

Unit 20 Anecdotes: Stories from life

Listening

- A Personal response.
B See Tapescript for the full text.

Grammar

- A 1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b 5 c 6 d 7 a 8 b
B 1 the first thing was, so 2 then 3 which 4 as 5 because 6 if 7 by 8 despite
C 1 a we (had) climbed through a window, we started exploring the factory.
b I stepped on the trap door it gave way.
c that there was silence.
d I tried to stand up, I realised we were inside a huge lorry.
e we did was to start shouting because our priority was to get out.
we wanted to do was to get out, so we started shouting.
f they found us, we were in France.
2 a although / even though b enough c such d so e in spite of / despite f because / as g in case h as
3 Personal response, but check the accuracy of the relative clauses. Eg: 1 we had brought with us 2 was hurting badly 3 contained gold

Speaking

- A Suggested pronunciation as follows:
a **Although** the factory had **been** there / as **long** as I could remember / we'd **never** been inside it.
b The floor was **soft** enough / for us not to **hurt** ourselves very badly / when we **fell**
c We **shouted** for **such** a long time / that we could **hardly** talk afterwards.
g We'd **brought** a torch and a **penknife** with us / in case we'd **decided** to go down to explore the caves / **instead**

Unit 21 Love stories

Listening

- A Personal response.
B 1 Across the office sat the most striking woman he had ever seen.
2 Little did he know that Vanessa had already been gazing at him for several minutes.
3 Never before had he felt such overpowering physical attraction.
4 Not only was his heart pounding loudly, but a knot was working its way around his firm, flat stomach.
5 'You must be the brilliant young economist everybody talks about' said the figure.
6 No sooner had she spoken than Henry took a sharp breath.
7 He was sure that never before in his life had he felt such powerful feelings for anyone.

Grammar

- A 1 They contain inversion.
2 They are stylistic devices: they add drama and suspense.
3 The beginning of the story has to get a lot of information across quickly and clearly. Inversion is not appropriate for this. It is largely a delaying tactic which allows you to leave the all-important description, name or fact until the end of a sentence in order to increase effect.
4 They simply involve inverting the subject and the verb. All the others involve an auxiliary.
B 1 **must:** not only, only then, not until
can: in the centre of the room, by the side of the house
can't: before long, then, as soon as
2 Personal response.
3 Debatable, but most likely are: narrative and a political speech with lots of rhetoric.
Although advertisements use emotive language, they tend to be short and snappy and use language which is to the point.

- C 1 d 2 e 3 a 4 j 5 c 6 h 7 i 8 b 9 g 10 f
D 1 had Vanessa met anyone as stunning as Henry.
2 Henry met Vanessa had he really fallen in love with anyone.
3 sat Vanessa.
4 did Henry know, when he first met Vanessa, that they would have a relationship.
5 did Henry feel in awe of Vanessa, but he was also aware that she was his boss.
6 'Would you care to have dinner with me?' said Vanessa.

Speaking

- A 1 Never before had Vanessa met anyone as **stunning** as Henry.
2 Not until Henry met Vanessa had he **really** fallen in love with anyone.
3 By his **desk** sat Vanessa.
4 **Little** did Henry **know** when he **first** met Vanessa, that they would have a relationship.
5 Not **only** did Henry feel in **awe** of Vanessa, he was **also** aware that she was his **boss**.
6 'Would you **care** to have **dinner** with me?' said Vanessa.

Unit 22 Revelations

Listening

- B The revelations in Exercise A are in this order:
1 e 2 g 3 f 4 c 5 a 6 d

C	Name	Age	Where	Occasion	Reason
a	Jagjivan	a child	shop in Arima in Trinidad	helping in the shop	talking to his sister and realising that he had to work too.
b	Judy	8	home	hearing church bells	being laughed at by her parents
c	Hadley	13/14	we don't know	nothing special	realising that the monster under the bed wasn't real
d	Diane	20	nowhere	nothing special	talking to her friend's friends and realising she wouldn't be the same.
e	Jenny	a child	we don't know	asking her mother how she'd like to die	her mother saying she'd rather die peacefully
f	Bianca	18	nowhere special	eighteenth birthday	the sudden change of status

- D Personal response

Grammar

- A 1 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d
2 a 1 b 4 c 2 d 1 or 2 e 3 f 3 g 1 or 2 or 4
Notice that, as usual, simple verb tenses are more flexible/ambiguous because of their lack of specification: they do not specify sequence, repetition or duration. In this particular case, sentences d and g are in the simple past and so could be describing either previous things or current things. Where clarification is needed (and it often isn't in conversation) a perfect tense would specify 'previousness'.
3 The present tense here emphasises the speaker's belief that this is still true now. The present tense has this emphasis because it isn't normal: it is normal that, when we report a comment, we think of the comment as in the past, so we report it in the past, even if we think it is still true (for example, we say 'He said he wasn't hungry' even if we are explaining why Henry isn't eating