

Life

UPPER INTERMEDIATE

WORKBOOK WITH KEY ■ INCLUDES AUDIO CD

PAUL DUMMETT

The following new and updated features of the second edition of *Life* are based on extensive research and consultation with teachers and learners from around the world:

- Updated global content in the unit themes and reading selections
- Updated video material features additional video support for vocabulary learning
- New, specially selected National Geographic photography stimulates learners' visual literacy skills
- Refined grammar syllabus with increased scaffolding and an enhanced reference section
- Extended and better-integrated critical thinking syllabus actively engages students in their language learning, encouraging them to develop their own well-informed and reasoned opinions
- New 'My Life' speaking activities encourage learners to relate the global content to their own lives
- New 'Memory Booster' activities improve learners' ability to retain new language
- An improved Classroom Presentation Tool now includes the Workbook pages, academic skills worksheets, extra support and extension activities
- New Student's App includes video, audio for the Student's Book and Workbook, grammar practice, interactive reading practice, expanded wordlists and games

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ON THE COVER

Fish swim in the South Pacific off the popular holiday island of Bora Bora in French Polynesia. Surrounded by a lagoon and a coral reef, Bora Bora is famous for its overwater bungalows with glass floors that provide a window to the sea life below.

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**SECOND
EDITION**

Life

WORKBOOK | UPPER INTERMEDIATE

**Life Upper Intermediate Workbook
2nd Edition**

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Unit 1 Relationships

1a A tradition in decline?

Reading friendships

- 1 Look at the photo. Then read the article. Which of the following statements best summarizes the difference in the French and American attitudes to friendships?
 - a Most Americans have a lot of close friends.
 - b Americans are friendly with everyone; the French only with a few people.
 - c The French view friendship as something superficial.
- 2 Read the article again. Choose the correct option (a–c).
 - 1 Which of the following relationships does the author NOT mention?
 - a colleagues
 - b fellow travellers
 - c fellow shoppers
 - 2 Psychologists believe that in modern society ... have become weaker.
 - a family relationships
 - b friendships
 - c all relationships
 - 3 According to the article, 25 per cent of Americans don't have ...
 - a strong family bonds
 - b a strong friendship
 - c any friends at all
 - 4 Americans are known for being ... people.
 - a lonely
 - b family-oriented
 - c friendly
 - 5 French people are ... about making friends.
 - a careful b worried c relaxed
 - 6 The author thinks that in the West, we ignore the ... of friendship.
 - a significance b qualities c security
- 3 Find nouns in the article which come from these adjectives.
 - 1 true
 - 2 strong
 - 3 warm
 - 4 long
 - 5 deep



A tradition in decline?

Is intimate friendship a relationship that is dying out in modern society? In our busy lives, we have many acquaintances and friends – the people we work with, our neighbours, the people we chat to at the local shop and so on. But how many really close friendships can we count? The truth for most of us is probably not many. Some psychologists say that while we still value strong family bonds, in recent times, friendships have lost the strength and importance that they had in the past.

According to a study published recently in the USA, friendships in America have been declining in quality and quantity since at least 1985. The study claims that 25 per cent of Americans don't have anyone dependable, that they could call a close friend. Yet, on the surface, Americans seem extremely outgoing and friendly people. If you have ever visited the USA, you will be familiar with the warmth and hospitality that they show to complete strangers. Everyone can be treated as a 'buddy', even if they are just a casual acquaintance.

But in other cultures, acquaintances and friendships have different qualities. In France, for example, when you are trying to get to know a person, they may seem rather cautious or even unfriendly, and the length of time it takes to form a strong friendship seems greater than in other countries. This is because for the French there is still a clear distinction between a casual acquaintance and a true friend. Although France is changing and perhaps becoming more like America, there is no doubt that French people are still more private in their friendships and that they reserve real intimacy for their closest friends. This intimacy can be found in many non-Western cultures too, where great importance is attached to the quality and depth of friendships. It is something that many of us in the West have forgotten and need to rediscover.

buddy (n) /'bʌdi/ a friend (colloquial)

die out (v) /,daɪ 'aʊt/ disappear

intimacy (n) /'ɪntɪməsi/ closeness in a relationship

Grammar present tenses: simple, continuous and perfect

4 Look at the article. Find examples of the following.

1 two changing situations (present continuous)

.....

.....

2 three everyday activities (present simple)

.....

.....

3 two recent events with an impact on the present (present perfect simple)

.....

.....

4 one event that started in the past and continues to the present (present perfect continuous)

.....

5 Complete the questions from a survey on friendship. Use present tenses.

1 What person or people

.....

(you / spend) most time with recently?

2 (you / consider) this

person or people to be close friends?

3 How many really close friends

..... (you / have)?

4 Do you think your friendship circle

..... (still / increase)?

5 (you / make) any new friends in the past month?

6 How long (you /

know) your closest friend?

7 How often (you /

see) this person?

8 Generally, what qualities

..... (you / look for) in a friend?

Vocabulary friendships, describing character and phrasal verbs

6 Look at the article again. Find the adjectives that collocate with these words. You may use the adjectives more than once.

1 a(n),, friendship

2 a bond

3 a, friend

4 a stranger

5 a acquaintance

7 Which word in each group does NOT collocate with the single word next to it? Cross out the word.

1 (a) mutual *friend* / *respect* / *student* / *interest*

2 a fellow *student* / *companion* / *scientist* / *traveller*

3 a close *acquaintance* / *relationship* / *friend* / *relative*

4 a flat / *faithful* / *travel* companion

5 a(n) *odd* / *happy* / *blood* couple

6 a(n) *close* / *old* / *passing* friend

8 Complete the sentences using the most appropriate adjective. There are two extra adjectives.

considerate dependable energetic good fun
laid-back outgoing selfish **serious** shy unreliable

1 He seems very **serious** on the surface, but actually he's really when you get to know him.

2 She's not stressed about arrangements for the wedding. She's very about it all.

3 I do like him, but he's so He always forgets arrangements or cancels them at the last minute.

4 She's so I don't know how she manages to do a full-time job, look after three children and write books at the same time.

5 How could two people be so different? His brother is very – he never says a word, but Simon is the opposite – very and loves to be the centre of attention.

6 She's such a person. She not only bought a thank you present for us, she got presents for all the children too.

9 Choose the correct option to complete the phrasal verbs.

1 I used to hang *out with* / *around* John a lot at college because we were both keen swimmers.

2 I'm meeting *with* / *up with* a group of colleagues on Friday. Would you like to join us?

3 I don't get *off* / *on* very well with my new boss. He's really difficult to work with.

4 Do you want to come *across* / *round* to my house and watch the football? It starts at 8 p.m.


5 It's very important to stand *by* / *with* your friends when they are in trouble.

6 Some people are very good at keeping *up with* / *on with* their old friends. However, I've lost touch with practically all the people I knew at college.

7 Lina and I were friends at school, but when we met recently, we just seemed to pick *off* / *up* from where we left off twenty years ago.


1b Young and old

Listening the ageing population

1  1 Listen to an extract from a radio programme about the ageing population. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 People are not having so many children as in the past.
- 2 People don't eat and exercise as healthily as in the past.
- 3 Older people are not as much at risk from deadly diseases as they were in the past.
- 4 The average age that anyone in the world can expect to live to is now around eighty.
- 5 People retire later than they used to in the past.
- 6 The ageing population has helped to bring families closer together.



2  1 Look at the expressions from the radio programme, with their definitions. Try to complete the expressions. Then listen to the programme again and check your answers.

- 1 **the birth r**..... : the number of babies that are born per thousand of the population
- 2 **a baby b**..... : a sudden increase in the number of babies being born
- 3 **r**..... **age**: the age at which a person stops working
- 4 **a (healthier) l**..... : a way of living
- 5 **life e**..... : how long on average people live
- 6 **the d**..... **world**: countries which are economically and technologically advanced

Grammar past simple and present perfect

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use the past simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

- 1 There are a number of reasons. Firstly, the birth rate (decline) over the last twenty years. The second reason is that sixty years ago, there (be) a baby boom.
- 2 There's also no doubt that people's diets (improve): generally we are more knowledgeable about what foods are healthy and unhealthy. So, people have a healthier lifestyle than they (do) in the past.
- 3 Nowadays, people eat better and they (also / learn) the right way to exercise and keep fit.
- 4 Lastly, we can't underestimate the enormous progress that medical science (make) in improving the health of old people. We (not / have) things like flu jabs or pacemakers fifty years ago.
- 5 These advances (increase) life expectancy to around eighty in the developed world. Fifty years ago it (be) closer to seventy.
- 6 Also people are working longer: in the last ten years, the retirement age (rise) from around 62 to 67. Not only that, but they (spend) more time looking after elderly parents.

4 Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

- 1 It's not just in Britain that people are retiring later. A lot of countries *raised* / *have raised* the retirement age. This *wasn't* / *hasn't been* very popular, as you can imagine.
- 2 In other countries, like France and Japan, the government *encouraged* / *has been encouraging* people to have more children. For example, in France, they *have reduced* / *have been reducing* people's tax if they have more than two children.
- 3 Some people say that advances in medicine *went* / *have gone* too far. They say that it *was* / *has been* better when people didn't live so long.
- 4 Old people seem younger now. My grandmother *had* / *has had* her seventieth birthday a few weeks ago, but she looks about sixty. She *has gone* / *has been going* to yoga classes lately too!
- 5 Emma *looked* / *has been looking* after her elderly parents for the last year. She *had* / *has had* to take a lot of time off work to be with them.

5 Complete the sentences with an appropriate time expression.

all morning	last year
before	since the age of sixteen
in the past	so far
just	yet

- 1 They moved to Canada to live on a farm.
- 2 Where have you been ?
I need your help moving some furniture.
- 3 Have you had your lunch ?
I'm just going out to get a sandwich. Would you like to come?
- 4 Have we met ? I'm sure I recognize your face.
- 5 I've been driving
- 6 Life was a lot simpler ,
before we had a house and children.
- 7 I'm painting the house. I've painted three rooms Just two more rooms to go.
- 8 Zoe? She's not here right now. She's gone out to get a coffee and some lunch.


6 Pronunciation auxiliary verbs *have* and *has*

a Read the conversations. Underline the auxiliary verbs *have* and *has* that you think are stressed. Circle the auxiliary verbs that are not stressed.

- 1 A: **Have** you finished using the computer yet?
I need to check my emails.
B: Yes, I **have**. But the internet connection **has** been a bit funny.
A: What do you mean? **Haven't** you been able to connect or **has** it just been slow?
- 2 A: How **has** your visit to Scotland been?
Have you had a good time?
B: Well, the weather **has** been terrible, but apart from that, it's been wonderful.
A: No, it **hasn't** been a very nice summer, but I'm afraid that's pretty typical.

b  2 Listen and check your answers to Exercise 6a.

7 Dictation old and young


 3 Look at the photo. The person is describing her family. Listen and write what she says. What is she looking forward to when she is older?




- 1 I think my parents' generation
- 2 My parents , but they both
So now they can relax and enjoy themselves.
- 3 They've said
and that they don't
- 4 Considering that my husband and I

1c A dynamic society

Listening a study project in Vietnam


- 1  4 Listen to an interview with a student who recently returned from a study trip to Vietnam. Which statement (a–c) best summarizes her views about the different generations in Vietnamese society?
- a There is a deep cultural divide between the old and the young generations.
 - b All generations are confused by the changes taking place.
 - c The generations see things differently, but they all respect each other.



- 2  4 Listen to the interview again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?
- 1 Both the presenter and Lauren went on study trips as part of their university courses.
 - 2 Vietnam is in a period of great economic and social change.
 - 3 Lauren had the opportunity to meet a lot of ordinary Vietnamese citizens.
 - 4 The older generation has suffered to reach where they are now.
 - 5 Younger people are very aware of their country's struggles in the past.
 - 6 Older Vietnamese people think it's very important to teach the young about the country's history.
 - 7 Lauren felt that the different generations in the family couldn't understand each other.
 - 8 The older generation is increasingly ignored by younger people.


- 3 Look at the phrases in bold from the interview. Choose the correct definition (a–c).
- 1 We were really lucky to get to experience that **first-hand** ...
 - a for ourselves
 - b for the first time
 - c something no one else has ever experienced
 - 2 We **got to meet** ...
 - a had the opportunity to meet
 - b were obliged to meet
 - c met by chance
 - 3 They **take** this new wealth **for granted** ...
 - a are suspicious of it
 - b are grateful for it
 - c assume it should be like this
 - 4 They don't know **which way to turn** ...
 - a the rules
 - b what to do
 - c where to drive
 - 5 The generation in the middle **bridges the gap** ...
 - a creates a space between two things
 - b joins two sides
 - c crosses from one side to another
 - 6 The **30-somethings** ...
 - a the 1930s
 - b a group of 30 objects
 - c people in their 30s

4 Pronunciation word stress: -ic and -tion/-sion

- a  5 Listen to these words from the interview. Underline the stressed syllable in each word. What pronunciation rule can you make about words that end in -ic and -tion?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 dynamic | 4 generation |
| 2 fantastic | 5 restriction |
| 3 economics | 6 tradition |

Rule:

- b  6 Practise saying these words, putting the stress on the correct syllable. Then listen and check.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| specific | impression |
| italics | relation |
| terrific | interruption |
| scientific | transformation |
| characteristic | comprehension |

1d What have you been up to?

Real life meeting people

- 1** Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Some sentences do not need a preposition.

- How's everything going _____?
- I've been studying _____ my law exams.
- You're looking _____ very well.
- Being self-employed obviously suits _____ you.
- Georgia was asking _____ you the other day.
- Please give _____ her my best wishes.
- How is your daughter getting _____ at university?
- Say hello to her _____ me.
- I'm _____ a bit of a hurry.
- Good luck _____ the new job.

2 Grammar extra present perfect: simple and continuous

- a** Look at the verbs in bold in the sentences (1–4). Are they in the present perfect simple (PPS) or present perfect continuous (PPC) form?

- He's **moved** to New York for his job. _____
- What **have you been doing** since I last saw you? _____
- I **haven't seen** Hannah for ages. _____
- She's **been preparing** for her law exams. _____

- b** Look at the sentences in Exercise 2a again. Answer the questions.

- Which tense emphasizes how someone has spent their time recently? _____
- Which tense emphasizes a present result? _____



- 3** Read the conversation. Choose the correct options to complete the conversation.

- Ben:** Hi Sam. ^a _____ .
I've ¹ *wondered / been wondering* how you were.
- Sam:** Oh, hi Ben. ^b _____ .
I'm fine. I've ² *worked / been working* in Scotland for the last three months.
- Ben:** Well, ^c _____ .
You're looking very well. Have you ³ *decided / been deciding* to move up there?
- Sam:** No, it's just a temporary job. I've ⁴ *helped / been helping* to renovate an old castle. And ^d _____ ? Is Emily well?
- Ben:** Yes, thanks. She's just ⁵ *finished / been finishing* her nursing course.
- Sam:** Really? That's fantastic. ^e _____ .
- Ben:** Well, ^f _____ .
I should probably go and do my shopping.
- Sam:** OK. Could I have your phone number again? I've ⁶ *lost / been losing* it.
- Ben:** Sure. It's 07945 699636.
- Sam:** Thanks. Well, speak soon, I hope. ^g _____ .

- 4** **7** Listen to the conversation in Exercise 3. Complete the phrases (a–g).

5 Pronunciation word boundaries

- a** **8** Listen to the expressions spoken at speed. Complete the expressions.

- How _____ ?
- _____, thanks.
- You _____ .
- It _____ .
- I _____ to work.
- Sorry, _____ .

- b** Practise saying the expressions in Exercise 5a in the same way.

6 Listen and respond meeting people you know

- 9** Listen to comments where someone meets a friend by chance in the street. Respond with your own words. Then compare your response with the model answer that follows.

1 *Hi. What a nice surprise! How are you?*

I'm fine, thanks. Good to see you.

1e News from home

Writing an informal email

1 Complete the email to a friend who is working abroad. Use the sentences and phrases (a–g).

- a So keep your fingers crossed for me.
- b All the best,
- c How are you?
- d Anyway, do send me your news when you **get** a moment to write.
- e So, what's been happening here?
- f I'm sorry I haven't written sooner.
- g Dear Esther

1
2 I hope everything is going OK. 3 I've been really busy at work the last few weeks. Everyone has been asking about you. How is your Arabic coming on? I imagine you're able to **get by** in most everyday situations by now.
4 Well, shortly after you left, I **got** a letter from a fashion designer in New York. They saw some of my work in a catalogue for the shop that I work for and they want me to fly over to New York for an interview. I'm trying not to **get** too excited about it in case they don't offer me a job, but as you know, it's always been my dream to **get** a job with a top designer.

5
The other big piece of news is that Eva is going to **get** married next year! I've met her boyfriend and he seems a really nice guy. They've fixed the date for 9th July. I hope you'll be back by then.

6
It'd be great to hear how things are with you.
7
Sophie

Word focus **get**

2 Look at the verb **get** in bold in the email in Exercise 1, either on its own or as part of a phrasal verb. Match the uses of **get** with a word with these similar meanings.

be become have manage obtain
received

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

3 Look at the verb **get** in these sentences. Write a synonym for **get** in each sentence.

- 1 I'm sorry. I don't **get** what you're saying. Why do I have to wait?
- 2 Can you **get off** the phone? I'm trying to work.
- 3 I **got** this jacket for £20 in the sales.
- 4 Call me when you **get to** the station.
- 5 We had to **get** a taxi because there were no buses.
- 6 It was a bad cold. It took me two weeks to **get over** it.
- 7 They **got** first prize in the dancing competition.
- 8 Could you **get** the map from the car so that we can plan our route?

4 Rewrite this informal email.

- 1 First write the verbs in the correct tense.
- 2 Then see how many verbs you can replace with **get**.

Dear Martin,
I 1 (receive) your email yesterday.
I 2 (be) glad that you 3 (arrive) there safely. It 4 (sound) as if you 5 (have) a really busy time.
Sorry to hear that you 6 (be) delayed at the airport in the UK. I 7 (hope) you 8 (recover) now from the long journey to Chennai.
I hope the weather 9
..... (not / become) any hotter too – 45 degrees Celsius 10 (sound) quite enough! I 11 (not / think) I 12
(ever / experience) temperatures like that. Nothing much 13 (happen) here since you left.
I 14
(try) to find a new job, but I 15
(not / be) able to find anything suitable yet. I'll let you know when I 16 (find) one.
Louis 17
(help) me to write a CV and a covering letter, because I 18
(not / really / understand) the whole job application process. Anyway, fingers crossed.
Good luck with everything there and write again soon.
Love,
Theresa

Wordbuilding forming adjectives

1 Complete the table. Form adjectives from these nouns and verbs.

~~ambition~~ adventure ~~care~~ child confidence ~~consider~~ control decision ~~depend~~ emotion ~~fool~~ fortune
help humour love passion patience practice respect sense self succeed support tradition

-ful	-ish	-ive	-ious/-ous	-ent/-ant	-al	-ing	-ate
<i>respectful</i>	<i>foolish</i>	<i>sensitive</i>	<i>ambitious</i>	<i>dependent</i>	<i>practical</i>	<i>caring</i>	<i>considerate</i>
.....
.....

2 Complete the interview about a family. Use adjectives from Exercise 1.

Are you a close family?

Yes, we are. We all have our own lives and careers so we are not ¹ on each other, but we remain very close.

Why do you think that is?

We were brought up in a very loving and ² environment. Our parents taught us to look after each other.

Is there a clear head of the family?

It's quite a ³ family in many ways. On the face of it, my father is the head of the family, but actually my mother is really in charge. She's very calm and ⁴ and never loses her temper.

And do you all share a particular family characteristic?

I'm afraid we're all quite ⁵ people: we all want to be in charge and to manage everything.

Is there someone in the family you admire especially?

My uncle, who's an inventor. He's very ⁶ with his hands. He can fix anything. He's also very ⁷ He tells some really funny stories. I feel very ⁸ to have someone like him in my life.

Has your family influenced your own path in life?

Yes. My father has been very ⁹ in his business. He built it up from nothing. And I think that has made us all ¹⁰ to succeed as well. My sister wants to be a film actor; my brother wants to be a top lawyer.

4 Now write a word family for another word. Choose two from the list.

fortune immigration influence obey
respect support

Check!

5 Do the quiz. Choose the correct option. All the answers appear in Student's Book Unit 1.



- Orang-utans are unusual in that they like to:
 - spend time with other animals.
 - share their food.
 - live independently.
- Mutual respect is the respect that:
 - two people have for each other.
 - a person feels for their colleagues.
 - an old person gets from younger people.
- In which sentence(s) is the action finished?
 - I've just read the new Elena Ferrante novel.
 - I've just been reading the new Elena Ferrante novel.
 - I read the new Elena Ferrante novel when it first came out.
- The adjective from the noun *rebel* is:
 - rebelful.
 - rebellient.
 - rebellious.
- An expression for saying things are always busy for you is:
 - busy like always.
 - busy as ever.
 - busy in everything.

Learning skills extending your vocabulary

3 You can extend your vocabulary by making word families. Look at the word *decide*. How many words can you think of that are related to it? Complete the words and expressions.

- different parts of speech: *decision* (noun), *decisive* (adjective), ¹ (adverb)
- collocations: *make a decision*, ² *a decision*
- opposites: *indecision*, ³
- synonyms: *make up your mind*, *come to a* ⁴