

Speaking

- 1 Look at the following sayings about the weather and discuss them with a partner. Do you think they are true? Do you have similar sayings in your country? Do sayings such as these have any place in our modern world?
- Red sky at night, shepherd's delight, Red sky in the morning, shepherd's warning.
 - Cows lying in the field means rain is on its way.

Listening

- 2 **1.04** You are going to hear a writer called Peter Watkins being interviewed by the programme presenter, Sue Manchester. He is talking about his book, which discusses the behaviour of animals and birds in relation to the weather.

For questions a–j decide whether these statements are true or false.

- Sue has little faith in the accuracy of sayings about the weather.
- Peter says that nowadays people are less interested in sayings than in previous times.
- Peter says that low-flying birds suffer badly in storms.
- Peter believes that there is a logical explanation for why certain birds change their habits.
- According to Peter, insects have difficulty in sensing changes in the atmosphere.
- Sue concludes that the rain goose's behaviour is surprising.
- Peter says that weather sayings used to be confined to the farming community.
- Peter says that the sayings fulfilled a basic human need for control.
- Sue agrees with Peter about the contradictory nature of some of the sayings.
- Peter says that in the past people relied on animal and bird behaviour to predict the weather.

Phrase spot

In the recording, Peter Watkins uses the phrase: *life and death*.

Pairs of words used like this are fixed – you cannot say *death and life*.

Using a dictionary to help you, decide whether these pairs are in the right order and explain how you would use these phrases.

give and take	black and white
again and time	thick and thin
high and dry	go and touch
fortune and fame	blood and flesh
first and foremost	soul and life

Complete the sentences below with the correct phrase.

- Jenny promised to live with Nigel through
- When Joe was 18 he left home to find
- It was whether we would get to the airport in time.
-, we need to solve the budget problem and then we can move on to other issues.
-, we see this pattern of behaviour repeating itself.
- There needs to be a bit of in every relationship.
- My brother James is the of any family party.
- My aunt treats her relatives really badly, considering they are her own
- When the company closed down I was left without a job.
- How could you not understand? Look at this letter – it's all there in

3.2

Review of conditional clauses

- 1 How does the weather affect your mood? Do you think people's characters are influenced by where they live and the weather they are used to? Give some examples.
- 2 Read this article about the effect of the wind on mood.



There's an old English saying: *When the wind is in the east, 'tis good for neither man nor beast*. Whether you believe in folklore or not, this one's got a grain of truth in it. Winds have been associated with a rise in the levels of serotonin, a compound which occurs in the brain and which controls mood, sleep and blood circulation. This rise in serotonin has been found to occur in the Swiss population during a Föhn wind. The Föhn is said to be responsible for traffic accidents rising by fifty per cent and a rise in industrial injuries by twenty per cent.

It's not only the Swiss who suffer. Los Angeles is occasionally buffeted by the Santa Ana, a hot dry wind named after the canyon it sometimes blows through. One study found that murders rose by up to a half during a Santa Ana, no matter if it blew during winter or summer. In California's early days, defendants in crimes of passion were able to plead for leniency, citing the wind as an extenuating circumstance.

The quality of the air can be a force for good, however. The Victorians especially prized sea air for its health-giving properties. Sea air is charged with negative ions which makes it feel invigorating. To get a similar effect you can stand next to a waterfall, or even under a domestic shower.



Now, with a partner, complete the sentences using information from the article.

- a When the Föhn blows, ...
- b If you go to the seaside, ...
- c Even if the Santa Ana blew at a different time to normal, ...
- d I wouldn't have murdered my wife ...
- e You are less likely to have an accident if ...
- f If I were you, ...

- 3 What kind of conditional is used in each sentence in 2? When do we use these forms?

EXAMPLE: People can be adversely affected if a certain wind is blowing. *Zero conditional (present tense + present tense). This is used to express a universal truth or habitual action.*

Corpus spot

The *Cambridge Learner Corpus* shows that even at C2 level, learners still make mistakes with basic conditional clauses. Be careful to use the right tense and check whether a negative or positive verb form is needed. The learner example below contains a common mistake – what is it?

EXAMPLE: *If someone treats these two things equally, he can easily succeed in both, unless he does not succumb to the temptation of laziness.*

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4 There are other forms of the conditional besides the four basic patterns. Look at the following examples and discuss how they are formed and what they express.

EXAMPLE: But for my father's help, I wouldn't have been able to complete my course.

'But for' is used in third conditional sentences and has the meaning of 'If it hadn't been for'.

- a Should you happen to see Lucy, tell her to ring me.
- b If you would sit down, I'm sure Mr Peterson will see you soon.
- c I'll diet if you will.
- d You can borrow the money from me as long as you pay me back.
- e Had I known about the weather conditions, I wouldn't have ventured out.
- f Provided that you tell the truth, nothing will happen to you.
- g You could be a lot thinner now, if you hadn't given up your diet so easily.
- h Were the Prime Minister to announce lower tax increases, the country would be delighted.
- i You can't come unless you have an invitation.

5 *If* isn't the only conjunction used in conditional sentences. Complete the sentences using the following conjunctions.

given that	on condition that
but for / without	even if
provided that / as long as	suppose/supposing
unless	

- a lightning tends to strike the nearest high point, you would do well not to stand under a tall tree during a thunderstorm.
- b you learn to drive better, I won't be getting in your car again.
- c you use a sun screen, you shouldn't get burnt.
- d the support of my boss, I wouldn't have been promoted.
- e you do say you love me, I'm not marrying you.
- f I'll give you a lift to school you wash the car for me at the weekend.
- g there was an air traffic controllers' strike, what would you do?

6 Rewrite each sentence, beginning with the words in italics, without changing the meaning.

EXAMPLE: I didn't drown because my instructor knew how to help me.

Had my instructor not known how to help me, I would have drowned.

- a Could you tell her my address if, by any chance, you see her.
Should
- b As people were dependent on farming for their livelihood, it's not surprising that they used animal behaviour to predict the weather.
Given that
- c You can borrow my bike but you must take care of it.
Provided that
- d Kindly have a seat as I'm sure Mr Johnson won't be long.
If
- e My advice to you is to get another job.
If
- f I'm not earning much money because I didn't work hard enough to pass my diploma.
If
- g I wouldn't have been able to afford to go to university except that my grandmother left me some money.
But for
- h Climatic changes may, in due course, render weather lore obsolete.
Were

Speaking

7 In groups, ask and answer these questions.

What will you do if

- a you can't get home tonight?
- b you get more homework than you expect?
- c your Internet stops working?
- d the fire alarm goes?

What would you do if you

- e won the lottery?
- f lost your mobile?
- g were on a plane which was hijacked?
- h had the chance to take six months' holiday?

What would you have done if you'd

- i been born with a mathematical or musical gift?
- j been given the opportunity to study in the USA?
- k been born poor?

3.3

Reading into Writing: Reformulation 1

- 1 What makes you angry? Look at this list. With a partner, put them in order with the most infuriating at the top. Justify your decisions.
 - a People talking loudly on their mobiles
 - b Being overtaken by a sports car
 - c Rude shop assistants
 - d Computers that keep crashing
 - e Jokes which are in bad taste
 - f Poor government decisions
 - g Being overcharged
- 2 The nouns in the box express extreme emotions. Decide which emotion (a–f) they express.

rage	dejection	revulsion	tedium
bliss	sorrow	fury	dread
incredulity	terror	loathing	astonishment
apathy	delight		

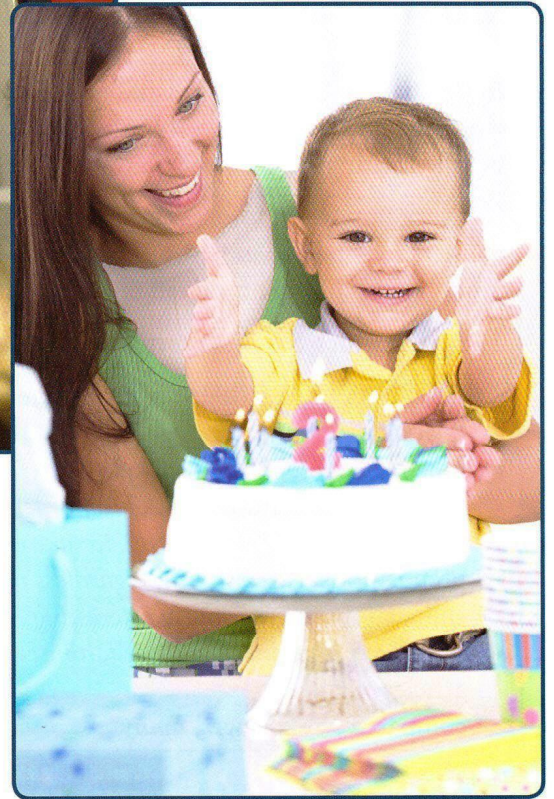
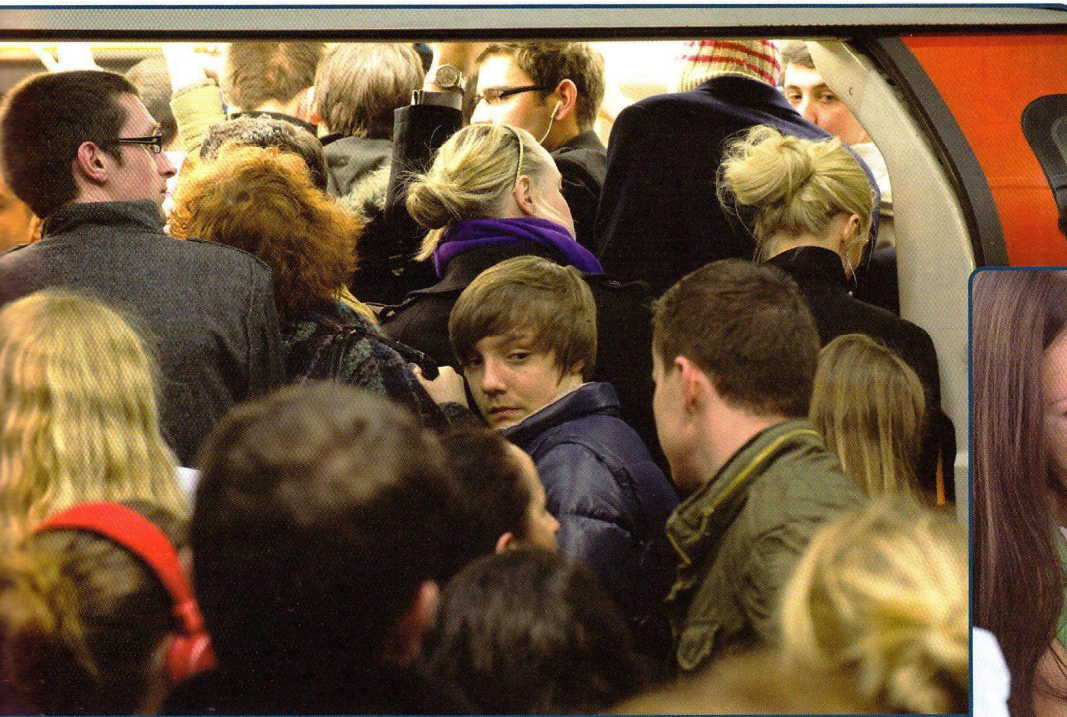
EXAMPLE: disgust – *revulsion, loathing*

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a anger | d sadness |
| b fear | e surprise |
| c happiness | f boredom |
- 3 Read through the article below on anger and answer the questions that follow.



New psychological research suggests that air rage, road rage and other seemingly irrational outbursts of wild-eyed, foaming-at-the-mouth fury could be extreme responses to the violation of a set of unwritten rules that choreographs our every waking moment without our even realising it. Apparently, we walk around in a sort of invisible bubble which is egg-shaped – this is because we allow people to come closer from in front than from behind – an entire language is expressed via the amount of distance we choose to keep between each other. In northern Europe and North America (lovers, close friends and wrestling partners aside) the average depth of the bubble is about a metre. When it's intruded upon the physiological responses can range from feelings of mild annoyance and tension to a pounding heart, raised blood pressure, sweating and severe anxiety. Tension levels increase hugely when someone comes too close and you get a feeling of being invaded, and responses fall into two categories. The first kind are blocking tactics when you avert your gaze, put your hand up at the side of your head or just make yourself immobile; then there are the tension and anxiety-reduction responses, hair-pulling, foot-tapping, getting red in the face and ultimately leaving the scene.

- 1 Where do you think you would read this article? What evidence is there to support your decision?
 - A in a magazine or newspaper
 - B in a psychology textbook
 - C in an advertisement
 - D in a health awareness leaflet
- 2 Why does the writer describe air and road rage as 'seemingly irrational'?
- 3 List both the inward and the outward signs which may occur when one's space is invaded.



Vocabulary

Word formation

- 4 Complete the second sentence of each pair below with an adjective with a negative prefix.

EXAMPLE: The driver didn't apologise for his bad behaviour.

The driver was unapologetic about his bad behaviour.

- a It's very hard to predict the results of the meeting, I'm afraid.
The outcome of the meeting is , I'm afraid.
- b You can't deny that global warming is becoming a real threat.
It is that global warming is becoming a real threat.
- c There is a real need to raise consciousness about the influence of the media on our lives.
Many of us are still largely of the influence of the media on our lives and this needs to change.
- d The damage to the car was of no significance.
There was an amount of damage to the car.
- e It won't be possible to replace that vase, I'm afraid.
Unfortunately, that vase is
- f My father never seemed to exhaust his supply of jokes.
My father seemed to have an supply of jokes.
- g Liz never tries to assert herself in tricky situations.
Liz is a very type of person.
- h The solicitor's advice didn't help me form any conclusions about my situation.
The solicitor's advice was rather about my situation.

Exam spot

In Part 1 of Paper 2, you will need to summarise some information. Summarising will use new language and not incorporate large amounts of the original. It is important to manipulate words, especially as you have to write a summary within a set word limit. One way of doing this is to use a negative adjective.

- 5 Read through the text in 3 again and then write a summary sentence using no more than 18 words. Where possible, try to use different words from the ones in the text and try to use some of the vocabulary from 2 and 4.