Antony Gormley has been working with iron to make unique sculptures since the 1980s.

1 Match five of the communicative aims (1–7) with the pictures (A–E).

2 Complete the words on the right and put them into categories.

- Food and drink
- Materials
- Health and illness

br_nze    br_ad    b_tter
c_rdboard  c_ncrete  dr_g
fru_t    head_che    ir_n
j_ice    on_on    op_ration
p_in    p_tient    pl_stic
r_bber    s_rgery    v_getable
She had been thinking about her horror story for some time, when she had an extraordinary dream. Believe it or not!

Your brain uses less power than the light in your refrigerator. It uses 12 watts of power. During a day, your brain uses about 300 calories, the amount of energy contained in a medium hot dog or two large bananas.

Do the Healthy Living Survey with three other students.

Healthy Living Survey
How healthy is your lifestyle?

Food and drink
Do you eat five different kinds of fruits and vegetables a day?
How often do you eat candy and potato chips?
Which do you drink more of: water and milk, or soda and coffee?

Exercise
How often do you play team sports a week?
Do you go running or swimming?
Do you ever go to the gym?

Getting around
Do you …
walk or ride a bike?
go by bus or car?
use the elevator or take the stairs?

Being good to yourself
Do you …
get enough sleep?
go to the doctor if you feel sick?
talk to someone if you have a problem?

Tell another group about the results of your survey.

Listen to extracts 1–3 from Units 1 and 2. Match them with three of the text types A–D.
A A description of an object
B A post on a Web forum for actors
C The beginning of a story
D An extract from a biography
It doesn't matter

Talking about food and drink
Verbs not usually used in progressive forms

1 OPENER
Read Food and Drink: Fact or Fiction? and decide: true or false? Discuss your answers with another student.

Food and Drink: Fact or Fiction?

1 Bottled water is purer than tap water.
2 A vegetarian diet is the healthiest.
3 Eating cheese gives you nightmares.
4 Dried fruit is not as healthy as fresh fruit.
5 Margarine contains less fat than butter.
6 A food label that includes the words "low fat" indicates a healthy choice.
7 Neither fruit juice nor diet drinks are bad for your teeth.
8 Experts disagree with each other about what healthy eating is.

2 READING
Match statements 1–8 in exercise 1 with paragraphs A–H. Then listen and check.

3 AFTER READING
Answer the questions.
1 Which of the statements 1–8 in exercise 1 are true, which are false, and which could be true or false?
2 Why do experts appear to disagree about healthy eating?
3 What were experts saying 20 years ago?
4 What does advertising make us believe?
5 Why is it a bad idea to eat late in the evening?
6 What is an example of an unhealthy vegetarian diet?
7 Why do people think that "low fat" products are OK? Are they right?
8 Why do some people prefer bottled water?

Your response What are your favorite things to eat and drink? Are they good or bad for you? How do you know?

4 PRONUNCIATION
Write the words in the correct column.

bottled contain decay depend digest expert fiction label nightmare portion prefer product protein reduce relax suppose

A In fact, the main messages about healthy eating have stayed the same for some time. For example, 20 years ago experts were saying that we should reduce the amount of fat that we eat. And, over 50 years ago they were emphasizing the importance of fruit and vegetables. They appear to disagree because the media often exaggerate when reporting scientific research.

B In fact, both are. Fruit juice contains sugar, which can damage your teeth. Diet drinks are often acidic, which means that they can cause tooth decay. The best drinks for your teeth are water or milk.

C As part of a balanced diet, we need to eat at least five portions of different fruits and vegetables a day. It doesn’t matter whether they are fresh, frozen, canned, or dried (but fruit juice only counts as one portion a day). The only thing that dried fruit lacks, and fresh fruit has, is vitamin C, but both are equally healthy.

D It often seems from advertising that this is true. However, while butter and margarine contain different kinds of fat, they both contain a similar amount of fat.
5 SPEAKING

Discuss these statements with another student using verbs from the Word Bank.

- The best way to lose weight is to skip a meal.
- Healthy food is boring and expensive.
- I like junk food—what’s wrong with that?
- I take vitamins, so I don’t have to worry about what I eat.
- It’s not a good idea to go swimming right after a meal.
- Eating lots of carrots helps you see better in the dark.

Some people believe in skipping meals, but they soon feel hungry and eat lots of snacks.

I prefer to eat normally and get exercise.

Word Bank  Verbs not usually used in progressive forms

agree/disagree appear believe consist contain depend feel hear include know lack like/dislike love matter mean need prefer promise realize recognize remember see seem smell sound suppose taste think understand want

Extension  Which of the verbs in the Word Bank can you find in the texts in exercise 2? Choose five of the verbs and write sentences.

Hamburgers contain a lot of fat.

6 WRITING

Read the texts in exercise 2 again and write two paragraphs about junk food.

Paragraph 1: Why do some people choose to eat junk food?
Paragraph 2: Why is too much junk food bad for you?

LANGUAGE WORKOUT

Complete.

Verbs not usually used in progressive forms

Fruit juice ______ (contain) sugar.
It often ______ (seem) that this is true.
It ______ (not matter) whether they are fresh, frozen, ...
People ______ (suppose) that they are OK.
They ______ (think) that bottled water ______ (taste) better.

Many of these verbs refer to states (including mental states, e.g., think) rather than actions, or to the senses (e.g., taste). Modal verbs (e.g., can) do not have progressive forms.

Answers and Practice

Language File page 112
Describing objects and saying what they’re for
Describing a sequence of events
Gerund as subject
by/for + gerund
after/before + participle clause

What’s it for?

1 OPENER
Look at these photos of gadgets. What do you think each item is for?

2 READING
Read *Gadget Mania!* and match the photos with the descriptions. Then listen and check.

3 AFTER READING
True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. The key looks like a bottle opener.
2. You can’t unlock your front door with the key.
3. You can get to sleep easily by wearing the “sleep inducer.”
4. Experts recommend wearing the “sleep inducer” for three hours a night.
5. The sandwich toaster is for roasting sandwiches.
6. By hiding somewhere in the room, Clocky makes you get out of bed.
7. The soccer ball is for making music.
8. You can make a light work by plugging it into the ball.

Your response Which two of the gadgets would you like to have and why?

1. This looks like a door key, but in fact, it’s a clever gadget for opening bottles. Keep this bottle opener on your key ring, and you’ll never be thirsty again when you’re out and about. But when you come home, don’t try to open your front door with it!

2. Going to sleep is easy with this “sleep inducer.” If you suffer from insomnia, you can get to sleep by wearing this watch-like gadget on your wrist. It relaxes your muscles, and experts say using it for 30 minutes before bedtime will soon show effects. Keep one by your bed and never worry about sleepless nights again.

3. Do you like making toasted sandwiches? Then this sandwich toaster is the answer. It produces perfect toasted sandwiches and it’s small enough to fit in a kitchen drawer. It comes with lots of delicious recipes and you can use it at home, on the barbecue, or when you go camping.

4. An ordinary alarm clock wakes you up, but Clocky® is an alarm clock on wheels that also makes sure you get out of bed. When the alarm goes off and you press the snooze button, the clock rolls off the night table onto the floor and finds a place to hide. When the alarm clock sounds again, you have to get out of bed and look for it, so you are fully awake before turning it off. Clocky’s inventor, Ms. Gauri Nanda, was a student when she came up with the idea, after struggling to get up in the morning.

5. Playing soccer is great fun and now there is a soccer ball called sOccket, which generates and stores electricity. Four female students at Harvard University in the U.S. thought of it after learning that 95% of people in Africa live without electricity. sOccket’s electricity can be used to charge a cell phone or power an LED light. Fifteen minutes of soccer can produce three hours of LED light. In the picture, you can see the soccer ball with a light plugged in.
4 VOCABULARY

Match the words for kitchen equipment with pictures 1–8.

Word Bank  Kitchen equipment
bread knife  can opener  cheese grater  coffee maker
corkscrew  frying pan  teakettle  toaster

6 LISTENING

Look at this recipe for Spaghetti Carbonara. The instructions A–H are in the wrong order. Try to put them in the right order. Then listen and see if you are right.

Spaghetti Carbonara  
Serves 4

Ingredients: 350 g spaghetti, 175 g bacon, 2 medium onions, 50 ml olive oil, 4 eggs, 100 ml cream, 100 g grated Parmesan cheese, salt

A  Meanwhile, boil 3–4 liters of water in a saucepan.
B  Then stir in the egg, cream, and cheese mixture.
C  Chop the onions and bacon into small pieces.
D  Sprinkle with the rest of the Parmesan cheese and serve immediately.
E  When the pasta is cooked, drain it, and add the onions and bacon.
F  Put the spaghetti in the boiling water, add salt, and stir for a few seconds.
G  Heat the oil in a frying pan, and fry the onions and bacon slowly, until the onions are almost clear.
H  While the pasta is cooking, use a fork to beat the eggs and cream together in a bowl, and then add half the Parmesan cheese.

7 SPEAKING

Check your answers to exercise 6 using after/before ...ing.

A  First, chop the onions and bacon into small pieces.
B  After chopping the onions and bacon, fry them slowly.
A  Before frying the onions and bacon, heat the oil in a frying pan.

8 WRITING

Look up how to make a dish that you like in a cookbook or on the Web, and write down the ingredients. Then write a recipe explaining how to make the dish, using the recipe in exercise 6 to help you.

A  Meanwhile, boil 3–4 liters of water in a saucepan.
B  Then stir in the egg, cream, and cheese mixture.
C  Chop the onions and bacon into small pieces.
D  Sprinkle with the rest of the Parmesan cheese and serve immediately.
E  When the pasta is cooked, drain it, and add the onions and bacon.
F  Put the spaghetti in the boiling water, add salt, and stir for a few seconds.
G  Heat the oil in a frying pan, and fry the onions and bacon slowly, until the onions are almost clear.
H  While the pasta is cooking, use a fork to beat the eggs and cream together in a bowl, and then add half the Parmesan cheese.

1.06 Listen and check. Then ask and answer questions using these phrases.

boil water  fry food  grate cheese  make coffee
make toast  open bottles  open cans  slice bread

A  What's number 1?
B  It's a can opener. It's for opening cans.

Extension  Think of other gadgets and write sentences beginning It's for ...ing ... Read your sentences to other students. Can they identify the gadgets?

5 PRONUNCIATION

Listen and repeat.

Linking consonant sounds
front_door  bed_time  sand_wich
night_table  great_fun
bread_knife  cork_screw

Answers and Practice
Language File page 112
Talking about illness and medicine
Verb + gerund or infinitive

Alternative Medicine
Is it all in the mind?

More and more people are choosing to use alternative medicine each year. Alternative medicine may be news, but it’s not new. It’s modern medicine that is new—for example, the first synthetic drug, aspirin, dates only from 1899. But alternative medicine goes back thousands of years. Acupuncture, inserting fine needles at selected points in the body, was used in China over 2,000 years ago and keeps growing in popularity. A TV show on alternative medicine showed a young Chinese woman having open-heart surgery without a general anesthetic—but with acupuncture. There seemed to be no doubt that acupuncture stopped the woman from feeling pain. The needles appeared to change the brain’s reaction to pain.

Herbal medicine, treating illness and pain with natural remedies, is the oldest system of medicine in the world. Herbalists are prepared to spend more time than modern doctors with patients so they can treat them as individuals.

But there are two sides to the issue. Independent scientists question whether there is proper research evidence for the claims for alternative medicine. They expect to see scientific proof from tests and trials. Supporters of alternative medicine say its critics are influenced by pharmaceutical companies who want to avoid losing sales of their very profitable drugs.

And then there’s the “placebo” effect. In a major trial in the U.S., a group of patients had a normal operation for bad knee pain. Another group of patients with knee pain also believed they had operations. But, in fact, all the surgeon did was cut the knee open and close it again. Both groups had the same positive results from their “operations.” In other words, the effect of real and fake operations was the same.

So what does this experiment tell us about medicine? Simply this: when people expect to get better, they often do.

1 OPENER
Can people who are sick get better without the help of modern medicine? Do you know anyone who uses alternative medicine?

2 READING
Read Alternative Medicine: What is the most surprising information in the text?
3 AFTER READING
True or false? Correct the false sentences.
1. Patients who had acupuncture for headaches saw the doctor more often.
2. Acupuncture can often help people with back pain.
3. More and more people are trying acupuncture.
4. A Chinese woman had a major operation without a general anesthetic.
5. Acupuncture needles seem to change the way the brain reacts to pain.
6. Herbalists treat each patient as being different.
7. Independent scientists want to see proof of the claims for alternative medicine.
8. The effects on those patients who had a real knee operation and those who didn’t were different.

Your response If you had a bad pain or serious illness, would you try acupuncture? Why/Why not?

4 PRONUNCIATION
Listen and repeat.
Weak forms: /æt/ /æt/, /ʌt/ /ʌt/
at best … at worst
at selected points
thousands of years
system of medicine

a group of patients
remember to take it
two sides to the issue
appeared to change

5 SPEAKING
What would you do in these situations? Complete the sentences for each situation and then tell another student.

Situations
You want to go on vacation on your own.
You want to pass your final exams.
You want to go to an all-night party.

1. I’d try to …
2. I wouldn’t risk …
3. I’d promise to …
4. I’d avoid …
5. I’d remember to …

I’d try to save up some money.
I wouldn’t risk going without telling my parents.
I’d promise to call home regularly.

Extension Write three more situations beginning You want to … . Ask your partner to say what he/she would do in each situation.

6 VOCABULARY
Make a word map for medicine. Use words from this lesson, and add other words you know.

alternatives acupuncture

medicine

modern operation

surgeon

7 SPEAKING
Interview three other students about their views on alternative and modern medicine and write down their answers.

What are the differences between modern medicine and alternative medicine?

Modern medicine is scientific.

Alternative medicine sometimes works, but we don’t know how.

I wouldn’t risk trying alternative medicine.

8 WRITING
Read the text in exercise 2 again and make a list of the advantages and disadvantages of alternative medicine. Write a paragraph giving your views on alternative medicine using the list and your notes from exercise 7.

LANGUAGE WORKOUT
Complete.

Verb + gerund or infinitive
Some verbs are followed by the gerund, e.g., avoid, can’t help, dislike, enjoy, keep, quit, stop.
Some verbs are followed by the infinitive, e.g., appear, choose, decide, expect, pretend, seem, want.
And some verbs can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive, e.g., try, remember, forget.

Patients who tried _______ have acupuncture ...
He tried _______. (quit) smoking last year,
try + gerund = do something to see what happens
try + infinitive = attempt something difficult
I remember _______ (go) to the doctor.
He didn’t remember _______ (take) it every day,
remember/forget + gerund refers to an action in the past.
remember/forget + infinitive refers to a necessary action and looks ahead.

Answers and Practice
Language File pages 112–113
Integrated Skills
Discussing and correcting information

1. This idea was probably made up to stop children from swallowing the stuff, but it's nonsense. It may be a little more difficult to break down than other things we eat, but actually it doesn't take very long to digest.

2. This is a common belief, but it's false. Astronauts in space can see the Great Wall before leaving the Earth's orbit, as well as several other things like airports, highways, and even bridges. But the truth is that the famous landmark is not visible from the Moon.

3. This is probably true. Many people are afraid of flying because they believe it's risky, but statistics show that it's safer than crossing the street, and there is a greater chance of accidents with other forms of transportation. However, the chances of surviving a plane crash are low.

4. Popeye claimed his strength came from this vegetable, but it isn't a particularly good source of iron. In fact, it contains an acid that stops the body from absorbing most of the iron. However, it is a rich source of healthy things, such as vitamins A, C, and E.

5. This is a myth. People believe that fewer raindrops land on them if they run because they spend less time in the rain. But in reality you can get wetter by running, because more rain hits your chest when you run than when you walk. On the other hand, if you run to the nearest shelter, you will get less wet. Of course, carrying an umbrella is the best way to avoid getting wet!

6. This is a famous saying, but is it a fact? On the contrary, lightning frequently hits the same place more than once. This is particularly true of high places—the Empire State Building in New York is struck 100 times every year on average, and in one storm it was struck 15 times in 15 minutes. The building is even designed as a lightning conductor to stop lightning from hitting other buildings.
LEARNER INDEPENDENCE

8 Thinking skills: Use your brain to think about words! For each of these words from Unit 1, try to answer the questions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>decay</th>
<th>delicious</th>
<th>frozen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nightmare</td>
<td>saucepan</td>
<td>snooze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- What does it mean? Is it a noun and/or a verb, or an adjective?
- Can you remember its context in the unit?
- What other words do you associate with it?
- What other words can you use with it?
- What does it sound like?

Now compare your answers with another student.

Which word do you think is the most useful? Why?
Which word do you like best? Why?

9 Word creation: Complete the chart with words from Unit 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acidic</td>
<td>danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harm</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herb</td>
<td>ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important</td>
<td>real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>risk</td>
<td>sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Phrasebook: Find these useful expressions in Unit 1. Then listen and repeat.

- It's not a good idea to ...
- That's a different matter.
- Not at all.
- Do you realize that ...?
- What's wrong with that?
- It didn't work.
- It's nonsense.
- On the other hand ... The sensible thing is to ...

Now write sentences that could come before five of the expressions.
Match these international words with the descriptions of their origins.

**International words for food and drink**

1. The name of this food comes from an Italian word meaning "pie."
2. This word came to England through Dutch thee and Malay teh, and is originally from southeast China.
3. The word for this dish comes from the southern Indian language, Tamil: kari, which means "sauce."
4. Spanish and Portuguese explorers discovered this yellow fruit, and its name is a West African word.
5. This became an English word in the 17th century, probably from the Italian word caffé. However, Turkish kahveh and Arabic qahwah are earlier versions. The Arabic word may come from Kaffa, a place in Ethiopia where the plant was first grown.
6. The Romans liked dishes with raw vegetables and a salty dressing, and our word comes from Latin salare, which means "put salt on."
7. This word came from Turkey (with the same spelling) in the 1620s and has had lots of different spellings in English, including yaourt.
8. This word comes from the Aztec language of South America and was brought to Europe by the Spanish. It was first used to describe a drink known in Aztec as xocolatl.
9. This is a Japanese dish of rice with raw fish or vegetables.
10. This word for meat in a bread roll came to the U.S. in the 1870s from the German city of Hamburg.

Find out the origin of these international words for food.

chop suey fondue kebab omelette paella salami spaghetti sauerkraut tandoori tortilla

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**SKIT: The Expert**

**Read and listen.**

**MAN** Yes, can I help you?

**WOMAN** I want to dye.

**MAN** Excuse me? What did you say? You want to die?

**WOMAN** I want to dye it. It's my shirt.

**MAN** Diet! Ah, yes, you've come to the right man. I'm a diet expert. Now, why do you want to diet? Is your shirt too small?

**WOMAN** It's not the size—it's the color. I don't like it. It's white and I want it to be brown.

**MAN** There's nothing wrong with your color—you look fine. And anyway, a diet won't change your color. Try lying in the sun.

**WOMAN** Listen! I want to dye it brown.

**MAN** Sorry. I don't have any brown diets. I have high-energy diets, all-meat diets, fruit diets, lots of diets, but no color diets.

**WOMAN** I don't want to dye the collar! I want to dye the whole shirt. And these jeans. They're the right size, but the wrong color.

**MAN** You can't change your genes—you're born with them.

**WOMAN** No, I wasn't! I bought them last week. In a new jeans store on Main Street.

**MAN** A genes store?

**WOMAN** Yes. But if you won't help me, I'll take them back to the store and change them.

**MAN** How interesting! I've always wanted to change my genes. I could be tall and have lots of hair. I think I'll come with you!

Now act out the skit in pairs.
**CONSTRUCTION**  Gerund or infinitive?

Complete with the correct form of the verb.

1. She enjoys _____ (go) to see the herbalist because he seems _____ (understand) her.
2. Acupuncture appears _____ (help) my pain so I’m going to keep _____ (have) it.
3. He decided _____ (take) aspirin because he didn’t want _____ (risk) _____ (have) a headache all day.
4. Always late? Try _____ (set) your watch five minutes fast.
5. Did you remember _____ (lock) the door?
6. He’ll never forget _____ (meet) Nelson Mandela.
7. She tried _____ (explain) what to do, but he didn’t understand.
8. I remember _____ (take) my glasses off but now I can’t find them.
9. Don’t forget _____ (give) me a call when you arrive.

**REFLECTION**  Gerund and infinitive

Complete.

- avoid, enjoy, and suggest are examples of verbs that are followed by the _______.
- appear, expect, and refuse are examples of verbs that are followed by the _______.
- Some verbs like remember, ______, and ______ can be followed by either gerund or infinitive, but with different meanings. For example, remember + ______ refers to something it is important to do in the future, while remember + ______ refers to something that happened in the past.
- Other verbs, for example, hate, like, love, and prefer, can be followed by ______ gerund or infinitive with the ______ meaning.

**ACTION**  Topics

- Work in a small group.
- Choose six topics from this list: animals clothes countries environment feelings food health home leisure sports television travel
- Choose a letter for the group by opening a book, closing your eyes, and pointing with your finger.
- Work on your own in the group. For each topic, write down as many words as you can beginning with the chosen letter. You have ten minutes.
- Then read aloud your lists, scoring one point for each word and two points for any words the others haven’t thought of.

**INTERACTION**  Special events and feelings

- Work in a small group.
- Tell each other about:
  - Something special that happened to you recently.
  - A place that is special for you.
  - A number that is special for you.
- Answer the other students’ questions.
Happiness and success

We asked four teenagers about their views on happiness and success.

What do you think is the key to happiness?

Natalia  Did you know that Costa Rica is supposed to be one of the happiest countries in the world? But it’s certainly not one of the richest countries, so what’s our secret? I think a major factor is that family, friendship, and community networks are very important in our society. Also, we really care about our environment and we try to live in tune with nature.

Takumi  Happiness is essentially peace of mind. It’s not about material goods, getting the latest gadget, or designer clothes. The trouble is that it’s hard not to be materialistic here in Japan when there’s so much pressure to buy things. But you can’t be happy if you always want more—money can’t buy happiness.

Lucy  I know money isn’t the answer, although it’s obviously important to have enough to live on. But in the end, people can’t be happy if they think about themselves all the time. Happiness isn’t about doing what you want, but about doing what you can for others. One of the best ways to make yourself happy is to make someone else happy—kind and generous people are happier people.

Alex  For me, the key to happiness is a healthy lifestyle, with plenty of exercise. I go to a sports club after school and we do all kinds of activities, like swimming, basketball, and ice hockey. It makes me feel better, I have more energy—and it keeps me out of trouble!

What does “success” mean to you?

Lucy  I think it’s a question of priorities. In this age of capitalism and globalization, people often measure success in terms of their personal wealth. In other words, the more money you have, the more successful you are. So lots of young people in the U.S. want to be rich and famous. That’s not my priority, although I’d like to be rich and famous—who wouldn’t?!

Natalia  The truth is that success means different things to different people. For me, if someone is successful, it’s because they have achieved their own goals. That may mean having lots of money and possessions, or it may mean climbing a mountain, or overcoming a disability. But I think the key to success is education, because it gives you the opportunity to make the most of your life.

Alex  That’s a more difficult question than it seems. “Success” sounds very positive, but take sports, for example. I love sports—both as a participant and as a spectator. However, in any sport, there can only be one winner and lots of losers. We shouldn’t forget that it is taking part in a competition that’s important—not winning it.

Takumi  I believe that the key to success is to think positively and keep trying. Don’t be discouraged by failure—learn from your mistakes and do your best. As the great basketball player Michael Jordan once said: “I can accept failure, everyone fails at something. But I can’t accept not trying.”
1 READING

Read the text and complete the sentences with Alex, Lucy, Natalia, or Takumi.

1 _______ thinks physical activity is important for happiness.
2 _______ suggests that it’s better to give than to receive.
3 _______ and _______ think that society places a high value on material goods.
4 _______ doesn’t think that winning is the most important thing.
5 _______ thinks that friends and family are the key to happiness.
6 _______ believes that it’s important not to give up.
7 _______ says that it’s important to help others.
8 _______ and _______ don’t believe that money guarantees happiness.
9 _______ thinks that education enables you to be the best you can be.
10 _______ believes that there are many different ways of being successful.

2 VOCABULARY

Match the words 1–10 with their definitions a–j.

1 essentially adv  a something that is put first
2 materialistic adj  b the idea that the world is developing a single economy and culture
3 generous adj  c someone who takes part in something
4 capitalism n  d basically
5 globalization n  e succeed in dealing with a problem
6 wealth n  f believing that money and possessions are the most important aspect of life
7 priority n  g economic system controlled by individuals and private companies, not by government
8 overcome v  h feeling that it is useless to try to do something
9 participant n  i large amount of money and valuable things
10 discouraged adj  j happy to give money or time

3 SPEAKING

Discuss these questions.

1 What makes you happy?
2 “It’s better to give than to receive.” Do you agree? Why/Why not?
3 The Olympic® motto is: “The most important thing is not winning but taking part.” Do you agree? Why/Why not?
4 Would you like to be rich and famous? Why/Why not?
5 Which of the four teenagers’ answers do you agree and disagree with most? Why?

4 MINI-PROJECT

Happiness and success

Work with another student and think about your answers to these questions.
• What do you think is the key to happiness?
• What does “success” mean to you?
Write two paragraphs answering each question, giving reasons for your points of view.

Read your work carefully and correct any mistakes. Then show your answers to other students.