

6 This is the job that Kate is applying for. Is she well qualified for it?

ACTIVITY HOLIDAY ORGANIZER IN THE CANARY ISLANDS

Are you ...

- aged between 18–30?
- energetic?
- good at organizing people?

Do you ...

- like kids?
- like sport?

Then come and join us as a leader for a fun summer, looking after groups of kids at sports camp!

Send your CV to Mark Sullivan at 106 Piccadilly, Bristol BS8 7TQ



7 Read Kate's covering letter. Which parts sound too informal? Replace them with words on the right.

Mark Sullivan
106 Piccadilly
Bristol
BS8 7TQ

17 March 2004

Dear Mark

I am applying for the post of camp leader, which I saw advertised somewhere recently. Here's my CV.

I reckon I have just about everything needed for this job. I have worked loads with kids, doing all kinds of stuff. They generally do what I tell them, and we manage to have a great time together. Having studied psychology and education at university, I know quite a bit about the behaviour of kids.

I am really into sport, and have lots of experience of organizing training events. I am a very practical person, easy-going, and it's no problem for me to make friends. I've been all over the place, and enjoy meeting new people.

I can't wait to hear from you.

Best wishes

Kate Henderson

Kate Henderson

31 Rendlesham Way
Watford
Herts
WD3 5GT

01923 984663

extensively with young adults
respect my leadership abilities
I find it easy
very interested in
have a certain understanding of
Please find enclosed
look forward to hearing
considerable
many of the relevant
qualifications
have travelled widely
Mr Sullivan
Yours sincerely
in the March edition of the
magazine *Holiday Jobs for
Graduates*
feel
organizing a variety of activities
establish a good working
relationship

Is this how a formal letter is laid out in your country? What are the differences?

8 Write your CV and a covering letter for a job that you would really like to do and are well qualified for.



UNIT 2 INFORMAL LETTERS – Correcting mistakes

1 Teachers sometimes use these symbols when correcting written work.

Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 I ^Λ born in 1971 in ^{WW} one small town in Mexico.
- 2 My father is ^Λ diplomat, so ^{WO} my all life I ^T live in ^{Gr} differents countries.
- 3 After the school, I went ^{WO} for four years ^{Prep} in a ^{Sp} busyness college.
- 4 I ^T 'm married ^{Prep} since five years. I ^{WW} knew my wife while I was a student.
- 5 My town ^P isnt as exciting ^{WW} than London. ^{Sp} Is very ^{Prep} quite at the evening.
- 6 I ^T learn English for five years. I ^T start when I ^{WW} had eleven years.
- 7 My father ^{Gr} wants that I work in a bank ^{Sp} becaus ^{WW} is a good work.
- 8 I ^T do ^{Gr} a evening course in English. I enjoy ^{WO} very much ^{Gr} to learn languages.

WW	Wrong word
Sp	Spelling
T	Tense
Gr	Grammar
Λ	Word missing
P	Punctuation
Prep	Preposition
WO	Word order
/	This word isn't necessary

2 Read the letter. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where was the letter written?
- 2 Who is the guest? Who is the host?
- 3 Which city is described? What is it like?
- 4 What season is it?

3 Work with a partner. Find the mistakes and put the symbols on the letter. Then correct the mistakes. The first line has been done to help you.

4 Write a letter (about 250 words).

Either ...

You are going to stay with a family in an English-speaking country.

Or ...

An English-speaking guest is coming to stay with you.

Give some information about yourself – your family, interests, school, your town.

Check your work carefully for mistakes!



Avenida Campinas 361 ap. 45
01238 São Paulo Brasil

23 December

Dear James

Thank you ^Λ your letter. I ^T receive it the last week. Sorry I ^{Gr} no ^T reply ^Λ you before, but I've been very busy. It's Christmas soon, and everyone are very exciting!

In two weeks I am with you in England. I can no belief it! I looking forward meet you and your familly very much. I'm sure we will like us very well.

My city, São Paulo, is biggest and noisest city in Brasil. Is not really for tourist. Is a centre commercial. Also it have very much pollution and traffic. But there is lot of things to do. I like very much listen music. There are cafés who stay open very late!

My friend went in London last year, and he has seen a football match at Arsenal. He said me was wonderfull. I like to do that also.

My plane arrive to Heathrow at 6.30 am in 3 January. Is very kind you meet me so early morning.

I hope very much improve my english during I am with you!

See you soon and happy New Year!

Fernando



- 1 Have you ever been in a dangerous situation? Write some notes about when, where, who you were with, and what happened. Discuss your notes with a partner and compare the situations.
- 2 Put the adverbs or adverbial phrases in the correct place in these sentences. Sometimes more than one place is possible.

1 I used to go skiing.	<i>in winter, frequently</i>
2 I enjoyed going to Colorado.	<i>with my family, especially</i>
3 I had a bad accident.	<i>two years ago, then, really</i>
4 I skied into a tree.	<i>headfirst</i>
5 I broke my leg.	<i>in three places, unfortunately,</i>
6 I'd like to go skiing again.	<i>definitely, one day</i>
7 But I don't feel confident.	<i>yet, enough</i>
8 My family go skiing.	<i>however, still, every February</i>

Read the completed story aloud with your partner.

- 3 Read through the story of two British mountain climbers, Rachel Kelsey and Jeremy Colenso. Where were they? What went wrong? How were they saved? What does the text message mean?

TEXTING TO THE RESCUE

On a mid-September day, British climbers Rachel Kelsey and a partner were climbing in the Swiss Alps.

They were both experienced climbers, and when they left their base, the weather was good. They reached the summit, but as they started the climb down, an electric storm struck the mountain. Snow began to fall, making it difficult to see where they could put their hands and feet on the rock. After several frightening minutes, they found a narrow ledge and climbed on to it, hoping the snow would stop and they could continue their descent.

The snow did not stop and the temperature dropped to -10°C . 'We had to stay awake,' said Rachel, 'because it was so cold that we would have died. So we told stories and rubbed our fingers and toes to keep them warm.'

They decided that they had to get help. But what could they do? Rachel had brought her mobile phone with her, but the only number contacts she had were in London. She sent a text message at 1.30 a.m. to get help. She sent the same text to five friends in the UK. It read: 'Need heli rescue off north ridge of Piz Badile, Switz'.

They were all asleep, so nothing happened. At 5.00 a.m., one friend, Avery Cunliffe, got the message. He jumped into action, called the rescue services in Switzerland, and called Rachel to tell her that help was coming.

The weather was too bad for the helicopters to operate, but Avery kept sending text messages to the climbers. At about 10.00 p.m. they were lifted off the mountain. 'We owe our lives to Avery', they said when they were back at base.

- 4 Place the adverbs on the right of the story in the correct place in the same line (sometimes more than one place is possible). Add punctuation where necessary.
- 5 What background information are you given in the article? When does the actual story of what happened start?
- 6 Using the notes you made earlier, write the story of your dangerous experience (about 250 words).
 - Begin with background information
 - Describe the events in the order they happened.
 - Make sure you use plenty of adverbs to describe people's feelings and actions.

Share your stories as a class, reading some of them aloud.

several years ago
high / with great confidence

relatively
easily
suddenly / heavily / extremely
safely
gratefully / desperately

however / dangerously
afterwards / undoubtedly
continuously

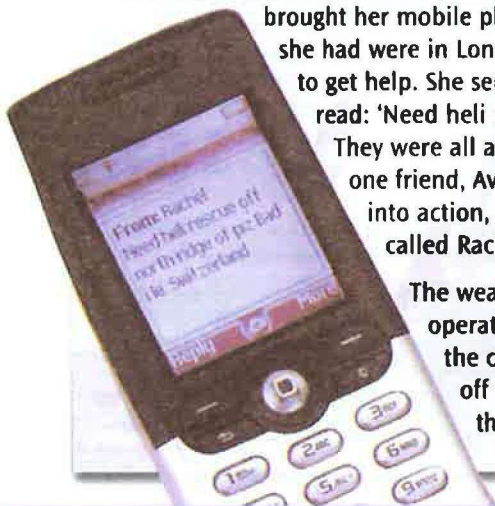
eventually / possibly / fortunately
unfortunately

in fact
urgently
for hours / then
immediately
then

for the next 24 hours

finally / safely

exhaustedly





- 1 What do you understand by fast food? What fast food outlets are popular in your country? What do you understand by organic food? Do you ever buy it?
- 2 A company called the Organic Burger Company has commissioned a consumer survey to find out who their customers could be in the future. The results of the survey are presented to them as a report. Here are some headings from the report.

- FAO (For the attention of ...) _____
- Title (of report) _____
- Background and objectives _____
- Research and findings _____
- Summary and recommendations _____
- Action next _____

Match these expressions with the headings.

- a In conclusion,
- b The Managing Director
- c The purpose of this report
- d two main findings
- e The history of this issue
- f 'Survey into Potential Demand for Organic Burgers.'
- g We recommend that
- h The results
- i We propose that
- j were asked to say what they thought
- k within the next six months
- l We were asked to investigate
- m not enough evidence

The Organic Burger Company

FAO: (1) _____, Organic Burger Company
 Title: (2) '_____
 Date: 30th November

Background and objectives

(3) _____ is that there has recently been a drop in customers at traditional fast-food outlets such as McDonalds. The Organic Burger company wants to fill the growing gap in the market.

(4) _____ is to survey consumer attitudes by doing preliminary research with the young people of Nottingham, a medium-sized English town.

(5) _____ what the customers would want from the experience of buying and eating a high-quality organic burger.

Research and findings

We surveyed 120 people. The age range was:

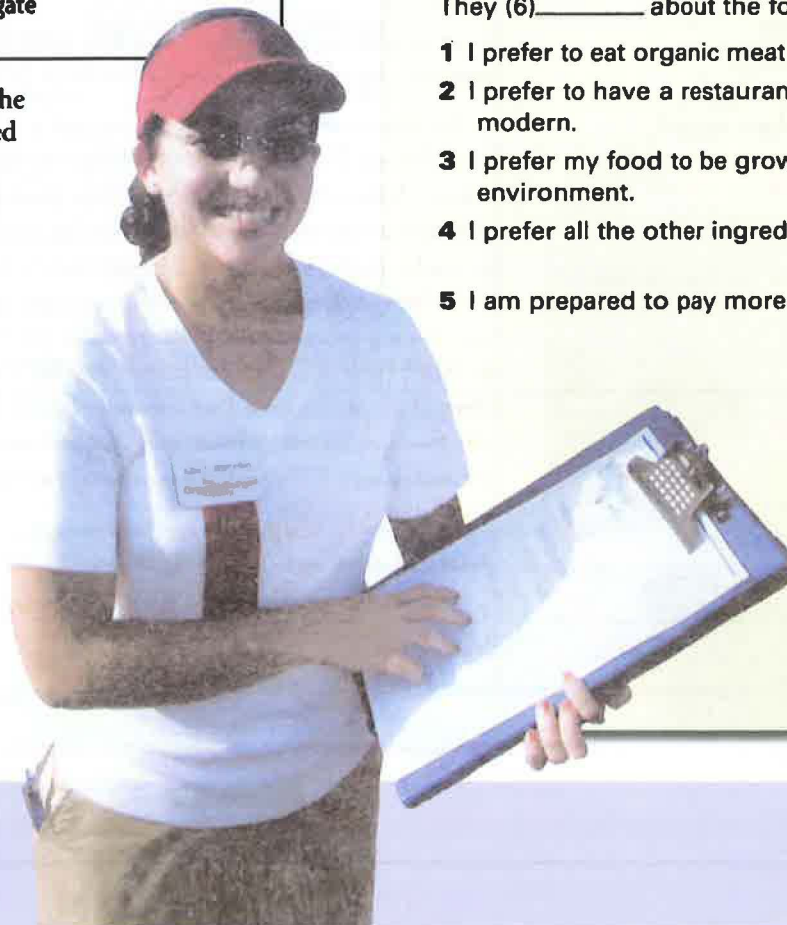
16–19: 31% 20–24: 34% 25–35: 19%
 36–50: 12% 51+: 4%

They (6) _____ about the following statements:

- 1 I prefer to eat organic meat in my burger. SA A DK D SD
- 2 I prefer to have a restaurant interior that is tasteful and modern. SA A DK D SD
- 3 I prefer my food to be grown with respect for the environment. SA A DK D SD
- 4 I prefer all the other ingredients to be fresh and organic. SA A DK D SD
- 5 I am prepared to pay more than I pay now. SA A DK D SD

(SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree,
 DK = Don't Know, D = Disagree,
 SD = Strongly Disagree)

- 3 Read the report based on the consumer survey conducted for the Organic Burger Company and complete it with the expressions from exercise 2.





WRITING A SURVEY AND A REPORT

4 You work for a firm of marketing consultants. Your client is a supermarket chain. Your brief is to find out if shoppers in your town would be prepared to buy more *Fairtrade* products in the local supermarket. *Fairtrade* products cost more, because they pay the producers in developing countries a better price for their products.

- Think of four or five statements like the ones used in the survey for the Organic Burger Company.

I want to know where the things I buy come from.
SA A DK D SD

- Ask at least 20 people, either in your class or outside your class.
 - Take data about age. Possibly also male / female.
 - Add up the statistics.
- 5** Write the report (about 250 words). Use expressions from exercises 2 and 3, and use the structure of the report as a model.



(7) _____ are as follows:

- 1** 46% agreed or strongly agreed
- 2** 47% agreed or strongly agreed
- 3** 77% agreed or strongly agreed
- 4** 39% agreed or strongly agreed
- 5** 22% agreed or strongly agreed

The (8) _____ are:

- 1.** there is a growing preference for organic food.
- 2.** there is (9) _____ that there is a large market yet.

Summary and recommendations

(10) _____ we believe that our survey showed that:

- the tastes of young people in a typical English town are changing
- demand exists for more stylish fast food and that this demand is growing.

(11) _____ the company loses no time in preparing for a push into all UK markets.

Action next

(12) _____ further research is now carried out, on a larger scale and in other countries. This should be completed (13) _____.



UNIT 7 ARGUING YOUR CASE – For and against

- 1 Do you send emails? If so who to and when? What emails have you received or sent recently? Discuss with a partner then with the class.
- 2 Is email a good or a bad thing? Brainstorm ideas as a class. Divide the blackboard into two. Appoint two students to take notes, one for each column.

PROS (+)	CONS (-)

Discuss your results. On balance, which side wins? What's your opinion?

- 3 Read through the article quickly. How many of the points you made are mentioned? How many other points did you make?

- 4 Study the article more carefully.
 - 1 How is the topic introduced?
 - 2 What personal examples does the writer include throughout the article?
 - 3 For each point on the plus side underline the words and expressions used to connect the ideas.
First of all email is easy.
 - 4 Compare the words and expressions used to connect the ideas on the minus side. Which are similar?
 - 5 How is the article concluded? How does the writer express his opinion?
- 5 Brainstorm the arguments for and against one of the topics below. Then write an introduction, the pros, the cons, and your conclusion (about 250 words).
 - The mobile phone
 - Travelling the world in your 20s
 - Adult children living at home

Subject: Email – a good thing or a bad thing?

In recent years email has become an increasingly important means of communication. However, in my opinion, like most things it has both advantages and disadvantages.

On the plus side:

- First of all, email is easy. All you need is the appropriate software on your computer. There are no stamps to stick and no trips to the post office.
- A second point is that email is fast. No matter where you're sending your message, whether it's to the next street or to the other side of the planet it takes only seconds to reach its destination. Nowadays, whenever I send regular mail (or snail mail as email users call it), I can't believe that it's actually going to take days to reach its destination. How primitive!
- Email is not only fast, it is also cheap. Unlike long distance telephone calls, you pay no more for messages sent from the US to London, Ohio, or London, Ontario, or London, England.
- Also, email messages are easily stored. Because they're electronic, saving an email message you've received (and calling it back up again later) is a breeze.
- In addition to this, email is environmentally friendly because being electronic, it saves natural resources such as paper.
- Last but not least, email is practically universal. Even my great aunt in Galashiels, Scotland is using it these days.

On the minus side:

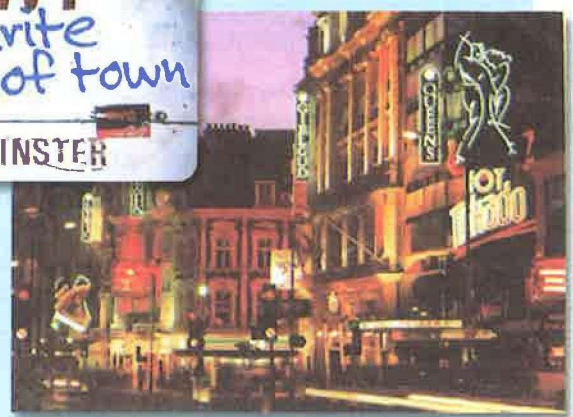
- Firstly, email is impersonal. Unlike when face to face or in telephone conversations, it's difficult to get across subtle meanings in email prose with no visual or voice clues.
- Secondly, it can be argued that email is in fact too easy. You can write a message in a few seconds and send it off with one click. And once sent, you can't get back a message that may have been written in a fit of irritation or anger.
- Another point is that email security is lax. As your email message makes its way to its destination, it has to pass through other, public, systems. Anyone with the right technical know-how can intercept it without you knowing.
- Although, as stated above, it is an advantage that email messages are easily stored, this can also be a disadvantage. If you say nasty things about your boss in a message, a saved copy can come back to haunt you in the future.
- A final and very important point is that email can take over your life. Because it is so easy you start getting more and more correspondence, and you end up spending most of your day reading and responding to floods of messages.

Overall, however, to my mind the pros of email easily outweigh the cons, and email is a good thing. It has transformed the world of communication in largely beneficial ways, and alongside text messaging, is now a major way of keeping in touch.

- 1 What's your favourite town or city? Why do you like it? Which parts of it do you particularly like? Work with a partner and tell them about it.
- 2 Do the words in the box describe something positive, negative, or neutral? Do they refer to a person, a place, or food? Or more than one?

lively dash around (v) shabby dull
 brand-new cosmopolitan pedestrianized
 buzz (v) trendy boutiques packed
 flock (v) mouth-watering aromas
 a magnet

- 3 Read the description of Soho. Which parts of Soho do the pictures show?
- 4 Work with your partner and decide where you could divide the text into paragraphs. What is the purpose of each paragraph? Think of a heading for each one and compare them with others in the class.
- 5 The description is part fact and part opinion. Find examples of both.
- 6 Underline examples of relative clauses and participles.
- 7 Write a description of your favourite part of town (about 250 words). Use the paragraph plan to help you.
 Paragraph 1: General / personal impressions
 Paragraph 2: Its history
 Paragraph 3: Its character
 Paragraph 4: Conclusion and/or final anecdote



I'm a Londoner, and proud of it.

I'm not a Cockney – that's someone from the East End of London. I live in the West End, in Soho, which is right in the centre, and includes Piccadilly Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, and Leicester Square. It's my favourite part of town. So why do I like it so much? It is always lively and colourful, with people dashing around, going about their business, which is mainly honest but not always. Some of the streets may be a bit shabby but life in Soho is never dull. There's a surprise round every corner – maybe a brand-new art gallery that wasn't there last week, or a celebrity being pursued by paparazzi and fans. A sense of history pervades Soho. The name is derived from a hunting call, 'So-ho', that huntsmen were heard to cry as they chased deer in what were the royal parklands. It has been a cosmopolitan area since the first immigrants, who were French Huguenots, arrived in the 1680s. They were followed by Germans, Russians, Poles, Greeks, and Italians. More recently there have been a lot of Chinese from Hong Kong. Gerrard Street, which is pedestrianized, is the centre of London's Chinatown, and buzzes all year round, but especially at the New Year celebrations in February. Many famous people have lived in Soho, including Mozart, and the poet T.S. Eliot. It has a reputation for attracting artists, writers, poets, musicians, and people in the media. Shaftesbury Avenue is in the heart of London's theatre land, and there are endless shops, cafés, trendy boutiques, and of course, restaurants. A large part of the Soho experience is to do with food. Soho is packed with continental food shops and restaurants. Mouth-watering aromas are everywhere, from first thing in the morning till late at night. Soho is a genuine 24/7 part of town. Piccadilly Circus is like a magnet for young people. They flock from every corner of the world to sit on the steps under the statue of Eros, celebrating the freedom and friendship of youth. My mother, who was a Cockney, used to say that if you wait long enough at Piccadilly Circus, you'll meet everyone you've ever known!





1 Think of *any* aspect of your life that you would like to tell other people about. It could be your job, a hobby, a person, a place, a special occasion, a news event. Write some notes about it. Ask and answer questions about it with a partner.

2 **T 9 II** Read and listen to someone talking about a man called Christopher and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the speaker's relationship to Christopher?
- 2 Why is he called 'Cheap Christopher'? What does 'stingy' mean?
- 3 What do you learn of Christopher's work and family?
- 4 Name some of the stingy things Christopher does.
- 5 What's the stingiest thing he has ever done?
- 6 What did he use to give his mother on Mother's Day?
- 7 What is the speaker's opinion of Christopher?
- 8 What does his wife say?

3 Now read the talk carefully and answer the questions.

- 1 **Underline** the phrases that introduce each paragraph. Why are these words used?
- 2 **Underline** all the questions in the text. These are rhetorical questions. What does this mean? Why are they used?
- 3 Find examples of the speaker giving his personal opinion.
- 4 Practise reading aloud the first paragraph with a partner.

The title of my talk is 'Cheap Christopher'. That's what everyone calls my cousin. Why do they call him that? Well, simply because he's so stingy. He gets everything on the cheap. He's the stingiest person I've ever met and that's why I want to talk about him today.

Let's start with some background. Christopher is intelligent. He's a part-time journalist and he's not at all poor. I think he makes about \$50,000 a year. He's married with two children, and his wife has a good job, too. So why is Christopher so stingy?

First, let me tell you just how stingy he is. He never spends money on himself. He never buys new clothes. He gets them second-hand from thrift stores for about \$5 an item. He never eats out in restaurants. When his work colleagues invite him out to lunch, he stays in his office and says he's expecting a phone call. He hardly ever uses his car. He says he can live on \$10 a week. Can you believe that?

Another thing, Christopher never, ever invites friends to dinner, but he doesn't feel guilty about accepting their invitations. Do you know what he says? He says that they invite him to dinner just to have someone interesting to talk to.

All these things are pretty bad, but in my opinion the stingiest thing he's ever done is this. He went to a friend's wedding without a present. He just took some wrapping paper and a card saying 'Love from Christopher' and put it on the table with the other presents. Afterwards he got a thank-you letter from the bride. She obviously thought she'd misplaced the present.

The obvious question is 'why is he so stingy?' I asked him about it. He said, 'I've always been stingy.' When he was a child, he'd never buy his mother flowers on Mother's Day. He'd give her a bouquet from her own garden.

Finally, I'd like to say that Christopher may be the world's stingiest guy, but I still like him. Why, you may ask? Well, he's my cousin, and besides, he's got a lot of other good qualities, like his sense of humor. His wife doesn't seem to mind that he's so cheap. She says he's just being 'careful with his money'.

Preparing your talk



4 Think of a title for the notes you made about your topic. Write a talk using these guidelines. Try to include some rhetorical questions.

- 1 Give the title:
The title of my talk is ...
- 2 Introduce your topic:
I want to talk about X because ...
Today I'll be talking about X because ...
- 3 Give some background:
Let's start with some background. ...
I've always been interested in ...
As you all probably know, ...
- 4 Hit your first point:
First, ...
What happened was this, ...
- 5 Move to new points:
I'd now like to turn to ...
Moving on,
Another thing is ...
- 6 Conclude:
Finally, I'd like to say ...
Thank you all very much for listening to me.
Are there any questions?

5 Mark pauses and words you want to stress. Practise reading it aloud to a partner. Give your talk to the class. Answer any questions.

UNIT 10 FORMAL AND INFORMAL LETTERS AND EMAILS – Do's and don'ts

1 You have looked at letters and emails in Units 1, 2, and 5. Are the following statements about **informal** letters and emails true or false? (Some are part true.)

- 1 You can begin with *Dear Mum, Hi Mum, or just Mum.*
- 2 Use contracted forms such as *won't, I've, and couldn't.*
- 3 The way you end the letter depends on how well you know the person.
- 4 You can end with *Goodbye, Bye for now, Cheers!, All the best, Best of wishes, Take care, Yours, or Love.*
- 5 Sign or write your full name, and print it out underneath.
- 6 If you have forgotten to write something important, you can add it at the bottom with PS, for example, *PS Say Hi to Ellie! Tell her I'll be in touch.*

2 Are these statements about formal letters and emails true or false? (Some are part true.)

- 1 If you know the person's name, you can begin with *Dear Mr Brown, Dear Robert Brown, Dear Brown, Dear Mr Robert Brown, or just Brown.*
- 2 If you're writing to a woman, begin with *Dear Ms Black.*
- 3 If you don't know their name, you can begin with *Dear Sir or Dear Madam.*
- 4 Avoid contracted forms except *doesn't, don't, or didn't.*
- 5 If you begin with *Dear Sir or Dear Madam*, end with *Yours faithfully* or just *Yours*. If you begin with the person's name, end with *Yours sincerely*.
- 6 Sign or write your full name.

3 Read the letter from Keiko to her friend, Amber Jones. Which parts sound too formal? Replace them with words on the right.

4-2 Nagayama 3-chome
Tama-shi, Tokyo 206

Dear Ms Jones

How are things with you? I trust you and your family are in good health, and that you benefited from an enjoyable holiday in France. I went to the mountains for a few days with several acquaintances. Please find enclosed a photo of us at an ancient temple. Hope you like it.

I was most delighted to hear that you are coming to Japan in the near future! You didn't specify the exact dates. I would be grateful if you could supply them to me. I will do my utmost to ensure I have some time free in order to be able to accompany you around Tokyo. I can assure you that there is a lot to see and do here. We'll have lots of fun! The shops here are of a very high standard, too, so we'll no doubt end up buying excessive quantities of clothes!

In conclusion, I'm obliged to finish now. It's time for bed! Please contact me soon. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Keiko

PS Please give my sincere regards to your parents. Tell them I miss them!

4 Write an informal letter to another student in the class (about 250 words). Ask a few questions about the other person's life, and then give some news about yourself. Invite the other person out, and give some suggestions for a time and place to meet.



Believe me,
had a great time
It's great news
hope
say when exactly
can't wait to hear
Anyway
Please let me know
Hi Amber!
get in touch
loads of
so I can show
soon
say hello
best wishes
absolutely fantastic
a few friends
we're bound to
I'll do my best to make sure
I have to
I'm sending you
all well

- Think of something that you looked forward to for a long time that finally happened.
 - What was the occasion or event? Why did you want it so much?
 - Did you have to make preparations for it? If so, what were they?
 - What actually happened?
 - Did it live up to your expectations or not?

Write some notes and then tell your partner about it.

- Read these lines from Larry's story and reconstruct it with a partner.

Larry's dream to fly aeroplanes / bought twenty balloons / a garden chair / packed a few sandwiches and an air pistol / cut the rope / floated around / the winds were blowing / a British Airways pilot at 3,500 metres / a helicopter / a TV reporter

- Read the full story and compare it with yours. Match these five headings with the correct paragraphs.

- Serious problems
- Preparing for take-off
- Down to earth with a bump
- Larry and his dream
- Flying high

- Read the story again and complete it with a correct linking word or expression from the box.

first of all	Finally	Eventually	Next
However	All day long	Then, one day	
By this time	until	As soon as	
Immediately	Fortunately, just at that moment		
Unfortunately	in order to	so	because

- Use your notes from exercise 1 and write your story (about 250 words).
- Read each other's stories and ask and answer questions about them.



- Larry was a truck driver, but his lifetime dream was to fly aeroplanes.

(1)_____ he would watch the fighter jets criss-crossing the skies above his back garden and dream about the magic of flying. (2)_____, he had an idea. He drove to the nearest hardware shop and bought twenty large balloons and five tanks of helium. (3)_____, they were not normal brightly-coloured party balloons but heavy one-metre weather balloons used by meteorologists.

Back in his garden, (4)_____, Larry used a rope to tie a chair to his car door. (5)_____ he tied the balloons to the chair and inflated them, one by one. (6)_____, he packed a few sandwiches and a bottle of Coke, loaded an air-pistol, and climbed on to the chair. His plan was to float up lazily into the sky to about sixty metres, and then to pop a few balloons (7)_____ descend to earth again.

His preparations complete, Larry cut the rope. (8)_____, he didn't float up, he shot up, as if he had been fired from a cannon! Not to sixty metres, but up and up and up, (9)_____ about 3,500 metres. If he had popped any balloons at this height, he would have plummeted to earth, (10)_____ he just had to stay up there, floating around and wondering what to do.

(11)_____, night was falling and things were getting serious. Winds were blowing Larry out to sea. (12)_____ an amazed British Airways pilot spotted him and radioed the airport saying he'd just seen a man with a gun, sitting on a garden chair at 3,500 metres. (13)_____ a helicopter was sent to rescue him, but it wasn't easy (14)_____ the wind from their rotor blades kept pushing the home-made airship further away. (15)_____, they managed to drop a line down from above, and pulled him to safety. (16)_____ he was on the ground he was arrested. A TV reporter shouted, 'Hey mate, why did you do it?' Larry looked him in the eye, and said, 'A man's got to follow his dreams'.



- 1 Who are the most influential people in the world today? And in the past? Share ideas as a class.
- 2 Read and compare the two texts about Zaha Hadid, the famous British Iraqi-born architect. Which text sounds better?
- 3 Work with a partner. Read the text again and find differences in the way the information is presented. Find examples of:
 - the way paragraphs begin
 - changes of word order
 - changes of words
 - the use of *this* to refer back

a sentence that begins with *It wasn't until ...*
 a sentence that begins with *However, what changed ...*
- 4 Rephrase these sentences in different ways to make them more emphatic.
 - 1 I love my grandfather's kind, wrinkly smile.
What I love about ... The thing I love about ...
What I love about my grandfather is his kind, wrinkly smile.
The thing I love about my grandfather is his kind, wrinkly smile.
 - 2 They don't understand the President's policies.
It's the President's policies ... What they ...
 - 3 The softness of Norah Jones' voice makes it special.
What makes ... It's the ...
 - 4 I admired Nelson Mandela's courage.
What I admired about ... It was ...
 - 5 The way Pele could head a football was amazing.
What was ... What amazed me ...
- 5 Research the career of someone you consider influential, a sportsperson, artist, singer, actor, writer or business person. Using some of the structures for adding emphasis, write (about 250 words) about:
 - their early life
 - why he/she is/was a person of influence
 - how their career grew
 - the high points of their professional life



Zaha Hadid, architect

TEXT A

- 1 Zaha Hadid has had a great influence on the world of modern architecture. She was the first woman to win the Pritzker Prize for Architecture.
- 2 Hadid was born in Baghdad, Iraq in 1950. Now London is her home. She came as a student in 1972. She has established her design practice in London.
- 3 Hadid studied mathematics initially at the American University of Beirut. She got her degree in 1972. She moved to London and changed her career. She studied architecture. She graduated in 1977.
- 4 In 1994, Hadid became famous. She won a competition to design Cardiff Bay Opera House. The design was too daring for the public. The building was never built.
- 5 Hadid's first great achievement was the Center for Contemporary Art in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA in 2003. She has designed buildings all over the world. She designed an Opera House in Dubai and the Aquatics Centre for the 2012 Olympics in London.
- 6 Zaha Hadid belongs to a small group of architects such as Mies van der Rohe and Le Corbusier. They have made modern architecture exciting and important through their work.

TEXT B

- 1 Zaha Hadid, the first woman to win the Pritzker Prize for Architecture, has had a tremendous influence on the world of modern architecture.
- 2 Born in Baghdad, Iraq in 1950, Hadid came to London as a student in 1972. This city is now her home and where she has established her design practice.
- 3 Initially, Hadid studied mathematics at the American University of Beirut, getting her degree in 1972. However, what changed her career was moving to London to study architecture. She graduated in 1977.
- 4 It wasn't until 1994 that Hadid became famous, when she won a competition to design the Cardiff Bay Opera House. However, this design was too daring for the public, so it was never built.
- 5 In 2003 Hadid designed the Center for Contemporary Art in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA. This was her first great achievement. She has since designed buildings all over the world, including an Opera House in Dubai and the Aquatics Centre for the 2012 Olympics in London.
- 6 There is a small group of architects such as Mies van der Rohe and Le Corbusier, who, through their work, have made modern architecture exciting and important. Zaha Hadid belongs to this group.



Zaragoza Bridge Pavilion, Zaragoza, Spain