

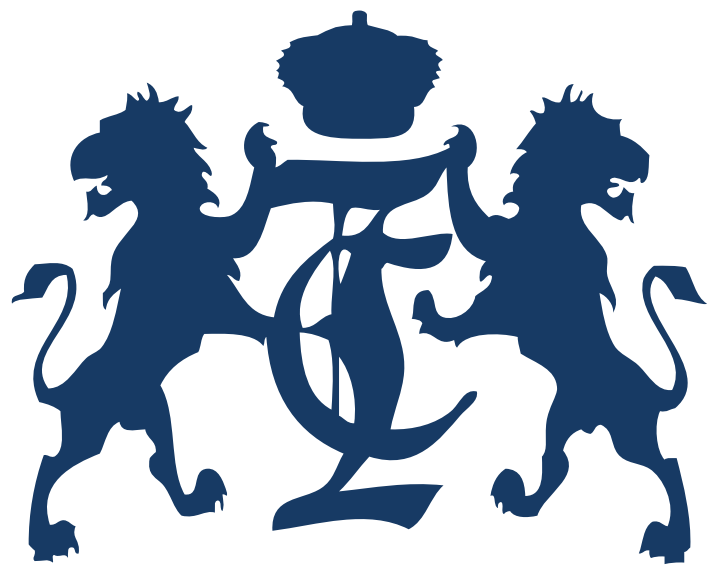


C1.1

Global English

2nd
edition

C1 level according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)



CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE

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**GLOBAL ENGLISH
LEVEL: C1.I**



READING: A GEOGRAPHY PRIMER

We all know the world is an enormous place, full of a wide variety of different people, cultures, languages, food, animals, eccentric hobbies and the like. The idealist might say that the world is your own blank slate with no existing boundaries. In a practical sense, however, there are limits created by national borders. These borders, of course, make up the maps that we use today. We may have a general spatial sense of which country goes where, or how each continent is divided up, but very few people can give a detailed account of the world's current layout. Here we will provide a little guide to some interesting and little-known tidbits of the world that we live in.

What is the smallest country in the world? Well, the possibilities that may come to mind would be San Marino, Malta or even Monaco, which is less than a square mile in size. But no, none can hold a candle to the country within a city that, as it turns out, is its own country and city. Lost yet? Of course the answer is the Vatican City, the heart and soul of the Catholic religion and home to the Pope. This miniature country also houses the Sistine Chapel, St. Peter's Basilica, and is officially home to seven-hundred-and-seventy people, although none of them are permanent residents. This tiny nation located in a little pocket inside Rome is less than one-fifth of a square mile.

Something else that often causes problems is the question of which continent Russia actually lies in? Asia? Europe? Strangely enough the answer is both! Although most of its total land mass is located in Asia, most of its population actually lives in the European side of the nation, including the residents of its capital, Moscow. And so knowing that makes one wonder, what is the biggest country that is solely in Europe? The correct answer is Ukraine! Although it gains that title in Europe, globally it is far from being one of the biggest, falling into 46th place as the largest country by land mass. There are other European nations (such as France) that are bigger if you add in their overseas territories, but not in the confines of the European continent. Ukraine is about 603,000 square miles with a population of just fewer than forty million people.

Now we will turn our attention to the continent of Africa. This enormous landmass is thought to be the birthplace of humanity where centuries of human evolution originally took place. Africa holds the distinction of being the second-largest and second-most-populous continent on Earth. With just above one-billion inhabitants, this continent also holds the title of continent with the most countries, currently hosting fifty-four independent nations.



VOCABULARY: GEOGRAPHY VOCABULARY

Altitude

The height of a place usually measured above sea level.

*La Paz, Bolivia, is the highest capital city in the world. Its **altitude** is 3650m above sea level.*

Compass

An instrument that indicates geographical directions (north, south, east, west) with a needle that always points north.

*I think my **compass** is broken, I am sure that we are walking east but it keeps saying that we are heading south.*

Time zone

A section of the globe that has its own time.

*Spain is in the **time zone** GMT +1.*

Equator

The hot area which circles around the globe that is at the exact middle point between the North and South Pole.

*Quito, Ecuador, is very close to the **equator**.*

Latitude

Circles around the globe that run parallel to the equator that are used to determine specific locations, measured in degrees relative to the equator.

*Madrid, Spain, is on the same **latitude** as New York City.*

Longitude

Circles around the globe that run north to south (perpendicular to the equator) that are used to determine location, measured in degrees relative to “the centre line”, or the Prime Meridian.

*New York City is on the same **longitude** as Montreal, Canada.*

Peninsula

An area of land almost entirely surrounded by water except for an isthmus connecting it with the main land.

*As the **peninsula** couldn't be seen from inside a boat, they had to put a lighthouse on it.*

Hemisphere

A division of the globe into the northern and southern (or eastern and western) sections.

*It is said that the water in the toilet flushes clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern **hemisphere**. However, this saying holds little truth.*



Atlas

A book of maps.

*As a child my mother gave me my first **atlas**, which became my favourite book.*

Elevation

The height of a place, used similarly to altitude.

*When you travel to high **elevations** you must be cautious of the effects of altitude sickness.*

Above sea level

Often used as a reference point when measuring altitude.

*The peak of Mt Everest is at 8,848 meters **above sea level**.*





VOCABULARY: USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

To have a field day

To do something you thoroughly enjoy.

*The journalist sure **had a field day** when all the controversy came out about Toronto's mayor.*

Go with the flow

To be very easy going and follow what others are doing.

*I don't mind where we go to have dinner; I'll **go with the flow**.*

The tip of the iceberg

A small, easily observed part of a much larger problem or situation.

*The current state of the economy is just **the tip of the iceberg** of our global problems; things are expected to get much worse before they get better.*

Under the weather

To feel a bit sick.

*Lisa is feeling **under the weather** today so she's not coming in to work.*

Stick-in-the-mud

Someone who is very predictable, lacks imagination, and actively resists change.

*My uncle Ross is a big **stick-in-the-mud**; every morning he goes to the same coffee shop and orders the same thing.*

Over the hill

To be beyond one's prime, to be old.

*My mom is dreading turning forty-five as she says then she will be **over the hill**.*

Win by a landslide

Win something by a lot (it usually applies to elections).

*Our new prime minister **won the election by a landslide**.*

On the rocks

For something in serious trouble, or (of alcoholic beverages) served undiluted with ice cubes.

*After our big fight over the weekend, our relationship is **on the rocks**.*

*I ordered another whiskey **on the rocks** to quench my thirst.*



Plenty of fish in the sea

Used to say there are many more possibilities or people, often used when speaking of available people to date romantically.

*I was very depressed about breaking up with my girlfriend, but my friends assured me there is **plenty of fish in the sea**.*

Dirt cheap

(inf.) Very cheap.

*They took advantage of the clothes sale where everything was **dirt cheap**.*

Down to earth

A description of someone who has a natural, humble personality.

*Even though her family is very rich, she comes off as very **down to earth**.*





LISTENING: CHIT-CHAT ABOUT GEO FACTS

Johnny: Hey Amber! Are you just coming back from geography class now?

Amber: Hey Johnny! Yeah I am. I love going to that class because everything that we learn is really fascinating. For instance, did you know that there's a geyser in Yellowstone National Park in the western United States called Old Faithful? It's a fountain that shoots water out of the ground almost like clockwork every 72 minutes, hence its name. We learned about that, and then our professor told us that the same Yellowstone Park sits on what can be classified as a super volcano. Once every hundreds of thousands of years super volcanoes are likely to erupt causing mass havoc in large regions of the globe. It sounds pretty destructive.

Johnny: Yeah, that does sound pretty devastating. If you enjoy those kinds of facts I've got a good one for you: although no one permanently inhabits the continent of Antarctica, almost all of the world's fresh water supply is basically locked up there inside of glaciers and ice caps. Care to estimate how much of the world's fresh water is stored in that southern freezer?

Amber: Hmmm, I'm not sure, perhaps about half?

Johnny: Eighty percent!! Antarctica is over 13 million square kilometers of land mass if you include all its islands and ice shelves. Some of the biggest icebergs in that area have measured up to 31 000km² which is bigger than the size of Belgium.

Amber: Woah! that's pretty impressive. I'll kind of take a 180 and tell you about this beach located in New Zealand. It's called Hot Water Beach and it's full of natural hot springs. The notable thing is that the hot springs are under the sand and can bubble up to the shoreline when the tide is high. When the tide is low the warm underground water seeps up through the sand to keep the beach wet and warm.

Johnny: That does sound enticing, but also a bit dangerous for little kids playing in the tide. Alright, I'll rebut with one last fact of my own. The highest point in the world? Well that's an easy one, Mt. Everest of course, at almost 30,000 feet above sea level and located in Nepal and China. But, to make it more difficult, what about the lowest point in the world? This one can be a bit more difficult to judge because of so many different conditions, like whether the surface is under water or manmade. But I'll tell you about the lowest natural point in the world not covered by ice or water. It's the shore of the Dead Sea in the Middle East, which is just over 400 meters below sea level. But the most impressive thing about this sea is that it has so much salt that you can naturally float in it. So even someone who doesn't know how to swim could take a dip there.



GRAMMAR: ADJECTIVE ORDER

It is common to use more than one adjective to describe something or someone. Each language follows different rules about where to place adjectives based on certain categories. Normally we only use two adjectives per noun in writing, but in spoken English more adjectives are common.

The following order is applied to adjectives when several are used consecutively:

1st - personal opinion (delicious, fantastic, terrible, bland, rancid, awesome)

2nd - size/height (big, small, wide, thin)

3rd - age/condition (old, ancient, young, spry, new, worn)

4th - shape/weight/length (circular, round, cubed, long)

5th - colour (beige, mauve, lavender)

6th - origin (European, American, Japanese)

7th – material (wooden, silk, glass, wool)

Formula: opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material.

Note 1

It will be very unusual for seven adjectives to be used consecutively, but even if fewer appear in a sentence, they will still follow the same order.

That silly old Australian man completely ruined our night. (opinion, age, origin) We bought a very big, square, green tent for our camping trip this weekend. (size, shape, colour)

I found a very beautiful, old, neon blue corduroy purse at the flea market. (opinion, age, color, material)

Note 2

Another benefit of knowing the order of adjectives is to identify their categories. For example, someone may not know what corduroy means, but since it comes after blue, a color, we know that it is a material (as we also know it is not an origin).



READING: MY FIRST JOB

I was fresh out of university with a head full of theory and ready to make a monumental impact on the world of music technology. The decision to make a living as a software developer was influenced by my father who recognised my keen interest in producing music using computer-based technology at a very early age. He encouraged me to study and work hard to achieve the qualifications I would eventually need to get into such a privileged position. Thanks to my father's invaluable guidance, the possibility of long term unemployment, or ending up in a dead-end job would never become a reality for me.

After years of study, nothing could have been more intense than when I was first contracted as a freelancer to work on a software development project for a high profile company. I can't even begin to explain how nervous I was on my first day at work! Getting acclimatised to my new surroundings and the role I would perform within the project was a pretty daunting task in itself. I always felt like a newbie during that period, and I even felt isolated at times because I was the only new employee for a while. I felt a personal responsibility to be able to prove to myself that I was capable of bearing the workload. I wanted to be able to say that all of the hard work at university had paid off.

I quickly learnt that there was a great deal at stake. Departmental deadlines were always strict and the constraints of working within a meager financial budget always presented a challenge. Furthermore, working overtime was par for the course and, whenever necessary, you had to work your socks off to find the solutions which would move the project forward towards its completion date. All the while, in the back of my mind, I was constantly aware of the global job situation and how easy it would be for the company to outsource the work and the danger of being sacked if I hadn't pulled my weight. It became my personal goal to make myself irreplaceable by committing myself wholeheartedly to the project and working all the hours necessary to complete any task assigned to me.

Looking back on my first professional contract, it wasn't the only job I ever had as a software developer. However, it is one of the most vivid memories I have come from that time period. Throughout life, we have a lot of 'firsts' and a lot of memories associated with them. My first job was no different, and although there were obstacles I felt I had to overcome, I came out a better and more experienced worker than I had been before. I know now that a freelancer's confidence grows from experience but a reputation is earned through getting down to work and doing the job efficiently and effectively. Simply put, as a freelancer, you are only as desirable as the reputation you take away from your last project.



VOCABULARY: Focus

Outsource

To subcontract work to another company

*In an attempt to make more money, the company **outsourced** its Online Marketing project.*

Retirement

The act of stopping work when you become too old to continue or have saved enough money for it to be unnecessary, or the period of someone's life following this act.

*After years spent working as a civil servant he is now enjoying **retirement**.*

Union

Short for trade union. An organisation comprising of workers and their representatives whose primary function is to campaign for and protect workers' rights. Usually industry-specific.

*During election times in the UK, members of the Transport and General Workers **Union** often support Labour Party candidates.*

Unemployment

The condition of being unemployed, or the situation of people who want to work but cannot find jobs.

*The financial burden placed on the welfare state is a direct result of high **unemployment** in the country.*

Resignation

A formal document stating one's intention to stop working in a job or position, or the act of resigning.

*Feeling very emotional, she submitted her **resignation** to the company director.*

Intern

A person (often a student or recent graduate) receiving practical training in a working environment.

*Finally, after working three months as an **intern** he was offered a full-time contract.*

Qualification

An official record of achievement awarded for the successful completion of a course or for passing an exam.

*Owing to her lack of **qualifications**, she found getting a decent job extremely difficult.*

Relevant experience

To have direct and accumulated knowledge in a particular line of work.

*He was confident that the **relevant experience** on his CV would get him the job.*



Freelance

A self-employed person who is not employed constantly by the same employer, but instead hired by different people to complete specific tasks.

*As a **freelancer**, I have travelled and worked in numerous places around Europe.*

Overtime

Hours worked in addition to your contracted hours, sometimes paid at an increased rate.

*The company was so busy they placed all their full time staff on compulsory **overtime**.*

Income

The monetary payment received for goods or services.

*Professional writers do not have a regular **income**.*





VOCABULARY: IDIOMS

Dead-end job

A job in which there is no chance of progressing to a better job.

*To keep providing for his family he had no choice but to take a **dead-end job**.*

Jack / Jill of all trades

Someone who can do many different jobs but does not excel in any.

*Unfortunately for the Petersons, the builder proved himself to be a **jack of all trades** but a master of none!*

Par for the course

A type of behavior that is normal or as you would expect.

*Compulsory overtime during weekdays was regarded as **par for the course** by the staff who worked there.*

Work your socks off

To work very hard.

*She **worked her socks off** for five years and got the promotion she fully deserved.*

Pull your weight

To work equally as hard as other people in the work place.

*He was fired from his job because he wasn't **pulling his weight**.*

Get the sack

To be fired from a job.

*He's going to **get the sack** after underperforming the last few years.*

Bring home the bacon

To make money.

*This new pay rise will certainly help **bring home the bacon**.*

Crack the whip

To be very demanding; to make others work very hard.

*People have been working a lot harder since the new boss started, he really likes to **crack the whip**.*

Cream of the crop

The absolute best of something.

*Their customer service is consistently ranked as the **cream of the crop**.*



Line of work

A specified occupation or vocation

*In her **line of work** she had to deal with a lot of stressful situations.*

To talk shop

To talk about your job with those you work with when not at work.

*Steven was considered a bore because he always **talked shop** in the pub.*

LISTENING: COMMENTS ABOUT THEIR JOBS

Speaker 1: They say that if you love what you do you'll never work a day in your life. While that might be a bit of a stretch, I feel very fortunate to be an educator. It wasn't something I always wanted to do, but after my first experience working with children I knew that I had found my calling. Seeing their little faces light up every day keeps me coming back happy. There are days where I get frustrated, and I have to step aside and take a deep breath, but overall I feel like I'm getting away with something that I shouldn't be.

Speaker 2: The first thing I could say about my work is that there is never a dull moment. That's a good thing because the busier we are, the better business we are doing. Having worked my way through university, I understand the plight of my employees. Dealing with unruly customers, staying on your feet all day long, and juggling many different tasks at once are all things they have to do that I respect. At the end of the day, we're in the money making business, and so much of our work comes back to what is affecting the bottom line.

Speaker 3: The autonomous nature of navigating the wild blue yonder never gets old. I'm constantly re-invigorated even if we are flying over a place I've seen countless times. There is something to gazing about the vast expansiveness of all that Earth has to offer. And inherently with that comes a sense of power. It was something I had been interested in doing since I was very little, and being able to realize my childhood dreams has been a revelation. I'm very happy with what I do and would be happy to get you safely to your intended destination.



GRAMMAR: FORMING COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Comparative adjectives are used when comparing two or more different nouns. In some cases comparative adjectives will be created by simply adding letters to the existing adjectives and other times we will have to add additional words in order to make the comparison.

Here we will have a look at different ways of creating comparative adjectives:

Short “One Syllable” Adjectives

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative = Adjective + er</i>	<i>Followed by ‘than’</i>
Deep	Deeper	Deeper than
High	Higher	Higher than
Low	Lower	Lower than
Cold	Colder	Colder than
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheaper than
Weak	Weaker	Weaker than
Strong	Stronger	Stronger than
Tall	Taller	Taller than
Small	Smaller	Smaller than
Old	Older	Older than
Nice	Nicer	Nicer than
Late	Later	Later than
Safe	Safer	Safer than
Ripe	Riper	Riper than
Large	Larger	Larger than

Some short “one syllable” adjectives double the final consonant before adding –er:

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>
Big	Bigger than
Hot	Hotter than
Fat	Fatter than
Slim	Slimmer than
Wet	Wetter than

* One syllable words formed with: ‘Consonant – Vowel – Consonant’ double the final consonant.

Some short “one syllable” adjectives change their –y ending to –ier to form a comparative:

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>
Dry	Drier than



Longer “Two Syllable” Adjectives ending in -y

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative = Adjective + change the –y ending to -ier</i>		<i>Often followed by ‘than’</i>
Lucky	Luckier		Luckier than
Happy	Happier		Happier than
Easy	Easier		Easier than
Pretty	Prettier	Prettier than	
Friendly	Friendlier	Friendlier than	
Heavy	Heavier	Heavier than	
Busy	Busier	Busier than	
Sunny	Sunnier	Sunnier than	
Healthy	Healthier	Healthier than	
Wealthy	Wealthier	Wealthier than	

Some shorter “two syllable” adjectives take the –er form:

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>
Simple	Simpler
Shallow	Shallower
Narrow	Narrower

*Technically these should fall into the category below but because of use they become irregular.

Some longer “two syllable” adjectives use “more” without changing the adjective:

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>
Peaceful	More peaceful
Thoughtful	More thoughtful
Careful	More careful
Handsome	More handsome

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READING: SOCIALLY CONSCIOUS FASHION

In a world where everyone wants to stand for something, the fashion sector is no different. There is a growing trend in the fashion world that doesn't have anything to do with patterns, textures or colours. Ethicality is a rapidly increasing concern for consumers and fashion icons alike, as they become more conscious of the effects of the production, presentation and purchase of everything they wear.

With the evolution of the fair fashion practices that started in the 90's with petitions against the socially acceptable use of fur in fashion, the custom of being more socially conscious about your fashion choices has taken off. The effects of this trend can even be felt at the business planning level of large fashion corporations, who have noticed how their profits are affected when a lack of attention is given to ethical practices. The social concerns of the trend often address labour practices, animal rights or the protection of the environment. This is due to the fact that many customers want to be sure of where their new fashion items come from, under what conditions they were made, and the consequences their production has had on other cultures and the planet.

Some companies are even using this eco-friendly 'fashionistas' trend to redefine their target market. Take for example Tom's Shoes, a company that gives away a pair of shoes to someone in need for every pair that is bought. In this instance, a shoe lover who is also interested in helping others may be easily convinced to buy shoes from Tom's, especially if the alternative is to buy from another shoe store that has no interest in protecting or helping less privileged or affluent individuals.

In a sector that has always been dominated by style, progressive trends and brand names, it will be interesting to see if the current trend of sociological and eco-friendly consciousness will become the norm in our ever-changing world of fashion.

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VOCABULARY: FASHION WORDS

Secondhand

When an item (of clothing or any other kind) has been used and it is passed down or sold.

*When I was growing up, I wore a lot of **secondhand** clothes that my brother had worn before me.*

Pattern

A repeated decorative design.

*About five years ago, the plaid **pattern** was very in style.*

Trendy

Something to describe the current style.

*Clothes that are **trendy** usually go away relatively fast.*

Catwalk

The part of the stage known as a “runway” that models walk out onto during a fashion show.

*It was one of the longest **catwalks** they had, so there were a large number of photographers there.*

Sleeveless

Usually to describe a shirt or dress without sleeves.

*During the summer, you will see a lot of people wearing **sleeveless** shirts.*

Timeless

Something that is beautiful no matter what the current trends are.

*This little black cocktail dress is **timeless**.*

Vintage

Something that is old but still with great value.

*I found this **vintage** purse in a secondhand clothes store.*



VOCABULARY: IDIOMS

To have money burning a hole in (your) pocket

To have money to spend freely on whatever you want.

*He had 50 euros **burning a hole in his pocket**.*

Buckle down

Put aside distractions and focus on work.

*The deadline was approaching so he knew he had to **buckle down** and do a lot of work.*

Dressed to kill

Usually for women, to look sexy and impressive wearing a special outfit, to stand out.

*There were a lot of important people at the fundraiser, so she made sure she was **dressed to kill**.*

Get the boot

To get fired.

*I'm glad I had some money saved up before, because yesterday I **got the boot** from my job.*

Below the belt

Unfair or unjust.

*He made a **below the belt** personal comment about the other candidate's family, and immediately regretted it.*

Smarty pants

A person who is intelligent in an arrogant way.

*The genius in class had to be a **smarty pants** and make the rest of the students feel bad..*

Out of style

Not fashionable, that is of older fashion trends.

*John is really **out of style** with his overalls and flannel shirt.*

Dressed up to the nines

Someone who is dressed very well and formally.

*Becky was **dressed up to the nines** last night at the gala, she looked stunning.*

Make a fashion statement

To express your personal style and make a drastic statement with your clothing choice.

*Madonna really **made a fashion statement** with that skin tight leather leotard.*

To be in style

Something that is trendy

*Striped pants **are really in style** this season.*



LISTENING: FASHION IS SMASHIN'

Reporter: Here live with you from the third annual "Fashion is Smashin" gala event in the city. We're already about an hour in, and some of the foremost designers in the biz have shown off their latest and greatest. People started showing up here demonstrating just how hot the anticipation for this event was. So far, we have seen everything from more traditional dressings with elegant touches to new and experimental designs from some designers renowned for their creativity.

Although most unveilings have been met with positive feedback, it hasn't all been peachy. There have been murmurs about some of the crazier fashionistas and their new pieces, with some disregarding them as nothing more than weird for weirdness's sake. As one critic told me recently, "What's going on here? I think he was just trying to outsmart himself".

The models this year have been receiving glowing reviews for their presentations, in light of some of the latest criticisms about some models and their weight. To the best of my knowledge that hasn't been brought up even once here tonight. Back to you guys in the studio.

GRAMMAR: GRADABLE AND NON-GRADABLE ADJECTIVES

Adjectives always describe nouns. Some adjectives are able to be described with different levels of intensity or grade (gradable adjectives) and some are not (non-gradable).

A) Gradable Adjectives

Gradable adjectives are used with grading adverbs to determine the degree or intensity of the adjective.

It is hot outside (hot is the gradable adjective)

The water is very hot in the Jacuzzi (very helps determine the level of hot)

The oven is a little hot, don't touch it. (a little helps determine the level of hot)

It is possible to recognise these gradable adjectives as they can vary in intensity and the adverbs simply help them do that.

Here are some examples of gradable adjective and the adverbs that can accompany them:

Grading Adverbs	+	Gradable Adjectives
Hugely, incredibly, fairly, rather, less, reasonably, a bit, very, really, extremely, slightly		Angry, busy, happy, important, big, cold, hot, frightened, kind, nice, expensive, risky, complex, profitable, high, helpful, interesting, difficult

B) Non-Gradable Adjectives

Non-gradable adjectives cannot be used with gradable adverbs because they do not vary in degree or intensity. They can, however, be used with non-gradable adverbs which simply help them have more impact. The reason that non-gradable adjectives cannot vary in degree is due to the fact that they are already absolute, extreme or used to classify.



Examples:

This picture is excellent. (excellent is a non-gradable adjective that signifies great)

This picture is absolutely brilliant! (absolutely is used not to vary the degree of the adjective brilliant, but simply to place additional emphasis on it)

This picture is reasonably excellent. (gradable adverbs cannot be used with non-gradable adjective, excellent already means = very good, or great and therefore cannot be 'reasonably excellent')

Here is a small list of some non-gradable adjectives and the adverbs that can accompany them:

Non-Gradable Adverb	+ Non-Gradable Adjectives
Absolutely, almost, completely, entirely, exclusively, fully, largely, mainly, nearly, perfectly, practically, primarily, utterly, virtually	<p>Absolute Dead, impossible, unique, perfect, supreme, final</p> <p>Classifying Chemical, indoor, married, wooden, pregnant, English, useless, green, nuclear, domestic, digital</p> <p>Extreme Ancient, amazing, boiling, brilliant, deafening, delighted, disgusting, excellent, fascinating, filthy, freezing, furious, gorgeous, starving, terrifying</p>

VOCABULARY: PATTERNS AND MATERIALS

Patterns	Material: Types of fabric, or the stuff things are made from.
Plaid Striped Polka-dot/spotted Floral print Chequered Leopard print	Fur Leather Denim Cotton Rubber Wool Nylon Silk Flannel Suede



READING: AFRICAN SAFARI

Cloaked in the delicate wispy veil of a sultry haze, the crimson sun at dawn reaches far and wide across the Serengeti. Zebra and wildebeest bask in the early morning pomegranate glow, uncertain of their future as the new day begins. The primitive charm of the barren plain, with its dreamy esoteric appeal, has scorched the memories of sojourning kings and queens since time immemorial. Shrouded in mystery and guided by the spirits of the blood-burning generations that once stood before him, a Shaman evokes a magical world through spells and incantation. This is the land of the mother-goddess, the true giver of life.

Our fascination with Africa as a holiday destination began in the late 19th Century and reached the height of its popularity through the last quarter of the 20th Century. The growing desire for people to travel across this vast continent and immerse themselves in its culture gave many holiday tour operators the opportunity to arrange, package and supply first-hand experiences of the African plains in the form of an overland expedition known as the safari. The fervour and higher sense of self-esteem gained from having experienced a safari were two of the main reasons why people would part with large sums of money to savour the exotic tastes of excitement and adventure.

It is easy to understand the dream and the romance westerners associate with the word 'safari', simply because it takes place within an enigmatic continent whose native cultures, traditions and rituals are far removed from ours. Such contrasting values are further emphasised by the scale and remoteness of the African plains and by the diverse species of wildlife that populate them. While on safari, foregoing the banal comforts of five star hotels and restaurants, western holiday-makers are more physically challenged than if they were just visiting sites like the Eiffel Tower or relaxing in a Spanish tapas bar. Safaris take customary big city experiences and replace them with opportunities to see and photograph some of the world's most intriguing animals in the most exotic of earthly environments. Today, safaris are often led by experienced guides with thorough knowledge of animal habitats and travelling routes. Their job is to deliver the safari experience while at the same time overseeing the safety of their guests.

Unfortunately, at some point in the past, safaris became synonymous with big-game hunting, and were often considered to be part of a collection of activities known as the 'Sport of Kings'. However, it is understood that nowadays most tourists who venture on safaris are not there for hunting purposes. Instead, the modern hunting trophy has become that of the photograph. A unique glimpse of the world shot not through the barrel of a rifle, but the viewfinder of a simple point-and-shoot camera.



VOCABULARY: ACCOMMODATION VOCABULARY

Vacancies

Available space or rooms in a hotel.

Valuables

Items with a lot of monetary or personal value.

Safe / Safety box

A metal box that can be locked with a key or password where someone can keep valuables.

Room service

When you call the hotel's reception to have food brought up to your room.

Quaint

Old in a charming way, often used to describe old-fashioned places.

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

Youth hostel

An inexpensive place to stay usually filled with young backpackers, often with shared dormitory options.

Bed and breakfast

Someone's private home which has several extra rooms for overnight guests; the cost generally includes home-made breakfast.

Hotel

A place to stay overnight which usually has other services for travelers. The quality of a hotel can be determined by its star rating (1 to 5 stars).

Motel

A place for travellers to stay overnight. Generally people travelling on the road stay here and the quality of the establishment is often lower than at a hotel.

Couch-surfing

A new trend where travellers can stay on an unknown local's couch for free (organized through a social media site).

Resort

A type of vacation accommodation where people usually go to relax. Often times when booking all-inclusive vacations people stay in resorts.



TOUR

Offer/deal

Usually a special promotion for a holiday.

Package deal

When you buy a deal that includes many different items, for example flights, hotel and food all paid together.

Book

To reserve.

All-inclusive

A vacation which includes everything you would need throughout your holiday: hotel, flight, airport transfer, food, drinks and towels.

Round-trip

A journey (by bus, boat, plane, train, etc) that includes the trip there and back.

Sightseeing

Pickpocketing

When a thief steals things right out of someone's pocket or purse.

Tourist information center

Where tourists can go to get information about the local sights.

Brochure

An information pamphlet which talks about the local highlights, events and destinations.

Picturesque

Strikingly beautiful scenery.



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VOCABULARY: TRAVEL IDIOMS

A mile a minute

Very quickly.

*It seems like he talks **a mile a minute**, no one can understand him!*

Asleep at the wheel

Not paying attention.

*The teacher caught him totally **asleep at the wheel** during class, and when he didn't know the answer he was really embarrassed.*

Hit the road

To leave a place, to depart.

*Well I think it's about time we **hit the road**, we have a lot of driving ahead of us.*

Get/have itchy feet

To have a strong urge to travel.

*I know I just got home one month ago, but I **have itchy feet**. I need to go somewhere new.*

Off the beaten track

To travel to uncommonly visited sights or locations.

*Kelly enjoys traveling **off the beaten track**. She usually stays in unknown towns and visits sights that no one has ever heard about, but she always has amazing pictures.*

Off season

The least busy time of the year to visit a certain place.

*We are going to go to Florida in the **off season** to get a better price on our hotel.*

Rocky road

A difficult time.

*It's been a really **rocky road** since we left home.*

Running on fumes/Running on empty

Someone is surviving or doing something with very little energy left.

*After travelling for three days straight, I barely made it to work on Monday. I was **running on fumes**.*

Smooth/plain sailing

To do something or progress easily.

*Once I finish this last exam, It'll be **smooth sailing** until graduation.*



Red eye flight

A description for flights that are in the middle of the night.

Usually **red eye flights** are cheaper than flights at peak hours.

Tourist trap

An overpriced tourist attraction.

This resort is just one big **tourist trap**. It's overpriced and not even that nice.

Train of thought

A sequence of thoughts, usually used when mid-sentence you forget what you were saying.

Mid-sentence I completely lost my **train of thought**.

To run a tight ship

To manage something firmly and strictly, usually a business.

The boss **runs a tight ship** around here. She doesn't even let us chat with our co-workers between calls.

A third wheel

To be a single person in the company of a couple, or several couples.

When I found out my girlfriend couldn't come to the dinner I knew I was going to feel like a **third wheel** with the other couples being there too.

Travel light

To bring very few things with you while traveling.

We all need to **travel light** as there are going to be five people travelling in my tiny car.

The world is your oyster

To have the freedom and ability to go anywhere or do anything.

My father's words were encouraging: he said, "Now you have finished university **the world is your oyster**. You can do anything you want."



LISTENING: OVERNIGHT IN THE PARKING LOT

Andy: This is Andy Isaacson from the New York Times. My friends and I spent 9 nine days driving across northern California and Oregon on our way to The Rally, the country's largest RV* gathering. On the road we took advantage of some of America's finest accommodation.

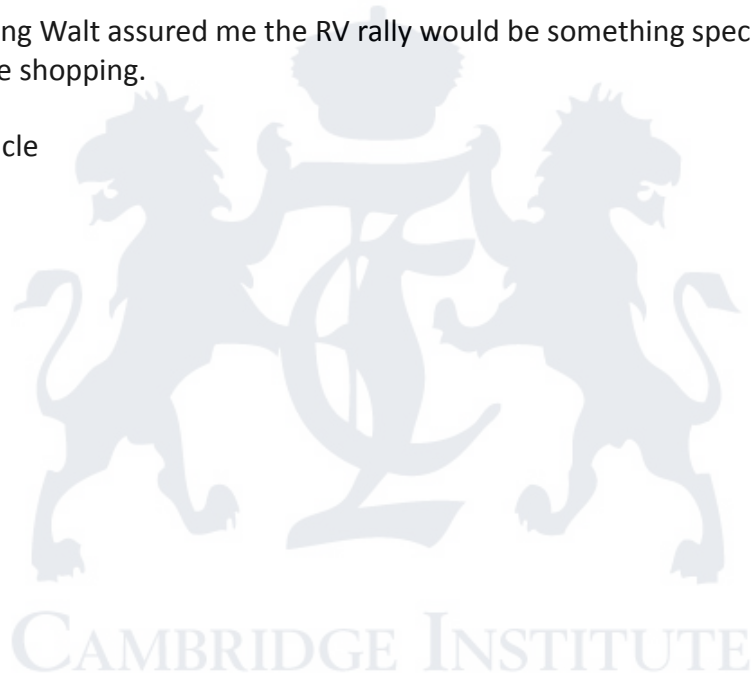
Speaker 2: Well it's getting late so we pulled off Interstate 5 in central California at Red Bluff and we're checking in for the night at Hotel WalMart.

Andy: Drive any evening into a WalMart along a busy highway in America and you'll probably find RV's there. WalMart's are convenient to the drivers and as WalMart must see it, RV'ers make respectful guests. They arrive with their own bathrooms and they shop. The next morning we had breakfast outside a WalMart SuperCenter just 20 miles up the road. There were several other RV's parked around the lot. This retired couple from Palm Desert, California was also headed to the RV rally.

Retired man: WalMart has been known throughout the country as being very friendly to truckers and to people with motor homes. And most of the time they have security that is also around the lot.

Andy: As we were parting Walt assured me the RV rally would be something special. We drove on and they did too, after some shopping.

*RV - Recreational Vehicle





GRAMMAR: CLEFT SENTENCES

Cleft sentences help us put focus on a specific part of the sentence which is done by changing the traditional sentence structure. This is usually formed by starting the sentence with the focus part of the sentence or by using a relative clause before it to build it up. The most frequent types of cleft sentences are:

It-cleft: It was the weather that I didn't like about Denmark.

Wh-cleft: What I really loved about that movie was the incredible sets.

It-cleft sentences

Structure: It + be + word/phrase with focus + that/who/when/where clause

Traditional sentence

Lauren bought a new phone from that shop last week.

Focus: subject

It was Lauren who bought a new phone from that shop last week.

Focus: time

It was last week that Lauren bought a new phone from that shop.

Focus: place

It was from that shop that Lauren bought a new phone last week.

It was that shop that Lauren bought a new phone from last week.

Compare:

I walked from the mall all the way home last night.	It was all the way from the mall that I walked home last night.
Mark got punished by the teacher.	It was Mark who got punished by the teacher.
That child was very sad after the movie.	It was that child who was very sad after the movie.

Wh-cleft sentences

Focus: word/phrase

Structure: what-clause + be + word/phrase with focus

What I like about him is his kindness.

Focus: action

Structure: what subject + do + be + infinitive clause

What Lauren did was buy a new phone from that shop.



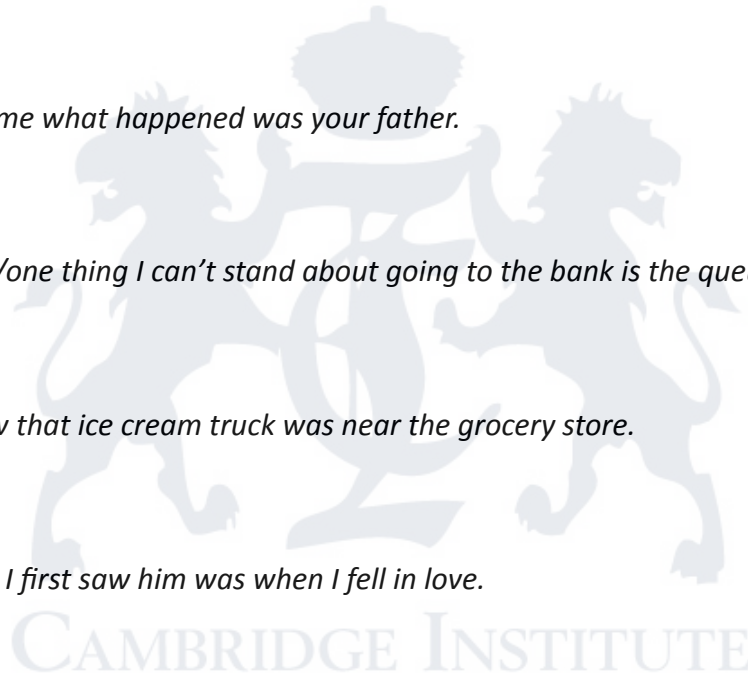
Focus: the whole idea

Structure: what + happen + be + clause

What happened was that we ended up leaving after the fight.

Compare:

I like how simple cleft sentences are to build.	What I like about cleft sentences is how simple they are to build.
Jim took a walk by the beach last night.	What Jim did last night was take a walk by the beach.
We always help the kids with homework after dinner.	What happens after dinner is that we help the kids with their homework.

Other cleft sentence structures**Focus: person***The person who told me what happened was your father.***Focus: thing***The thing/something/one thing I can't stand about going to the bank is the queue.***Focus: place***The place where I saw that ice cream truck was near the grocery store.***Focus: time***The day/year/minute I first saw him was when I fell in love.***Focus: reason***The reason why we fight is because he is so jealous.*



READING: UNWRITTEN RULES

The idea of having a system of unwritten rules exists in nearly all cultures, societies, sub-cultures and even categories within them. Often referred to as ‘unspoken rules’, they are exactly that – unofficial. Unspoken rules, as informal as they may be, co-exist with similar importance similar to the official procedures that can be found, say, within a contract of employment for example.

These rules have a tendency to be passed down from one generation to the next, within a family, or they may be learnt as a rite of passage within social groups or clubs. Either way, these ‘rules’ end up guiding the behaviour of friends, co-workers, neighbours, acquaintances, and even the way you apologise to the man you accidentally bump into on the street. Within a social context, there are often misunderstandings around the unspoken rule, which can lead to unpleasant situations or even conflict.

Take for example, a friendship between two young men, Brad and Gary. Most men would agree that there is an unofficial rulebook that determines what can and can’t be done in a friendship. What if Brad breaks up with his girlfriend, and then a week later his best friend Gary starts dating her? For Brad - and surely for most men - this would be breaking one of the unspoken rules that says, ‘Do not date any of your close friend’s ex-girlfriends’. Perhaps Gary asked Brad’s ex out on a date because he valued his relationship with her more than he valued his relationship with his best friend, but either way, this situation would at best be uncomfortable and could potentially result in the termination of the two men’s close friendship.

When travelling or living abroad, the differences between the social norms belonging to each culture become especially apparent. What a Dutchman may find hilarious could seem ridiculous to a Spaniard, whereas the distance a rural Canadian might comfortably stand from someone they are talking to may come across as distant and aloof to a city-dwelling Brazilian. Punctuality is another example: arriving slightly early in order to be punctual for appointments and meetings is considered normal in much of the northern hemisphere. People from Switzerland and many of the Nordic countries as well as England and parts of North America actually find tardiness rude and uncivilized, while many warmer countries around the world have a far more relaxed concept of punctuality.

We might not be consciously familiar with all of the unwritten rules that exist in our own society, but they certainly exist and greatly affect the way we build and maintain relationships in our lives.



VOCABULARY: SOCIAL AWARENESS

Interpersonal

Related to the relationships between people.

*Many sales jobs require someone that has great **interpersonal** skills.*

Status

Position or rank held in relation to other people's position.

*I know he is the manager but he behaves like he has the **status** of a CEO.*

Code of ethics

An official set of documented guidelines that police a certain profession or company.

*Psychologists have a very strict **code of ethics** to adhere to in order to keep their title.*

Peers

People who are equal to one another.

*Jim really values the opinion of his **peers** in relation to his work.*

Ethics

Rules which govern behavior based on moral values.

*I think that our boss has terrible business **ethics**; he has no problem lying or cheating to get what he wants.*

Norm

Something regarded as typical or standard practice.

*The **norm** in some cultures is for youth to live with their parents until they are married.*

Integration

To incorporate or become part of a certain group or society.

*The process of **integration** can take many years when you move to a new country.*

Culture Shock

Feelings of confusion or anxiety when experiencing aspects of a new culture.

*For some students it's a **culture shock** when they begin their study abroad program and experience life in a foreign country.*

Minority groups

People who are not in the majority. Minority groups can be based on age, race, gender, sexual orientation or other categories.

*The Employment Equity Act in Canada helps to promote the hiring of **minority groups**: people with disabilities, aboriginal people and visible minorities.*



Bias

A thought or opinion someone has that causes them to give something/someone preferable treatment or treat them unfairly.

*My mum thinks I am the best painter in my school, but I think there may be a slight **bias** as I am her daughter.*

Network

To informally connect with a large number of business people.

*My brother goes to **networking** events to make new business contacts.*

Assimilate

To become absorbed into a new culture.

*My parents don't want me to completely **assimilate** to life in the USA, they want me to keep celebrating our native holidays and speaking our traditional language.*

Ethnocentric

Believing your own race or culture is superior to another.

*Being **ethnocentric** can become dangerous if people fail to recognize the faults within their own cultures, as well as the rewards of practices in different cultures.*

Subculture

A division within a culture or society with a specific pattern of behavior, attitude, or belief system.

*Many different types of music, like Grunge and Death Metal have strong **subcultural** identities.*



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GRAMMAR: PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

Participle clauses are used to give extra information about something, someone or somewhere. This additional information can be in the form of a time clause, a relative clause, a reason/result or a condition.

Generally, participle clauses help to shorten a text by combining two separate sentences into one, as long as both the main clause and the participle clause have the same subject.

We use participle clauses in three different ways:

Present participle (verb -ing)

These clauses are used when the participle clause happens:

- At the same time as the main idea
- Right before the main idea
- As a result of the main idea
- As a reason for the main idea

I walked home from work humming happily. (at the same time).

Opening the envelope, I found two concert tickets. (right before the main idea)

When I entered they all looked at me, making me feel uncomfortable. (as a result of the main idea)

Past participle (verb -ed or irregular verb)

Past participle clauses replace passive voice finite clauses.

Invented in 1876, the telephone became one of the most useful communication tools of the 20th century.

Being given an apple for her birthday made the teacher smile.

Perfect Participle (having verb -ed or after verb -ing)

These clauses are used when.

- We want to make it clear the participle clause happened before the main idea.
- When one part of the sentence is in a completely different time than the other

Having been born in the '30s, they knew exactly what hardship was.

After living in England for 5 years, I can really appreciate the sunshine.

Having read all the books by that author, I am excited to read her new book.



LISTENING: MAASAI

Narrator: The Maasai are a people of semi-nomadic nature located mostly in Kenya and Northern Tanzania on the continent of Africa. Out of the many distinct and unique tribes and cultures known to Africa, the Maasai may be one of the best known. Their rare customs and styles of dress endear them to many sociologists and anthropologists. Some suggestions have been made to governments of Kenya and Tanzania about encouraging the Maasai to abandon some aspects of their nomadic lifestyle, however the tribe themselves have been reluctant to change. On the whole, the group is very open to others coming in and observing some of the more unique aspects of how they live, including their cultural cornerstones and traditions. As a sustainable entity, they have been praised by Oxfam because of their ability to adjust to the consequences of climate change. While the Maasai are patriarchal in nature, their traditions certainly extend to all members. Much of their lifestyle is related to music and dance, including rituals of flirting between young boys and girls within the group. Many members also go through various stages of body modification, such as the stretching of earlobes and the removal of canine teeth. In terms of diet, the Maasai base much of their food intake on raw products, including meat, milk, and vegetables. The clothes of the Maasai are many times related to colour schemes. The women are also known to handcraft different items consisting of beadwork. Many of the traditions connected to the Maasai are related to the rites of passage, important in many other cultures around the world.





VOCABULARY: COMMUNICATION PHRASAL VERBS AND IDIOMS

Make eye contact

When two people look each other in the eyes at the same time.

*Michelle and I **made eye contact** when Robert was talking about what happened.*

Butt in

To interrupt someone during a conversation.

*When my boss is talking, I have to **butt in** with my opinion because he never asks me what I think.*

Have a row

To fight or have a fight/argument with someone.

*Sorry, I'm late. I've just **had a big row** with my boss.*

Chat up

To talk flirtatiously to someone that you are romantically interested in.

*Steve is constantly **chatting up** girls whenever we go to bars.*

Overhear

To accidentally hear what a speaker is saying without the speaker knowing.

*I **overheard** what you told Billy about me, it was really sweet.*

Bicker

To constantly quarrel about trivial matters.

*Mike and Patricia are always **bickering**; it's really annoying to be around them.*

Talk down to someone

To speak to someone patronizingly or condescendingly; to treat someone like a child.

*The boss appeared to have no faith in his employees' intelligence or abilities as he was always **talking down to them**.*

Talk back

To verbally challenge or speak disrespectfully to someone, especially a superior or someone in higher authority.

*Teenagers often **talk back** to their parents.*

Tell someone off

To tell someone what you think angrily.

*Billy was a naughty child and his parents and teachers were always **telling him off**.*



Rant about something

To be continually complaining about something and for a long time.

*My aunt just **rants about** the quality of the bus system every time I see her.*

Cut someone off

To interrupt someone.

*My brother **cuts me off** to tell me his opinion every time we talk about politics.*

Get ahold of

To get into contact with someone.

*I am having a hard time **getting ahold of** Jim, I wonder if he is away.*

Keep someone posted

Keep someone informed about a certain situation.

*I'll **keep you posted** on the outcome of the case.*

Give someone a call

To call someone on the phone.

*I'm going to **give my sister a call** right now. I hope she's not too busy.*

Keep in touch with someone

To be in regular contact with someone.

*Even after all these years I still **keep in touch with** my friends from high school.*

Talk someone's ear off

To talk a lot.

*My co-worker James always **talks my ear off** when we go for lunch together.*

Speak up

To express an opinion openly or loudly.

*You should really **speak up** about what happened. Sexual harassment is a serious issue.*

Open up

To openly discuss something private or sensitive.

*During our weekend break, my boyfriend really **opened up** about his past.*



READING: ELECTRIC CARS

Everyone has heard about cars that run on electricity. You can plug them in at night and then drive them to and from work without burning a drop of petrol. A thought comes to mind when considering future modes of private transport: are electric cars the way forward? Imagine roads free of exhaust fumes, noisy engines and air pollution. Factors such as technological advancement, political pressure and environmental concerns are encouraging many to believe that an electric car is not only a wise investment, but also the easiest green alternative to the petrol or diesel powered automobile.

One major benefit which presents itself when considering the possibility of electric cars becoming widely adopted is the amount of time and money we would need to invest in the infrastructure of our towns and cities to make them electric car friendly. The beauty of the electric car is that apart from phasing out gas stations, and potentially replacing them with 'charging stations' or places where you could swap a mostly flat battery for a fully charged one, very little would need to change. This gives the electric car advantages over already efficient systems of transport such as cycle, rail and subway networks. We would not have to build anything, and integration would be seamless. Especially in the transitional years, some people could still have petrol vehicles while others would drive modern electric cars.

While eliminating gas stations would be reason enough for many to jump on the electric car bandwagon, one problem that presents itself is the cost of purchasing and maintaining an electric car. The first mass-produced electric car model was General Motors' EV1, which came out in the 1990's at the same time as various car manufacturers produced almost 5000 commercial electric cars. But although they have been produced cost-efficiently on a large scale in the past, currently it is far more costly to purchase an electric or hybrid car compared to an ordinary fuel-powered vehicle. Still, despite the fact that there are numerous and varied designs of electric car, they remain an expensive investment, which decreases popular demand. That said, when we weigh up the pros and cons it should also be mentioned that although the outright cost of buying an electric vehicle may be higher compared to a gas powered one, the cost of running an electric car can be significantly lower due to not having to pay the extortionate price of petrol.

So the question emerges: why have electric cars not taken over the automobile industry? Is it just consumer traditionalism or apathy towards lowering our levels of pollution and environmental degradation? The problem is not in the technology, and there appears to be a great demand for affordable electric cars, but car manufacturers offer few options the high prices are a deterrent. Maybe that will change at some point in our future, but for now it seems as though there is a lot to be considered by all concerned about our future modes of transport.



VOCABULARY: TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION

The following vocabulary words are all methods of transportation:

Blimp

A small non-rigid airship that floats due to it being filled with lighter-than-air gas, usually used as advertisement.

Cable car

A vehicle which hangs from and is moved by a cable and transports people up steep slopes.

Cargo ship

A very large ship used to transport goods, usually carries large quantity of containers.

Convertible

A car that has a roof that can be folded back or removed.

Cruise ship

A large luxury passenger ship that carries tourists and visits different ports and islands.

Dogsled/sledge

A mode of transportation where dogs carry passengers and supplies on a sled/sledge over ice, used in polar climates where there are no roads.

Eighteen-wheeler

A large truck that is used for transportation of goods.

Ferry

A boat used for transporting cars and passengers across a river or expanse of water.

Golf cart

A small two-person cart used to get around a golf course.

Hot air balloon

An aircraft which floats thanks to a big balloon which gets filled with hot air. Beneath the balloon there is a basket attached where the passengers stand.

Jet

A powerful plane that moves very quickly and is built to be highly aerodynamic.

Kayak

A small boat for one or two people which can be used in fast moving rivers or across the ocean.

Limousine

A long, comfortable vehicle used for special occasions (weddings, anniversaries or birthday) which is often rented with a chauffeur.

Motorhome/camper van

A large vehicle that has space for eating, sleeping and living.



Motorcycle/motorbike

Two-wheeled vehicle which is powered by a motor.

Moped/scooter

A small motorcycle.

Sedan

A vehicle which has room for four or more people and a trunk for storage, often used as a family car.

Submarine

A boat that can be submerged below the water and navigate in the depths of an ocean or sea.

Sailboat

A boat that has a sail.

Snowmobile

A small vehicle used in the snow or on ice which is steered by two skis at the front.

SUV (sports utility vehicle)

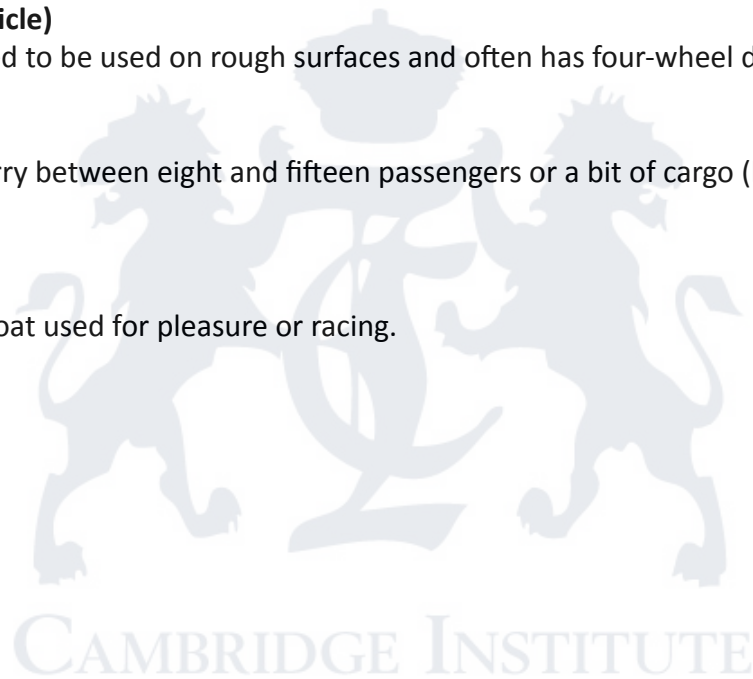
Large vehicle designed to be used on rough surfaces and often has four-wheel drive.

Van

A vehicle that can carry between eight and fifteen passengers or a bit of cargo (bigger than a car but smaller than a truck).

Yacht

A sailboat or motorboat used for pleasure or racing.





VOCABULARY: TRANSPORT IDIOMS

To be in the same boat (as someone)

To be in the same situation.

*Many of the workers **are in the same boat**. They don't know if they are going to keep their jobs or not.*

To go off the rails

When a previously well-behaved person begins behaving in an uncontrolled or unacceptable way.

*Many child-stars later **go off the rails** later in life due to stress.*

End of the road

The end of a certain process.

*Graduating from university is the **end of the road** for students. However, it is only the beginning of the rest of their lives.*

Train of thought

Stream of consciousness.

*I was giving a presentation and lost my **train of thought**. It was embarrassing because I just went silent.*

Hold your horses

Be patient.

*He was very excited about how well he thought he had done on the exam, but I told him, "**Hold your horses** until you see the mark."*

To miss the boat

To miss out on something or when it's too late to do something.

*He should have sent his CV in two weeks ago. Now he's **missed the boat** as they've already hired someone.*

That ship has sailed

Miss an opportunity.

*I would never get back together with Sean. It's too late now, **that ship has** certainly **sailed**.*

To rock the boat

To cause unwanted drama.

*My husband and I had been getting on really well until his mom moved in. Boy did that **rock the boat!***



To drive a hard bargain

Be a tough negotiator.

*I really wanted to buy my car from that dealership, but the salesman really **drove a hard bargain**, he wouldn't bring the price down at all.*

My way or the highway

When someone wants a certain thing done how they want it or they don't want it done at all.

*There is no sense in giving your opinion on the matter because it's **my way or the highway**.*

To be a backseat driver

A passenger in the car who annoyingly tells the driver how to drive.

*Peter, stop being such a **backseat driver**. I know where I am going.*

To be in the driver's seat

To be in control of a certain situation.

*My brother **is in the driver's seat** for the planning of this new business.*





GRAMMAR: ADVERBIALS

An 'Adverbial' is a single word or a group of words (Adverbials) that give extra information about a verb; they can be adverbs, adverbial phrases or adverbial clauses. Adverbials can give plenty of different types of extra information about:

Place

Example: In the kitchen

Time

Example: During the winter

Manner

Example: By car

Viewpoint

Example: To be honest

Indefinite frequency

Example: Often

Definite frequency

Example: Every month

Levels of certainty

Example: Definitely

Result

Example: Because that happened...

Important things to remember about adverbials:

The main sentence should be able to exist without the adverbial

Adverbials cannot stand alone

Adverbials answer questions such as: Where? When? How? Why? How often? How long? How much?

Adverbs are a type of adverbial

The woman ran quickly to be the first to the finish-line. (how?)

My dad and I go fishing every spring. (when?)

On Mondays I go to the gym because I need energy for the week. (why?)

He greeted me kindly with a firm handshake. (how?)

Once per month, we meet for an extravagant meal. (how often?)

Tim plays with his dog in the backyard. (where?)

They will be moving to Lima, Peru for four months. (for how long?)

I'll help you with dinner in a minute. (when?)



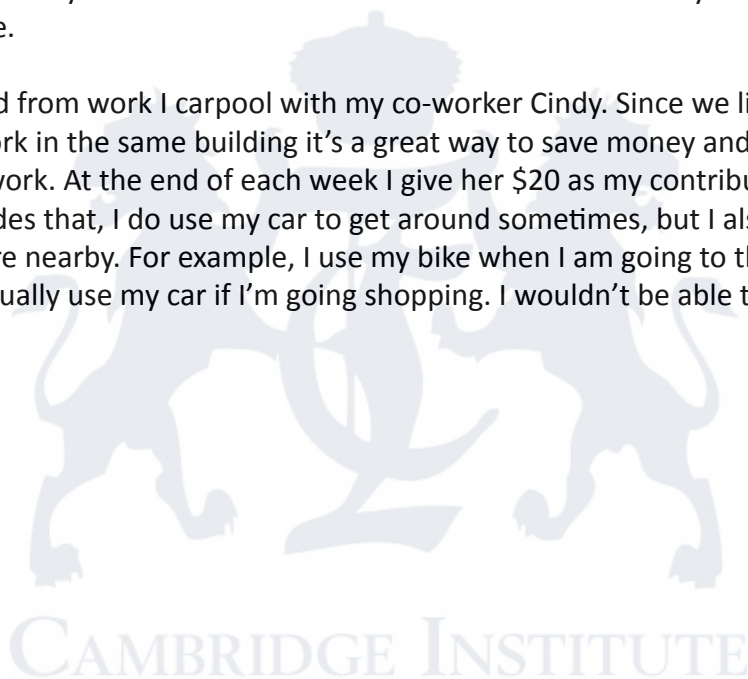
LISTENING: HOW I GET AROUND

Speaker 1: My preferred method of transportation these days is the subway, or underground. I happen to live close to the city centre, so it works out well in having many stations close, and at my disposal. It is certainly the most cost-effective for me. I am able to purchase a monthly pass, which takes care of all of the potential transportation charges I may incur over the course of a given month.

Speaker 2: With the way the city is laid out and because of where I live, work and study, it is easiest for me to get to most places walking. The two most important routes would be from my house to either my part-time job or my university. Not only does it save me a lot of money, but I also get some exercise every morning. There are certainly times when I simply can't get to the place I need to by walking, and in those cases I get a taxi. I do this sparingly, and with many things being very close anyway, it doesn't cost me much in the long run.

Speaker 3: I will always be partial to my car. There are times when I feel like it isn't the most effective way to get to places around my city, but then again there are many times using my car is absolutely the only way I could arrive at my destination in a reasonable amount of time. For me public transport is too much of a hassle, and you have to work around their schedule. With my car, I am in control of where and when I leave.

Speaker 4: To get to and from work I carpool with my co-worker Cindy. Since we live in the same neighbourhood and work in the same building it's a great way to save money and it gives us a chance to chat on our way to work. At the end of each week I give her \$20 as my contribution for petrol and parking expenses. Besides that, I do use my car to get around sometimes, but I also use my bicycle if I am going somewhere nearby. For example, I use my bike when I am going to the mall or to my friends' houses but I usually use my car if I'm going shopping. I wouldn't be able to carry all those bags on my bike.





READING: BETTER CHOICES

Dietary Choices for Better Health

As the world becomes increasingly more globalised and people more individualised, we have more freedom than ever to choose how we want to live our lives. In western culture we have an enormous variety of foodstuffs and dietary regimes to choose from. Every day we are bombarded by thousands of billboards and advertisements extolling the virtues of the latest dietary trend.

Fast-growing in popularity are specialised stores and restaurants which cater for healthier alternative food-styles such as vegan, vegetarian and paleo diets. On the flip side, it's almost as if a new McDonald's, KFC or Burger King appears on our neighbourhood street corner every month, which is indicative of a rising demand for fast food. At the end of the day, it comes down to personal choice regarding whether we take the cheap and satisfying way out with fast food, or opt for a healthier option. For some, that choice is influenced by medical conditions which prevent us from making the right decisions when faced with increasing pressure.

In places like the United States, the popularity of fast food continues to increase, and, along with it, epidemics like obesity and subsequent cases of heart disease. Millions of dollars are poured into finding medical solutions to combat the obesity crisis, and the irony is that while this part of the world suffers serious problems with obesity, other, larger areas of the earth have to endure severe poverty and famine. This raises the moral question; should we be using our wealth to feed those who are starving, rather than paying someone to make us lose a few extra pounds?

We live in a world with an extensive variety of personalised packages meant to exploit individuals and their dreams of getting 'into shape'. There is an abundance of readily available options which encourage improved well-being and vitality through exercise. People who believe the path to being healthy is through physical self-improvement invest in things like personal trainers, fitness classes, running groups and pilates or yoga sessions.

Similar to the healthy-eating options, this creates demand in a market where many entrepreneurs see an opportunity to capitalize on it. In some ways, these people could be seen as purely opportunists trying to take advantage of others, but after it's all said and done, if their practice really helps people to live a healthier lifestyle, then maybe it's worth tolerating in the long run.



VOCABULARY: VOCABULARY FOCUS

Sprain

To injure or damage the ligaments of a joint without breaking or fracturing anything.

*His ankle **sprain** was immensely painful, but at least it wasn't broken.*

Ward

A specific area of a hospital dedicated to a specific treatment method or illness.

*The psychiatric **ward** of the hospital was separated from the other medical zones.*

Rehabilitation

A process of improving an injury or sickness.

*After leg surgery, it took about six months of **rehabilitation** to recover fully.*

Infection

Contamination by germs (bacteria or virus), often in a localised area of the body.

*That **infection** in my knee was caused by a dog bite.*

Acute

You can use "acute" to indicate that an undesirable situation or feeling is very severe or intense.

*The war has aggravated an **acute** economic crisis.*

General practitioner (GP)

A general medical doctor, usually the family doctor based at a local clinic.

*You should see your **GP** to check out that nasty throat infection.*

Hives

Itchy, swollen, red areas of the skin which can appear quickly in response to an allergic reaction or other conditions, such as heat.

*She said, 'Well, if they give him the wrong milk and he comes out in **hives** we'll have you to thank.'*

Check-up

A regular examination of a person by a doctor to make sure the person is healthy.

*We have to go to the GP tomorrow for our yearly **check-up**.*

Epidemic

A widespread disease that affects many individuals in a population.

*Due to low vaccination rates, we have experienced a meningitis **epidemic**.*



Outbreak

A sudden appearance or increase in something, especially diseases (or crime).

*The school is closed due to an **outbreak** of head lice.*

Prescription

A note given to you by a doctor that allows you to obtain medicines that are not freely available to purchase in a pharmacy. Also used to refer to any medicine that you have to take on a regular basis.

*My doctor gave me a **prescription** for antibiotics to get rid of the infection.*

Rash

A response to a physical injury or infection where the skin becomes red and swollen and/or inflamed - usually a temporary reaction.

*That wasp sting has caused a **rash** on my skin which is quite painful.*

Ailment

An illness, usually not a serious one.

*The doctor diagnosed a common stomach **ailment**.*

LISTENING: HEALTH ISSUES

Speaker 1: When I was younger I had a health scare when I was very sick and my doctor found out I had pneumonia. It's an illness that affects the lungs, and it made it really hard to breathe. Some other symptoms that I experienced were a high fever and a bad cough. I actually had to stay in the hospital for a couple of days because of the severity of the strain I had. I felt pretty bad, but I think it scared my parents a little more than it actually scared me. Luckily, I was able to make a full recovery, and I didn't miss too much of school time. Even luckier is the fact that I really haven't experienced anything like that since then. And quite frankly I don't want to.

Speaker 2: When I was a teenager, I was hanging out with some of my friends doing what we did as a group pretty often. We were skateboarding. I admit, it was a little dangerous, but the biggest problem I ran into was being too proud to listen to my mum. I was supposed to be wearing my helmet and my arm and knee pads. However, I thought I was too cool for that. Well, this particular afternoon would have been a great time to heed my mother's advice. I was trying a trick and missed the landing. I tried to break my fall with my hands, and instead of breaking my fall completely, I broke my wrist. I pretty much knew it right away, and on the way to the hospital I was mad at myself because I knew I wouldn't be able to play some of the team sports I was involved with at the time.

Speaker 3: Like everyone else, I've been sick my fair share of times. However, maybe the sickest I have ever been didn't last very long. Even though it only lasted about 24 hours, it was excruciating. I went out to eat one night with my family, and that night I woke up suddenly with a terrible stomach pain. It turned out that I had food poisoning from something that I ate at the restaurant. For the next day or so, I could barely do anything. I certainly couldn't eat, and I had a really difficult time keeping any water down, so I was also very dehydrated. Needless to say, I never went back to eat at that restaurant.



GRAMMAR: INTRODUCTION TO ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Adverbs are words used to modify verbs. They tell us where, when, how, to what extent and in what manner the action of the verb happens.

Where: The gold ring was here.

When: He graduated **yesterday**.

How: It twitched **creepily**.

To what extent: You moved **slowest**.

In what manner: The chef cooks **well**.

Adverbial clauses are groups of words that function like an adverb, but are not just one single word. They will always have both a subject and a verb, which is why they are clauses and not phrases.

Where: The gold ring was **where she left it**.

When: He graduated **after completing his degree**.

How: It twitched **like a dead spider**.

To what extent: You moved **as slowly as a sleepy leopard**.

In what manner: The chef cooks **the same way my grandmother used to**.

Adverbial clauses are 'dependent clauses', which is to say, that they cannot stand alone; they need the rest of the sentence to make sense. They are also adjuncts, which means, that they cannot be removed from the sentence either.

There are seven main classes of adverbial clause and they all have a variety of subordinate conjunctions and prepositions which go with them.

Adverbials of place

Subordinating conjunctions: where, wherever, anywhere, as near/far as, everywhere.

- We stopped **where the water turned red**.
- **Anywhere I go**, I will find something to make me happy.

Adverbials of time

Subordinating conjunctions: when, whenever, anytime, till, while, just as, as often as, now that, after, as, as long as, as soon as, before, no sooner than, since, until.

- I was filing my tax returns **when an enraged wildebeest burst into the room**.
- **Before he had even completed his tax returns**, an elegant black snake sidled up beside him.

Adverbials of manner

Subordinating conjunctions: as, as if, as though, the way, like.

- It was waving its tentacles **as if it wanted to say hello to me**.
- **The way he snores**, it's a wonder he doesn't wake the entire town up.



Adverbials of condition

Subordinating conjunctions: if, as long as, whether, unless, supposing that, provided that, on the condition that, in such case that.

- Give me all your gold **if you want to live**.
- **Provided that you want to live**, you should give me all your gold.

Adverbials of reason

Subordinating conjunctions: as, for, that, because, due to, since.

- Irritated, she tossed her head and turned away, **as she had become tired of listening to the doctors bicker**.
- **Because of his gigantic head**, he could not fit through the door.

Adverbials of concession and contrast

Subordinating conjunctions: though, although, however, whoever, whatever, whichever, despite, even though, even if, even while, while, whereas, whether, no matter what.

- Stepping into the corridor they shivered, **though the temperature was blisteringly high**.
- **While he slept**, they stole his wallet.
- **Even if you lose your job**, I will still love you.

Adverbials of comparison and degree

Subordinating conjunctions: as...as, so...as, or the...the, according to, than..

- He was smiling **as bright as the sun**.
- He was smiling **brighter than the sun**.

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VOCABULARY: PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'OUT'

The following are some common phrasal verbs that pair with 'out':

Break out

- a) Usually used to indicate an escape from a jail or prison.
- b) Signifies the sudden appearance of skin problems, most commonly acne or spots.

*The inmates made a plan to **break out**. Unfortunately for them they were caught by the guards. I was not surprised to see that I **broke out** in a rash soon after getting bleach on my skin.*

Eat out

To go out to have a meal.

*Usually we stay at home to eat dinner, but this Sunday we are going to **eat out** at an exotic restaurant.*

Fill out

To complete something such as a form.

*Going to get a driver's license is something that requires you to **fill out** many different legal forms.*

Stand out

To be distinguishable, noticeable.

*Sometimes it is hard to **stand out** at a university such as Harvard because of all the brilliant minds around you.*

Take out

- a) To remove, extract or withdraw something.
- b) To vent or release emotional feelings.
- c) To get something official by filling out official application forms.

*I am going to **take out** money from that ATM.*

*She had a bad day at work and when she came home she **took her anger out** on the furniture by kicking all the chairs and slamming all the doors.*

*He is **taking out** a personal insurance contract next week.*

Get out

To leave, run away or escape from something.

*This tiny little room has no air, I'm sweltering and I have to **get out!***

Run out of

To use up the supply of something and have none left.

*Honey, we have **run out of** salt again.*



Give out

- a) To stop working or become exhausted and fail.
- b) To distribute.

*Suddenly, just as the tank crossed over onto the other side of the river, the bridge **gave out** and started crumbling down.*

*The teacher **gave out** homework in the last lesson.*

Make something out

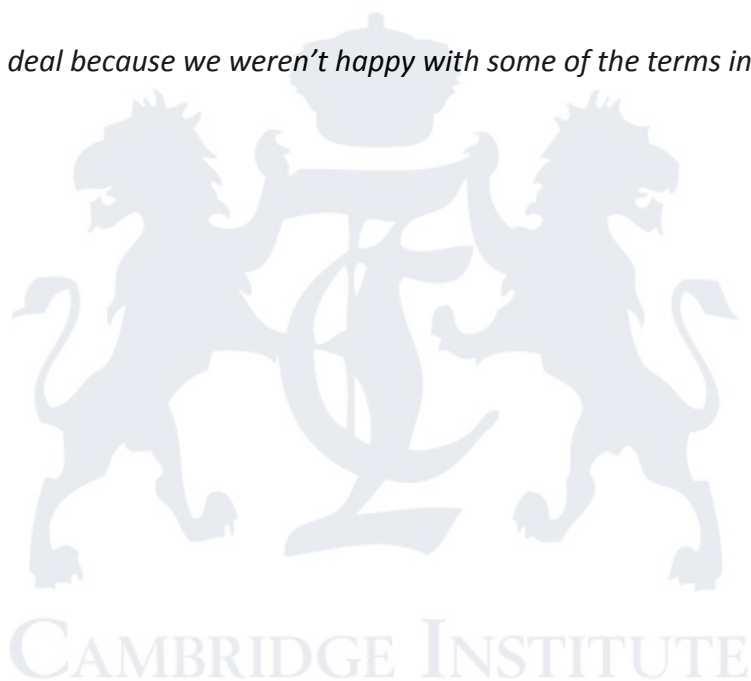
To understand, discern or see with difficulty.

*I can hardly **make out** the road ahead with all this mist and fog.*

Back out

To withdraw from a previous arrangement or negotiation.

*We **backed out** of the deal because we weren't happy with some of the terms in the contract.*





VOCABULARY: IDIOMS USING 'BREAK'

Break a habit

To stop doing something you do as a habit.

*I really need to **break my smoking habit**, it's getting too expensive.*

Break a leg

It's another way of saying 'Good Luck' frequently used in theatre.

*I have an exam tomorrow. Well, **break a leg!***

Break a promise

To not keep a promise, to do something you promised not to do.

*I'd love to stay at home tonight, but I don't want to **break my promise** to Andrew. He's been asking me to go with him to the party for a week, so I can't say no.*

Break a record

To destroy a previously unsurpassed achievement by setting a new one.

*He just **broke the record** for the quickest time to run a mile.*

Break someone's heart

To make someone feel great emotional pain, especially by telling them you do not love them.

*It **broke my heart** when she left me.*

*It **breaks my heart** to see my daughter look so sad.*

Break the ice

To say something to begin a conversation with a stranger

*To **break the ice** I asked her if she had been there before.*

Break the law

To act in an illegal manner.

*You are going to **break the law** by stealing those documents.*

Break the news to someone

To be the first to tell someone a piece of important (often bad) news.

*I hate to be the first to **break the news** to you, but Alan, your mobile phone is broken.*

Break the rules

To act in a way that goes against the rules.

*Jeremy, stop **breaking the rules** of poker! You can't play that card!*



READING: WHY STUDY SCIENCE?

Think back to your science lessons at school. What were they like? It was certainly fun doing experiments in the lab, but what did you actually learn? What was the point of heating up some liquid in a test tube with a Bunsen burner just to see what happened? What about that time you grew mold in a petri dish? Maybe you still ask yourself this question to this day. As with many other subjects, it can often feel like the science we learn at school has no use in the real world.

So, why study science at school? Well, there are many reasons, the first of which is that it encourages you to think, and improves your ability to do so. Science is underpinned by an idea called the scientific method, in which you begin with a hypothesis, search for empirical evidence that will (hopefully) prove your theory, and then objectively present your findings. This way of working is applicable to many different areas of study, and is an incredibly useful skill to have.

Science can also foster a love of learning in children. Youngsters are naturally inquisitive and, especially in their early years, learn a lot through experimentation without even realizing it. The hands-on nature of science makes it the perfect tool for harnessing this natural inquisitiveness, which can then be carried over into other subjects.

Science not only encourages an interest in learning other subjects, but also can actually make studying them easier! For example, scratch the surface of science and you find that maths is everywhere, so the two subjects are very much complimentary. Scientific advance has always been about making incremental improvements on what is already known, so you cannot understand the present and future of science without understanding its history, which is intrinsically linked with the history of mankind in general. Science is also full of Latin and Greek terminology, so it might even help your language skills.

Finally, science cannot be ignored because it is all around us. Many things that we take for granted involve a lot more science than we are conscious of: the way our food is produced, the way the machines we depend on work, the medicines that keep us healthy, and even what happens when a footballer curls the ball into the top corner of the goal. So, all those hours in the school lab weren't a waste of time after all.



VOCABULARY: VOCABULARY FOCUS

Nanotech

Short for nanotech(nology) - an area of science that deals with creating previously impossibly small tools and machines

*Nanomedicine requires careful development, we should not rush to jump on the bandwagon, argue **nanotech** experts.*

Emissions

When gas, light and heat are sent out or released (e.g. cars create emissions which are dangerous for the environment)

*This plan aims to compensate for the pollution, emitted due to our travel, by reducing carbon **emissions**.*

Test tube

A small glass tube (open at one end) which scientists use in experiments

*Serum is the fluid part that remains after the blood is allowed to clot in a **test tube**.*

Bunsen burner

Small gas equipment used by scientists to heat the contents of test tubes during experiments

*Heat the crucible and its contents over a **Bunsen burner**.*

Trial and error

A process of attaining a goal by trying different methods until a successful one is found, e.g. We developed the new software through trial and error.

*However, it is only by **trial and error** that one ends up with a good team.*

Control group

The group of test subjects left untreated or unexposed to some procedure and then compared with treated subjects in order to validate the results of the test.

*For several patients, it gave positive results, but there was no **control group**.*

Side effect

An adverse effect, an unintended consequence of a drug or therapy; usually not a beneficial effect.

*It is not uncommon to experience nausea and vomiting as a **side effect** of cancer treatment.*

Research

To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently.

*In such cases, **research** should focus on the blockages to implementation.*

Empirical Evidence

Empirical evidence is information acquired by observation or experimentation. It is a central process as part of the scientific method.

*Moreover, the **empirical evidence** that trade will lead to democratisation, while long an integral part of US policy, is not very strong.*



VOCABULARY: COLLOCATIONS WITH 'MAKE'

Make progress

To move forward, improve or develop.

*You're going to have to **make** some **progress** on the report if you want to keep your job.*

Make a discovery

To find something new.

*Scientists have **made** a new **discovery** that may help in the fight against cancer.*

Make up your mind

Finish deciding.

*After receiving offers from 3 different universities, Sarah had to **make up her mind** and choose one.*

Make a difference

To have a significant (usually positive) effect on a situation.

*Recycling and avoiding private transport can really **make a difference** to the environment, especially if everyone is doing it.*

Make amends for something

To repair a relationship, or to do something as a way of apologizing for a misdeed in the past.

*Dave took his girlfriend out to dinner to **make amends** for forgetting her birthday.*

Make an exception

To agree to a request even though it does not conform to the normal rules.

*Most shops do not allow dogs to enter, but they **make an exception** for guide dogs for blind people.*

Make an example of someone

To punish someone in order to discourage others from doing the same thing.

*Although the criminal's offence was not particularly bad, he was **made an example** of and given a 2 year sentence in the hope of deterring others from committing the same crime.*

Make a mockery of something/someone

To publicly make fun of someone/something, or to openly demonstrate that someone/something is weak or ineffective.

*Parents delivering junk food to the school gates are **making a mockery** of the school's healthy eating policy.*

Make a point of doing something

To make a special effort to do something.

*He **made a point** of checking that all the lights were off before he left home - he was very keen not to waste electricity.*



GRAMMAR: FOCUSING ADVERBIALS

When focus adverbs are added to a phrase, they limit the focus of the phrase to one selected element, producing a completely different meaning. Their function is to create a strong distinction between the one emphasised element and the rest of the information in the phrase. Some common focusing adverbials are: **also, only, just, even, too, as well, mostly, mainly, either, neither, and nor.**

In the sentence below, observe how the meaning of the sentence changes in relation to the position of the focus adverb only.

Science has assisted England's achievements. (neutral)

***Only science** has assisted England's achievements. (Science by itself without any other factors has influenced these achievements).*

*Science has **only assisted** England's achievements. (Science was not very influential in England's achievements; it helped to accomplish them but the fact that it was not fully responsible for the achievements is highlighted.)*

*Science has assisted **only England's** achievements. (Here science has assisted the country of England but no other countries.)*

Focusing adverbs are placed directly in front of the thing they modify or focus on, though generally they fall between the subject and the verb. If an auxiliary verb is used, the adverb goes between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

Two exceptions to this rule are the adverbials **too** and **as well**, which are always placed at the end of a phrase.

Science has ~~too assisted~~ England's achievements. (Incorrect)

*Science has assisted England's achievements **too**. (Correct)*

Science has assisted England's achievements ~~also~~. (Incorrect)

*Science has **also** assisted England's achievements. (Correct)*



LISTENING: LAB TECHNICIANS

Vanessa: Hey Joe, can you bring me that test-tube with the hydrochloric acid?

Joe: Sure, wait a sec while I finish inoculating this petri dish with this new strain of bacteria that I've just created. Okay, right, here you go.

Vanessa: Cheers mate.

Joe: Do you want me to record the temperatures while I'm at it?

Vanessa: Yeah that'd be really handy. Ah, the thermometer is by the Bunsen burner. Thanks.

Joe: No problem.

Vanessa: What are you working on with the bacteria? You say you just created an entirely new species?

Joe: Yeah, just larking about really. It's like a personal side-project.

Vanessa: Joe, you know we aren't supposed to utilise company equipment for personal experiments!

Joe: Oh come on, it's hardly anything. No-one will ever notice. It's actually an idea I've had for a while, to use viruses to inject genetic material which I have taken from honey bees, elephants, humans and some whale species to create more intelligent bacteria.

Vanessa: What! Joe you cannot be for real!

Joe: Absolutely. And according to my preliminary test results, it's functioning perfectly! I've been making very fast progress. Each colony seems to have developed a collective group-mind, a bit like bees or ants.

Vanessa: You have got to be kidding me.

Joe: No, Vanessa, this is real science. Look, check this out. You will flip out when you see this. Come here. I've already trained this bacteria colony to write in simple English by collectively moving their tiny bodies. Look into this microscope.

Vanessa: No way, what are you... what is that??! It says Hello Vanessa! How did you do that? What on earth have you created? Now it's moving! Joe, this is an incredible discovery! Think of the potential implications for the future of genetic modification! Oh my god, Joe!

Joe: Ha ha ha ha. You're so gullible. Relax, I just wrote that using an ultra-fine syringe and some colorant. It's actually just a normal bacteria strain that James had as surplus. There is no such thing as a bee-human-fish crossed bacteria species.



GRAMMAR: HOMOGRAPHS

In contrast to homophones, which are words that sound the same but have different spellings or pronunciations, homographs are a kind of word where the spelling is the same as another word, but the meaning and sometimes the pronunciation is different. For example, a bat can be either a winged mammal or a wooden stick used for hitting balls, or the verb to bat, which means the action of hitting objects, with no difference in pronunciation.

To understand which meaning of the word is intended, you need to look at the context surrounding the word in a sentence. For other homographs which change in pronunciation, meaning can be understood through pronunciation when spoken, but context when in written form. For example the word bass with a long a sound /beis/ refers to the musical instrument, but with the short a sound /bæs/ like in apple it refers to a type of fish.

HOMONYM WORDS SOUND

same sound
same OR different spelling

fair (county fair) / fair (reasonable)
pear (fruit) / pair (couple)

HOMOPHONE WORDS type of homonym

same sound
different spelling

pear (fruit) / pair (couple)

HOMOGRAPH WORDS SPELLING

same OR different sound
same spelling

lie (untruth) / lie (lie down)
tear (in the eye) / tear (rip)

HETERONYM WORDS type of homograph

different sound
same spelling

tear (in the eye) / tear (rip)

In addition to the pronunciation of phonemes, the stress can change and be used to determine if it is one meaning or the other. For example, OBject is a noun and obJECT is a verb; REfuse is a noun and reFUSE is a verb.

Here are some examples of Homographs:

Bow - (n) a loop in cloth or string.	Bow - (verb) to bend at the waist.
Kind - (adj) nice or compassionate.	Kind - (n) a type of something.
Lead - (n) a heavy, soft metal	Lead - (v) to go first
Fine - (adj) very good	Fine - (n) a financial punishment given for minor offences
Object - (n) a physical thing	Object - (v) to disagree or oppose
Row - (n) a line of things	Row - (v) to fight or argue
Tear - (v) to rip	Tear - (n) a drop of liquid that falls from the eyes
Wind - (n) a body of moving air	Wind - (v) to turn around
Refuse - (n) rubbish waste	Refuse - (v) to reject
Bear - (n) an animal	Bear - (v) to tolerate something
Down - (adj) low	Down - (n) the fine under-feathers of birds



READING: GANDHI

Quote: "A small body of determined spirits fired by an unquenchable faith in their mission can alter the course of history." - Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, also known as "Mahatma" or simply "Gandhi", was the most recognisable figure during India's quest for independence from the British Raj in the first half of the 20th century.

Gandhi's fame as a public figure began at the turn of the 20th Century with his sojourn in South Africa where he worked as a lawyer for the Muslim Indian Traders in Pretoria. It was during this period of his life that his political ideals began to take shape. Gandhi's reputation as a political antagonist started to gather momentum in South Africa when he began to reject the notion of limited rights which were typically targeted at people of "colour". A famous example of Gandhi's courage and tenacity involved him being thrown off a train for sitting in a first class seat even though he was in possession of a valid ticket.

It is well-documented that the injustices Gandhi encountered while in South Africa helped to fashion his own belligerence toward oppression and inequality. Soon he would begin to regard all those suffering under the hand of oppression as his own people, a philosophy he would continue to uphold upon his return to India.

Gandhi returned to India permanently in 1915, where his reputation as a high-profile Indian national preceded him. He immediately entered the political arena and by the 1920s he became leader of the Indian National Congress. As leader, Gandhi introduced a programme of ever increasing demands from the British regime which eventually led to his arrest for sedition.

For Gandhi and his followers alike, both Hindu and Muslim, the path towards Indian independence was frequently met with danger and ill-tempered confrontation. As the stories of Gandhi's policy of non-cooperation and personal courage broke across the regions they would inspire thousands of supporters to assemble and rally against their country's occupying regime. In these situations Gandhi would urge his followers to resist all provocation by advocating his tactics of non-violence to get their message across. The rest is history.

India finally won independence from British rule after 10 years of persistence through non-violent means. The independent state of India was declared on 26th January 1930 and it is often considered Gandhi's foremost triumph.

The name of Mohandas Karamchand Mahatma Gandhi will resonate through the corridors of history as being synonymous with hope and peace. It is a name as deeply rooted in Indian folklore as it is in the hearts of millions worldwide. It is an unquenchable flame for the enduring dedication toward the non-violent protest which he so valiantly believed in.



VOCABULARY: VOCABULARY FOCUS

Quest

An epic journey or struggle undertaken when seeking or pursuing something; a search.

*The legend of King Arthur tells of how the search for the Holy Grail became his personal **quest**.*

Sojourn

A certain period of time you spend in a place as a guest or resident.

*I have visited Portugal many times but my first **sojourn** lasted six months.*

Oppression

When certain groups or sections of society are mistreated or persecuted by those in positions of power.

*Many people suffered at the hands of the regime and its relentless **oppression**.*

Sedition

The crime of inciting rebellion, public disorder, or doing something that encourages people to disobey the authority of the state.

*The famous romantic poet Percy Shelley had to flee the country after being charged with the act of **sedition**.*

Endurance

The ability to do something difficult, to withstand physical and mental hardship and continue to do it for a long time.

*The biggest test of his physical and mental **endurance** was climbing the notorious cliff face without a rope.*

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VOCABULARY: IDIOMS WITH ‘HISTORY’

To make history

To be famous for some action, event or something that will be remembered by future generations.

*Neil Armstrong **made history** as the first man to walk on the moon.*

The rest is history

An idiom said after an important event in a story which means that the rest of the story is well-known by everybody.

*George Melier was a magician until he stumbled upon a camera and projector. **The rest is history.***

Ancient history

Refers to those periods of human existence which occurred many hundreds or thousands of years before the present time.

*Mayan philosophy belongs to a culture steeped in **ancient history**.*

History repeats itself

A proverb that means something that has happened in the past is likely to happen again.

*I think another war is going to break out. **History always repeats itself** – the political conditions are the same as last time, so it's bound to happen.*

To go down in history

An event, person or thing that made such an impact on our current lives that it will be documented and remembered in the future.

*The invention of the internet will **go down in history** as one of the greatest achievements of technology.*

History in the making

Used to suggest that a current or future event will be so significant that it will become famous. This phrase is often appropriated as a marketing tool.

*Don't go away ladies and gentlemen because this next event will be sensational, it will be **history in the making**.*



GRAMMAR: EMPHATIC STRUCTURES & FIXED PHRASES

There are many techniques we can use when we want to emphasise what we are saying.

Adverbs

We can use adverbs to classify and quantify:

Rarely, hardly, seldom, never, always.

I can hardly hear you. (I can't hear you very well)

Grammar Inversions

We can also use grammar inversions to make an emphasis. A grammar inversion changes the order of the subject and auxiliary verb in the sentence to place more emphasis on what is being discussed. The word inversion usually takes place after a negative adverbial placed at the beginning of the sentence. Words like:

Seldom, rarely, hardly, never, barely

Original sentence: *He rarely goes to the gym.*

Grammar Inversion: *Rarely does he go to the gym.*

Or phrases like:

Never before, on no occasion, no sooner...than

Original sentence: He had never experienced anything like that before.

Grammar Inversion: Never before had he experienced anything like that.

Cleft Sentences

We can use cleft sentences to help us emphasise a particular part of the sentence:

Original sentence: *I really enjoyed the dynamic range of Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" at the centenary celebration of the piece.*

Grammar Inversion: *What I really enjoyed at the centenary celebration of Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" was the dynamic range of the piece.*

Fixed Phrases or Expressions

Fixed expressions are simple short phrases which are used in every day conversation. The fixed expression often includes a collection of words that combine to form a very specific meaning that can't be expressed any other way:

A figure of speech: a word or phrase that is used metaphorically and not meant literally.

What is going on? What is happening here?

It's your turn! You go next.

Time is running out There is little time left to complete something.

To be mindful of... To be aware and careful of something.

In a state of... (Panic, excitement, frenzy, disrepair) - Describes something's current condition.

To get in the way of To block off or create an obstruction.



We can also use fixed phrases to signify that what comes next is important
 All of a sudden, the thing that, what I want, the person who, the place that...

All of a sudden a rabbit jumped out into the road!
The thing that I want to say is, congratulations!
What I want to know is who cooked this wonderful meal?
The person who threw the stone should own up now.
The place that I love the most is home sweet home.

LISTENING: SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Speaker: Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was twice the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, considered by many to be one of the greatest wartime leaders of the 20th century. Before becoming Prime Minister, Churchill had held various positions of title in politics, as well as being an officer in the British army himself.

Churchill is best remembered for his leadership of Britain during the Second World War. After Neville Chamberlain resigned from the position of Prime Minister in May of 1940, Churchill replaced him. Before the outbreak of World War II, Churchill had already warned about the potential dangers of negotiating with Nazi Germany.

Upon taking leadership, Churchill stood steadfast in opposition of Adolf Hitler and his regime, and helped to inspire hope in the British public. During some of the darker times of the war, his speeches both in public and through the medium of radio worked wonders to raise morale.

Churchill remained Prime Minister until victory over the Nazis was certain. His Conservative Party lost the elections of 1945 following the war. However, he again became Prime Minister in 1951 after being the "Leader of the Opposition" in the interim. He retired in 1955 and died in 1965 as one of the most decorated Britons who ever lived.

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VOCABULARY: USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Dead wrong

Extremely wrong.

*Normally I respect your opinion, but in this case you are **dead wrong**.*

Check out

To bring something to someone's attention. It can also be used to ask someone to investigate a situation further.

***Check out** the shop over there! It's the one where I bought my jacket.*

*Before we leave, please **check out** how to get there by car. I don't want to get lost again.*

Not get it

Informal way of saying someone doesn't understand.

*Please could you read the message again? I **don't get it**.*

It's up to you

The choice is yours.

*I've given you my final offer, so **it's up to you** if you accept it or not.*

Few and far between

Something very rare.

*The chances of making it as a professional actor in Hollywood are **few and far between**.*

Sorry to bother you

Before a request or an action that might annoy someone, we can say "Sorry to bother you". It can also be used at the end of a conversation if you think you've taken up their time.

***Sorry to bother you**, but do you know where the nearest Starbucks is?*

You've got to be kidding me!

If we are very surprised by something, a common interjection we use is "you've got to be kidding me!", meaning "I don't believe you."

*She's how old? Thirty-five? **You've got to be kidding me!** She looks like she's twenty!*

See you around

For an informal way to say goodbye to someone, try "see you around." We often use this when we are friendly with someone.

*Have a good trip, **see you around**.*



READING: ADVANCEMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY

Remember when you had to turn the numbers on a phone dial just to make a phone call? Or when logging on to the internet meant having to wait at least ten minutes while the computer made a series of clicks and beeps? Those days are gone. Nowadays, it's all about the latest smartphone and having lightning-fast internet speeds accessible to you at every hour of the day. Technological advancements in the 21st Century have been truly remarkable. Based on innovations like state-of-the-art smartphones, the apps that come with them and the tablet craze that started with the iPad, the sky is the limit for where technology might be heading in the future.

All aspects of our technological evolution are pretty incredible when you think about it. Long before mobile phones existed, there was a race between the Soviet Union and the United States to see who could put the first human being on the moon. Eventually in the late 1960's, millions of dollars, rubles and countless failed experiments later, the intense competition between the two countries pushed technology to its limit and at last brought humankind to walk upon the lunar landscape. Some fifty years later, we lounge around on airplanes texting and checking our emails because we have wireless internet access beamed down to us from satellites high above the clouds.

When we look back at how far technology has progressed in recent times, many people wonder where we might be heading in the future. Of course, no one can be sure, but we know that the competition between different corporate conglomerates is driving innovation in technology at a faster rate than ever before. The rate at which technology is advancing is climbing at breakneck speed, leaving even professional futurologists in the dark. They can only predict as far as an anticipated technological singularity. This is a point where artificial intelligence will progress so far beyond human intelligence that anything after this point in future history will be completely unfathomable.

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VOCABULARY: VOCABULARY FOCUS

To scroll

To change one's view of information on a computer's screen, typically using a scroll bar or a mouse scroll wheel.

Scrolling is by far the most common action of PC users, when reading long articles.

Template

Used to describe something that features several forms of broadcast and media technology.

*Instead of starting from scratch with every project, we have provided you with a number of well-written **templates** to speed up the process.*

Embedding

To inject or insert a code (malicious or useful) in other code or into the operating system.

*Now it is quite easy to **embed** any Youtube video into most webpages, with a single line of code.*

Icon

An image or symbol for an application or a program.

*You just have to touch the **icon** to launch the app.*

Search engine

A website that allows users to find information on the internet.

*Google has become the most popular **search engine** today.*

Implementation

The process of taking an idea from concept to reality.

*Particular attention should be given to clearly identifying the next steps of **implementation**.*

State-of-the-art

At the highest level of development at a particular time.

*This **state-of-the-art** manufacturing facility uses the latest technology to splice veneers together using hard glue line joining.*

Breakthrough

A very sudden increase in knowledge and ideas or an important discovery that comes after a long period of trying to understand or create something.

*My news app tells me that there has been a huge **breakthrough** in the field of particle physics.*

Eye-strain

Tiredness or pain in the eyes, sometimes with a headache, caused by excessive use of the eyes, a common complaint from office workers

*How can **eyestrain** and its related symptoms be avoided?*



Cutting-edge

The newest and most advanced of a field.

*Apple is often cited as one of the most **cutting-edge** producers of technology.*

Gadget

A device or machine, especially one whose name cannot be recalled. It can often be either clever or complicated.

*Perhaps you have something practical in mind, such as having a gander at a **gadget** on your desktop.*

Outdated

Something that appears old-fashioned next to the latest styles, technologies or methods.

*My dad's phone is seriously **outdated** – you can't even browse the internet on it!*





VOCABULARY: IDIOMS

Cog in a machine

A person who performs boring, menial tasks with no opportunity for self-expression, creativity or growth.

*John had big aspirations after leaving university, but so far he has been stuck as a **cog in a machine** working for a multi-national telecommunications company.*

To get (your) wires crossed

When people misunderstand each other.

*We must have **gotten our wires crossed** because I thought the meeting was at 2pm and he showed up here at 11am.*

Hit the airwaves

To appear on television or radio

*The new show is going to **hit the airwaves** next week.*

Light years ahead

To be far ahead of someone or something, usually in technology.

*Their company's new software is **light years ahead** of the competition.*

On the same wavelength

To agree on something.

*I'm glad my boss and I were **on the same wavelength** after the meeting yesterday.*

Light bulb moment

A moment of sudden inspiration and genius.

*After years of tedious research and experimentation, one of the scientists had a **light bulb moment** in the middle of the night and invented the cure for cancer.*

It's not rocket science

Not difficult; something easy and simple to do. Often used when criticising someone's perceived inability to do something simple.

*Look, all you have to do is put the charger into the square hole in the laptop, **it's not rocket science!***

Tech savvy

When someone has a high level of aptitude and understanding of how to use technology, especially computers.

*I have no idea how to fix your computer virus, but why don't you go talk to Martine next door? She works in IT and she's very **tech savvy**.*



To run out of steam

To get tired and not have enough energy to finish something.

*The technician was intending to code all six programs for her clients that evening but she **ran out of steam** and fell asleep.*

To blow (your) top

To become suddenly and extremely angry.

*When he was told that his new iPad was broken beyond repair, Mr Smith almost **blew his top**.*





LISTENING: OPINIONS ABOUT TECHNOLOGY

Speaker 1: I love my smart-phone. It seems like there is very little that I cannot do when I have my phone with me. I obviously use it to make phone calls and text messages, but it serves to do so much more. Everything that I have planned daily is stored in my phone's calendar. I can access anything on my phone just by commanding it with my voice. I also use it to listen to music, watch television shows and movies, and play video games. When I leave the house in the morning, I have everything I need for the rest of the day just by bringing my phone with me.

Speaker 2: My favorite piece of technology that I own is my new television. Everything about the design is cutting-edge. It's sleek so it can pretty much fit anywhere, and the new high-definition technology makes everything that is showing on screen incredible. It's like you experience it in real life. Whether it's a football match or new film, you feel like these people are right in your living room with you.

Speaker 3: What I am really fascinated by these days are the new tablets. The most popular one would probably have to be the iPad, but there are many different companies that are manufacturing them. I recently purchased one, and it is pretty incredible. It's basically like having a high powered laptop computer that you can take anywhere. I can do anything on it that I could access on my personal computer. And I always use it as an electronic reader. I can easily download books and read them at my convenience.





GRAMMAR: REPORT WRITING VOCABULARY

In formal report writing and information presentation, there is a group of connective words which are commonly used to connect different ideas together and create a smooth flow from one idea to the other.

These are called “connector” words and are used in report writing and information presentation to introduce new ideas:

First of all / to begin

To begin, I would like to thank everyone for attending the presentation.

Next / Firstly, second / secondly, third / thirdly etc

Secondly, let me divert your attention to the rising global temperature of the Earth.

Next, let's address the problem of re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere.

Thirdly, there will be no concrete method of testing the contamination levels on the rocket exterior.

In addition / moreover / additionally

The company's turnover has increased for the third year in a row. Moreover, gross profit is the highest it's ever been.

Furthermore / another (reason / opinion / attribute / quality)

Furthermore, we are now unable to reverse the speed at which our planet's temperature is rising.

Another reason why this is so important is the inherent weakness of copper wire.

Also / to go back to

To go back to the previous point, even though an aggressive advertising campaign would set us back by 4 million, it will be necessary in order to give us an edge over our competitors.

Finally / last but not least

Finally, let's talk about the local implications of rocket testing in the east desert.

Last but not least, may I draw your attention to the blue graph on the right hand side of the screen.

In conclusion / to summarise

In conclusion, I suggest that the company invest in the forestry sector.



READING: ALEX THE AFRICAN GREY

We all know that some parrots have the ability to speak, but how intelligent are they really? Do they actually understand what they say, or do they simply “parrot” back what they hear? In 1977, a young scientist called Dr Irene Pepperberg set out to find the answer.

Previous studies of animals’ linguistic ability had centered on chimpanzees, as they are humans’ closest living relatives. However, chimps lack the vocal cords to employ human language, and progress was only made by teaching them sign language. However, some parrots do have the ability to speak human words, or at least imitate the sound of them, which is what gave Dr Pepperberg the idea of studying them rather than primates.

Dr Pepperberg went to a random pet shop and bought an African Grey parrot, which she named Alex, and she spent the next 30 years training Alex to “speak”. According to Dr Pepperberg, by the time he died in 2007, Alex had the intelligence of a five-year-old child and a vocabulary of 150 words. He knew the names of a large number of objects and could describe various properties of them, including colours, shapes and materials. He could make requests and reject unwanted items, and was able to compare objects using the concepts of “bigger”, “smaller”, “same” and “different”. He could also count to six, including zero, and was learning to count to seven when he died. He even knew when and how to apologise to people he had annoyed.

What is the explanation for this apparent intelligence? One theory is that animals that live in societies are more intelligent. By “societies”, we mean groups where animals have complex interpersonal relationships with each other. Groups like flocks of birds or herds of cattle do not count, as these are simply agglomerations for protection. Primates, however, do live in such societies, as do parrots in the wild. The idea is that the more complex the society is, the more intelligent the animal needs to be to survive in it. The more intelligent the group is, the better it functions, promoting the evolution of yet more intelligence, and so on.

There are still some that believe that Alex was simply repeating things he had been taught and was given too much credit by his handlers. However, for many in the field, Alex was proof that the capacity for sophisticated thought and the ability to communicate ideas to others is not just limited to primates.

Adapted from The Economist



VOCABULARY: IDIOMS

Fly on the wall

To be unseen, silent observer.

*If I could be a **fly on the wall** anywhere, I would choose the office of the President.*

Bull market

An optimistic outlook financially.

*Before the financial collapse in 2008, the situation was considered to be a **bull market**.*

Bear market

When there is a decline in the financial market.

*After the financial collapse in 2008, the situation started to be considered a **bear market**.*

Take the bull by the horns

To confront a difficult or challenging situation.

*I'm going to **take the bull by the horns** and write the paper myself.*

Dog tired

Exceedingly exhausted.

*After working for 10 hours straight, I am **dog tired**.*

Wild goose chase

A hopeless and absurd pursuit for something which is unattainable.

*We were on a **wild goose chase**, trying to find the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.*

Fish out of water

To be unfamiliar and uncomfortable in a situation you are not accustomed to.

*During my first few weeks on the job, I felt like a **fish out of water**.*

Busy bee

A busy person.

*With work, school, and volunteering, she is a very **busy bee**.*

A big fish in a small pond

An expression used to emphasise the importance of someone. It relates to an important person in a small group or organisation who would have less power and importance if they were part of a larger group.

*He thought he was the smartest student in his class at secondary school, but when he started university he realised that he had been a **big fish in a small pond**.*

Bull in a china shop

A very awkward or clumsy person in a delicate, precarious situation.

*I feel like a **bull in a china shop** when I have to speak at funerals; I always say something wrong and butcher it.*



GRAMMAR: CONTINUOUS VERB TENSES

Continuous tenses (also referred to as “progressive” tenses) are often used to indicate continuous or repeated actions. In English, we can find six different progressive tenses to talk about past, present and future. In terms of structure, these six tenses consist of a conjugated form of the verb “to be” (present, past, or future) + the present participle of the main verb (present participle = -ing form)

*I **am cleaning** the bathroom. (present)*

Verb Main verb

“to be” -ing form

(present)

*I **will be cleaning** the bathroom. (future)*

Verb Main verb

“to be” -ing form

(future)

Here you have the six continuous tenses:

Present Continuous

We use the present continuous to describe an action or event which is happening at or around the time of speaking. It can also be used to refer to definite future plans or arrangements.

*I'm sorry, I can't help you right now because I'm **cooking** dinner.*

*I'm **reading** a fascinating book at the moment.*

*I'm **going** on holiday to Australia next year.*



Past Continuous

We generally use the past continuous to talk about actions and states in progress (happening) around a particular time in the past. It can emphasise that the action or state continued for a period of time in the past. It can also refer to an action which was in progress when another action occurred.

*She **was working** between 10am and 6pm yesterday.*

*I **was watching** TV when the doorbell rang.*

Future Continuous

We use the future continuous to refer to temporary actions and events that will be in progress at a particular time in the future.

The 'Future Continuous' takes a different form than that of the Past and Present continuous.



Subject + future of the verb “to be” (will be) + main verb in -ing

*They **will be performing** in Asturias later this year.
Don't call me tomorrow, because I **will be surfing** all day.*

Past Perfect Continuous

We use past perfect continuous to talk about something that was in progress recently before or up to a past point in time.

Subject + auxiliary verbs: ‘Had’ (past form of auxiliary verb ‘have’) + past participle of the verb “to be” (been) + ‘main verb with -ing’.

*She **hadn't been working** long in that company before she was offered a better job.*

Present Perfect Continuous

We use the present perfect continuous to express the idea of an activity (a task, piece of work, etc.) in progress until recently or until the time of speaking.

Subject + auxiliary verbs: ‘have’ + past participle of the verb “to be” (been) + ‘main verb with -ing’.

*He **has been winning** tournaments ever since he turned professional.
I'm exhausted because I **have been cleaning** since 8 in the morning.*

Future Perfect Continuous

We use the future perfect continuous form when we are looking back to the past from a point in the future and we want to emphasise the length or duration of an activity or event:

Subject + ‘will’ + ‘have’ + past participle of the verb “to be” (been) + ‘main verb with -ing’.

*They'll **have been playing** for several hours, I'm sure they'll be exhausted.
In September, she **will have been living** in France for a year.
We're late. I think they'll **have been waiting** for us. We'd better go.*



LISTENING: A MAN'S BEST FRIEND

Reporter: When we say “man’s best friend” everyone knows that we are talking about dogs. Dogs and humans have a relationship that dates back thousands of years. In modern times it would be hard to imagine a world without them. We rely on dogs for so many things to find and rescue trapped or lost individuals, as guides for the blind, to sniff-out drugs and even for cancer research. Whether they are assisting in protecting humans from other animals, hunting the food necessary to keep a group of people sustained, carrying and transporting materials or simply being there, to provide comfort and companionship, dogs have served a multitude of purposes in helping their human owners.

Most people who have had a lot of contact with dogs will assert that dogs feel a wide spectrum of emotions just like humans. When the dog has done something it knows it shouldn’t have done it usually displays strong submissive behavior such as lowering its ears and head, and tucking its tail between its legs, and when the owner takes the dog out to a park or comes home after being away for a period of time it wags its tail, barks, and bounds around energetically. Humans have no trouble reading these signs, and on the other side of the coin, dogs display remarkable empathic abilities when it comes to reading humans.

Even with pups raised without training or human contact, dogs can easily discern where to find hidden objects using a human’s gesture, nod or gaze towards a desirable item like food. Chimpanzees, which have far more in common with us genetically, do not perform nearly so well on these tests, even with extensive training. Dogs will also move towards humans even strangers

when they pretend to cry, and when they observe humans yawn, they contagiously yawn in response. In one special case, a border collie named Rico exhibited abilities to recognise over 200 different words, and was able to learn the names of unfamiliar objects and recall them after only one single exposure to new vocabulary items.

So, one hypothesised explanation for the reason why dogs and humans can emotionally communicate so easily is because of the length of our history together. Many anthropologists, zoologist and canine behaviorists agree that the shared co-evolution of humans and dogs may have a large part to play in the shaping of canine behavior. For centuries, the normal patterns of evolution and natural selection have not been influencing the canine species. Because of humans, dogs have been selectively bred to exhibit non-aggressive, obedient, human-friendly traits, and potentially even to show human-like emotion and to empathise with human behavior. Another theory is that their communicative behaviors are on the same DNA chain as non-aggressive tendencies. Whatever way you look at it, perhaps there is a covert truth to the dog’s nickname of “man’s best friend” we may be biologically closer to canines than the average pet-owner would think.



GRAMMAR: COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

A compound (or phrasal) adjective is usually made up of two or more words (usually an adjective and a noun, but any combination is possible) linked together to form a single adjective meaning. Compound adjectives can be distinguished from normal adjectives using a simple method. If the word “and” can be placed between the words in a compound adjective and it changes the meaning, it’s a compound adjective. If there is no change of meaning, it is probably a normal adjective. In written English, compound adjectives are expressions which often appear in three distinct forms:

As a whole word (closed form)

In the closed form, the two words are joined together to form a normal, single adjective. The ‘closed form’ is used for descriptions that have been used as compound adjectives for such a long time that they are given their own specific entry in the dictionary, becoming words in their own right. They can be identified by looking them up in the dictionary.

*The salesperson told me the tent was **secondhand** but completely **waterproof**.*

As two separate words (open form)

If the compound adjective construction comes after the noun (and usually directly after a verb), we use the open form and separate the two words without hyphenation:

*The politician is **nineteen years old**.*

Compare that sentence with one where the description comes before the noun and hyphenation must be used.

*The **nineteen-year-old** politician.*

	Noun	Compound Adjective
Description is after the noun	politician	nineteen years old
Description is before the noun	politician	nineteen-year-old

Cultural note: Using the unhyphenated form of a compound adjective before the noun is partially accepted in American English. In British English, the words are always hyphenated.

Hyphenated form: As a general rule, we hyphenate the compound adjective when it comes before the noun it is describing:

*I’m referring to the **long-haired, blue-eyed** man who works here.*

Compound Adjective	Noun
Blue-eyed	man
Long-haired	man



The hyphenation of a compound adjective is also used to avoid ambiguity or confusion, especially with nouns that do not change in plural form:

*During my time in the jungle, I often heard stories of a **man-eating** fish. (A fish was known to eat men)*

If we remove the hyphen from the compound adjective we change the emphasis and meaning:

*During my time in the jungle, I often heard stories of a **man eating** fish. (A man was known to eat fish)*

Hyphenation with numbers: The simplest form of the compound adjective is recognised in combinations which use a number and a noun:

The government website has placed a **24-hour** deadline on final applications.
The company's proposal was distributed as a **15-page** document.

Differing Forms of Compound Adjectives: There are a variety of combinations we can use to create a compound adjective as well as the adjective+noun/noun+adjective forms discussed above. Compound adjectives are very flexible expressions and new combinations are always possible:

Adjective+adjective (example):

*The **blue-grey** colour cast on the surface of the water held no reflection.*

Noun+past participle (example):

*You need to be **open-minded** to work as a guidance counsellor.*

Noun+present participle (example):

*Losing in the World Cup final can only be described as **heartbreaking**.*

Noun+noun (example):

*There's the **ticket-office**, shall we buy the tickets now?*

Verb+adjective (example):

*I agree with you, the second apartment had a certain **feel-good** ambience to it.*

Verb+adverb (example):

*The advertisement was very succinct, it read: **Buy now, pay later!***

Hyphenated phrase (example):

*This is a **once-in-a-lifetime** experience, I can't afford to ignore it!!*

Adverb+adjective (example):

*Be careful how you criticise Jason, he is **oversensitive** and may take offence.*

Note: It is common to place adverbs before adjectives when describing things, but when the adverb ends in "ly", it cannot be part of an adverb + adjective compound adjective. For instance, in the sentence "You are an extremely beautiful person" **extremely** is an adverb and **beautiful** is an adjective, but together they do not form a compound adjective, so it would be incorrect to hyphenate them. With adverbs that function as adjectives as well as **best**, **well**, **great**, **fast** and **slow**, hyphenation is used to avoid ambiguity when they are being used as compound adjectives (for example "the best-functioning zoo department" meaning the zoo department which works the best vs. "the best functioning zoo department" meaning the best zoo department that is still functioning).

