

CUTTING EDGE

ADVANCED

with phrase builder



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STUDENTS' BOOK

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Module**Skills and vocabulary****Task****Module 1**
Going global

p.6

Vocabulary and listening: what does globalisation mean for us?**Reading and speaking:** the effects of globalisation on one city**Listening and speaking:** changing English in a changing world**Vocabulary:** words and phrases relating to globalisation**Preparation for task:** complete a Learner questionnaire (reading, writing)**Task:** devise an action plan to improve your English (reading, writing, extended speaking)**Module 2**
Mixed emotions

p.16

Vocabulary and speaking: how would you feel?**Reading:** what makes you laugh?**Listening:** an actor's first public performance**Vocabulary:** feelings (*overjoyed, flabbergasted*, etc.)**Preparation for task:** match phrases to pictures (reading, speaking)**Task:** telling a story to make people laugh ... or cry (extended speaking, reading/listening)**Module 3**
How you come across

p.26

Speaking and vocabulary: the right way to behave**Reading and vocabulary:** *Perfect behaviour in an imperfect world***Listening and speaking:** improving your communication skills**Vocabulary:** describing behaviour (*disrespectful, over the top*, etc.)**Preparation for task:** read about difficult situations and discuss solutions (reading, speaking)**Task:** decide what to say in a difficult situation (extended speaking, writing)**Module 4**
Mind, body and spirit

p.36

Vocabulary and speaking: body and spirit**Reading and speaking:** complementary therapies**Listening:** self-help books**Vocabulary:** health and well-being (*allergic, dizzy spells*, etc.)**Preparation for task:** news items about courageous people (listening, speaking)**Task:** who wins the award? (extended speaking, writing)**Module 5**
Learning for life

p.46

Vocabulary and speaking: education**Reading and speaking:** education: fact or myth?**Listening and speaking:** what life skills should you learn at school?**Vocabulary:** education (*qualifications, vocational*, etc.)**Preparation for task:** match instructions to diagrams (speaking, reading, listening)**Task:** teach a practical skill to others (extended speaking)

Grammar**Writing****Further skills and vocabulary**

Grammar extension: continuous verb forms

Patterns to notice: introducing points in an argument

Wordspot: *world, earth, ground, floor*

Real life: varieties of English

Grammar extension: perfect verb forms

Patterns to notice: cleft sentences

Writing: a music review

Wordspot: idioms with *laugh, cry and tears*

Grammar extension: modals and related verbs

Patterns to notice: abstract nouns and relative clauses

Writing: emails

Optional writing (task): a playscript

Real life: getting people to do things

Grammar extension: adjectives and adverbs

Patterns to notice: patterns with comparatives and superlatives

Writing: a leaflet

Optional writing (task): a short news article

Wordspot: idioms to do with the body

Grammar extension: use and non-use of passive forms

Patterns to notice: particles which add meaning to verbs

Writing: writing tips from notes

Wordspot: *way*

Module Skills and vocabulary**Task**

- Module 6**
In the money
p.56
- Vocabulary and speaking:** double your money!
Reading: TV quiz shows
Listening: the case of Stella Liebeck
Vocabulary: words and phrases relating to money (*broke, priceless, etc.*)
- Preparation for task:** four cases where people sued for compensation (reading, listening, speaking)
Task: decide how much compensation people should get (extended speaking, listening)
- Module 7**
Living together
p.66
- Speaking and vocabulary:** who you live with
Listening: leaving home
Reading and vocabulary: *The Bluffer's Guide to Men and Women*
Vocabulary: describing characteristics (*grumpy, laid-back, etc.*)
- Preparation for task:** descriptions of possible participants in a TV programme (listening, reading)
Task: decide who will go on *Shipwrecked!* (extended speaking)
- Module 8**
A question of taste
p.76
- Vocabulary and speaking:** a question of taste
Reading and speaking: style icons
Listening: *You're so vain*
Vocabulary: descriptive adjectives (*contemporary, cluttered, etc.*)
- Preparation for task:** people's pet hates (reading, listening, speaking)
Task: rant about something you hate (extended speaking)
- Module 9**
21st century lifestyles
p.86
- Vocabulary and speaking:** work and play in the 21st century
Reading and speaking: *What didn't come to pass*
Listening and speaking: the changing face of tourism
Vocabulary: work, lifestyle and health (*teleworking, sedentary, epidemic, etc.*)
- Preparation for task:** discuss interesting periods of history (speaking)
Task: create a time capsule for future generations (extended speaking)
- Module 10**
Truth and lies
p.96
- Vocabulary and speaking:** Is it ever OK to lie?
Listening: *The Unicorn in the Garden*
Reading and speaking: *How do you know when someone is lying?*
Vocabulary: truth and lies (*testify, rumour, etc.*)
- Preparation for task:** listen to people playing *The Truth Game* (listening, speaking)
Task: find out if your partner is lying (extended speaking)

Communication activities pp. 106–114

Grammar

Grammar extension: time and tense

Patterns to notice: inversion with negative adverbials

Writing

Writing: summarising statistical information

Further skills and vocabulary

Real life: expressing quantities imprecisely

Grammar extension: infinitives and *-ing* forms

Patterns to notice: describing typical habits; compound phrases

Writing: a report

Wordspot: *just*

Grammar extension: adverbs

Patterns to notice: adding emphasis with auxiliaries

Writing: a tactful letter

Real life: comment adverbials

Grammar extension: future forms

Patterns to notice: describing trends

Wordspot: *well*

Real life: computer terms

Grammar extension: noun phrases; ellipsis and substitution

Patterns to notice: patterns with *as ... as + verb*

Writing: a news article

Real life: expressing surprise and disbelief

Grammar extension bank pp. 115–155

Tapescripts pp. 156–175

module 1

Going global

- ▶ Reading: extract from a travel book
- ▶ Listening: an interview
- ▶ Task: prepare an action plan to improve your English
- ▶ Vocabulary: globalisation
- ▶ Continuous verb forms
- ▶ Introducing points in an argument
- ▶ Wordspot: *world, earth, ground, floor*
- ▶ Real life: varieties of English

Vocabulary and listening

What does globalisation mean for us?

- 1 What can you see in the pictures? Which countries do you think they were taken in? All of them relate to the idea of globalisation. What does this term mean to you?



2 Check the words and phrases in **bold** if necessary. Which of these things do you do? Compare answers in groups.

- watch foreign films and TV programmes
- listen to music from around the world
- buy international **brands** like Benetton or Nike
- eat food **imported** from across the world
- go shopping in a **neighbouring** country
- watch **domestic** sport from another country, e.g. Italian league football in Spain
- eat in international **fast food chains**
- eat in different **ethnic** restaurants
- use English as a **lingua franca** to communicate with other **non-native** speakers
- work for a **multinational corporation** with people from different countries
- travel abroad to work or study

3 Which of these phrases do you associate with the pictures? Compare your answers in groups.

international investors	small local businesses
locally-produced goods	cultural diversity
multi-ethnic societies	a high standard of living
a traditional way of life	a clash of cultures
emigration and immigration	Americanisation
worldwide communication networks	mass tourism

4 a) Which ideas reflect globalisation? Why?

b) Make a list of five advantages of globalisation, and five disadvantages. Compare answers.



5 a) [1.1] You will hear five extracts in which people talk about what globalisation means to them. Listen and make notes about headings 1 and 2 below.

Example: Richard

1) Topics mentioned	American TV and films, other foreign films
2) Attitude (positive/negative/mixed)	positive
3) Main points they make	great to have a wide choice

b) Listen again and make notes about heading 3. Did anyone say anything you disagree with?

6 What are the differences between these pairs of words and phrases?

emigration	immigration
imports	exports
multinational	multi-ethnic
cultural diversity	a clash of cultures
a brand	goods
a business	a corporation
your standard of living	your way of life

► Phrase builder

Reading and speaking

1 a) One by one, read the extracts below from a travel guide to a famous city. Can you guess which city it is?

- smartly dressed people clutching mobile phones
- road signs and advertising billboards are now in English
- a majestic political and architectural marvel
- a forest of construction cranes and bulldozers
- shopping malls and five-star hotels rise from the rubble
- The city is changing so rapidly it makes you dizzy.
- most youngsters disdain socialist sacrifice and are more interested in money, motorbikes, fashion, video games and rock music
- bicycles and ox carts were the main form of transport a decade ago but both are now prohibited on the new freeways and toll roads
- It may be something of a showcase, but what capital city isn't?

b) Look at p.8 to check the identity of the city. Were you surprised? What impressions did you previously have of this city?

2 Read the text taken from the Lonely Planet guide to Beijing. Which of the following statements do/do not reflect the author's views? In pairs, discuss why.

- a) Beijing has the same attraction today that it has always had for the people of China.
- b) These days, people in Beijing have the same aspirations as people anywhere else.
- c) It's hard to keep up with the pace of change in modern Beijing.
- d) Beijing has been completely ruined by modernization.
- e) Life in Beijing is more comfortable materially than it was in the 1980s.
- f) Beijing is an amazing place that all visitors will love.

3 Underline words and phrases in the text which show that the following sentences are true.

- a) Lots of people come to Beijing from the countryside to pursue their dreams.
- b) The capital is extremely attractive to these people.
- c) The differences between old and young people's attitudes are very obvious in Beijing.
- d) Old people are very enthusiastic about the Communist past.
- e) Many young people have no respect for Communist ideals.
- f) The builders are in a great hurry.
- g) Many new buildings are luxurious.
- h) Traditional homes have been replaced by big blocks of apartments.
- i) In the 1980s no-one expected to have such things as a TV set or a washing machine.
- j) A lot of people now have these things.
- k) People usually wear western clothes now.
- l) Near Beijing there are some extremely impressive things to see.

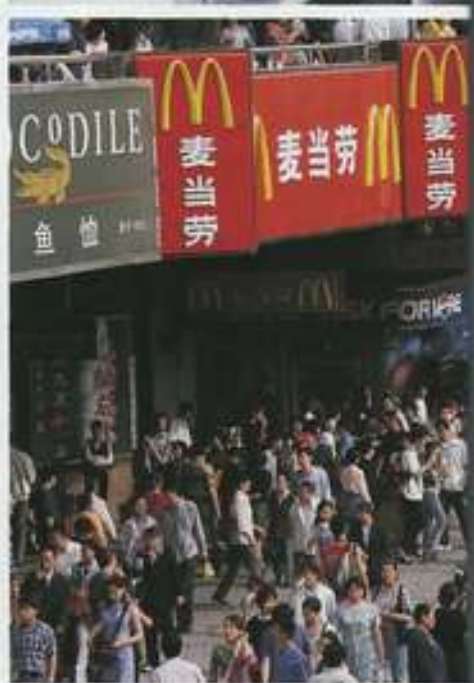
4 What are the main changes that have taken place in Beijing since the 1980s? Comment on the following:

- buildings
- material goods
- clothes
- transport
- attitudes

5 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- Do you think the changes described are mainly positive or mainly negative?
- Do they make you more or less interested in visiting Beijing?
- Are any of these changes happening in your city/country?
- Are there any other ways that globalisation has affected your city/country?
- What influences lie behind these changes?
- Have they had a good or bad effect on your city/country?

► **Phrase builder**



A changing city

1 For centuries, Beijing has been the promised land of China. Originally a walled bastion for emperors and officials, it remains a majestic political and architectural marvel. Today, people from the countryside still flock to the city in search of the elusive pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. The government encourages them to go home, but the lure of the capital proves too enticing. Meanwhile, down the road by the Friendship Store, smartly dressed customers clutching mobile phones head for the nearest banquet or disco.

2 Perhaps nowhere else in China more than in Beijing is the generation gap more visible. Appalled by the current drive to 'modernise', many older people still wax euphoric about Chairman Mao and the years of sacrifice for the socialist revolution. But most youngsters disdain socialist sacrifice and are more interested - like youngsters everywhere - in money, motorbikes, fashion, video games and rock music (though not necessarily in that order).

3 Foreigners seem to enjoy Beijing since the city offers so much to see and do. Things have changed drastically in the last ten years or so. The Beijing of today is a forest of construction cranes, bulldozers and 24-hour work crews scrambling to build the new China. Plush shopping malls and five-star hotels rise from the rubble. A good number of the road signs and advertising billboards are now in English. Whatever one says about Beijing today, it probably won't be true tomorrow. The city is



changing so rapidly it makes you dizzy. Travellers of the 1980s remember Beijing as a city of narrow lanes with single-story homes built around courtyards. These have given way to the high-rise housing estates of the 1990s. TV sets and washing machines - unimaginable luxuries in the 1980s - are now commonplace. Whereas bicycles and ox carts were the main form of transport a decade ago, both are prohibited on the new freeways and toll roads that now encompass the city. Whereas not so long ago every one wore the Chairman Mao suit, now jeans and T-shirts, leather jackets and suits are the norm.

4 Whatever impression you come away with, Beijing is one of the most fascinating places in China. It may be something of a showcase, but what capital city isn't? Within its environs you will find some of China's most stunning sights - the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace and the Great Wall, to name just a few. The city itself offers so much of interest that the main complaint of most visitors is that they simply run out of time before seeing it all.



Grammar extension

Continuous verb forms

1 Look at the verbs in **bold**. Find examples of:

a simple form	a continuous form
the Future Continuous	a continuous passive
a continuous infinitive	the Present Perfect Continuous

- Everywhere you go nowadays people seem to be **speaking** English.
- Many experts are worried because so many languages in the world are **disappearing**.
- Every city centre **seems** the same these days.
- Old buildings are **being pulled down** and replaced by ugly new ones.
- Another new shopping mall is **coming** soon.
- Beijing may well be **changing** faster than any other city on earth.
- When I **was growing** up there were no fast food chains in my town.
- Advertisers are always **trying** to sell us some new brand of clothes or trainers.
- In thirty years' time I don't suppose anyone will be **wearing** traditional dress any more.
- Recently the government **have been taking** measures to preserve the local way of life.

2 Find a continuous form that describes an action in progress: a) at a point in the past, b) at a point in the future and c) at the present moment.

3 a) How does the meaning of sentences a), b), d) and f) in Exercise 1 change if you put the verb into the simple form?

b) Why can't you put sentence c) into the continuous form? Do you know any other verbs like this?

4 a) Which sentence in Exercise 1 describes:

- a situation which is gradually changing?
- a repeated habit which is strange or annoying?
- a definite plan for the future?

b) Think of three examples of:

- changes that are taking place in the world today.
- annoying things that advertisers or the government do in your country.
- plans for new buildings/developments in your town.

► Grammar extension bank pp.115 – 119

Listening and speaking

Changing English in a changing world

1 Discuss in groups. In what circumstances will you use English in the future? Think about work, travel, social situations, the Internet, etc.

2 Read the facts about the English language. Just one piece of information is false. Can you guess which? (see p.109). Do any of the facts surprise you? Why?

Did you know ...?

1 There are far more non-native speakers of English in the world today than native speakers. About 350 million speak it as their mother tongue, whereas it is thought that around 1.5 billion speak it as a second or foreign language!

2 It is believed that around 80% of the data on the world's computers is stored in English.

3 It has been estimated that about 20,000 English words spread into other languages every year.

4 Special simplified forms of English exist to help various professions to communicate internationally, for example 'air-speak' for pilots and air-traffic controllers; 'police-speak' to help deal with international crime, and 'doctor-speak' to simplify communication between doctors.

5 The grammar and vocabulary used by native speakers varies a lot, even in the UK. In some local accents people say 'we was' or 'they was'; a few kilometres away, they say 'he were' and 'she were'.

6 Modern British people probably wouldn't have been able to understand the English spoken in Shakespeare's time. Many words had different meanings, for example, 'nice' meant 'foolish' in the sixteenth century!



3 Read these statements and mark them (✓) if you agree, (X) if you disagree, and (?) if you are not sure. Compare answers in pairs.

- I am more likely to use English to speak to native speakers (e.g. British and American people) than I am to speak to other non-native speakers.
- All learners of English should try to pronounce the language as closely as possible to the way native speakers do.
- It is important for learners of English to have a good command of British and American idioms.
- People can't understand you when you speak a foreign language unless you use the grammar correctly.
- English doesn't just 'belong to' British or American people. It belongs to everyone in the world who uses it.
- When I speak English I don't want to imitate a British or American person. I want to keep my own identity.

4 [1.2] Listen to Dr Jennifer Jenkins talking about 'English as an International Language'. Which statements above does she agree/disagree with? Why?



5 a) Dr Jenkins mentions the following language areas as examples. Have you had problems with any of them?

the pronunciation of *th*
British and American idioms
uncountable nouns like *information*
the third person 's' in the Present Simple

b) What does Jennifer Jenkins think may happen to these things as English as an International Language develops? How does she think dictionaries in the future will be different? Listen again if necessary.

6 a) Do you agree with Dr Jenkins? Has she made you change your mind about any of your answers to Exercise 3 above?

b) Interview your teacher and find out what he/she thinks. Think of at least three questions to ask him/her.

► **Phrase builder**

Patterns to notice

Introducing points in an argument

- 1** Notice how the points are introduced:
Well, there are two things. **One thing** is that ... they're intelligible to each other.
The second thing would be that ... nobody owns English any more.
One advantage would be that ... learners have less to do.

How do these introductory phrases help the listener?

2 Here are some similar ways of introducing points:

One important	point to consider	is that ... would be that ... might be that ...
Another (important)	reason	
The most important	disadvantage	
The second	drawback	
A further	problem	
The main	concern/issue	
	consideration	
	explanation	

One important issue is that many people use English over the Internet.

Another problem is that there are so many different varieties of English.

Which ways do you think are the most/least formal?

7 Introduce each of these arguments for and against globalisation in a different way.

For

- ... people are much more aware of other cultures and ways of life.
- ... there are more and more opportunities to travel.
- ... there is a lot more choice available than there used to be.

Against

- ... a lot of small local businesses cannot compete with big multinationals.
- ... big multinational corporations have so much power.
- ... a lot of local skills and customs are being lost.

8 Give your opinions on one of the questions below. Aim to speak for 30 seconds to one minute, but first decide what you will say. Try to use some of the phrases from the box above to make your points.

- Is it a good thing to have English as a global language?
- Will the Internet increase the spread of globalisation?
- Should each country/region try to preserve their traditions and way of life? How?

Personal vocabulary

Useful language

a Giving personal views

- I'm (not) the kind of person who ...
- One thing I'm good at is ...
- One of my worst faults is that I (never) ...
- I feel pretty happy about my ...
- For me, I (don't) feel ... is very important/useful
- Personally, I'd like to concentrate on...

b Explaining your targets

- My main aim is to ...
- ... is one of my main priorities because of ...
- Another important area for me is ...
- So for that reason, I'm aiming to ...
- Another thing I thought might be a good idea is to ...
- I'd find it really useful to look at ...

► Phrase builder

Task: devise an action plan to improve your English

Preparation for task

- 1 Look at the Learner questionnaire on p.13. Have you done a questionnaire like this before? Why do you think this is useful?
- 2 Answer the questions about yourself.

Task

- 1 Compare answers in pairs. Read the Learning tips on pp.106 – 107. Underline like this (_____) useful advice for yourself, and like this (~~~~~) useful advice for your partner.

► Useful language a

- 2 Help your partner to devise an 'action plan' to improve his/her English during this course. Write your own action plan on a piece of paper to give to your teacher. Make notes under the headings below.

► Personal vocabulary

ACTION PLAN

Name:

- 1) *Areas where I feel confident*
Areas where I need to improve
- 2) *Areas in this course syllabus I particularly want to study*
Other useful features of the book
- 3) *Questions to ask my teacher*
- 4) *SIX targets for this year (Be realistic!)*
In class
 - 1) *Speak more in group work; answer more questions in class*
 - 2)
 - 3)Outside class
 - 1) *Do my homework – esp. writing exercises!*
 - 2) *Buy monolingual dictionary and use it for homework*
 - 3)

- 3 Present your targets to the class, or in groups, explaining why you have chosen these areas to work on. Write out your targets and stick them on the inside cover of your coursebook.

► Useful language b



Learner questionnaire

1) Why are you learning English?

- a) I'm learning English *for pleasure/because I have to* for
- b) I'm attending this course because *I need/will need* English *in my job/for my studies/at some point in the future*.
- c) I *intend/do not intend* to take (name of exam(s))
- d) *Reading/writing/speaking/listening/all four* are particularly important for me because

2) What kind of learner are you?

- a) I *never/sometimes/often* practise my English outside class.
- b) I am usually very *active/quiet/rather lazy* in class, and I *never/sometimes/often* ask questions.
- c) I'm very/*reasonably/not at all* confident about speaking English in front of a group of people.
- d) I *worry a lot/worry a bit/don't worry at all* about making mistakes.
- e) I *always/sometimes/never* make notes during the lesson.
- f) I *have/don't have* a monolingual dictionary. I *sometimes/never/often* use it *in class/for my homework*.
- g) Expanding my vocabulary *is/isn't* one of my main priorities.
- h) I am very/*fairly/not very* interested in work on English phrases and idioms.
- i) Studying and remembering grammar rules *is/isn't* very important to me. I *feel/don't feel* I need to do a lot of work on grammar.
- j) I *feel/don't feel* I need to revise a lot of the grammar and vocabulary I have learnt in the past. (Especially
- k) I think it's *extremely important/quite important/not very important* to have good pronunciation in English. Improving my pronunciation *is/isn't* a priority for me.
- l) For me, writing essays, letters, etc. in English is *reasonably easy/a real problem/not that important*.

Wordspot

world, earth, ground, floor

- Do you have exact equivalents for these four words in your language?
- Choose words or phrases from the box to complete the explanations.

floor floorboards earth in the world on the ground
 think the world worldwide on earth top of the world
 this world the earth floor grounded off the ground

- You have plenty of time, and so you don't have to hurry: you have all the time
- Added for emphasis to a question, or to show you are very surprised or annoyed: e.g. What is she wearing?
- An idiom to say that something is very expensive: it costs
- The land at the bottom of the sea is known as the ocean
- If you have great affection and respect for someone, you of them.
- At a club/disco, the place where people dance: the dance
- If parents punish their child by not letting him/her go out, (s)he is
- An informal way of saying that something is so good it's unbelievable: out of
- If a plan or business starts to succeed, it gets
- If you feel absolutely fantastic, you feel like this: on
- To keep your feet means to be realistic and practical, not over-ambitious.
- If something happens or exists in most or all countries, it happens
- The planks of wood in a wooden floor are called
- An event or news which is-shattering is extremely shocking and important.

- Complete the diagrams below with words and phrases from Exercise 2.



- The sentences below contain mistakes with one of the words or phrases from Exercise 2. Find the mistakes and correct them.
 - Although no plants grow there, the ocean ground is home to many varieties of deep-sea fish.
 - Everybody thought worlds of Mayor Conlon, and people in the city were absolutely devastated when he died. Putting up a memorial statue has been suggested several times, but the idea has never really come off the ground.
 - What on the earth do you think you're doing coming home at this time in the morning? You were supposed to be home at 12! You're floored for the next week, young man!
 - The police became suspicious when they noticed that there were several loose flooring-boards.
 - A holiday in the Seychelles would suit you perfectly: there's constant sunshine and, if you go at the right time, it needn't cost the world to get there.
 - After the earth-smashing events of last month, there has been wideworld condemnation of the terrorist attacks.
 - It needed something very special to win the game, and United's winning goal was truly out of this planet.
 - Understandably, new pop sensation Jake Salinas is feeling at the top of the world at the moment. His song *Bring Me Back Home* was an enormous hit on the dancing floors of Europe this summer. 'All this fantastic success could easily have changed me, but luckily I have my wife and child to help me keep my foot on the ground,' he told *Pop Star* magazine.
 - Take it easy, relax ... we've got all the hours in the world to get to know each other.