

Unit 1 The beautiful game

Culture notes

FIFA is the acronym for Fédération Internationale de Football Association and was founded in Paris in 1904. Its current headquarters are in Switzerland. FIFA is responsible for organizing and governing major international soccer tournaments, including the World Cup.

The World Cup is officially called the FIFA World Cup. It is held every four years. The first World Cup took place in 1930 and was won by Uruguay, the hosting country. The 2006 World Cup was held in Germany and won by Italy.

The New York Cosmos was a soccer franchise based in New York. It was in the North American Soccer League from 1971 to 1984. The team achieved international fame when it signed Pelé, although he was past the peak of his career.

Soccer is called football in British English.

Answer key

Theme opener, Preview

1 Unit 1: Pelé; biography; the footballer Pelé

Unit 2: Bouncing back; magazine article; a man who helped develop an artificial ankle

Vocabulary skills

2a rules b game c match d team e player f club

3 People: captain, referee, goalkeeper; Equipment: ball, boots, whistle; Places: stadium, pitch, changing rooms; Actions: score, shoot, kick

Understanding the text

1a 38 b 34 c 35 d 22 e 37

2a cleaning shoes b New York Cosmos c FIFA Presidential Award d 1,281 e 1956

3a 5 b 2 c 3 d 1 e 4 f 6

4a N b F c F d F e N

Vocabulary notes

A matter of life and death is an expression meaning that the outcome of a situation is very serious or urgent. It expresses the exaggerated idea that people could live or die depending on the outcome.

Version means variation. Originally, there were different variations of the game of soccer – or different versions.

Take part is a phrasal verb meaning participate.

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Reading skills

1a O b F c O d F e F f O g O h F

2 a, b, d, e, g

Spotlight on grammar

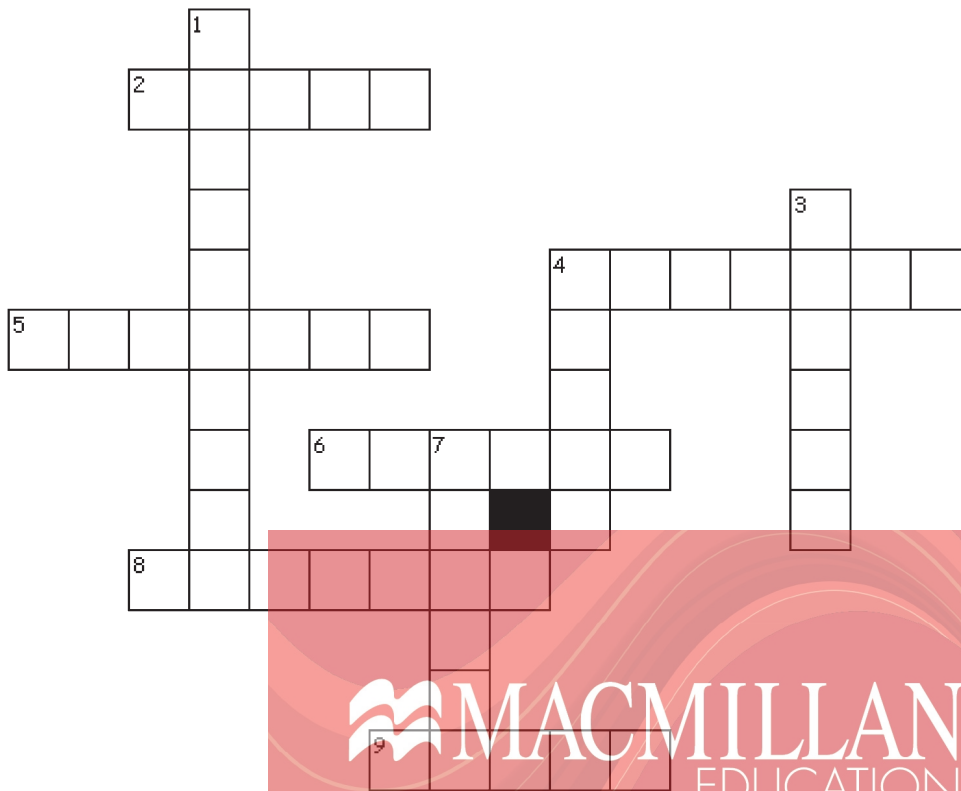
1 d 2 d 3 c 4 c 5 a 6 d 7 a 8 c

Soccer crossword

1 goalkeeper 2 boots 3 Santos 4 across
England 4 down Edson 5 referee 6 Cosmos
7 stadium 8 Uruguay 9 rugby

Unit 1 Photocopiable activity

Soccer crossword



Across

- 2 what soccer players wear on their feet _____
- 4 the country where the modern game of soccer began _____
- 5 an official who watches a match closely to make sure the teams follow the rules _____
- 6 the name of the New York team Pelé played for _____
- 8 the country that held the first World Cup _____
- 9 a sport that is similar to soccer and comes from the same early versions of the game _____

Down

- 1 a soccer player who stands in front of the net and tries to stop balls from entering the net _____
- 3 the first professional soccer club Pelé played for _____
- 4 Pelé's first name _____
- 7 a big building where sports teams play against each other and fans can watch _____

Unit 2 Sports for everyone

Culture notes

While **disabled, the disabled,** and **people with disabilities** have all become common terms, *handicapped* is generally considered offensive, although it is still used in the U.S. on some signs on public trains and buses, and to describe parking spaces. There are also people who prefer the term **differently abled** to disabled.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is a world-renowned research university based in Cambridge, Massachusetts in the U.S.

Time magazine, first published in 1923, was the first national weekly news magazine in the U.S. It publishes several special issues annually, and one of these lists the **best innovations of the year**.

The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) was founded in 1912 by 17 national athletics federations. The IAAF is considered the international governing body for athletics.

Answer key

Vocabulary skills

1a 8 b 9 c 1 d 5 e 6 f 4 g 2 h 7 i 3

2a 8 b 5 c 10 d 2 e 1 f 9 g 6 h 7 i 4 j 3

Understanding the text

1a T b F c T d F e T

2a 1 they were painful 2 he couldn't continue rock climbing

b study mechanical engineering at MIT

c because they contained springs

d Harvard

e MIT

f iWalk

g an artificial ankle that uses a rechargeable battery and springs

h makes walking easier and more natural; people with artificial legs can actually feel like they're walking

i 2007

j a soldier who lost a leg in the Iraq war

Vocabulary notes

A person's or a group's *quality of life* is their level of satisfaction with the intellectual and cultural conditions under which they live. A person or group with a good quality of life is satisfied or happy.

To *have something back* is to have something again; to regain something that was lost.

A *sprinter* is a person who sprints – runs full speed or very fast, usually for a short distance.



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Reading skills

1 d

2 d

Spotlight on grammar

1 d 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 d 6 d 7 d 8 b

Theme extension

1 d 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 a 7 c 8 b

Champion on wheels

1a 6 b 4 c 3 d 2 e 5 f 1

3a win b sick c better d stopped / finished
e different f began

Unit 2 Photocopiable activity

Champion on wheels

1 Match each word or phrase with its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| a wheelchair | 1 a treatment for an injury that includes exercise |
| b rescheduled | 2 not able to move the bottom half of the body |
| c track | 3 a sport that includes running events |
| d paralyzed from the waist down | 4 changed to a new date or time |
| e canceled | 5 stopped |
| f physical therapy | 6 a chair with wheels for people who can't move around |

2 You're going to read about Amanda McGrory, a gold medalist at the 2008 Paralympics. Look at the words in Exercise 1 again and make predictions about what you will read. What kind of disability does Amanda have? What kind of event did she win?

Amanda McGrory was born in Pennsylvania, U.S. When she was five years old, she received a vaccination that made her sick. She became paralyzed from the waist down.

But Amanda did not stop living an active life. Soon after she got out of the hospital, she began wheelchair racing as part of her physical therapy. By age ten, she was serious about racing. She got a racing chair and started to enter competitions.

Amanda didn't want to do her first marathon – she didn't want to push herself 26 miles! But Amanda wanted to go to a track camp, and the camp director told her that she could attend the camp – if she would run in a marathon. So she did and finished third. At her next marathon, she did better – she finished first. Amanda continued competing and improving, and in 2008, she competed in the Beijing Paralympics.

Amanda didn't win the women's 1500-meter wheelchair race at the Beijing Paralympics. The gold medal went to Edith Hunkeler, of Switzerland. Amanda got the silver medal. However, she also competed in a different race – the Women's 5000m T54. Amanda hoped to win the bronze medal, but unfortunately there was a crash, and the race was canceled and rescheduled for two days later. Two days later, Amanda tried again and won, taking home the gold medal for the U.S.

3 Find an antonym in the text for each word below.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| a lose | _____ | d started | _____ |
| b healthy | _____ | e same | _____ |
| c worse | _____ | f ended | _____ |

Culture notes

In addition to the gap year, many American students have summer jobs during their relatively long summer break from school. For most work in the U.S., a person must be 16 or over. Many other students travel over the summer, and some do unpaid volunteer work.

Résumés may be either chronological or skills-based. Usually people with a lot of experiences use chronological résumés, listing their previous jobs from the most recent to the least recent. People just out of college or without much continuous job experience might prefer to use a skills-based résumé, listing the skills they have that are relevant to the job and giving examples of how they have used them. A résumé should always be accompanied by a cover letter – a brief letter of self-introduction from the applicant explaining why he or she is a good match for the job.

Answer key

Theme opener, Preview Sample marketing text © Macmillan Publishers LTD

1 Unit 3: various titles for individual job ads; job advertisements; job vacancies

Unit 4: Life as a rodeo clown; e-zine article; the job of a rodeo clown

Think about it

1a B b P c B d P e P f B

Vocabulary skills

1a A b N c A d A e N f A g N h N i A
j A k N l A

2 Nouns: waitress, pub; Verbs: improved, showed;
Adjectives: popular, experienced; Adverbs: luckily,
easily

Understanding the text

1a ski instructor b in the center of Auckland,
New Zealand c four d volunteer in Africa
e *Princess of the Pacific*

2a 3 b 3 c 3 d 2 e 4

3a ski instructor and volunteer b ski instructor
and volunteer

Vocabulary notes

A *single* room in a hotel is usually a room for one adult with one bed.

As well as is an expression with a meaning similar to *in addition to*.

In a job advertisement, *the right person* means someone who the employer feels would be good for the job.

Accommodations refers to somewhere to stay – a house, apartment, room, situation, etc.

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Reading skills

a it can help you get an interview b short c full
name, address, contact details d the jobs that are
connected to the one you're applying for e people
who support your application for the job

Spotlight on grammar

1 a 2 c 3 c 4 c 5 b 6 c 7 c 8 d

Work skills

2 Answers will vary. Possible answers:

a interpersonal skills, flexibility, enthusiasm

b communication skills, intelligence, creativity
and problem-solving

c integrity, interpersonal skills, intelligence

d intelligence, communication skills, interpersonal
skills, creativity and problem-solving

e creativity and problem-solving, enthusiasm

f flexibility, creativity and problem-solving

g enthusiasm, communication skills, creativity
and problem-solving

Unit 3 Photocopiable activity

Work skills

1 Read about skills that are useful in any job or volunteer position. Then rate yourself, using the chart below. Discuss your ratings with a partner.

Volunteering can help you get skills that will help you find work in the future. But some skills are necessary for volunteer work. Below are some questions about general skills that can help you in either volunteer or paid jobs – in any country.

Communication skills Can you speak clearly? Can you communicate your ideas? Can you express your ideas clearly in writing? Can you write clear, brief e-mail messages? Can you take telephone messages? Can you speak persuasively?

Interpersonal skills Are you polite? Can you communicate well with different people? Can you work well in a group? Can you work with difficult people? Can you help people to agree with each other?

Flexibility Can you accept new ideas, people, and situations? Can you change your plans quickly? Can you find ways to work with people who disagree with you to achieve a common goal?

Intelligence Did you get good grades in school? Did you get good scores on tests of abilities that are important in your job? Do you understand situations quickly and clearly?

Creativity and problem-solving Can you find different ways to do things? If you have a goal, can you think of steps you need to take to reach it? If you or your colleagues face problems, can you think of solutions?

Integrity Are you honest? Can people believe you? Are you fair? Do you treat people the way you want them to treat you? Can you say that you never cheat, steal, or hurt other people to get what you want?

Enthusiasm Do you have a lot of energy? Are you excited about your work? Are you a positive person?



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Skill	Rating (1 = excellent; 5 = poor)				
Communication skills	1	2	3	4	5
Interpersonal skills	1	2	3	4	5
Flexibility	1	2	3	4	5
Intelligence	1	2	3	4	5
Creativity and problem-solving	1	2	3	4	5
Integrity	1	2	3	4	5
Enthusiasm	1	2	3	4	5

2 Match each picture with what you think is the most appropriate skill from the list above. Then compare your answers with a partner.



Unit 4 Unusual occupations

Culture notes

Rodeos have long been criticized by animal rights groups. In the U.S., PETA, SHARK, and the Humane Society have opposed rodeo events. ASPCA has expressed concern about training sessions. Rodeo proponents argue that the animals are healthy and well-cared for. Progress in protecting rodeo animals has been made, but rodeos remain under scrutiny.

While **secret shoppers** have been employed in the U.S. for quite a while, in the past, companies and businesses often hired their own secret shoppers. Nowadays, secret shoppers are sometimes hired by consulting firms who work with the companies and businesses. People looking for work as secret shoppers should be careful about trying to find work online. Often online sites asking people to apply to be secret shoppers take a lot of personal information from the respondents. Respondents may get a lot of e-mail or phone calls from people trying to sell them things. Or they may be asked to make a purchase online before moving to the next Web page.

Answer key

Think about it

1a 5 b 3 c 1 d 6 e 4 f 2

Vocabulary skills

1a -ful b -ation c -ly d -y e -ous f -or
g -ment h -ance

2a information b useful c dangerous
d normally e healthy f visitor g excitement
h performance

Understanding the text

1a F b T c N d T e N

2a saving the bull riders from danger

b1 think quickly 2 act fast

c1 paint their faces 2 wear bright, colorful
clothes 3 wear funny wigs 4 wear very big
shoes

d1 barrel man 2 bullfighter

e1-3 run in front of the bull, shout, throw their
hats, encourage the bull to chase them

Vocabulary notes

We use *side* as in *serious side*, *dark side*, or *creative side* to refer to a part or an aspect of someone's personality, or about an aspect of an issue.

Standards are requirements related to quality, level, or grade. For example, most workplaces have safety standards.

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3 The bullfighter's only responsibility is to save the bull riders from danger.

Reading skills

1a rodeos b rodeo clowns c riders d the rodeo
clown job e barrel man f bullfighter job g bull
h bull riders

2a secret shoppers b stores c reports d large
companies e websites

Spotlight on grammar

1 d 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 c 8 c

Theme extension

1 c 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 c 6 a 7 a 8 d

Dude ranch wrangler

1a Cattleless Ranch b the guests c gives
swimming lessons d No

2a relationship (paragraph 4) b visitor
(paragraphs 2 and 3) c safety (paragraph 3)
d usually (paragraph 1) e equipment (paragraph
4) f entertainment (paragraph 3)

Unit 4 Photocopiable activity

Dude ranch wrangler

- 1 Read about Jim, a wrangler at a dude ranch in the southwestern United States, and then answer the questions. Compare your answers with a partner.

Dude ranches are ranches for vacationers. They're places people go to ride horses, enjoy campfires, eat outdoors, hike, fish, and swim. Dude ranches usually offer special activities for children.

Jim is a wrangler at Cattleless Ranch. His job is challenging, but he loves it. Jim and the other wranglers wake up early every morning and get the horses ready for trail rides. Jim helps feed and take care of the horses. He gives visitors riding lessons and takes them on trail rides.

Wranglers eat with guests, and at night they tell stories around the campfire or help with other entertainment. They take visitors on hikes. On the hikes, they answer questions about plants and animals. They provide safety information. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, Jim gives swimming lessons. On Friday nights, he takes visitors on moonlight trail rides.

Jim helps with almost everything else that needs to be done around the ranch, too. Wranglers take care of grounds and trails. They check equipment. They help with cleaning. The hours are long, and wranglers have to get along with all kinds of people. But Jim enjoys the variety. He likes meeting different people all the time. He likes being in beautiful, open spaces. He loves working with horses. He also enjoys a good relationship with his boss. He has worked for her for 25 years!

- a What is the name of the ranch?
b Who do wranglers eat with?
c What does Jim do on Tuesdays and Thursdays?
d Is Jim a new employee at the ranch?

- 2 Add a suffix to each word. Then **circle** the word in the text above.

-or -ly -ment -ment -ship -ty

- a relation d usual
b visit e equip
c safe f entertain



Unit 5 Life on death row

Culture notes

DNA testing has, in fact, reversed the sentences of some people on death row. Opponents of capital punishment have used this to point out that mistakes have been made and can be made in court, and that sometimes innocent people are sentenced to death.

There are different levels of **prisons** in the U.S., as in other countries. Minimum security prisons are for people who have committed less serious or dangerous crimes and who pose the least risk. Medium security prisons are for more violent or dangerous offenders, and maximum security prisons, very heavily guarded and controlled, are prisons for the worst offenders, including most people on death row.

Vocabulary notes

To *support* an idea or a decision or a practice means to be in favor of it. Often support also involves a financial element or political involvement.

A *penalty* is a punishment for the breaking of a law or rule. So *death penalty* means punishment by death.

Take someone's life is another way to say *kill someone*.

Answer key

Theme opener, Preview

1 Unit 5: Personal diary of Dan Caldwell; diary extract; the life of a prisoner on death row

Unit 6: Dumb criminals – USA; web page; amusing stories about stupid things criminals have done

Vocabulary skills

a 2 b 1 c 1 d 2 e 2 f 2 g 1 h 2

Understanding the text

1a California b 23 hours c visits from family
d he has no money to buy one

e 1-4 sits in the heat, reads, sleeps (or tries to),
talks to his neighbor, eats, writes letters

2a 10:00 a.m. b 8:00 a.m. c 5:30 a.m. d 1:00
p.m.–5:00 p.m. e 5:00 p.m.

3a Dan can take a shower b Dan usually sees his
family c the guard usually collects breakfast
d the lights come on and a guard asks Dan for his
name and number e Dan can have
“regular visits” and can leave his cell

Reading skills

1d
2 against; against; in favor of

Spotlight on grammar

1 d 2 a 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 c 7 c 8 c

Amnesty International and the death penalty

1a 1 b 1 c 1 d 1 e 1 f 2 g 1 h 2 i 1

2a attorneys b cruel c rehabilitated d complex
e silence f suffer g innocent h reconciliation

Unit 5 Photocopiable activity

Amnesty International and the death penalty

1 Read the text about Amnesty International's views on the death penalty. What is the basic argument for each point? Write the best number on each line.

- 1 The death penalty is not fair.
- 2 The death penalty is not an effective response to crime.

Amnesty International is one group that speaks out against the death penalty. According to the information on their website, ...

- a ... the death penalty is *cruel* and inhuman because it causes great physical and mental pain to a person. _____
- b ... governments often use the death penalty more against the poor, and members of some racial, ethnic, and religious groups. _____
- c ... in some countries, governments use the death penalty to *silence* people who say things against that government. _____
- d if people do not have *attorneys*, they have more chance of ending up on death row. _____
- e ... when a person is given the death penalty, he or she cannot be *rehabilitated* and there is no chance of *reconciliation* with victims or families. _____
- f the death penalty is a simple response to *complex* problems. It is a symptom, rather than a cause, of *violent* culture. _____
- g the death penalty means that the prisoner's family has to *suffer* for a long time while they wait for the prisoner to die. _____
- h keeping prisoners alive and then killing them later is expensive, and the money could be better used to work against violent crime or to provide help to victims. _____
- i ... sometimes courts and judges make mistakes and *innocent* people are killed. _____

2 Read the text again. Then complete each sentence below with the correct word in *italics* from the text. Use your dictionary if necessary.

- a A rich man committed the crime, but he won in court and didn't go to prison because he had very intelligent and persuasive _____.
- b Some of the guards were _____ to the prisoners, but a few of them were kind.
- c Sometimes teenagers who commit crimes do not go to prison. They go to programs where they can be _____.
- d The reasons for violent crime are usually very _____. It's often very difficult to understand why an individual does something violent.
- e Sometimes bad governments try to frighten community organizers and leaders in order to _____ them.
- f Amnesty International's opinion is that the death penalty causes the prisoner to _____ too much.
- g One problem with the death penalty is that there are times when we can not truly know if a person is guilty or _____.
- h Sometimes, a victim or a victim's family members can forgive a person who did a terrible thing to them. In these amazing cases, _____ is sometimes possible.