



Animal Intelligence

1A

▼ Bottlenose dolphins are social animals.

Before You Read

A. True or False. Read the sentences below, and circle T (True) or F (False). Then check your answers on page 18.

Fast Facts: The Bottlenose Dolphin

1. Dolphins are mammals (like cats, horses, and humans), not fish. T F
2. A dolphin's brain is bigger than a human's. T F
3. Dolphins communicate with each other using clicking and whistling sounds. T F
4. As adults, dolphins live by themselves. T F

B. Skim for the Main Idea. On the next page, look at the title, headings, photos, and captions. What is this reading mainly about? Circle a, b, or c. Then read the passage to check your answer.

- a. types of dolphins b. things dolphins do c. what dolphins eat



▼ A whistle

▼ A human brain



Theresa 8/24/2008

The Incredible Dolphin

Many people say dolphins are very intelligent. They seem to be able to think, understand, and learn things quickly. But are they smart like humans or more like cats or dogs? Dolphins use their brains differently from people. But scientists say dolphin intelligence and human intelligence are alike in some ways. How?

FACT 1: Talk to Me

Like humans, every dolphin has its own "name." The name is a special whistle. Each dolphin chooses a specific whistle for itself, usually by its first birthday. Actually, scientists think dolphins, like people, "talk" to each other about a lot of things, such as their age, their feelings, or finding food. And, like humans, dolphins use a system of sounds and body language to communicate. But understanding their conversations is not easy for humans. No one "speaks dolphin" yet, but some scientists are trying to learn.

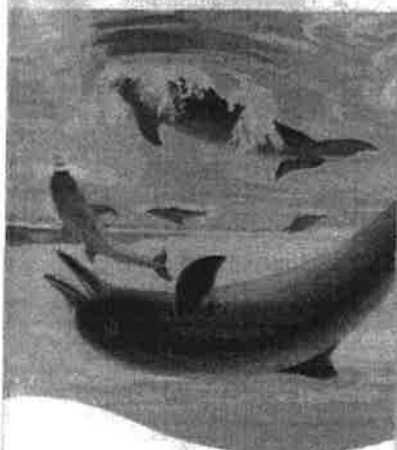
FACT 2: Let's Play

Dolphins are also social animals. They live in groups called pods, and they often join others from different pods to play games and have fun—just like people. In fact, playing together is something only intelligent animals do.

FACT 3: Fishermen's Helpers

Dolphins and humans are similar in another way: both make plans to get something they want. In the seas of southern Brazil, for example, dolphins use an interesting strategy to get food. When fish are near a boat, dolphins signal to the fishermen to put their nets in the water. Using this method, the men can catch a lot of fish. What is the advantage for the dolphins? Why do they assist the men? The dolphins get to eat some of the fish.

If you signal to someone, you make a gesture or sound to tell them something.



▼ Dolphins communicate using sounds and body language.
▼ Like humans, dolphins play games together.



Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Main Idea

1. What is the main idea of the reading?

- a. Dolphins are very intelligent animals.
- b. There are many different types of dolphins.
- c. Some dolphins are more intelligent than humans.
- d. Dolphins are humans' favorite animals.

Detail

2. Which sentence about dolphin language is true?

- a. A dolphin gets its name from its mother.
- b. Dolphins use language to talk about many things.
- c. Dolphins whistle, but they don't use body language.
- d. Dolphin conversation is easy to understand.

Detail

3. Why do dolphins sometimes help fishermen?

- a. Dolphins are kind animals.
- b. So the dolphins can get food.
- c. The dolphins know the men are hungry.
- d. The fishermen ask the dolphins for help.

Reference

4. In line 19, *others* means *other*.

- a. pods
- b. people
- c. dolphins
- d. games

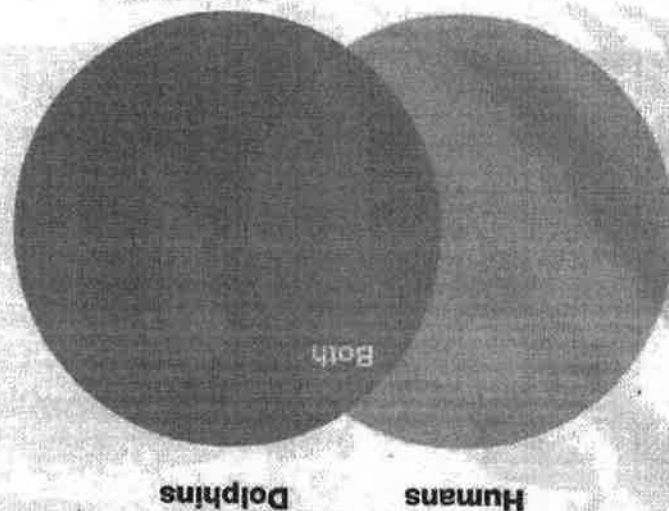
Vocabulary

5. In the sentence *The dolphins get to eat some of the fish*, (line 29), what does *get to* mean?

- a. are able to
- b. have to
- c. should
- d. want to

B. Classification. How are dolphins and humans different?

How are they the same? Write the answers (a-h) in the diagram.



- a. play games in groups
- b. have their own names
- c. use spoken words to communicate
- d. plan ways to do something
- e. catch fish for food
- f. communicate their feelings to each other
- g. choose their own names
- h. use sounds and body language to talk

Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the words from the box. One word is extra.

alike conversation intelligent strategy system

Did You Know?

Today, many trees in Sumatra and Borneo are being cut down, and orangutans are in danger of dying out completely. ▼

The orangutan is known for its red hair and long arms. But did you know that the orangutan is also a very intelligent animal? For example, orangutans use a(n) 2. _____ to stay dry when it rains: they take leaves from the trees and use them like an umbrella! These animals don't have a complex language 3. _____ like humans do. But today, some orangutans are learning basic sign language. Maybe, in the future, we will be able to have a simple 4. _____ with them.

* complex: made up of many parts

B. Matching. Read the information below and match each word in red with a definition.

In some ways, animal and human intelligence are alike. But just how smart are some animals? Scientists in Japan wanted to study memory in humans and chimps. They used this method: they showed a group of college students and five-year-old chimps the numbers 1 to 9 in different places on a computer screen, but only for a short while. The test was to remember the specific position of the numbers in the correct order. Every time, the chimps were faster than the students. Why? Did someone assist the chimps? No, but the animals probably had an important advantage: they're young. As both humans and animals get older, memory gets worse. The chimps also had another advantage: humans seem to use more of their brain for language and less for memory.

Word Link

The suffixes **-ance** and **-ence** at the end of a word indicate that it is a noun. For example, *assistance* is the noun form of *assist*, and means *helping someone*.

1. a way of doing something: _____
2. help: _____
3. similar: _____
4. something that helps you succeed: _____
5. exact: _____
6. intelligent: _____

Georgia, a chimp, is very intelligent.

Practice

1 Find the correct names from the lists on page 12. Include the where necessary.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0 a lake in Canada. Lake Ontario | 4 a university teacher |
| 1 a newspaper from the US | 5 a river in South America |
| 2 a city in Europe | 6 a park in New York |
| 3 a hotel in London | 7 a mountain range in Asia |

2 Match the two parts of the sentences. 2.12 Listen and check.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 0 My sister's very musical. She plays the | A night. |
| 1 My brother isn't very good at | B July. |
| 2 We don't like our children staying out late at | C midday every day. |
| 3 I hate getting up early in the | D TV. |
| 4 The school bell always rings at | E piano and the violin. |
| 5 We usually take our summer holiday in | F cinema this week? |
| 6 Are there any good films at the | G football. |
| 7 On Friday evenings I usually watch | H morning. |

3 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box. Add the if necessary.

breakfast
car
chemist's
Guggenheim Museum
Mount Everest
Mediterranean Sea
French
The Times
United States

- 0 My favourite newspaper is *The Times*.
- 1 The highest mountain in the world is
- 2 Juliette Binoche's first language is
- 3 George Bush was president of from 2000 to 2008.
- 4 Cannes is a lovely French town on
- 5 Too many people go to work by
- 6 We always have together at eight o'clock.
- 7 You can buy this medicine at
- 8 There's a really good exhibition on at

4

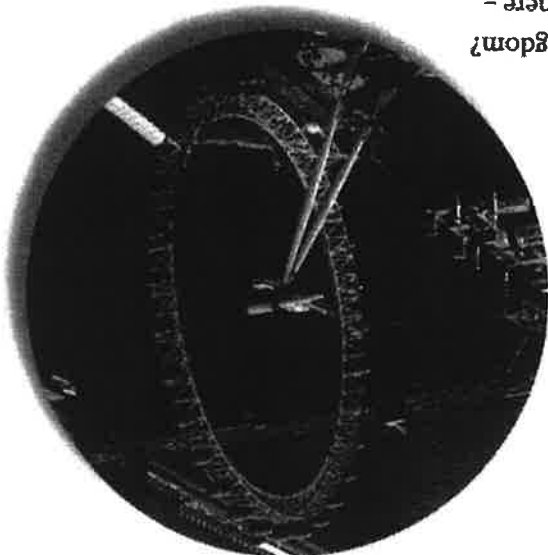
GRAMMAR IN USE

There are six more mistakes with the, a or an in the conversation. Find and correct them. 2.13 Listen and check.

- BRAD Are you enjoying your time here?
ANNA Oh, yes. The London is a beautiful city.
BRAD What have you seen?
ANNA Well, I've been to a British Museum - that's fantastic - and I really like Regent's Park.
It's very peaceful.

- BRAD Mmm, it is, isn't it? Are you studying here?
ANNA Yes, I'm studying the English and the history.
BRAD Oh, I see. Where are you living?
ANNA In an apartment with some friends.
BRAD When did you come here?

- ANNA In the October, and I'm staying for a year.
BRAD Do you have much time to travel in United Kingdom?
ANNA Oh yes, I try to. But everything is so expensive here - every time I go to supermarket I spend about £40.00.

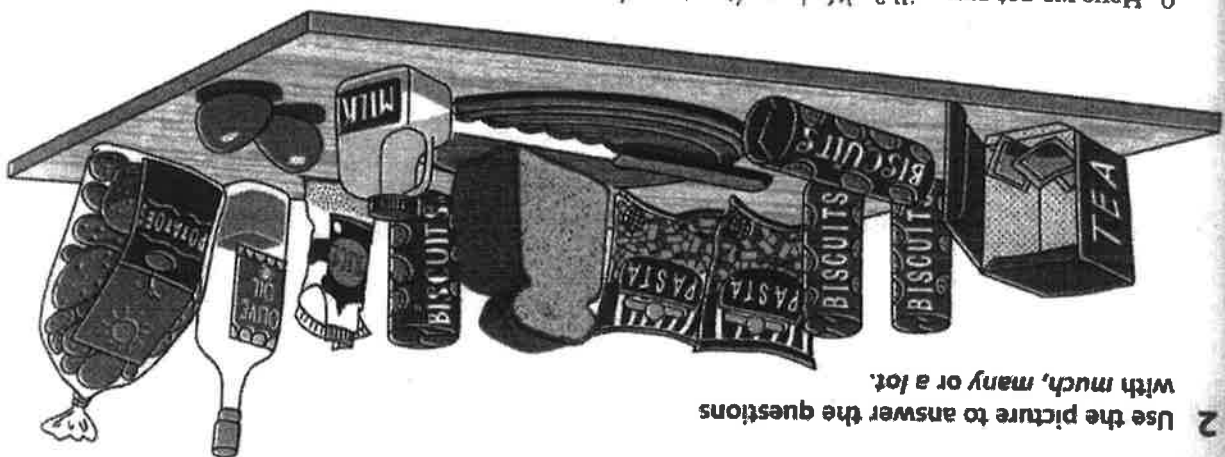


Practice

1 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose the correct words in *italics* in the conversation.

- SAM Where shall we go shopping this afternoon? Shall we just go to the town centre?
 ALL I don't know. There aren't (0) *much* / *many* shops in the town centre.
 I think the big shopping centre is better – there are (1) *a lot of* / *much* shops there.
 SAM Mmm. But we haven't got (2) *much* / *many* time really, and it takes half an hour to drive there.
 ALL I know, but I need to buy (3) *many* / *a lot of* presents for my family, and I don't have (4) *much* / *many* money. There are (5) *many* / *a lot of* cheap shops in the shopping centre.
 SAM Are there (6) *many* / *much* people in your family, then?
 ALL Well, there aren't (7) *many* / *much* adults, but I've got (8) *much* / *a lot of* younger brothers and sisters.
 SAM OK, let's go to the shopping centre. But can we go in your car? There isn't (9) *much* / *many* petrol in mine.

2 Use the picture to answer the questions with *much*, *many* or *a lot*.



- 0 Have we got any milk? *We haven't got much.*
 1 Have we got any rice?
 2 Have we got any potatoes?
 3 Have we got any olive oil?
 4 Have we got any pasta?
 5 Have we got any bread?
 6 Have we got any biscuits?
 7 Have we got any eggs?
 8 Have we got any tea bags?

3 Complete the questions with *How much?* or *How many?* Then write true answers for you. 02.17 Listen and check.

- 0 How many uncles have you got? *I've got three. I haven't got any. I haven't got many.*
 1 aunts have you got?
 2 work have you got at the moment?
 3 good friends have you got?
 4 chocolate do you eat?
 5 exercise do you do?
 6 coffee do you drink?

Go online for more practice

Review MODULE 1

1 UNITS 1, 2 AND 3 Find the mistake(s) in the sentences and correct them.

- 0 Look at those chicken in the yard.
- 1 All the farmers take their sheeps to the market in August.
- 2 Could you make an appointment for me to see mr hawkins while I'm in paris?
- 3 How many slices of luggage are you taking?
- 4 Would you like a bread with your soup?
- 5 All the teachers in this school is from England.
- 6 We need some more furnitures in our new house.

2 UNITS 4, 5 AND 6 Write a, an or the. Write - if you don't need a, an or the.

Is chocolate really good for you?

PEOPLE STARTED MAKING (1) chocolate centuries ago in (2) America, and people have always told stories about how healthy chocolate is. (3) stories tell us that it can make us happy, too, and that may be true. A little chocolate may be good for our hearts, but (4) fruit and vegetables are much better for us than chocolate.

Chocolate contains a lot of (5) fat and sugar - but some people argue that fat in chocolate is good fat because it comes from a particular type of butter. That's true, but most chocolate doesn't contain much of it.

So, the answer to (6) question above is really 'no' - it's good to have (7) bar of chocolate occasionally, but we all really know that if (8) type of food tastes good, it's probably bad for us!



3 UNITS 7, 8 AND 9 Complete the conversation with some of the phrases from A-J.

- 223 Listen and check.**
- A Good morning. I'm looking for some red apples.
B We (1) today. I'm afraid.
A Oh, what about green apples, then?
B Yes, we (2) of those.
A And (3) Spanish oranges?
B Yes, I've got (3)
A OK. (4)
B They're £1.50 a kilo.
A And the apples?
B They're £2.20 a kilo.
A £2.20? (5) I'll just have a kilo of the oranges, please.
B OK ... one, two, three oranges - that's just a kilo.
A (6) Can you give me another one, please?
B Here you are. That's £1.95, please.
- A How much are they?
B - haven't got any
C 've got any
D 've got some
E a few, but not many
F That's not enough!
G 've got no
H That's too much!
I a little but not much
J have you got any

4 UNITS 8, 9 AND 10 Look at the information below about two English colleges. Decide whether the statements below are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

| College | Location | Teachers (full-time) | Levels | Average class no. | Computers in media centre | Cost for four weeks |
|----------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Abbey | Oxford, UK | 5 | Beginner-Intermediate | 8 | 8 | £800.00 |
| Carnegie | Cambridge, UK | 100 | Beginner-Advanced | 30+ | 2 | £200.00 |

- 0 Abbey College has a lot of full-time teachers. ... F. ...
Abbey College hasn't got many full-time teachers.
- 1 Carnegie College doesn't have many full-time teachers.
- 2 There are too many students in the Carnegie College classes.
- 3 There aren't enough computers in the Carnegie College media centre.
- 4 Carnegie courses cost a lot of money.
- 5 Both colleges offer courses for beginners.
- 6 One of the colleges is in the UK.

5 ALL UNITS Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use one, two or three words.

- 0 How much paper do you need?
How many *pieces of paper* do you need?
- 1 Let's talk about your problems. I've got a few minutes.
Let's talk about your problems. I've got time.
- 2 Stop! That's more salad than I want.
Stop! That's
This camera is really expensive, and that camera is really expensive, too.
- 3 This camera is really expensive, and that camera is really expensive, too.
All of my friends are away this weekend.
my friends are here this weekend.
- 5 We've got less time than we need for this project.
We haven't got for this project.
- 6 I'd like about a kilo of potatoes, please.
I'd like potatoes, please. About a kilo.

Practice

1 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the sentences with noun + 's or ' . 2.25 Listen and check.


- Ann and Frank are married.
 Ann is (0) *Frank's* wife. Frank is (1) *husband*.
 Ann has two children, Mike and Lucy.
 Lucy is (2) *daughter*. Mike is (3) *brother*.
 Ann has brown hair but the children have blond hair.
 (4) *hair* is brown but the (5) *hair* is blond.
 The family has two cats called Spike and Susie.
 The (6) *names* are Spike and Susie.

2 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose the correct words in *italics* in the text. 2.26 Listen and check.

The oldest student in the world?

IF YOU VISIT (0) *London's University / the University of London* you'll have a surprise. This university has a student who is 250 years old! The student's name is Jeremy Bentham. He sits in a box at the (1) *main building's end / end of the main building*. He can watch the other students and listen to the lectures through the (2) *box's glass front / glass front of the box*. Of course, he isn't a real student because he died in 1832.

Jeremy Bentham was a famous writer who believed in free education for everybody. (3) *Bentham's ideas / The ideas of Bentham* encouraged people to start new universities. After he died, they put (4) *Jeremy's body / the body of Jeremy* in a glass box in the (5) *college's centre / centre of the college*, so he can be a student forever.



3

Find five more mistakes in the sentences and correct them. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 0 I am interested in the Scotland-geography. *the geography of Scotland*
 1 I live eight kilometres from the Paris's centre.
 2 My mother's name is Alice.
 3 I like watching womens' sports events on TV.
 4 We sometimes have lunch at Carol's.
 5 What is the computer's size?
 6 Do you know the age of Diana?
 7 Where is the bowl of your cat?

4

Write sentences 1-4 from Exercise 3 so they are true for you. Use possessive forms.

- 0 I am interested in the history of my country.
 1
 2
 3
 4

Practice

1 Complete the questions in each line so they have the same meaning.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0 Does this book belong to you? | Is this <i>your</i> book? | Is this <i>your</i> book? |
| 1 Is this Mary's book? | Is this <i>her</i> book? | Is this <i>her</i> book? |
| 2 Is this the children's book? | Is this <i>their</i> book? | Is this <i>their</i> book? |
| 3 Does this book belong to me? | Is this <i>my</i> book? | Is this <i>my</i> book? |
| 4 Does this book belong to us? | Is this <i>our</i> book? | Is this <i>our</i> book? |
| 5 Is this Peter's book? | Is this <i>his</i> book? | Is this <i>his</i> book? |
| 6 Who does this book belong to? | Is this <i>his</i> book? | Is this <i>his</i> book? |

2 Choose the correct words in *italics* in the text.

I live next door to (0) *my* / *me* friend David and (1) *his* / *her* sister, Fiona. David is in (2) *ours* / *our* class at college; he's taller than Fiona and (3) *the* / *his* hair is darker. Fiona's two years older than (4) *his* / *her* brother. She's an art student and she's always got paint on (5) *the* / *her* fingers! (6) *Theirs* / *Their* house is small but (7) *it's* / *its* garden is beautiful, and (8) *their* / *theirs* barbecues are always great fun!

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the conversation with the correct words from the box. 2.27 Listen and check.

A Is this your suitcase, Sir?
B Yes. It's (0) *mine* / *ours* whose your yours?

A Can you open it for me, please? OK. Are these (1) *clothes* / *clothes*?

B Some of them are (2) *clothes* / *clothes*.

but some of them belong to my wife.

A Is this dress (3) *?*

B Yes, she bought it in Thailand.

A There are a lot of toys here. (4) *are they?* / *are they?*

B They belong to (5) *daughter* / *daughter*.

A What about all this money. Is it (6) *?* / *?*

B Oh, no, it isn't (7) *?* / *?*

4 Write questions and answers. Use possessive adjectives and pronouns. 2.28 Listen and check.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 0 that / you / phone? / No / it / not me / she | Is that your phone? No, it isn't mine. It's hers. |
| 00 who / pens / these? / They / she | Whose pens are these? They're hers. |
| 1 this / he / book? / No / it / not he / she | |
| 2 who / drinks / these? / They / they | |
| 3 that / she / iPod? / It / not she / me | |
| 4 who / ticket / this? / It / you | |



Practice

1 Look at the picture and tick (✓) the things which belong to Darren.



2 Match the sentences 1 and 2 with A and B in each group.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 0 1 What's your opinion of that film? | A The film we are watching now. |
| 2 What do you think of this film? | B The film we watched yesterday. |
| 1 1 I don't like this car. | A The car we are in now. |
| 2 I don't like that car. | B The car in the garage window. |
| 2 1 Do you like those flowers? | A The flowers in my hand. |
| 2 Do you like these flowers? | B The flowers in my neighbour's garden. |
| 3 1 Are these phones expensive? | A The phones we are looking at. |
| 2 Are those phones expensive? | B The phones we looked at last week. |

3 Complete the sentences. Use *this, that, these or those*. 2.29 Listen and check.

- 0 *These* phones in the window look really smart.
 1 Do you like *ring*? My sister gave it to me.
 2 What did you think of *DVD* we saw yesterday?
 3 I'd like two of *cakes* – the ones on the top shelf.
 4 Theatre tickets are very expensive *days*.
 5 Could you help me? *books* are very heavy.
 6 In *days*, children often worked in factories.

4 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the conversations with *this, that, these or those* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets (0). 2.30 Listen and check.

- 1 A Let me introduce my colleagues. (0) *These are*. (be) my assistants, Sue and Joe.
 B Pleased to meet you.
 A And (1) *our* office manager, Mike.
 B Hello, Mike. So, where is your boss?
 A (2) *my* boss, Eleanor, over there in the corner of the room.
 2 A Hello. Can I speak to Mrs Hargreaves?
 B (3) *she* (be) Mrs Hargreaves speaking. Can I help you?
 3 A Here are the two keys. (4) *open* the front and back doors.
 B What about the keys for the balcony door and the car?
 A Oh, (5) *they* (be) in the cupboard in the kitchen.
 B And where's the key for the garage?
 A Oh, (6) *it* (not have) a lock, so there's no key.

Review MODULE 2

1 UNITS 11, 12 AND 13 Choose the correct answer, A, B or C below.

Subject: My first term

Dear Mum and Dad

(0) I'm really enjoying (1) first term at college. The lessons are really interesting and (2) have lots of friends. (3) best friend is Simon. (4) is doing the same course as (5) Simon lives with (6) family in a flat near the university. I visited them yesterday. The flat is much nicer than (7) (8) is in an expensive area and (9) are quite rich. By the way, we did (10) first project last week and I got an A!

Lots of love, Dan

- 0 A Me B I C Myself 6 A her B him C his
1 A mine B my C me 7 A me B mine C my
2 A me B mine C I 8 A He B It C Their
3 A Mine B Me C My 9 A the parents of Simon B Simons' parents
4 A He B Him C His C Simon's parents
5 A me B I C mine 10 A us B our C we

2 UNITS 12 AND 13 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use one, two or three words.

- 0 Does this belong to you? Is this yours?
1 Does this belong to the children? Is?
2 We went to college in the car David owns. We went to college in
3 Caroline lives in Moscow - near the centre. Caroline lives near the
4 Does this book belong to him? Is?
5 You can't have that, it belongs to me. That's you can't have it.
6 I love these old teacups, they belonged to my grandmother. I love these old teacups, they were

3 UNITS 14 AND 15 Find five more mistakes in the text and correct them.

This ^{is} a photograph from last summer. Look, that's my little brother and that's my two sisters. It was the day we went to the jungle. We had a lot of fun this day, we really enjoyed myself. We went into the hall of mirrors and looked at ourselves - we laughed so much! Then we went on the rollercoaster. It was really frightening. My brother hates heights but he made he go on it - he was very brave! But the best part was seeing the animals in the circus tent - these animals were fantastic to watch!

4 UNITS 16 AND 17 Choose the correct words in *italics* in the conversation.

- 233 Listen and check.
- A Can I help you?
B Yes, I'm going to a college interview next month and I need (0) *anything* / *something* to wear.
A Well, these dresses are very nice.
B Mmm, I'm not sure. Have you got (1) *anything* / *anyone* in a lighter colour?
A How about this (2) *one* / *ones*?
B I'd prefer one in blue - (3) *no one* / *everyone* says blue suits me.
A OK. What about this dress?
B I think that's a bit big. Have you got (4) *other* / *another* one in a smaller size?
A Yes, we have. That's £125.
B Oh, that's a bit expensive. Have you got (5) *everything* / *anything* under £100?
A No, I'm afraid (6) *there's* / *there isn't* nothing under £100 here.
B Oh, dear. Is there (7) *anything* / *anywhere* I can find cheaper clothes near here?
A Well, there's a clothes market around the corner ...

5 ALL UNITS Complete the crossword.

ACROSS

2 Excuse me, is ... your bag over there?
5 We took the wrong suitcase. It wasn't ours, it was ...
8 ... house is this? Your uncle's?
9 My son painted that picture by ...
12 That cake was delicious. Can I have ... one?
13 Our teacher gives ... a lot of homework every day.

DOWN

1 I've looked ... but I can't find my phone.
2 I don't like ... shoes - I prefer those ones over there.
3 Does ... in this class speak Russian?
4 The heading in my house turns ... off at midnight.
6 I'm hungry. I'd like ... to eat.
7 My best friend and I send text messages to each ... every day.
10 That isn't your book, it's ...
11 I prefer happy films to sad ...

6 ALL UNITS Complete the text with the correct words from the box. There are two extra words.

- 'Good morning, everyone. (0) My name is Roger Downley and I am the head teacher of this college. It is a great pleasure for (1) to welcome you all personally to Crandon. First, I'd like to tell (2) about the fantastic facilities we have here. There are two libraries. The main library is in the Shelton building and the smaller (3) is behind the history department. So there is plenty of space for (4) education is the most important thing for (5) here. But we also want you to enjoy (6) so we have plenty of social and sporting activities, too. You probably saw the sports fields outside (7) building. We are very proud of (8) fields - not many colleges have so much open space ...'
- everyone
myself
me
my
one
ones
this
those
us
you
yourselves

3A

A World of Music

1600 West African storytellers, called griots, use spoken words and music to tell stories. Africans brought to the Americas as slaves continue this tradition.

1800 Blues: By the mid 1860s, blacks are no longer slaves in the U.S.A., but many still have difficult lives. People sing blues songs about life's hardships to a slow, musical rhythm.

1920 Jazz; Samba (Brazil)

► Keb' Mo', a popular blues musician, performs at the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival.

1950 By the early 1950s, a new type of R&B becomes popular in the U.S. White teenagers call this music "rock and roll."

1970 Reggae (Jamaica). Hip-hop starts in New York City.

Mid 1970s A DJ uses turntables as musical instruments while a singer "raps" with the music.

Before You Read

A. Matching. Read the information above and match each word in blue with its definition.

1. a regular series of sounds or movements
2. people from 13 to 19 years old
3. things that are difficult in life
4. people who are owned by other people

B. Skim for the Main Idea. On the next page, look at the title, headings, and first paragraph. What is the passage mainly about? Circle a, b, or c. Then read the passage to check your answer.

- a. Famous hip-hop artists
- b. The history of hip-hop
- c. Hip-hop in two countries



Hip-Hop Planet

Hip-hop started in New York City in the 1970s. Today, many countries have their own local hip-hop scenes.¹ Artists from different **backgrounds** rap about everything from cars and designer clothes to social issues. Here are two examples.

Dakar, Senegal

Assane N'Diaye, 19, loves hip-hop music. He grew up in a small fishing village in Senegal. For a time, he was popular as a DJ in clubs in Dakar, the capital city of Senegal.

Today, Assane lives in his village again. He has formed a rap group with other family members. They rap about their lives as village fishermen, and about working long, hard days and earning almost no money. "Rap," Assane says, "doesn't belong to American culture. It belongs here. It has always existed here, because of our pain and our hardships..."

Assane dreams of making a CD and having a better life. Despite his hardships, the music gives Assane hope.

The Czech Republic

Europe is home to 8–12 million Roma—a group of people often called "gypsies." Many Roma are poor. In some places, they also face discrimination.²

Now some Roma teenagers are using hip-hop to teach tolerance.³ In the Czech Republic, Roma teens meet for a hip-hop class called "Rap for Peace Hip-Hop." Their instructor is Shamcema Williams. She is a member of the all-female rap group Godessa, from South Africa.

In the lessons, the teens learn to write rap music and use it to teach others about Roma culture. These teens, Shamcema believes, can use the music to change their lives and other people's attitudes. "Use your creative energy and see what the possibilities⁴ are," she says.

¹ You can refer to an area of activity as a scene, for example, an art or music scene.
² Discrimination means treating a person or group of people less fairly or less well than others.
³ Tolerance means accepting different people, religions, beliefs, etc.
⁴ Possibilities are choices, things you can do.



Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. Purpose** What is the purpose of this reading?
- to compare American and African rap music
 - to say why some people do not like rap music
 - to describe different hip-hop scenes
 - to explain how hip-hop started

- 2. Detail** Assane N'Diaye _____
- only likes American rap music
 - is going to move to the U.S.A.
 - has already made several CDs
 - lives in a small village

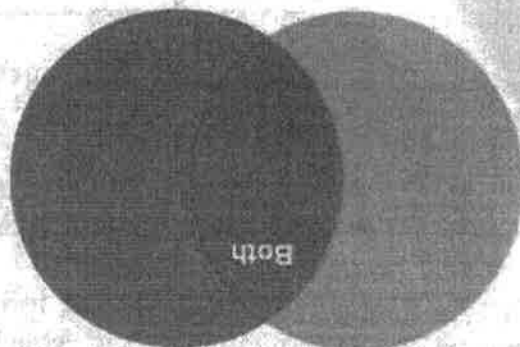
- 3. Inference** Which statement would Assane N'Diaye most likely agree with?
- The best rappers are from the U.S.A.
 - Rap music is a part of Senegal.
 - Rap music came to Africa recently.
 - Many Africans don't understand rap music.

- 4. Detail** Which sentence about the Roma teenagers is NOT true?
- They are using music to teach people about their culture.
 - In some places, they are disliked because they are Roma.
 - They are taking a hip-hop class.
 - Most of them are from South Africa.

- Vocabulary** 5. In line 24, what does the word *instructor* mean?
- DJ
 - classmate
 - member
 - teacher

B. Classification. Match each answer (a-e) with the person it describes.

Assane N'Diaye Shameema Williams



- helps students write rap music
- raps about life in a small village
- was a DJ
- is a member of a South African rap group
- believes rap music can make life better

Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information below using the correct forms of the words in red.

Hip-hop started on the streets and in the clubs of New York City. **Despite** this, hip-hop's look and sound don't belong to the United States only. The music changes everywhere you go. A person from one **background**—for example, a Moroccan man living in Paris—might rap about one thing. But another person (for example, a **female** musician from Los Angeles) will rap about something different.

1. Shameema Williams is a(n) _____ rap artist.

2. If something _____ to you, you own it.

3. A _____ is a place where you can listen to music and dance.

4. Your _____ is information about you: where you come from, etc.

5. _____ being a quite new form of music, hip hop is very

popular worldwide.

B. Completion. Complete the information using the correct forms of words from the box.

attitude audience background face issue peace

The Palestinian group DAM raps in several languages, including English and Arabic. The group's music focuses on different social _____ . For example, they sing about the problems that women and young people _____ . They also talk about the need for _____ and tolerance. The members of DAM want to change people's _____—to help people think differently about certain things. Today, the group performs for _____ in many countries.

Usage

Female is commonly used as an adjective, but can also be a noun; in everyday conversation, women usually is more polite than *females*.

▲ Members of the rap group DAM

Practice

3

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0 There were some really good bands | A on the desk in my office. |
| 1 Your coats and scarves are | B on the bedroom wall? |
| 2 Who painted that lovely picture | C in the cupboard by the front door. |
| 3 Can you put your old papers in the bin | D at her best friend's wedding. |
| 4 You'll find the tickets | E under the sink? |
| 5 At the moment Meral is living | F at the festival last year. |
| 6 Louisa met her husband | G in Izmir, but she comes from Ankara. |

2 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the conversation with the correct phrases from the box.

2.38 Listen and check.

beside the park in the office block in the park near the festival near the station next to our house

A How are you getting to the festival on Saturday?

B I'm going by train. We live quite (0) ... *near the station*... - it's only about a

fifteen-minute walk.

A That's too far with luggage!

B No, I'll take a taxi to the station. The taxi office is (1) ... *next door*.

A That'll be expensive. Why don't you drive here and we can go by bus? The bus stops

(2) ... *just outside really*.

B Does it stop (3) ... *then?*

A Quite near, it's only about a five-minute walk.

B But the station is (4) ... *You can walk straight into the festival*.

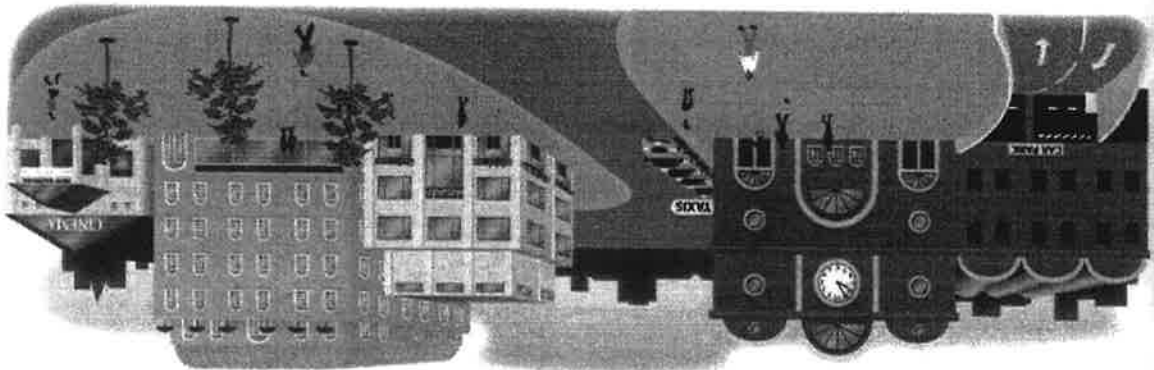
A Why don't we just drive? There's parking for the festival (5) ... *There's a huge clock*.

B That's true! Let's do that.

3

GRAMMAR IN USE

2.39 Listen and check.



Hi Meral!

About Saturday - let's meet at the station. You can't miss it - there's a huge clock

on the wall at the front and there's a car park (1) ... *the station*.

I'll meet you at the taxi stop (2) ... *the station - it's just outside. There are some*

nice shops (3) ... *the station and we can have lunch at the cafe (4)*

department store. The cinema is right (5) ... *the store, so we can go straight there*

after lunch. Meral can't meet us for lunch so she'll just meet us (6) ... *the cinema*

at 2.30. See you then! Jackie

Go online for more practice

Practice

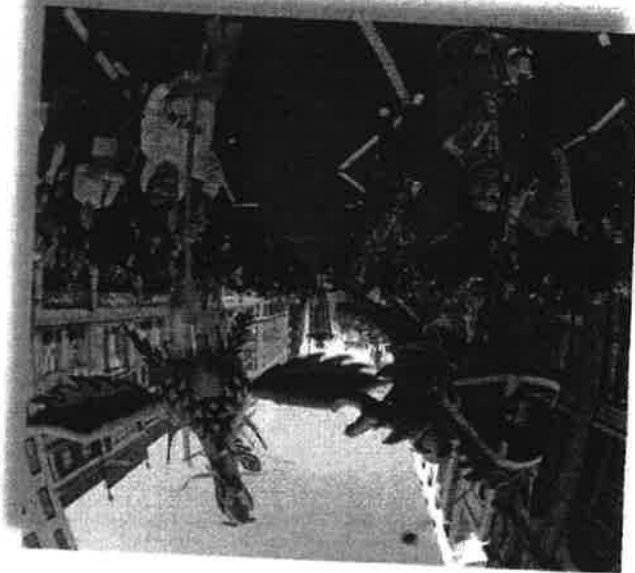
- 1 Look at the plan below. Then choose the correct words in *italics*. 2.40 Listen and check.
- 0 A is on the right / *left* of B.
 - 1 C is opposite / between B and E.
 - 2 D is in front of / behind E.
 - 3 F is opposite / between A and B.
 - 4 G is between / in front of H.
 - 5 G is opposite / in front of C.
 - 6 I is on the right / left of H.
 - 7 E is behind / opposite I.
 - 8 C is on the right / left of E.



- 2 Now read the text. Write the correct places in the plan.
- GRAMMAR IN USE**
- The biggest building in the shopping centre is the department store. It's opposite the supermarket and a small hotel. The hotel is on the right of the supermarket. On the right of the hotel is a cinema, and opposite that is the café, which has a lot of tables and chairs in front of it. The café is on the left of the bus station, which is opposite the sports centre. That has a small area behind it with a tennis court.

- 3 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Look at the photo. Complete the text with the correct words from the box. 2.41 Listen and check.
- back front left right top

The picture shows a scene from Chinese New Year in London. At the (0) ... front we can see people holding models of a dragon and a bird. There are some old buildings and shops on the (1) ... and (2) ... of the picture. It is a nice day because we can see blue sky at the (3) ... Behind all the people, at the (4) ... , there are more colourful things that are part of the festival.



- 4 Now look at a picture in the room you are in, or find a picture from this book. Write three sentences with prepositions to describe it. At the front I can see ...

From the ticket office, you go through the main gate and along the path. Go past the toilets and follow the path to the food court. Then go round the fountain and across the bridge. The main stage is in front of you.



1 along, past, across, over, through, round, from, to

| | | |
|---------|--|--|
| along | Walk along the path. | |
| past | Go past the toilets. | |
| across | Go across the bridge. Go over the bridge. | |
| through | Go through the main gate. | |
| round | Go round the fountain. | |
| from | You go from the ticket office ... | |
| to | Follow the path to the food court. | |

We also use from in this way:
Our English teacher comes/is from New Zealand. (= New Zealand is her country.)

2 into, out of, onto, off

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| into | Let's go into the house. | |
| out of | Can you get my shoes out of the wardrobe? | |
| onto | The cat jumped onto the table. | |
| off | The cat jumped off the table. | |

into is similar to in, but we use into for movement.

in for position/place > Unit 18

We get into/out of a car or taxi, but get on/off a bus, plane, train, ship, bike:
Get into the car. We're ready to go. I felt ill when I got off the ship.
X I got into the bus. ✓ I got on the bus.

Practice

1 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Read these directions to an arts festival. Then choose the correct words in *italics*. **2.42** Listen and check.

How to find us
If you are coming by train, follow these directions from the station to the Arts Centre:
when you leave the station, go (0) *across* / *through* the railway bridge. (1) *To* / *from* the bridge, turn right and walk (2) *along* / *past* the path by the river for about 200 metres, then go (3) *along* / *through* the small park on your left.
Go (4) *across* / *round* the statue in the middle and (5) *from* / *past* the park café.
Follow the path (6) *to* / *along* the main gate and go (7) *across* / *through* the gate.
Go (8) *along* / *across* the main road and you'll see the Arts Centre in front of you.

Tickets Cars & Parking Food and drink Train times Contact us

2

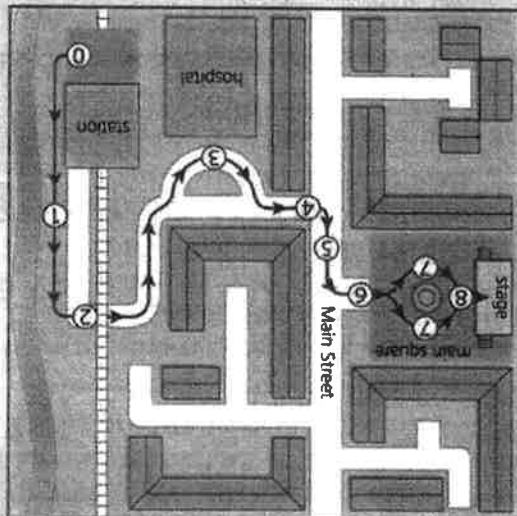
Complete the sentences with prepositions. **2.43** Listen and check.

- 0 You have to turn your lights on when you go ... *through* ... the tunnel.
- 1 I always walk ... the bridge to get to work. It's quicker.
- 2 'Is this Kew Gardens?' 'No. You need to get ... the bus at the next stop.'
- 3 The doors open at 6.00 p.m. and then people can go ... the cinema.
- 4 Turn right and go ... the post office – it's the next building on the right.
- 5 Walk ... the lake. The café is on the other side.

3

GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the description below with prepositions. Use the map to help you.

The parade starts at 10.30.
We go (0) ... *out of* ... the station car park and walk (1) ... the path by the river, and then go (2) ... the tunnel under the railway into the town centre. We walk (3) ... the hospital (4) ... Main Street (closed to traffic for the day). We go (5) ... the street and then (6) ... the main square to the statue – we divide into two groups to go (7) ... the statue, and finally, we walk up the steps and (8) ... the stage at the other side of the square.



4

Describe your route to school/work every day.

I always walk to work. I go out of my apartment and turn left. I walk along the street, past some shops ...

Go online for more practice

Practice

3

1 Match the two parts of the sentences. Listen and check.

- 0 The first men walked on the moon in
1 Americans usually have family parties in
2 World War Two lasted from
3 People usually do their best work in
4 Johnny Depp was born on
5 Children don't usually go to school on
- A 9 June, 1963.
B Saturdays.
C the morning.
D 1969.
E November.
F 1939 until 1945.

2 Look at the notices. Complete the sentences below them. Use the correct prepositions.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |
| 0 Knightley Manor is only open to the public <i>at the weekend</i> . | 1 The train to Winchester arrives <i>at</i> 10.25 and leaves <i>at</i> 10.28 | 2 The shop is closed <i>for all of</i> July |
| 3 The next term starts <i>on</i> 5 September | 4 The cinema tickets are half price <i>on</i> Mondays | 5 The next performance of the play will be <i>at</i> 2 p.m. 23 April |

3 Complete/write the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use the words in brackets (). 2.45 Listen and check.

- 0 I usually go to the gym at 10.00. (in) I usually go to the gym in the morning.
1 I went to the gym at 10.30 today. (this)
2 It's Monday 15 June now. I have a doctor's appointment for Monday 22 June. (next)
3 At the moment I'm working from Monday to Sunday. (every)
4 It's Monday. The report will be ready on Thursday. (in)
5 The builders are starting on Wednesday and working until Saturday. (from ... to)
- 0 (year) I was born in 1986.
1 (year) I was born
2 (day, month) My birthday is
3 (time) I usually get up and go to bed
4 (period) I usually work / study from
5 (day) I often take exercise / play a sport

4 Complete the sentences about you. Use the information in brackets ().

.....

5 The builders are starting on Wednesday and working until Saturday. (from ... to)

4 It's Monday. The report will be ready on Thursday. (in)

3 At the moment I'm working from Monday to Sunday. (every)

2 It's Monday 15 June now. I have a doctor's appointment for Monday 22 June. (next)

1 I went to the gym at 10.30 today. (this)

0 I usually go to the gym at 10.00. (in) I usually go to the gym in the morning.