APPENDIX 1

Speaking Activities: Where Are My Glasses?
You have lost these things:

Ask the others where they are!

Jenny

You live in a very untidy house. This is your living room.
APPENDIX 2

Video Report Tasks
Before you watch

Do you live in the city or in the country?
What is the difference between city life and village life in your country?
What are the advantages of living in a small community?
What are the disadvantages?

1. Put these words into the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY LIFE</th>
<th>COUNTRY LIFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- crowds
- farm
- community
- spirit
- horses
- agriculture
- good facilities
- friendly
- cinema
- quiet
- traffic jams
- peaceful
- commuter
- village
- communications
- noise
- good
- pollution
- industrial
- motorway

2. Fill in the gaps using words from the box.

- bakery
- complaints
- affect
- housing estate
- self-sufficient
- newcomers

a) The village used to be _______. People grew all their own food and lived without help from others.
b) People used to buy their bread from the _______.
c) They have built a new _______ on the edge of the village.
d) The population of the village has doubled, but most of the _______ do not work in the village.
e) The new motorway passes very close to the village. How does it _______ life there?
f) They have received a lot of _______ from the residents about noise from the motorway.
Try to fill in the gaps with numbers and dates from the box.

1. King's Sutton is about _______ from Birmingham.
2. Many of the houses in the centre of the village are _______ years old.
3. At the beginning of this century about _______ people lived in the village.
4. Nowadays only about _______ % of the population work in agriculture.
5. Elsie Merry's father came to the bakery in _______.
6. The bakery closed _______ years ago.
7. The population of the village has doubled since _______.
8. A new motorway between London and Birmingham was completed in _______.

Fill in the gaps using verbs from the box. Put the verbs into the correct tense.

- do
- be
- travel
- need
- happen
- change
- live
- work (x2)
- can

But life here _______ a lot and most of the changes _______ during this century.
King's Sutton used _______ a farming community.
At the beginning of this century about a thousand people _______ in the village and most of them _______ on farms in the area. But nowadays machinery _______ the work of horses and men, and only seven percent of the population _______ in agriculture.
In the past the villagers rarely _______ outside the village. They _______ buy almost everything they _______ at the local shops.

Watch and check your answers.
SECTION TWO

(to Michael: ... not by bicycle, but by car and train.)

THE VILLAGE BAKERY

1 Are these sentences true or false?

a) The baker still makes bread for the whole village.     True False
b) Elsie Merry was born in the village.                True False
c) Elsie's father came to the bakery in 1915.   True False
d) The bakery opened in 1902.                       True False
e) They got up at 5 o'clock every morning and at 3 o'clock on Sunday. True False

Watch and correct the false ones.

2 Watch and answer these questions.

a) Many of the shops in King's Sutton have closed. Why is this strange?

b) Where do the newcomers live?

c) Where do the villagers work and do their shopping?

3 Do these people think that life would be better if they lived in a town? As you watch, tick the correct boxes.

The only thing I don't like is that everyone knows your business. True False
It's friendly. It has good facilities, good communications. True False
Quite a bit goes on, so it's quite interesting. And it's reasonably peaceful. True False
I like it living here better than anywhere else really. True False

4 Can you remember any of the reasons they gave? Watch again.

The General Stores in King's Sutton closed down in 1990
SECTION FOUR
(in the end)

THE MOTORWAY

Fill in the gaps in Peter Tombs' answers using words from the box.

noise traffic jams village pollution commute residents comfortable electricity

Peter: Well, there's a lot of complaint about the _noise_ and _traffic jams_ from the motorway. But it does improve communications for those who use cars for travel. And a lot of them work in London, so they can _commute_ quite easily down there now, providing there are no _traffic jams_.

Michael: So, is life in King's Sutton better than it was in the past or worse?

Peter: It's better in the sense that we have gas, water, _electricity_ and main drainage, so life for most people is _more comfortable_. The _village_ has doubled in size, but the trouble is that most of the new _residents_ don't work in the village, so they are commuters. So we've lost a lot of the community spirit which used to exist.

Watch and check.

Review

1. How has King's Sutton changed? Look at the sentences in the first column and then write sentences about King's Sutton as it is now in the second column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN THE PAST ...</th>
<th>NOW ....</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. This was the whole village.</td>
<td>1) Now the village is much bigger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. At the beginning of this century, 1000 people lived here.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. King's Sutton used to be a farming community. Most of the people worked on farms in the area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Villagers rarely travelled outside the village. They could buy almost everything they needed at local shops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The baker used to bake bread for the whole village.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. There was no mains gas, water or electricity, so life was not very comfortable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. There was a very strong community spirit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What do you think?

Does King's Sutton seem a nice place to live?

How has rural life changed in your country in the last 100 years?

Is life better now than it was in the past?
APPENDIX 3

Lyrics of “I Believe I Can Fly”
Kelly R.
Non Album Tracks

I Believe I Can Fly

I ___ to think that I ___ not go on
And life was _____ but an _____ song
But now I know the ______ of ____ love
I'm ______on the ______ arnis

Chorus
If I can see it, then I can do it
If I ___believe it, there's ______ to it
I believe I can ___
I believe I can _____ the sky
I think _____it _____ night and___
_____ my _____ and fly___
I believe I can ___
I see me ______through that ___ door
I believe I can fly
I believe I can fly
I believe I can fly

See I was on the _____ of ________ _____
Sometimes ______it can____ so loud
There are_______ in life I must __________
But____ I know it _____ inside of me

Chorus
APPENDIX 4

Reading Passage "Animal Communication"
Can animals talk? We know that parrots and some other birds can imitate sounds. Alex, an African Grey parrot who lives in Boston, can say eighty different things. However, most scientists believe that parrots cannot understand language.

In the 1960s scientists in America tried to teach chimpanzees to talk. They soon realized that the animals did not have the right kind of vocal organs. In 1966 scientists started teaching American Sign Language (ASL) to a one-year-old chimp called Washoe. ASL is used by deaf people, and uses signs instead of sounds. Four years later Washoe knew 132 words. Most importantly, she and other chimps could put signs together to communicate ideas, like 'want food' and 'time drink'. One even worked out how to put 'dirty ' in front of people's names when she was angry with them.

In 1972 Dr. Francine Patterson started working with a baby gorilla, called Koko. Koko eventually learned about 1600 different words. Dr. Patterson used to teach Koko sign language with children's picture books. Koko's favourite story was The Three Kittens, and she used to look at it when she was on her own and sign to herself. Every year Koko had a birthday party. When Dr. Patterson asked her what a birthday was, Koko signed, 'Eat - drink - (get) old'. One year she signed back, 'Cat'.

Dr. Patterson bought her a toy cat, but Koko became very angry. Six months later a friend turned up with some kittens. Koko wanted one. She signed, 'Love that'. She picked out a kitten without a tail. She even chose the kitten's name, Ball. She looked after Ball like a baby, and spent hours cleaning him and playing games. Ball was a very aggressive little cat, and often bit Koko, but she never struck the kitten back.

The next December, a cat ran Ball over. Koko was very distressed. Later, when somebody signed, 'What happened to your cat?', Koko replied, 'Sleep Ball'. Dr. Patterson tried hard to find Koko another kitten. Koko wanted one without a tail. At last she found a tailless kitten and handed him over to Koko. She kissed him and held him in her arms. 'Baby', she signed.
Word search

Find words which mean:
1. copy
2. the parts of the body people use to speak with
3. people who cannot hear
4. a young cat
5. by herself
6. the past tense of bite
7. very unhappy
8. without a tail
9. attacking without a reason

Comprehension

Ask and answer these questions.
1. How many words were there in Alex's vocabulary?
2. Washoe's vocabulary? Koko's vocabulary?
3. Why couldn't they teach chimpanzees to talk?
4. What does ASL mean?
5. How did Washoe communicate ideas?
6. When did Dr Patterson begin working with Koko?
7. What was Koko's favourite story?
8. What present did Koko want?
9. Did she like the toy cat?
10. Which kitten did Koko pick out?
11. Who chose the kitten's name?
12. Who looked after the kitten?
13. When happened to Ball?
14. How did Koko feel?

Two-word verbs

Find these verbs in the text and underline them.
- put together
- work out
- look at
- turn up
- pick out
- look after
- strike back
- run over
- hand over

2. How many of these two-word verbs are separated by other words? What are the other words?

Meanings

go on (in Unit 2) means continue.

What do the two-word verbs in the Koko text mean? Write them next to the definitions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>find the answer to, think of, realize</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive; come</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose, select</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take care of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join together parts to make a whole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retaliate; harm someone because they have harmed you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give (something) to someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the two-word verbs sound more informal than retaliate, select, realize, or arrive.

Exercise

Complete the spaces in these sentences with two-word verbs from this unit. Be careful! Use the correct tense!
1. We waited, but she didn't ______ until 6.30.
2. Gorillas _____ their young for several years.
3. He hit me, and so I ______ him.
4. It's very difficult. I can't ______ the answer.
5. The police showed him hundreds of photographs and asked him to ______ the criminals.
6. It was their first home together. They smiled when the previous owner ______ the keys.
7. He makes model aeroplanes. He spends hours ______ the parts ______.
8. It was terrible. The dog ran across the road. I couldn't stop and I ______ it ______.

Learner diary

Start a learner diary where you can make notes about multi-word verbs.
- Note the meanings.
- Write example sentences.
- Note whether the verb is separable or not.
- Make two sets of notes. You can note multi-word verbs with the same verb (e.g. look at, look after, look for, look into), and multi-word verbs with the same particle (e.g. pick out, work out, go out with, look out).

Discussion

What are your feelings when you look at these pictures?
APPENDIX 5

Discussion Activities "What Articles Do I Take?"
What Articles Do I Take?

Read

You are a political prisoner who has been sentenced to spend the remainder of your life on an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean (you are 28 years old). The island is 4000 miles from any land, and the chances of escaping are extremely small because of strong ocean currents. Fortunately, the island (2000 sq. mi.) has a very moderate climate; temperatures never go below 65 degrees F. in the winter or above 85 degrees F. in the summer. The rainfall on the island is moderate also, about 75 inches spread evenly throughout the year. As a result, there is lush vegetation and diverse animal life; therefore, food is no problem.

Aside from this, your government has allowed you to take 12 items to the island, and has said that it will provide you with a portable solar generator if you want to take electrical devices. The only restrictions are that you may not select a person of the opposite sex to accompany you, and you may not take a means of transportation to the island (boat, airplane, etc.).
Consider

1. Here are some possible articles to take with you:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a compass</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>a radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an article of clothing</td>
<td>a gun/amunition</td>
<td>a TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a telescope</td>
<td>a mirror</td>
<td>a rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a comb/brush</td>
<td>an axe</td>
<td>a book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a frying pan</td>
<td>a tape recorder</td>
<td>a fishing pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soap (lifetime supply)</td>
<td>an army knife</td>
<td>a horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a typewriter</td>
<td>a stove</td>
<td>pencils (lifetime supply)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a deck of cards</td>
<td>a refrigerator</td>
<td>paper (lifetime supply)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a hammer/braces</td>
<td>matches (lifetime supply)</td>
<td>toothbrush/toothpaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a thermometer</td>
<td>a microscope</td>
<td>(lifetime supply)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiseptic (lifetime supply)</td>
<td>a large cooking pot</td>
<td>a ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a lamp (or other source of light)</td>
<td>cigarettes (lifetime supply)</td>
<td>candles (lifetime supply)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunglasses</td>
<td>alcoholic drinks (lifetime supply)</td>
<td>a net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a barometer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Remember that you might be able to make many items from the natural resources on the island. For example, you might be able to make an axe from a sharp rock and a stick. Nonetheless, a steel axe might be more reliable and useful.

3. Remember that you are not limited to the list.

4. At least one article you choose must not be on the list!

Decide and Write

Article 1: ______________________________________

Reason chosen: ______________________________________
Articles

Article 2: ________________________________
Reason chosen: ________________________________

Article 3: ________________________________
Reason chosen: ________________________________

Article 4: ________________________________
Reason chosen: ________________________________

Article 5: ________________________________
Reason chosen: ________________________________

Article 6: ________________________________
Reason chosen: ________________________________

Article 7: ________________________________
Reason chosen: ________________________________

Article 8: ________________________________
Reason chosen: ________________________________
Discuss

Verbally compare your decisions with those of the classmates in your discussion group. Explain and defend your opinions. Listen carefully to your classmates' opinions, but do not be afraid to disagree with those opinions. Try to reach a group consensus on the best solution to the problem. One person in the group should write down the group's decision.

Extend

1. If you had a choice of remaining on the island and living or trying to leave the island with a 25% chance of escape, which would you choose?

2. Imagine that you have been on the island for 25 years with no contact with the outside world. Suddenly you are saved. What are the first three questions you would ask about the world?
3. What would you miss the most (rank)? ____ magazines, ____ books, ____ tapes, ____ newspapers, ____ TV, ____ movies, ____ radio, ____ telephones.

4. Write a paragraph describing the three books you would take to the island with you. Explain with specific examples.
APPENDIX 6

List of Vocabulary about "Nature"
# Nature

## Words for Production

### Word Form Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>ADVERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amphibian</td>
<td></td>
<td>amphibious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avalanche</td>
<td></td>
<td>aquatic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eeriness</td>
<td></td>
<td>eerie</td>
<td>eerily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fierceness</td>
<td></td>
<td>fierce</td>
<td>fiercely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hermit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeopardy</td>
<td>jeopardize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mist</td>
<td></td>
<td>misty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predator</td>
<td></td>
<td>predatory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prey</td>
<td>prey (on/upon)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pursue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remoteness</td>
<td>roam</td>
<td></td>
<td>remotely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scavenger</td>
<td>scavenge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stalk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definitions and Examples

1. *amphibian* [an animal, machine, vehicle, etc. which can live or function both on land and in water]
   
   Frogs are amphibians. The enemy attacked with a large amphibious force which landed on the beach and then entered the town.

2. *aquatic* [growing, living in, or taking place in or on water]
   
   Water skiing is a popular aquatic sport in the United States.

3. *avalanche* [a large mass of snow, ice, earth, rock, or other material falling in swift motion down a mountainside or over a cliff]
   
   When it has snowed heavily in the mountains there is danger that avalanches will occur.
   
   (figurative)
   
   I was hit with such an avalanche of work this week that I could not handle it all.

4. *clearing* [an area of land cleared of wood and brush]
   
   We set up our tent in a small clearing in the woods.

5. *ditch* [a long, narrow hole dug in the earth, usually for defense, drainage, or irrigation]
   
   The men dug a ditch to carry the rainwater away from the cabin.

6. *eerie* [frightening because of strangeness or gloominess]
   
   The eeriness of that noise bothers me; I have never heard anything like it.
   
   The children were frightened by the eerie darkness in the old, abandoned house.
   
   A strange light glowed eerily in the northern sky.

7. *fierce* [violently hostile in temperament or nature]
   
   The fierceness of the storm knocked down power lines, leaving many homes without electricity.
   
   Their fierce attack left a large number of casualties on both sides.
   
   A mother cat in the wild will fiercely protect her offspring.

8. *hermit* [one who retires from society and lives alone]
   
   We saw an old hermit who lives in a cave in the mountains, but he ran away when he saw us.

9. *jeopardy* [exposure to or closeness to death, loss, or injury; danger]
   
   Her decision to climb that mountain alone has placed her life in jeopardy.
   
   Bad weather will jeopardize our plans to reach our destination by Tuesday.
10. ledge [a narrow, flat surface or shelf, especially one that extends out from a wall of rock]
   The bird was sitting on a narrow ledge, halfway up the side of the cliff.
   I have several plants on my outside window ledge.

11. mist [water in the form of particles floating or falling in the atmosphere, at or near the surface of the earth and approaching the form of rain]
   It was not really raining, but only misting as we waited for the bus.
   It is often misty and foggy near the lake in the early morning.

12. predator [an animal that lives by killing and consuming animals]
   The lion is a good example of a predator.

13. prey [on/upon] [to hunt, seize, and eat]
   Predators usually prey on smaller, weaker animals.
   The tiger hunted for two days before finding some suitable prey.

14. pursue [to follow in order to overtake, capture, kill, or defeat]
   Predators often pursue their prey for a long time before they are able to catch it.
   When she shot her rifle at the pursuing wolves, they ran away.
   The pursued rabbit had no hope of escape from the fox.

15. remote [far removed in space, time, or relation]
   The remoteness of that area makes emergency medical service there rather slow.
   He wants to live in a remote forested area, where there are no telephones or mail delivery.
   I am remotely related to that woman: her grandfather was my grandmother's nephew.

16. roam [to go from place to place without purpose or direction]
   Wild horses still roam the mountainous regions of the western portion of the United States.
   Roaming groups of thieves make that section of the country dangerous to travel in.

17. scavenger [an animal that feeds on waste]
   The desert scavengers will leave only the bones of that dead cow by morning.
   Some animals were scavenging in our trash can last night, the trash is scattered all over the place.

18. stalk [to pursue prey quietly and carefully]
   The cat silently stalked the feeding birds, hoping to catch one.
   The stalking hunters hid in the tall grass and watched their prey.
Exercises

A. Write T if the sentence is true and F if it is false.

1. Cats are amphibians. ___  
2. Skiers fear avalanches. ___  
3. Predators are usually weaker than their prey. ___  
4. Hermits usually enjoy living in the city. ___  
5. People want to be in jeopardy. ___  
6. Aquatic plants can be seen in the ocean. ___  
7. People tend to be afraid of eerie phenomena. ___  
8. A predator often stalks its prey. ___  
9. Mist most often occurs on sunny days. ___  
10. Hermits usually live in remote areas. ___  
11. A narrow ledge is a safe place to walk. ___  
12. A ditch is a high area of land. ___

B. Answer each question with a word from the word form chart on page 64.

1. What is eaten by an animal?  
2. What may a snowstorm cause?  
3. What may be outside a window?  
4. Who lives alone?  
5. What is similar to light rain?  
6. Where could you build a house in a forest?  
7. What can water flow through?  
8. What is a frog?  
9. What kind of animals eat the remains of a dead animal?  
10. What do predators do to their prey? (two answers)  
11. How can you describe a lion? (two adjectives)

C. Circle the word that is least related in meaning.

1. hermit  person  amphibian  
2. fierce  strange  eerie  
3. endanger  pursue  jeopardize  
4. rain  ditch  mist  
5. roam  hunt  prey on  
6. follow  pursue  scavenge  
7. aquatic  fierce  strong  
8. distant  eerie  remote
APPENDIX 7

Speaking Activities "Sports"
APPENDIX 8

Lyrics of “Sun”
SUN

Sun .......... .......... I call her

Cause we .......... in summer .......... 

Sun .......... .......... I love her

Cause I .......... from the night

* Sun .......... me tender

............... my life in a way

That I ................. so bad

Just a sun in the .................

With the .......... .......... look in her eyes

Sun she's like s .......... where I drink and make love

And the .......... over her ..........

Make me .......... nothing is ..........

Back to *

But one day sun .......... direction

And she .......... me alone in the shade
APPENDIX 9

Opera Synopsis “Death in Paris”
1. Read the opera synopsis
   Then close your book
   and see how much you
dan remember!
2. What do you think
   will happen in the —
third act? Work in groups
   and finish the synopsis.

DEATH IN PARIS
An Opera in Three Acts
by Zoltan Grunfaldina

SYNOPSIS

ACT ONE

Anna, a beautiful 18-year-old girl, works in a store in
the small town of Cunada, in Central Maldenia. Her
parents are dead; her lover, Boris, is in prison for
revolutionary activities; her employer is very unkind
to her. She dreams of a happier life. One day a royal
prince passes in the street. The Grand Duke sees
Anna and falls in love with her. He sends for her; when
she goes to the palace he tells her that she must become
his mistress. If not, Boris will die. Anna agrees. Boris
is released from prison; in a letter Anna tells him that
she can never see him again, Boris leaves Maldenia.

ACT TWO

Three years have passed. Anna and the Duke are in
Paris. The Duke is dying — he has only six months to
live — but the doctors have not told him. Only Anna
knows the truth.

One day, Anna is walking in the Tuileries when a
man stops her. It is Boris. He tells her that he is now
a famous artist, rich and successful. He is married to
a Frenchwoman, Yvette; but in his heart he still loves
Anna. "Cuddle away with me", he says. Anna refuses,
and Boris says that he will do something terrible. At
this moment, Yvette joins them. Boris tells Yvette that
Anna is his cousin from Maldenia, but Yvette does not
believe him.

ACT THREE

Anna and
APPENDIX 10

List of Idioms
IDIOMS

1. The child left his toys all over the floor.

2. The teacher must keep control in class.

3. Martin drank too much booze at the party last night.
   That's why he was hangover this morning.

4. I like to pick up the tab when I go out with friends.
   = to treat

5. He likes to play his radio full blast
   = with volume up

6. I bitch a lot about parking problem at Tunjung Plaza
   = complain about

7. I have seen a lousy movie recently
   = bad, boring

8. My little brother hates to turn in early.
   = go to bed