

10 Divided loyalties

Love conquers all



- 1 The two people in these photographs are Romeo and Juliet. What happens to the two characters in Shakespeare's play?
- 2 Why do you think this kind of story interests people?
- 3 What sacrifices would *you* make to be with the one you loved?

Skills

1 Reading for gist

Read the newspaper article quickly and find out why the story refers to Romeo and Juliet.

Love in a hot climate

1 It had everything a film studio could dream of: not only a clean-cut hero and an exotic heroine, but also love across the divide – in short, the story of a modern Romeo and Juliet. He was a 25-year-old American marine, a Lieutenant Corporal called Jason Johnson. She was a 19-year-old Arab princess called Merian. When their eyes met in a crowded shopping mall in Bahrain, it was love at first sight. When her family discovered the courtship, Merian was confined to her home but the romance continued by telephone. Finally, the couple decided to flee and make their lives together in the USA. It may sound like a script for a film but this one is – more or less – a true story.

2 Jason knew that US marines did not have to show a passport to leave Bahrain so he forged documents for Merian so that she would appear to be a member of the marine corps. Merian was kitted out in sloppy, baggy American clothes. She hid her long hair under a New York Yankees baseball cap and together they boarded a flight to Chicago.

3 After being released by the immigration service while a decision was made as to whether she would be allowed to stay in the USA, the princess married the marine. Jason, the son of a cement truck driver, was duly demoted to the rank of Private for bringing an illegal immigrant into the country but is still serving at his unit's base in California, where the couple now live. Technically, Merian could still be deported, even though she is married to a US citizen.

4 A key figure in the lovers' story is Tom Colbert, the president of a company that promotes stories that first appeared in local newspapers by placing them on TV and in national newspapers and magazines. Colbert arranged for a contact, Mary Aloe, to sign up the film rights to their story.

5 'I fell in love with them,' said Aloe. 'They are an awesome couple. Their story has everything. It's a thriller and there could be three different endings. They could live happily ever after and find out that her family secretly supported her. Or she could be sent back and he has to let her go. Or she's an independent woman who realises that, although she loves Jason, now that she's in America she wants to move on. No matter what the ending is, it's still a great movie!'

The Guardian

2 Multiple choice questions

A Read the text again and choose the best answer, a, b, c or d, to questions 1–6.

- 1 What does the word 'it' refer to in line 1?
 - a the film studio
 - b the American marine corps
 - c the couple's story
 - d the play *Romeo and Juliet*
- 2 Jason and Merian fell in love when they
 - a were studying together.
 - b were working on a film together.
 - c went to see the play *Romeo and Juliet*.
 - d noticed each other in a busy place.
- 3 How did Merian manage to flee to the US?
 - a She already had an American visa.
 - b She carried papers proving she was serving as an American marine.
 - c She pretended to be a member of a baseball team.
 - d She had her hair cut short to make her look more American.
- 4 What happened immediately after the couple arrived in Chicago?
 - a Merian was detained by the immigration authorities.
 - b The couple told Jason's family they were getting engaged.
 - c Jason was discharged from the US marines.
 - d Jason got a job as a cement truck driver.
- 5 What does Tom Colbert do for a living?
 - a He works for a local newspaper.
 - b He runs his own company.
 - c He owns a TV company.
 - d He produces film adaptations of plays.
- 6 Why does Mary Aloe think the story would make a great movie?
 - a The story has three different endings.
 - b The main character is an independent woman.
 - c The story offers many interesting possibilities.
 - d The story is similar to a successful American thriller.

B What ending do you think the story will have?

Vocabulary

3 In your own words

Explain in your own words what these words and phrases from the text mean. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- 1 confined to her home (line 8)
- 2 flee (line 10)
- 3 forged documents (line 14)
- 4 after being released (line 20)
- 5 was duly demoted (line 23)
- 6 could still be deported (line 26)
- 7 promotes stories (line 29)
- 8 sign up the film rights to the story (line 32)

4 Uses of make

A Match the uses of *make* with the explanations on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 make sacrifices | a go towards |
| 2 make for | b laugh at somebody |
| 3 make somebody do something | c do regularly |
| 4 make fun of | d become friends after a quarrel |
| 5 make a habit of | e force somebody to do something |
| 6 make it up | f give one thing up for another |

B Put one of the meanings of *make* in its correct form in these sentences. There is one phrase you won't need.

- 1 When the plane landed, the passengers _____ the passport control office.
- 2 It is often necessary to _____ to be able to get what you want in life.
- 3 Don't _____ Ted. He's trying his best to be serious!
- 4 When the children were younger, we _____ of spending our holidays in the mountains.
- 5 Cristina and her boyfriend quarrelled but _____ soon afterwards.

5 Masculine and feminine nouns

Some nouns have masculine and feminine forms. Fill in the missing words in the table.

Masculine nouns	Feminine nouns
1 hero	
2	princess
3 son-in-law	
4	niece
5 actor	
6	queen
7 lion	
8 bull	
9 cockerel	
10	heiress

Time to talk?

Which of these conflicting points of view is closest to what you think? Why?

Family ties are the most important things in life. Your job or studies play a much more important role in your life than personal relationships!

Let's focus on reported speech

Quick quiz

Decide whether these statements about reported speech are true or false.

- 1 There are three types of reported speech: statements, orders and questions.
- 2 There are only two things you need to think about when you change direct speech into reported speech.
- 3 The verbs used to report an order and a polite order are the same.
- 4 The form of past modals doesn't change in reported speech.
- 5 If the reporting verb is in the present we still change the verb tense in reported speech.

1 Reporting statements

A Most verb tenses after a reporting verb in the past change in reported speech. Complete the table showing how these tenses change.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 present simple | → | past simple |
| 2 present continuous | → | |
| 3 present perfect | → | |
| 4 present perfect continuous | → | |
| 5 past simple | → | |
| 6 past continuous | → | |
| 7 past perfect | → | |
| 8 past perfect continuous | → | |

What happens to words like *will*, and other modals?

B What do you think this picture shows?



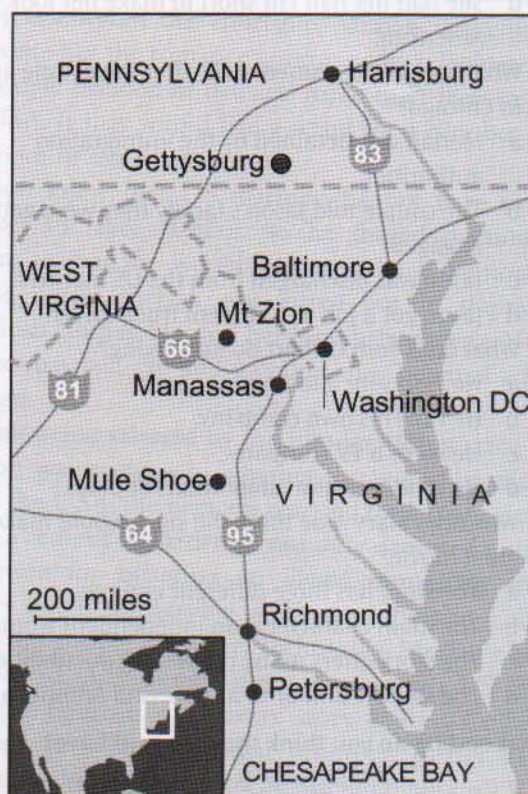
- C Read the newspaper cutting then report statements 1–6. Use the reporting verbs in brackets. Remember to make any necessary changes to the verb tenses, the pronouns, and words which refer to the present. Leave out any unnecessary words.

Example

Yes, OK, the battle today looks terrible, but we aren't getting hurt. (admit)

One person admitted that the battle that day looked terrible, but they weren't getting hurt.

Re-enactments of famous battles from the American Civil War are frequent. One re-enactment of the battle of the Mule Shoe between the South and the North in 1864 (see the map) took place over three days and attracted 7,000 re-enactors and 20,000 spectators.



- 1 The battle this morning was fought in mist and swirling smoke. (tell)
- 2 You see, the re-enactment is only part of this weekend's entertainment. (explain)
- 3 I take my role-playing seriously – yes, I do. (admit)
- 4 Everyone chooses to be a soldier who is similar in age or background. (say)
- 5 We would never, and I mean *never*, change the character we have chosen. (insist)
- 6 Actually, we're remembering the days when we had to fight for a cause. (make it clear)

2 Reporting orders

A Match sentences 1–4 with the ways of reporting them in a–d.

- 1 'Sit in the first row,' said the person who showed us to our seats.
- 2 'Please keep quiet,' said the man sitting next to us.
- 3 'Don't go anywhere near the battlefield,' said a man.
- 4 'Please don't allow young children near the horses,' said a woman.

- a told _____ to _____
- b asked _____ not to _____
- c told _____ not to _____
- d asked _____ to _____

B Use the verbs *ordered*, *asked*, *pleaded with*, *urged* or *told* to report these orders. Use a suitable subject and object of the verb.

- 1 'Fire!'
- 2 'Don't talk with your mouth full!'
- 3 'Stay where you are.'
- 4 'Please, please, let me come with you.'
- 5 'Take your time.'
- 6 'Please do not put your feet on the seats.'

3 Reporting questions

A Read these reported questions. What were the direct questions? What is the difference between them?

- 1 The reporter asked what time the re-enactment was going to start.
- 2 Someone asked if Robert E. Lee was a Confederate or a Federal General.

B What changes do we have to make when we report questions?

C Match the direct questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- 1 Where is the museum devoted to the Civil War?
 - 2 What makes the museum special?
 - 3 How many lives were lost in the Civil War?
 - 4 What did the soldiers do to amuse themselves in the winter?
 - 5 When was President Lincoln assassinated?
 - 6 How was he killed?
- a It uses the latest interactive technology.
 - b At Pamplin Park near Petersburg.
 - c Just three days after the South surrendered.
 - d 620,000.
 - e He was shot while watching a play.
 - f They had snowball battles.

D Report the questions and the answers in C. Use these verbs:

- asked • answered • enquired • responded • told • said
- wondered • wanted to know

4 Embedded questions

When we use embedded questions to report what has been asked, we:

- change the word order.
- use *whether*, *if* or the question word as relative pronoun.
- do not change the tense of the direct speech.

Example

Is it time for the interval? → *Do you know if it is time for the interval?*

Rewrite these questions as embedded questions. Use the sentence openers given.

- 1 Are the re-enactors mad? I wonder _____
- 2 Does anybody ever get hurt? Do you know _____
- 3 When does the re-enactment finish? I want to know _____
- 4 What do all these re-enactors do for a living? I'd like to find out _____
- 5 Will you come back for the re-enactment next year? Have you any idea _____
- 6 How long have you been taking part in the battle? Tell me _____

Let's activate!

5 Note-taking 32

A You are going to hear part of a live radio programme about a Civil War re-enactment. Listen to the tape and make notes under these headings.

- 1 Where the presenter is:
- 2 Why he is there:
- 3 The weather today:
- 4 The scene at five this morning:
- 5 The appearance of the re-enactors:

B In pairs, report to each other what the presenter said. These sentence openers will help you.

He said, explained, ... that

He told/asked/urged the listeners (not) to ...

He wondered / wanted to know ...

6 What did your partner say?

If you could take part in the re-enactment of an important event in your country's history, what event would you choose to re-enact? Why? Write your answer on a piece of paper and give it to a partner who will then report what you said to the rest of the class.

Vocabulary

1 Words that go together

Choose the best word, a, b or c, to complete these sentences.

- William Shakespeare is a _____ figure in English literature.
a basic b key c first
- Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* is all about love across the _____.
a difference b division c divide
- When Romeo first saw Juliet it was love at first _____.
a sight b look c impression
- Usually it takes some time for people to truly _____ in love.
a get b become c fall
- Although Romeo found _____ that Juliet was a Capulet, he still wanted to see her.
a after b about c out

2 Expressions with make

Complete the sentences with these expressions in the correct form.

- make a sacrifice • make up • make for • make a habit of
- make (someone) wait • make fun of

- The singer _____ her fans _____ for over an hour before she appeared on stage.
- As soon as he got to the town, Mark _____ the nearest hotel.
- You shouldn't _____ smoking. It's bad for your health.
- Linda _____ a lot of _____ to pursue a career in television.
- People always _____ David. He takes himself far too seriously.
- Tina and Jeff have _____. They haven't cancelled the wedding after all.

Grammar

3 Reporting statements

Report these statements using the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Begin the sentences with the names given.

- 'I'm not interested in romantic films. I'd much rather see a western.' (make it clear) Clint _____
- 'I stayed up last night watching TV. That's why I'm tired.' (explain) Meg _____
- 'It's too late for you to walk home. I'll take you in the car.' (insist) Ryan _____
- 'Ross and Emily have just split up. They had a terrible argument.' (tell) Monica _____
- 'If I had seen Peter yesterday, I would have told you.' (explain) Diane _____

4 Reporting orders

Rewrite these reported orders as direct speech.

- The waitress asked me not to smoke in that area of the restaurant.
- The shoplifter pleaded with the store detective not to phone the police.
- The teacher told us to sit down and open our books at page 67.
- The traffic warden told me not to park my car there.
- John urged me to be careful when I went climbing that weekend.
- My parents told me to be quiet because the baby was sleeping.

5 Reporting questions

- A Read the interview with Pauline Fairhurst, who has been married for 50 years. Complete gaps 1–6 with the questions a–f.
- How did you meet?
 - How long have you been living with your husband, Bill?
 - And did you fall in love straight away?
 - If you could change something about him, what would it be?
 - And what is your advice to newly-weds?
 - Why do you think your marriage has lasted so long?

Presenter	1 _____
Pauline	Well, we've been married for 50 years.
Presenter	That's a long time! 2 _____
Pauline	At a concert in 1950. I was at a jazz club with my friends when he walked over and asked me for a dance.
Presenter	3 _____
Pauline	No, although I thought he was very handsome. It was only after a few months that I realised I was in love.
Presenter	4 _____
Pauline	Well, I'd like him to be tidier, but I wouldn't change anything about his personality.
Presenter	5 _____
Pauline	I think it's because we've always had shared interests. We've done a lot together.
Presenter	6 _____
Pauline	Don't give up when you have problems. Accept each other's weaknesses. Remember that no one's perfect!

- B Now report questions a–f.

6 Embedded questions

Here are some more questions the presenter asked Pauline in 5. Rewrite questions 1–6 as embedded questions using the sentence openers given.

- 1 What is the secret of a successful marriage? I wonder _____
- 2 Have you ever had a serious disagreement? Could you tell me _____
- 3 How did you resolve it? I'd like to know _____
- 4 Do you have any regrets? I want to know _____
- 5 How will you celebrate your wedding anniversary next year? Do you know _____
- 6 Is it difficult being married for so long? Could you tell me _____

7 The right verb

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Married to a complete stranger

Elizabeth Runze, a 27-year-old nursing student, ¹ _____ (walk) to her next class when she picked up a copy of her Minnesota college newspaper and ² _____ (read) an article that would change her life. David Weinlick, a fellow student, ³ _____ (advertise) for a wife. He had already set a date for the wedding – Saturday, June 13.

Elizabeth ⁴ _____ (think) it was quite a good idea. She ⁵ _____ (split up) with her last boyfriend four months earlier and had no other romance in prospect. Later that week she ⁶ _____ (see) a television programme which featured Dave's story and she ⁷ _____ (find) him rather attractive.

13 June arrived and Elizabeth ⁸ _____ (turn up) with other hopefuls at the shopping mall, where she ⁹ _____ (select) after three hours of interviews. 'When they announced my name the crowd went wild,' Elizabeth says. In the same mall later that afternoon, just as Dave ¹⁰ _____ (plan), the couple ¹¹ _____ (marry) in front of 3,000 shoppers.

Nearly two years on, the Weinlicks are still together, and they ¹² _____ (enjoy) married life. 'Why ¹³ _____ (people / find) it surprising?' asks Dave. 'Arranged marriages can work very well.' However, in traditional arranged marriages the couple ¹⁴ _____ (support) by their families. The Weinlicks were not. Although Elizabeth's mother ¹⁵ _____ (approve), Dave's parents were shocked by the marriage: why didn't they wait, even a month? 'We had seen each other and we ¹⁶ _____ (know) there was attraction there,' says Dave. But what if they ¹⁷ _____ (not get on) well together? Weren't they worried? 'Not really,' David shrugs.

Elizabeth laughs. 'I didn't want to get to 85 and always wonder if he ¹⁸ _____ (be) the one,' she says. 'I guess I just didn't want to spend my whole life waiting.'

The Times

8 Discussion

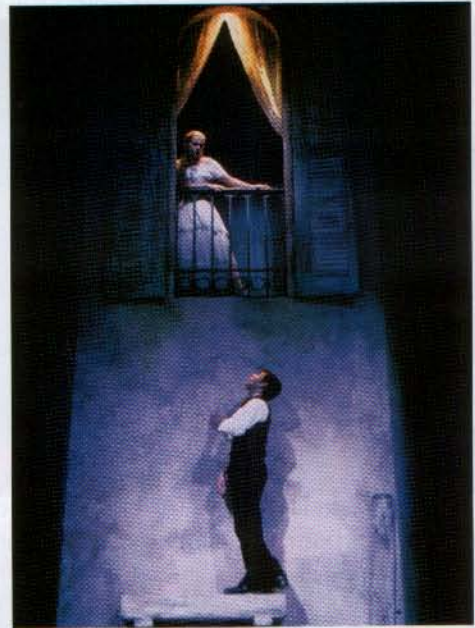
Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of arranged marriages?
- 2 Do you think the Weinlicks approach to marriage is sensible? Why (not)?

Factfile

How much do you know about Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*? Complete the factfile below.

- 26 • Capulets • 1500s • Paris • Montagues • 1595
- Verona • Romeo • balcony • secretly married



Romeo and Juliet was written around ¹ _____, when Shakespeare was producing some of his best writing. He was about ² _____ years old when he wrote it.

The play is set in ³ _____, Italy in the late ⁴ _____. It tells the story of two teenagers who fall in love, despite the fact that their families, the ⁵ _____ and the ⁶ _____, have been feuding for years.

Old Capulet, Juliet's father, is holding a party for all his friends. The Montagues are not invited, of course, but ⁷ _____ goes to the party in disguise. While he is there, he sees Juliet and they instantly fall in love. Later Juliet goes out onto the ⁸ _____ of her room while Romeo is waiting in the garden below. Romeo reveals his love to her and the next day they are ⁹ _____.

Meanwhile, Juliet's father, ignorant of his daughter's marriage, decides to marry her to another young man named ¹⁰ _____. The resulting tragedy ends with the young lovers taking their own lives.

Romeo and Juliet combines misunderstanding, tragedy, humour, and some of the most romantic language found in literature – all in the name of true love.

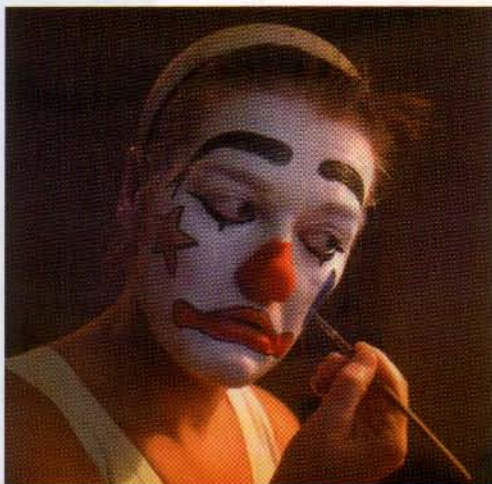
Opting out

- 1 If you could live anywhere you wanted in your country, where would you choose? Why?
- 2 How difficult do you think it would be to move away from the kind of life you have now? Why?

Listening skills

1 Describing contrasts

Compare and contrast these three pairs of pictures. What kind of lifestyles do they show?



2 Multiple matching 33

- A You are going to hear six speakers talking about how they turned their backs on their lifestyles to do something completely different. Decide which speaker, 1–6, expresses statements a–g. One statement does not fit any speaker.

Speaker 1 _____

Speaker 2 _____

Speaker 3 _____

Speaker 4 _____

Speaker 5 _____

Speaker 6 _____

- a I was surprised by my own success.
- b I felt isolated because of my talent.
- c I made a sudden decision to change my lifestyle.
- d I regret making the decision to change my lifestyle.
- e I have made sacrifices to change my lifestyle.
- f I had a little trouble with the locals.
- g I planned my change in lifestyle carefully.

- B Which speakers' stories do you think the pictures illustrate?

3 Idioms 33

- A Listen again to what the speakers say on the tape and fill in the missing words.

Speaker 1

- 1 I was getting a bit _____ with city life, and I'd just _____ with my girlfriend.

- 2 I made a _____ decision.

Speaker 2

- 3 I was getting _____ with travelling.

- 4 the _____ grind

- 5 we'd soon get _____ of it

Speaker 3

- 6 _____ for the end of its natural life

- 7 They thought it would _____ the tone of the area.

Speaker 4

- 8 It turned out that I had a _____ for clowning around.

Speaker 5

- 9 They thought that I'd _____ my _____.

- 10 It's _____ hard work.

Speaker 6

- 11 I decided it wasn't _____ the effort.

- B Can you describe what the idioms mean?

Speaking skills

4 Vowel sounds 34

A Which of the words in these groups contain the same vowel sound?

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 1 area | tea | reach |
| 2 door | soon | room |
| 3 head | great | said |
| 4 look | book | pool |
| 5 work | fork | talk |
| 6 huge | hug | few |
| 7 plane | plain | plan |
| 8 first | hurt | worth |

B Listen to the tape and see if your answers are correct.

5 Communicating meaning

Which of the sentences in *How can I ...?* could be used to:

- ask for information?
- refuse to do something?
- justify your opinion?
- make a suggestion?
- persuade somebody?
- warn somebody?

How can I ...?

Express different meanings

I know you're not keen on the idea, but, you never know, you might enjoy...

I'm sorry but I really don't want to ...

The thing is that it's (not) a good idea because ...

Just be careful because ...

How about going ...?

Can you tell me ...?

6 Negotiating

In pairs, role-play these situations taking turns to play A and B. Use *How can I ...?* in 5 to help you.

Exam training

Role-play Look carefully at what you are asked to do and try to remember how to do this in English. Remember, you must include all the points in the role-play and show your ability to express yourself in English.

1

A

You are watching a video with your friend and not enjoying it.

- Suggest that you watch another one.
- Explain why you don't like the video you are watching.
- Persuade your friend to watch your favourite video.
- Give reasons for insisting on watching it.
- Refuse to watch anything else.
- Suggest a solution to the problem.

B

You are enjoying the video and don't really want to watch something else.

2

A

Your friend's parents want him/her to go to university. He/she doesn't want to go.

- Find out his/her reasons for not wanting to go.
- Persuade him/her to talk it over with his/her parents.
- Warn him/her that he/she might regret his/her decision in future.
- Explain why you feel university would be the right option for him/her.
- Justify your opinion.

B

You want to get a job after finishing school. You are angry with your parents for not listening to you.

Soundbites

Memory 35

Listen to a song from the musical *Cats* and answer the questions.

- What memories does the singer have of her past life?
- What has she decided to do when daylight comes?
- Do you think our memories of the past are accurate pictures of what our life was like? Why (not)?

Conflicting interests

- What do you think it would be like to be the manager of a teenage superstar?
- What problems / satisfactions might the job bring?
- How much money do you think you would earn?

Studying the sample

1 Understanding the task

- A** A summary is a brief statement of the main points of a piece of writing. Read this introduction to a newspaper article and underline the most important pieces of information.

Just imagine: thanks to your extremely dynamic manager, you're a teenage superstar, selling millions of records and earning tremendous amounts. Suddenly it happens: your parents fire your manager and pocket his 20% commission. Where do your sympathies lie? This is exactly the kind of situation teenage stars can find themselves in if their former manager decides to take the family to court to seek compensation for a dramatic drop in income.

- B** Compare your answers with a partner.

- C** Which of these sentences best summarises the content of the paragraph in A? Why?

- 1 Famous teenage stars can find themselves in a very difficult situation if their former manager, who has made them into a superstar, takes their parents to court after being fired.
- 2 Teenage stars can face a dilemma if the manager with whom they rocketed to fame sues their parents for loss of earnings after his dismissal.
- 3 Teenage stars are often surprised when their highly successful manager decides to get his own back on their parents, who have sacked him.

2 Deciding what is important

Read another part of the article. With a partner, discuss what you consider to be the most important information in each paragraph.

- 1 But the fact of the matter is, however much we might identify with the teenage star's problems, it could be the manager who deserves our sympathy. It is perhaps the manager who should be applauded for having the stamina and resolve to stand up not just for his own rights but for the rights of all managers and agents operating in the entertainment industry.
- 2 A music industry lawyer says that he advises his manager clients to take it for granted that no matter what their contracts say, and no matter what how well they perform, they will be fired one day and the likelihood of that is all the greater the more successful the artist becomes.
- 3 Artists have no problem with paying managers commission when they themselves aren't earning much money, but as soon as they are, some of them become resentful, choosing to ignore the blood, sweat and tears managers have put in over the formative years.

3 Answering questions to write a summary

Now answer the following questions fully to form a summary of the article in 2.

Why should we congratulate artists' managers?

What should even managers of famous artists never do?

What do artists who become successful easily forget?

Steps to better writing

4 Summarising a paragraph

- A** Read this paragraph, which also appeared in the same article, and find words or phrases which have a similar meaning to those in the list below.

- 1 dismissed
- 2 the means of achieving
- 3 end up being
- 4 calculated
- 5 more than
- 6 money of your own
- 7 to finance
- 8 going to (a court of) law
- 9 do everything necessary
- 10 cleared of blame



Ed Bicknell, former manager of Dire Straits, says: 'It happens all too often that, when managers are fired, they have neither the financial resources nor the appetite for what might prove to be a long legal fight. The legal costs of bringing a case to court are often reckoned to be in excess of £250,000. Some managers have the necessary capital to fund a legal case; others are not so fortunate. Litigation is a scary business but managers should be prepared to go the whole way. If they do, they may be lucky enough to be vindicated.'

- B** Complete these sentences in your own words to make a summary of the paragraph in A. The definitions might help you.

- 1 According to the former manager Ed Bicknell, some managers are fortunate to have _____ to _____
- 2 Managers may risk everything but eventually succeed in _____

5 Cutting out unnecessary information

- A** Read another paragraph from the article and delete any unnecessary information.

Bicknell also says: 'The best advice I can give any new managers entering the music business is to hire a good lawyer and then to keep a meticulous file and diary notes so that, when the dreaded day comes when they get fired by fax or by an answer-phone message, they can successfully protect and enforce their rights. For every CD that is sold, a record label makes £4 to £5 profit, the artist makes £1, and of that, the manager makes 20 pence. As silly as it sounds, you need to protect those 20 pence so that when the artist is selling millions of records, your business can prosper. What needs to come out of all this is for the industry to set up some kind of arbitration service so that these court cases can hopefully be avoided.'

- B** Complete these notes, then use them to write sentences to form a summary of the paragraph in A. The summary does not have to follow the order of the information in the text but it is often easier to write your summary in this way.

- 1 What new managers need to have: _____
- 2 What they need to do: _____
- 3 Why they should do this: _____
- 4 Profit made: _____
- 5 Why profit is necessary: _____
- 6 Suggested solution: _____

Writing your summary

6 Understanding the task

You are going to write a summary of a magazine article about self-motivation. Your summary should be about a third of the length of the original article. First read the article and ask yourself questions about it, then make notes on what you consider to be the most important areas of information.

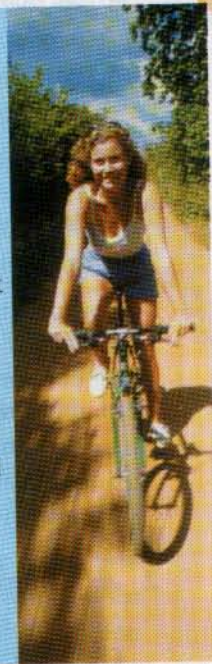
Get motivated

Do you ever suspect that people are taking advantage of you? Do you feel that you have been undervalued, or your efforts go unappreciated? Do you ever kick yourself because you haven't achieved the things you wanted to?

Well, now is the time to get motivated! People who are highly self-motivated never sit back and let luck take over the driving seat of their lives. They make plans – not just for big projects but for everyday tasks as well. They plan what they are going to buy before they go shopping and they plan what they are going to say should someone call.

Good plans keep us motivated because they stop us feeling overwhelmed, and, at the same time, they make us undoubtedly much more efficient at almost everything we do. Planning ahead is always to our advantage.

Of course, even the most carefully constructed plan must sometimes be put aside, especially if an unexpected stroke of bad luck or good fortune happens to come our way. The secret is to be adaptable!



7 Planning

Follow the five-point plan to help you write a summary.

Exam training

Identifying the main points to summarise *Think of ways of grouping examples in the text under headings, e.g. aims, advantages, possible problems.*

- 1 Decide which parts of the text are important.
- 2 Use adjectives, adverbs, link words, and adverb clauses to shorten or combine information.
- 3 Rephrase the text using your own words where possible.
- 4 Do not add your own personal views and opinions.
- 5 Decide what logical order to put your information in.

8 Writing

Read each sentence as you write to make sure that your summary:

- reads smoothly.
- makes sense without reading the original as well.
- includes all the main information.

9 Checking

As you write, check that you have:

- made your summary approximately one third of the original article.
- not repeated information unnecessarily.
- used language economically where possible.

Vocabulary

1 Idioms

A Match the sentences 1–5 with a–e.

- 1 Have you heard? Greg *has broken up with* Julie.
- 2 Tom *was fed up with* his job.
- 3 Rob *has a knack for* fixing computers.
- 4 We spent hours preparing the picnic, but it *wasn't worth the effort!*
- 5 Rosy was bored with the *daily grind*.

- a She couldn't wait to go on holiday.
- b Apparently he likes someone else.
- c He wanted a change of career.
- d Why don't you ask him for help?
- e In the end it rained.

B Now match the idioms in *italic* in A with the meanings a–e below.

- a be bored or unhappy with something
- b end a relationship
- c a waste of time
- d a repeated activity that is tiring or uninteresting
- e have the ability or skill to do something

2 Prepositions

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Choose from the list below.

• to • through • in • by • on

- 1 Tina was looking _____ holiday brochures, when her boss walked in.
- 2 Frances wasn't keen _____ the idea of taking a year out. She wanted to find a job.
- 3 I was very surprised _____ Helen's suggestion. I hadn't considered working abroad.
- 4 Life in the countryside is a dream compared _____ life in the city.
- 5 In order to succeed _____ athletics, you need to train very hard and dedicate yourself to the sport.
- 6 Susie decided to enrol _____ a language course. She wanted to learn Italian.
- 7 There was no doubt _____ Paul's mind about the answer. He was convinced he was right.

3 Words that go together

Choose the correct option, a, b or c, to complete the sentences.

- 1 Gail _____ her back on a career in medicine and studied art instead.
a turned b presented c made
- 2 Jason made a(n) _____ decision and bought the motorbike, even though he couldn't really afford it.
a rush b snap c abrupt
- 3 It's often very difficult to _____ a living as an actor.
a have b do c make
- 4 After releasing her first single, the pop star _____ to fame.
a launched b rocketed c took off
- 5 Nicola _____ advantage of her year in Brazil and learnt Portuguese.
a made b took c had
- 6 Missing the train was a _____ of bad luck. If only we'd arrived earlier.
a stroke b push c touch

Speaking

4 Negotiating

In pairs, take it in turns to role-play these situations. Use *How can I...?* on page 127 to help you.

- 1 You have arranged to go on holiday with a friend. Your friend is keen on a beach holiday, but you prefer to go walking in the mountains. Ask them about their reasons for wanting to go to the beach. Persuade them to go on the mountain holiday instead and justify your reasons for suggesting this.
- 2 You are at a disco with a friend and you are not enjoying it. It's too crowded and the music isn't very good. You want to go home, but your friend wants to stay because she/he has seen someone she/he likes. You don't want to leave her/him on her/his own, and you only have half of the taxi fare home. Explain why you want to leave and try to persuade her/him to come. Suggest a solution to the problem.
- 3 You have just passed your driving test and your parents have offered to buy you a small car. You tell them you really want a motorbike, but they don't think it's safe enough. Try and persuade them to buy you a motorbike. Explain why you feel a motorbike would be better for your needs.

Writing

5 A summary

A Read the article quickly and answer the question.

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a child star?

B Which summary of paragraph 1, a, b or c:

- 1 uses exact phrases from the paragraph?
 - 2 includes only some of the information in the paragraph?
 - 3 includes irrelevant information or a personal opinion?
 - 4 is badly organised?
 - 5 do you think is the best?
- a Daniel Radcliffe has got a part in the latest *Harry Potter* film. I think he's extremely lucky because he's going to make a lot of money, but he may only be a 'child star'.
- b Daniel Radcliffe is going to be famous. We don't know how he will cope with his fame, or whether he will manage to build a career as an actor, but we do know it's not going to be easy.
- c Daniel Radcliffe's face will be on movie billboards all over the world. His life will never be the same again because he is a child star. He will be recognised by people all over the world.

C Answer these questions to help you write a summary of paragraph 2.

- 1 Where does Gaynor Sheward work?
- 2 What is she an expert in?
- 3 What does she tell new pupils?
- 4 Why does she give them this advice?

D Now complete this summary of paragraph 3. Make sure you include all the important information. Sheward is very careful about _____. She realises that parents' attitudes are _____. For this reason, she _____.

CAST THE PARENTS FIRST

1 Daniel Radcliffe is an 11-year-old whose childhood is about to disappear. The reason is simple: Daniel is going to star in the latest *Harry Potter* film. The young actor's face will be on movie billboards across the world and he will appear in computer games, in toy shops as a doll and countless other merchandise. He is set to enter the world of the 'child star', with all its advantages and disadvantages. Whether he survives and continues his career into adulthood is impossible to predict. One thing is certain, Daniel's life will never be the same again.

2 One woman who will be watching Daniel's progress is Gaynor Sheward. Sheward runs the Italia Conti stage school and advises children on how to cope with the pressure of sudden fame. She knows more than most people how children can find it difficult. 'At the school we spend a lot of time, care and energy preparing children for life in the limelight,' she explains. 'The first point I make is that when you're a child, the things that make you successful usually do not last. You can have lots of work when you're ten, but in just a few months it can all go horribly wrong. If you don't warn them, the sense of rejection can be devastating.' Brief careers, like *Home Alone* star Macaulay Culkin's, are often referred to so children can appreciate the short-lived nature of fame.

3 Auditions for the school are strict. When auditioning children, Sheward says that she is auditioning the parents as well. 'In many cases, if there's an over-confident child, it's often because of pushy parents. When I meet those, I generally say "Why don't you attend a part-time course and keep acting as a hobby?" Often I have to advise parents as much as the children. They can get very anxious about what's going on, they have a lot of issues about money and how to manage the child's earnings, which we discuss. But most importantly, I advise them to be protective without being pushy.'

Anita Chaudhuri *The Times*

Grammar

- 1 Complete the text with the correct word. Use one word in each gap.

The Prisoners' Dilemma

You've probably seen it countless times ¹ ____ TV detective series. The scene is set ² ____ a dimly-lit interrogation room at a local police station. A suspicious-looking man ³ ____ being questioned about a robbery. Just ⁴ ____ the corridor in another dark room is his partner. He ⁵ ____ soon be interrogated about the same crime. The police detectives haven't got enough evidence ⁶ ____ convict the men yet, but they're convinced they committed the robbery. What happens next? The next step is to 'divide and conquer'. Detectives visit the isolated prisoners ⁷ ____ at a time and offer ⁸ ____ a deal: the one ⁹ ____ agrees to testify against the other will be freed.

In this situation, the first impulse ¹⁰ ____ most criminals is to confess and try to get a good deal. However, the best outcome for both prisoners would be for ¹¹ ____ of them to talk. In ¹² ____ case, they could both be freed ¹³ ____ of lack of proof. But ¹⁴ ____ take this path, they must have no doubt ¹⁵ ____ their mind about their partner's loyalty. In addition, they need to be certain that the other one won't be 'tricked' ¹⁶ ____ making a confession. For the prisoner ¹⁷ ____ doesn't confess, the risks are high. There is no way of finding ¹⁸ ____ if his partner has 'done a deal'. If he has ¹⁹ ____ betrayed, he will receive the full punishment, because he did ²⁰ ____ help the police. If both betray ²¹ ____ other, both will be punished, but less severely than ²² ____ they had refused to talk.

This problem is known as 'The Prisoners' Dilemma' and ²³ ____ fascinated psychologists for years. The dilemma lies in the fact that each prisoner has a choice ²⁴ ____ only two options, but cannot make a good decision without knowing ²⁵ ____ the other one will do. What would you do in this situation? Would you keep quiet or would you confess?

- 2 Report the following interview between a policeman and a crime suspect.

• admit • tell • explain • say • insist • urge • make it clear
• ask • want to know • reply

- Policeman** Well, Mr Fletcher, you could be in a lot of trouble.
Fletcher I don't understand ...
Policeman Where were you at 9 pm last Saturday?
Fletcher I went out with a friend.
Policeman Were you anywhere near the jeweller's on the High Street?
Fletcher No, I wasn't. I was at a café on the corner of Cannon Street.
Policeman Are you sure?
Fletcher Er ... yes, I might have walked past the jeweller's later – on my way home.
Policeman Think carefully ... it'll be better for you if you tell me the truth. Is that really where you were?
Fletcher Yes, I'm certain. I remember it clearly.
Policeman But that's not what your friend said ...

Example The policeman made it clear that Mr Fletcher could be in a lot of trouble.

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 If he hadn't committed a crime, he _____ (not be arrested).
- 2 If I _____ (remember) my mobile, I would have called you.
- 3 The pop star _____ (not become) famous if her manager hadn't supported her.
- 4 If you _____ (bring) a map, we wouldn't have got lost.
- 5 If they _____ (not go) climbing, they wouldn't have had an accident.
- 6 If I had gone to university I _____ (finish) my degree by now.

- 4 Match these sentence halves.

- 1 If the police had more evidence,
 - 2 If we'd arrived at the concert on time,
 - 3 If it hadn't been so dark,
 - 4 If you wanted me to trust you,
 - 5 If you liked the outfit so much,
 - 6 If you hadn't forgotten your bathing costume,
- a we might have got a seat.
b you could have gone swimming.
c they could have arrested the criminal.
d you should have bought it.
e I would have seen the burglar.
f you ought to have told me the truth.

5 Use the verb in brackets in the correct form to complete the sentences. Make them positive or negative as necessary.

- 1 I wish I (learn) Spanish at school. I'm going to Madrid this summer.
- 2 If only I (eat) that hamburger. It's made me feel quite ill.
- 3 If only I (buy) a mobile phone. The bills are really expensive!
- 4 Kate wishes she (go) to the party. She didn't enjoy herself.
- 5 Mark wishes he (pay attention) in classes. His final exams are next week.
- 6 I wish I (save) more money. I can't afford to go on holiday!

Vocabulary

6 Put the words in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 IQ tests are a way of measuring people's _____ (intelligent).
- 2 Are you able to _____ (memory) telephone numbers easily?
- 3 London taxi drivers are incredibly _____ (know) about roads in the city.
- 4 Clare is very _____ (imagine). She makes up the most incredible stories.
- 5 We need more _____ (inform) about the hotel before we book it.
- 6 It takes a lot of _____ (concentrate) to play a game like chess.
- 7 These directions are very _____ (confuse). No wonder we got lost!
- 8 Susan is very _____ (think). She bought me a gift for my birthday.

7 Complete these sentences with the correct form of one of these phrasal verbs with *take*.

- take it out on • take after • take back • take in
- take on • take to

- 1 Emma never _____ life in the city. She preferred living in the country.
- 2 When things go wrong Tess always _____ everyone else. She won't admit it's her fault.
- 3 The explorer decided _____ the challenge and organise the expedition to the Himalayas.
- 4 Brett quickly _____ the assembly instructions and set up the computer.
- 5 Monica is a very talented musician. She must _____ her mother.
- 6 As soon as Tim realised his mistake, he _____ everything he had said.

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- make • have • turn • rocket • take

- 1 The film *Romeo and Juliet* _____ Leonardo DiCaprio to fame. It appeared in cinemas all around the world.
- 2 Not many people manage to _____ a living as a successful artist.
- 3 If you _____ the opportunity to work abroad, would you take it?
- 4 Child stars _____ a fortune when they're young, but they often can't find work when they grow up.
- 5 If you _____ people for granted, it means you don't appreciate what they do for you.
- 6 After a brief prison sentence, Ryan _____ his back on a life of crime.
- 7 Tim _____ advantage of his father's offer, and borrowed his car.

Listening



Ian Baldwin works as a wildlife ranger on the Surrey Heaths in England. Akwasi Gyebi works for the Ghana Wildlife Society, protecting the African rainforest. As part of a Millennium project called 'On the Line', Ian and Akwasi swapped jobs for two weeks.

9 Listen to the two people talking about their experiences and decide which speaker expresses statements a–g. Write I for Ian and A for Akwasi. One statement does not fit either speaker. Some statements may be expressed by both speakers.

- a I found that arriving late for an appointment was a problem.
- b The accommodation was completely different to what I was used to.
- c I found the the environment less varied than in my old job.
- d The risks I had to take in my new job were greater.
- e The experience benefited me physically.
- f The local people I met made me feel very welcome.
- g It was impossible to get used to the climate.