

1 A

What motivates you?

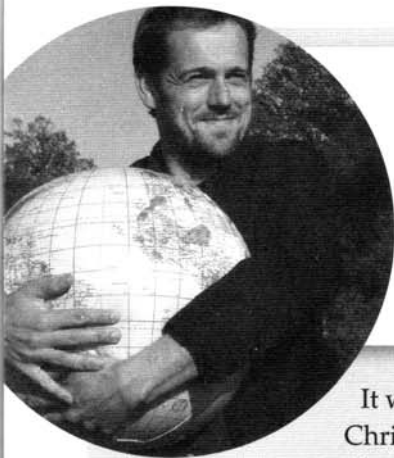
1 READING

a Read the text quickly and tick (✓) the sentence that best describes the reasons for Arno's success.

- 1 He had a background in Internet marketing and a good education.
- 2 He was lucky with money and followed his instincts to invest it wisely.
- 3 He received emotional and financial support from his friends and family.

b Read the text again and choose a, b, c, or d.

- 1 Arno's first business venture closed down because
 - a his friends couldn't afford his products.
 - b the teachers found out about it.
 - c the parents didn't approve of it.
 - d the chews had passed their expiry date.
- 2 Arno went to Italy for a year
 - a to fulfil the requirements of his degree.
 - b to set up a translation company.
 - c to learn how to be a teacher.
 - d to do a course at an Italian university.
- 3 Arno obtained a large sum of money during his year abroad
 - a by translating financial documents.
 - b by investing in the stock market.
 - c by working as a language assistant.
 - d by designing websites for a fee.



Christian Arno: the story of his success

It was at the tender age of seven that Christian Arno, founder of the online translation service Lingo24.com, put his first plan for making money into practice. His **scheme** was to buy penny chews and resell them to his schoolmates at 2p per sweet. However, the **venture** came to an abrupt end when one of the mothers found out about it and deemed it 'inappropriate'. Arno had to shut down immediately.

His next opportunity came during the year he spent abroad as part of his French and Italian course at Oxford. Despite lasting only two weeks as a language assistant in Pavia, northern Italy, Arno was allowed to stay on with full board and lodging. This meant he had a lot of free time on his hands, so he set up a website offering translation services with a friend, Jos Shepherd. Although they didn't make much money, the business gave them both an **insight** into working online. That same year, Arno became financially more **solvent** when he sold some shares he had purchased for a huge profit of £15,000.

Back in Oxford, Arno finished his degree and decided to have another go at his online translation idea. He asked Shepherd to design a new website in return

for a 20% **stake** in the business and went on to **launch** Lingo24.com from his own bedroom.

The business was not an instant success due to Arno's inexperience in Internet marketing. However, he worked hard and learnt fast, earning himself a **reputation** for speed and accuracy. After 18 months he had enough business to set up an office in New Zealand so that he could offer clients a proper 24-hour service. Soon after that Arno had another stroke of luck. One of his larger clients started spending hundreds of thousands of pounds on translations, so he was able to invest in more sophisticated technology. This brought in even more business and led to him opening yet more offices in China, Romania, and Panama.

Lingo24.com now translates into and out of more than 100 languages, and **turnover** this year is expected to reach £4 million. It has 100 full-time employees and more than 3,000 freelance translators. The company nowadays is a far cry from the **rudimentary** website Arno and Shepherd created in Italy, but that experience was invaluable in showing them the potential of their idea.

Arno's advice for others is: 'Seek out people you respect, who have done it before and have got experience and give you advice – but go with your instincts.'

- 4 Arno launched Lingo24.com
 - a while he was still in Italy.
 - b before he left university.
 - c from an office in Oxford.
 - d after he graduated.
- 5 At first Lingo24 struggled to survive because Arno
 - a didn't invest enough money in new technology.
 - b didn't offer clients a 24-hour service.
 - c didn't know how to attract clients online.
 - d didn't speak any foreign languages.
- 6 The website Arno and Shepherd created in Italy
 - a introduced them to a number of translators.
 - b proved to them what they could achieve.
 - c was far too basic to be useful in any way.
 - d cost a lot of money for them to set it up.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary, then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 When Dave got lost in the jungle, he built a rudimentary shack to spend the night in.
- 2 They set up the venture together and they each have a 50% _____ in the business.
- 3 My work experience at a newspaper gave me an invaluable _____ into the world of the media.
- 4 The council has introduced a new _____ to encourage citizens to recycle their rubbish.
- 5 The company is going to _____ a new electric car in the spring.
- 6 The bank refused to lend us any more money until we could prove that we were _____.
- 7 He acquired a _____ as a first-class chef within months of starting his first job.
- 8 When Patricia's first business _____ failed, she lost a great deal of money.
- 9 The company's annual _____ is more than 50 million euros.

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT I didn't get where I am today without...

Try to complete these expressions without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.4.

- 1 I don't care who's at the meeting – I'm going to speak _____ my mind about the new proposals.
- 2 I missed the meeting, but a colleague f _____ me in on what was said.
- 3 It never cr _____ his mind that he might be sacked for what he'd done.

- 4 The leader was so far in front that the other runners could not c _____ up with her.
- 5 His advisers told him to sell the shares, but he's sticking to his g _____ and keeping them.
- 6 Why don't you mind your own b _____ and stop asking me about my private life?
- 7 Despite the rain, the climbers gritted their t _____ and got to the top of the mountain.
- 8 My sister knows her own m _____ so she's studying art instead of following my father into the business.

3 GRAMMAR discourse markers 1: linkers

a ~~Cross out~~ the linker that is NOT possible in the sentences.

- 1 **In spite of** / ~~**Even though**~~ / **Despite** being the better player, Richard lost the match.
- 2 Laila's mother-in-law was a very difficult woman. **However** / **Nevertheless** / **Consequently** Laila couldn't help liking her.
- 3 We set off at dawn **owing to** / **in order to** / **so as to** avoid the rush hour traffic.
- 4 Sales figures have fallen drastically **due to** / **because** / **owing to** the recession.
- 5 The workers covered the furniture with sheets **so as not to** / **not to** / **in order not to** splash it with paint.
- 6 After his accident my brother sold his car **as** / **since** / **because of** he couldn't afford the insurance.
- 7 We admit full responsibility for the error and **nevertheless** / **consequently** / **therefore** wish to offer you a full refund.
- 8 I agreed to help on the stall **although** / **in case** / **even though** I didn't feel like it.

b Rewrite the sentences using the linker in brackets and making any necessary changes.

- 1 She wrote down the appointment so that she wouldn't forget the time. (so as not to)
She wrote down the appointment so as not to forget the time.
- 2 The cruise is being cancelled because the weather is going to be bad. (owing to)
The cruise is being cancelled _____.
- 3 The motorway is closed until further notice due to resurfacing. (as a result)
The motorway is being resurfaced. _____.

- 4 There are leaves on the track so the rail service to Plymouth has been temporarily suspended. (because of)
The rail service to Plymouth _____.
- 5 He decided to apply for the job although he didn't meet all the requirements. (despite)
He decided to apply for the job _____.
- 6 They had an early night in order to be ready for the race the next day. (so that)
They had an early night _____.
- 7 You are being sent a reminder since we have not received payment for your last bill. (consequently)
We have not received payment _____.
- 8 The customer made an official complaint because the waiter had been rude. (due to)
The customer made an official complaint _____.

Study Link Student's Book p.136 Grammar Bank 1A

4 VOCABULARY work

a Circle the correct word.

- My colleague has been promoted to the **career** / **profession** / **post** of purchasing manager.
- Ben decided to pursue a **career** / **job** / **profession** in banking instead of becoming a doctor.
- She's only a part-timer so she gets her **salary** / **wages** / **bonus** weekly.
- We get a **bonus** / **benefit** / **salary** for every five new customers that sign up.
- I'm in a difficult position in the company because my **employer** / **employee** / **staff** is a member of my wife's family and people think that's why I got the job.
- We receive a lot of **skills** / **qualifications** / **training** in this company – we are offered several courses each year.
- Jack works such long **timetable** / **hours** / **day** that he hardly ever sees his children.
- I'm really jealous of my sister because she gets so many **wages** / **bonus** / **perks** in her job like a company car and a clothes allowance.
- My boyfriend's job is quite **rewarding** / **demanding** / **tedious**, so he's taking a course in stress management.
- The work on a factory production line is often very **challenging** / **motivating** / **monotonous** – you do the same thing all day.

b Match the sentence halves.

- The manager says we'll be getting
 - The best thing about my job is that I have
 - Grace hopes to do
 - How long have you been
 - The manager has been
 - They've said they're going to make
 - As an army doctor, Alex has to deal
 - The HR manager is responsible
 - Ask Harry for pens and paper. He's in charge
- a of office supplies.
b with some very serious injuries.
c for training in my company.
d a rise in the New Year.
e sacked for fixing the accounts.
f some voluntary work before she settles down.
g out of work? It's about time you got a job!
h half the workforce redundant in the spring.
i plenty of opportunities to travel.

d

Study Link Student's Book p.157 Vocabulary Bank

5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Circle the word with different stress.

- manager (employee) timetable
- career unpaid training
- promote wages business
- tedious profession voluntary
- demanding employer turnover
- motivating monotonous responsible

b Practise saying the words in a.

LISTENING

a Listen to a man talking about a kind of job he would love to do and one he would hate. What are the jobs?

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- Why does the man think he would be good at the first job?
- What does he think might be the downside?
- Why does he think he would hate the second job?
- Has he done this kind of work? Why didn't he like it?
- What was the one positive aspect of the job?

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 B

Who am I?

1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT What's your personality type?

Try to complete the sentences without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.8.

- The dress caught my **e**ye in the window, so I went into the shop to try it on.
- Can you make **s** _____ all the windows are shut before we leave?
- If you don't face the problem **h** _____ on, it will just get worse.
- Lucinda's boyfriend really hurt her **f** _____ when he said she was overweight.
- The meeting was a disaster because we hadn't planned it in a _____.
- The gambler went with his **g** _____ feeling and put all his money on the same horse.
- Maria got **st** _____ on question 4 so she had to phone a friend and ask for help.
- The manager told me to keep the meeting **sh** _____ because he had to leave early.

2 GRAMMAR have

a Circle the correct words or phrases. In some sentences two answers are possible.

- Some friends of ours (**had**) / **had got** / **have had** a nasty car accident last night.
- She can't call her husband because she **doesn't have** / **hasn't** / **hasn't got** a mobile.
- Did you have** / **Had you** / **Have you got** a good time at your nephew's wedding?
- Are you coming out with us? **Have you** / **Do you have** / **Have you got** to work late?
- We **had** / **had got** / **have got** our TV repaired last week, but it still doesn't work.
- Our mortgage is very high because **we're having** / **we have** / **we've got** an enormous house.
- I **didn't have to** / **hadn't got to** / **hadn't to** wear a uniform when I went to school.
- The manager **hadn't** / **will have** / **won't have** seen the news yet because the papers haven't been delivered.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *have got*.

- They couldn't go to the concert because they *didn't have* any way to get there.
- Jessica doesn't need a company car because she _____ travel in her job.
- This is a great car. How long _____ it?
- Let's take a taxi. We _____ time to walk.
- I can't lend you my bike. I _____ it repaired.
- Ben doesn't know everyone yet. He _____ working in our office for very long.
- Welcome to the UK. _____ a good flight?
- I'll give you a lift. What time _____ to be at the airport?

Study Link Student's Book p.137 Grammar Bank 1B

3 VOCABULARY family

a Match a word in A to a word in B and complete the sentences below. Use a hyphen where necessary.

A ~~extended~~ father great half nuclear only single step

B brother child ~~family~~ family figure grandparents parent sister

- Your *extended family* includes your aunts and uncles and all your cousins.
- An _____ has no brothers or sisters.
- Your _____ are your parents' grandparents.
- A _____ has to bring up their children without help from a partner.
- A _____ usually refers to a mother, a father, and their children.
- Your _____ is a daughter your father or mother has with a partner who is not related to you.
- A _____ is a respected older man who gives help and advice.
- Your _____ is the son of your mother or father's new spouse from an earlier marriage.

b Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

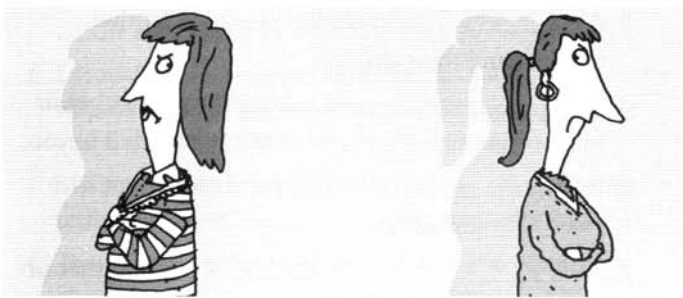
- 1 Sophie **looks as** her mother. Some people think they must be sisters. *looks like* _____
- 2 My cousin **takes in** my aunt. They're both extremely neurotic. _____
- 3 The visitor turned out to be a **far relation** of ours. He was one of our late father's cousins. _____
- 4 They're a **very near family**. They get together every weekend. _____
- 5 I have an **excellent relation** with my stepbrothers. We often play football together. _____
- 6 Grace and I have the same taste in clothes. In fact we're **very like** in many ways. _____
- 7 My in-laws **brought up** in the same village, but they didn't go out together until they moved to London. _____
- 8 Will's family is **extended** all over the world, so he does a lot of travelling. _____

c Replace the words in bold with an idiom, using the word in brackets.

- 1 My sister **gives the orders** in her family. (trousers)
wears the trousers
- 2 They split up because they **had completely different opinions** on how to raise their children. (eye)

- 3 We discovered **a hidden family secret** when our aunt came to visit. (skeleton) _____
- 4 We're having **a family meeting** to celebrate my dad's 80th birthday. (get) _____
- 5 My younger brother is the **'different' member of the family that we all disapprove of**. (sheep)

- 6 Ruby only wants one more child, but **there are several twins in her family**. (run) _____
- 7 The atmosphere's a bit tense right now as my two sisters aren't **talking to each other**. (speaking)



Study Link Student's Book p.158 Vocabulary Bank

4 READING

- a Read the article quickly and look at the factors affected by birth order. Number them 1–5 in the order they are mentioned in the text.

- Brotherly love
- Appearance
- Intelligence
- Character
- Illness

The older, the wiser?

Research has shown over the years that birth order can have a **fundamental** effect on numerous areas of an individual's life. Listed below are some of the main factors that scientists believe may vary according to a child's position in the family.

Personality is one of the favourite areas of research, and most studies agree that last-borns grow up to be the most sociable, extrovert, and creative of the siblings.

1

A second question that interests scientists is whether birth order affects brain power. Research carried out at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam showed that, in general, the IQ of a first-born child is higher than that of a second-born child.

2

Moving on to the relationship between the siblings, studies have shown that older siblings invest more time in younger ones than vice versa. Researchers at Newcastle University found that first-borns had significantly more frequent **face-to-face** contact with their siblings than middle-borns or last-borns.

3

On a completely different note, a study in Italy has shown that the number of children in a family can actually affect their health. It seems that the fewer children there are in a family, the greater the chance that they suffer from asthma or eczema.

4

Continuing on the theme of health, a Japanese study has shown that later-borns are less likely to be overweight. Researchers found that boys from three-child families had a significantly lower risk than only children.

5









b Five paragraphs have been removed from the article. Read it again and choose from the paragraphs A–F the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one paragraph you do not need to use.

- A Experts have no explanation for this lack of interest except that younger siblings may require more personal space after having shared the family home throughout their childhood with their older brothers and sisters.
- B The explanation for this difference in size is not clear, but experts **maintain** that mothers of small families are often more concerned with persuading their children to eat, which can lead to overfeeding and obesity.
- C The general reason given for these **traits** is that the last-born tends to be the parents' most favoured child. A warm atmosphere makes a child feel secure, encouraging them to grow up as self-confident individuals.
- D One possible explanation is that later-borns are associated with greater risk-taking, so they are more **prone to** accidents and hospitalization, which means they take more time off work.
- E Experts use a theory called the dilution hypothesis to explain **diminishing** intelligence. This suggests that the levels of parental attention and stimulation will drop as more babies come along because family resources have to be shared among more children.
- F One theory offered to explain the prevalence of these **afflictions** is that younger children are exposed to a wider range of infections by their older siblings, causing their immune system to develop further and offer them more protection.

- c Look at the **highlighted** words and match them to the definitions.
- 1 decreasing diminishing
 - 2 particular qualities in your personality _____
 - 3 close together and looking at each other _____
 - 4 serious and very important _____
 - 5 pains and sufferings _____
 - 6 likely to suffer from _____
 - 7 insist _____

5 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a Circle the word with a different sound.

			
parent wear earring	terms employer maternity	comfort close bonus	trousers hours tedious
			
hurt security furious	rewarding demanding staff	prospects promoted contract	career experience anywhere

b Practise saying the words in a.

LISTENING

- a Listen to four people comparing having brothers and sisters and being an only child. Do they mention more advantages or disadvantages of having other siblings?
- b Listen again. Which speaker mentions these advantages of having brothers and sisters?
 - A learning to interact with other children
 - B not being spoilt
 - C not being the sole centre of your parents' expectations
 - D being able to share the responsibility of caring for elderly parents
- c Listen again with the tapescript on p.74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM



Whose language is it?

1 READING

- a Read the article quickly and circle the three continents which contain the top five endangered languages.

Africa Antarctica South America Asia Australia Europe North America

Top five endangered languages

Language experts estimate that as many as half of the 6,900 languages spoken in the world today are endangered. This means that by the year 2050 over 3,000 languages will have become **extinct**. Five of the most likely languages to disappear are listed below.

A Jeru is an Andamanese language spoken by fewer than 20 people on the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean. These languages are generally believed to be the only ones in South-east Asia surviving from pre-Neolithic times. They are thought to date back to a **settlement** of the region by the first humans to leave Africa. The Andamanese languages are not known to be related to any others in the world.

B This language contains **click** sounds like the | sound in its name, which is pronounced like the English interjection *tsk! tsk!*. N|u is also known as Khomani, and it is spoken by fewer than ten elderly people living in the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park of South Africa. It is closely related to Ta'a, which is spoken by about 4,000 people and has the most sounds of any language on earth: 74 consonants, 31 vowels, and four tones.

C This language is spoken by the original inhabitants of Japan. It is used by a small number of old people on the island of Hokkaido in the far north of the country. Ainu has very complicated verbs that incorporate meanings most languages need a whole sentence to express. It is also the means by which an **extensive** oral literature of folk tales and songs has been **handed down** from generation to generation.

Jeru speakers ▷
Khomani speakers ▽



D Among the inhabitants of Sun Moon Lake in central Taiwan are a **handful** of old people that speak the Austronesian language of Thao. The rest of the community speaks Taiwanese Chinese. The language of Thao is related to others in the Philippines, Indonesia, and the Pacific. It dates back to when the original communities of the Austronesians **migrated** south and east over 3,000 years ago.

E Yuchi is a language spoken by just five people all aged over 75 in Oklahoma, USA. They are members of a Native American Indian group of people called the Tsoyaha, meaning Children of the Sun. Yuchi is not known to be related to any other language on Earth. Its nouns have ten **genders** indicated by word endings: six for Yuchi people, one for non-Yuchis and animals and three for **inanimate** objects.

b Read the article again and choose the correct answer from the languages (A–E). The languages may be chosen more than once.

Which language...

- 1 is thought to have existed in pre-historic times? A
- 2 is similar to other languages in the Pacific area?
- 3 expresses complex meanings in one word?
- 4 contains short, sharp sounds as well as vowels and consonants?
- 5 refers to people outside the group in the same way as it refers to animals?
- 6 is said to have existed three millennia ago?
- 7 is an isolated language which is not connected to any other languages?
- 8 is similar to another language which contains more than a hundred different sounds?
- 9 is used by grandparents to sing songs and tell stories to their grandchildren?
- 10 comes from a group of languages which is not related to any others?

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check with your dictionary.

2 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Whose language?

Try to complete these sentences with a synonym of the word in bold, without looking back at the text on Student's Book p.12.

- 1 His performance during the play was very **bad**. *poor*.
- 2 Passengers **need** a valid passport in order to be able to travel. *r* _____
- 3 Job interviews will be **done** in the first week of June. *c* _____
- 4 Teachers **followed** the teaching methods they had been using since the 1960s. *a* _____ *t* _____
- 5 You should **see** his offer from a different angle – he may be right. *v* _____
- 6 Our conversation will be **written down** for future records. *t* _____
- 7 We have to reject the **idea** that equality of opportunity can never be achieved. *n* _____
- 8 You are asked to **be** silent throughout the ceremony. *r* _____
- 9 Applicants are advised not to **leave out** any information on the form. *o* _____

3 GRAMMAR pronouns

- a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
- 1 **One** need to listen to both sides of the story in order to find out the truth.
One needs to listen _____
 - 2 Two of my friends aren't **talking to themselves** because they've had a big argument.

 - 3 As soon as he heard the alarm, **Brad washed and dressed himself** and left the house.

 - 4 The teacher said **we should behave us** while she was out of the room.

 - 5 **Anyone who leaves her mobile on** during class will be asked to leave.

 - 6 I much prefer travelling **by my own**.

 - 7 She felt dizzy when she looked out of the window and saw the land so far away below herself.

 - 8 What a lovely picture! **Did you paint it you?**

b Complete the mini-dialogues with a suitable pronoun.

- 1 **A** People say *you* shouldn't sit in a draught.
B Rubbish! There's nothing wrong with fresh air.
- 2 **A** Who hasn't handed in _____ homework?
B Me. Sorry. Here it is.
- 3 **A** What a gorgeous dress! Where did you get it?
B Well, actually, I made it _____.
- 4 **A** Why isn't Judy with Pete tonight?
B They're not going out with _____ any more.
- 5 **A** There seem to be far fewer sparrows around than there used to be.
B Yes. _____ doesn't see many of them these days.
- 6 **A** I've just been promoted!
B Well done! You must be really proud of _____!
- 7 **A** Why don't you join the army?
B I don't know. _____ say it's really tough.
- 8 **A** Who's Grace going round Europe with?
B No one. She's going by _____.

c Complete the text with *it* or *there*.

¹ *It* takes me ages to get to work, although ² _____'s only a few miles from my house to the office. ³ _____ isn't too much traffic on the roads when I leave home, but ⁴ _____'s impossible to park by the time I reach the city centre. ⁵ _____ used to be a company bus, but they stopped it because ⁶ _____ were only a few of us that used it. ⁷ _____'s alright for those people with a motorbike, but ⁸ _____'s really tedious for us car-drivers!

Study Link Student's Book p.138 Grammar Bank 1C

4 VOCABULARY language terminology

Match the language terminology to the words in bold.









collocation colloquial formal idiom metaphor
phrasal verb synonyms

- Her job is extremely **monotonous** and **repetitive**. *synonyms*
- My aunt **does voluntary work** at the hospital. _____
- Mike **filled us in** on the latest progress. _____
- I discovered they **had a skeleton in the cupboard**. _____
- My **dad** gets a **load of perks** with his job. _____
- The shelf **complained** under the weight of the books. _____
- Please **ensure** that your seat belts are fastened. _____

5 PRONUNCIATION sound-spelling relationships

a Which words have the same vowel sound? Complete the chart with the words from the list.

business charge couple distant eye formal
great half profession redundant rewarding
~~sheep~~ spread team timetable training

			
sheep			
			

b Practise saying the words in a.

6 EXAM PRACTICE

Read the text and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Holidays en masse

Spending a fortnight on holiday with other people can either be great fun or a recipe for disaster. Success can best be achieved if the trip is planned well in ¹ _____. One person should be in ² _____ of organization, on condition that ³ _____ consult all parties before making a final decision on anything. Another should be appointed to ⁴ _____ with money matters, so that there is no disagreement or bad feeling.

Sleeping arrangements may be unclear until you see the accommodation. ⁵ _____ it is vital to make a list beforehand to establish who has priority for the best beds. As far as housework is concerned, you may be lucky enough to ⁶ _____ the accommodation cleaned twice a week. If not, it can be organized on a rota basis, so that everyone does their bit.

⁷ _____ you are all on holiday together, it doesn't mean that you have to spend every minute together. You won't ⁸ _____ anyone's feelings if you go for a walk on your own for a change.

Above all you shouldn't expect a stress-free holiday, nor should you expect everyone to enjoy ⁹ _____ every second. Even very ¹⁰ _____ families have the odd row. But you'll know you've got it right when you hear on the journey home: 'Let's do it again next year.'

LISTENING

a Listen to two people talking about learning a foreign language. Mark the sentences W (woman), M (man), or B (both).

- They have been able to practise the language in a country where it is spoken.
- They studied the language with a private teacher.
- They went on a course to learn the language.
- They chose to learn a language because they liked the sound of it.
- They feel very positive about the country where the language is spoken.
- They have a good relationship with their classmates.

b Listen again with the tapescript on p.74 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

1 THE INTERVIEW

Complete the missing words.

- 1 A I've lost touch with my cousin in Australia.
B That's a **sh** _____. You used to get on really well together, didn't you?
- 2 A Did you use to enjoy nursery school?
B I don't know. I can't remember that **f** _____ back.
- 3 A When was your great-grandfather born?
B Some time in the **l** _____ 1800s.
- 4 A Have you decided what you're going to wear for the Big Day?
B No, the wedding is a long way **a** _____, so I've got plenty of time to find something.
- 5 A How do you feel about presiding over the Neighbours Association?
B People expect you to be available all day, so it's incredibly **t** _____ - **c** _____.
- 6 A Why is your sister so upset with you?
B I've racked my **br** _____, trying to work out why, but I have no idea.

2 IN THE STREET

Replace the words in bold with an expression from the list.

a bit of a great deal a while back
pretty young

- 1 I don't know **very much** about the history of my family. _____
- 2 Paula was **quite little** when her parents got divorced. _____
- 3 My grandparents moved house **some time ago**. _____
- 4 Commuting to work in the rush hour is **rather** a nightmare at the best of times. _____

3 READING

- a Read the article and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences.
- 1 Jeremy wants to know if there is Irish blood in his veins because he would like to move to South West Ireland. T / F
 - 2 According to family myth, one of Jeremy's ancestors was a member of an illegal political movement. T / F
 - 3 Jeremy first discovers his great-great-grandfather was a policeman when he is shown an official document. T / F
 - 4 The donkey is described as the 'white Bedford van of its day' because white donkeys were a symbol for Chartism. T / F
 - 5 Jeremy's great x4 grandfather was a local employer in the textile industry. T / F

A celebrity experience in researching family history

The BBC TV show *Who do you think you are?* tracks celebrities uncovering their family history. In one of the programmes actor Jeremy Irons discovers more about his ancestors.

Jeremy was born just after the Second World War on the Isle of Wight. He has two main objectives when tracing his family ancestors. He feels most at home in South West Ireland where he lives by the sea. When he first went there, he described the feeling as like 'coming home'. Consequently, he'd like to know if there is Irish blood in his veins. Secondly there is a family myth that one of his ancestors, Thomas Irons, rode into Westminster on a donkey to present a petition on behalf of the Chartists and that he was arrested and sent to Newgate Gaol. He wants to find out if this is true.

Jeremy starts by talking to his cousin Susan who shows him the marriage certificate of his great-great-grandfather Thomas Irons, which mentions that he was a policeman. Jeremy wants to know how a man could have gone from being a policeman to being arrested as a Chartist and sets off to discover more. Maggie Smith of the Met Police archive shows him records that show Thomas Irons' entry into the police force and also that he was dismissed in 1834. He is later arrested as part of a Chartist plot and spends 18 months in Newgate Gaol.

Jeremy learns that the myth about his ancestor petitioning government was true but what about the donkey? A Chartist expert says that this could well be true given that the donkey was the 'white Bedford van of its day'.

Jeremy then begins his second quest in search of his Irish roots, a journey that finally brings him back to West Cork where he discovers that he has an ancestor, David McCreight (his great x4 grandfather), who owned a linen mill 20 miles from where Jeremy lives. Finding out he has Irish blood is, Jeremy said, like winning an Oscar.

- b Underline five words you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.