

GRAMMAR

Past modals of deduction

A Complete the article with past modals of deduction and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

The disappearance of Amelia Earhart

On the 2nd of July, in 1937, Amelia Earhart left Papua New Guinea in her aircraft and headed for Howland Island. However, she never arrived, and no trace of her, her plane or her navigator, Fred Noonan, have ever been found. The easiest conclusion to draw is that they ¹ _____ (*crash*) into the sea. In their search for the island, they ² _____ (*get*) lost and, according to most theories, ³ _____ (*run out*) of fuel before they could land. Suggestions that the unfortunate pair ⁴ _____ (*capture*) by Japanese soldiers are based on pure guesswork and have no supporting evidence. Some bones were found on a different island, suggesting that they ⁵ _____ (*reach*) land, only to be killed by wild animals or die from their injuries. Other findings in the area have led to suggestions that their remains ⁶ _____ (*find*), but each time, the evidence has been inconclusive. More recent examination of the remains can only conclude that they ⁷ _____ (*be*) those of a man or a woman, but we can't be entirely certain. The mystery remains unsolved, and the only thing we can say with any certainty is that it ⁸ _____ (*be*) a pleasant end for the two aviators.

B Rewrite the sentences in bold using appropriate past modals of deduction.

- 1 She hasn't arrived yet. **Maybe she has got lost.**
She _____.
- 2 **I'm certain that Don didn't steal the money.**
He wasn't there at the time.
Don _____.
- 3 **I'm sure that the parcel arrived** because I tracked it online.
The _____.
- 4 **There's a chance that the plane was delayed.** It hasn't arrived yet.
The _____.
- 5 **It's impossible that Tom was born in 1976.** He only looks about 30.
Tom _____.
- 6 **I'm sure the car was stolen.** It's gone and there is smashed glass in the parking bay.
My _____.
- 7 **It wasn't Stephen that you saw** because he's in Austria.
It _____.
- 8 **Perhaps they were French.** One of them mentioned their flat in Paris.
They _____.



VOCABULARY

Word families

A Complete the word families in the table.

verb	noun	adjective	adverb
–	tradition	1	2
3	4	believable	believably
–	–	essential	5
mythologise	6	7	–
–	8	legendary	9
10	resemblance	–	–
11	representation	12	–

B Complete the article with the correct form of the words in Exercise A.

Beware of the WATER

Inuit children grow up living very close to ice and water. While the sea is a great source of food for these people, the freezing cold Arctic waters are also very dangerous for young children in the community. That's why parents share a warning story with their children about a ¹ _____ creature called a Qalupalik that can be found near the water's edge.

² _____ has it that the Qalupalik is a half-human creature that ³ _____ an evil mermaid. They are ⁴ _____ described as having long hair, long fingernails, a female face and green skin. They live close to the coastline and lie in wait to catch naughty children who roam too close to the water. When they catch a child, they put them in a pouch and carry them deep under water, never to return.

Qalupaliks are ⁵ _____ in different ways depending on the story. Some say that they keep children in a secret place, others say that they eat them and some even suggest that as the captive children age, the Qalupalik gets younger. Either way, none of the stories are that pleasant, and children who ⁶ _____ this ⁷ _____ would be very likely to avoid walking too close to the shore!

Qalupaliks are ⁸ _____ an Inuit version of the bogeyman. They often appear in popular culture in Canada and other Arctic regions. If you're walking along the coast near the Arctic Circle, then be warned – you can always identify a Qalupalik by its distinctive sound, which is like an eerie hum ...

PRONUNCIATION

Thought groups

8.1 A Listen to the text about an Irish folk hero and mark the pauses with a (/).

In Irish folklore, Cúchulainn is a mythological hero who appears in many stories. According to the stories, during battles, he is transformed into some kind of monster. Although descriptions of him differ in the various stories, most agree that he is extremely handsome. The stories about Cúchulainn bear some similarity to other legends from different parts of the world, most notably ancient Greece and Persia.

8.2 B Read the last part of the story. Mark where you think the speaker will pause with a (/). Then listen and check.

Cúchulainn's most heroic deed was performed at the Raid of Cooley. Legend has it, the Irish hero defended Ulster from attack from the men of Connaught. The leader of Connaught, Queen Medb, wanted to conquer Ulster so she could take possession of a magical brown bull, which was owned by the elder warriors of Ulster.

At the time of the attack, the men of Ulster were suffering from a bizarre weakness imposed on them by the goddess Macha. None of the warriors were able to defend their city. Cúchulainn, however, was unaffected by Macha's curse as he was not merely human – he was the son of a god.

Cúchulainn went to battle against the whole army of Connaught, helped only by his father, the god of light, and by Morrigan, the goddess of war. During the defence, Cúchulainn is severely wounded, but his father helps heal his wounds. He regains his energy and kills hundreds of Connaught soldiers, using their dead bodies to build a wall to help defend Ulster. Eventually, the men of Ulster regain strength and launch into battle, forcing their enemy to retreat.

VOCABULARY

Easily confused verbs; Crime

A Choose the correct options to complete the story.



As Gerard got out of bed, he stopped and ¹*listened / heard* for a moment. Something didn't seem quite right and he wanted to be sure. From the woods surrounding the house, he ²*listened / heard* a dog barking, but nothing else. 'I must be ³*listening / hearing* things,' he thought to himself. He got dressed and stood ⁴*watching / looking* out of the window at the trees. It ⁵*felt / touched* cold – cold enough for snow – but so far there was no sign of it. As he was ⁶*seeing / watching* the treetops swaying in the breeze, he ⁷*saw / watched* something else. It was smoke. Very quickly, the awful realisation dawned on him that the house was on fire. Rushing to the door of his bedroom, he felt the back of it to see if it was hot. It wasn't, so he gently opened it and ⁸*saw / looked* out into the corridor. There were no flames, but the air was thick with smoke and he couldn't see. He made his way towards the staircase, then quickly ran down the stairs. He grabbed the door handle to fling the door open and escape, but as his hand ⁹*touched / felt* it, he screamed in pain! It was metal and had been heated by the fire. Gerard turned around and ¹⁰*watched / looked* for another way to escape, but the smoke was blurring everything. He felt so disorientated in his own home, and he was beginning to feel dizzy ...

B Match the crime vocabulary (1–6) to the scenarios (a–f).

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| 1 burglary | ___ |
| 2 bribe | ___ |
| 3 identity theft | ___ |
| 4 robbery | ___ |
| 5 fraud | ___ |
| 6 blackmail | ___ |
- a Ms Smith returned home to find her front door had been kicked open and all of her valuables missing.
- b Someone has used my bank details to order a new phone, laptop and wireless headphones online! Unbelievable!
- c They said that if I didn't give them £1000, they would sell the photographs to a newspaper.
- d He had been claiming disability benefit for years because he could not walk. When investigators visited his house, they saw him playing football in the garden!
- e They ran into the shop and told everybody to get down. Then they ran behind the counter, demanded the till was opened and started taking the money.
- f They said that if we give them the contract, they will offer us free tickets to big football games. They keep sending us presents to persuade us to sign the deal.

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

accuse catch charge commit innocent
investigate proof punishment question
sentence witness

- 1 I don't think prison is a suitable _____ for minor crimes such as vandalism.
- 2 The judge _____ him to nine months in prison.
- 3 There were two key _____ to the robbery on New Street.
- 4 Police are _____ a possible break-in at the Smith's Garage on Victoria Road.
- 5 He was _____ of theft after three members of staff reported having possessions stolen from their lockers.
- 6 The suspect fled the scene but was later _____, arrested and _____ with dangerous driving.
- 7 She was sent to prison for a crime she didn't _____. It was a high-profile miscarriage of justice.
- 8 The trial lasted two months, but eventually the defendant was proven _____.
- 9 There wasn't enough _____ to convict the suspect of murder.
- 10 The suspect was taken to the police station where they were _____ for three hours, then released.



GRAMMAR

Order of adjectives

A Rewrite the sentences using the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 We watched a documentary on Netflix last night.
(*Japanese/interesting*)

- 2 She was wearing a top she bought in the sales.
(*cotton/striped*)

- 3 They live in a house just outside Cambridge.
(*fantastic/old*)

- 4 The clock struck midnight as he tiptoed down the stairs.
(*antique/wooden*)

- 5 Overall, I'd say that it's quite a car. (*little/economical*)

- 6 Apparently, she's found a dress she likes.
(*beautiful/Italian*)

- 7 As I stood up, an object on the grass caught my eye.
(*small/round*)

- 8 Every day, he ate two doughnuts for breakfast.
(*sugar-coated/large*)

- 9 The £20m development includes two lecture theatres.
(*state-of-the-art/large*)

- 10 The couple found the vase in their back garden.
(*Chinese/16th century*)

B Are these correct or incorrect? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

- 1 It's a coastal charming little village in West Sussex.
- 2 It was a rare, 19th-century landscape painting.
- 3 I bought a designer new suit for my interview.
- 4 At the entrance was a large, imposing wooden door.
- 5 She's tall with blonde shoulder-length hair.
- 6 We live on a long tree-lined pleasant street in the suburbs.
- 7 The castle was full of priceless, medieval artefacts.
- 8 We were struck by the snow-covered beautiful hills.

PRONUNCIATION

Adding information

8.3 A Listen to the sentences. Does the speaker use a falling (↘), rising (↗) or fall-rising (↘↗) tone on the underlined parts of the sentences?

- 1 There was no evidence of a forced entry into the house. On top of that, there seemed to be nothing missing.
- 2 There was nothing linking the man to the murder, but he didn't protest his innocence. In fact, he seemed keen to sign a full confession.
- 3 Critics argue that criminals rarely serve their full sentences. Furthermore, they point to statistics showing that many go on to reoffend.

8.4 B Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 You would think prison would change his behaviour. But actually, he committed far worse crimes after release.
- 2 It's clear that our memories can be altered. On top of that, entirely new memories can be created.
- 3 CCTV shows Mr Duncan was in the area at the time of the robbery. Furthermore, he had a clear motive for involvement.

READING

- A PREDICT** Look at the clipping from an old newspaper and the picture. Can you think of an explanation for what might have happened?

MYSTERY OF THE MARY CELESTE

Ship found abandoned at sea, but entire crew vanished without a trace.



- B READ FOR MAIN IDEAS** Read *Mary Celeste: the ghost ship* and check your ideas from Exercise A.

- C READ FOR MAIN IDEAS** Read the article again. Are these statements true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)? Correct the false sentences.

- Conan Doyle chose to present his own version of events. T / F / NG
- The abandoned ship was found just under a month after it had left New York. T / F / NG
- The ship had completely run out of provisions. T / F / NG
- The writer thinks that a pirate attack is the most likely explanation. T / F / NG
- The writer argues that not knowing what happened makes the story more interesting. T / F / NG
- The chronometer and pump both stopped working in bad weather. T / F / NG

- D DECODE: SIMILES AND METAPHORS** Read the article again and answer the questions.

- What does the writer compare the *Mary Celeste* with when it was discovered?
- Why do you think the writer used that image?
- What does the line '*papers lay about like confetti*' suggest?

- E REFLECT** Think about the answers to these questions.

- What do you think is the most likely explanation to the mystery of the *Mary Celeste*?
- Do you believe that there is a rational explanation for every mystery?

MARY CELESTE:

the ghost ship

The story of the *Mary Celeste* might not have become so well-known if Arthur Conan Doyle, the English writer famous for creating the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, hadn't written a short story based on the mysterious events of 1872. His story was so convincing that many people believed it to be a true account of events. In Conan Doyle's version, the ship is discovered floating in the Atlantic Ocean in perfect condition, with a half-finished meal on the table and the coffee still warm in the mugs. It was as if the crew had just left.

That, however, was fiction. But what is known about the event is no less strange, and what might have happened remains a cause of endless speculation. What we do know is that the ship set sail from New York on 7th November 1872, with ten people on board: Captain Benjamin Briggs, his wife and daughter and a seven-member crew. The ship was discovered on 5th December, like a bottle which had been thrown into the sea, hundreds of miles off the coast of Portugal. But this bottle had no message in it. It wasn't in the condition described by Doyle in his fictionalised account, but neither was it badly damaged. Papers lay about like confetti and the ship had taken on some water, and one of the ship's pumps was found in pieces as if being repaired – but there was no abandoned dinner. The crew's belongings were still there, there were supplies of food and water and the cargo was in place. But the captain, his family and the crew were nowhere to be found. The ship's only lifeboat was missing. The last entry in the ship's log was made at 5 am on 25th November.

So what are the theories? First, let's look at the least likely. There are some who think it must have been an alien abduction, perhaps inspired by Doyle's suggestion of interrupted activity. Slightly less silly, but only slightly, are those who speculate that it could have been a sea monster of some kind, such as a giant squid: but they tend to stay deep underwater, and anyway wouldn't it have taken the whole ship down with it? Others suggest that the ship might have been attacked by pirates, not as improbable as the other theories, but it's unlikely to have been the reason – they would have taken the cargo. Freak weather conditions is another possibility, but in that case, wouldn't there have been more damage to the ship?

We will probably never know what happened, which is why it remains so fascinating. Mysteries like this allow our imaginations to run wild, but the truth is often far less interesting. So far, the most plausible explanation is that the ship might have gone off course because of rough seas and a faulty chronometer. The ship had also been taking on water – remember the pump found in pieces? – so it's possible that the captain, unable to fully assess the amount of water pouring into the ship, and with a pump not working, might have given the order to abandon ship fearing that it would sink. They got into the lifeboat and, still attached to the ship by a rope, waited to see if the ship would sink. Maybe the rope broke or came loose, leaving them at the mercy of the waves.

Glossary

abduction (n) being taken away by force, kidnapped
chronometer (n) piece of equipment that measures time accurately

LISTENING

A PREDICT Which of these genres of fiction do you think is the most popular in the UK? Why?

- science fiction and fantasy
- romance
- crime/mystery
- literary fiction

8.5 **B LISTEN FOR GIST** Listen to an interview with a successful author and check your answers from Exercise A.

8.5 **C LISTEN FOR ORGANISATION** Listen again. Put the topics in the order they are discussed.

- ___ Excitement keeps you entertained
- ___ Bringing order to chaos
- ___ The basic structure of a crime novel
- ___ Sales are at their highest ever
- ___ Creating an ideal moral world

8.5 **D FOLLOW AN ARGUMENT** Listen again and choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the sentences.

- 1 The speaker argues that most crime novels are similar because they ...
 - a centre around an unsolved murder.
 - b involve a main character with artistic tendencies.
 - c have a plot which follows a standard formula.
- 2 According to the speaker, the most important factor for readers is ...
 - a an exciting storyline.
 - b expressive writing.
 - c an attractive cover.
- 3 According to the speaker, many people find that crime fiction ...
 - a explains the psychology of evil people.
 - b offers a moral message.
 - c reflects their view of justice.
- 4 The Oscar Wilde quote supports the speaker's argument because ...
 - a it shows that Oscar Wilde wrote about themes of good and evil.
 - b it suggests that fiction does not reflect harsh reality.
 - c it offers advice on how to create good writing.
- 5 The speaker believes that crime fiction ...
 - a helps us to resolve our own problems.
 - b offers us reassurance and order.
 - c accurately reflects real life.

E REFLECT Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Which of the genres of fiction listed in Exercise A do you enjoy most? Why?
- 2 Can you think of reasons why people enjoy those genres? Are those reasons similar or different to the ones which the speaker mentioned in her talk?



WRITING

A Read the essay prompt and answer the questions.

Cybercrime – offences such as identity theft and credit card fraud – now tops the list of criminal activity around the world. What might account for the rise in cybercrime? And what measures can we take to protect ourselves against it?

- 1 What themes do you have to address?
- 2 Does 'it' in the last sentence of the prompt refer to identity theft, cybercrime or credit card fraud?

B Read the introduction and body of the essay. Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to answer the questions.

- 1 What is the main cause of the rise in cybercrime?
 - a The internet is a global phenomenon.
 - b People don't know about security measures.
 - c People put data which is attractive to criminals online.
- 2 What is the most effective way to reduce cybercrime?
 - a To inform the police when you've been hacked.
 - b Individuals should provide security for their own data.
 - c Educating the young.

Cybercrime has become the most widespread criminal activity in the world. This essay will first focus on why crimes such as identity theft and computer fraud are on the rise and then suggest ways of protecting ourselves against them.

There are a number of reasons for the rise in this type of crime. The foremost problem is that we put so much personal information online that it is easy for criminals to acquire banking or credit card details and hack into people's bank accounts. Secondly, there is the problem that many people are unaware of how to protect that information. A further major problem – which the individual can do little about – is that computer networks now cover the globe, and as a result, it is very difficult for the authorities to actually police cybercrime.

The best way to tackle the problem is to be responsible for ourselves. We should make sure that our online information is well-protected, using firewalls and antivirus software. Another solution is education – teaching children of the dangers as soon as they start using computers. The police can help to a limited extent – they can provide information on how best to protect yourself – and you should inform them immediately if you have been the victim of identity theft or your bank account has been hacked and let them deal with the problem.

C WRITING CONCLUSIONS Which is the best conclusion for the essay in Exercise B?

1

In conclusion, we have only ourselves to blame for the rise in cybercrime, by putting so much personal information online where it is easily acquired by cybercriminals and used to hack into bank accounts. We rely on the authorities to deal with the problem when we should be taking personal responsibility. People need to be educated as early as possible in how to protect their online data: this would go some way to reducing the number of crimes committed.

2

In conclusion, the very success of the internet, its global reach and the fact that we put so much personal information into the public sphere all contribute to the rise in cybercrime. It also makes it difficult to catch those responsible for criminal activity. The best solution for now is to educate people from an early age how to protect their online presence by using, for example, firewalls and antivirus software. This means taking personal responsibility for our cybersecurity.

WRITING PRACTICE

A PREPARE Read the essay prompt below and make notes about how to answer it.

Cyber bullying is rapidly growing into a major problem for young people today. What are some of the reasons for its growth? And what can be done to prevent it?

B PLAN Organise your notes into a plan for an essay.

C WRITE Write your essay. Use your plan to help you.

D EDIT Edit your essay. Check:

- spelling and punctuation
- use of language
- strength of ideas.



- A: Well, I guess that's true but, what about friends? I mean, one of the main reasons we send our children to school is to learn to socialise. How do you expect them to ... to ... learn to deal with the real world? You can't keep them hidden away at home forever!
- C: I'm sorry, but that's ridiculous. I'm not keeping them 'hidden at home'. As a matter of fact, my son is quite shy, and he found it difficult to cope when he first started at secondary school. That's why we pulled him out.
- A: Oh, come on! You're not helping him to deal with his shyness with your overprotection. He has to learn to deal with difficult people and situations. You're depriving him of the skills he'll need in his adult life.
- C: Well, I for one think that the school environment doesn't prepare you for adult life. Children don't always treat each other well, you know. Quite the opposite in fact. I'm sorry, but you seem to have quite a negative attitude.
- A: Look, I'm sorry, Cleo, we seem to have got off on the wrong foot. Let's just forget this whole topic of conversation and start again. How are your parents?
- C: They're fine, thank you. Look, Anya, it's been nice talking to you, but I've got to go. I'll ... maybe I'll see you sometime. Bye.
- A: But, Cleo!

UNIT 7



Lesson 7.4, Listening, Exercise A

7.5 L = Lecturer

- L: When I was here five years ago, I spoke about the need for society to find creative ways to address the issue of overcrowding in our towns and cities. I wanted to inspire people to make better use of the space we have and many projects since – for example, the regeneration work happening in Manchester – seem to have taken my lead.
- However, space in urban areas is still at a premium. Today's megacities continue to expand at an alarming rate and many experts believe that by 2050, two-thirds of the world's population will be living in urban areas. For generations now, architects have carved out space by building upwards. Now, it seems, some city councils have decided the answer to our problems may lie below ground, and I hope that the projects I'm going to show you today will make you feel the same.



Lesson 7.4, Listening, Exercise B

7.6 L = Lecturer

- L: A great example of how the space below cities can be exploited is the Growing Underground project in the UK. This is London's first and only underground farm – created in old underground tunnels which run 30 metres beneath ground level. The farm is accessed via a London tube station, and if you brave the 129 steps deep into the darkness, you are rewarded with an astonishing sight – rows and rows of perfect green vegetables and herbs packed into clinical white shelving units.
- The farm uses specially designed lighting and watering systems – in fact, it actually uses 70% less water than conventional agricultural methods and 50% less energy. Unlike a regular greenhouse above ground, no extra heat or light is required during the winter months and the temperature in the underground garden is kept at a steady 16 degrees Celsius. And, as it is literally under its customers' feet, delivering the produce

to the market and restaurants which it supplies causes very little pollution in terms of transportation.

And you know what? There are eight huge shelters just like this one spread across the city, just waiting for entrepreneurs like Richard Ballard and Steven Dring – the creators of Growing Underground – to bring them to life.

Equally intriguing is SubTropolis, an underground business complex in Kansas City. Like many areas in the American Midwest, it was once known for its booming industry, but over the past three decades, that has all changed. When the once-successful mining operations in Kansas closed in the 1940s, they left behind huge networks of caves and tunnels – massive, empty space without use or purpose. Twenty years later, the largest mine was bought by a local entrepreneur and converted into a sprawling complex of underground offices and commercial premises known as SubTropolis.

Today, more than 1500 people work there in a variety of businesses. Interestingly, the US Postal Service also stores two billion dollars' worth of postage stamps in the facility! Like Growing Underground, the network of tunnels here maintains a constant temperature of between 18 and 21 degrees Celsius, so the whole complex uses very little energy, and businesses are able to save thousands of dollars on energy bills. It is also considered to be a very secure location for businesses as access to the site is limited. Food distributors find the site extremely useful because the constant temperature and humidity levels are ideal for storing products such as cheese, coffee and wine.

But it's not just commercial operations that can benefit from building below ground. In Amsterdam, bicycles are a hugely popular means of transport. This is obviously great for the environment, but bikes take up space, and it's becoming increasingly difficult for the thousands of people that cycle in the city to find somewhere to park. To address this, the city has recently constructed a huge underground cycle park. Offering up to 3000 spaces for both local residents and tourists, the new facility is situated underneath one of Amsterdam's main train stations, making it ideal for anyone that needs to continue their journey by rail. It also offers riders protection from vandalism and theft – both of which have become a serious problem in the city in recent years. For me, all of these projects represent a creative way forward for our cities. Since the last time I spoke on this stage, overcrowding has arguably become one of the biggest threats to our society. If we carry on building without thought to the millions of people that want to live and work in our cities, I'd argue that our way of life is under serious threat. It's only with innovative solutions, like the ones I've discussed today, that we can tackle the very real problems of urban development. Thank you.

UNIT 8



Lesson 8.4, Listening, Exercise B

8.5 P = Presenter J = Jo

- P: Hello and welcome to *The Book Group*. This week, we're talking about crime fiction, which recently became the UK's best-selling genre for the first time ever. In fact, over the past three years, sales of crime fiction have risen by an incredible 19%, meaning that one in every three books sold in the UK is about crime. So, what is it that draws people to these stories of murder and violence? Here to help us answer that question is Jo Craig, best-selling author

of *Without an Alibi* and creator of the ever-popular Billy Chandler detective series. Jo – welcome to the show.

- J: Thanks for having me, I'm always happy to talk about books.
- P: Well, you're in the right place. So, Jo – why do you think we love crime writing so much?
- J: Well, first of all, most crime novels tend to follow a fairly well-worn path: an unexplained murder is followed by a complicated trail of detection and discovery, led by an engaging central character. He or she might be a professional police officer – like the Swedish Kurt Wallander or, of course, my own character, Billy Chandler. Or they might just be a normal person who takes a lively interest in crime – like Agatha Christie's unlikely amateur detective, Miss Marple.
- P: These creations are often a bit different from a regular policeman or -woman, though, aren't they?
- J: Absolutely! The central character often has unusual personal habits or quirks: Sherlock Holmes plays the violin and Adam Dalgliesh writes poetry.
- P: So is crime writing just about following the same old formula?
- J: Well, good writers do also use the genre as a means to explore wider social themes such as poverty, race relations or gender roles. However, with a few exceptions, the genre doesn't experiment – what you see, or read in the cover blurb, is what you get. And in my view, that is what most readers are looking for and expect – a gripping plot which is guaranteed to keep them entertained for the few hours or days it will take them to read the book. Having said that, there are other factors which may contribute to the readers' interest in murder and the strange twists of the human mind.
- P: Such as?
- J: Well, in real life, we often see people, or groups of people, that we consider to be naturally 'bad', getting away with actions which we believe are immoral. From unjust or unfair situations in our everyday lives to serious crimes which affect the lives of thousands. Many of us – in a complicated, mixed-up, stressful world – would like to see a simpler reality in which good triumphs over evil, reason over senselessness. Rarely do we witness 'good' winning out over 'evil' in real life, but the crime novel allows people to reverse that trend – even if it's only in our imaginations.
- P: So it gives readers the chance to see bad people pay for their actions?
- J: Exactly. It actually reminds me of one of the characters in Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest* who says, 'The good end happily, and the bad unhappily. That is what fiction means.' I think that's certainly what we expect from the crime novels we read. I would also argue that the messiness of ordinary life is something which drives us to reach for the murder mystery. We can never predict what's going to happen in our own lives: work, family, relationships, ill health – all of these can make day-to-day living a tough proposition.
- P: So, why would people want to read about something depressing, too? Wouldn't they try to find something more uplifting or positive?
- J: Well, crime fiction always solves a complicated web of events. By the time you turn over the last page, you've been given answers to all the puzzles which were posed while you were reading the book. Rarely are we given such an opportunity in our own lives, and maybe that's what we find comfort in – a puzzle whose pieces all fit neatly into place in the end. It has also been observed that

readers' appetite for crime fiction increases in times of economic hardship. This would seem to reinforce the idea that people look for certainty in times of difficulty: human courage and patience winning out in a difficult world.

P: If only that were so in real life!

J: Yes, exactly!

UNIT 9



Lesson 9.4, Listening, Exercise B

9.5 N = Narrator R = Receptionist H = Helen F = Freja L = Liam

Conversation 1

- R: Good morning. Welcome to Kington Leisure Centre! How are you today?
- H: Not very well, actually.
- R: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. How can I help?
- H: Well, I booked a squash court for seven o'clock and somebody else is using it!
- R: Oh, really? That's odd. Let me take a look at this morning's bookings. OK. Can I take your name, please?
- H: It's Helen. Helen Jackson. Listen, is this going to take long? This really is going to upset my schedule. I'm already running at least ten minutes late. The 8.36 – that's the train I usually catch to work – will be leaving soon. At this rate, I'll be lucky to get the one at 8.54. Either way, I'd be lucky to make it into work by 9.30 and, frankly, it'll be all your fault!
- R: I really am terribly sorry to have held you up Miss Jackson, but if you'll just give me a minute to check. It shouldn't take too long.
- H: Frankly, it's already taken too long. A single, 45-minute session is what I booked. I received a confirmation email about it last week.
- R: OK, so it says here that you booked the court for seven o'clock and it's now quarter past.
- H: And?
- R: Ten minutes is all we allow for late arrivals, I'm afraid. Anyone more than ten minutes late may lose their booking to a walk-in customer. It's company policy, I'm afraid.
- H: Ridiculous is what it is. There was nothing about this policy in my confirmation email.
- R: Actually, it's clearly stated in the terms and conditions at the bottom.
- H: I see. Well, that doesn't help me now. I expect a full refund.
- R: Er, I'm afraid we cannot offer refunds to customers that missed their sessions.
- H: This is absurd!
- R: We can, however, book another session for tomorrow morning. Perhaps you can make it in for seven this time?

Conversation 2

- F: Morning, Liam. Please do sit down. I take it you got my note?
- L: Yep – all done. There was a bit of a problem, though.
- F: Oh, really? What was that?
- L: Well, the photocopier ran out of paper, so I was only able to print 720 copies of the report.
- F: 720? 100 copies is what I ask you to print, Liam. One for each person attending the presentation.

WRITING PRACTICE

C

Model answer

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you to complain about the amount of graffiti in the town centre, which gets worse by the day, and what seems to me the lack of any attempt to do anything about it.

I'm sorry, but I feel the authorities are failing in their duty here. Graffiti is rather like litter and makes the area look scruffy and uncared for. I understand the council has actually endorsed the painting of murals on some buildings and I admit some of these add colour to the area. But most graffiti is just scrawls by people who want attention or gang members marking out territory. I appreciate that it is expensive to remove graffiti and difficult to keep up with more being written every day. However, I'm afraid that whatever preventative measures you have at the moment, they are not working. May I suggest larger fines for those caught painting graffiti and a larger number of police officers on the streets?

I feel that more action should be taken on this issue, and I hope that my suggestions will be listened to. I am not alone in thinking that this unattractive practice on our streets should stop. I look forward to hearing what your intentions and plans are in regard to this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Hermione Plunkett

8.1 Myths and legends

GRAMMAR

A

- 1 must have crashed
- 2 may/might/could have got
- 3 must have run out
- 4 may/might/could have been captured
- 5 may/might/could have reached
- 6 may/might/could have been found
- 7 may/might/could have been
- 8 can't have been

B

- 1 may/might/could have got lost
- 2 can't have stolen the money
- 3 parcel can't have arrived
- 4 plane may/might/could have been delayed
- 5 can't have been born in 1976
- 6 car must have been stolen
- 7 can't/couldn't have been Stephen that you saw because he's in Austria
- 8 may/might/could have been French

VOCABULARY

A

- 1 traditional 2 traditionally 3 believe 4 belief
- 5 essentially 6 myth 7 mythical 8 legend
- 9 legendarily 10 resemble 11 represent 12 representative

B

- 1 mythical 2 Legend 3 resembles 4 traditionally
- 5 represented 6 believe 7 myth 8 essentially

PRONUNCIATION

A

In Irish folklore, / Cúchulainn is a mythological hero / who appears in many stories. / According to the stories, / during battles, / he is transformed into some kind of monster. / Although descriptions of him differ in the various stories, / most agree that he is extremely handsome. / The stories about Cúchulainn / bear some similarity to other legends from different parts of the world, / most notably / ancient Greece and Persia. /

B

Cúchulainn's most heroic deed was performed at the Raid of Cooley. / Legend has it, / the Irish hero defended Ulster from attack from the men of Connaught. / The leader of Connaught, / Queen Medb, / wanted to conquer Ulster so she could take possession of a magical brown bull / which was owned by the elder warriors of Ulster. / At the time of the attack, / the men of Ulster were suffering from a bizarre weakness / imposed on them by the goddess Macha. / None of the warriors were able to defend their city. / Cúchulainn, / however, / was unaffected by Macha's curse as he was not merely human – / he was the son of a god. / Cúchulainn went to battle against the whole army of Connaught, / helped only by his father, / the god of light, / and by Morrigan, / the goddess of war. / During the defence, / Cúchulainn is severely wounded, / but his father helps heal his wounds. / He regains his energy / and kills hundreds of Connaught soldiers, / using their dead bodies to build a wall to help defend Ulster. / Eventually, / the men of Ulster regain strength and launch into battle, / forcing their enemy to retreat. /

8.2 Who did it?

VOCABULARY

A

- 1 listened
- 2 heard
- 3 hearing
- 4 looking
- 5 felt
- 6 watching
- 7 saw
- 8 looked
- 9 touched
- 10 looked

B

- 1 a 2 f 3 b 4 e 5 d 6 c

C

- 1 punishment
- 2 sentenced
- 3 witnesses
- 4 investigating
- 5 accused
- 6 caught; charged
- 7 commit
- 8 innocent
- 9 proof
- 10 questioned

GRAMMAR**A**

- 1 We watched an interesting Japanese documentary on Netflix last night.
- 2 She was wearing a striped cotton top she bought in the sales.
- 3 They live in a fantastic old house just outside Cambridge.
- 4 The antique wooden clock struck midnight as he tiptoed down the stairs.
- 5 Overall, I'd say that it's quite an economical little car.
- 6 Apparently, she's found a beautiful Italian dress she likes.
- 7 As I stood up a small round object on the grass caught my eye.
- 8 Every day, he ate two large sugar-coated doughnuts for breakfast.
- 9 The £20m development includes two large state-of-the-art lecture theatres.
- 10 The couple found the 16th-century Chinese vase in their back garden.

B

- 1 It's a charming little coastal village in West Sussex.
- 2 correct
- 3 I bought a new designer suit for my interview.
- 4 correct
- 5 correct
- 6 We live on a long, pleasant tree-lined street in the suburbs.
- 7 correct
- 8 We were struck by the beautiful snow-covered hills.

PRONUNCIATION**A**

fall-rising

8.3 Reading**READING****C**

- 1 T
- 2 T
- 3 F ('... there were supplies of food and water ...')
- 4 F ('Others suggest the ship might have been attacked by pirates, not as improbable as the other theories, but it's unlikely to have been the reason ...')
- 5 T
- 6 NG (Although both are mentioned as being faulty or broken, there is nothing in the article to suggest the cause of this.)

D

- 1 To a bottle that had been thrown into the sea.
- 2 To suggest that no one was in control of the boat.
- 3 That the papers, like wedding confetti, had been thrown around in a random fashion.

8.4 Listening**LISTENING****C**

- 1 Sales are at their highest ever
- 2 The basic structure of a crime novel
- 3 Excitement keeps you entertained
- 4 Creating an ideal moral world
- 5 Bringing order to chaos

D

1 c 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 b

8.5 Write a complex essay**WRITING****A**

- 1 The possible causes of the rise in cybercrime and what can be done about it.
- 2 Cybercrime.

B

1 c 2 b

C

- 2 Conclusion 1 doesn't cover all of the main arguments in the essay and introduces new ideas ('We rely on the authorities to deal with the problem ...').

WRITING PRACTICE**C****Model answer**

Cyberbullying is among the principal dangers facing young people today, with one in five teenagers saying they have experienced it. This essay will first look at some of the reasons it has become so widespread and the harm it does and will then suggest ways of improving the situation.

The foremost problem is that most teenagers have mobile phones, tablets or computers, and most cyber bullying takes place through social media. The result can be serious psychological damage. The main issue facing those wishing to prevent it is that the bully can easily remain anonymous. As a result, parents and teachers can neither see nor hear it. With electronic media, victims can be bullied 24 hours a day wherever they are, and most information communicated electronically is public and permanent.

The fact that cyberbullying is hidden from parents and teachers poses a challenge. One solution is for parents and teachers to better understand the technology and networks their children use. Teachers should be trained to notice changes in behaviour that might be a clue to someone being bullied. Another way to tackle the problem is to encourage students to report any abusive messages immediately. In addition, all schools should have counsellors to help the victims of bullying to cope with the situation. Another solution might be for tech companies to develop software that blocks offensive or hurtful texts or pictures.

In conclusion, the fact that most young people now have mobile phones and computers and are active on social media, and the fact that bullies can remain anonymous, makes it easy for cyberbullies to act undetected. Solving the problem requires the combined effort of parents, teachers, tech companies and, above all, the young people themselves.