8 No fear!

Verb patterns • Body language • Travel and numbers

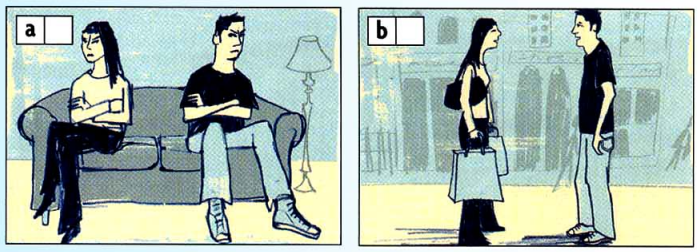
STARTER

Match a sentence with a cartoon.

1 They stopped to talk to each other.

2 They stopped talking to each other.

What's the difference in meaning between sentences 1 and 2?



DON'T WORRY MUM!

Verb patterns



1 **T 8.1** Read and listen to the emails sent home to parents by young travellers. Where are the travellers? What has happened that gives their parents reasons to worry?

1

From: kate@oneworldmail.net
Subject: **I'm fine**

Hey there! Just a quick email to say Mum, please don't freak out about the photos. It looks much worse than it was!! I don't remember anyone taking the pics, and I've no idea who posted them on my Facebook website! I know you'll hate to hear this – but yes, I'd had a drink or two, but it was pitch-black dark and I was trying to climb up to the top bunk bed. Unfortunately my head hit the corner of the bed before I did (a METAL bunk bed!). Anyway, a scream of pain and lots of blood later, ooh, and I forgot to mention the ambulance ride to hospital – but now I'm fine. It's impossible to see the scar on my head!! I didn't want to say anything at the time for obvious reasons. Sorry if it shocked you!!!

Speak soon – lots of love from hot, sweaty, rainy Cairns.

miss you and love you SO MUCH
Kate x x x x x x x





New Message 2

From: Dan [dantheman@fastwebmail.co.uk]
Subject: **Hey Ma**

Hey Ma,

Must be quick 'cos late.

Just feel I need to warn you, I met some awesome Aussies last night. They're planning to go to London next month. I said I was sure you'd like to meet them so I gave them your number. Hope you don't mind putting them up for a few nights. They're all good guys. Can't remember their names but I know you'll make them feel at home. They're looking forward to meeting you. Hope to speak to you soon.

XXX Dan



William Reply 3

Hello Mum, Dad and Izzy,

Had a great time yesterday. We went piranha-fishing on the Amazon in a canoe. Victor told us to throw bits of meat into the water to attract the fish but we didn't manage to catch anything. We stopped to camp on the banks in the evening and really enjoyed watching the sunset and swimming in the dark. Unfortunately, we'd forgotten to bring a torch so were lucky to escape from the crocodile.

Love to all

William



4

From: sally88@adps.mail.net
Subject: **Hi from Peru!**

Dear parents,

Last night we arrived at the most fantastic hotel in Arequipa, Peru. It's great to be in a room with an en-suite bathroom. We expected to have a good night's sleep but woke when an earthquake struck about 2 a.m. Panic not mother! You'll be pleased to hear that no one was hurt. We fell asleep again shortly after, and everyone felt fine in the morning despite the holes in the walls and ceilings. We're thinking of staying here two more days. I'll let you know our plans.

Lots of love, Sally x





Glossary

(to) **freak** (out) (*informal*) to have a completely shocked reaction to something
awesome (*informal*) very good; excellent
Aussies (*informal*) people from Australia

2 Read these sentences. Which verbs or phrases can fill the gaps?

1 **Kate** didn't _____ anyone taking the photos.
(a) see b ask (c) remember
2 She _____ to climb up to the top bunk bed.
a wanted b tried c remembered
3 She forgot _____ the hospital.
a mentioning b to mention c mention

4 **Dan** asked his mum _____ his Australian friends.
a put up b putting up c to put up
5 His Australian friends _____ to go to London.
a want b are hoping c are looking forward
6 He thinks his mum will make them _____ at home.
a feel b to feel c feeling

7 **William** _____ to catch piranha fish.
a didn't succeed in b didn't manage c tried
8 They stopped _____ on the river bank.
a camping b to camp c to spend the night

9 **Sally** _____ having an en-suite bathroom.
a loved b wanted c hoped
10 She is _____ staying two more days.
a planning b looking forward to c thinking of

3 **T 8.2** Listen and complete the lines. Who is speaking?

1 When we saw the photos we _____ feeling worried.
2 The photos _____ look worse than it really was.
3 Your friends must _____ keep their room tidy.
4 It's really kind of you _____ them stay.
5 Did Victor _____ escape from the crocodile?
6 He warned us not _____ swimming.
7 We couldn't _____ a bit scared.
8 Have you _____ come home yet?

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Match a pattern in **A** with a sentence from the emails in **B**.

A	B
verb + *-ing*	I **need to warn** you.
verb + *to*	Victor **told us to throw** meat.
verb + sb + *to*	You'll **make them feel** at home.
verb + sb + infinitive (without *to*)	He **enjoyed swimming**.
adjective + *to*	We're **thinking of staying** two more days.
preposition + *-ing*	It's **impossible to see** the scar.

2 What is the difference in meaning between these sentences?

She remembered to email her mum. ***She remembered emailing her mum.***

▶▶ **Grammar Reference 8 p142** **Verb patterns p158**

PRACTICE

Phoning home



1 Work with a partner. Complete Kate's phone conversation with her mother.

M Kate! It's so good ___to hear___ (*hear*) from you. Are you OK?

K Oh Mum, I'm really sorry for _____ (*worry*) you so much. I really didn't mean to.

M We opened our emails and we were so delighted _____ (*see*) all your photos and then we saw that one.

K I didn't want my friends _____ (*post*) it on *Facebook*. I asked them not to.

M But Kate, all that blood, and you went to hospital. We couldn't help _____ (*feel*) worried.

K I know, but honestly Mum, my friends made me _____ (*go*) to the hospital, I really didn't need to.

M How is your head now?

K Absolutely fine. Honestly. I'll email you some more photos and you can see for yourself.

M OK. Don't forget to.

K I'll call again soon and I promise _____ (*text*) regularly. Bye.

M Bye. Take care!

2 T 8.3 Listen and check. Practise the conversation.

SPOKEN ENGLISH *Don't forget to!* – the reduced infinitive

1 In conversation it isn't necessary to use the full infinitive if it is understood from the context.

A *I'll email some more photos.*
B *OK. Don't* ***forget to*** ~~*email*~~.
A *Can you and Mary come to lunch next Sunday?*
B *Oh yes, we'd* ***love to*** ~~*come*~~.

Find three more examples in Kate's conversation with her mother.

2 Reply to **A**, using the verb in brackets and a reduced infinitive.

1 **A** Did you post my letter?
B Oh sorry, I _____. (*forget*)

2 **A** I can't go out with you this evening. Sorry.
B Oh, but you _____. (*promise*)

3 **A** Why did you email your mother again?
B Because she _____. (*ask me*)

4 **A** Do you think you'll apply for that job?
B Yes, I've definitely _____. (*decide*)

5 **A** Are you taking your brother to the airport?
B Well, I _____ (*offer*) but he said he _____ me _____. (*not want*)

T 8.4 Listen and check your answers. Practise with a partner.

Talking about you

3 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you BUT make two of them false.

1 I really enjoy …
2 I'm no good at …
3 I mustn't forget …
4 I will always remember …
5 I've just finished …
6 I sometimes find it difficult …
7 My parents made me … when I was young.
8 I'm looking forward to …
9 I'd love …

4 Work in small groups. Read some true and some false sentences aloud to each other. Make comments and ask questions to find the false ones.

I really enjoy cycling.

Do you? Do you cycle to work?

I don't believe you. You don't even have a bike!

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Fears and phobias

1 What are typical phobias that people have? Make a list. Are you afraid of anything?

2 Work with a partner. Match the phobias in the chart with their definitions. Compare answers as a class.

Autophobia Ablutophobia Aviophobia Frigophobia	is a fear of	washing. the colour blue. flying. **birds.** feeling cold. fridges. being alone. **cars.**

We think autophobia is fear of ...

It might be ...

We've no idea what ... is.

3 **T 8.5** Some people have strange phobias. Listen to Jodie, Gavin, and Melissa talking about theirs. After each one discuss these questions as a class.

1 Which part of the cartoon would make them panic?
2 How did their phobia start?
3 How does it affect their lives?
4 What caused their panic attack?
5 Have they tried to cure their phobia?

4 Work in small groups to retell the stories. Use the prompts to help.



Jodie

When she was a little girl ... grandmother asked her ... opened the cupboard ... dark green cardigan ... started screaming ... her grandmother managed to ... now it's difficult to ... tries to find ... a year ago ... a colleague's jacket ... has decided to ... embarrassed ...



Gavin

His dad used to ... he didn't like watching him ... when seven started feeling ... his dad had to stop ... problem got worse ... supermarkets ... asked his wife never to ... daren't go to restaurants ... oyster ... only hamburger bars ... started to see ... hasn't succeeded in ...



Melissa

Since she was five ... trying to blow up ... popped in her face ... can remember ... her friends enjoy ... think it's fun to ... last time ... a panic attack ... they refused to ... difficulty in ... worst thing ... parties ... can't imagine ever ... even on TV ... starts to shake ...



What do you think?

5 Discuss these questions in your groups.

1 Which of the three people do you think has the most difficult phobia to live with? Why?
2 Why do people get phobias?
3 Why do some people and not others get them?
4 How do you think they can be cured? Suggest ideas.

The psychologist's view

6 **T 8.6** Listen to psychologist Dr Lucy Atcheson talking about phobias. How does she answer questions 2–4 in exercise 5?

Language work

Look at T8.5 on p127. Choose a story and underline examples of different kinds of verb patterns.

READING AND SPEAKING

Dangerous journeys in history

1 Close your eyes. Imagine you are one of 90,000 people. You are travelling together, on foot, over mountains, rivers and plains. It's winter. What problems would you face?

2 You are going to read about two famous leaders, Hannibal Barca and Mao Zedong. They both undertook remarkable journeys with thousands of people. Look at the maps. What difficulties can you anticipate?

3 Divide into two groups.

Group A Read about HANNIBAL
Group B Read about Mao Zedong

First read about your leader's *Early Years*. Answer the questions with your group.

1 How did his father influence his life?
2 Who were the enemy?
3 Where did he move to?
4 Why did they set off on such a long journey?



4 Read about the journey and answer the questions.

1 When did the journey start?
2 How many began it? Who were they?
3 What kind of leader was he?
4 What problems did they face on the way?
5 How long did the journey last?
6 How did it end? How many survived?

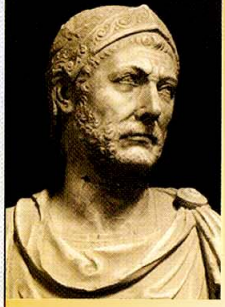
5 Read the final part. What happened to the leader after the journey?

6 Find someone from the other group. Go through the questions again and compare the leaders and their journeys. Use the maps to help. What similarities can you find? How many years separate the two journeys?

What do you think?

- Which journey was more dangerous? Why?
- Can you imagine such a journey on foot taking place today? Where and why might it happen?

▶▶ **WRITING** TELLING A STORY (2) *p110*



HANNIBAL CROSSES THE ALPS

247-182 BC

EARLY YEARS

Hannibal Barca was born in Carthage, North Africa, (now a suburb of Tunis, Tunisia) in 247 BC. At that time this once prosperous seaport was losing a long and exhausting war with the Romans over who should rule the western Mediterranean. His father, Hamilcar, was a general in the army, and it is said that he made his son promise to hate the Romans forever.

The 23-year-long war was finally lost in 241 BC. Hannibal and his family moved to Spain, where the Carthaginians were trying to build a new empire. Hannibal grew up to be a bold and fearless fighter like his father, and eventually became commander of the army. In 218 BC the Romans again threatened to attack. In a daring and dangerous plan Hannibal decided to march from Spain to Italy before the Romans had even declared war. This march was to be a journey of 2,415 kilometres across both the Pyrenees and the Alps.



Mao Zedong and the Long March

1893–1976

Early years

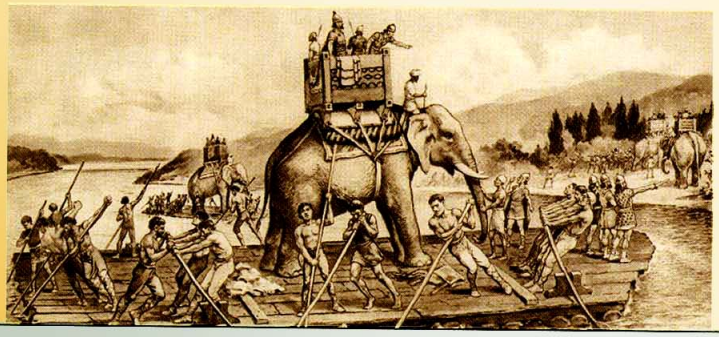
Mao Zedong (Mao Tse Tung) was born in Hunan province in Southern China in 1893. His father was an ambitious but illiterate farmer, who wanted his son to have the education he didn't have.

At university Mao became active in revolutionary student groups and, in 1921, helped found the Chinese Communist Party. He established a base in the remote Jiangxi province, where they formed the Red Army to fight against the Nationalist Government under Chiang Kai-shek. However, in 1934, after many bloody battles, they were forced to escape from the area. They set off on a remarkable journey, which became known as the Long March.



THE JOURNEY

In May, 218 BC, Hannibal left Spain with an army of about 90,000 men and 37 elephants, which he believed were needed to get them over the mountains. In the next few months under his inspiring leadership, they marched through Spain to the Pyrenees and then to the South of France. They moved about 16 kilometres a day, and were frequently attacked by local tribesmen. They reached the River Rhone and accomplished the unbelievable task of building huge rafts to ferry the elephants across. Some fell off but managed to swim using their trunks as snorkels. It was now autumn, and snow started to fall as they approached the Alps. The army, helped by the elephants, struggled on, slipping and sliding over ice and snow, over the main pass. Finally, they were in sight of Italy. Their five-month journey at an end, Hannibal's army of 90,000 was reduced to 36,000 – over half his men had perished or deserted on the way. Winter storms now killed all but one of his elephants.





FINAL YEARS

In some ways Hannibal's march was hugely successful because he took the Romans by surprise and initially defeated them in numerous battles. However, after many years and many more battles his army failed to overcome Rome's superior resources and manpower. Hannibal, who had been 29 at the start of his journey, sailed back to North Africa aged 45. He finally committed suicide in 182 BC, aged 65. Despite his final defeat, he is still recognized as one of the greatest military leaders in history.

The Long March

The march began on October 16th. No one was sure where they were going but 86,000 men and 30 women, including Mao's wife, set out to walk from the south to the north of China. The journey took one year, ending in the northwestern Shaanxi province.

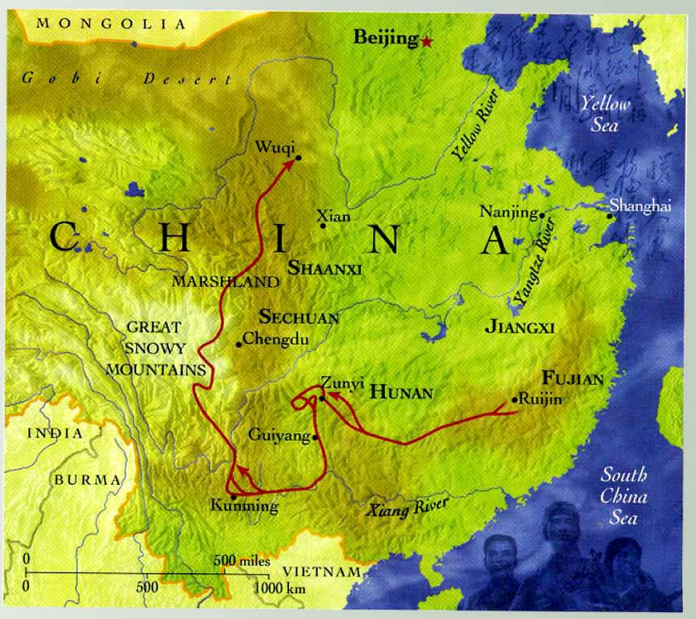
They started the march quite well, armed with 33,243 guns, but five weeks later suffered their first disastrous defeat at the Xiang River crossing. They lost 56,000 men and much of their equipment was thrown into the river.

It was at this time that Mao Zedong became leader of both the Red Army and the Communist Party. He was a tough but popular leader.

One of the worst experiences was crossing the Great Snowy Mountains, 5,000 metres high. Many men died from lack of oxygen. Exhausted, they knew that to stop to rest meant certain death. If they managed to reach the top, it was best to sit down and slide to the bottom on the ice. Many men were catapulted over cliffs.

It was now September 1935 and the army had to cross the Marshland, between the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers. It looked innocent, covered with flowers, but beneath the flowers were bogs that could swallow a man in a minute. Mao lost more men during this seven day trek than in the Snowy Mountains.

Eventually, on October 19th, after marching for 370 days and 12,500 kilometres they reached Shaanxi province. Of the 86,000 who began, only 4,000 remained.



Later years

The Long March began the ascent to power of Mao Zedong. On October 1, 1949, he proclaimed the People's Republic of China and the Great Cultural Revolution followed. This radically changed every aspect of Chinese society. In October 1966, Mao's Little Red Book was published, and his ideas were taught throughout the country. Mao's image was displayed everywhere: in homes, offices, shops and streets. He finally died on September 9th, 1976, aged 82.

VOCABULARY AND IDIOM

Body language

1 As a class, brainstorm all the parts of the body. Fill the board with all that you can think of.

2 Work in small groups. Which parts of the body do you use to do the following things?

bite	blow	clap	climb	hit	hug	kick	kneel
lick	march	point	scratch	stare	whistle		

3 Which verbs in exercise 2 go with these nouns and phrases?

_____ a ladder	_____ your nails
_____ out of the window	_____ up a balloon
_____ a tune	_____ an insect bite
_____ someone tight	_____ your hands to the music
_____ a football	_____ at a place on the map
_____ an ice-cream	_____ a nail with a hammer
_____ down to pray	_____ like a soldier

T 8.7 Listen and check. What is the situation for each expression?

4 The sentences all contain idioms to do with parts of the body. Work out the meanings from context.

1 I don't get on with my brother. We don't **see eye to eye** about anything.
2 I saw a programme on TV about quantum physics but I'm afraid **it went straight over my head.**
3 **Don't waste your breath** trying to explain it to me. I'll never understand.
4 Did you hear about Millie's party? People drank too much and the whole thing **got out of hand.**
5 The house was such a mess and when her parents came back they **kicked up** such **a fuss.** I don't blame them.
6 Can you help me? I'**ve hit a problem** installing this program on my computer.
7 My dad keeps a stack of chocolate in his desk for while he's working. He's **got** such **a sweet tooth.**
8 I feel silly. I got so excited when he said I'd won the lottery but he was only **pulling my leg.**

5 Replace each idiom in exercise 4 with a literal meaning from the box. Read the sentences aloud with both expressions.

loves sweet things	I didn't understand a word	
agree	were furious	I'm having trouble with
got out of control	it's not worth	joking

6 Look these words up in a dictionary. Choose *one* idiomatic expression for each. Share them with the class.

heart	head	hand	foot	hair



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Travel and numbers

1 Read aloud these numbers. When do we say *and*?

15 50 **406** 72 178 **90** 19 850 **1,520**
17.5 36 247 5,000 **180,575** 2,000,000

T 8.8 Listen and check.

Notice the way we use points and commas in English.
£6.50 (six pounds fifty)
2,500 (two thousand five hundred)
3.14 (three point one four)

2 Match a question with a number. Ask and answer them with a partner. Practise saying the numbers aloud.

Questions	Numbers
1 What time does the train leave?	07700 984 361
2 How far is it to Moscow?	27 kilos
3 How long's the flight?	1,915 km
4 How much does it cost?	13.45
5 What's your credit card number?	17.5%
6 What's the expiry date?	About 1½ hours
7 How much does it weigh?	6356 5055 5137 9904
8 What's your mobile number?	£34.99
9 What's the rate of VAT?	02/14

T 8.9 Listen and check. Practise again.

3 Work in pairs. Find the numbers in the pictures and practise saying them.

4 **T 8.10** Listen to a conversation.

1 Where is it taking place?
2 Who are the people?
3 Where does the man want to travel to?
4 What is the problem?

Listen again. Write down all the different numbers you hear. What do they refer to?

one (bag), 30 kilos

Practise the conversation with a partner.

5 **T 8.11** Listen to another conversation and do the same again.

6 Work in groups. Write down some numbers that are important to you. Can the others guess what they refer to? Explain what they are.

Nineteen

Is it your age next birthday?

No. It's the day I go on holiday. July 19th!