

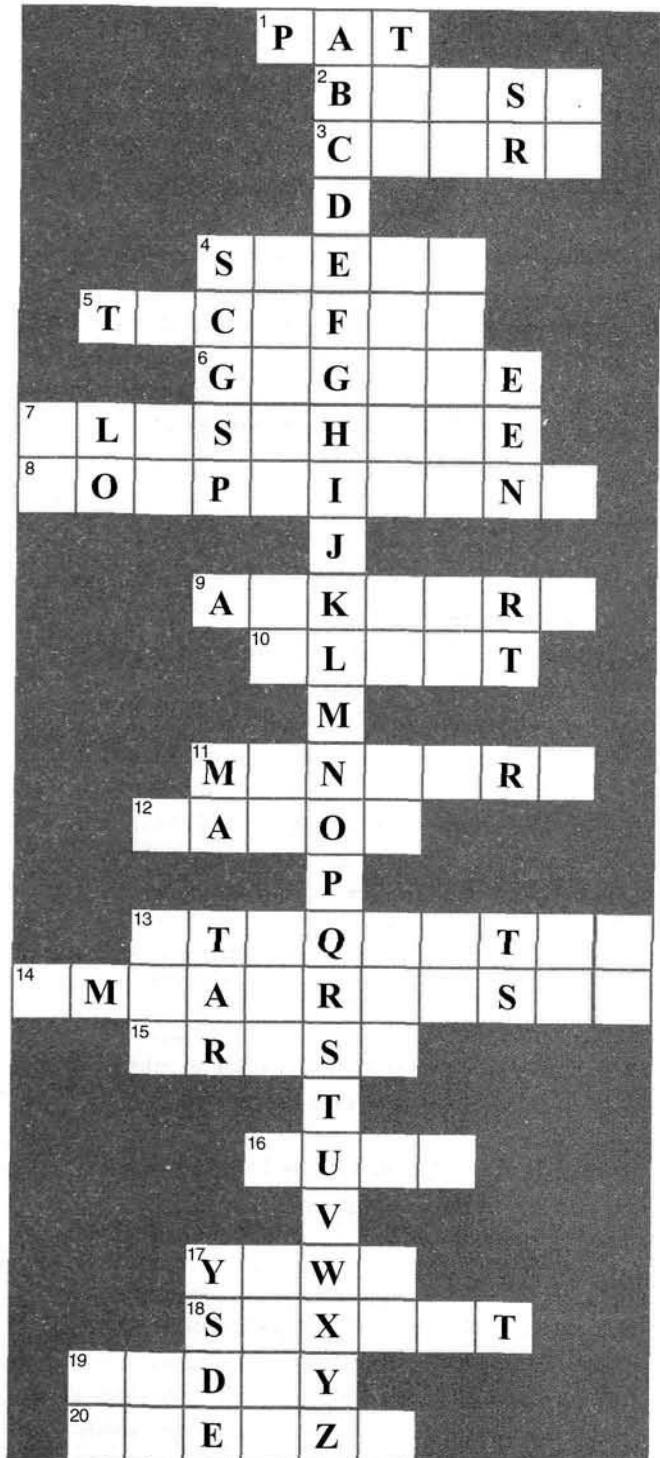
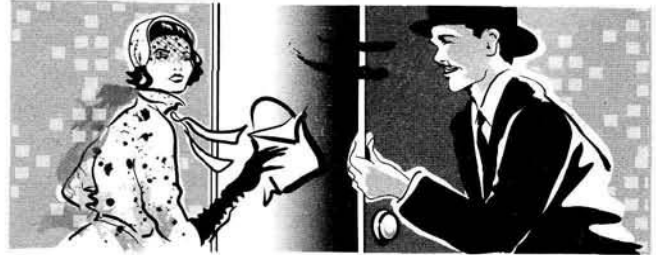
module 3

Vocabulary

The right way to behave

1 Use the clues to complete the puzzle. The number of letters and part of speech are given in brackets.

- 1 To touch someone lightly (e.g. on the back) with the palm of your hand. (3, verb)
- 2 To go red in the face, often because you're embarrassed. (5, verb)
- 3 A quality that makes people like you and feel attracted to you. (5, noun)
- 4 To use offensive words, e.g. when you are angry. (5, verb)
- 5 A way of saying things so that people are not hurt or offended. (7, adjective)
- 6 A quiet laugh, like a child's, often out of nerves or embarrassment. (6, verb / noun)
- 7 To use religious or holy words in a way that offends people's religious beliefs. (9, verb)
- 8 A remark that tells someone they have done well or look nice. (10, noun)
- 9 Difficult, embarrassing or inconvenient. (7, adjective)
- 10 Honest, even if this means upsetting people. The opposite of *sharp*. (5, adjective)
- 11 Ways of behaving in a social situation. They can be good or bad. (7, noun)
- 12 Something that cannot be mentioned or discussed. (5, noun / adjective)
- 13 The formal rules for polite behaviour in a particular situation. (9, noun)
- 14 Feeling ashamed, nervous and uncomfortable. (11, adjective)
- 15 Showing no awareness of other people's feelings. (5, adjective)
- 16 Not polite. Likely to offend people. (4, adjective)
- 17 To open your mouth wide because you are tired or bored. (4, verb / noun)
- 18 Discriminating against one sex in favour of the other. (6, adjective)
- 19 A colloquial word meaning unreliable or untrustworthy. (5, adjective)
- 20 Expect people to say *Bless You!* or *Gesundheit!* when you do this. (6, verb / noun)



Word building

4 Complete the sentences on the right by changing the word in capitals to the correct form (noun, adjective, etc.). If necessary, use a good monolingual dictionary (e.g. *The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*) to help you.

Before you write your answer, check the following points.

- Think about what kind of word is required (noun, adjective, etc.) e.g. *tradition* (noun) → *traditional* (adjective).
- In many cases, there may be more than one noun / adjective, etc. Check the dictionary definition to make sure you get the right one. (e.g. *immigrant* / *immigration*).
- Think about whether you need to add a prefix (e.g. *un-*, *over-*, *under-*).

Grammar: modals

Mixed modals

5 Which of the phrases in the box below could replace the phrases in bold in the text without changing the meaning?

- am unable to
- am unwilling to
- are sometimes
- will possibly
- was unable to
- perhaps went
- perhaps you are
- is it OK to
- refuses to
- is not the correct thing to
- I'm absolutely sure you are
- are able to
- it's advisable to
- I feel it is necessary to
- It would've been a good idea for you to have
- Is it possible for you to

Modern Manners

Once upon a time it was considered (1) *gentlemanly* for men to open doors for women – but nowadays there's a danger that the gesture might actually be (2) Is it (3) to suggest that a woman is incapable of opening the door for herself?

For many Asian people, blowing your nose in public is seen not only as (4) – just think of all those germs flying into the air – but as something which is actually (5) : so if in doubt ... sniff!

Is it OK for teachers to wear jeans and a T-shirt to class? Teachers who want to create the (6) that they are relaxed and approachable might think so, but some students do consider it (7) to come to class casually dressed, and such a casual attitude might even be seen as (8) to those students who expect their teachers to dress smartly.

- GENTLEMAN
- INTERPRET
- ACCEPT
- HYGIENE
- OFFEND
- IMPRESS
- PROFESSION
- RESPECT

Neither a Borrower nor a Lender be

1 Borrowing and lending money is a sticky subject. Where large sums of money are concerned, (1) **you should** always try to be businesslike about it, but (2) **I must** warn you that such transactions (3) **can be** absolutely fatal to friendships. Always consider the worst scenario, 'What if I (4) **can't** pay her back? What if she (5) **won't** repay me?' If you (6) **can**, borrow from a bank. It's much less embarrassing, even though it (7) **might** cost you a bit more. With smaller sums, (8) **you may be** one of those people who is vague about these things ... In fact, with the advent of automatic cash machines this really (9) **shouldn't** happen. Only a few years ago, if you'd missed the bank 10 by 3.30 on a Friday a typical conversation (10) **might've gone** something like this:

'My dear, dear friend (11), **may I** ask you an enormous favour?'

'Of course ... anything.'

'(12) **Would you** be so kind as to lend me £20 ... just till Monday?'

15 '£20?! No I certainly (13) **will not!** (14) **You must be** out of your mind. Are you telling me you're broke again?'

'No, it's just that I got to the bank late and so I (15) **couldn't** get any money out.'

'Well, (16) **you should've** got there earlier. Serves you right.'

20 Better to avoid such embarrassment, eh?

Semi-modals

- 6 Rewrite the following sentences using the appropriate form of *ought to*, *need to* or *have to*.
- a The restaurant accepted euros, so it wasn't necessary to change our money.
The restaurant accepted euros, so we didn't have to change our money.
 - b It would've been a good idea for us to check the train times before we set out.
 - c It's not necessary to book tickets in advance: you can just turn up on the day.
 - d It was unnecessary for you to take so much trouble ... but thanks anyway!
 - e Was it necessary for you to pay for the whole week, or can we pay day-by-day?
 - f Your suit should be cleaned as soon as possible.
 - g It wasn't necessary to pay for our meals. They were included in the price of the holiday.
 - h It would be a good idea for you to buy some mosquito repellent for your holiday
 - i Do you think it's advisable for us to take some food for the journey?
 - j It's not necessary to get a visa if you're only staying for a week.

- 7 Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verb *dare*.
- a Martin *daren't* tell Lizzie that he's desperately in love with her in case she laughs in his face.
 - b Because we were all so afraid of her, we tell Suzanna that she'd made a mistake.
 - c Don't threaten me again! I'll call the police!
 - d I tell Lucy what's really happened to her pet goldfish – she'd be terribly upset.
 - e How suggest that I lied to your parents!
 - f It's his first holiday abroad, but I say he's old enough to look after himself.

Pronunciation

Rhyming sounds

- 8 a) Circle the two words that rhyme with the modal verb in bold.
- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------|----------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | might | bite | straight | white | wait |
| 2 | could | cold | ruled | wood | stood |
| 3 | need | we'd | lid | beard | read (present) |
| 4 | dare | far | their | wear | here |
| 5 | ought | caught | note | sort | out |
| 6 | can't | ant | aren't | want | aunt |

b) [3.1] Listen and check. Practise saying the rhyming words, copying the voices on the recordings.

Patterns to notice

Abstract nouns followed by relative clauses

- 9 Complete the sentences with *why*, *where* or *which*.
- a Nobody really knows the reason *why* Teresa decided to cancel the wedding.
 - b Recently, there have been a number of cases our security measures have proved ineffective.
 - c The 1990s was a period in being computer-literate became more and more important in the job market.
 - d I absolutely loved the film *Angry Sky*. The part the hero returns home had me in floods of tears!
 - e I am not at all satisfied about the way in our complaint was dealt with.
 - f I really can't see children shouldn't be allowed in the garden.
 - g It was one of those situations nobody can really be blamed.
 - h Nobody can be completely sure about the extent to people are influenced by what they read in the newspapers.
 - i Things with our neighbours have got so bad, we've reached the point we've thought about moving house.