

# 3

## What a story!

### TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

Read the story. Put the events into chronological order. What happened first? What happened last?

### Burglar arrested

A COUPLE came home at midnight to find their house had been burgled. Bob and Janet Gilbreath had left their house at six o'clock to go to the theatre. When they got home, the back door had been smashed, and money and jewellery stolen. A neighbour said that she had heard a loud noise at about eight o'clock. Mr and Mrs Gilbreath, who moved to the house five years ago, told police that they had seen a man who had been acting suspiciously for several days before the robbery, and were able to give a description. A man answering the description was later arrested.

### WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

#### Narrative tenses

- Look at the newspaper headlines. What do you think is the whole story?
- What would you like to know? Write some more questions.  
*Did he mean to fall over?*  
*Where was she climbing?*  
*How did he manage to hack into their systems?*
- T 3.1** Listen to three conversations about the stories. Which of your questions were answered?
- Here are the answers to some questions. What are the questions?  
1 Just ordinary clothes.  
2 For a dare.  
3 Three hours.  
4 In a shelter.  
5 His own software program.  
6 To download from the Internet.
- Match lines in A and B. Practise saying them with contracted and weak forms.

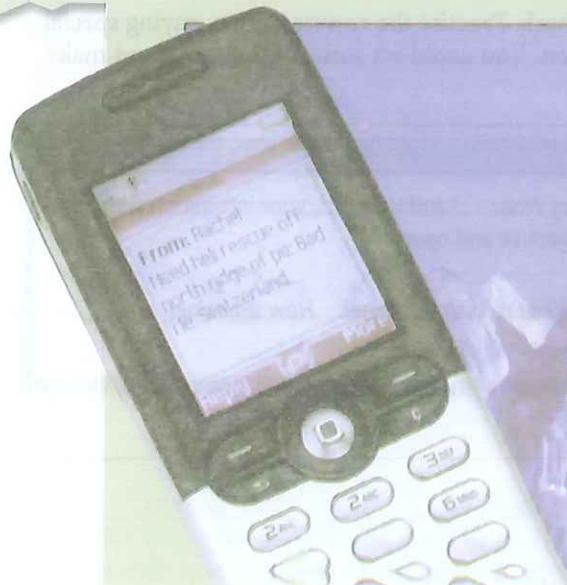
A	B
He was wearing	with a partner.
He'd been talking	to do it.
A friend had dared him	the next night.
She was climbing	about doing it for ages.
They were rescued	ordinary clothes.

**T 3.2** Listen and check.

## Man survives plunge over Niagara Falls



## Climber saved by



# The nerd who hacked into US Defence systems



## text plea to friend



### LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 Complete the chart using the verb in brackets.

<b>Past Simple</b> (fall)	<b>Past Continuous</b> (read)
<b>Past Perfect</b> (hear)	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> (act)
<b>Past Simple passive</b> (arrest)	<b>Past Perfect passive</b> (burgle)

Look at tapescript T 3.1 on p127. Find an example of each tense. When do we use the Past Perfect? When do we use continuous tenses?

- 2 Why are different tenses used in these paragraphs?

*John cooked a lovely meal. His guests had a good time. They left at midnight.*

*Just after midnight, John was looking at the mess. His guests had just left. He'd cooked a lovely meal, and everyone had had a good time.*

► Grammar Reference pp142–143

### PRACTICE

#### Discussing grammar

- 1 Compare the use of tenses in these sentences. Say which tense is used and why.

1 *I read* | a book on the plane.  
*I was reading*

2 When Alice arrived, *I made a cake.*  
*I was making a cake.*  
*I had made a cake.*

3 *The film started* | when we got to the cinema.  
*The film had started*

4 He was sacked because *he had stolen some money.*  
*he had been stealing money for years.*

5 When I got to the garage, my car *was being repaired.*  
*had been repaired.*

## Writing narratives

- 2 Rewrite the sentences as one sentence, beginning with the part in bold.

She won £2,000 in a competition. **Last night Sally was celebrating.**  
*Last night Sally was celebrating because she'd won £2,000 in a competition.*

- 1 He got up at dawn. He was driving for ten hours. **Peter was tired when he arrived home.**
- 2 I parked my car in a no parking zone. It was towed away. **I went to get my car, but it wasn't there.** (*When ...*)
- 3 He wasn't always poor. He had a successful business. Unfortunately, it went bust. **Mick was a homeless beggar.**
- 4 They were shopping all day. They spent all their money on clothes. **Jane and Peter arrived home. They were broke.** (*When ...*)
- 5 He saw a house in Scotland. He first saw it while he was driving on holiday. **Last week John moved to the house.**

## The news

- 3 **T 3.3** Listen to the first story. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 Ten workers have died.
- 2 They'd been trapped up a mountain.
- 3 They'd been building a new road.
- 4 There was an avalanche.
- 5 Sixteen men managed to escape.
- 6 Ten were fatally injured.
- 7 The men were recovering at home.
- 8 The cause of the accident is known.

- 4 **T 3.4** Listen to the second news item. Here are the answers to some questions. Write the questions.

- 1 For two days.
- 2 After school on Wednesday.
- 3 Their photographs.
- 4 Nearby houses.
- 5 A neighbour.
- 6 In a garden shed.
- 7 No, they hadn't. (*... realized ...?*)

## SPOKEN ENGLISH News and responses

When we tell a story, we use certain expressions. When we listen to a story, we respond with different expressions. Put G (giving news), R (reacting to news), or A (asking for more information) after each expression.

- |    |                          |                                    |
|----|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Did you read that story about ...? |
| 2  | <input type="checkbox"/> | What happened to him?              |
| 3  | <input type="checkbox"/> | That's amazing!                    |
| 4  | <input type="checkbox"/> | What did he do it for?             |
| 5  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Apparently ...                     |
| 6  | <input type="checkbox"/> | What a crazy guy!                  |
| 7  | <input type="checkbox"/> | You're kidding!                    |
| 8  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Then what happened?                |
| 9  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Actually, ...                      |
| 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> | I don't get it.                    |

Work with a partner. You are going to read and discuss two news stories.

**Student A** Read the story on p155.

**Student B** Read the story on p156.

When you've read your story, tell your partner about it. Try to use some of the phrases for giving and responding to news.

## ▶▶ WRITING Narrative writing 1 – Using adverbs in narratives p113



# VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

## Books and films

1 We usually want to know some things about a book before we start reading it. Here are some answers. Write in the questions.

1 Who wrote it \_\_\_\_\_?  
Charles Dickens/Patricia Cornwell.

2 \_\_\_\_\_?  
It's a family saga/It's a thriller/It's a biography.

3 \_\_\_\_\_?  
It's about a tragic family/It's about the murder of a detective.

4 Where and \_\_\_\_\_?  
In India in the 19th century/In New York in the 1990s.

5 \_\_\_\_\_?  
A lawyer called Potts and his client, Lady Jane /A detective called Blunket.

6 \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, it has. It came out a few years ago and starred Johnny Depp.

7 \_\_\_\_\_?  
It ends really tragically/It's frustrating because we don't really know/They all live happily ever after.

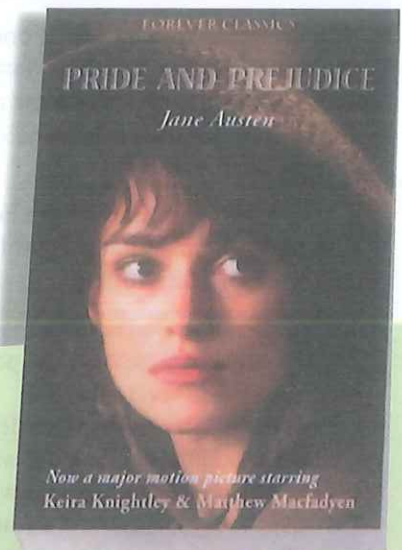
8 \_\_\_\_\_?  
I thought it was great/I couldn't put it down/I didn't want it to end/It was OK but I skipped the boring bits.

9 \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, I would. It's great if you like a good thriller/It's a terrific holiday read.

2 Which questions could also be asked about a film? Some might have to change. What extra questions can be asked about a film?

3 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1 about your favourite book or film.

4 Look at the front and back covers of *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. Which of the questions in exercise 1 can you answer?



**'Comic and truly funny, brilliantly clever.'**  
**Elizabeth Buchan**

*Pride and Prejudice*, the best-loved and most famous of Jane Austen's novels, is as relevant today as it was three hundred years ago. Austen humorously captures the world of class-conscious 18th century English family life. Her characters are universal; they live a truth beyond time.

*Pride and Prejudice* tells the story of Mr and Mrs Bennet's family of five daughters, including the clever but outspoken Lizzie, the serene and beautiful Jane and the foolish youngest sister Lydia. Mrs Bennet's main aim in life is to find suitable and wealthy husbands for her daughters. However, the road to matrimonial happiness is not smooth. Austen shows the folly of judging people by first impressions, but, as in all her novels, lessons are learnt, and the ending is a happy one. The girls make good matches, especially prejudiced Lizzie with the proud Mr Darcy.

George Eliot called Jane Austen 'the greatest artist that has ever written'.

Sir Walter Scott wrote of her, 'There is a truth in her writings that always delights me'.

\$15.95

Cover photo: Working Title  
courtesy of The Kobal Collection

Forever Classics Publishing Co.

## READING AND SPEAKING

- 1 You are going to read about one of English Literature's major novelists, Jane Austen (1775–1817). Since the age of cinema and television her novels have become more and more popular. Why do you think this is?
- 2 The following sentences have been removed from the text. Read them. What do you learn about the life and work of Jane Austen?

- 1 ... these novels were written by a genius.
- 2 Jane Austen herself couldn't possibly have imagined this kind of worldwide fame.
- 3 Jane felt particularly miserable at this time and she found it difficult to continue with her writing.
- 4 ... television has led to worldwide fame for this quiet-living spinster with a sense of fun.
- 5 The family often had to entertain themselves at home.
- 6 By this time Jane was 27, and by the standards of the day 'on the shelf'.

- 3 Read the text. Where do the sentences go?
- 4 What significance do the following names have in relation to Jane Austen?

Steventon – *the village where Jane was born.*

Chawton	Winchester	P D James
The BBC	<i>Sense and Sensibility</i>	Tom Lefroy
The internet	Cassandra	Samuel Blackall
Bath	Edward	Emma Thompson
Devon	Nigel Nicolson	Oscar

- 5 Are these sentences about Jane Austen true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false ones.
  1. 18 million British viewers saw the latest film of *Pride and Prejudice*.
  2. Jane Austen hardly ever travelled abroad.
  3. Her stories always have happy endings.
  4. She didn't start writing until she was 27.
  5. She never accepted a proposal of marriage.
  6. Her family had been living in Bath four years when her father died.
  7. Her first novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, was published in 1813.
  8. Emma Thompson went to Jane Austen's grave to get inspiration for her film.
- 6 What do these numbers in the text refer to?

121,147,947   648.65   18 (x2)   35,000   12  
1775   1801   1805   1811   1817   41

### What do you think?

- Do you think Jane Austen had a happy life, or do you feel sorry for her?
- Do you think she would have enjoyed the fame she has today?

# Jane Austen

- one of the world's most downloaded authors

The latest film of Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* grossed over \$121,147,947 worldwide. When the BBC screened its latest adaptation of the same novel it was watched by a record 18 million British viewers. The series was then sold to 18 countries round the world. There are Jane Austen fans in all corners of the globe, and special Jane Austen discussion groups on the internet. Jane is today one of English Literature's best known and best loved writers, the third most downloaded author after Charles Dickens and Mark Twain.

(1) ... In her lifetime she never once travelled abroad, indeed she hardly ever left the south of England. When she died in 1817, only four of her six novels had been published, all anonymously, and she had earned a grand total of £648.65 (about \$1,000) from her books. Now, nearly 200 years later, sales of her novels reach 35,000 a week. There have been film and television productions of not only *Pride and Prejudice* but also *Emma*, *Persuasion*, *Northanger Abbey*, *Mansfield Park* and the Oscar-winning *Sense and Sensibility*.



Portrait of Jane Austen as a young woman

## THE SECRET OF HER SUCCESS

What makes her worldwide success so surprising is the narrowness of the world her stories portray, 'three or four families in a country village,' as Jane Austen herself said. However, according to Nigel Nicolson, author of *The World of Jane Austen*, the explanation for her enduring success is very simple: 'Her novels always end happily in a wedding. They are also very funny.' Or, as the author P D James wrote, 'All the books have the same basic plot – searching for and finding the right mate.' Just as in many other novels, you may say, but the difference is that (2) ... The lively characters she created, both male and female, are such that readers still identify with them two centuries later. The novelist Henry James even compared Jane to Homer and Shakespeare.

## THE LIFE OF JANE AUSTEN

She was born in 1775, the seventh of eight children. Her family were not well off, and lived in a rambling, old house in the village of Steventon in the Hampshire hills. (3) ... and so by the time she was 12, Jane was writing fascinating stories for their amusement.

Although Jane never married she had three possible opportunities. The first was a handsome Irish law student called Tom Lefroy, who she met in 1795, but who returned to Ireland a year later. The second, in 1801, was a young man called Samuel Blackall. Jane met him while on holiday in Devon, but he tragically died suddenly, soon after. The third was a large young man called Harris Bigg-Wither, whose proposal she briefly accepted in 1802, but then changed her mind.

(4) ... She knew only too well that marriage was important for someone in her position, for the only work suitable for a penniless girl of her age was school teaching or being a governess. Thus, in her novels, both money and the institution of marriage have important parts to play.

In 1801 the family moved to Bath, where she was very unhappy. To make matters worse, in 1805, her father died, leaving his widow, Jane and her only sister Cassandra, also unmarried, even poorer than before. They had to leave their home and for four years moved from house to house, often staying with relatives. (5) ... Finally in 1809 Jane's brother Edward allowed them to live in a house on his estate in Chawton, only a few miles from Steventon where she had grown up. Here she was much happier and was able to start writing again. Finally, in 1811, her first novel, *Sense and Sensibility*, was published. *Pride and Prejudice* followed in 1813.

In 1816, Jane Austen fell ill with a disease of the kidneys. She died on July 18, 1817, in the arms of her sister, Cassandra. She was only 41.



A poster for the 2005 film of *Pride and Prejudice*

## JANE AUSTEN, A STAR WORLDWIDE

The influence of cinema and (6) ... People see the movie and then read the book. *Pride and Prejudice* was voted in a BBC poll in the UK 'the book the nation cannot live without.' The actress Emma Thompson, who adapted *Sense and Sensibility* for the screen, went to Jane Austen's grave in Winchester to say thank you for the Hollywood Oscar she won for the film. As she said at the Oscar ceremony in Los Angeles, 'I do hope Jane knows how big she is worldwide.'



An 18th century engraving of a scene from *Pride and Prejudice*

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### The money jigsaw

1 Look at the headlines and photographs. With a partner, use the prompts to invent the story.

walking to school / ripped up bank notes / flying all over / a bin / a plastic bag / jammed full / torn up notes / had to go to school

after school playing / police / told them where / police took away / Bank of England / long time / gave back / stick together

# Our £2,000 jigsaw



Stick-up job on torn bank notes leaves schoolgirls £1,200 richer

#### What do you think?

Why do you think someone tore up the money? Rachel and her friend have two theories.

- Maybe an old lady decided she wasn't going to leave it to anyone.
- There could have been an argument – one person didn't want the other to have it.

Do you agree? Do you have any better explanations?

2 **T 3.5** Listen to one of the girls, Rachel Aumann, being interviewed. Compare your story with hers. (*Sainsbury's* is the name of a supermarket.)

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where did the girls find the money?
- 2 How big are the pieces?
- 3 Are they being allowed to keep it?
- 4 Is it easy to stick the notes together?
- 5 How do they do it?
- 6 How long have they been doing it?
- 7 How much money is there?

#### SPOKEN ENGLISH *like*

Rachel uses the word *like* a lot.

Yeah, it was ... erm ... like really out of the ordinary. ... we traced it to like a bin.

This use of *like* suggests that the speaker (often a younger person) is not making an effort to be precise when describing or reporting a situation.

Look at the tapescript on p127. Find more examples of *like*. Which example shows the correct use of *like* as a preposition?

## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### Showing interest and surprise

- 1 **T 3.6** Listen to the dialogue. Write in B's answers. How does she show interest and surprise?



- A Jade's got a new job.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? Good for her!  
 A Apparently, she's going to work in a castle.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? How amazing!  
 A Yes. And it's in Slovenia.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? That's interesting.  
 A Unfortunately, her boss can't speak much English.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? I thought everyone could these days!

- 2 B uses *echo questions* and *reply questions*. Which are which? Practise the conversation with your partner. Pay particular attention to the stress and intonation.

#### Music of English

To show interest, the intonation on echo and reply questions should start high, go down, and then go up high at the end.

Has she? Does he? Did she? Are you?

- T 3.7** Listen and repeat.

If you use these short questions without any intonation, you will sound bored and uninterested!

- 3 Complete the conversations with either an echo or a reply question.

- 1 A Sam wants to apologize.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A Yes. He's broken your mother's Chinese vase.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? Oh, no!
- 2 A We had a terrible holiday.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A Yes. It rained all the time.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A Yes. And the food was disgusting!  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? What a drag!
- 3 A I'm broke.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? How come?  
 A Because I just had a phone bill for £500.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? Why so much?  
 A Because my best friend's in Korea.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? How interesting!
- 4 A It took me three hours to get here.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A Yes. There was a traffic jam ten miles long.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? That's awful!  
 A Now I've got a headache!  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? Poor darling. I'll get you something for it.
- 5 A I'm on a mountain, watching the sun set.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A Yes. And I've got something very important to tell you.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? What is it? I can't wait!  
 A You'd better sit down. I'd like us to move here for good.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_? Wow!

- T 3.8** Listen and compare. Practise them with a partner.

- 4 Your teacher will read out some sentences about himself/herself. Respond, using a reply question or an echo.