can have a plan in place when it happens.

5 One step at a time

► Don't try to do everything at once. Divide your final aim into smaller parts so that getting to the end of each part is one small success, and one step nearer to the goal.

P08

3 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 When you decide to take up something new, are you the kind of person that sticks to it, or the kind of person that might give up after a time?
- 2 Which of the pieces of advice in the article do you think might be helpful when learning a language?

I'd like to say I stick to resolutions, but I think I might be a bit lazy.

I like the idea of including other people. I think that would probably help a lot.

1 Look back at the text in Period 4. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Why is 'I think I'd like to be a better person' not a good resolution to make? *It's too general*
- 2 Which piece of advice is especially useful for students in general? *Don't spend all your time worrying about how successful you're going to be.*
- 3 Which advice might seem strange to most readers? *Be negative*
- 4 Which suggestion relies on people's personal pride? *Tell people what you're doing.*

2 Look at the example. Then answer the questions below.

Example

The first person to visit should be a tall, **dark-haired** man.

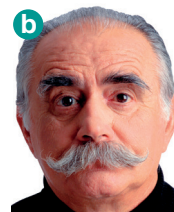
by combining two adjectives with a hyphen

- 1 a How is the underlined compound adjective made?
b What kind of word is *dark*? *adjective*
c What kind of word is *-ed* added to? *noun*
d What is used to join the two parts? *hyphen*
- 2 A 'dark-haired' man is a man with dark hair.
How would you describe these people using the adjectives in the box?

curly	red	blue
wide	large	long



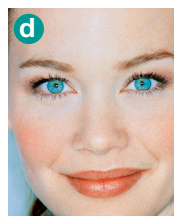
hair



moustache



shoulders



eyes



hair



face

a long-haired girl

a wide-shouldered man

a curly-haired boy

a large -moustached man

a blue-eyed woman

a red-faced man

3 Look at the examples. Then answer the questions below.

Examples

- 1A Fire is believed to **drive away** bad luck.
- 1B Fireworks are supposed to **frighten away** bad spirits.
- 2A People are **turning away** from traditional New Year's resolutions.
- 2B He said people were **moving away** from negative decisions.

- 1 What meaning does the particle away add to the verbs?

▶ in a different direction ▶ to another place

- 2 Match the examples with the extra meaning added by the verbs.

leaving	Example <u>2B</u>
making someone / something afraid	Example <u>1B</u>
with force	Example <u>1A</u>
changing direction	Example <u>2A</u>

- 3 Can the verbs in each pair of examples be exchanged without making a big difference to the meaning? *yes*

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. (Make any changes to the form of the verb.)

run move throw frighten look take

- 1 The film's first scene was so frightening that I couldn't watch and had to look away.
- 2 There were dangerous animals nearby, so we lit a fire to frighten them away.
- 3 She grew up here, but her family had to move away from the area.
- 4 I called to the boy, but he was frightened and ran away.
- 5 I don't need this again, so you can throw it away.
- 6 They make great food that you can eat in the café or take away.

5 Look at the examples and match them with their meanings a–c. Then rewrite the sentences below using the correct form of (be) supposed to.

Examples

- 1 Fireworks **are supposed to** frighten away bad spirits.
- 2 He **was supposed to** be here at 9.00, but he's late.
- 3 **It's supposed to** be a drawing of a cat, but it looks more like a dog.

- a That's what was intended (but the result was different). c
- b This is what should have happened (but it didn't). b
- c This is what many people believe (though it may or may not be true). a

- 1 The staff should really wear suits, but not everyone does.
The staff are supposed to wear suits, but nobody does.
- 2 I meant it to be a surprise present, but someone told her.
It was supposed to be a surprise present, but someone told her.
- 3 It's thought that painting your door red will bring good luck.
Painting your door red is supposed to bring good luck.

6 Look at the example. Then answer the question.

Example

New Year is possibly one of the worst times of the year to make **life-changing** decisions.

Life-changing decisions are decisions that can change your life.

What do you think these similar expressions mean?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ▶ an oil-producing country | ▶ an English-speaking culture |
| ▶ a self-driving car | ▶ an eye-opening experience |
| ▶ a breath-taking view | ▶ a heart-stopping moment |

a country that produces oil, a car that drives itself, a view that makes you gasp because it's so impressive, a culture in which people speak English, an experience that makes you realise something for the first time, a moment when something shocking or frightening happens

1 Look at the examples of ways of joining information in sentences. Then answer the question.

Examples

- A** *New Year is a time for families to get together and people often travel long distances to be with their families.*
- B** *It can last as long as two weeks, starting on the first day of the month.*
- C** *Another custom, which is less popular now, is 'first-footing'.*
- D** *To help you succeed, you need to include other people.*

Which example relates to which description of sentence structure?

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 a main clause with a relative clause | Example <u>C</u> |
| 2 two clauses joined with a conjunction | Example <u>A</u> |
| 3 a clause plus an <i>-ing</i> phrase | Example <u>B</u> |
| 4 a clause plus an infinitive phrase | Example <u>D</u> |

2 Read the letter. Then rewrite it, joining the short sentences into longer ones.

Use a mixture of different ways to join the information, for example:

- ▶ relative clauses with *which* and *who*
- ▶ infinitive and *-ing* phrases
- ▶ conjunctions like *so*, *but*, *because*, *when*

The sign [+] shows where sentences can be joined.

My parents recently decided to move to Garton. [+] ^{which} Garton is a seaside town in the north-west of the country. It's obviously quite a big change for me. [+] I'm a bit worried. ^{so} [+] It's also quite exciting at the same time. ^{but}

Actually, we know the area quite well. ^{because} [+] We went on holiday there several times. ^{when} [+] My brother and I were young ~~then~~. There are quite a lot of things to do there. ^{including} [+] ~~There are~~ walking in the hills, fishing in the rivers and of course going to the beach. That's fine for me. ^{but} [+] ~~It's~~ not so good for my brother. ^{who} [+] ~~He~~ likes going out to the cinema and places like that. Garton isn't near any big towns. ^{but} [+] There is a train service to Laniton. ^{which} [+] Laniton is a city with cinemas, theatres and so on.

We've decided to wait until the end of the school year. [+] ~~The reason is~~ to make it easier for me to change schools. ^{so} [+] We won't move till the summer. I'm pleased about that because the exam period is quite soon. ^{starting} [+] ~~It starts~~ in the middle of May. I'm trying not to think about the move. ^{because} [+] I need to concentrate on school work. ^{but} [+] I keep imagining how different life is going to be though.

3 When you have finished, compare your letter with a partner. TB page 77

1 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

An English-speaking friend wants to learn Arabic.

- 1 What do you think English speakers might find most difficult about Arabic?
- 2 What is the best way to learn it?
- 3 What other advice would you give?

2 Read part of a letter from an English-speaking friend.

I've made a resolution: I'm going to learn Arabic. As you know, I can speak it a little and understand very basic conversations, but I can't read or write it. So, basically, I just want to get better.

What's the best way to do this, and what do you think I might find difficult? I'm a bit lazy, so have you got any other advice that could help me to stick to it and not give up?

Any ideas will be very welcome!

3 Write a reply to the letter, using ideas from your discussion and advice from the text in Period 4.

Thanks for your letter. It was good to hear from you.

So, you've decided to learn Arabic. I think this is a really good idea because

First, you say you 'just want to get better'. The problem with this resolution is that it's too general and you might give up. It's better to be quite precise about your aims.

Anyway, the hardest part for you might be the writing, because of course we use different letters, so you'd have to learn a new alphabet. If you decided you only wanted to learn speaking, pronouncing some Arabic sounds might be hard for an English speaker. I think you should find a native Arabic speaker who can give you conversation practice.

In general, learning a language is like learning any new skill. It's hard work and you need patience, so keep trying when things get hard and don't give up. Keep thinking about the reward at the end.

I hope this helps. Good luck!

Say what you think about this decision.

What was the most important rule in the Period 4 text?

What would an English speaker find difficult?

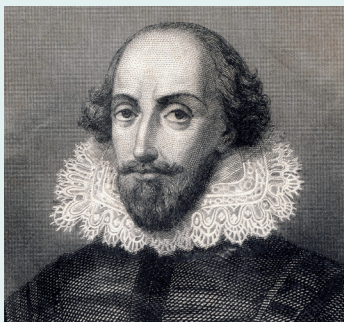
Give some advice about how to solve this difficulty.

Give some general advice about learning languages.

1 Read the two sections below: *About the author* and *About this play*. Then match the dates in the table with what happened in that year.

DATES	WHAT HAPPENED
1 1564 d	a The Globe theatre in London was built.
2 1582 e	b Shakespeare wrote <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> .
3 1595 (?) b	c Shakespeare died.
4 1598 a	d Shakespeare was born.
5 1599 g	e Shakespeare got married.
6 1607 (?) f	f Shakespeare stopped acting.
7 1616 c	g The 2nd edition of <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> was published.

About the author



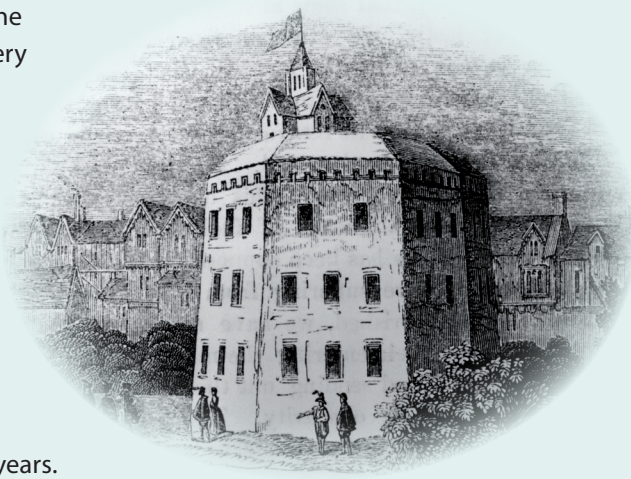
William Shakespeare is believed to be the greatest English writer of all time. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, in England, in April 1564. His father was an important man in the town. In December 1582, Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, the daughter of a farmer, and they had three children. We know very little about Shakespeare's early life. Some people believe that he worked as a teacher. Other people think that he became a member of a travelling group of actors. But we do know that by 1592, Shakespeare was living in London. By then, he had already become quite well known as an actor and a playwright¹.

¹ **playwright** writer of plays

² **performed** acted in public

At that time, in the early 1590s, the first theatres were just opening in England. In 1594, Shakespeare joined a new group of actors, and they became very successful. In 1598, they built their own theatre, The Globe, which was unusual because it had a round shape. Theatres at that time were very different to modern theatres. There was very little scenery and no curtain, and there were no breaks between scenes, so watching a play was a very different experience from today. Women were not allowed to act, so female characters were acted by boys. Most of the theatres did not have roofs, so plays were only shown in good weather and in daylight. Rich, educated people sat in the high parts of the theatre, and poorer people stood in the area in front of the stage. It was important that a lot of people enjoyed the plays because writing and acting plays was a business and needed to make money. This is why the plays mix together poetry and simple jokes.

In about 1607, Shakespeare stopped acting. After that time, he lived mostly in Stratford. He had become quite rich, and was a very important person in Stratford. He died there on his birthday, in 1616. During his life, Shakespeare wrote about 37 plays and many poems. Many of his plays were only published as books after his death. In Shakespeare's time, people used to write plays very quickly. The actors performed them a few times, and then they threw them away. No one really thought of keeping plays for people to read. Because of this, the plays of Shakespeare that we read today are probably not exactly the same as the ones that he first wrote. These plays are still performed² all over the world today, and people in schools, colleges and universities have been studying his work for many years.



About this play

Romeo and Juliet is a very famous play about two young people who fall in love with each other. They both come from very important and rich families in the Italian city of Verona, where most of the story happens. However, their families, the Montagues and the Capulets, had an argument many years before. The play is about how Romeo and Juliet continue to love each other although their families are enemies.

Shakespeare wrote many tragedies (sad plays in which people die), and *Romeo and Juliet* is one of these. The play is about the difficulty of being idealistic (believing in something which is good, but very difficult to make happen) in the real world. The love between Romeo and Juliet is very strong, but it is also impossible because of the argument between their families. The play is very famous because it has such an interesting but sad story, and such beautiful love poetry.

Romeo and Juliet was probably written and performed for the first time in 1595. We cannot be sure of the exact year. The story of the lovers was already quite well known in England before Shakespeare wrote his play because there were several other plays about Romeo and Juliet at that time, and a poem called *The Tragical Historie of Romeo and Juliet*. Shakespeare followed this poem closely when he wrote his play, using the story and many of the characters. Some of the lines and speeches are even very like ones from the poem.

Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet* was first published³ in 1597, but this edition⁴ of the play was not actually written by Shakespeare. It was probably put together from the actors’ lines, and from what people wrote down or remembered about the play. The second edition of the play, published in 1599, was actually written by Shakespeare.

³published printed as
a book
⁴edition single printing

People in the story

The Capulet family	The Montague family	Other characters	
Lord and Lady Capulet	Lord and Lady Montague	Nurse, who looks after Juliet	Balthasar, Romeo’s servant
Juliet, their daughter	Romeo, their son	Paris, who wants to marry Juliet	Mercutio, Romeo’s friend
Tybalt, Juliet’s cousin	Benvolio, Romeo’s cousin	Friar Laurence, a religious man	Prince Escalus, the ruler of Verona

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do people disagree about what Shakespeare did before he moved to London?
Because we know very little about Shakespeare’s early life.
- 2 What was strange about The Globe theatre?
It had a round shape.
- 3 In what ways were theatres and plays in Shakespeare’s time different from modern ones? (There are four ways.)
They had no scenery or curtain; there were no breaks between the scenes; women were not allowed to act; the theatres did not have a roof.
- 4 Why couldn’t people read Shakespeare’s plays while he was alive?
Because people didn’t keep plays to read
- 5 Why are the Capulet and Montague families enemies?
They had an argument many years before.
- 6 Where did Shakespeare get the story of *Romeo and Juliet* from?
He based it on the other versions of the story, in particular a poem.
- 7 Why is the second edition of *Romeo and Juliet* more important than the first?
Because the second edition was actually written by Shakespeare.

3 Read Extract 1 on pages 46–47. Then complete the table.

PEOPLE TRYING TO JOIN IN THE FIGHTING		PEOPLE TRYING TO STOP THE FIGHTING	
Tybalt		Benvolio	
<u>Old Capulet</u>	<u>Old Montague</u>	<u>old men from the town</u>	<u>Lady Capulet</u>
		<u>Lady Montague</u>	<u>Prince Escalus</u>

Fitting in

الانسجام والتوافق مع الآخرين

ينسجم / يتوافق مع

fit in (phrasal verb): to feel that you belong to a particular group and are accepted by that group**1 Look at the definition. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.**

- How important is it to fit in with other people?
- What different groups do you belong to? Think about the areas below and add groups to the diagram. Then compare with another student.
 - ▶ your family life
 - ▶ your social life
 - ▶ your village / town / area / country
 - ▶ your school life
 - ▶ your interests



- Can you think of any reasons why it might not always be a good idea to fit in with others?

2 Read the beginning of an article. Then complete the tasks on page 19.

MODERN LIVING | LIFESTYLE

▶ If you put the words *fitting in* and *belonging* into an Internet search engine, you'll find that you get very different results. Nearly all the **lifestyle** advice and self-help sites seem to agree that a feeling of belonging is **unquestionably** 'a good thing', something that we all need if we want to be healthy, happy people.

In contrast, fitting in is almost always presented as something we need to avoid. One quotation (from the children's writer and artist Dr Seuss) that often **turns up** is this one: 'Why try to **fit in** when you were born to **stand out**?' The **implication** is clear: fitting in is a bad idea, standing out or being different is good.

- 1 'Nearly all the lifestyle advice and self-help sites seem to agree ...'
- 1 What is someone's lifestyle? type of life, e.g. job, house, interests,
- 2 What kind of advice do websites like this usually offer? how to deal with problems and make changes in your life
- 2 'A feeling of belonging is unquestionably "a good thing" ...'
- 1 Complete the table to show how the word *unquestionable* / *unquestionably* is made.

NEGATIVE PREFIX	VERB	ADJECTIVE SUFFIX	ADVERB SUFFIX
<u>un</u>	<u>question</u>	<u>able</u>	<u>ly</u>

- 2 If something is *unquestionable*, what is it impossible to do? It has to be believed, it can't be questioned or doubted
- 3 If something (e.g. a book, a piece of music or a painter) is described as *incomparable*, what does it mean? It can't be compared with anything similar because it's better than anything similar.
- 3 Replace the words in brackets with phrasal verbs from the text.
- 1 He often (arrives or appears) late for meetings. turns up
- 2 We should use a different colour to make this sentence (look different from the others). stand out
- الأفعال الظرفية
- The phrasal verbs are not used in exactly the same way in the sentences as in the text. How are the two meanings connected?
- A They refer to similar situations, but the meaning is different.
- B They have similar meanings, but refer to different situations.
- 4 'The implication is clear ...'
- The noun *implication* means 'hidden suggestion' and comes from the verb *imply*. Match these verbs with their meanings. Then add them to the table, with their nouns.
- 1 simplify ^c a what you do to get a job
- 2 apply ^a b increase in number
- 3 multiply ^b c make something easier

VERB		NOUN
imply <u>يضمن</u>		implication <u>تضمنين</u>
simplify <u>يبسط</u>		simplification <u>تبسيط</u>
apply <u>يقدم طلب</u>		application <u>طلب</u>
multiply <u>بضرب</u>		multiplication <u>ضرب</u>

3 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 How is fitting in different from belonging?
- 2 What do you think Dr Seuss means when he says people are born to stand out?
- 3 Why might some people, especially young people, not want to stand out from others?
- 1 fit in = accepted by a group of people because you are similar to them;
belong = feel happy and comfortable with a group of people
- 2 some people have a natural ability to stand out and be different
- 3 They don't want to be different to in case they're not accepted by the group.

1 Look at the picture. Then discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- How do you think the person at the front is feeling?
- What do you think the others are doing or saying?
- What reasons might there be why this person doesn't fit in?
- Can you remember the quotation from Dr Seuss from Period 1? How does it relate to the picture?



2 Read the second part of the article you started in Period 1. Then complete the tasks below.

► A lot of young people might disagree with Dr Seuss. For most teenagers, it seems, standing out and not being accepted as 'normal' is horribly embarrassing. They put great effort into being accepted by other teenagers. This will often take the form of liking the right kind of music, wearing the right clothes, or even having the right kind of mobile phone. In more extreme cases, a young person might deliberately choose not to work hard at school and get good marks, or be led into bad habits.

This feeling is something that most people grow out of. They gradually learn to be confident about who they are. They realise that being like everyone else isn't such a good idea and that standing out can be an advantage. After all, when you think about it, to stand out is to be outstanding, which is definitely a positive word: when someone is described as an outstanding actor / writer / business person / leader,

it's high praise. The process can take quite a long while though. As the British TV star Clare Balding once said: 'Fitting in is boring. But it takes you nearly your whole life to work that out.'

Fitting in is not the same as belonging. The need to belong to a group or community goes back to the earliest days of human societies, and there are good reasons for it. Life in the past was hard, with dangers all around, and people acting together with a common purpose had a much better chance of surviving than an individual. In fact, being left out of or cut off from the group would more than likely lead to death. Obviously, the consequences are not so disastrous in modern societies, but the need survives. Many scientific studies have shown that people who don't feel that they belong to a group are more likely to become ill than those who are part of a community, and don't live as long.

P10

1 '... standing out and not being accepted as "normal" is horribly embarrassing.'

- Why do you think the writer puts the word *normal* in inverted commas? Because the idea of 'normal' is misleading; there is no true 'normal'
- When you are embarrassed, you feel as if everyone is looking at you. What kind of things or situations might people find embarrassing?

2 '... a young person might deliberately choose not to work hard at school ...'
What does *deliberately* mean?

- ☒ A on purpose ☐ B freely

3 'This feeling is something that most people grow out of.'

- The phrasal verb *grow out of* (something) means
 - to gradually become too big.
 - to lose a habit or feeling as you get older.
 - to be made or produced from something.

2 Can you think of other examples of things that children usually grow out of?

- 4 '... when someone is described as an outstanding actor / writer / business person / leader, it's high praise.'
- 1 What does *outstanding* mean?
- A unusual or strange **B** better than most others
- 2 Give real examples of people you believe are outstanding leaders, writers, musicians or sports people. What makes them outstanding?
- 5 'The process can take quite a long while though.
A *process* is a number of events leading to a result, which takes time to happen. What process is the writer referring to here? The process of learning to feel confident about who you are.
- 6 '... being left out of or cut off from the group would more than likely lead to death.'
- 1 The two phrasal verbs used in the sentence are similar but not exactly the same. Match them with these meanings.
- a to leave something or someone out (= to not include)
- b to cut something or someone off (= stop communicating with)
- 2 What prepositions are used with each one if we want to add an object?
- a leave out of a group
- b cut off from a group
- 7 Find fixed phrases in the third paragraph with these meanings.
- 1 shared aim common purpose
- 2 single person individual
- 3 almost certainly more than likely
- 8 The verb *survive* is used twice (lines 36, 42), with slightly different meanings. Find the two uses and say which one means:
- 1 to remain the same but the need survives
- 2 to continue living much better chance of surviving
- 9 '... people who don't feel that they belong to a group are more likely to become ill than those who are part of a community, and **they** don't live as long.'
- What does the highlighted word *they* refer to in this sentence?
- A people who are part of a community
- B** people who don't belong to a group
- 10 Complete the explanation. Then compare your answer with another student.

Fitting in means trying to (1) not stand out, and to be accepted as 'normal'

This is often seen as a bad thing to do because it stops you from being yourself.

Belonging, on the other hand, is the feeling that (2) we are part of a community with a common purpose

This is something we all need.

1 Look at the picture. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

- 1 Have you heard the phrase 'the black sheep of the family'? What do you think it means?
- 2 Is the same phrase used in Arabic, or something similar?



شخص تافه / عديم القيمة

2 Read the text about 'black sheep'. Then complete the tasks on page 23.

- 1 In English, the phrase 'black sheep of the family' is used to describe someone who doesn't live his or her life the way the rest of the family expects them to. People like this must be common, because many other languages, mostly European, have exactly the same **idiom***. Other languages, like Russian, talk about someone being a 'white crow' (crows being birds that are nearly always black).
- 2 Real black sheep are rather **rare**. From a farmer's point of view, black **wool**** couldn't be changed into different colours, so it was seen as **worthless**. As a result, farmers used to be disappointed when, by chance, their white sheep sometimes had a baby with black wool. So if a family had a 'black sheep', it was definitely thought to be something **undesirable**. Nowadays, though, the phrase has lost some of its negative meaning. This is probably because people don't worry as much as they used to if someone is a bit different from normal. In fact, some people even think of it as an advantage: it means that the person has a more exciting life than most others, who just follow the rules and don't take risks.
- 3 Among creative people, it isn't unusual to find those who were regarded as black sheep. Being an outstanding artist or poet seems to require a different way of looking at the world. Also, independent and strong-minded women, at least in the past, have tended to be black sheep, simply because the social rules about what was an acceptable lifestyle were stronger for women. In any field, people like this are outstanding because they stand out from the crowd.
- 4 One example is the 19th century English writer Mary Shelley. Her mother died when she was young, and it was the daughter of her father's second wife who received an education. Mary herself was left on her own a lot and began writing stories and poems. When she was 17, she travelled to Europe and was cut off from her family for some time after this. Two years later, while in Switzerland, Mary, along with several friends, including well-known writers, were amusing themselves one rainy afternoon by making up horror stories. Of all the stories produced that day, Mary's is the one people still remember. Although she wrote several other books, the story of *Frankenstein* is by far her most famous work. It is known all over the world and has been made into a film many times.

* idiom = an expression that has a non-literal meaning

** wool = the hair of a sheep

1 Match the headings with the paragraphs in the text. (There is one more title than you need.)

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| A | Where the meaning comes from | paragraph | <u>2</u> |
| B | Why some people become black sheep | paragraph | <u>3</u> |
| C | Some examples of black sheep | paragraph | <u> </u> |
| D | The story behind a popular book | paragraph | <u>4</u> |
| E | A definition of the phrase | paragraph | <u>1</u> |

2 Complete the sentences with a maximum of two words from the text.

- 1 The idea of being a 'black sheep' seems to be quite common in European countries.
- 2 Several languages have an idiom similar to the English phrase 'black sheep of the family'.
- 3 In real life, however, black sheep are not common; in fact, they are rather rare.
- 4 Black wool is worthless, so farmers regard it as undesirable.
- 5 The modern meaning of 'black sheep' isn't as negative as it used to be.
- 6 The life of 'black sheep' may be more exciting because they are more likely to take risks.
- 7 Creative people tend to be black sheep as they see the world differently from others.
- 8 Women have sometimes been seen as black sheep because there were stricter ideas about what it was acceptable for them to do.
- 9 Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is the most famous of several horror stories that were made up one afternoon.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 How has the meaning of the phrase *black sheep* changed nowadays?
It has lost some of its negative meaning and it is even thought of as an advantage as 'black sheep' have more exciting lives than people who don't take risks.
- 2 How old was Mary Shelley when she first made up the story of *Frankenstein*?
19
- 3 What do you know about the story?
- 4 What might be surprising about the fact that a story like this was written by a nineteen-year-old girl in the eighteenth century?
In those days, it wasn't acceptable for women to write stories or do anything except learn to be ideal wives.

3 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups. Then compare your ideas with others.

- 1 Do you know any other examples of people who could be described as black sheep?
- 2 Can you think of any other idioms in Arabic that relate to the topic of belonging to groups and fitting in (or not fitting in)?
- 3 Can you translate them into English?

Understanding idioms

In Period 3 you looked at the idiom ‘the black sheep of the family’. If you find an idiom in something you are reading, you may need to guess what it means. Sometimes this is easy. For example, what does the underlined phrase in this sentence mean?

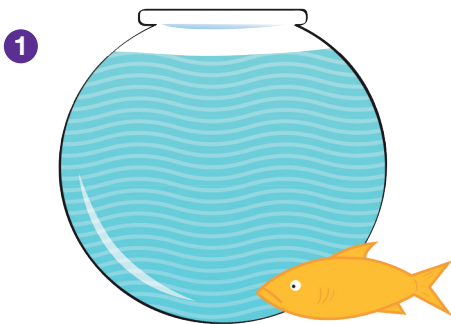
Everyone in the office was so friendly that I immediately felt at home.

Sometimes, though, you will need to think about what the words themselves mean (the literal meaning) and then decide what they mean in the context (the non-literal or idiomatic meaning). For example, what do the underlined phrases in these sentences mean?

We can usually accept the way he behaves, but what he has done now crosses the line.
(What kind of line is referred to?)

He doesn't just follow the herd; he thinks for himself and does what he believes is right.
(A herd is a group of animals like cows or sheep; what or who are the herd here?)

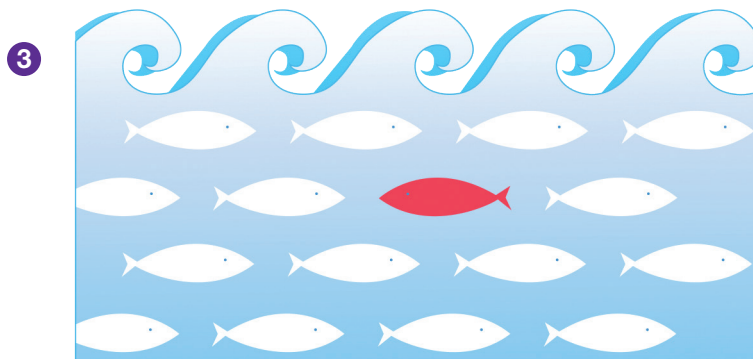
1 Look at three more idioms. Then match them with their meanings. In what situations do you think they might be used?



to feel like a fish out of water



to stick out like a sore thumb



to swim against the tide

- | | | |
|---|--|------------|
| a | to think or act differently from others | <u>b</u> 3 |
| b | to feel that you are not in your natural place | <u>c</u> 1 |
| c | to look very different from other things or people | <u>a</u> 2 |

2 Complete the sentences with the idioms in Activity 1. (You may need to change the form of the verb.)

- 1 Everyone else agreed with the plan. He seemed to be the only one who thought there was a problem with it. He didn't say anything in the end because it's hard to swim against the tide
- 2 All the other people at the party were experts in their fields. I couldn't join in their conversations because I didn't understand what they were talking about. I felt like a fish out of water
- 3 She was late and had to go to the restaurant straight from work, in her normal clothes. When she got there, she saw that the others were all dressed in their best evening dresses. She was sure she stuck out like a sore thumb

3 Look at the pictures. Then match the beginnings and endings of the proverbs.



- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 When in Rome, b | a flock* together. |
| 2 You can't put a square peg** c | b do as the Romans do. |
| 3 Birds of a feather a | c into a round hole. |

* = collect in a (large) group

** = small piece of wood

4 Match each proverb in Activity 3 with the situation it might be used to describe.

- 1 I don't really like tea, but I used to drink it at 'tea time' when I was in England. 1
- 2 You can tell he's not a good person by looking at the kinds of people who are his friends. 3
- 3 She loved art and poetry, but her father wanted her to be a doctor. She tried, but it didn't work, and now she's a well-known painter. 2

5 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 Do you agree with what the proverbs are saying about life?
- 2 Are there any similar proverbs in Arabic?

1 Look at the examples. Then complete the task below.

Examples

A Fitting in is boring. But it takes you nearly your whole life to **work that out**.

B This feeling is something that most people **grow out of**.

C There's no coffee left. We've **run out**. And I think we've **run out of** tea too.

Replace the underlined words with phrasal verbs made from *out* + the verbs in the box.
(You may need to change the tense of the verbs.)

get ... of	grow ... of	miss ... on	run	stick	work
------------	-------------	-------------	-----	-------	------

- 1 She lost that habit when she was about six years old. grew out of
- 2 We'd better turn back before all the water is gone. runs out
- 3 It took me a long time to solve the maths problem. work out
- 4 The animal escaped from its cage. got out of
- 5 Of course I'm coming. I don't want them to not be present for the fun. miss out on
- 6 I wear a suit because I don't want to look different from everyone else. stick out

2 Look at the examples from the texts in this Unit. Then answer the question below.

Examples

Everyone agrees that a feeling of belonging is 'a good thing'. **In contrast**, fitting in is presented as something we need to avoid.

Standing out can be an advantage. **After all**, to stand out is to be outstanding.

People acting together had a better chance of surviving. **In fact**, being left out of the group could lead to death.

Black wool was seen as worthless. **As a result**, farmers used to be disappointed ...

Living a free life isn't as important as survival. **In other words**, poorer people just don't have time to be black sheep.

The underlined linking phrases are all used to show the connection with the sentence before. Which phrases are used to show the connections below?

- 1 The next sentence is even stronger than the last one. in fact
- 2 Because of this / For this reason As a result
- 3 The next sentence is the opposite of the sentence before. In contrast
- 4 The next sentence means the same as the last one, but may be simpler. in other words
- 5 Here is a good reason why the sentence before is true. After all

3 Complete the sentences with the linking phrases in the box.

After all

As a result

In contrast

In fact

In other words

- 1 You can trust me. After all, we've been friends for a long time.
- 2 It will be very difficult. In fact, it may be nearly impossible.
- 3 There has been a lot of rain recently. As a result, some roads have been closed.
- 4 People who don't belong to a group tend to get ill more often than those who do. In other words, belonging is good for your health.
- 5 When you see her, she's always chatting to her friends. In contrast, her sister is very quiet.

4 Circle the best linking phrases to complete the text about online communities.

MODERN LIVING | LIFESTYLE

Community today

► For many people, the word *community* has a nice sound. It makes them think of small towns or villages where everyone knows everybody else, people look after their neighbours and of course nobody locks their doors. (1) After all / In contrast, people don't steal from their friends.

In our modern times, these kinds of communities are disappearing. (2) In other words / In fact, they might never have existed in such a perfect form. But the human need to belong still exists, and the Internet has helped people to form new types of community.

Communities in the past depended on geography. (3) After all / In other words, they referred to a particular area where people shared a lifestyle. (4) In contrast / As a result, the Internet allows us to contact people all over the world. (5) As a result / In other words, online communities, where people who have never met can share their interests, are becoming more and more popular.



1 Read the beginning of an article about online communities. Put the steps in the correct order. Number them 1–6.

Starting an online community

There are community-building systems on the Internet, many of them free, offering tools that you can use in building your community. Here is a list of the steps you need to take.

- 5 Attract members.
- 4 Build the site.
- 6 Watch it grow!
- 3 Think about which Internet tools would serve your purpose and audience.
- 2 Decide on your community's purpose.
- 1 Identify your target audience (the people who might want to use the site).

2 Read the rest of the article about online communities.

Probably the most common type of online community is special interest groups. These are groups of people who may never have met, but who have some interest they want to share using the Internet. It may be a hobby, politics or sometimes an illness or other problem that can be helped by sharing information.

For example, someone living in a particular part of the country, who enjoys making wooden toys, wants to set up an online community for people with a similar interest. The purpose is to exchange ideas, share photos of toys and discuss how they are made. This community needs a tool to upload pictures onto the site and a space where they can be discussed by the members.

3 Discuss the following in pairs or small groups.

You would like to set up an online community. Following the first two steps from the article in Activity 1, discuss ideas about the purpose and the target audience. Think about these points.

Purpose: hobbies, school/studying, entertainment (music, films, etc.), literature, politics

Audience: local, national, international

Why don't we build a site for students in Palestine who are studying English, to discuss problems and ideas?

4 Read the two notices. Then decide which one is best, and why.

1

NOTICE!

We are trying to start a new club for people who are interested in music because we're sure there are lots of other students who would enjoy this.

Would you like to join us?

2

NEW MUSIC CLUB

STARTING SOON

Can you play an instrument, or do you just enjoy listening to music?

Why not join our new music club? Everyone is welcome!

For more detail **contact Nuria (07131 498752)**

5 Write a notice.

You need some help setting up your community from someone who knows about computer programming. Write a notice explaining the idea and asking for helpers.

Give it an attractive title.
Keep it short (it doesn't have to be in sentences).
Remember to add a way of contacting you.

1 Discuss the questions in small groups.

You now have enough people interested in your idea for an online community.

- 1 What should the site look like, and what should it include?
- 2 What pictures could you put on the home page?
- 3 Apart from a home page, what other areas are needed? Choose four or five from this list (or any other ideas you have).
 - ▶ Gallery (for showing uploaded pictures)
 - ▶ Forum (for discussing questions or problems)
 - ▶ News
 - ▶ Contact us
 - ▶ About us (general information about the community)
 - ▶ Links (to other communities or websites)
 - ▶ Future events

Add your chosen areas to the 'screen' below.

2 Write a welcome page.

Write two or three paragraphs for the 'About us' area of the community website.

- ▶ Welcome visitors to the site.
- ▶ Explain the idea of the community.
- ▶ Say what members can do.
- ▶ Invite people to join you.

3 Compare your work.

When you have finished writing, compare what you have written with the other members of your group. Decide on the best ideas and put them together in a final version.

In this Unit you have learnt about:

- ▶ the importance of belonging and fitting in (or not fitting in)
- ▶ online communities
- ▶ verb to noun changes (verbs ending in -y)
- ▶ understanding idioms and proverbs
- ▶ sentence linking phrases
- ▶ writing notices
- ▶ writing a community welcome page

1 Look at Extract 1 on pages 46–47 again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Do you think Tybalt really misunderstands what Benvolio is doing?
No. He is probably looking for an excuse to fight.

- 2 What kind of person does Tybalt seem to be?
 - ▶ understanding
 - ☒ aggressive
 - ▶ friendly
- 3 What do you think about the way Lord Capulet and Lord Montague react when they see the fight?
 Are they
 - ▶ brave?
 - ▶ wise?
 - ☒ silly?
 - ▶ funny?
- 4 How does Prince Escalus describe the men who are fighting?
enemies of the peace, animals

- 5 Why is he so angry?
Because this is the third time there has been fighting in the street because of their arguments, and they are disturbing everyone in the city.

- 6 What does he say he will do if they fight again?
He will punish them by death / have them executed.

- 7 What do you think he will say to Capulet and Montague in private?
That they have to stop fighting or there will be very serious consequences.

2 Read what happens next. Then answer the questions below.

The Capulets are having a big party at their house, and Lord Capulet invites Paris so that he can meet his daughter, Juliet. He thinks Paris will be a good husband for her, but tells him that, at less than fourteen years old, she is too young. Romeo and Benvolio hear about the party and decide to go, wearing masks to hide their faces (it was quite common at this time for people to wear masks at parties).

- 1 Why might it be dangerous for Romeo and Benvolio to go to the party?
Because they might be recognised, and the Capulets would be very angry that there were Montagues in the house.

- 2 What do you think might happen at the party? Write two ideas.
They might be recognised. They might start a fight. One of them might fall in love.

3 Compare and discuss your ideas with other students. Read Extract 2 on pages 47–49. Then discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 How correct were your ideas?
- 2 Is there anything you thought might happen but didn't?

4 Choose the correct answers. Circle A, B or C.

- 1 Why does Lord Capulet like watching the young people dancing?
 - A It shows they are enjoying the party.
 - B** It reminds him of when he was young.
 - C It might make some of them fall in love.
- 2 When Tybalt recognises Romeo, why is he angry?
 - A** He thinks Romeo has insulted the Capulets by being there.
 - B He is sure that Romeo has not been invited to the party.
 - C He notices that Romeo is wearing a mask to hide his face.
- 3 Why is Lord Capulet angry with Tybalt?
 - A He thinks the argument between the families should stop.
 - B** He doesn't want any trouble or fighting in his house.
 - C He would rather fight Romeo himself later.
- 4 How do Romeo and Juliet react when they are told who they have been talking to?
 - A Juliet is more shocked than Romeo.
 - B Romeo doesn't care, but Juliet is sad.
 - C** They both realise there will be problems.

5 Look at these two quotations from Extract 2. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

Romeo: Oh, she could teach the torches how to burn brightly. She shines like a jewel in the night – her beauty is too precious for this earth.

Juliet: If he is married, I think I will die!

- 1 The language shows very strong feelings, but what does it really mean? For example, do jewels really shine at night, and does Juliet really believe she will die?

They aren't meant literally; they are figurative.

- 2 Are these ideas about love and beauty Shakespeare's own, or is he making Romeo and Juliet say them? If so, what do you think he might be saying about the two young lovers?

What the characters in a play say aren't necessarily what the writer thinks. It's a possible interpretation here that Shakespeare is portraying Romeo and Juliet as a pair of over-emotional teenagers motivated by a romantic view of the world. Or perhaps he wrote it to please the ...

- 3 We know that Juliet is nearly fourteen. How old do you think Romeo might be?

He carries a sword in the street and could go out at night on his own, so he was probably at least 16.

The global village

1 Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

1 Have you heard of the words *global village* and *globalisation*?

When do you think they began to be used?

- ▶ about ten years ago
- ▶ about twenty-five years ago
- ▶ over fifty years ago

2 Which picture gives a positive impression and which gives a negative impression?

What message do you think each picture is trying to give?



2 Read the text. Then complete the tasks on page 33.



MODERN LIVING | LIFESTYLE

The global village

▶ The ^{مصطلح} **term** *global village* was first popularized by the Canadian writer Marshall McLuhan in the early 1960s. He described how communications technology was **transforming** the world into something more like a village, in which people could communicate and pass on information quickly and easily. And this, remember, was many years before the Internet was ^{على نطاق واسع} **widely** used.

يحول

The word *globalisation* is also older than most people think. It appeared, with more or less the same meaning as it has today, as early as the 1940s. It is true, though, that it wasn't until the second half of the 1980s that it became common, at first in the area of economics and business, and then in other academic fields. By the 1990s, it seemed as if everyone was talking about it.

We may now have reached a point when it is so much a part of our lives that we no longer think about it very much. If you tell a group of young business students that they're going to discuss globalisation, the chances are that they won't **see the point**. **Far** ^{يترك الأهداف} **from** ^{بعيدا عن} being a new idea, it now simply describes the way things are.

1 Choose the correct meaning for these words and phrases from the text.

- 1 term (line 1) **A** name for an idea
B period of time
- 2 transforming (line 2) **A** taking from one place to another
B completely changing
- 3 widely (line 5) **A** not exactly
B commonly, often
- 4 ^{من المحتمل} the chances are (line 13) **A** it is likely
B there are opportunities
- 5 see the point (line 13) **A** understand the idea
B know the purpose
- 6 Far from (line 13) **A** Instead of
B A long distance from

2 Use the words and phrases in Part 1 to complete the sentences.

- 1 We'll never succeed, so I don't see the point of continuing.
- 2 He left home an hour ago, so the chances are that he'll be here soon.
- 3 She's a popular singer in her own country, but not widely known outside it.
- 4 A lot of money was spent on transforming the land into a children's play area.
- 5 Far from criticising his ideas, I strongly agree with most of them.
- 6 He may use a different term to describe it, but he's really talking about the same thing as other writers.

3 'The term global village was first ^{بشهر}popularized in the early 1960s.' The suffix -ize (or -ise) changes an adjective into a verb and adds a meaning. To globalize (something) is to become or to make something more international. What does the verb popularize mean?

to make something more popular يجعل مشهورا

4 Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write the phrase or sentence from the text that helped you to decide.

- 1 The writer seems to think Marshall McLuhan's idea was ahead of its time.
TRUE FALSE

TRUE (this ... was many years before the Internet was widely used)

- 2 The word *globalisation* was widely used from the 1940s onward.
TRUE FALSE

FALSE (It wasn't until the second half of the 1980s that it became common)

- 3 Young business students often think globalisation isn't worth discussing.
TRUE FALSE

TRUE (they won't see the point)

3 Discuss the question in pairs or small groups.

How has globalisation affected your lives as young people?

1 Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.



- What do the pictures show? a stock market, a fast food restaurant, a film poster
- How do you think the pictures might be connected with the topic of globalisation?
- Which effects of globalisation do the pictures show?
 - ▶ culture
 - ▶ technology
 - ▶ economics
 - ▶ business

2 Read the article. Then complete the tasks below.

There are some who question whether globalisation is really something new. After all, they argue, if you look at what was happening in the 18th and 19th centuries, or **even earlier**, doesn't it seem very similar? Companies in Europe and North America, supported by their governments, were opening up the rest of the world, searching for cheap raw materials. They transported **these** back to their own factories and produced manufactured goods, then sold **them** at a huge profit. The world became linked by trade and business.

In a sense, this view is correct, but what it **underestimates** is the scale and speed of the changes that have taken place in the last thirty years or so. And the key role in **these changes** is that of computer technology, because **it** underlies all of them. Thanks to developments in digital technology, for example, it is now possible to move **vast** amounts of money around the world in seconds. Currency trading now goes on almost 24 hours a day, and it has been estimated that the amount of money traded has gone up by several thousand per cent in the last forty years. Decisions taken in a stock market* in one country can have a disastrous effect on countries on the other side of the world, and entire national economies can be destroyed almost overnight.

What we are seeing today clearly *is* something different and new. It affects us all, and it relates not just to areas like trade, business and economics, but also to culture, entertainment, what we eat, how we communicate with each other and even how we see ourselves, our relationships and our lives.

*stock market = place where people buy and sell shares and currency

- '[They were] searching for cheap raw materials. They transported these back to their own factories and produced manufactured goods.'

Add these words to the table in the correct column. (One word can go in both columns.)

coal	paper	cotton	silver	plastic	glass	wood
------	-------	--------	--------	---------	-------	------

RAW MATERIALS				MANUFACTURED GOODS		
coal	cotton			paper	glass	
silver	wood			plastic		

- 2 'The world became linked by trade and business.'
'The key role is that of computer technology.'

1 *Link* and *key* are both normally used as nouns. **adjectives**
What kind of words are they used as in the text?

- 2 In what way can trade link the world? **people, goods and raw materials go from one part of the world to another as part of the process of trade**
3 If something is described as a key part / point / question, etc.,
is it just important or the most important thing? **the most important**



- 3 Find these words in the text. Then choose the correct meaning for each one.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1 underestimates (line 6) | A gives too little importance to يقلل من قيمة |
| | B falls below |
| 2 taken place (line 7) | A been replaced |
| | B happened وقع حدث |
| 3 vast (line 9) | A unusual |
| | B very large ضخم |
| 4 currency (line 9) | A at the moment عملة |
| | B money used by a particular country |
| 5 entire (line 13) | A whole كامل |
| | B early |

- 4 Use the words in Part 3 to complete the sentences.

- 1 They travelled for weeks through the vast **صحراء** desert.
2 I need to get some foreign currency before my long business trip.
3 He always underestimates how long it takes to finish the work.
4 My grandfather lived in the same village for his entire **حياة** life.
5 A lot of changes have taken place in the town since we moved here.

- 5 Answer the questions.

- 1 What makes recent changes different from what has happened before? **They are happening much faster, on a much bigger scale.**
2 Why is technology so important to these changes? **It underlies all of them, e.g. huge amounts of money can be transferred around the world very quickly, currency trading goes on almost 24 hours a day**
3 What disadvantage of instant currency movement does the text mention? **Entire national economies can be destroyed almost overnight**
4 Why is globalisation important for everyone? **It affects everyone, in all aspects of their lives.**

- 6 What do these words, highlighted in the text, refer to?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <i>even earlier</i> (line 2) [earlier than when?] | <u>than the 18th or 19th centuries</u> |
| 2 <i>these</i> (line 4) | <u>raw materials</u> |
| 3 <i>them</i> (line 5) | <u>manufactured goods</u> |
| 4 <i>these changes</i> (line 7) [which changes?] | <u>the changes that have taken place in the last thirty years or so</u> |
| 5 <i>it</i> (line 8) | <u>computer technology</u> |

- 7 Which sentence is the best summary of what the text says about globalisation?

- A Globalisation is simply a continuation of what was already happening hundreds of years ago.
B Despite what some people argue, there are important differences between recent developments and what happened in the past.
C The main advantage of globalisation is that it has made trade much easier and quicker.

1 Look again at the last paragraph of the article in Period 2. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

What we are seeing today clearly *is* something different and new. It affects us all, and it relates not just to areas like trade, business and economics, but also to culture, entertainment, what we eat, how we communicate with each other and even how we see ourselves, our relationships and our lives.

- What effects has globalisation had on everyday life in Palestine? Think about:
 - ▶ food
 - ▶ culture
 - ▶ entertainment
 - ▶ shopping
 - ▶ family life
- Of all these effects, which are positive, and which are negative?

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE

2 Read the continuation of the article. Which of the effects you discussed are mentioned?

- If we look at culture in its widest sense, the spread of a global culture is clear. The range of consumer goods available in shops in most countries is getting wider and more international, and the same company names appear everywhere. The same big-name films are shown in the world's cinemas. It seems that young people in nearly every country are listening to Afro-American rap or hip-hop music (or a local variation of it). The nature of fame itself has become international: there are many places where people are more likely to recognize the face of Nelson Mandela than their own neighbours.
- Perhaps the best example is in the area of food and drink. In most large cities, people can choose to eat not just in Indian, Italian and Chinese restaurants, but Thai, Arab or Caribbean ones too. Meanwhile, Coca Cola is drunk almost everywhere, and the global spread of American-style fast food seems impossible to stop. Every day, around 70 million people eat food from McDonald's, in over 100 countries. Economists even use something called the Big Mac index to compare the purchasing power of world economies.
- Again, though, there are different views of this process. Some believe that, like the economic changes, these cultural changes are just a continuation of a process that began years ago. And among those who accept that we are seeing something new, there is disagreement about whether the developments are positive or negative. Are they a sign of increasing Americanization, or is this a two-way exchange? Are traditional local cultures being killed by an international culture that is the same everywhere, or are they simply changing and adapting in a natural way?

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What can now be bought in shops around the world?
the same range of international consumer goods
- 2 What does the example of Nelson Mandela show?
that fame is now international
- 3 What, it appears, cannot be prevented?
the global spread of American-style fast food
- 4 Which phrase means 'the same thing happening as in the past' (paragraph 3)?
a continuation of the process that began years ago
- 5 What do people still argue about, even though they agree that globalisation is different from what has happened before?
about whether the developments are positive or negative

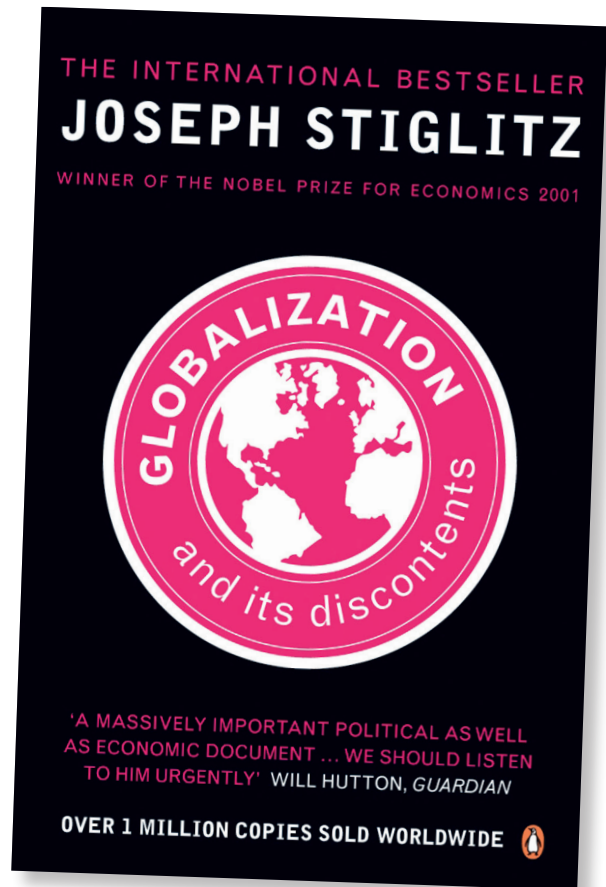
4 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 Do you listen to rap or hip-hop music? Is there an Arabic or Palestinian version of this kind of music?
- 2 Can you explain how the 'Big Mac index' compares the purchasing power (how much can be bought) with different currencies? The McDonald's burger is taken as a standard to compare how much one costs in different countries.
- 3 What is your answer to the two either/or questions at the end of the text?

5 Look at the front cover of a book called *Globalization and its Discontents** and read about the author. Would you expect the book to be for or against globalisation?

*discontents = people who are not happy or satisfied with something

Joseph E. Stiglitz (born 1943) is an American economist and a professor at Columbia University. He received the Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences in 2001. During his career, he has been a senior vice president and chief economist of the World Bank and chairman of the US president's Council of Economic Advisers.



1 Read two online reviews of *Globalisation and its Discontents*. Then complete the tasks on page 39.

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Online Book Reviews

★★★★☆

With his background, Joseph Stiglitz is in a good position to explain how globalisation works. You might expect him to be a supporter of the way the world has been going for the last forty years, but instead he is extremely critical.

This book is now over thirteen years old. The main reason why I've only given it a 4-star review is that I suppose there must be more up-to-date books out there, but if there are I haven't read them. And I'm not sure if they would be able to offer such a clear picture of how globalisation is failing the world's poor, harming those it claims to be trying to help.

The story he tells is now a well-known one. In country after country, organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund lend money to governments on the condition that they 'reform' their economies. These so-called reforms always involve selling public services to private companies and opening up the economy to large multinational companies*. And, of course, these companies are based in the rich countries that have most of the power in the World Bank and IMF.

As I say, it's an old story, but Stiglitz's book is still worth reading for its inside knowledge and its very readable style, which makes it easy to read even for those of us who aren't economists.

★★★☆☆

I have to say I was rather disappointed by this book. The first two chapters are interesting enough, but after that it gets stuck in too much detail. If you don't know much about economics, you'll probably want to stop reading before your head starts hurting.

I carried on, hoping to read something about the cultural effects of globalisation or the damage it's doing to the environment, but nothing appeared. The author seems to have forgotten the second part of his own title (the part that reads '... and its Discontents'). People all over the world feel so strongly that they take to the streets in protest against what globalisation is doing to the world. Is that because they disagree with the economic theory behind it?

*multinational companies = large companies that are based in many different countries, not just one

- 1 Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write the phrase or sentence from the text that helped you to decide.
 - 1 The writer of the first review didn't give five stars because he knows there are better books available.
TRUE FALSE
FALSE (I suppose there must be more up-to-date books out there)
 - 2 The first reviewer suggests that globalisation works in favour of rich countries and large companies.
TRUE FALSE
TRUE (large multinational companies these companies are based in rich countries)
 - 3 The first reviewer says that the book was written mainly for specialists in this subject.
TRUE FALSE
FALSE (easy to read even for those of us who aren't economists),
 - 4 The second reviewer suggests that the book's title is not a good one.
TRUE FALSE
TRUE (the author seems to have forgotten the second part of his own title),
 - 5 The reviewers agree that only other economists would fully understand the book.
TRUE FALSE
FALSE first reviewer: 'very readable style ... easy to read'; second reviewer: If you don't know much about economics ... head starts hurting
 - 6 Both reviewers seem to be against globalisation.
TRUE FALSE
TRUE (globalization is failing the world's poor / hoping to read something about the cultural effects of globalization or the damage it's doing to the environment)
- 2 Answer the questions.
 - 1 The verb *reform* means to change something that is not working properly. Which two ways does the first reviewer use to suggest that this isn't the best way to describe the economic changes recommended by the World Bank and IMF?
puts the word reform in inverted commas; refers to reforms as so-called reforms
 - 2 In what way does Joseph Stiglitz have 'inside knowledge'?
he's an economist
 - 3 What two areas does the second reviewer think are missing from the book?
the cultural effects of globalization; the damage globalization is doing to the world,
 - 4 The second review ends with a question. What answer do you think the writer expects?
no
- 3 Discuss whether this sounds like a book you would like to read (if there was a translation into Arabic).

It sounds too technical for me. I'll find something else on this topic.

It's good to read an expert's opinion so I'd be interested in reading it.

1 Look at the example from the text.

Example

... the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund lend money to governments on the condition that they 'reform' their economies.

As we saw on page 39, the word *reform* means to change something in order to improve it. The writer uses inverted commas to show that he/she doesn't agree with this positive connotation*.

*Connotations are the extra meanings (positive or negative) that some words have in addition to their basic or literal meanings.

I think what he's done is amazing.

I find his actions shocking.

2 In pairs, discuss the feeling you get from these words. Are they positive, negative or neutral (neither positive nor negative)?

modern	cheap	quick	old-fashioned	cold	strange
clever	comfortable	slow	young	lazy	proud

3 Complete the table with the words from Activity 2. Then compare your table with another pair. Are there any differences?

POSITIVE (+)	NEUTRAL (?)	NEGATIVE (-)
cheap, quick, clever	modern, young,	oldfashioned, cold,
comfortable		strange, slow, lazy,
		proud

Whether a word has positive or negative connotations can depend on its context or on the feelings of the person using it. For example: a short holiday may be not long enough, but a short visit to the dentist is probably a good thing; a long walk in the mountains may be good or bad, depending on whether you enjoy walking in the mountains.

4 Read the sentences. Then answer the questions below.

- A I didn't choose that phone because it looked a bit cheap and not well-made.
- B He never uses a microwave for cooking; he prefers doing it the old-fashioned way.
- C You won't understand this because you're very young.
- D I sometimes enjoy having a lazy afternoon just reading a good book.
- E She's so proud that she thinks she's better than most other people.
- F He hates this modern habit of chatting on mobile phones all the time.

- 1 Are there any differences between the way the words are used in the sentences and where you put them in the table?
- 2 How can you explain the differences?

5 Read the opinions about globalisation. Then discuss how true they are in relation to your own experience and Palestine in general.

- 1 Cheap imports from countries in Asia and other places harm local industries. A
- 2 One effect of globalisation is that poorer countries are becoming richer. F
- 3 Thanks to the Internet, it's much easier now for new ideas to spread around the world. F
- 4 Large multinational companies work through factories in low-income countries where pay and working conditions are very bad. A
- 5 You get the same big names in shopping centres all over the world. Local differences are disappearing. A
- 6 Globalisation is making it very difficult for smaller national film industries to compete. A
- 7 It's great to be able to watch the latest Hollywood films on your tablet. F
- 8 The benefits of globalisation tend to go to the richest people in any country, so the gap between rich and poor is getting wider. A
- 9 We can buy products in the shops from all over the world, and they're often very cheap. F
- 10 Transporting products all round the world is bad for the environment. A
- 11 Easier communication is bringing different cultures closer together, which increases international understanding. F

6 Which of the opinions in Activity 5 are for (F) globalisation? Which are against (A)?

7 Look at the examples. Then answer the questions below.

Examples

Of course, people enjoy being able to watch the latest Hollywood films. However, globalisation is making it very difficult for smaller national film industries to compete.

The same big names appear in shopping centres all over the world, and local differences are disappearing. On the other hand, consumers like the chance to buy international products at cheap prices.

- 1 Why are the two ideas in each sentence presented together? **To contrast two different opinions.**
- 2 Which two words or phrases are used to join the ideas? **However, On the other hand.**

8 Take two more pairs of ideas from the opinions in Activity 5. Join them in the same two ways.

- 1 Globalization helps poorer countries to become richer. However, the benefits of globalization tend to go the richest people in any country, so the gap between rich and poor is getting wider.
- 2 Easier communication increases international understanding. On the other hand, transporting goods around the world is bad for the environment

1 In Period 5, you looked at how opposite ideas can be joined using *However* and *On the other hand*. A long list of sentences like these would be boring to read, so it is better to group the ideas in paragraphs. Read the paragraph and answer the questions below.

- 1 Which sentence gives the main idea of the paragraph, sometimes called the topic sentence?
the first sentence
- 2 Which sentence gives a second idea that is connected to the main one? the second sentence
- 3 Do the other two sentences in the paragraph:
 - ▶ add more ideas?
 - ▶ give opposite arguments?
 - ▶ give examples of each idea?

▶ Supporters of globalisation point out that it has brought the world closer together in various ways and has increased international understanding. It is now possible for people to watch the latest films and TV programmes from around the world, and it is much easier for new ideas to spread around the world. This applies to products as well as ideas. Shops and restaurants offer more international goods, often at very cheap prices.

P12

2 Use some of the ideas from Period 5 to write a second paragraph. Follow the same structure as the first paragraph, but give the other side of the argument.

Other people, however, argue that ... globalization is making it very difficult for smaller national film industries to compete. Again, this applies to various different products. You get the same films in cinemas and the same big names in shopping centres all over the world, and local differences are disappearing.

3 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 When opposite ideas are presented in two paragraphs, which one is likely to have the strongest effect on the reader, the first or the second?
- 2 Imagine you have been asked to write an essay in answer to this question:
In what ways has globalisation affected life in Palestine? Have these effects been mostly positive or negative?

What is the best order for the four paragraphs in the plan?

- A Description of the economic situation in Palestine _____
- B Examples of negative effects of globalisation in Palestine _____
- C Definition of globalisation _____
- D Examples of positive effects of globalisation in Palestine _____

- 3 What examples of positive and negative effects could you include? Refer back to the list you made in Period 3.

We could mention how cheap imports are making things hard for the Palestinian shoe industry.

One good thing is that it's easier to keep up contacts around the world and let people know what's happening here.

1 Look at the sentences that make up the first paragraph of the essay you talked about in Period 6. Then answer the questions below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A It is important to understand that the effects of globalisation are not limited to the areas of economics, trade and business.</p> <p>B It is this wider definition that will be used in this essay.</p> <p>C One simple definition is that globalisation describes the ways in which, thanks to developments in technology, the world has changed very quickly in the last forty years.</p> | <p>D As a result of these changes, people and countries are now more connected with each other than they have ever been before.</p> <p>E They are also cultural and personal.</p> <p>F Globalisation is a complex idea, so before discussing this question, it is first necessary to make clear what we mean by it.</p> |
|--|--|

- 1 Which sentence introduces the whole essay? F
- 2 Which sentence is the topic sentence of the paragraph? C
- 3 What is the right order for the other sentences? B, A, E, D

2 Write the sentences in the right order.

3 Look at the topic sentence for the second paragraph of the essay and discuss how it could continue. Then add two or three points to complete the paragraph.

There are several points about the situation in Palestine that make it different from most other countries.

Firstly,

Globalisation is a complex idea, so before discussing this question, it is first necessary to make clear what we mean by it. One simple definition is that globalisation describes the ways in which, thanks to developments in technology, the world has changed very quickly in the last forty years. It is this wider definition that will be used in this essay. It is important to understand that the effects of globalisation are not limited to the areas of economics, trade and business. They are also cultural and personal. As a result of these changes, people and countries are now more connected with each other than they have ever been before.

There are several points about the situation in Palestine that make it different from most other countries. Firstly, Palestine is under occupation. The restrictions imposed by Israeli occupation make the movement of goods difficult in many cases. In addition, the internal political and economic situations are instable which makes it hard to benefit from globalisation fully.

Globalisation has had a number of positive/negative effects on Palestine. For example, it helps the Palestinians to promote their problem worldwide through communication technology. In addition, it plays a major role in connecting the Palestinian people inside Palestine and in diaspora. On the other hand, globalisation has had a number of negative effects. For example, it has destroyed many national industries, increasing unemployment among the Palestinians.

1 Romeo and Juliet have just met for the first time. Read what happens next. Then read Extract 3 on pages 49–51.



Later that night, when everyone else has gone home, Romeo climbs the wall around the Capulets' garden. He looks up and sees Juliet at her bedroom window, talking to herself.

This 'balcony scene' is very famous, and Juliet's opening words 'O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?' are some of the most famous words in Shakespeare's plays. Some people think that she is asking where Romeo is, but the old word *wherefore* actually means *why*, not *where*. So she is asking 'Why are you Romeo?' not 'Where are you Romeo?'

This balcony is a real place in Verona which is still visited by young lovers.

2 Read the sentences. Then decide which three are true.

- ① At the beginning, Juliet thinks she is alone.
- ② At first, Romeo pretends to be someone else.
- ③ Romeo is worried that the Capulets will find him.
- ④ Juliet is worried that Romeo might think she has fallen in love too quickly.
- ⑤ Juliet thinks they should wait, but then she changes her mind.

3 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 'If you had another name, you would still be the same person. A rose would still smell as sweet, if it were called something different.'

In the play, Shakespeare wrote these famous words:

'What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.'

What idea is expressed here, and how are the two ways of expressing it different?

The idea is that a name should not affect how we see things. We like to smell roses because they smell sweet, not because they are called roses. In this way, Juliet is saying she loves Romeo, and she can't hate him just because his family name is Montague. In Shakespeare's play, the idea is expressed in poetic form and in Elizabethan English; in the student's version, they are expressed in modern English, in text form. The student's version is easier to understand, but less beautiful.

- 2 When he explains how he got into the garden, Romeo says things that can't be true in real life. What does he say about love?

He says that he flew over the walls on the wings of love.

- 3 The two young people have only just met, but are already planning to get married. Do you believe that this 'love at first sight' can really happen, or is it just in books, plays and films?
- 4 Do you think Romeo and Juliet will get married, or will something happen to stop them?

4 Read the summary of what happens next to see if your answer to question 4 above was right.

Romeo goes to see Friar Laurence and explains the problem. He agrees to marry the two lovers, but only because it might end the fighting between the two families. With Nurse's help, Juliet meets Romeo and they get married secretly.

5 To help you remember what has happened so far, work in pairs to put these events in the correct order. Number them from 1 to 8.

- 3 Romeo sees Juliet for the first time.
- 2 The Prince says that anyone who fights in future will be killed.
- 1 Members of the two families fight in the street.
- 7 Romeo and Juliet promise to get married.
- 4 Tybalt is angry with Romeo.
- 6 Romeo climbs into the Capulet's garden.
- 8 Friar Laurence marries Romeo and Juliet.
- 5 Juliet finds out that Romeo is a Capulet.

ROMEO AND JULIET

¹ **stabs** attacks with a knife or sword

Extract 1 (Act 1, Scene 1)

[Verona, Italy. Servants of the Montague and Capulet families are fighting in the street. Benvolio, holding his sword, is trying to stop them fighting. Enter Tybalt]

Tybalt: So you're fighting with the servants now, are you, Benvolio? *[Pulls his sword out]* Come and fight with me, and let me kill you!

Benvolio: I don't want to fight with you. I am just trying to stop these men fighting. Put your sword away! Or use it to help me keep the peace.

Tybalt: How can you talk about peace when you are holding your sword? Peace! I hate that word. I hate it as much as I hate all the Montagues – and you! *[Stabs¹ at Benvolio with his sword]* Here, take that!

[Some old men from the town arrive with their swords to try and stop the fighting. Enter Old Capulet and Lady Capulet, wearing their night clothes]



Capulet: What's all this noise about? *[Sees Tybalt and Benvolio fighting and stands forward] [to his servants] Bring me my sword!*

² **villain** bad person, person of no value

Lady Capulet: *[Holding him back]* No! You are too old to fight!

Capulet: *[Pulls himself away from Lady Capulet]* There's old Montague! He is holding his sword. Why should I stand back when he is ready to fight? *[to his servants]* Bring me my sword, I said!

[Enter Old Montague and Lady Montague]

Montague: You villain², Capulet! *[to his wife, who is trying to hold him back]* Don't hold on to me! Let me go!

Lady Montague: No! You'll stay right here!

[Enter Prince Escalus]

Prince Escalus: *[Shouting above the noise of the fighting]* Listen to me, you enemies of the peace! What a terrible thing to fight with your neighbours! *[No one hears the Prince and the fighting continues]* You there! *[Shouting more loudly]* You men, you animals! Can you only put out the fire of your anger with blood? Put your swords down, and listen to your angry prince, or I will punish you all. *[The men finally hear the Prince and stop fighting. The Prince turns angrily to Capulet and Montague]* This is the third time that people have fought in the streets because of your silly arguments. You have broken the peace of our town three times. *[Points to the old men from the town]* Look at these people! They are old men. They haven't picked up their swords for years, and now they have had to use them again to stop you fighting! If you ever cause trouble in our town again, I will punish you by death. Capulet, come with me now. Montague, come and see me this afternoon. Everyone else can go.

Extract 2 (Act 1, Scene 4)

Romeo: *[to himself]* I have a terrible feeling that something will happen tonight. Something will begin at this party, and it will bring my useless life to an early death. But there is nothing I can do about it. *[Turns to his friends]* Come on, then, gentlemen.

[They walk around the stage]

[Enter Capulet, Lady Capulet, Juliet, Tybalt and Nurse with all the guests. They welcome Romeo and his friends, who are all wearing masks]

Capulet: Welcome, gentlemen. I'm sure the ladies will all want to dance with you. Oh, I remember the days when I wore a mask to parties and could whisper things in a pretty lady's ear. But not anymore. Not anymore! Anyway, you are welcome, gentlemen. Let's have music! Clear the floor! And dance, girls!

[Music plays and they dance]

³**torches** fires used to light a room

⁴**jewel** valuable stone, like a diamond

⁵**precious** very valuable

⁶**crows** black birds

⁷**scorn** make fun of

Romeo: *[to a servant, pointing at Juliet]* Who is that lady dancing with the man over there?

Servant: I don't know, sir.

Romeo: *[to himself]* Oh, she could teach the torches³ how to burn brightly. She shines like a jewel⁴ in the night – her beauty is too precious⁵ for this earth. Next to the other women, she looks like a snowy dove in a group of crows⁶. When the dance is over, I shall watch where she stands ... Did I think that I was in love before? Forget about that! For I am seeing true beauty for the first time now.

Tybalt: *[Hearing Romeo's voice]* This man sounds like a Montague. *[to his servant boy]* Bring me my sword, boy. *[Exit servant boy]* *[Angrily]* How dare he come here, wearing a mask, to scorn⁷ our celebrations? I will kill him for this!

Capulet: *[Hearing Tybalt]* What's the matter, Tybalt? What are you so angry about?

Tybalt: *[Pointing at Romeo]* Uncle, that man is a Montague, our enemy. The villain has come here to scorn our celebrations.

Capulet: *[Looking at Romeo in his mask and suddenly recognising him]* Oh, it's young Romeo, is it?

Tybalt: Yes, it's that villain Romeo!

Capulet: Calm down, Tybalt. Leave him alone. He seems like a very polite gentleman. In fact, I have heard from other people that he is a good young man, and very well behaved. I would never be rude to him in my own house. So leave him alone. Do what I say. Don't look so angry.

Tybalt: It is the only way to look when one of the guests is a villain! I won't allow it.

Capulet: *[Whispering angrily]* Whose house is this, mine or yours? Do what I say! 'I won't allow it!' Who do you think you are? You're going to start a fight among my guests, are you? You're going to tell everyone what to do?

Tybalt: We should do something, Uncle.

Capulet: Oh, should we? You are a childish boy! You want to go against me, do you! You are a very rude young man. Now go quietly and be polite. *[Loudly, to the dancers, as the dance finishes]* Very good, my friends!

Tybalt: I shall leave Romeo alone. But I am afraid that there will be terrible problems because he has come here tonight. *[Exit Tybalt]*

Romeo: *[Standing next to Juliet, taking her hand, and whispering quietly in her ear]* I know I should not touch your hand. It is too perfect for my rough touch.

Juliet: Good sir, you are unkind to your hand.

[Nurse comes up to Juliet]

Nurse: Madam, your mother wants to speak to you.

[Juliet moves away towards her mother]

Romeo: *[to Nurse]* Who is her mother?

Nurse: Her mother, young man, is the lady of the house. She's a good lady. And I am Nurse to her daughter – the young lady that you were talking to just now. *[Smiles at Romeo and whispers in his ear]* I tell you, the man who wins her love will have plenty of money!

Romeo: *[Turning away, shocked]* She is a Capulet! Now my life is in the hands of my enemy!

Benvolio: *[Coming up to Romeo]* Let's go. The party is over.

Capulet: *[Sees Benvolio and Romeo getting ready to go]* Thank you for coming and good night, gentlemen. *[to Lady Capulet and the other guests]* Come on, then, let's all go to bed. It's very late. I must go and get some sleep.

[Exit Capulet, Lady Capulet, Romeo and his friends and the other guests]

Juliet: Come here, Nurse. *[Watching the guests leaving and pointing at Romeo]* Who is that gentleman – the man who wouldn't dance?

Nurse: I don't know.

Juliet: Go and ask his name, Nurse. *[to herself]* If he is married, I think I will die!

Nurse: *[Coming back]* His name is Romeo, and he is a Montague! He is the only son of your great enemy.

Juliet: The only man I have ever loved is from the only family I have ever hated! I fell in love with him without knowing who he is. And now it is too late. Oh, what a way to fall in love for the first time!

Extract 3 (Act 2, Scene 1)

Juliet: *[to herself]* Oh Romeo, Romeo, why does your name have to be Romeo? Tell me that Montague is not your father, and that that is not your name. Or, if you won't do that, just promise to be my love, and I shall no longer be a Capulet.

Romeo: *[to himself]* Should I say something, or should I wait?

Juliet: *[to herself]* It is only your name that is my enemy. If you had another name, you would still be the same person. A rose would still smell as sweet, if it were called something different. And Romeo would still be as perfect, even if he were not called Romeo. Give up your name, Romeo – it is not part of you, anyway – and take me instead.

Romeo: *[to Juliet, loudly]* Just call me 'love', and I shall never be Romeo again.

Juliet: *[Shocked that someone is listening to her]* Who is that, hiding in the night and listening to my private talk?

Romeo: I cannot tell you my name. My name is hateful to me because it is an enemy to you. If it were written on paper, I would tear it up.

⁸ **blush** your face goes red because you are embarrassed

⁹ **frown** put on a serious face

Juliet: You have only said a few words, but I know your voice already. Aren't you Romeo, and a Montague?

Romeo: I am neither, fair lady, if you dislike either of them.

Juliet: How did you get here, and why did you come? The walls are high and difficult to climb. And if my family find you here, they will kill you.

Romeo: Love's light wings helped me to fly over the walls. Stone walls cannot keep love out. Love is brave enough to try anything – so your family will not stop me.

Juliet: The mask of night is covering my face tonight. If it were not, you would see me blush⁸ about the things that you heard me say. I should say that they are not true, I know. But for once, I'm not going to worry about behaving properly. Do you love me? Oh, gentle Romeo, if you do, tell me honestly. If you think I have been won too easily, I'll frown⁹ and say no, and you can try to win my love. But otherwise I am not going to pretend. Believe me, other women may be better at hiding



their feelings, but I shall be more true than they could ever be. Don't think that I have given in to you so quickly because my love for you is light.

Romeo: Lady, I swear¹⁰ to you by the moon, which lights up the tops of these fruit-trees ...

Juliet: Oh, don't swear by the moon, which changes all through the month. I don't want your love to be changeable like the moon. If you must swear, swear by yourself. For you are the god that I love. And I'll believe you.

Romeo: If my sweet love ...

Juliet: *[Interrupting him]* No, do not swear! Although I love you, this is too sudden. It is too much like lightning, which is gone before you notice it. Sweet, good night. This bud¹¹ of love may have grown into a beautiful flower when we next meet. Good night, good night. Sleep as sweetly as I will.

Romeo: Don't go like this! Let us make a faithful vow¹² of love to each other.

Juliet: I had already given you my vow, even before you asked for it.
[Looks back in through her window] I hear some noise inside. Dear love, goodbye.

[Nurse calls inside]

[Calling to Nurse] I'm coming, good Nurse! *[to Romeo]* Sweet Montague, be true. Stay there, I'll come back in a moment. *[Exit Juliet]*

Romeo: Oh wonderful, wonderful night! I am afraid that this is all a dream. It is too perfect to be true.

[Enter Juliet above]

Juliet: I shall just say one thing, dear Romeo, and then we must say good night. If you are honourable with your love, and want to marry me, I will send a messenger¹³ to you tomorrow. Tell the messenger when and where we shall be married. And I shall come to you. I will give you my life, and follow you throughout the world.

¹⁰ **swear** make a serious promise (usually in the name of God)

¹¹ **bud** a young flower before it opens

¹² **faithful vow** honest promise

¹³ **messenger** person who carries information from one person to another

Reading 1

1 Read the text about film industries around the world. Match the titles with the correct paragraphs. (There is one more title than you need.)

- | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| A An important provider of jobs | paragraph | <u>3</u> |
| B A common idea, but wrong | paragraph | <u>1</u> |
| C National industries encouraged by law | paragraph | <u>4</u> |
| D Small but strong | paragraph | <u>5</u> |
| E Why Hollywood is so successful | paragraph | _____ |
| F Much more than the rest | paragraph | <u>2</u> |

- What is the world's biggest film industry? Most people would probably guess that it's the United States, or Hollywood. Globalisation, the argument goes, has allowed the large American film companies, with the vast amounts of money they have available, to spread all over the world, killing off local film industries. In fact, film industries around the world are far from dead or dying, and the real picture is quite different.
- The answer to the question depends partly on how you define the term 'biggest film industry', but of the several answers available, some would surprise a lot of people. In terms of the number of films being made, there is unquestionably one clear winner: in 2011, India created over 1,000 feature films and 1,500 short films, a far greater number than any other country. Most people have heard of *Bollywood*, the name made up because the centre of film production was Bombay (now called Mumbai), but in fact the industry covers nine different regions producing their own films in sixteen different languages.
- The country that makes the second highest number of films is not America but Nigeria in West Africa, which produces nearly 50 films every week. Nigerian films have been made since the 1960s, but the growth of cheaper digital technology has transformed it into the second biggest employer in the country after the government.
- If the question is judged in terms of the amount of money made, however, the USA does come out on top, followed by China, which overtook Japan in 2013. One reason is of course the huge audience, plus the fact that the Chinese government has put a limit of 20 per year on the number of new foreign films that can be shown. The Korean government has a similar approach, ordering that at least 40% of films shown have to be Korean-made.
- Local film industries, in fact, are growing all over the world, from Iran to South America and from Palestine to Vietnam. They may not be as large as, say, Nigeria, but the same cheaper film-making technology now available makes it possible for them to keep going and do well. It seems that many people have underestimated the power of local film industries to fight back against the globalisation of film entertainment.

2 Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1 It is easy to say which country has the biggest film industry. | TRUE | <u>FALSE</u> |
| 2 Film production in India is spread around the country. | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE |
| 3 Until quite recently, the Japanese film industry was the second most profitable in the world. | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE |
| 4 Films are more expensive to make than they used to be. | TRUE | <u>FALSE</u> |
| 5 Many countries in the world have successful film industries. | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE |

3 Choose the correct meaning of the underlined words and phrases. Circle A or B.

- 1 '... killing off local film industries. In fact, film industries around the world ...'
 A The sentence before was correct, but the following idea is more realistic.
 (B) The idea in the sentence before is wrong. The following is correct.
- 2 '... film industries around the world are far from dead or dying ...'
 (A) not at all B a long distance
- 3 '... the growth of cheaper digital technology has transformed it into the second biggest employer ...'
 A moved it to (B) made it
- 4 'If the question is judged in terms of the amount of money made, however, the USA. does come out on top.' The question the writer is referring to is:
 A Which country produces the most films? (B) Which country has the biggest film industry?
- 5 Many people have underestimated the power of local film industries.
 (A) guessed too low B understood

15 marks

Reading 2**1 Read the text. Then choose the best way to continue the sentences on page 54. Circle A or B.**

Listening to music from cultures that aren't your own is not, of course, new, or even recent. In fact, for as long as anyone can remember, local or national music styles have been changing as a result of contact with other cultures. You only need to think about the lute, an instrument that over 500 years ago was the most popular **one** in Europe, and is still widely played today in many different types of music. It is clear that the name is related to the Arabic *al oud* and that it came to Europe from the Middle East, along with the way of playing it. This is just one example from many of the musical mixing that has continued for centuries.

It wasn't until the 1980s, though, that the term 'world music' began to be used regularly. This is not surprising, as this was when advances in communications technology were helping culture in general to become more and more globalised. The title was made popular by a group of music industry professionals in England who shared an enthusiasm for folk or traditional music from around the world. Their aim at first was to find a way of marketing this music to audiences in Europe and North America, as one of **them**, Jan Iverson, explained later: 'Music shops at the time either didn't sell music from other countries, or if they did, they didn't know where to put it. We literally gave them a label to put it under.'

Almost immediately, there were arguments about what the title meant. Defining it as music from anywhere in the world was clearly meaningless, so to some it came to mean traditional music from areas outside Europe and the USA. Others thought this was too limited because it didn't include modern or popular music from these areas. There were also those who argued that the title itself had negative connotations, and that the whole movement was an excuse for rich countries to 'steal' the culture of others. But, according to Iverson, none of this matters: 'None of us had any intention of stealing anything. The popularity of world music, whatever it is and whatever you want to call it, meant that audiences had a chance to listen to exciting things they hadn't heard before. And it gave the musicians a chance to play to big audiences around the world and make more money than **they** could ever have done if they'd stayed at home. So everyone was a winner.'

- 1 The mixing of musical styles
 - A is quite a recent idea for most people.
 - B** has been happening for many centuries.
 - C began when the lute became a popular instrument.
- 2 At first, using the title 'world music' was intended to be
 - A** a way of getting people to hear the music.
 - B a definition of a particular musical style.
 - C a business idea to make money.
- 3 According to the writer, the term 'world music'
 - A obviously has very little meaning.
 - B is defined differently by different people.
 - C** refers mainly to traditional or folk music.
- 4 Jan Iverson thinks that the popularity of world music has
 - A made most traditional musicians richer.
 - B** benefited both listeners and musicians.
 - C shown the advantages of globalisation.

2 What do these words, highlighted in the text, refer to?

- 1 *one* (line 3) musical instrument
- 2 *them* (line 11) music industry professionals
- 3 *they* (line 22) musicians

3 Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the text.

- 1 The lute is an instrument whose name is related to an Arabic word.
- 2 World music was just part of the increasingly globalised culture in the 1980s.
- 3 Some people didn't like the connotations of the term 'world music'.

10 marks

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

process underestimate implication symbol individual
gratitude raw linked coincide favour

- 1 I am writing to express my gratitude for all the help you gave me.
- 2 In my country, this bird is a symbol of hope for the future.
- 3 People are moving away from laptops in favour of tablets and smartphones.
- 4 We planned it so that the party would coincide with a public holiday.
- 5 At first I didn't understand the implication of what he was saying.
- 6 Problems can happen at any stage in the production process.
- 7 A group has a better chance of success than one lone individual.
- 8 It's a poor country, but it has a lot of raw materials.

- 9 They are two separate countries, but linked by a shared language and culture.
- 10 Our big mistake was to underestimate how good the other team really was.

2 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

cut off grow out of stick to in commemoration of coincide with

- 1 He wrote a poem in commemoration of the special occasion.
- 2 It's easy to make resolutions, but much harder to stick to them.
- 3 They were cut off from the rest of the group by the rising river.
- 4 Don't worry about your son's habits; he'll soon grow out of them.
- 5 The fireworks are timed to coincide with the end of the show.

10 marks

Writing

Progress test 1 Period 2

1 Write an essay.

You have recently decided to take up a new hobby or learn a new skill and you have joined a club or group of people who are doing the same thing. Write about:

- ▶ why you chose your new activity
- ▶ what the benefits are of doing it with other people
- ▶ what the other people in the group are like

10 marks

Literature

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 What families do Romeo and Juliet belong to? Romeo = Montague; Juliet = Capulet
- 2 How does the Prince say the family members will be punished if they fight in future? by death // They will be killed
- 3 Where do Romeo and Juliet first meet? at a party at the Capulet's house
- 4 When Juliet says that 'a rose would still smell as sweet, if it were called something different', what is she saying about names? Names don't matter / are not important

2 Explain the argument between Tybalt and Lord Capulet at the party.

Tybalt is angry that a Montague has come to the party and wants to fight Romeo. Lord Capulet is angry with him for being rude and wanting to cause trouble. He says that he, not Tybalt, should decide what happens in his house.

3 Complete the summary of Romeo and Juliet's second meeting. Use one word to fill each gap.

Romeo offers to give up his (1) name because he now hates it. Juliet is worried that Romeo will think she has fallen in love too (2) quickly / easily, but says she can't (3) hide her feelings like some other women. At the end, they (4) vow / promise to get married and Juliet says she will send a (5) messenger / message the next day to arrange the time and place.

15 marks

Money talks

1 Look at the quotations. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

1 'Money is the root of all evil.'

(well-known saying)

2 'Money has never made man happy, nor will it.
The more of it one has, the more one wants.'

(Benjamin Franklin, US inventor)

3 'Money talks.'

(well-known saying)

4 'Money makes the world go round.'

(song)

- 1 Which of the quotations above have these meanings?
 - A All bad things in the world come from money.
 - B Nothing important happens without money.
 - C With money you can get people to do what you want.
- 2 Which pair of quotations gives a positive view of money, and which two are negative?
- 3 How true do you think the quotations are?



2 Read the newspaper headlines. Then discuss what the stories might be about in pairs or small groups.

1
SHARE PRICES HIT
9-YEAR LOW

2
High bonus payments 'necessary', says bank boss

3 Rich-poor **divide** getting wider, says new report

4
MINISTER WELCOMES
LATEST ECONOMIC FORECAST

3 Read the first paragraph of one of the news stories. Then match it with its headline in Activity 2.

2

A In a speech yesterday, the chief of one of the country's biggest banks said he believed the high **bonuses** paid to senior bank staff were not **excessive**. 'If we want to attract highly experienced and qualified employees,' he said, 'we need to be able to offer them a **competitive** income. **Otherwise**, they will take their **talents elsewhere**.' He added that the introduction of a limit on bonuses paid to top bankers would not improve the position of poorer people in society.

4 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text.
(The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

- 1 All the workers were given extra payments when company profits went up. bonuses
- 2 I don't mind paying a reasonable amount, but this is too much. excessive
- 3 All companies need to be able to be equal to or better than others. competitive
- 4 You'd better take your bag with you. If not, someone might take it. Otherwise
- 5 This is just one of her many special abilities. talents
- 6 If customers can't get what they want they'll go to another place elsewhere

5 Read the first paragraphs of the other three news stories. Then match them with their headlines in Activity 2. Were your ideas about the stories right?

4 **B** The Finance Minister has said that the latest **prediction** for the future of the country's economy is 'extremely good news'. Reacting to the latest industrial production figures and the forecast of 1.5% growth in the coming year, he claimed that it was proof that government spending cuts were working. However, he said that more reductions were still needed.

1 **D** Stock markets around the world suffered serious losses yesterday, causing fears that the global economy could be moving towards a new crisis. Experts said that there was no single reason for the fall in share prices. Rather, it seemed to be a reaction to the economic uncertainty caused by various recent events.

3 **C** A new study by the Foundation for Economic and Social Research (FESR) has produced evidence that the gap between the richest and poorest in society is still growing. According to the report, the richest 10% of the population now have incomes almost ten times higher than the poorest 10%. One of the report's authors added: 'It's a trend that shows no sign of stopping in the near future.'

6 Look at all four news stories and headlines. Then complete the tasks below.

- 1** The stories and headlines use synonyms (words with similar meanings) to avoid repetition. Match the pairs of synonyms (1–7 with a–g).

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 proof <u>c</u> | 5 drop <u>a</u> |
| 2 employees <u>f</u> | 6 divide <u>b</u> |
| 3 prediction <u>d</u> | 7 boss <u>e</u> |
| 4 cuts <u>g</u> | |

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a fall | e chief |
| b gap | f staff |
| c evidence | g reductions |
| d forecast | |

- 2** Decide whether the sentences are TRUE or FALSE. If there is not enough information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY.

- The bank chief doesn't care about the problems of poorer people.
TRUE FALSE **DOESN'T SAY**
- The FESR believes that the gap between rich and poor has reached its widest point.
TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY
- The Finance Minister said that the government's aims hadn't been achieved yet.
TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY
- The fall in share prices was caused by lack of confidence.
TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY

7 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- What effect does it have on society if there is a large gap between the rich and the poor?
- How might government spending cuts affect people's daily lives?
- Why are falling share prices seen as dangerous for the world's economy?
- Which opinion below do you agree with most? Why?

It's not fair that top business people should be paid so much extra just for doing their jobs when other people have so little.

If companies think they need to pay extra to keep good staff, it's no business of the government to try to stop them.

1 Look at the pictures. Then discuss the question below in pairs or small groups.

What do you think is the connection between the five pictures?



2 Read the article. Then complete the tasks on page 59.

From cowries to contactless: a short history of money

- On its own, money has little or no meaning. It only gains meaning when a group of people all accept that it has a certain **value** when used for the exchange of goods or services. To understand this, we need to look at what happened before money was invented.
- In early societies, trade was carried out by **bartering**; the exchange of one thing or service for another. If one person had a bag of salt and another was good at making shoes, they could agree to exchange the salt for a pair of shoes. (1) **But this only worked on two conditions.**
Firstly, they each had to want what the other person was offering, and secondly they had to agree that the two things were of equal value.
- To solve this problem, people started to base their trade on items that nearly everyone wanted, like salt, chocolate or cows. (2) **It didn't have to be something that they needed, just something desirable**
Cowrie shells are a well-known example of this, and a step towards what we recognise as money, because they are easier to carry around than cows or bags of salt.
- The Lydians, who lived in what is now Turkey, are thought to be the first people to use coins, over 2,500 years ago, although pieces of metal had been used for centuries before. (3) **Other countries soon followed, making their own coins with agreed values.**
The earliest paper money was probably in common use in China around the year 960.

- 5 In this form, money itself doesn't need to be made of something valuable; it is only important because of what it **represents**, or stands for. (4) This is why it is known as representative money.

Until quite recently, for example, the British pound (£) was based on a promise that the bank would exchange it for one pound in weight (lb) of silver.

- 6 Nowadays, methods of exchange are moving away from real coins and notes that need to be carried around. First, there were cheques, which have now been more or less replaced by plastic credit or debit cards. (5) More recent developments have moved even further in this direction.

One example is 'contactless' bracelets that you wear on your wrist and pass in front of a machine.

Another is the growing popularity of 'bitcoins', a digital currency that can only be used on the Internet.

- 1 Five sentences have been removed from the article. Write the missing sentences in the correct blanks.

- A It didn't have to be something that they needed, just something desirable. **b**
 B But this only worked on two conditions. **a**
 C More recent developments have moved even further in this direction. **e**
 D This is why it is known as *representative money*. **d**
 E Other countries soon followed, making their own coins with agreed values. **c**

- 2 Choose the best title for each paragraph.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| A No value in the materials | paragraph <u>5</u> |
| B The beginning of money as we know it | paragraph <u>4</u> |
| C Towards unreality | paragraph <u>6</u> |
| D What is money? | paragraph <u>1</u> |
| E Different examples of 'money' | paragraph <u>3</u> |
| F Before money | paragraph <u>2</u> |

- 3 Choose the best way to continue the sentences. Circle A, B or C.

- 1 Bartering is described as
 A the earliest form of money.
 B only used by particular societies.
☒ C a trading system with certain problems.
- 2 Salt could be used as currency because
☒ A it was something most people wanted.
 B it could be found almost anywhere.
 C it was easy for people to carry around.
- 3 The main point that the text makes about paper money is that
 A it was first made in China.
☒ B it has no value as a material.
 C it is difficult to copy exactly.
- 4 The text suggests that the history of money is
 A an important subject for economists.
☒ B a series of steps that move away from real life.
 C the story of the development of early human societies.

- 4 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups. What type of money do you use most often? Why?

I've got a card, but I don't use it much. I prefer paying in cash.

I normally use my card because it's easy, but I never write cheques.

1 Read about a poet. Then answer the questions below.

A troubled person, with a difficult, perhaps unhappy life

- What kind of man does W.H. Davies seem to be, and what kind of life did he have?
- What do you think the lines from his famous poem mean?
We need to spend time just looking at the world and enjoying it, rather than rushing around or worrying

William Henry Davies was born in Wales in 1871. In 1893, he travelled to North America, where he spent six years as a homeless person (or tramp), travelling around the country and doing various jobs when necessary. After an accident in which he lost part of his leg, he returned home and became a professional writer and poet. His best-known poem, *Leisure*, contains the famous lines 'What is life if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare*?' W.H. Davies died in 1940.

* stare = look closely



2 Read the poem. Then discuss the questions on page 61 in pairs or small groups.

Money

by W.H. Davies

When I had money, money, O!
I knew no joy till I went poor;
For many a false man as a friend
Came knocking all day at my door.

Then **felt** I like a child that holds
A trumpet that he must not blow
Because a man is dead; I **dared**
Not speak to let this false world know.

Much have I thought of life, and seen
How poor men's hearts are **ever** light;
And how their wives do **hum** like bees
About their work from **morn** till night.

So, when I hear these poor ones laugh,
And see the rich ones coldly **frown**—
Poor men, think I, need not go up
So much as rich men should come down.

When I had money, money, O!
My many friends **proved all untrue**;
But now I have no money, O!
My friends are real, though very few.

In this old style of poetry and folk songs, the subject and verb are often turned around (inverted).

dared not = wasn't brave enough

ever = always

hum = make a happy sound

morn = morning

frown = show with your face that you are not pleased

proved all untrue = all showed themselves to be false in the end

- 1 Why does the poet describe the people who knock at his door as 'false'?
 A They had chosen the wrong door by mistake.
 B They could not be trusted as real friends.
- 2 In the second verse, he compares himself as a man with money to a child who has a trumpet that he isn't brave enough to blow. What is it that he felt he couldn't say?
 A His 'friends' were not really friends at all.
 B Someone he knew had died.
- 3 What do you think he means by saying that poor men don't need to 'go up', but rich men 'should come down'.
 A It is unfair that some people have so much more than others.
 B It would be better if rich people had less money.
- 4 Do you think the last line sounds
 A happy?
 B sad?
- 5 Looking at the poem and the life of the poet, do you think his opinions were based on
 A other people's experiences?
 B the poet's own experience?

3 Read the quotation from an article. Then discuss the questions in pairs or small groups. (You will read the whole article in Period 4.)

**'It seems that a lot of people have forgotten something
 that nearly everyone used to think was obvious:
 money and happiness are not the same thing.
 I hesitate to write this, because someone
 will say that I am romanticising poverty.'**

- 1 If you romanticise something, you give an unrealistic picture of it, making it seem nicer than it really is. Who is more likely to 'romanticise poverty' – a rich person or a poor person?
- 2 Do you think W.H. Davies can be accused of 'romanticising poverty' in his poem?

4 How would you say these lines in modern, conversational English?

- 1 For many a false man as a friend came knocking all day at my door.

Because a lot of false friends came to visit me.

- 2 Much have I thought of life.

I've thought a lot about life.

- 3 Poor men, think I, need not go up.

I don't think poor men need to go up.

1 Read the text. Then choose the best title for the article.

- A Poor but happy
- B The true meaning of happiness
- C How much is enough?**

(1) Generally speaking rich people aren't happier than poor people. (2) Admittedly this may seem to be a controversial statement to some, but there is enough evidence to be able to state this as a fact. Developments in biology and psychology now allow us to measure happiness more accurately than ever before, and the results are clear. Levels of stress and depression in the richer countries are rising, with people reporting less, not more, satisfaction with their lives.

A recent study in the UK shows that overall happiness peaked in the mid-1970s and has been declining ever since. The researchers reached the conclusion that over a certain level (about £20,000 per person), 'extra income is not associated with increased happiness'. (3) Put simply once basic human needs have been met, there is simply no point in getting richer.

It seems that a lot of people have forgotten something that nearly everyone used to think was obvious: money and happiness are not the same thing. I hesitate to write this, because someone will say that I am romanticising poverty. I am not. But I have lived in poor countries, and it was impossible not to notice that people there smile and laugh more, socialise more easily and complain less than people in the richer nations.

(4) Obviously I am not saying that poverty causes happiness, but there does seem to be a lot of evidence that wealth causes unhappiness. Why, then, do people still spend so much time and effort on getting richer, even when they already have far more than they could ever need? Various theories have been suggested. (5) To be honest though, I am still unsure. (6) Personally I can't understand why anyone would need to buy another luxury car when they already have three or four. How many homes can you live in at any one time? The only explanation I can come up with is that it is a kind of addiction: when your life has been all about making money, that becomes your purpose, the reason you get up in the morning.

2 Phrases 1–6 are used to introduce sentences and show the writer's attitude. Match them with their meanings a–f.

PHRASES	MEANINGS
1 To be honest, d	a Others may think differently
2 Obviously, c	b This may not be true in all cases
3 Admittedly, f	c Of course
4 Put simply, e	d I'm telling the truth
5 Personally, a	e This is the basic meaning
6 Generally speaking, b	f I accept

3 Check your answers. Then add the phrases to the text in the correct places.

4 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

- 1 The price of oil reached its highest point two years ago, but then began to fall.
peaked
- 2 The number of people feeling satisfied with their lives is becoming less.
declining
- 3 Poverty is often connected with lack of education.
associated
- 4 Most people want to have friendly contact with others at some times in their lives.
socialise
- 5 Being rich is no guarantee that you will have a happy life.
Wealth
- 6 There are various kinds of habits that are hard to stop, like shopping, computer games or eating chocolate.
addiction

5 Look at the examples from the article. Then answer the questions below.

Examples

Why do people still spend so much time and effort on getting richer?

How many homes can you live in at any one time?

The only explanation I can come up with is that it is a kind of addiction.

- 1 Which question is the third sentence an answer to? **why do people ...**
- 2 What might the answer be to the other question? **You can't really live in more than one at the same time**
- 3 Why doesn't the writer give this answer? **Because it's a rhetorical question**

6 Look back at the poem in Period 3. Then discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 Which opinions in the article are similar to those in the poem?
that we spend too much time trying to make more and more money; it won't make us happier
- 2 Do you agree that poor people are usually happier than rich people?

- 3 What are the 'basic human needs' referred to in the second paragraph of the article?
food and shelter (and a family)
- 4 Why do you think some people feel the need to make more and more money?

I agree with the writer of the article. They just can't stop.

Maybe they feel that they need more money to make the future safer.

- 1** Look back at the news stories in Period 1. Then complete the table with nouns from the stories. The nouns are all made in the same way. Can you add two more verb/noun pairs similar to 1 and 2?

VERB	NOUN
1 react	reaction
2 predict	prediction
3 <u>act</u> <u>collect</u> <u>connect</u>	action collection connection
4 <u>reflect</u> <u>inspect</u>	reflection inspection
5 introduce	introduction
6 reduce	reduction
7 produce	production

- 2** Use nouns from the table to complete the sentences. Then write a sentence for each of the nouns you added to the table.

- My prediction is that the company will make a profit next year.
- Oil is used in the production of plastic.
- The reaction to his speech has been generally positive.
- You need to explain your aims in the introduction to the essay.
- There has been a big reduction in the number of people who use desktop computers.
- _____
- _____

- 3** Look at the example. Then answer the question below.

Example

The rich aren't happier than the poor.

What do the noun phrases *the rich* and *the poor* mean?

- A some rich / poor people
B rich / poor people in general



- 4** Complete the sentences with a general noun phrase using *the* + an adjective in the box.

deaf* homeless confused young careless blind**

* deaf = unable to hear **blind = unable to see

- We are collecting money to provide guide dogs for the blind.
- More houses are being built to help solve the problem of the homeless.
- Using social media as a way of communicating is most often used by the young.

- 4 Using sign language is a way for the deaf to communicate.
- 5 This simple and clear book is the perfect guide for the confused.
- 6 Only the careless are likely to make this mistake.

5 Look at the example. Then answer the questions below.

Example

People in richer countries are reporting less, not more, satisfaction with their lives.

- 1 Would a lot of readers expect people in rich countries to be more satisfied or less? more satisfied
- 2 Why does the writer use both *less* and its opposite *more* in the sentence?
 - A to make the difference between the two clearer
 - B** to show that the reality may be surprising to some

6 Match the pairs of opposites in the boxes. Then use them to complete the sentences.

declining
the rich
poverty
happiness

depression
the poor
wealth
increasing

- 1 Far from creating greater happiness, money can actually cause depression.
- 2 Perhaps it is the rich rather than the poor who need to change their lives.
- 3 In some countries, globalisation has created more poverty, not more wealth.
- 4 Instead of increasing as we hoped, demand for the product is actually declining.

7 Look at the example from the text in Period 4. Then answer the questions below.

Example

*The researchers **reached** the conclusion that ... extra income is not associated with increased happiness.*

- 1 Which three of the nouns below can also follow the verb *reach*?
destination agreement friendship decision result destination, agreement, decision
- 2 Which one of these three uses the literal meaning of *reach*? destination
- 3 Which two of the verb phrases below mean the same as *reach* and can also be used with the same nouns?
come to go towards arrive at come to, arrive at

8 Complete the sentences with verb phrases and nouns from Activity 7, changing the form of the verb if necessary.

- 1 What time do you think we will reach / arrive at our destination?
- 2 Have you reached / come to decision about which car to choose?
- 3 The two sides talked for hours, but still couldn't reach / come to an agreement about the terms of the takeover.
- 4 After a lot of thinking about the essay question, I finally reached / came to a conclusion / decision what to write.

1 Read the personal email telling a friend about an idea for a cultural weekend. Then match the formal words and phrases below with informal words and phrases in the email.

SEND ↗

Hi, (2)

I'm thinking of maybe (5) putting together (14) a cultural weekend in the town this summer. We haven't sorted out (11) the details yet, but first I want (16) to try and get some help with the money (9). Don't worry, (10) I'm not asking you for money! I've heard (8) that the local government has a store of money (13) that they sometimes give (12) to this kind of thing, (15) and I think you might know the name and contact details of the person I need to write to.

If so, can you (3) let me know? (6) Thanks a lot. (7) I'm looking forward to your answer. (1)

All the best, (4)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 I look forward to receiving your reply | 2 Dear Sir / Madam or Dear Mr / Mrs X |
| 3 I would be grateful if you could | 4 Yours faithfully or Yours sincerely |
| 5 considering the possibility | 6 provide this information |
| 7 Thank you very much | |
| 8 I have been told | 9 financial support |
| 10 However, | 11 arranged |
| 12 donate | 13 fund |
| 14 organising | 15 type of event |
| 16 would like | |

2 Arrange the language descriptions into pairs: formal (F) and informal (IF) as in the example.

- | | |
|--|---|
| technical words and phrases <u>F</u> | personal greetings, etc. <u>IF</u> |
| contractions (e.g. I've) <u>IF</u> | general, everyday words and phrases <u> </u> |
| short sentences joined with <i>and</i> , <i>but</i> , etc. <u>IF</u> | longer sentences with relative clauses <u>F</u> |
| active form of verbs <u>IF</u> | passive form of verbs <u>F</u> |
| full verb forms (e.g. We are) <u>F</u> | impersonal forms of address <u>F</u> |

3 Write a formal letter.

Your friend has given you the name of the local government official you need to contact. Write a letter to this person, making a general enquiry about the possibility of funding. Use the information and structure from the email in Activity 1, but in a more formal style.

Dear Mrs Kelani,

I have been given your name as the correct person to contact regarding funding for community events. I am considering the possibility of _____

I can be contacted at the above address or email address. I look forward _____

Yours sincerely,

1 Read part of Mrs Kelani's reply to your letter. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

I can confirm that there is a fund for supporting events like the one you are planning and I enclose a **proposal*** form for you to fill in. I should inform you that priority is given to events that will benefit the whole community, socially and/or financially. Therefore, it will increase your chances of success if you explain on the form what benefits your proposal would bring to the town.

* proposal = formal suggestion

- 1 What will you call your event?
- 2 When will it be?
- 3 What is the idea behind the event and what are the aims?
- 4 What kind of activities do you hope to include? (e.g. local musicians, poetry, performances, food, local crafts)
- 5 How will your event benefit the people of the town socially and/or financially? (e.g. attracting visitors who might spend money)

2 Copy and complete the proposal form with the details you discussed.

Name of event:
Date(s) of event:
What is the idea behind your project and why is it needed?
How will the event work and what kind of activities will be included?
What are the possible benefits to the local community and who might benefit from the event?

3 Write a formal letter.

Your application for funding has been successful. The local government has promised a certain amount of money, but you think it may not be enough. Someone has suggested writing to local companies to see if they will donate some money in exchange for free advertising in the programme.

Write a short, general letter to send to a number of different companies.

Dear Sir / Madam

I am organising a cultural event and I am writing to ask whether you

The event, called _____, will take place
_____ and will include

In exchange for _____

I look forward _____

Yours faithfully

In this Unit you have learnt about:

- ▶ the meaning and history of money
- ▶ reading news headlines and stories
- ▶ verb to noun changes
- ▶ similes
- ▶ reading poetry
- ▶ formal and informal style
- ▶ writing formal letters
- ▶ writing proposal forms

1 Read the short introduction to the next part of the play. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

A short time later, Benvolio and Mercutio are walking in the town when they see Tybalt and some other young members of the Capulet family.

- 1 What do you think will happen when the two friends meet Tybalt and the Capulets?
- 2 How might Romeo be affected by what happens?

2 Read Extract 4 on pages 98–99 to see if your ideas are correct. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What does Romeo mean when he tells Tybalt, 'I have a reason to love you' and 'your name is as important to me as my own'?
He means that because he has secretly married Juliet, Tybalt is now his cousin.
- 2 Why does Mercutio fight Tybalt?
Because he thinks Romeo is disgracing the Montagues by trying to be friendly to Tybalt, and someone must avenge their honour.
- 3 How does Tybalt kill Mercutio? Is it a fair fight?
He kills Mercutio by stabbing him when Romeo is standing between them, preventing them from fighting. It's not fair, because Mercutio wasn't actually fighting at that moment.
- 4 What makes Romeo change his mind and decide to fight? How is this connected with his love for Juliet?
He joined the fight because he wanted to stop them fighting; he says that Juliet's love has made him hate fighting.
- 5 Why does the Prince decide not to punish Romeo with death? How does he punish him instead?
He doesn't want to kill him because Romeo was trying to avenge Mercutio's death; instead, he exiles him from Verona.
- 6 Look at the picture. Which part of the fight does it show, and who are the people?
Tybalt has just stabbed Mercutio and has run away. Romeo is talking to Mercutio and trying to encourage / comfort him.



3 Look at the suggestions about what Romeo could do now. Then discuss the questions below in pairs.

a

He could run away somewhere else and take Juliet with him.

b

Perhaps he should stay in Verona and ask Friar Laurence to hide him.

c

I think his only choice is to obey the law. He has to go away and forget about Juliet.

1 Which suggestion do you think is best?

2 What are the possible problems of each suggestion?

a If he takes Juliet, then her family will pursue them and they will probably both die

b If he stays in Verona and someone finds him, If he stays in Verona and someone finds him,

c It will be very difficult for him to forget Juliet, and it will be difficult for her too. Perhaps either or both of them might want to kill themselves. Also, she is married to Romeo, and that means she can't marry another

3 Can you think of any other possibilities?

4 Compare your answers with another pair.

5 Read what happens next. Then answer the questions below.

The next morning, Romeo has to leave Verona. Juliet is of course sad, but the situation gets worse when her father decides that she should marry Paris. She can't explain why this is impossible and doesn't know what to do. She goes to see Friar Laurence, who explains a plan that he has thought of.

Why is it impossible, and why can't she explain?

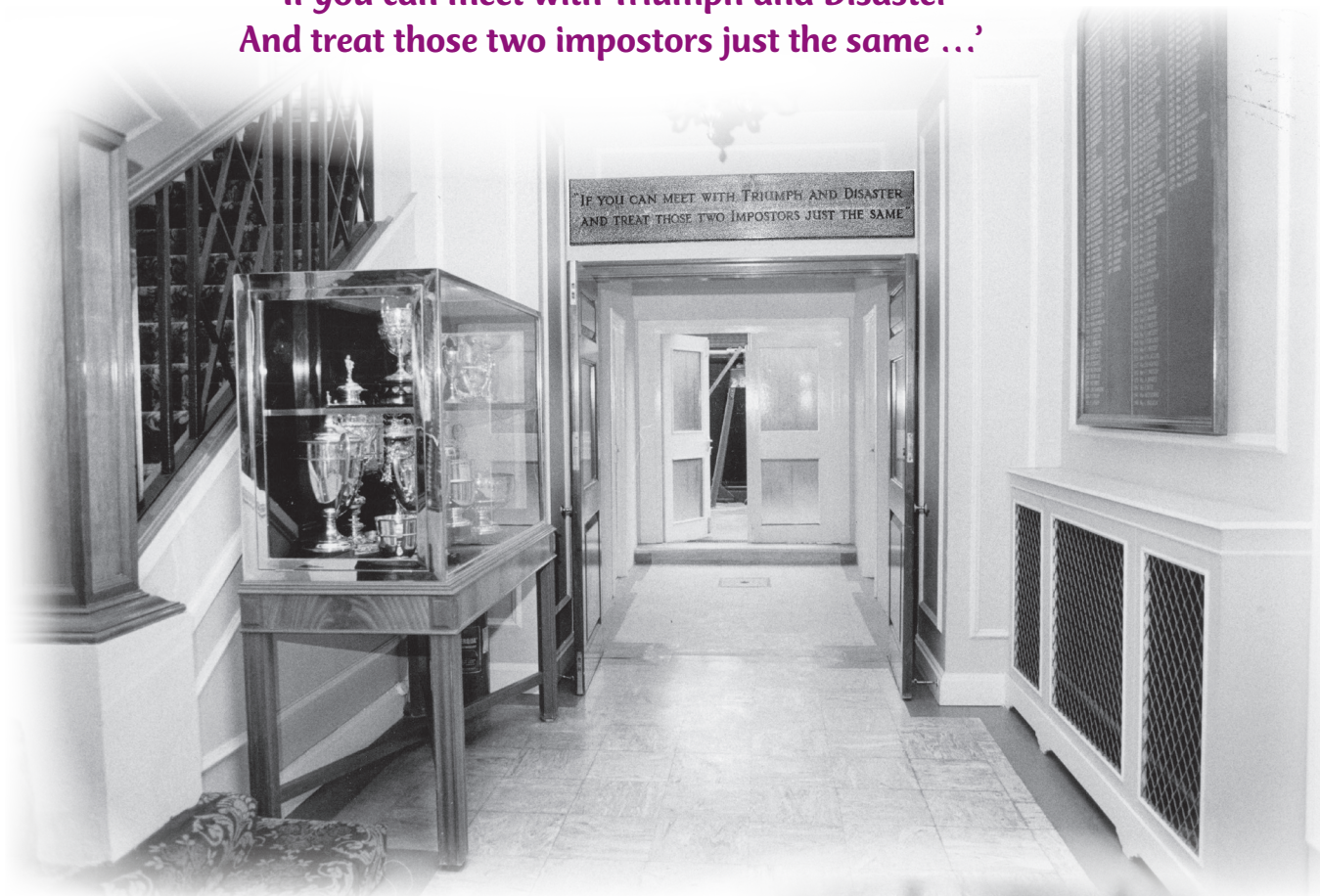
1 What do you think Friar Laurence's plan might be?

2 What advice would you give to Romeo and Juliet at this point on the story?

Winners and losers

1 Read the quotation. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

**'If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same ...'**

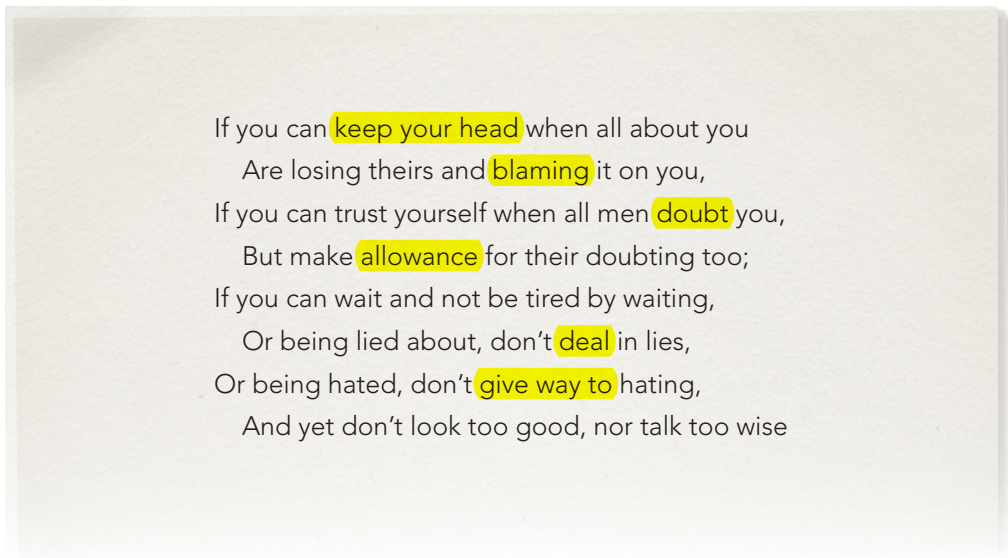


These words from the well-known poem *If—*, by Rudyard Kipling, appear above the players' entrance to the Centre Court at Wimbledon Tennis Club.

- 1 Impostors are people who pretend to be something they are not. What do you think the poet means by saying that triumph and disaster (or victory and defeat) are impostors?
- 2 How could you respond to victory and defeat in the same way?
- 3 What message do you think the quotation is trying to give to the tennis players who play on the Wimbledon Centre Court?



2 Read this first verse of the poem *If–*. Then match the words and phrases with their meanings. (You will have a chance to read the whole poem in Period 3.)



WORDS AND PHRASES FROM THE POEM	MEANINGS
1 keep your head g	a forgive
2 lose your head f	b not trust or believe
3 blame e	c get involved with
4 doubt b	d resist, reject
5 make allowance for a	e say a problem is someone's fault
6 deal in c	f panic
7 don't give way to d	g stay calm

3 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- Some of the advice in the first verse of Kipling's *If–* is easy to agree with ('Keep calm in difficult situations', 'Don't tell lies', 'Don't hate others'). But why do you think we are advised not to 'look too good' or 'talk too wise'?
- The poem is a list of *If ...* sentences that are not completed until the last two lines of the poem. What do you think the conclusion might be?

If you can ..., you'll ...

Make a note of your guesses. You will see the poem's conclusion in Period 3.

1 Read the two texts. Then answer the questions below.

TEXT A

This week, Rudyard Kipling's *If*– has been chosen yet again by the British public as their favourite poem. Originally written as advice to Kipling's son about dealing with life and growing up to be a man, it has been an **inspiration** to thousands of people for over a century.

Of course, some people **dismiss** its advice as old-fashioned, belonging to a time that has passed. But when it is loved by so many people, how can it be bad?

TEXT B

I'm sure I can't be the only person who gets annoyed every time Rudyard Kipling's *If*– is announced as 'Britain's favourite poem'. I suppose people like it because of its simple rhythm and rhyming pattern. It may be easy to read, but do they ever try to **apply** its advice to real life? When you look at its **recommendations** closely, they really are a lot of outdated nonsense.

Take for example the famous lines about **treating** triumph and disaster 'just the same'. What does it actually mean? Is Kipling suggesting that we stay calm and not show our feelings, whether we win or lose? Imagine a World Cup Final where all the players and fans just nodded their heads and said 'That was OK, but in the end it's only a game.' Would that be exciting?

- 1 Which text
 - 1 gives real-life examples to make a point? **B**
 - 2 explains the purpose of the poem? **A**
 - 3 examines the meaning of the poem? **B**
 - 4 is most critical of the poem? **B**
- 2 Why was the poem written?
 - A** to help the poet's son grow up
 - B** as an inspiration to people
 - C** because the poet wanted to be popular
- 3 What does the writer of Text B suggest about people who like the poem?
 - A** They are annoying.
 - B** They don't understand real life.
 - C** They prefer easy poems.
- 4 What does the writer of Text B think football matches would be like if players followed Kipling's advice?
 - A** fairer
 - B** less exciting
 - C** more interesting

2 Find words in the texts that have these meanings.

- 1 something that makes you feel hopeful (Text A, paragraph 1) inspiration
- 2 say that something is not worth considering (Text A, paragraph 2) dismiss
- 3 put into practice (Text B, paragraph 1) apply
- 4 pieces of advice (Text B, paragraph 1) recommendations
- 5 not useful any more (Text B, paragraph 1) outdated
- 6 dealing with (Text B, paragraph 2) treating

3 Use the words in Activity 2 to complete the sentences. (Make any necessary changes.)

- 1 We only saw the faults in the plan when we tried to apply it.
- 2 There is some truth in his argument. It's not easy to dismiss.
- 3 His brave struggle against illness is an inspiration to many people in the same situation.
- 4 Maybe we should try to look at this as an opportunity, instead of treating it as a problem.
- 5 Communications technology has made writing letters seem outdated.
- 6 The recommendations in this report will help us to solve the problem.

4 Look at the examples. Then answer the questions below.

Examples

Of course, some people dismiss it ..., but when it is loved by so many people, how can it be bad?

It may be easy to read ..., but when you look at it closely, it really is a lot of outdated nonsense.

- 1 Which half of the sentence contains the point the writer wants to make? **the second half**
- 2 What does *Of course* mean in the first example?
 - A It is clear that ...
 - B** I accept that ...
- 3 What does *may be easy* mean in the second example?
 - A** I agree that it's easy
 - B I'm not sure if it's easy
- 4 Why might accepting at least part of the opposite point of view make your own argument stronger? (You will be able to practise doing this yourself in Period 7.)

1 Study the words and phrases.

The poem you are going to read contains some words and phrases that are not used very often nowadays. Knowing the meanings will help you to understand the poem, but it is not very important to remember them.

knaves (line 14) = worthless people
 stoop (line 16) = bend down
 pitch-and-toss (line 18) = a simple game of luck
 sinew (line 21) = body tissue that joins muscles to bones
 virtue (line 25) = goodness
 the common touch (line 26) = the ability to speak to ordinary people
 foes (line 27) = enemies

2 Read the poem.

If you can keep your head when all about you
 Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
 If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
 But make allowance for their doubting too;
 5 If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
 Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
 Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
 And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream – and not make dreams your master;
 10 If you can think – and not make thoughts your aim;
 If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
 And treat those two impostors just the same;
 If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
 Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
 15 Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
 And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
 And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
 And lose, and start again at your beginnings
 20 And never breathe a word about your loss;
 If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
 To serve your turn long after they are gone,
 And so hold on when there is nothing in you
 Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

25 If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
 Or walk with Kings – nor lose the common touch,
 If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
 If all men count with you, but none too much;
 If you can fill the unforgiving minute
 30 With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
 Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
 And – which is more – you'll be a Man, my son!

Remember the question about the conclusion that you answered in Period 1. How close were your guesses?

3 Study the rhyming pattern.

- 1 Read the first four lines of the poem aloud. Notice which words at the end of the lines sound the same.
- 2 Underline all the rhyming words. **about you / doubt you, you / too**
- 3 The rhyming pattern of the first verse is sometimes described as A B A B C D C D. Can you see why? Does this rhyming pattern also continue in the other verses? **the pattern continues in the other verses**

4 Find the lines that give the following advice. (The pieces of advice are in the same order as in the poem.)

- 1 Keep calm, don't panic.
line 1
- 2 Don't be impatient.
line 5
- 3 Don't give up when things go wrong.
line 11
- 4 Don't be afraid of taking risks.
line 18
- 5 Don't complain about your problems.
line 20
- 6 Be determined and keep trying.
lines 21 - 24
- 7 Treat all people the same way.
lines 25-26
- 8 Don't waste your time.
lines 29-30

5 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 Do you think all the advice in the poem is good, or is there anything you disagree with?
- 2 The poem was written over 100 years ago, at a time when most people believed men should be 'strong and silent', not showing their feelings.

Do you think this idea of 'real men' has changed nowadays? If so, in what ways has it changed?

I think it's more usual nowadays for men to say how they feel.

Men are still expected to be the strong ones in a difficult situation, but strong women are more common now.

1 Discuss the question in small groups.

How true are these statements about being successful?

You need to be determined and never give up trying.

If you are lucky enough to have skill or talent, success will come in the end.

The most important thing is to believe in yourself.

Some people are born winners, and some are born losers.

If you want something enough, you can achieve it.

A lot of it is luck – just being in the right place at the right time.

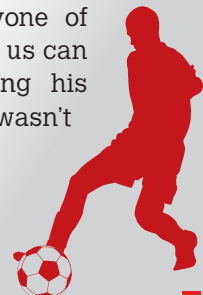
2 Read the text. Then complete the activities on page 77.

► Whenever I see Hollywood films or read those 'self-help' books that say you can achieve anything if you want it enough, I recall a story I read in Nick Hornby's book *Fever Pitch*. It's about a young footballer in the late 1980s (I don't know his name, and that's partly the point of the story, because not many people do). Hornby imagines how his career developed.

In his school team, he was obviously far better than any of his teammates. Later, in his local team, it would have been the same story – still much better than everyone else. He was then picked for a famous First Division team, and even here it doesn't end, because, as Hornby points out, most members of First Division youth teams never get any further.

But this one did. He even got into the England Under 21 team, and everyone agreed that he had the potential to be one of the best young footballers in the country. But Hornby remembers seeing him play in a vital semi-final around that time, when it was clear to everyone watching that he simply couldn't keep up with the top players.

He stayed in football for another four years. He ended up moving to smaller and smaller clubs, and then disappeared. As Hornby says, this man 'clearly had more talent than nearly everyone of his generation (the rest of us can only dream about having his kind of skill) and it still wasn't quite enough'.



3 Decide whether the statements below are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. If there isn't enough information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY.

- 1 The writer suggests that Hollywood films give an unrealistic view of success.
TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY
- 2 Nick Hornby's book is about football.
TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY
- 3 The player is remembered by many football fans today.
TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY
- 4 Most players in the youth teams of big football clubs don't succeed.
TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY
- 5 The young player only played one match for a First Division team.
TRUE FALSE **DOESN'T SAY**
- 6 Nick Hornby concludes that the player wasn't very good after all.
TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY

4 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the text. (The words and phrases are in the same order as in the text.)

- 1 Every time I think the work is finished, I find something else to do. Whenever
- 2 You have to work hard if you want to get success. achieve
- 3 Can you remember the title of that book he mentioned? recall
- 4 Which one have you chosen? picked
- 5 It's very good for a first book and the writer shows great possibilities for the future.
potential
- 6 It's very important to have a plan if you want to succeed. vital
- 7 To reach the top in any field, you need to have a lot of natural ability. talent

5 The following words, highlighted in the text, all refer back to something in the same sentence or the sentence before. What do they refer to?

- 1 *It* (line 5) Fever Pitch
- 2 *do* (line 8) know his name
- 3 *his* (line 9) the young footballer
- 4 *did* (line 19) got further than the youth team
- 5 *the country* (line 22) England
- 6 *it* (line 34) the young footballer's talent

6 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

Have you achieved something that you really wanted? If not, is there something that you would like to achieve?

1 Read the text on page 76 quickly again. Discuss the following in pairs or small groups.

- 1 What conclusion about success would you draw from the young footballer's story? Try to write it in one sentence.

You have to be more than just very good to succeed in sport

- 2 Now read what Hornby himself says about what we can learn from the story.

BOOK REVIEWS

Fever Pitch

by Nick Hornby

The lesson that Nick Hornby draws from his story is that one of the great things about sport is what he calls its 'cruel clarity'. There are a lot of people who manage to make careers in acting, writing or music without having huge talent, but in sport it quickly becomes obvious if you're not good enough. For example, the professional 100-metre runner who isn't particularly good at it just doesn't exist. The young footballer in Hornby's story clearly knew he was good. He tried his hardest, he was determined, he had opportunities, but in the end he didn't make it.



* fever pitch = the level of someone's emotions: excitement and enthusiasm

- 3 Which is the best summary of Hornby's conclusion?
- A You need to be really good to succeed in sport, the arts or writing.
 - B In sport, just having skill is not enough. You have to try hard as well.
 - C** If a sports person is not quite good enough, it will become clear in the end.
- 4 Do you agree with this conclusion?

2 Look at the examples. Then answer the question below.

Examples

He simply couldn't **keep up** with the top players.

He **ended up** moving to smaller and smaller clubs.

Which phrasal verb suggests these ideas?

- 1 a final result ended up 2 staying at the same level or speed keep up

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box + up. (Change the form of the verb if necessary.)

give end keep clear grow take

- 1 I've recently taken up running. It's really helping me to stay fit.
- 2 Don't give up now. One last try might be enough to do it.
- 3 If you don't take this chance now, you'll end up regretting it later.
- 4 You can do it in the kitchen as long as you clear up the mess when you finish.
- 5 Slow down! I can't keep up.
- 6 My daughter wants to be a doctor when she grows up.

4 Match the phrasal verbs in Activity 3 with their meanings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 become an adult <u>grow up</u> | 4 stop trying <u>give up</u> |
| 2 start a new hobby or sport <u>take up</u> | 5 go at same speed <u>keep up</u> |
| 3 make something tidy again <u>clear up</u> | 6 finally be or do something <u>end up</u> |

5 Look at the example. Then read the information below.

Example

*The most important thing is to believe in **yourself**.*

The word *yourself* is a reflexive pronoun (the subject and the object are the same).

6 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

- 1 Most very young animals are not able to feed themselves.
- 2 She has a habit of talking to herself when she's on her own.
- 3 We need to keep telling ourselves that we can win.
- 4 It wasn't a present. I bought it myself.
- 5 Help yourselves to the food, everyone.

7 Look at the example.

Example

*The rest of us can only **dream about** having his kind of skill.*

8 Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.

read hear write think complain

- 1 You're very quiet. What are you thinking about?
- 2 This is a really good restaurant. I heard about it from a friend.
- 3 Several people complained about the article. They said it had a lot of mistakes.
- 4 In his articles, he usually writes about travelling abroad.
- 5 I've never studied the subject, but I have read a lot about it in books.

1 Look at the examples. Then answer the questions below.

- 1 Does the writer (or speaker) expect an answer to these questions? **No**
- 2 Is the purpose of questions like this
A to get information? **B** to make a point?
- 3 Is the unwritten (or unspoken) answer to questions like this usually
A negative? **B** positive?

Examples

... when it is loved by so many people, how can it be bad?
 ... do they think much about the meaning, or try to apply it to real life?
 Would that be exciting?

2 Match each question in the box with the sentence that goes before it.

But will it work in practice? Did I ever say success would be easy?
 Do they expect us to give it up now? Did he achieve that by accident?
 Is that such a difficult idea to understand? Are we going to let them all down?

- 1 We've worked hard for this for a long time.
Do they expect us to give up now?
- 2 He's one of the most successful leaders ever.
Did he achieve that by accident?
- 3 You just have to keep trying until you succeed.
Is that such a difficult idea to understand?
- 4 His plan sounds attractive on paper.
But will it work in practice?
- 5 Our supporters believe we can win.
Are we going to let them all down?
- 6 I admit we've had some problems.
Did I ever say success would be easy?

3 Write one or two sentences that lead to these questions. Start in the way shown, then add more sentences using the ideas in the boxes.

- 1 Too often, the behaviour of top sports stars during matches sets a bad example.

They _____

Is this what we want young people to learn from watching sport?

Ideas: bad behaviour of some professional sports people, e.g. cheating, deceiving the referee, pretending to be injured, etc.

- 2 Some people have suggested that the way to solve the problem of _____ is to

However, _____

Is this really the best solution to the problem?

Ideas: Think of a problem (e.g. the workplace, school, politics, the environment) and a solution that could have negative results.

1 Match the sentence beginnings 1–6 with the endings a–f.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Obviously we can't return to the past, but e | a it does raise an important question. |
| 2 They may not be the worst team in the competition, but c | b I think there is a fault in the basic argument. |
| 3 While I agree with most of the writer's points, b | c it's very unlikely that they'll win it. |
| 4 Of course, it's easy to make fun of the idea, but still a | d we hardly ever see each other nowadays. |
| 5 It's certainly true that most people want success, but f | e we can still learn from it. |
| 6 We may have been friends when we were young, but d | f it's not the only reason for taking part. |

2 Complete these sentences in any way that makes sense.

- 1 Obviously I was disappointed with the result, but _____.
- 2 It may not be the only answer, but _____.
- 3 While they play well enough in defence, _____.
- 4 Of course, we need to be careful, but _____.
- 5 It's certainly a very popular book, but _____.
- 6 Winning may be important, but _____.

3 Write a short essay giving your opinion about this statement.

There is too much money in sport nowadays: winning at any cost has become the main aim in many sports, and has had a negative effect on players and supporters. How far do you agree?

Try to include some of the persuasion techniques you have practised in Periods 6 and 7 (but don't use them too much).

- Paragraph 1: Winning is not the only reason for playing sport.
 Examples of other reasons.
 Sometimes these may be as important as winning.
- Paragraph 2: The effects money has on sport.
 'Win at all costs' attitude can lead to cheating (examples).
 Rich teams are able to 'buy success' (explain).
- Paragraph 3: Own opinion.
 Possible ways to change the situation (e.g. limit spending).

In this Unit you have learnt about:

- ▶ attitudes to winning and losing
- ▶ comparing texts and opinions
- ▶ reading and discussing a poem
- ▶ 'rhetorical' questions and other persuasion techniques
- ▶ writing an essay

1 Read Extract 5 on page 100. Then complete the notes that explain Friar Laurence's plan.

First, Juliet has to agree to (1) marry Paris. That night, she should make sure she is (2) alone in her room, then drink the (3) mixture. This will make her look as if (4) she is dead. Her family will take her to the family's (5) tomb and leave her there. Meanwhile, Friar Laurence will send (6) a message to Romeo, telling him about the plan. When Juliet (7) wakes up, Romeo will be there and he will take (8) her to Mantua and she won't have to (9) marry Paris.

**2 Answer the questions.**

- 1 Friar Laurence tells Juliet that his plan is 'a desperate thing to do'. Does it seem like a good plan?

It seems very risky, but there isn't an easier solution.

- 2 What does Juliet think about the idea?

She wants to do it.

- 3 What do you think might go wrong?

The mixture might kill her, or it might not work

- 4 Because this play is a tragedy, we know there won't be a happy ending. Does this mean people won't want to see what happens at the end? What other reason is there for continuing to read or watch the play?

People will still want to see the end, because it's exciting
and – even if they already know what happens – it's very moving.

3 Read what happens next. Then answer the questions below.

Juliet is afraid but finally finds the courage to drink the mixture Friar Laurence has given her. When the Nurse finds her, she believes she is dead and calls Juliet's parents. They are also sure Juliet has died and are very sad. Juliet's body is taken to the Capulet family tomb and left there.

So far, the Friar's plan has worked, but the friend who was taking the letter to Romeo is prevented from reaching him, so Romeo doesn't receive the message. When he hears from one of his friends that Juliet has died, he decides to buy some poison (a liquid that can kill people who drink it). He goes back to Verona and visits the tomb. When he sees Juliet, he too believes that she is dead.



1 What do you think Juliet is afraid of?

She's probably afraid that it will really kill her.

2 Do you think she is brave or foolish to drink the mixture?

brave because she is risking death, foolish because she might die or be seriously harmed by

3 Did you guess correctly what would go wrong with the plan?

4 Read Extract 6 on pages 100–101. Then answer the question.

What do you think Juliet will do when she finds Romeo is dead?

5 Read Extract 7 on page 101 to see if you were correct.

Past history?

1 Read the quotation. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.

‘That’s all past history. Let’s forget it and look towards the future.’

The phrase ‘(all) past history’ usually suggests something that is finished and not related to the present. Why do you think the title of this unit has a question mark? What does it say about the past and history?

2 Read the two texts about similar events. Then complete the tasks below.

Text A

As it turned out, the cease-fire didn’t last, and before long the bombing and shooting began again, worse than before. Our position was becoming very difficult. It was dangerous to go out to the shops or visit friends and family, and at night we couldn’t sleep. During the daytime, though, I remember I would go out with other boys collecting used bullets and pretending to be soldiers. We were making the best of a bad situation, as children often do.

Text B

In April 1948, the year after the fall of Haifa, Zionist gangs attacked and occupied the western areas of Jerusalem. Some families had already escaped, and those that remained did not have the weapons or leadership to offer organised resistance and defend their homes. In theory, British Mandate forces were there to protect them, but unfortunately they didn’t intervene. Many Palestinian families were forced into exile as a result.

Text A is the personal experience of someone living in an area where there was fighting. Text B is a historical summary of the main events in April 1948 in Jerusalem.

- 1 Discuss the main difference(s) between the two texts.
- 2 Which phrasal verb at the beginning of Text A suggests that things didn’t happen as expected? **turned out**
- 3 ‘... the cease-fire didn’t last, and before long the bombing and shooting began ...’
 - 1 A *cease-fire* is
 - A the final end to a war or battle.
 - B** an agreement to stop fighting for a time.
 - 2 The phrase *before long* means
 - A** soon afterwards.
 - B much later.
- 4 ‘I remember I would go out with other boys ...’

In this sentence, the modal verb *would* means the same as

 - A** used to.
 - B wanted to.
- 5 1 Which phrase in Text B suggests an intended idea that didn’t actually happen? In theory
- 2 Do you know a similar phrase that means the opposite of this one? In practice

6 ‘... they failed to intervene ...’

The verb *intervene* means

A to have a personal interest in the result.

B to put yourself between two competing sides.

3 The words and phrases below are all connected with ways of telling what happened in the past. Match them with their meanings. Use a dictionary to help if necessary.

WORDS AND PHRASES	MEANINGS
1 first person b	a story of someone else’s life
2 third person h	b I / me or we / us
3 biography a	c from a personal point of view
4 autobiography e	d story by someone who saw what happened
5 memoir g	e story of the writer’s life
6 objective (adjective) i	f telling a story
7 subjective (adjective) c	g personal recording of memories
8 eye-witness account d	h he / she / him / her or they / them
9 narrative (noun or adjective) f	i not including personal opinions

4 Arrange the words and phrases from Activity 3 into two lists.

first person narrative

first person

autobiography

memoir

subjective

eye-witness account

third person narrative

narrative

third person

biography

objective

5 Discuss the question in pairs or small groups.

If you want to know what happened in the past, what are the advantages of these three types of text?

► a memoir or autobiography looking back at the events

a personal view of events and how they affected a real person

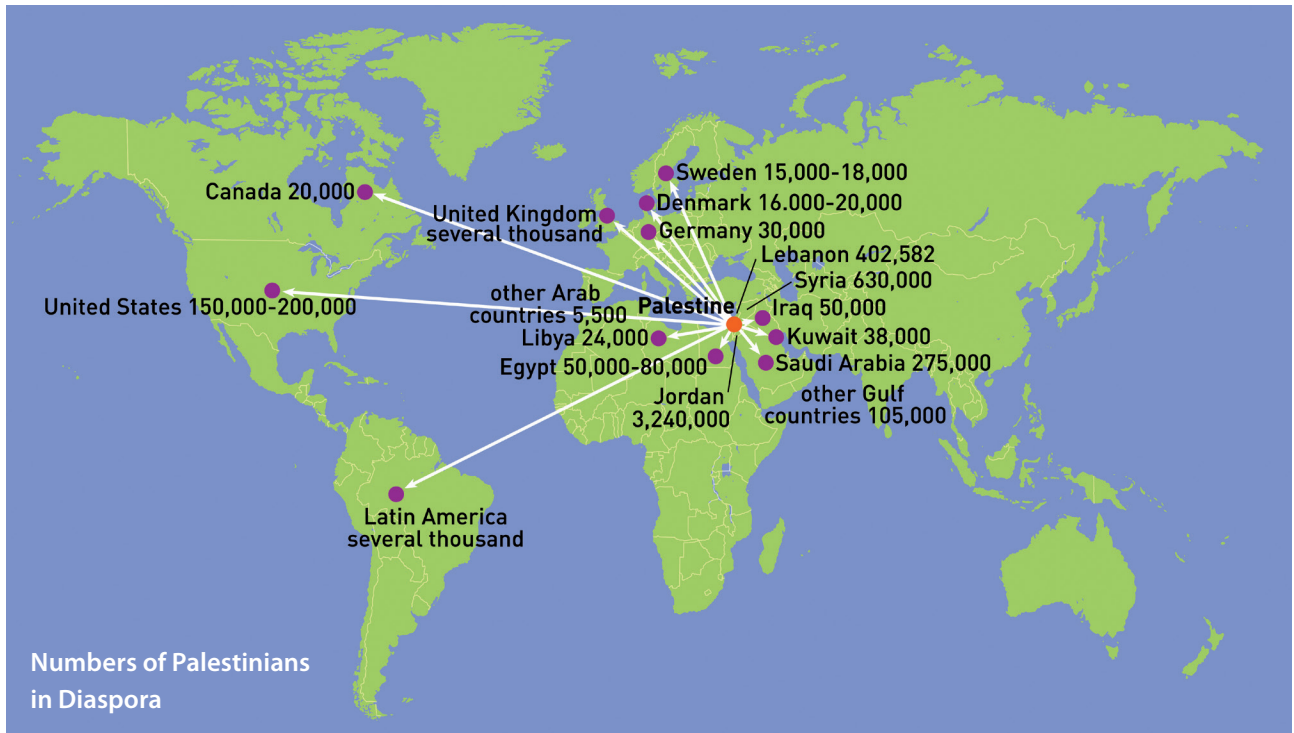
► an objective historical study

a more general, objective view of events on a wider scale; eye-witness

► an eye-witness account written or recorded at the time

an immediate impression from a real person who was there at the time

1 Look at the map and discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.



- 1 What does the map show?
- 2 Do you have relatives who live outside Palestine? Where do they live, and where are their families originally from?

2 Read the text quickly. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What period is the text about? the post-Nakba period
- 2 Where was the writer living? New York

It's estimated that, as a result of the *Nakba*, over 700,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their homes in 1948 and 1949 (about 80% of the original population), with more to follow. Today, there are more Palestinians living abroad than in Palestine itself, mostly in Jordan or other Arab states but also in the USA, Europe and other non-Arab countries.

At the time, I don't think we completely realised the full **scale** of this Diaspora, but I do remember our home in New York became a meeting place for many **displaced** Palestinians, mostly young men. My aunt would cook them Palestinian food and it became a 'home from home' for them. In return, they would have to suffer her **insistent** questioning about their backgrounds. What town or village were they from? Who were their relatives?

These kinds of questions have always been part of normal conversation among Palestinians, but I now realise the deeper importance that they had after 1948. It was a way to **reassure** ourselves that these places had not disappeared, as if simply by naming them they could be preserved in reality. The **constant** discussions about people's origins and backgrounds were a way of returning to their homeland, at least in imagination.

What people sometimes forget is that for us, the idea of return was a very real one. 'It's our home,' people would say, 'so how is it possible that we won't be going back soon? Surely the rest of the world can see how unfairly we've been treated, and won't allow it to continue.'

3 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

- 1 He explained the real size of the problem we were facing. scale
- 2 As a result of the disaster, thousands of people have been forced to leave their homes.
displaced
- 3 It's hard to refuse her because she's very unlikely to give up or take no for an answer.
insistent
- 4 The President tried his best to make people stop worrying about the situation.
reassure
- 5 People think we have continuous and endless sunshine here, but it does rain sometimes.
constant

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 '... over 700,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their home ... with more to follow.'
What does *more* refer to?
Palestinians
- 2 '... it became a "home from home" for them.'
What does the writer mean by *home from home*?
a place where you feel as relaxed as you do in your own home
- 3 '... about people's origins and backgrounds ...'
What is the difference between the meaning of *origin* and *background*?
origins = the country or race that someone comes from, background = the type of family or culture that someone comes from
- 4 '... the deeper importance that they had after 1948.'
What does *they* refer to?
questions about background

5 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 Why does the writer begin by giving facts and numbers? to make the historical context clear
 - 2 Roughly what period in history does the text look back to? the 1950s
 - 3 Why didn't the writer and his family realise at the time how large the Diaspora was?
Because nobody realised how many people had been displaced
 - 4 Why are names and backgrounds especially important at this time?
Because they provide a sense of identity
 - 5 'Surely the rest of the world can see how unfairly we've been treated, and won't allow it to continue.'
- 1 Looking back and knowing what happened later in the 1950s, 60s and 70s, how does this view of the situation now sound? It sounds moving and sad because the speaker thinks it will be impossible for the world to ignore the problem and we now know that it's exactly what happened. The writer also knows this and probably intends it to sound this way.
 - A sad?
 - B foolish?
 - C moving?
 - 2 Do you think the writer intends it to sound this way? Why?

1 Look at the title of the article and the picture. Then discuss these questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 What do you know about the famous event shown in the picture? *It's the day that Yassir Arafat addressed the United Nations*
- 2 **1** What do real bridges do? *They allow people to cross over from one side to another and they join one area to another*
- 2 What kind of bridges is the title referring to? *These are figurative bridges: making contact and links with other people and other countries.*
- 3 How do you think the title and the photo are connected? *The picture shows Yassir Arafat trying to make contact and links (to build bridges) with the countries of the United Nations.*

2 Read the first part of the article (the second part is in Period 4). Then complete the tasks on page 89.

Building bridges to the world

After the 1948 disaster, over 700,000 Palestinians lost everything and were forced into a Diaspora that spread round the planet. For many years afterwards, the Palestinian **cause** received little attention or understanding from the world.

That changed dramatically in 1974, when the **late** national leader, President Yassir Arafat, stepped onto the world's political stage to speak to the United Nations. His famous words **rang out**: 'Today, I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand.'



This landmark speech showed the world two things: first that the Palestinian cause could not be forgotten, and secondly that there really could be a peaceful way forward. Arafat's words also affected Palestinians deeply. **They** made many realise that it was necessary to build bridges between Palestine and the West. **This** was the way to create international understanding and, one day, a free and independent Palestine.

- 10** The years since the national leader President Arafat's speech to the UN have not been easy, and there have been many **setbacks**. Yet there are also reasons for optimism. In recent years, as a result of the continuous **diplomatic struggle** of the present Palestinian leadership, under their **representative** President Mahmoud Abbas, more and more countries have officially recognised Palestine as an independent state, and in 2012 the United Nations General Assembly voted to **upgrade** the **status** of the Palestinians to that of a 'non-member observer state'. There is hope
- 15** that at last, thanks to the efforts of Palestinians around the world, the tide has finally turned.

1 Match the words and phrases from the text with their meanings.

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM THE TEXT	MEANINGS
1 cause c	a position
2 late e	b raise to a higher or better level
3 rang out d	c an idea people support or fight for
4 setbacks h	d be heard strongly and clearly
5 diplomatic f	e no longer living
6 struggle g	f connected with high-level discussions
7 representative i	g a fight or a difficult task
8 upgrade b	h problems that stop progress
9 status a	i person speaking or acting for others

2 Use the words in Part 1 and phrases to complete the sentences.

- He argued for a diplomatic solution to the problem rather than a military one.
- It will be a long struggle with many setbacks, but we will succeed in the end.
- I need to upgrade my computer to a better model.
- We need to bring our cause to the world's attention and get them to support it.
- She wrote the book in memory of her late husband.
- They are sending a representative to the discussions to make their opinions known.
- As a Professor, she has a high status at the university.
- The noise of a shot suddenly rang out, making us all jump.

3 What do these words, highlighted in the text, refer to?

- That* (line 3)
the lack of attention to the Palestinian cause
- They* (line 7)
Arafat's words
- This* (line 8)
build bridges

4 Answer the questions.

- What is the symbolic meaning of the olive branch and gun that President Arafat said he was holding?
an offer of peace and the ability to continue the struggle
- What choice was he offering to the world?
to make a peace deal, or to continue fighting
- What did he mean when he said 'Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand'?
He wanted the world to make a reasonable peace deal that he could accept.
- How did the speech change the way many Palestinians thought about their relationship with the rest of the world?
They saw the possibility of links with the West and support from the West.

1 Look at the pictures. Then answer the question in pairs or small groups.

What do you know about these people?

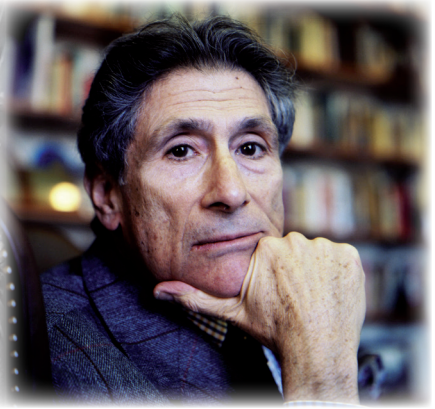
- ▶ where and when they were born
- ▶ what they did in their lives
- ▶ what connection there is between them



Mahmoud Darwish



Hisham Sharabi



Edward Said/Saed

2 Read the second part of the article from Period 3. Then complete the tasks on page 91.

Along with President Arafat, other **prominent** representatives of this Palestinian generation in exile played a vital role in bringing the cause to the world's attention. One of these was the great writer and academic Edward Said, originally from Jerusalem, who fought with all the strength of his great mind for freedom, **equality** and **justice** in general, and for the future of Palestine in particular. On his death, the poet Mahmoud Darwish, himself an important and well-known international figure, wrote: 'I cannot say goodbye to Edward Said, so present is he among and within us, and so alive around the world.'

Another great Palestinian **intellectual** was Hisham Sharabi (1927–2005), originally from Jaffa, and later an important professor at Georgetown University near Washington. Like Said and other Palestinians, he worked all his life to improve western understanding of Arab and Palestinian **issues**. He was editor of the *Journal of Palestine Studies*, and wrote many books, including his famous *Introduction to the Study of Arab Society* (1975). He also became well known for his television appearances and his journalism, as well as creating the Arab-American Cultural Foundation, which builds American understanding of Arab and Islamic culture, and setting up the Jerusalem Fund, a foundation that provides scholarships for students from Palestine.

Sharabi wrote about his 'bitterness and anger' when, in 1993, he returned to Jaffa, his home town, to make a documentary: 'As I stood there, I could hear people speaking Russian, probably recent **immigrants** from the old Soviet Union. They were full citizens in my country, and I was there only on a limited Israeli tourist visa.' However, he went on to say that the only way forward was a political **compromise founded** on justice and international law and UN Security Council resolutions. For him, this compromise had to include the *Right of Return*.

Sadly, none of these great Palestinians lived to see the end of the Diaspora. They did, however, **inspire** a new generation to follow in their footsteps. **Motivated** by love of country and highly educated, they have risen, often from poor beginnings, to importance and success across the arts and sciences. Today, they continue to build bridges of understanding that will one day carry the Palestinian nation home.

- 1 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)
 - 1 He is a well known and important person in the country's history. prominent
 - 2 When one side has all the advantages, there can be no fair balance. equality
 - 3 They are convinced of the fairness of their demands. justice
 - 4 He was both a politician and an intelligent, academic person. intellectual
 - 5 There are many problems that need to be discussed before we can reach a solution.
issues
 - 6 The government is trying to control the number of people coming from other places to live in the country. immigrants
 - 7 I'm sure we can reach some kind of acceptance that not all demands will be achieved.
compromise
 - 8 My opinions are all based on the idea of human rights. founded
 - 9 This book will give good ideas to anyone who wants to succeed in life. inspire
 - 10 She was encouraged to do something by her wish to help other people. motivated
- 2 Explain in your own words why Mahmoud Darwish was unable to say goodbye to Edward Said.
He couldn't say goodbye because Said would always be a part of their daily life and thought.
- 3 Say what non-academic work Hisham Sharabi did to help the Palestinian cause.
television appearances, journalism, the Arab-American Cultural Foundation, the Jerusalem Fund
- 4 What was the issue on which Sharabi refused to compromise?
the Right of Return
- 5 Looking at the whole article (including the part that you read in Period 3), say what these dates refer to.

1948
The year when a million Palestinians were forced into the diaspora

1974
The year when Yassir Arafat addressed the United Nations

2012
The year when the United Nations voted to upgrade Palestinian status to 'non-member observer state

1927
The year when Hisham Sharabi was born

1975
The year when Hisham Sharabi wrote Introduction to the Study of Arab Society

1993
The year when Sharabi returned to Jaffa to make a documentary

1 Look at the examples. Then answer the question.

Examples

- A** *The government has spent a lot of money on building bridges to improve transport.*
B *Many realised that it was necessary to build bridges between Palestine and the West.*

In Period 3, we saw how the phrase *building bridges* can be used in two ways:

- 1 literal (the words mean exactly what they say)
- 2 non-literal or figurative (the words have a wider or symbolic meaning)

Which of these two meanings are used in the examples? Example A literal Example B non-literal / figurative

2 Look at the pictures, which show the literal meanings of phrases from the text you read in Periods 3 and 4. Then, in pairs, choose one picture and discuss how the literal meanings are related to their figurative uses in the text.

1

stepping onto the stage as a figurative expression means that someone is going to present themselves to a lot of people, like an actor on the stage

The actor looked nervous just before he stepped onto the stage.

‘Yassir Arafat stepped onto the world’s political stage.’

2

Ah, at last a landmark! Now I know where we are and the direction we need to follow.

To describe something as landmark means that it is memorable, important, and widely recognised – just as a landmark in the landscape is important and easy to see by everybody

‘This landmark speech showed the world two things.’

3

Don’t worry. I think the tide is turning.

the tide turns means that events are moving in a new direction – like the tide of the sea, which changes direction two or more times a day (except in non-tidal waters like the Mediterranean)

‘There is hope that the tide has finally turned.’

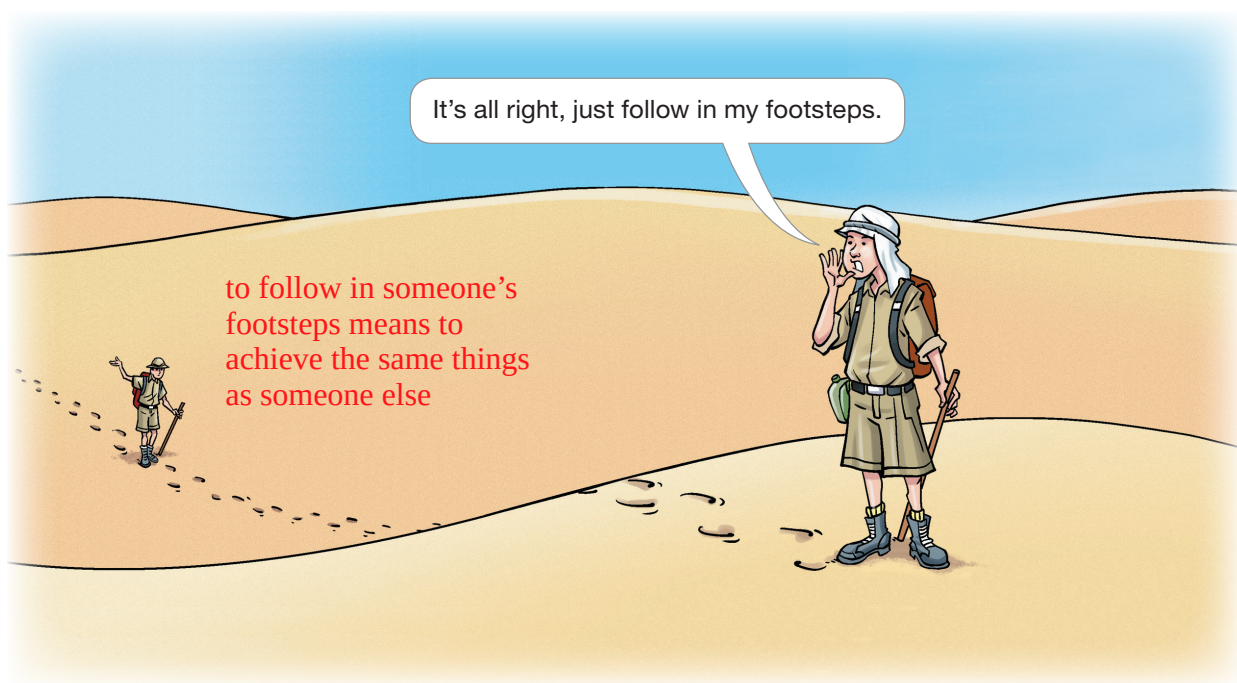
4

play a role means to be a significant factor – just like an actor playing a role in a play (or a part in a play)

He was given an award for playing the role of Romeo.

‘They played a vital role in bringing the cause to the world’s attention.’

5



'They inspired a new generation to follow in their footsteps.'

3 Explain your ideas to the rest of the class.

4 Look at the sentences, which contain other figurative phrases related to the theme of this Unit. Explain the literal and figurative meanings of the phrases.

- 1 'We need to draw a line under everything that's happened so far and think about the future.'

Literal meaning: to make a line with a pencil

Figurative meaning: to decide something is finished and make a new start

- 2 'There's no point thinking about how things might have been different. You can't turn back the clock.'

Literal meaning: to change the hands on the clock so that it shows an earlier time

Figurative meaning: to go back to the way things were in the past

5 Complete the sentences with the figurative phrases in Activities 2 and 4.

- 1 He wants to follow in his father's footsteps by becoming a Professor.
- 2 It's time to draw a line under these events and decide what should happen next.
- 3 She wasn't the person involved in the discussions, but she definitely played a role in making them successful.
- 4 I wish I could turn back the clock and have that chance again.
- 5 It's been a difficult time for the economy, but there are signs that the tide has turned.
- 6 She's been a very popular singer ever since she first stepped onto the world's stage over twenty years ago.
- 7 This was a landmark event in our history. Things were never the same afterwards.

- 1 You are going to write a short biography. Read the notes on the life of Edward Said. Then discuss the questions below in pairs or small groups.**

Edward Said

Born: 1 November 1935 in Jerusalem

Died: 25 September 2003 in New York (aged 67)

Early education: Jerusalem and Cairo (family moved there 1947); later Massachusetts, USA

Native language: Arabic but spoke only English at school. ('I have never known which was my first language.')

Higher education: Bachelor's degree from Princeton (1957), Master's degree (1960) and Doctor of Philosophy degree (1964), in English Literature, from Harvard

Academic career: joined US Columbia University Department of English (1963) and taught there until 2003 (became professor 1991); Visiting Professor of Comparative Literature, Harvard College (1974); also worked at Stanford University (1975-76) and Yale University

Writing: first book (1966) about English novelist Joseph Conrad; wrote many books on a wide range of subjects; most famous works **Orientalism** (1978), **Culture and Imperialism** (1993)

Music: excellent pianist and lover of European classical music from early age; worked as music critic for **The Nation** magazine and wrote four books about music; founded **West-Eastern Divan Orchestra** with Daniel Barenboim, also established Barenboim-Said Foundation in Spain

Palestine activism: from 1967 argued strongly against view of Palestinian cause in Western media in many books, articles and lectures; member of Palestinian National Council (PNC) 1967-99; made **In Search of Palestine** (1998), documentary film for BBC in which he returned to Palestine with his son to confront 'Israeli injustice'

Awards: many academic and literary awards, including three for autobiography **Out of Place** (1999)

- 1 What will you need to add to make the notes into complete sentences?
- 2 Which details in the notes could you either leave out or put together as a more general statement?
- 3 Remember the work you did on sentence structure in Unit 1. How will this help you to write your biography?
- 4 How will you organise your writing? How many paragraphs will you need?
- 5 Can you add a closing sentence based on what you read in Period 4, or on your own knowledge and ideas?

- 2 Make notes based on your discussion. Then write the short biography.**

1 To help you remember what happens in the second part of the play, work in pairs to put these events in the correct order. Number them from 1 to 8.

- _____ Romeo kills Tybalt.
- _____ Juliet kills herself.
- _____ Romeo has to leave Verona.
- _____ Friar Laurence explains his plan to Juliet.
- _____ Romeo kills himself.
- _____ Juliet drinks Friar Laurence's liquid.
- _____ Tybalt kills Mercutio.
- _____ Romeo hears that Juliet has died.

2 Discuss the question in pairs or small groups. Then read the ending of the play (Extract 8) on page 101.

With the two lovers both dead, can anything good come from their deaths?

3 Read the quotation. Then answer the questions below.

'Morning has brought with it a sad peace.'

1 Who said these words and who did they say them to?

2 In what situation were the characters when it was said?

3 What do you think 'a sad peace' means?

4 How do you think the characters feel at this point?

4 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 Some critics believe that *Romeo and Juliet* is not a 'real tragedy'. Can you see why they think this? (Think about the characters and actions of Romeo and Juliet, Friar Laurence's plan and what leads to their death.)
- 2 In Shakespeare's time, killing yourself (also called taking your own life, or suicide) was an unacceptable action, as it still is today in both Christian and Islamic religions. Instead of taking such an extreme way out of their problems, what do you think Romeo and Juliet could have done to solve them in a more acceptable way?

3 Which of these opinions do you agree with most? Why?

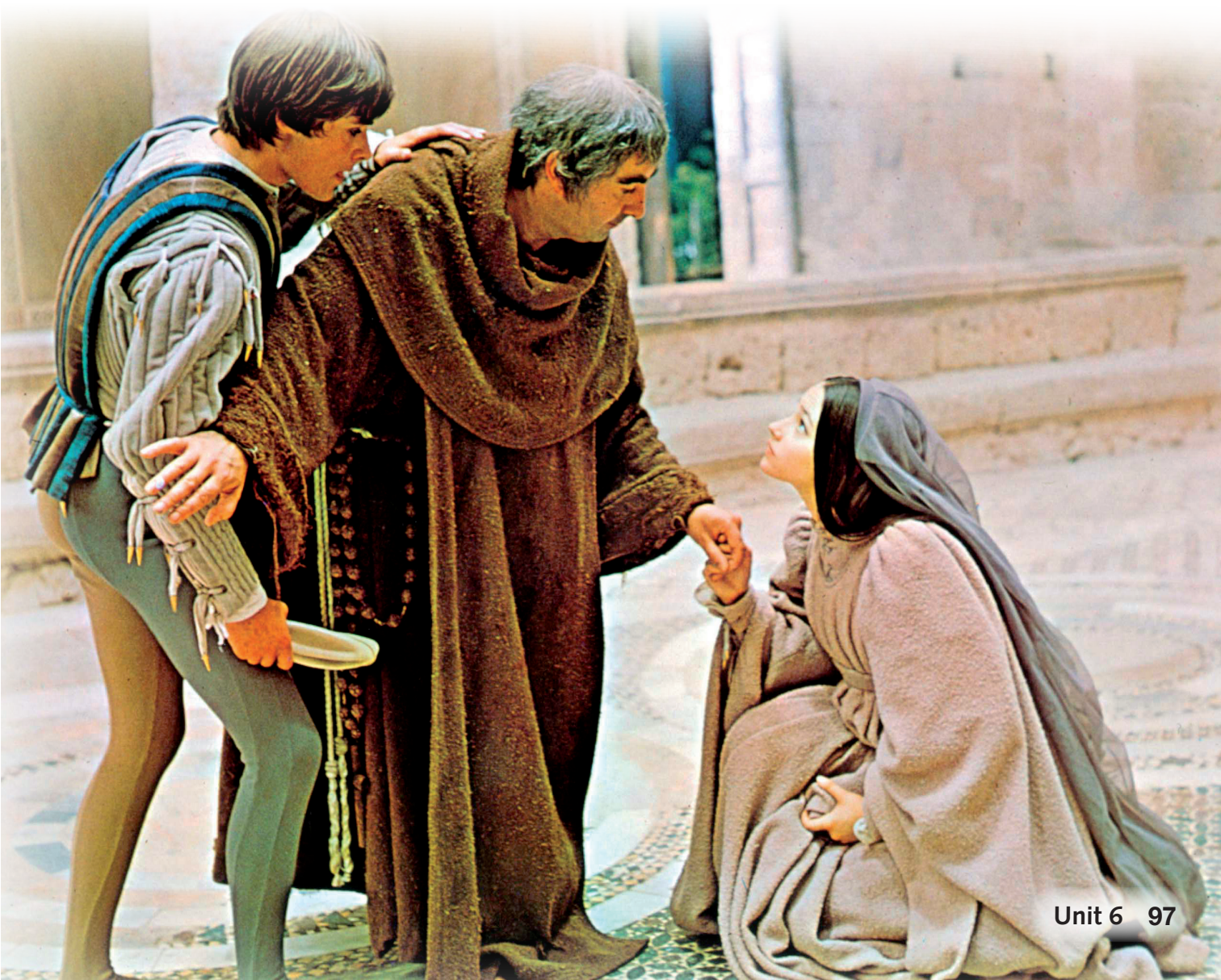
It's a romantic play that shows how strong love can be.

It's only a play, written to entertain people. There's no need to take it so seriously.

4 Did you enjoy reading the play? Why? / Why not?

5 Would you like to see the play in a theatre or as a film? How would it be different from studying it in class?

There are several film versions of the play but one of the best, if available, is the one made by the Italian director Franco Zeffirelli in 1968. There is also a part near the end of the more recent film *Shakespeare in Love* that gives a good picture of what it might have been like to see the play in an Elizabethan theatre.



ROMEO AND JULIET

¹ **Damn both your families** I hope both your families go to hell.

Extract 4 (Act 3, Scene 1)

Benvolio: Oh no, here come the Capulets.

[Tries to pull Mercutio away]

Mercutio: I don't care! I'm not going anywhere!

Tybalt: Good afternoon, gentlemen. May I speak with one of you for a moment?

Mercutio: Are you sure you only want to speak? How about fighting, too?

Tybalt: If you give me a reason for that, you will find that I am quite ready, sir.
[Enter Romeo]

Ah, here's the man I want to talk to. Romeo, you are a villain.

Romeo: Tybalt, it is only because I have a reason to love you that I can control my anger at that greeting. I am not a villain. So goodbye. You do not know me. *[Turns to go]*

Tybalt: Nothing can right the wrong you have done me. Turn and take out your sword!

Romeo: I tell you that I have never wronged you. I have more reasons to love you than you could know. So, forget all this, good Capulet – your name is as important to me as my own.

Mercutio: *[Angrily]* Oh how calmly and dishonourably* you give in to him!
[He takes out his sword] Tybalt, you rat-catcher, will you fight?

Tybalt: What do you want from me?

Mercutio: Your life! Now will you take out your sword? Be quick, or I shall cut off your ears first.

Tybalt: I shall fight you. *[He takes out his sword]*

Romeo: Gentle Mercutio, put your sword away.

Mercutio: *[to Tybalt]* Come on, sir, let's see these clever moves everyone talks about so much.

[They fight]

Romeo: *[Holding up his sword]* Take out your sword, Benvolio. Let's knock down their swords. Gentlemen, stop this! *[Romeo tries to stop them fighting with his sword]* Tybalt, Mercutio! The Prince has told you never to fight like this in the streets of Verona. Stop, Tybalt! Good Mercutio!

[Romeo stands between them, and Tybalt steps forward and stabs Mercutio under Romeo's arm. Mercutio falls to the ground. Exit Tybalt]

Mercutio: I am hurt. Damn both your families!¹ I am dying. *[Looks for Tybalt]* Has he gone? Did I not hurt him at all? *[Holds his wound]*

Romeo: *[Hurrying to Mercutio's side]* Be brave, man. The wound cannot be too bad.

*The idea of honour – how people see you and your family – was especially important for people at this time. It is probably the main reason why the fighting between the two families has continued for so long. Here, Mercutio thinks that by refusing to fight, Romeo is bringing 'dishonour' to himself and his family.

Mercutio: Oh, it is enough, it will do. Ask for me tomorrow and you will find me a grave* man. Damn both your families! *[to Romeo]* Why did you stand between us? I was hurt under your arm.

Romeo: I thought it was the best thing to do.

Mercutio: *[Crying out with pain]* Get me into someone's house, Benvolio. Damn both your families! They have made me into worms'² meat.

[Exit Benvolio, holding Mercutio]

Romeo: *[Falling onto his knees, upset]* This gentleman is one of the Prince's own family, and my great friend. He has been terribly wounded, and all for me. All because Tybalt spoke against me – Tybalt who just an hour ago became my cousin. Oh sweet Juliet, your beauty has made me weak. It has softened my brave spirit.

[Enter Benvolio]

Benvolio: *[Upset]* Oh Romeo, brave Mercutio is dead.

Romeo: This is a black day, and there will be more black days to come. This is just the beginning of the unhappiness that other days will bring to an end.

[Enter Tybalt]

Benvolio: Here comes the furious³ Tybalt, back again.

Romeo: Well, now I throw off my gentleness! I am full of fiery anger now! *[to Tybalt]* Tybalt, you called me a villain earlier. Take that back! Either you, or I, or both of us will die with Mercutio.

[They fight. Tybalt falls to the ground, wounded. Romeo stands shocked, not knowing what to do]

Benvolio: Go, Romeo, run away! Tybalt is dead! The Prince will have you killed if he finds you. Go! Go!

[Exit Romeo]

[Enter Prince, Montague, Capulet and their wives]

Prince: *[Angrily]* Who started this hateful fight?

Benvolio: I can tell you everything, my lord. *[Points to Tybalt's body]* This man, who was killed by young Romeo, killed brave Mercutio.

Lady Capulet: *[Falling crying upon Tybalt's body]* Tybalt, my nephew, my brother's child! *[to the Prince]* Oh, Prince, a member of my family has died. And a Montague must die for this. Romeo killed Tybalt. Romeo must not live.

Prince: Romeo killed Tybalt, Tybalt killed Mercutio. So who pays now for dear Mercutio's blood?

Montague: Not Romeo, Prince. He was Mercutio's friend. Tybalt should have been punished, and Romeo has punished him for us.

Prince: And for what he did, I exile⁴ him from Verona at once. *[Lady Montague cries out, shocked]* I too have an interest in this bloody fight between you. A member of my family* died here today. And so I shall give you a hard punishment that will make you all sorry for my loss. Don't ask me to change my mind. I shall not listen to tears or prayers. Romeo must go from this town. If he is found here, he will die.

*grave has two meanings:
1 serious and 2 the hole in the ground where you put dead people. Mercutio knows he will die and is making a joke about it.

² **worms** small animals with no legs or bones that live under the ground and eat things they find there

³ **furious** very angry

⁴ **exile** send away to another place

* Mercutio was related to the Prince.

⁵ A **desperate** plan is something so dangerous that you only think about doing it when there is no other hope.

⁶ **pale** without colour

⁷ **tomb** large room where members of rich families are put after they die

⁸ **fair** beautiful

⁹ **maids** servants

Extract 5 (Act 4, Scene 1)

Juliet: Oh Friar, tell me how I can stop this marriage. Or if you can't help me, let me use this knife to end it all. *[Takes out a knife]* God joined my heart and Romeo's. You joined our hands in marriage. And I would rather kill my hand and my heart than give them to another man.

Friar Laurence: Wait, daughter. I have thought of something. It is a desperate⁵ thing to do. You say that you would rather kill yourself than marry Count Paris. In that case, you are probably strong enough to try something that is a little like death. If you are brave enough to do it, I shall tell you how.

Juliet: Oh, tell me to jump off the highest wall, or to sit in a bed of snakes. Tie me up with roaring bears, or tell me to lie with a dead man in his new-made grave. Before, I was frightened just to hear about such things. But now I would do them without any fear, so that I can be a faithful wife to my sweet love.

Friar Laurence: Well, then, go home and tell your father that you will marry Paris. It is Wednesday tomorrow. Make sure that you are alone in your room tomorrow night – don't let your Nurse stay with you. Take this bottle with you. *[He takes out a bottle of liquid]* And when you are in bed, drink the mixture. It will run through your body and make you cold and sleepy. It will seem as if you have stopped breathing. Your lips and cheeks will go pale⁶ and your body will go cold and hard. When Paris comes to wake you up on the morning of your marriage, he will think you are dead. And then you will be carried to the Capulets' tomb⁷, dressed in your best clothes, like a dead person. But when everyone has left, you will wake up, feeling as if you have had a lovely sleep. And Romeo and I will be waiting there for you. I shall write to him now and tell him what we are doing. That same night, he will take you away to Mantua*. If you are not too frightened to do this, it will free you from this marriage to Paris.

Juliet: *[Putting her hand out for the bottle, excited]* Give it to me! Give it to me! Don't talk to me about being frightened!

Friar Laurence: Here you are. *[He gives her the bottle]* Off you go! Be brave, and I hope that this plan will be successful.

* Mantua is a town not far from Verona. Friar Laurence knows this is where Romeo has gone.

Extract 6 (Act 5, Scene 3)

Romeo: Oh my love, my wife. Death may have taken away your sweet breath, but it has not taken away your beauty. I can still see beauty in the redness of your lips and cheeks. Pale Death has not covered you yet. *[Sees Tybalt's body lying next to Juliet]* There lies Tybalt. What more can I do for you, but kill the hand* that cut off your youth? Forgive me, cousin. *[Takes Juliet's hand]* Oh dear Juliet, why are you still so fair⁸? Is Death keeping you here in the dark to be his lover? I will stay with you for ever in this house of night. Here will I stay, with the worms that are your maids⁹. My body is tired of life. I want to shake off the unlucky stars* that hang around my neck. Eyes, look for the last time. Arms, hold your love for

* Whose hand is he referring to?

* The idea that a person's future or fate is in the stars is a common one in poetry.

the last time! *[He takes Juliet in his arms]* And lips, you doors of breath, make your promise to Death. *[He takes out the bottle of poison]* Come, poison, take this tired little boat* and throw it onto the rocks. Here's to my love! *[He drinks the poison]*

¹⁰ **statue** an image of a person, usually large and made of stone or metal

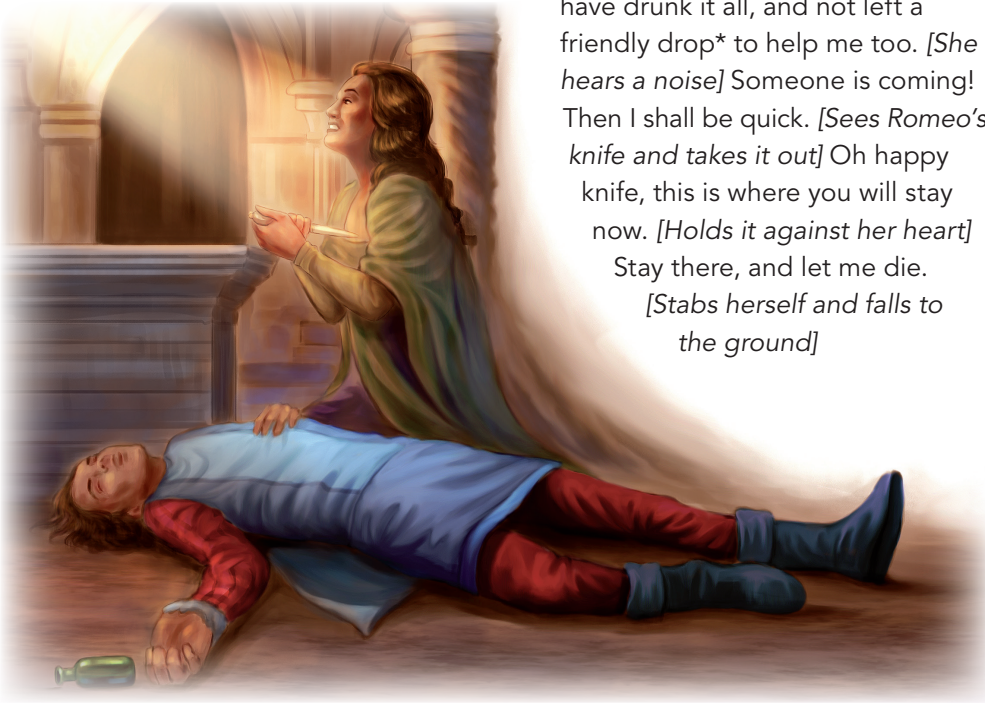
*What is Romeo referring to as a 'tired little boat'?

Extract 7 (Act 5, Scene 3)

Juliet: What's this? A bottle in my true love's hand? *[She takes the bottle of poison from Romeo's hand and smells it]* Poison, I see, has brought him to his end. *[Holds the bottle up and sees that it is empty]* Oh, you

have drunk it all, and not left a friendly drop* to help me too. *[She hears a noise]* Someone is coming! Then I shall be quick. *[Sees Romeo's knife and takes it out]* Oh happy knife, this is where you will stay now. *[Holds it against her heart]* Stay there, and let me die. *[Stabs herself and falls to the ground]*

*Why does she say that a drop of poison would be 'friendly'?



Extract 8 (Act 5, Scene 3)

Prince Escalus: Capulet, Montague, see how your hate for each other has been punished. Love has killed your own children. And because I let this argument go on, I have lost my people too. We have all been punished.

Capulet: Oh, brother Montague, give me your hand. All I can ask you for is your hand in friendship.

Montague: *[Taking his hand]* But I shall give you more. I will put up a golden statue¹⁰ of your daughter. While Verona stands, nothing will be more precious than true and faithful Juliet.

Capulet: Romeo will be just as precious. I shall put a statue of him next to his lady. And they will stand there – Romeo and Juliet, who died because of our long argument.

Prince Escalus: Morning has brought with it a sad peace. The sun is too full of sorrow to shine. Go and we will talk more about these sad things. Some will be forgiven, and some will be punished. There has never been a sadder story than this story of Juliet and her Romeo.

Reading 1

- 1 Read the text about leadership. Then complete the summary below with words or phrases from the text. Do not use more than three words in each gap.**

What makes a good leader? In modern theory the personal qualities that are needed can change in different situations. There isn't one single type of person that makes a good leader in every situation.

A common theme of films and stories is the way relationships between people change in a difficult or dangerous situation. Often, a group of people has been involved in some disaster, and the interest is in seeing which one has leadership qualities. Usually it isn't the person who had a prominent position in normal life. The true leader may be someone with practical skills, or perhaps someone who can keep the group inspired and motivated.

So what is needed is not just one style of leadership, but the ability to change between different styles. Sometimes you may need to be strong and tell people what to do, but at other times you will have to treat people in a more diplomatic way and make compromises.

A good example of this is someone that most people would agree was a great leader: Nelson Mandela. He was originally a lawyer before deciding to join the African National Congress in their struggle for black people's freedom in South Africa. He had strong beliefs and was put in prison by the government because of these beliefs. While he was there, he became a symbol of the struggle. He was a leader even though he was unable to communicate with his followers.

However, when the time came to build bridges, he showed that he was able to do that too. He had secret discussions with the government, who realised it was impossible for things to stay as they were. This led to his release from prison and the country's first truly democratic elections. The ANC won these, and Mandela became President. He had moved from being a symbol to a world leader.

According to (1) modern theory, good leaders need to change their approach, depending on what the (2) context is. For example, in films where people are in difficult situations, the one who becomes leader isn't normally the one who used to have the most (3) prominent position. Instead, it is someone who knows about practical things or can make the others (4) inspired and motivated. Some situations need strong leadership, others the ability to (5) make compromises. A good example is Nelson Mandela. While in prison, he was cut off from his followers, but he was still a (6) symbol (of the struggle) to them. After (7) secret discussions, he came to an agreement with the government. He was released and later became President.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What does the writer say makes disaster films interesting?
Seeing which one / person (in the group) has leadership qualities.
- 2 When strong leadership is not needed, how should good leaders deal with others?
By treating them in a more diplomatic way.
- 3 What could Nelson Mandela not do when he was in prison?
He couldn't communicate with his followers.
- 4 What did his discussions with the government show that he could do?
He could build bridges and make compromises.

15 marks

Reading 2**1 Read the two letters to a newspaper. Then answer the questions.**

- 1 Which writer has a child who is not interested in sport? **A**
- 2 Which writer compares sport to life in general? **B**
- 3 Which writer says that competition is normal in sport? **B**
- 4 Which writer thinks sport is not the only way to experience competition? **A**

A

Your report about the recent survey into sport in schools was interesting. It seems that over 60% of the pupils in the study said they would be happy to see the competitive part of sports removed, whereas nearly 90% of adults said that experiencing victory and defeat in sport was important to a child's development.

This certainly reflects my experience as a parent. When I watch school sports, there are always some parents shouting and screaming at their children to do better. Most of the children, meanwhile, look as if they're only there because they have to be. My own daughter is not very good at sport, and to be honest she doesn't see the point of it. But that doesn't mean she can't be competitive in other areas, like academic achievement.

If the aim of school sport is to get all children to enjoy physical exercise, this would be achieved better by removing competition. They can get their experience of winning and losing elsewhere.

B

I'm writing to comment on the latest recommendation that schools should put less emphasis on the competitive nature of sport. I don't see how this can be done, as all the best sports naturally involve trying your best to win. The possibility of winning is what motivates people to do better, in life as well as in sport. It's interesting to notice that the complaints about how unfair competitive sport is always come from those who aren't very good at it.

Competition is a natural part of life, and preparing for it is an important part of education. It's a competitive world, and students need to realise it. If they leave school thinking that it's not important to be better than others, they're not likely to do very well in it.

2 Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.**Letter A**

- 1 There was only a small difference between the views of young people and adults in the survey.
TRUE **FALSE**
- 2 Parents often behave badly at school sports events.
TRUE FALSE
- 3 The writer says that academic success is more important than success in sport.
TRUE **FALSE**

Letter B

- 4 It is doubtful whether competition can be removed from sport.
TRUE FALSE
- 5 One reason why people don't like competition in sport is because they don't win.
TRUE FALSE
- 6 Students can still succeed even if they don't experience competition at school.
TRUE **FALSE**

10 marks

Vocabulary**1 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with the words in the box.**

dismiss justice wealth otherwise excessive

- 1 I think the amount of money they are asking for is too much.
excessive
- 2 We need to go faster; if not, we won't get there in time.
otherwise
- 3 Your aim in life should be happiness rather than being rich.
wealth
- 4 You may not agree, but you can't just say her opinion has no value.
dismiss
- 5 The aim is to achieve fairness for everyone who has lost money.
justice

2 Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 Generally **speaking** / saying, graduates get better jobs than non-graduates.
- 2 It's a bit complicated but, **said** / **put** simply, the idea wasn't working properly.
- 3 We started walking faster and before **minutes** / **long** we arrived home.
- 4 The aim of the talks is to build **bridges** / **connections** between the two sides.
- 5 The company has been losing money for some time, but now it seems the tide has **changed** / **turned** at last.

10 marks

Writing

- 1 Write an essay about someone that you believe is a great leader. The person can be in any field, for example politics, business or sport, but do not choose Nelson Mandela.**

Include the following in your essay.

- ▶ Some information about the person's life
- ▶ What the person achieved
- ▶ What makes this person a great leader
- ▶ Why the person is important
- ▶ Your personal view of the person

10 marks

Literature

- 1 Answer the questions.**

- 1 Who kills these two people?
Mercutio Tybalt
- 2 What punishment does the Prince give to Romeo?
- 3 Why does Romeo not know about Friar Laurence's plan?
- 4 What do the two families decide to do at the end of the play?

- 2 Explain the things that make it difficult for Romeo and Juliet to continue as lovers.**

- 3 Say how Friar Laurence is important to what happens in the story.**

15 marks

Wordlist

Note: the words from each unit are in alphabetical order, not the order that they appear in the unit.

Unit 1

associate (verb)
coincide (verb)
drop (verb = fall)
enthusiasm (noun)
gratitude (noun)
in commemoration of (preposition phrase)
in favour of (preposition phrase)
in praise of (preposition phrase)
joint (adjective)
lunar (adjective)
make it (verb phrase = succeed)
mark (verb)
occasion (noun)
optimistic (adjective)
owe (verb)
reflect (verb)
stick to (verb phrase = not change your mind)
symbol (noun) / symbolise (verb)
take up (phrasal verb)
troupe (noun)

Unit 2

common purpose (noun phrase)
cut off (phrasal verb)
deliberately (adverb)
fit in (phrasal verb)
grow out of (phrasal verb)
idiom (noun)
implication (noun)
leave out (phrasal verb)
lifestyle (noun)
lone individual (noun phrase)
more than likely (adverb phrase)
outstanding (adjective)
process (noun)
rare (adjective)
stand out (phrasal verb)
turn up (phrasal verb)
undesirable (adjective)
unquestionably (adverb)
wool (noun)
worthless (adjective)

Unit 3

connotation (noun)
currency (noun)
entire (adjective)
far from (preposition phrase)
key (adjective)
linked (adjective)
manufactured (adjective)
raw materials (noun phrase)
stock exchange (noun phrase)
take place (verb phrase)
term (noun)
to see the point (verb phrase)
transform (verb)
underestimate (verb)
vast (adjective)
widely (adverb)

Unit 4

addiction (noun)
associated (adjective)
barter (verb)
bonus (noun)
competitive (adjective)
controversial (adjective)
decline (verb)
divide (noun)
donate (verb)
elsewhere (adverb)
excessive (adjective)
fund (noun or verb)
otherwise (linking word)
peak (verb)
prediction (noun)
proposal (noun)
represent (verb)
socialise (verb)
talent (noun)
value (noun) / valuable (adjective)
wealth (noun)

Unit 5

apply (verb)
blame (verb)
deal in (phrasal verb)

dismiss (verb)
doubt (verb = not trust or believe)
give way to (phrasal verb)
inspiration (verb)
keep / lose your head (verb phrases)
make allowance(s) for (verb phrase)
pick (verb = choose)
potential (noun)
recall (verb)
recommendation (noun)
treat (verb)
vital (adjective)

Unit 6

cause (noun)
compromise (noun)
constant (adjective)
diplomatic (adjective)
displaced (adjective)
equality (noun)
founded (on) (adjective)
immigrant (noun)
insistent (adjective)
inspire (verb)
intellectual (noun)
issue (noun)
justice (noun)
late (adjective = no longer alive)
motivated (adjective)
prominent (adjective)
reassure (verb)
representative (noun)
ring out (phrasal verb)
scale (noun)
setback (noun)
status (noun)
struggle (noun)
upgrade (verb)

Writing samples

Formal and informal style

The table below shows the main differences between formal and informal language. These are not rules, but general guidelines. For example, it is not impossible to use active sentences in formal language, or relative clauses in informal language.

OFTEN FOUND IN INFORMAL LANGUAGE	OFTEN FOUND IN FORMAL LANGUAGE
personal greetings, etc.	impersonal forms of address
general, everyday words and phrases	technical words and phrases
short sentences joined with <i>and</i> , <i>but</i> , etc.	longer sentences with relative clauses
contractions (e.g. <i>I've</i>)	full verb forms (e.g. <i>We are</i>)
active form of verbs	passive form of verbs

Compare the styles of the two examples below.

1 Informal letter / email

Hi

I'm thinking of maybe putting together a cultural weekend in the town this summer. We haven't sorted out the details yet, but first I want to try and get some help with the money. Don't worry, I'm not asking you for money! I've heard that the local government has a store of money that they sometimes give to this kind of thing, and I think you might know the name and contact details of the person I need to write to.

If so, can you let me know? Thanks a lot. I'm looking forward to your answer.

All the best,

2 Formal letter / email

Dear Mrs Kelani

I have been given your name as the correct person to contact regarding funding for community events. I am considering the possibility of arranging a cultural weekend in the town this summer and I would like some information about whether any funding is available.

We have not yet finalised the details of the event, so this is a preliminary enquiry.

I can be contacted at the above address or email address. Thank you in advance for your attention. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Techniques for persuading

One way of persuading people of your opinion is by asking **rhetorical questions**. These are questions that make a point and don't expect an answer. For example:

He's one of the most successful leaders ever. Did he achieve that by accident?

You just have to keep trying until you succeed. Did I ever say success would be easy?

Our supporters believe we can win. Are we going to let them all down?

I just want to be free to make my own decisions. Is that such a difficult idea to understand?

Another common persuasive technique is to use **concession**. This means accepting part of the opposite argument before presenting your own opinion or idea. For example:

Obviously / Of course we can't return to the past, **but** we can still learn from it.

They **may** not be the worst team in the competition, **but** it's very unlikely that they'll win it.

While I agree with most of the writer's points, I think there is a fault in the basic argument.

Joining information in sentences

The examples below show the four main ways of joining information in sentences.

- 1 *New Year is a time for families to get together and people often travel long distances to be with their families*
[Two clauses joined with a conjunction]
- 2 *It can last as long as two weeks, starting on the first day of the month.*
[A clause plus an -ing phrase]
- 3 *Another custom, which is less popular now, is 'first-footing'*
[A main clause with a relative clause]
- 4 *To help you succeed, you need to include other people.*
[A clause plus an infinitive phrase]

Paragraph structure

There are different ways to organise a paragraph, but the examples below (from an essay on globalisation) are simple and clear.

Introduction

Globalisation is a complex idea, so before discussing this question, it is first necessary to make clear what we mean by it. One simple definition is that globalisation describes the ways in which, thanks to developments in technology, the world has changed very quickly in the last forty years. As a result of these changes, people and countries are now more connected with each other than they have ever been before. It is important to understand that the effects of globalisation are not limited to the areas of economics, trade and business. They are also cultural and personal. It is this wider definition that will be used in this essay.

This sentence gives the main idea of the paragraph and is sometimes called the topic sentence. It is often, but not always, the first sentence.

The second sentence extends the idea in the topic sentence.

Other sentences in the paragraph may add more ideas or give examples of ideas already mentioned.

The last sentence says how you will approach the question and leads into the main part of the essay.

Paragraph from main part of essay

Supporters of globalisation point out that it has brought the world closer together in various ways and has increased international understanding. It is now possible for people to watch the latest films and TV programmes from around the world, and it is much easier for new ideas to spread around the world. This applies to products as well as ideas. Shops and restaurants offer more international goods, often at very cheap prices.

Topic sentence

The second sentence gives a second idea, connected to the main one.

Opinion essays

Essay titles that ask you to give an idea, statement or quotation, can be a little more difficult to organise. Below is an example of a plan for a particular essay question.

Title: There is too much money in sport nowadays: winning at any cost has become the main aim in many sports, and has had a negative effect on players and supporters. How far do you agree?

*Paragraph 1: Winning is not the only reason for playing sport.
Examples of other reasons.
Sometimes these may be as important as winning.*

*Paragraph 2: The effects money has on sport.
'Win at all costs' attitude can lead to cheating (examples).
Rich teams are able to 'buy success' (explain).*

*Paragraph 3: Own opinion.
Possible ways to change the situation (e.g. limit spending).*

Literature essays

Essays on literature may ask you to do one or more of the following things.

- ▶ Retell the plot (how the story develops).
- ▶ Describe one or more characters.
- ▶ Explain the main message(s) of the story / book / play.
- ▶ Focus on a particular chapter or scene and explain how it fits in the whole.
- ▶ Give your opinion of the story / book / play and/or the ideas in it.

The example below shows a plan for a specific question that includes several of the points above.

*Title: 'Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet shows that romantic love is impossible in the real world.'
Say how far you agree, focusing on the two young lovers in the title.*

Paragraph 1: Introduction

- > Aims of essay: look at characters of R & J (age, attitudes, etc.); describe events in play that cause problems for them
- > Definitions: what is 'romantic love'?
what is 'the real world'?

Paragraph 2: > Characters of R & J (young / emotional / believe love will solve all problems)
> Examples

Paragraph 3: > 'Real-world' problems (2 families / fighting, e.g. Tybalt / laws of Venice)

Paragraph 4: Conclusion

- > R & J's actions not the only possibility
- > Romantic love doesn't need to be blind
- > Possible to make compromises with 'real world' and avoid tragedy

Shakespeare and his time

The time when Shakespeare began writing is usually known as the Elizabethan period in English history, because the queen of England was Elizabeth I. Actually, though, Shakespeare continued writing after Elizabeth died and was even more successful after James I became king.

All over Europe, this period is known as the Renaissance (a French word meaning 'born again'). The work of old Greek and Roman (or classical) thinkers and writers had been rediscovered, and their ideas were followed and developed. For example, one of the rules of old Greek plays was that the events in the play had to happen in the same time as in real life. Shakespeare didn't always follow these rules in his plays, but the action of *Romeo and Juliet* does happen over only four or five days.

Another rule referred especially to tragedies. To be a tragedy, a play had to have a great and important person as the main character. This person has one particular problem in his character, and the events of the play make this problem grow out of control until it causes his death.

The Complete Works of William Shakespeare

Comedy

All's Well That Ends Well
As You Like It
The Comedy of Errors
Cymbeline
Love's Labours Lost
Measure for Measure
The Merry Wives of Windsor
The Merchant of Venice
A Midsummer Night's Dream
Much Ado About Nothing
Pericles, Prince of Tyre
The Taming of the Shrew
The Tempest
Troilus and Cressida
Twelfth Night
Two Gentlemen of Verona
The Two Noble Kinsmen
Winter's Tale

History

Henry IV, Part I
Henry IV, Part II
Henry V
Henry VI, Part I
Henry VI, Part II
Henry VI, Part III
Henry VIII
King John
Richard II
Richard III

Tragedy

Antony and Cleopatra
Coriolanus
Hamlet
Julius Caesar
King Lear
Macbeth
Othello
Romeo and Juliet
Timon of Athens
Titus Andronicus