

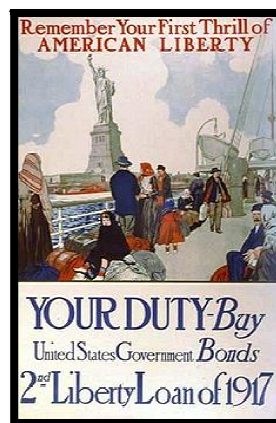
VOCABULARY AWARENESS

1. Find words in the text **INDUSTRIALIZATION** p. 76-77 which mean:
The Industrial Revolution in Britain (1760-1830)

1. _____ (adv) fast
2. _____ (adv) to some degree, but not completely
3. _____ (n) a physical object that keeps two areas, people etc apart
4. _____ (n) a layer of a mineral, metal left in soil or rocks through a natural process
5. _____ (n) rock or earth from which metal can be obtained
6. _____ (n) the act of buying property or shares in a company in the hope of making a profit
7. _____ (n) factories
8. _____ (v) to be the first person to do, invent or use something
9. _____ (n) a frame or machine on which thread is woven into cloth
10. _____ (v) to make it possible for someone to do something
11. _____ (v) set up

America's Industrial Revolution

12. _____ (adj) great and sudden
13. _____ (n) the act of finishing something
14. _____ (adj) unusually large, powerful, or damaging
15. _____ (adj) extremely important
16. _____ (n) the industry involved in making cloth
17. _____ (n) the money that you earn from your work or receive from investments
18. _____ line (n) a system for making things in a factory in which the products move past a line of workers who each make or check one part



LANGUAGE AWARENESS

2. WORD FORMATION- ADVERBS: Find three adjectives in the text. How are they formed? _____

Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives (e.g. hard, late, high, right, fast), **or two forms with a different meaning** (e.g. hard-hardly/deep-deeply/near-nearly). **Some verbs are followed by an adjective instead of an adverb.** **There are also adjectives ending in -ly with no adverb form** (e.g. friendly, lovely, monthly, brotherly)

3. Now complete the sentences with adverbs formed from the word in brackets:

- a. He strode _____ (rapid) out of the office, slamming the door _____ (hard) behind him.
- b. I had _____ (complete) forgotten how _____ (dramatic) she had changed.
- c. _____ (late) he has been going to bed very _____ (late) at night.
- d. I _____ (near) fell off the horse when the tiger came _____ (near).
- e. He has _____ (success) managed his own company for years.
- f. She is _____ (painful) shy when it comes to speaking _____ (public).
- g. Although he was young and _____ (physical) fit, the injury prevented him from moving _____ (free).
- h. The magazine is issued twice _____ (year) but we get paid on a _____ (month) basis.



VOCABULARY EXPANSION

4. CONFUSING WORDS:

job • work • post • position • occupation • profession • career • business

1. My father started **work/job** when he was just 14. He's been in the **work/job** for forty years.
2. He had never been able to hold down a **job/profession**.
3. My last **work/job** was with a computer firm.
4. Will you go back to **work/post** when you've had the baby?
5. This **work/post** would suit a recent graduate.
6. He left last summer for a teaching **occupation/position** in Singapore.
7. "What type of **career/business** are you in?" "I run a catering company."
8. State your name, age, and **occupation/job** in the box below.
9. There are now a lot more women in the legal **profession/career**.
10. I'm interested in a **career/post** in television.



5. CONFUSING WORDS:

pay • salary • wages • wage • earnings • winnings • income • revenue • fee • fees

1. The **pay/wages** is much better in the private sector.
2. Some managers earn annual **salaries/wages** of over £80,000.
3. His **salary/wages** at the factory come to €800 per month.
4. Rent from the old farm was their only source of **income/salary**.
5. Last year IBM paid \$12 million in legal **wages/fees** to a single law firm.
6. Your accountant's **fees/salaries** are too high.
7. Most single mothers spend a large part of their **earnings/fees** on childcare.
8. Richard has a comfortable **pay/income** from his salary and his investments.
9. Nintendo's estimated **revenue/earnings** totals \$9 billion worldwide.
10. She collected her **earnings/winnings** from the blackjack table and put them into her bag.



LANGUAGE AWARENESS

6. CONFUSING VERBS: lie-lay • rise-raise - Choose an appropriate verb from the box and fill in the blanks:

Lie – lay – lain (intransitive-to be in a flat position)

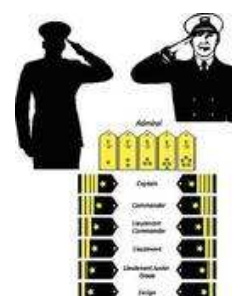
Lie – lied – lied (intransitive-to make an untrue statement)

Lay – laid – laid (transitive-to put or set sth down)

Rise-rose-risen (intransitive-to increase in number, amount, or value / to go upwards / to stand up)

Raise-raised-raised (transitive-to move or lift something to a higher position, place, or level /to collect money)

1. You _____ to me instead of telling me what really happened. Why?
2. If you still feel dizzy, _____ down for a while.
3. Bobby _____ down his book and answered the phone.
4. The little girl _____ down and went to sleep.
5. This time next year I will be _____ on the beach.
6. _____ your hand if you know the right answer.
7. He _____ to the rank of major.
8. They are _____ funds to help needy youngsters.
9. The divorce rate has _____ steadily since the 1950s.
10. Many shops have _____ their prices.



VOCABULARY AWARENESS

7. Match words from the text **THE VICTORIAN AGE** p. 78-79 to their definition:

slums	to cover a path, road, with a hard level surface such as blocks of stone or concrete
sanitation	a show of paintings, photographs, or other objects that people can go to see
pave	the process or system by which water or waste liquid flows away
drainage	relating to family relationships and life at home
storey	poor houses or areas of a city in very bad condition
exhibition	floor
domestic	the protection of public health by removing and treating waste, dirty water etc



VOCABULARY AWARENESS

8. WORD FORMATION - Complete the sentences with the right form of the words in capitals.

- He comes from a very wealthy and _____ family. POWER
- Einstein's _____ theories made people look at the universe in a completely new way. REVOLUTION
- Diseases were spread through poor _____. SANITARY
- This month's sales figures show some _____. IMPROVE
- The _____ system over some sections of route has to be renewed. DRAIN
- The _____ of a security system will protect your property from burglars. INSTALL
- Over 10,000 _____ represented the UK and its Empire. EXHIBIT
- The *1900 House* was a _____ reality TV programme. HISTORY
- Tina bears a striking _____ to her mother. RESEMBLE
- As the weeks passed, I _____ accepted the idea of him leaving. GRADE

LANGUAGE AWARENESS

9. GRAMMAR CHECK: Use the prompts to make full sentences in the PAST. Keep the order of the words but don't forget to add prepositions, pronouns and articles:

Children in the Victorian age

- 19th century / children / live / very difficult conditions / unhealthy flats / poor hygiene.
.....
- They / work / hard / satisfy / needs / parents / because families / poor and /not have enough money.
.....
- Conditions / employment / be/cruel. Vaccines / not/ exist / rate / mortality / high.
.....
- 1830 / charity associations / come / help children / families / give food and clothes / everybody
.....
- After 1840 school / obligatory / children / stop / work.
.....
- Parents / rich children /often be/ bankers / merchants/ live/ beautiful suburbs/stay/ private hotels.
.....
- Only children / rich families / go / school. Boys / famous schools like Eton / education / very strict.
.....
- Girls / not have same education / boys. They / learn / become good wives and good mothers.
.....
- This education / very unfair so / 1870, the Education Act / pass.
.....
- It / offer / schools / all children / between / age / 5 / 13.
.....



VOCABULARY AWARENESS



10. Find words in the text **SLAVERY** p. 80-81 which mean:

1. _____ (n) a large area of land in a hot country, where crops such as tea, cotton, sugar are grown

A triangle of trade

2. _____ (v) to leave, especially when you are starting a journey
 3. _____ (n) someone who buys and sells goods or stocks
 4. _____ (n) a public meeting where paintings are sold to the person offering the most money
 5. _____ (n) money gained by selling things or doing business, after costs have been paid

The slave trade

6. _____ (v) to catch a person and keep them as a prisoner
 7. _____ (v) to completely stop something by making it illegal
 8. _____ (n) the act of giving sb the political or legal rights that they did not have before
 9. _____ (n) an official public statement about something that is important
 10. _____ (n) a small change, improvement, or addition that is made to a law or document
 11. _____ (v) to ban, to forbid
 12. _____ (v) to treat a person or group differently from another in an unfair way
 13. _____ (n) the act or policy of separating people of different races, religions or sexes and treating them in a different way
 14. _____ (adj) happening or coming after sth else
 15. _____ (adj) unfair; treating sb or one group of people worse than others



LANGUAGE AWARENESS

11. WORD FORMATION- Fill in the derivatives in the following table:

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
transport	/	x
	slave	
depart		
	profit	
divide		
	permission	/
	emancipation	
proclaim		
	amendment	
prohibit		/
		discriminatory
	/	representative /
	comparison	
assemble		
		massive
invest	/	x
	/	/(un)employment
lose	/	
go bankrupt		bankrupt




• VOCABULARY AWARENESS

12. Replace the words in *italics* with the following words and expressions from the text **THE GREAT DEPRESSION** p. 82-83:



the dole • Depression • shant • common • restored confidence • reached a peak • poor • went bankrupt
recklessly • dropped • unemployed • reduced to living • devastating • invested • a chance • crashed

The Cinderella Man



Set during the Great _____ (*period of little economic activity*) , Cinderella Man is a 2005 film starring Russell Crowe, which tells the story of James Braddock, a _____ (*an ordinary*) -man who was to become one of the most surprising sports legends in history. In the past his career had _____ (*been most successful*) but by the early 1930s, he had been spending _____ (*without caring or worrying about the possible bad or dangerous results*) and had hit rock bottom. Like a lot of Americans, the ex-fighter had _____ (*put his money*) in stocks and shares whose price _____ (*fell*) when the New York Stock Market _____ (*suddenly lost value*) with _____ (*damaging*) effects. He was _____ (*out of work*), he _____ (*lost all his income*) and was even forced to go on _____ (*Public Relief*). His family was _____ (*forced to live*) in a _____ (*small, wooden hut*). In a last-chance bid to help his family, Braddock returned to the ring. No one thought he had _____ (*a shot*). However fuelled by something beyond mere competition, he kept winning and became the champion of the _____ (*impoverished*) masses. In a sports article, Braddock was named the "Cinderella Man" for his miraculous comeback. The ordinary working man became the mythic athlete and _____ (*brought back a positive feeling*) in the hearts of all Americans, who were inspired to fight for a better future.

➤ VOCABULARY EXPANSION

13. MONEY IDIOMS: Choose the best alternative to complete the idiom:

1. If something *cost an arm and a leg*, it was very _____.
a) popular b) expensive c) important
2. A person who is born _____ in their mouth, is born into a very rich family.
a) with a silver spoon b) with a golden spoon c) with a golden fork
3. If something is *on the house* _____, usually in a bar or restaurant.
a) costs a fortune b) is very cheap c) is offered free of charge
4. If *money burns a hole in your pocket*, you want to _____.
a) throw it away b) spend it quickly c) save it in the bank
5. If you have a *hand-to-mouth* existence, you _____.
a) have just enough money and food to live on b) have a lot of money c) spend everything you earn
6. Money _____ means that people with a lot of money have power and influence.
a) talks b) shows c) comes
7. If you do something *on a shoe-string*, you do it _____.
a) easily b) with great difficulty c) with very little money
8. Money doesn't _____ means that it is not easily obtained.
a) grow in the fields b) grow on trees c) grow in the street



VOCABULARY EXPANSION

14. WORD FOCUS- LIVING IN A PLACE: Circle the best alternative:

population • resident • inhabitant • citizen • dweller • tenant • occupant • settler • villager

- Many of the earliest **inhabitants/settlers** in America died from disease and hunger.
- In Ghana 46% of the **population/dwellers** is under 16 years of age.
- The **villagers/residents** were peasants and small-scale farmers who lived a semi-subsistence existence.
- Tenants/citizens** of this block of flats are not allowed to keep pets.
- Ninety percent of the adult **tenants/population** is literate.
- This is a poor rural area, with only one doctor per 10,000 **occupant/inhabitants**.
- The police asked if we were both British **citizens/residents**.
- Local **villagers/residents** are protesting about the new road.
- They have left all the furniture and carpets in the house for the next **occupant/settler**.
- Many of the **city-dwellers/city-residents** of 1880 were recent immigrants from the countryside.



SOUTH AFRICA AND APARTHEID p. 84-85

LANGUAGE AWARENESS

15. OPEN CLOZE - Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word:

Invictus

Invictus is a 2009 film starring Matt Damon and Morgan Freeman, ¹ _____ tells the inspiring true ² _____ of how Nelson Mandela joined forces ³ _____ the captain of South Africa's rugby team to help unite ⁴ _____ country. Newly elected President Mandela knows his nation ⁵ _____ racially and economically divided in the wake of apartheid. Believing he can ⁶ _____ his people together ⁷ _____ the universal language ⁸ _____ sport, Mandela rallies South Africa's rugby team as they ⁹ _____ their historic run to the 1995 Rugby World ¹⁰ _____ Championship match.



VOCABULARY AWARENESS

16. Find words in the text **SOUTH AFRICA AND APARTHEID** p. 84-85 which mean:

- _____ (v) to make something legal so that people are allowed to do it ≠ criminalize
- _____ (n) set of laws
- _____ (v) to arrange sth in groups according to features that they have in common
- _____ (n) an occasion when all the people of a country can vote on an important issue
- _____ (n) the expression of strong disagreement with or opposition to sth
- _____ (n) a political situation in which people protest or behave violently
- _____ (n) the act of using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- _____ (v) to deliberately not include something
- _____ (n) an official order that limits trade, contact, etc. with a particular country
- _____ (v) to refuse to buy sth, use sth, or take part in something as a way of protesting
- _____ (v) to gradually get rid of a system or organization
- _____ (v) to end with a particular result, or at a particular point
- _____ (v) to cause a series of events to take place (from SARAFINA!)
- _____ (v) to remind people of an important person or event from the past with a special action
- _____ (n) a period of time in history that is known for a particular event, or for particular qualities



VOCABULARY AWARENESS

17. **NORTHERN IRELAND - A TROUBLED PAST** p. 86-87 - Complete the sentences using a verb or expression from the upper box in the right form with a preposition from the lower box. All expressions can be found in the text.

build	turn	focus	refer	culminate	agree	the first step	known	take	shoot
towards	on	up	at	on	place	into	to	in	as

- A huge pile of paperwork had _____ during my absence.
- He gave the speech without _____ his notes.
- Months of hard work _____ success.
- They managed to _____ a date for the wedding.
- Ceasefire was _____ peace.
- As soon as she kissed him, the prince _____ a frog.
- Samuel Clemens better _____ Mark Twain, was the author of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.
- Two armed men walked into the bank and started _____ people.
- Each exercise _____ a different grammar point.
- The prince's wedding _____ at Westminster Abbey.



LANGUAGE AWARENESS

18. **GRAMMAR CHECK: INVERSION** - Complete the sentences:

- I have never heard such terrible singing. ☞ **Never**.....
- When she reached her destination she relaxed. ☞ **Not until**.....
- If you meet her, give her my regards. ☞ **Should**.....
- As soon as I left my seat, somebody took it. ☞ **No sooner**.....
- If I hadn't gone to the party, I wouldn't have met Louise. ☞ **Had**.....
- I can't find my book anywhere. ☞ **Nowhere**.....
- She tasted the drink and immediately felt ill. ☞ **Hardly**.....
- They must not surrender on any occasion. ☞ **Under no**
- I had no idea he was sick. ☞ **Little**.....
-

VOCABULARY AWARENESS

19. Find words in the text **NORTHERN IRELAND - A TROUBLED PAST** p. 86 which mean:

- _____ (v) to be the most important or noticeable feature of sth
- _____ (adj) connected with the differences that exist between groups of people who have different religious views
- _____ (n) a state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries
- _____ (n) a situation in which people do not trust each other, or feel unfriendly towards each other, and which may cause them to attack each other

§ 1

- _____ (v) to agree to give sb what they ask for, especially formal or legal permission to do sth
- _____ (n) a person's children and all the people related to them who live after them
- _____ (n) a period of 10 years
- _____ (n) unfair, biased treatment
- _____ (phr.v) to increase gradually over a period of time

§ 2

- _____ (v) to react



11. _____ (phr.v) to change, to transform
 12. _____ (v) to become much worse
 13. _____ (v) to officially stop something from continuing, especially for a short time
 14. _____ (v) to introduce a new law, rule, tax / to force people to accept it
§ 3
 15. _____ (v) to choose a particular person or place to attack them or criticize
 16. _____ (n) anyone who is not a member of the military forces or the police
§ 4
 17. _____ (n) formal discussion between people who are trying to reach an agreement
 18. _____ (n) a time when enemies agree to stop fighting, before ending the fighting permanently
 19. _____ (v) to end with a particular result, or at a particular point

VOCABULARY AWARENESS

20. Match words from the text **SUNDAY BLOODY SUNDAY** p.87 to their definition:

despair	the activity of fighting a war, especially using particular weapons or methods
march	great trouble or suffering
rebel	to praise and worship
glorify	to put behind bars
tribulation	the feeling of having lost all hope
imprison	to portray
warfare	a person who opposes sb in authority over them within an organization, a political party
depict	walking through the streets in a large group in order to protest about sth

LANGUAGE AWARENESS

21. 'SUNDAY BLOODY SUNDAY'. Some of the lyrics of the song have been mixed. Can you unjumble them?

believe / news / today / I / the / can't



I / my / oh / close / eyes / can't



it / make / and / away / go



How long must we sing this song...

under / broken / feet / children's / bottles



across / strewn / bodies / street / the / dead end



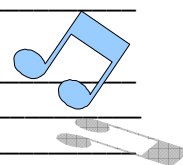
But / heed / I / battle call / won't / the



it / up against / my / wall / back / the / puts



Sunday, Bloody Sunday...



VOCABULARY AWARENESS

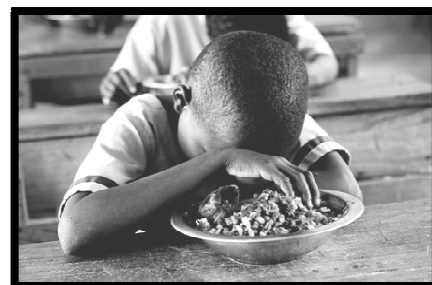
22. Complete the following summary with words from the text **POVERTY** p.88-89:

About 1.1. billion people in developing countries have _____ (not sufficient) access to education. United Nations have set a _____ (a point in time by which sth must be done) for the _____ (accomplishment) of international goals to _____ (to make less severe) poverty, to _____ (make sure sth happens) _____ (basic) education for children, to _____ (decrease) _____ (death) rates, and to fight _____ (a large number of cases of a disease) such as AIDS. To _____ (make happen faster) the implementation of these schemes, poor countries' _____ (money owed) will be cancelled. _____ (protest marches) were organized to demand that the world leaders won't _____ (go back on) their promises.

VOCABULARY AWARENESS

23. COLLOCATIONS: Match the two columns. All collocations can be found in the text.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1. take | a deadline |
| 2. break..... | expectancy |
| 3. remain..... | access to |
| 4. mortality | seated |
| 5. account | a promise |
| 6. have | rates |
| 7. fight | action |
| 8. owe | income |
| 9. saved | of living |
| 10. alleviate | a debt |
| 11. average | resources |
| 12. standard | for |
| 13. life | education |
| 14. set..... | poverty |
| 15. primary | equality |
| 16. gender | epidemics |



VOCABULARY AWARENESS

24. Find words in the text **FAIR TRADE p. 90-91 which mean:**

- _____ (v) to try to deal with a difficult problem
- _____ (v) to give someone more control over their own life or situation
- _____ (n) the ability to decide and act on your own without waiting for sb to tell you what to do
- _____ (adj) considered acceptable by society in general; normal and ordinary
- _____ (v) to fight, to stop sth unpleasant or harmful from happening or from getting worse
- _____ (adj) honest, fair, acceptable
- _____ (n) the smallest that is possible or allowed
- _____ (adj) that can continue or be continued for a long time
- _____ (n) an extra payment added to the basic rate
- _____ (adj) shared by, or for the use of, a number of people in the community
- _____ (v) to make a product available to the public for the first time



LANGUAGE AWARENESS

25. WORD FORMATION: Complete the sentences with the right form of the word in capitals:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Time was running out and we were getting _____. | DESPAIR |
| 2. The party is promising low inflation and _____ economic growth. | SUSTAIN |
| 3. Christianity believes in the _____ of the soul. | MORTAL |
| 4. The coastal areas were occupied by the _____ of Greek colonists. | DESCEND |
| 5. The price is final and is not open to _____. | NEGOTIATE |
| 6. If convicted, she will be _____ for at least six years. | PRISON |
| 7. Their son has always been headstrong and _____. | REBEL |
| 8. Unfortunately, social _____ is likely to increase in the 21st century. | EQUAL |
| 9. An oil spill of that size will cause a lot of _____ damage. | ENVIRONMENT |
| 10. Why don't you take the _____ and ask him out? | INITIATE |

