

1.1 GREAT COMMUNICATORS?

VOCABULARY:
communication

1 Fill the gaps with one word. The first two letters are given to help you.

- 1 It's not enough to speak well. You have to have a good appearance too.
- 2 His grammar is good but he doesn't have an extensive vo_____.
- 3 He has a terrible sense of hu_____. His jokes are terrible!
- 4 He's a ra_____. He can never talk about one topic.
- 5 He's boring to listen to because he speaks at a slow pa_____.
- 6 I could tell you about how I planned the project but I don't want to di_____.
- 7 I don't trust him. He never makes eye co_____.
- 8 Everybody loves John. He has so much ch_____!
- 9 Don't only listen to the words. Read the body la_____.
- 10 I never pass exams because I suffer from ne_____.
- 11 It's important to know that there are differences between cu_____, especially between the Japanese and the Americans.
- 12 He's a wonderful li_____ – he never interrupts and is very sympathetic.

VOCABULARY:
words from the lesson

2a Match the words with the correct meaning.

endeavour	devotion	sweltering	injustice
oppression	transform	unceasingly	fulfil
harmony	despair	discord	shrink from

- 1 verb – to avoid doing something difficult or unpleasant
shrink from
- 2 noun – when people are treated in a cruel or unfair way _____

- 3 noun – when you love someone a lot and show this by giving them attention _____
- 4 verb – to do or achieve something that you have promised to do or should do _____
- 5 noun – when people are not arguing, fighting or disagreeing _____
- 6 noun – a feeling that you have no hope at all _____
- 7 adjective – very very hot _____
- 8 noun – an attempt to try to do something new or difficult _____
- 9 verb – to change someone or something completely _____
- 10 adverb – without stopping _____
- 11 noun – disagreement between people _____

2b Complete the text with words from above.

Today the weather is 1 _____ but not too hot that I will 2 _____ from my endeavour. 'What is it?' you ask. I will tell you. I will 3 _____ discord into harmony. There will be no place for 4 _____, oppression or despair. As our good friend said 'Love each other every day 5 _____ and then we will learn to love ourselves!'

2c Find examples of the following in the text above.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) repetition | c) contrast |
| b) tripling | d) a quote |

PRONUNCIATION

3 Listen and write the number of syllables in each word. Then underline the stressed syllable.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 endeavour 3 | 7 devotion |
| 2 sweltering | 8 injustice |
| 3 oppression | 9 transform |
| 4 unceasingly | 10 harmony |
| 5 despair | 11 discord |
| 6 shrink | 12 fulfil |

GRAMMAR:
the continuous aspect

1 Match sentences 1–7 with the words describing simple and continuous aspect a–g.

- 1 I have blue eyes. d
- 2 He was preparing the documents for you last night but he didn't finish. ____
- 3 Right now I'm looking for a new house. ____
- 4 Steven goes to the gym three times a week. ____
- 5 I'm staying at my brother's until I find a new flat. ____
- 6 I sent the email at six o'clock. ____
- 7 More people are studying courses in media today than ever before. ____

- a) temporary
- b) habitual
- c) complete
- d) permanent
- e) unfinished
- f) in progress
- g) changing

2 Complete the text with the right aspect for each verb: simple or continuous in the present or past tense.



Today diplomats ¹ are attempting (attempt) to avoid a major political disaster. Yesterday, UN representative, Petr Hulavac ² _____ (give) a speech on European-Asian relations. In his speech he ³ _____ (say) 'Although some countries ⁴ _____ (try) to make life difficult for us, we ⁵ _____ (still work) to create a better environment for economic cooperation.'

Unfortunately, the simultaneous translation to Asian delegates ⁶ _____ (be): 'Although Asian countries ⁷ _____ (make) life impossible for us ...'. Mr Hulavac ⁸ _____ (have) breakfast this morning when angry Chinese officials ⁹ _____ (interrupt) his meal to make a formal complaint. Mr Hulavac was understandably very angry. 'This type of mistake ¹⁰ _____ (not be) acceptable in the UN and we are now investigating how this could happen.' Last night, security ¹¹ _____ (look for) the translators involved, but they have mysteriously disappeared. This morning the Head of Security ¹² _____ (suggest) that this may be an attempt by an outside organisation to upset work at the UN.

LISTENING

3 **1.3** Listen to a talk about subtitling. Put the things that the speaker mentions in the right order.

- a) What are subtitles? 1
- b) Why comedy is difficult to translate. ____
- c) Why people can easily find mistakes. ____
- d) Subtitling and dubbing ____
- e) An example of bad translation ____

4 **1.3** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where can you find the subtitles in a film?

- 2 What kind of people easily find mistakes in subtitles?

- 3 What did one actor want to say about his friend?

- 4 Why do people sometimes laugh at the wrong time in a subtitled film?

- 5 How many advantages does the speaker give for dubbing?

- 6 Which language dubbing does the speaker talk about in his example?

READING

Where computers can't go ... *translation*

One of the great dreams that people had about computers was that they would break down the language barriers between people. It was thought that computers would be able to translate articles from one language to another and even, once voice recognition was in place, translate what we say. ¹ _____

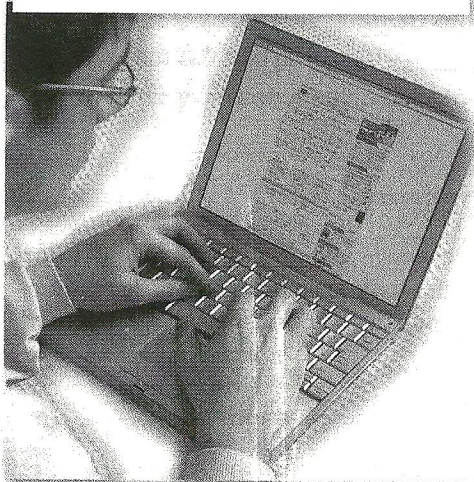
² _____ Most people in the nineties believed that by 2007 all computers would be able to translate from one international website to another. However, this does not seem to have happened. Here is an example of an Internet translation (from German) of information about a footballer. 'In season 2006/07 played he in the Upper League team in the team and has a total of seven minutes active no further add, as he number among professionals only 4th goalkeeper. His 2007 expiring contract was signed by the team not renewed.' While this translation gave me the information I needed, it is certainly not a good translation.

³ _____ However the results are very similar. Even the most popular CAT programme, Babelfish, although

better than the translation above, was still far from perfect.

⁴ _____ One reason for this is that computer programmers are not language specialists. In the world of mathematics, for example, with algebra you just replace one symbol with another. Unfortunately translation does not work like this. Translators have to think about the situation and what the writer is trying to say. There are no idioms in mathematics, for example. In short, translation is not a simple task and there is no 'key'.

⁵ _____ Translation, as any professional translator will tell you, is not like mathematics and while computer programmers are still working alone in their little room with their mathematical ideas, translation programmes won't get any better.



READ BETTER

In each paragraph of a text there is usually one sentence that gives you the general meaning of that paragraph. There are three kinds of sentence:

- 1 The Thesis Statement This will give you the overall topic of the text and is usually found at the end of the introductory paragraph.
- 2 The Topic Sentence This sentence will give you the topic of the paragraph. It is usually the first sentence of the paragraph but not always.
- 3 The Concluding Sentence This sentence will summarise the whole text and is usually found at the beginning of the conclusion.

5 Read the text about computer translation. Match sentences A–E with gaps 1–5. Think about whether the sentences are a thesis statement, topic sentence or concluding sentence.

- A Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) was the biggest hope for automatic translation on computers.
- B In conclusion, it seems to be that most people now agree that the dream will stay a dream.

- C This article will look at what has happened over the last few years and show that the dream still hasn't come true.
- D There seems to be a number of reasons why CAT has not provided good translations.
- E There are many types of CAT programmes, other than the one I used in the above example.

VOCABULARY:
idioms

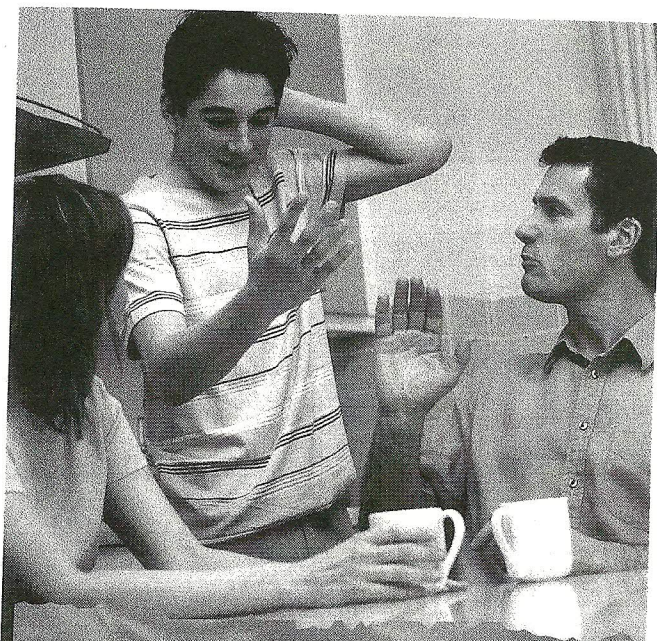
6 Write an idiom to describe each situation.

- 1 He could have told her he liked the present. Instead he told her it was the wrong colour.
think before you speak
- 2 It's amazing. I bought him the new book by David Steel and he bought the same book for me!
- 3 Simon told Jane and Peter told me.
- 4 He sounds polite, but look at the way he eats. Disgusting!

READING

1 Read the article. In which paragraph does the writer talk about ...

- 1 teenagers not listening to parents. ____
- 2 examples of things parents shouldn't say. ____
- 3 what listening parents do. ____
- 4 a different language that teenagers speak. ____
- 5 whether parents talk with or at their children. ____



Do parents and teenagers really talk?

- A 'My parents don't listen to me!' This is the most common complaint teenagers have about their parents. Even teens who generally get along well with their parents wish they would listen more, talk with them more, be less critical and judgmental, and be more willing to discuss the teen's point of view.
- B Parents, on the other hand, have the same complaint: 'He won't listen to me!' Parents complain that teens are silent, or moody, aggressive and loud. They wish their teens would share more and talk with them in a friendly fashion. They wish their teens would listen more and criticise them less.

2 Read the text again and decide if these statements are true or false.

- 1 Parents who talk at teenagers fail to communicate effectively. ____
- 2 Parents often don't understand what teenagers are saying. ____
- 3 Parents wish teenagers would listen more and talk less. ____
- 4 Parents should listen without emotion. ____
- 5 There is nothing wrong with what parents say to teenagers. ____

- C Unfortunately, the style of much parent/teen communication is negative and ineffective. Parents should ask themselves, 'Do I talk **at** my teenager or do I talk **with** my teenager?' Parents who talk **at** teens are often reminding, threatening, blaming, questioning, ordering or judging. This style is used to pressure teens into doing something parents want them to do, and the effect is decreased effective communication.
- D How would adults feel about these comments: 'That dress is too tight!' 'The lawn looks terrible. Are you even too lazy to cut the grass right?' 'Why can't you be more like Sam?' 'Eat your salad!' Would they remain friends with a person who made such remarks to them? Can they hear echoes of their own voice talking **at** their teen?
- E Parents who talk **with** teenagers listen. They listen to what teens are thinking, feeling or wanting to do. They try to understand and accept teens' points of view. In addition, they are not afraid to express their own views or share feelings and concerns.
- F The relationship between parents and teens is often highly emotional. Their relationship is changing, and both parents and teens want to be heard, understood and accepted. If this is to be achieved, parents especially must listen with their hearts as well as their heads.
- G What is becoming more and more common, however, in the Age of the Internet, is that teenagers are beginning to speak a new language – a language that parents do not understand. 'Teenspeak' is a product of instant messaging and Internet chat, worlds teenagers spend an increasing amount of time in. Teenspeak has also become popular through modern music. The fact that teenagers are not understood by their parents and parents cannot understand what their children are saying is yet another reason why communication breaks down. Seems like parents need to go back to school ...

GRAMMAR:
the perfect aspect

3 Correct the sentences, making *one* correction in form.

- 1 He ~~has~~ went to France six times between 1978 and 2002.
- 2 Had you meet the Chancellor last week?
- 3 He couldn't graduate because he hasn't passed the course.
- 4 Has he forgot the plans again?
- 5 The new injections had not stop the spread of the disease. We need to find another cure.
- 6 Had the bank took a loan before they declared themselves bankrupt?
- 7 I have give the samples to the laboratory and we are now waiting for the results.
- 8 He has had the car for three years until he sold it last month.

4 Complete the letter with the word in brackets in the correct form: past simple, present perfect or past perfect.

Dear Jenny,

Please help me. I have two children, Sarah who is five and is an angel and Lawrence who is a teenager and driving me crazy. For example, last week he ¹ _____ (leave) the house and ² _____ (not come) back for three days. Before last week he ³ _____ (never do) this. I ⁴ _____ (try) everything the books tell you to do. Over the last few months, I ⁵ _____ (be) understanding and polite to him but every time I ⁶ _____ (speak) to him he ⁷ _____ (get) angry and ⁸ _____ (start) to shout at me. Until last year he ⁹ _____ (be) a good boy and ¹⁰ _____ (always help) me at home. What can I do?

3 When do you have 'brunch'?

- a) mid-morning b) early morning
- c) lunchtime



A Bollywood production

4 What does the 'B' in 'Bollywood' stand for?

- a) Bengal b) big c) Bombay

5 What are the two words in 'motel'?

- a) mini hotel b) motor hotel c) mobile hotel

6 What are TLAs?

- a) initial letters as words b) very long words
- c) words people don't say

6 Give three examples of TLAs.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

LEARN BETTER

Using a dictionary can sometimes cause problems, not solve them. Consider these suggestions:

- 1 Use a monolingual dictionary, not a bilingual dictionary. Bilingual dictionaries are not written for language students and often don't have all the meanings or enough example sentences.
- 2 Choose a dictionary at your level of English. This means that the meanings of the words are easy to understand, as are the example sentences.
- 3 Don't choose the first meaning. Often it will be the wrong one. Words have many meanings, so make sure you check all the meanings.
- 4 Check the example sentences before choosing the right meaning.
- 5 If you're looking for an idiom or phrase, don't only look for the first word. Maybe another word is more important.

LISTENING

5 **14** Listen to a radio show about language and choose the correct answer a, b or c.

- 1 What is Ola's favourite drink?
a) kebab b) latte c) bruschetta
- 2 A 'screenager' is
a) a lazy boy b) a kind of computer
c) a teenager who uses a computer a lot

DICTATION

- 1 **1.5** Listen and write what you hear.

KEY LANGUAGE: outlining problems, offering solutions

- 2 Complete each sentence with two words.

- 1 I think the best way to _____ this is for the club to pay for Claudio's brother ...
- 2 _____ is that Claudio doesn't speak any English ...
- 3 I think that seems to be _____ forward but we'd better talk to Claudio and the club quickly.
- 4 Yes, I can see it's _____ difficult situation.
- 5 It's a very _____, isn't it?
- 6 That might _____ the problem, but what will his brother do in England?
- 7 The _____ that is that if his brother is out working, Claudio won't see him ...
- 8 I'm sure we can _____ out, but we don't have much time to do it.
- 9 As you can see, it's _____ circle for both Claudio and the club.

- 3a Put the sentences in Exercise 2 in the right gap in the conversation.

A: All right. So, we need to get the contract signed by the end of the day. I'm sure Claudio wants to sign and the club certainly wants him. ^a g

B: ^b _____ and he's not sure he can come and live in England alone.

A: ^c _____ Would language classes help?

B: Well, there's the problem. If Claudio attends intensive English classes, which he needs, he won't be able to train properly and without proper training he won't play well. If he doesn't play well, then the club loses. On the other hand, if he can't speak English, he'll be unhappy and won't play well and again the club loses. ^d _____

A: Hmm. ^e _____ Does Claudio have a family?

B: Yes. He is very close to his brother, who speaks good English.

A: Good. ^f _____ to come with him to England and live with him for the first year.

B: ^g _____ He has a job back home.

A: The club could find him one, couldn't they?

B: ^h _____ during the day, when he will need his brother's help the most.

A: OK, then the club will pay him to be his brother's helper. It'll cost them more money but if Claudio is such a good player, they'll think it's worth it. What do you think?

B: Yes. ⁱ _____

- 3b **1.6** Listen to the conversation and check your answers.



STUDY SKILLS:
 note-taking

1 **1.7** Listen to part of a short talk about teaching children to speak. Write the phrases that the speaker uses to signpost the following sections.

1 Introducing what is to come

2 Sequencing

3 Signalling the main point

4 Rephrasing

5 Exemplifying

2 **1.7** There are four mistakes in the notes below. Listen again and correct them.

Topic - Why C should learn
2 langs

Main points

1 How C learn 2 langs

2 Disadv of learning 2 langs

3 Adv of learning 2 langs

1 - Most Important Thing

- Learn at 5 and 11 diff.

e.g. 11 read and write

Mum says 'mama' 'dada' for 3
or 4 months before baby says it

WRITING SKILLS:
 formal and informal emails

3 Tick the phrases below that are informal.

Dear Mr Jones

Once again, I would like to apologise ...

Yours sincerely

Thank you for your email asking me to ...

If you wish, I could ...

Thanks for sending me ...

See attached

Great meeting last week!

Hope to hear from you soon

I look forward to hearing from you

Sorry, but I can't ...

4 Your colleague has written an email to a customer (Mr Jones) but your boss thinks it is too informal. He has asked you to rewrite it in a formal style. Read the informal email and then rewrite it formally, making sure you use all the relevant information and using some of the phrases from Exercise 3.

Hi Paul!

Thanks for your email yesterday. I'm sorry but I won't be able to come this week.

If you want, I can ask someone else to come. Let me know what you think. In the meantime, any problems or queries please let me know.

Best Paul.