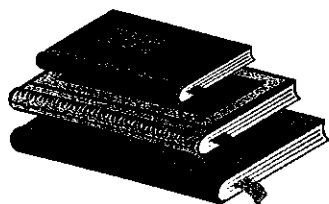


BOOKS AND READING

1 You have just started working at the local library, and it is your job to shelve books that have been returned. Put the following titles into their appropriate categories.



TEACH YOURSELF SWAHILI IN 20 DAYS
FOOT DISEASES SIMPLIFIED
THE HITCHHIKER'S GUIDE TO FIJI
GHANDI – UNAUTHORISED
THE VAMPIRE DENTIST
LOVE IN THE HOT SUMMER
JJ SPANKS, PRIVATE EYE
DANTE'S INFERNO
THE WELL AT WORLD'S END
LIFE'S A JOKE
THE WHITE HOUSE FILES
THE EATER OF STARS
NAPOLEON'S RIGHT HAND



horror story
 fantasy
 biography
 detective story
 humour
 reference book
 guide book
 spy novel
 science fiction
 Mills and Boon
 romance
 classic
 self-help book
 historical novel

2 Here are the beginnings of three stories. Try to match them up and put them in the right order. Then pick one of the stories and say what will happen next.

- After rubbing tanning lotion over her firm thighs, Janet lay down.
- A heavy rain fell on the streets, drenching the shadowy figure that waited beneath the streetlight.
- It was a beautiful day, and the sun was beating down on her creamy brown skin.
- He had just got it lit when a car came speeding around the corner and stopped in front of him.
- Having grown tired of looking out at the quiet stars, Zika Black left the computer monitor and started fixing herself an instant hamburger.
- Suddenly, there was a blinding flash of light, and all of the ship's computers started emitting warning signals.
- It was 3 a.m. Standard Earth Time and all was quiet in the Omega section of the frontier.
- Suddenly a shadow blocked out the sun's rays.
- Looking around nervously, the man tried to light a cigarette with his wet matches.

Books and Reading

Types of book

prose
 poetry
 short stories
 fantasy
 biography × autobiography
 × memoirs
 fiction × non-fiction
 novel
 diary
 detective story
 mystery
 classic
 pulp literature
 atlas
 encyclopaedia
 dictionary
 thesaurus
 reference book
 (academic) textbook
 self-help book
 guide book
 travelogue

manual × handbook

art book

sequel

trilogy

volume

limited edition

Parts of a book

spine × cover × (dust)jacket

flyleaf

publisher's blurb

title

dedication

binding (cloth × leather)

margin

heading × column × line

passage × paragraph

chapter × section × part

footnote × endnote

illustrations × plates × graphics

contents

preface × foreword × afterword

introduction × epilogue

summary

appendix

supplement

bibliography

references

index

Publishing and printing

to submit a manuscript

author's proofs

to publish

printing

to edit

copyright

intellectual property

to pay royalties

first edition

revised and enlarged edition

complete and unabridged

translated by BF

to adapt (for)

printer

distributor

to launch a book / title

hardback × paperback × trade

paperback

bookshop × antiquarian

bookseller

booklet / brochure

paperback exchange

to remainder a book

remainder shop

Library

lending library

reference library

to borrow a book

librarian

reading room

periodicals

catalogue × index × card

catalogue

stacks × racks × shelves

listed by author × subject × title

in alphabetical order

arranged by category

library card

overdue book

fine

8.4**NIGHTLIFE**

Fill in the questionnaire about your own evening activities.

Then work in pairs and find out what your partner likes to do in the evening.

How often do you go to:	
the movies?_____	What kind of movies do you like?_____
the theater?_____	What shows or plays do you like?_____
the ballet or opera?_____	What is your favorite ballet or opera?_____
a concert?_____	What kinds of music do you like?_____
a bar or cafe?_____	What is your favorite bar or cafe?_____
a nightclub?_____	Which ones do you go to?_____
a place to dance?_____	What kind of dancing do you like best?_____
a restaurant?_____	What kind of food do you like most?_____
What other evening entertainment do you like?_____	

Find out *why* your partner likes to do the things he or she does.

Stand up and go around the class, looking for people who like the same kind of entertainment that you do. Talk about the concerts you have seen, the places you have gone dancing, the movies that you have liked or disliked, and so on.

Useful expressions

Did you see...?

Have you been to...?

I like that kind of... too.

The best... I've seen in a long time was...

My favorite... is... because...

Yeah, I like/liked it too.

Really? I like/liked... better.

8.5**LET'S GET SOMETHING TO EAT!**

1. Work in small groups. Imagine that you have arranged to meet and get something to eat. There are three good, inexpensive restaurants on the same street. Their menus are on the next page. Look at them and decide which one you want to go to. Take your time.
2. When you have decided which restaurant to go to, decide what each of you is going to order. Imagine that you all want to taste different dishes. Talk to your companions and decide on four or five dishes that all of you would like.

What is special about academic English?

A Everyday words and academic uses

Many words in academic English are the same as everyday vocabulary, but they are often also used with a slightly different meaning, which may be specialised.

everyday or academic use	meaning	academic use	meaning
Standards of discipline in schools have declined.	ability to control oneself or other people	Nanotechnology is a relatively new discipline .	area of study
Underline your family name on the form.	draw a line under it	The research underlines the importance of international trade agreements.	gives emphasis to
The lake was frozen solid .	not liquid or gas	We have no solid evidence that radiation has caused the problem.	certain or safe; of a good standard

B Vocabulary and academic style

- In writing, academics use many expressions which are neutral, but they also use rather formal expressions which are not common in everyday language. Knowing whether an expression is formal or just neutral is important.

neutral	more formal	neutral	more formal
in short, briefly, basically	in sum, to sum up	try	attempt
only	sole(ly)	mainly/mostly	primarily
almost / more or less	virtually	typical of	characteristic of

However, very informal vocabulary may be used in *spoken* academic styles in classes and lectures. Learn to understand such language when you hear it but be careful not to use it in essays and written assignments. Here are some examples of teachers using informal language. 'OK. Have a shot at doing task number 3.' [more formal: Try/Attempt to do ...] 'There's no way schools can be held responsible for failures of government policy.' [more formal: Schools cannot in any way be held ...]

- Academic language tries to be clear and precise, so it is important to keep a vocabulary notebook (see page 8) and learn the differences between similar words, as well as typical word combinations (underlined here).

The building is a prime example of 1920s architecture. [excellent in quality or value]
The group's primary concern is to protect human rights. [main / most important]

C Noun phrases

Academic language puts a lot of information into noun phrases rather than spreading it out over a whole sentence. For example, instead of saying *Radiation was accidentally released over a 24-hour period, damaging a wide area for a long time*, an academic might say *The accidental release of radiation over a 24-hour period caused widespread long-term damage*. It is therefore important to learn the different forms of a word, for example:

noun	verb	adjective(s)	adverb(s)
accident		accidental	accidentally
quantity/quantification	quantify	quantitative/quantifiable	quantitatively/quantifiably

Finally, be aware of 'chunks' or phrases which occur frequently, and learn them as whole units. Examples: *in terms of*, *in addition*, *for the most part*, *in the case of*, etc. (See Unit 16.)

Exercises

- 1.1 Each word in the box can be used in two ways, one an everyday way, the other a typically academic way. Complete each pair of sentences using the same word for both sentences and making any necessary grammatical changes.

generate turn solid confirm identify underline character pose nature focus

- 1 A She loves to for photographs in front of her fabulous house.
B The events a threat to stability in the region.
- 2 A It was difficult to the camera on the flower as it was so small.
B We should our attention on the most important issues.
- 3 A I called the airline and my reservation.
B The data my hypothesis that animal-lovers enjoy better health.
- 4 A The power plant electricity for the whole region.
B This issue always a great deal of debate among academics.
- 5 A The murderer was from fingerprints discovered at the scene.
B In this theory of history, progress is closely with technology.
- 6 A She became interested in conservation.
B The first lecture in the series was on the of human communication.
- 7 A Jim's a very interesting I hope you meet him.
B The book attempts to explain the fundamental of social life.
- 8 A I saw her to her husband and whisper something in his ear.
B Let us now to the subject of town planning.
- 9 A He always every new word when he's reading.
B The study the fact that very little research exists.
- 10 A The liquid became as the temperature was lowered.
B The study lacks evidence and therefore its conclusions are doubtful.

- 1.2 Use more formal alternatives to the words in bold. Make any necessary grammatical changes.

- 1 The book is **mainly** concerned with the problem of policing the internet.
- 2 **Almost** every school in the county had reported problems with the new system.
- 3 The work of the Institute is not **only** devoted to cancer research.
- 4 **Basically**, we believe we have demonstrated a significant link between the two events.
- 5 We tried to find a new way of understanding the data.
- 6 The study is a **really good** example of the way sociologists collect their data.
- 7 The reaction is **typical** of the way large corporations keep control of their markets.
- 8 **There's no way** London can be compared to Sydney as a place to live and work.

- 1.3 Read the text and then answer the questions.

The production of plastics depends heavily on petroleum, but a novel way of making plastics out of sugar could reduce our reliance on oil. The discovery that a chemical in sugar can be converted relatively easily into a substance similar in structure to the material obtained from petroleum has led to the claim that plastics could soon be produced cheaply using the new method.

- 1 Underline two verbs with adverbs after them which it would be useful to learn as pairs.
- 2 Underline two adverbs next to each other which it would be useful to learn together.
- 3 What are the noun forms of the verbs *produce*, *rely*, *discover* and *claim*?