

OXFORD

FUSION

Student Book

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5

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Starter unit

Reading and Vocabulary

1 1.01 Read and listen to the blog. What was the reason for the people meeting in the three situations? Choose one.

- 1 a shared interest
- 2 a shared friend
- 3 a professional problem

2 Read the blog again and answer the questions with text A, B, or C.

Which story involved ... ?

- 1 a threat to someone's position _____
- 2 using a place that belonged to the family _____
- 3 judging another person's abilities _____
- 4 bad working conditions _____
- 5 activities not related to their future work _____
- 6 discrimination _____

3 Replace the underlined words with the adjectives in the box.

dedicated enthusiastic outgoing
responsible supportive sympathetic

- 1 Jason is very sociable and friendly with new people. _____
- 2 Kylie's bosses have been helpful and encouraging while she's been preparing the project. _____
- 3 We were all really interested in and excited about going on the trip to Paris. _____
- 4 The new laptop was designed by a very hardworking and committed team. _____
- 5 Dan will be understanding and caring about your problem. _____
- 6 Jessica is trustworthy and reliable and always gets her work done. _____

Vocabulary practice

Chance meetings

The English language has a special word to describe interesting things that happen by chance: serendipity. Some of the most exciting examples of serendipity are chance meetings between people who have then changed the world together. In this week's blog, we look at three famous encounters.

A Marie Skłodowska and Pierre Curie

If Marie Salomea Skłodowska had been born in a different country, she would never have met Pierre Curie and formed one of the most important partnerships in world science. She was a responsible school student with excellent grades, but women weren't allowed to go to university in 19th century Poland. Fortunately, Marie was accepted at the Sorbonne, in Paris, where she obtained degrees in both physics and mathematics. Marie then started work in a laboratory, but the normally enthusiastic scientist was disappointed by the laboratory's poor equipment. A sympathetic friend introduced her to a well-known scientist who could help her find better instruments: Pierre Curie. Attracted to each other's intelligence, the couple soon got married and started working together. Theirs was a supportive working environment and one that led to the discovery of the elements polonium and radium, and the development of the theory of radioactivity.



C Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak

Today, if you go to any major city in the U.S., you can find an Apple store. However, if Steve Jobs hadn't gone out for a walk with his friend Bill Fernandez in 1971, Apple might never have been founded. As they were walking around their neighborhood, Fernandez saw another of his friends, Steve Wozniak, washing a car. Bill introduced the two Steves, guessing they would become friends because of their love of technology. They did, and they soon created their first computer, using Jobs' parents' garage as a workshop. From those humble beginnings, the technological giant Apple grew. If it didn't exist, we wouldn't have iPhones or iPads – nobody can deny that Jobs' and Wozniak's company has made a significant contribution to the development of technology.

B Paul McCartney and John Lennon

If you ask any music expert to name the most influential band in pop music history, they will almost always say The Beatles. However, the group only existed because of a chance meeting. In fact, it almost didn't exist at all, because of the incredibly outgoing personality of Paul McCartney. It was July 6, 1957, a Saturday. One of the members of 16-year-old John Lennon's band, The Quarrymen, had invited his 15-year-old friend, McCartney, along to a concert they were performing in a church garden. After the introductions, McCartney asked if he could sing a few classic rock and roll songs. He wanted to show what he could do, as he was interested in joining the band. He also showed Lennon how to adjust his guitar so that it produced a better sound. McCartney then joined the audience and was impressed by Lennon's performance. Lennon, too, had been impressed by McCartney's. He had heard his singing talent, and from speaking with him, he realized that he was a dedicated music fan. He wanted him in the band, but would the outgoing newcomer threaten his position as leader of the group? He decided to take a risk, and one of the greatest partnerships in music was born.



Research it!

What careers did the members of The Beatles pursue after breaking up?

Grammar Conditionals

4 Read the sentences from the blog. Match sentences 1–4 to definitions A–D.

- 1 If Marie Salomea Skłodowska had been born in a different country, she would never have met Pierre Curie ... _____
 - 2 If you ask any music expert to name the most influential band in pop music history, they will almost always say The Beatles. _____
 - 3 Today, if you go to any major city in the U.S., you can find an Apple store. _____
 - 4 If it didn't exist, we wouldn't have iPhones or iPads ... _____
- A When we talk about the result of something that is always true, we use the zero conditional.
B When we talk about possible future situations, we use the first conditional.
C When we talk about imaginary situations in the present or future, we use the second conditional.
D When we talk about imaginary situations in the past, i.e. that didn't happen, we use the third conditional.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 If The Beatles _____ months playing in clubs in Hamburg, maybe they wouldn't have become such good musicians. (not spend)
- 2 If you _____ an Apple iPhone, the operating system updates automatically. (have)
- 3 If you _____ about Marie Curie, you'll realize that she had a difficult time because she was a woman scientist. (read)
- 4 The Beatles _____ some of the most famous songs in pop music history if John Lennon hadn't let Paul McCartney join his group. (not write)
- 5 If a patient is treated with radiology, they _____ to radium. (be / expose)
- 6 I _____ a tablet if I buy a big, new smartphone. (not need)
- 7 We wouldn't be able to fight cancer with radiotherapy if we _____ about the powers of radium. (not know)
- 8 If The Beatles got together today, _____ as successful? (they still / be)

6 Name the conditionals in sentences 1–8 in exercise 5.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

+ Grammar practice

Vocabulary and Speaking

7 Use the nouns in the box to talk about the qualities of two people that you admire.

affection aggression bravery compassion
intelligence joy sympathy trust

*One person I admire is my mom.
The qualities I'd say she has are affection,
compassion, and sympathy because ...*

+ Vocabulary practice



Vocabulary and Listening

- 1 Put the expressions in the box with the correct verb in the table.

a ball a good nose for an eye for an open mind
it easy it from me no idea note of your breath away
your mind off

have	take
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 2 Complete the sentences with expressions from exercise 1 in the correct form.

- I have _____ what time the concert starts. I'll check the tickets.
- We're going to relax this weekend and take _____.
- Ethan had _____ at the summer camp – he loved it!
- My first view of the island from the plane was incredible – it took _____!
- Madison has _____ and she's always happy to try new things.
- We're going to the movies to try to take _____ our exams for a while.

+ Vocabulary practice



- 3 Listen to a conversation between two friends, Grace and Logan. Match the opinions in the box to pictures A–C.

matches her interests _____
nothing new _____
too expensive _____

- 4 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- Whose birthday is it?

- How much is the skydiving group price for each person?

- What three things does the party bus have?

- Why does the bus stop?

- When did one of Eva's best friends e-mail Logan?

- What does Eva currently enjoy doing?

- Who went on a military assault course recently?

- What is there at the end of the military assault course?

Grammar

Present perfect simple and continuous

- 5 Read the sentences from the conversation and answer the questions.

- A I've been searching the Internet ...
B My mom and dad have given me a budget ...
C ... they've already been on a party bus ...
D ... what has she been doing in her free time ... ?
E She's run in a few 5 k races ...
F ... and recently she's been training for a 10 k.

- Which sentences focus on an action that is unfinished?
_____ ' _____ ' _____
- Which sentences focus on the present result of an action that is finished?
_____ ' _____ ' _____

- 6 Choose the correct option.

Hi Emma,
I've ¹(just arrived / been arriving) back from my vacation and I'm already preparing for the new school year. I've ²(shopped / been shopping) all week for books and writing materials, but I haven't ³(found / been finding) everything I need. I've ⁴(bought / been buying) some new running gear so I'm ready for the school track team. I've ⁵(trained / been training) all vacation for next week's tryouts. I hope the new coach will want me on the team! Anyway, what have you ⁶(done / been doing)? Have you ⁷(gotten / been getting) home yet, or are you still at your cousin's place? Write me and let me know what's ⁸(happened / been happening) in your life since we last saw each other!
Take care,
Jacob

+ Grammar practice

Vocabulary

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *get* or *make*.

Don't complain: GET UP AND DO SOMETHING! The 10 things our readers would like others to do!

- 1 If you want something to _____ better, don't complain; do something!
- 2 Everybody can _____ a difference: we shouldn't just hope that politicians will do a good job.
- 3 People should _____ an effort to talk quietly when they talk on their cell phone in public.
- 4 If more people _____ involved with volunteering, society would work better.
- 5 We can _____ things done if people take part and don't just sit at home.
- 6 You don't _____ a good impression on people just by wearing brands: it's what you say and do that's important!
- 7 When someone _____ a mistake and apologizes, we should appreciate their honesty rather than criticize them. The world would be a better place if more people took responsibility for their actions.
- 8 After a walk in the park, I _____ the feeling that pet owners need to learn how to clean up after their dogs!
- 9 School kids should _____ the most of their education.
- 10 You should _____ a person's permission before you upload their picture to the Internet.

+ Vocabulary practice

Speaking

8 Read the Speaking strategy. In pairs, give your opinions on three of the topics in exercise 7.

Speaking strategy

Making yourself clear

When we explain our opinions, we often want to clarify what we have said, or explain it further. To do this, we can use phrases like:

*I mean, ... / What I mean is ...
What I'm getting at is that ...
By (...), I'm referring to ...*

I think you're giving free publicity to companies by wearing brands. I mean, everybody can see the brand name you're wearing, so in a way you become a walking ad for that company.

Writing

9 Write a paragraph about a rule you were told as a child, but later discovered most adults don't follow. What was the rule? Use the ideas in the box to help you.

don't cheat don't curse don't jaywalk don't lie
don't sniff; use a handkerchief don't watch TV while you eat
eat everything on your plate hold the door open for others
say *please* and *thank you*

Vocabulary and Listening

1 Write the correct preposition in the box next to the verb.

for (x2) from in (x4) on (x3) to

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 benefit _____ | 7 interested _____ |
| 2 care _____ | 8 participate _____ |
| 3 concentrate _____ | 9 prepare _____ |
| 4 contribute _____ | 10 specialize _____ |
| 5 decide _____ | 11 succeed _____ |
| 6 depend _____ | |

+ Vocabulary practice

2 1.03 Listen to a conversation between Olivia and Ewan. Which six verb and preposition combinations from exercise 1 do they use?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ |

3 1.03 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- What will Ewan be doing on Thanksgiving?

- What will Olivia be doing on vacations and weekends?

- What will Ewan and Olivia have done by July 4?

- What won't Olivia have done by Christmas?

Language point

Future continuous and future perfect

I'll be eating dinner with my family on Thanksgiving.

I'm looking forward to July 4, when we'll have finished school.

We use the future continuous for actions that will be happening at a certain time in the future. We use the future perfect for actions that will be completed by a certain time in the future.

+ Language practice

4 1.04 DICTATION Listen and write the six sentences that you hear. Listen again and practice saying them.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Speaking

5 Make notes about what you think you will be doing using the times in the box, or what you will have done by those times.

when I get home the weekend Christmas
next Easter next summer 2025

6 In pairs, talk about the times in exercise 5. Explain what you will be doing or what you will have done. Do you have similar or very different plans?

All in the mind

1

In this unit, we

- discuss how our brains work
- search online for information
- write a report

Warm-up

Vocabulary

+ Vocabulary presentation

- 1 Look at the pictures of different countries. How happy do you think the people from these countries are? Put the countries in order, from happiest to least happy.
- 2 Read descriptions 1–5. Then match them to pictures A–E.

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____

- 3 Use the bold adjectives to write a short description of your country and its levels of happiness. Read your description to a partner and then discuss whether you think your partner's description is accurate.

+ Vocabulary practice

- 4 Watch the video.

▶ Warm-up video

Video

Warm up



A Australia



B Iceland



C Holland



D Canada



E Denmark

1

Famed for its beautiful scenery, snowy winters, and laidback lifestyle, this country has one of the longest life expectancies in the world. It's a place where friendliness and diversity are **valued** characteristics. This country has become known as a sanctuary for **exasperated** immigrants, **eager** to escape **miserable** economic conditions at home. There is certainly plenty of space for new arrivals!

2

This country has a system of social services that makes most other countries **envious**. The gap between the rich and most **vulnerable** members of society is one of the smallest in the world. People also often live into their eighties and enjoy **fulfilled** lives.

3

This is the most peaceful nation on earth, but inhabitants sometimes have to deal with the violence of nature. Houses and farms close to two volcanoes have recently been **devastated** by eruptions. If the weather was warmer, billionaires would be **thrilled** to live here because residents pay very low taxes.

4

A flat country where everybody seems to travel by bicycle. Around 50 percent of the inhabitants work fewer than 36 hours a week, and they spend their free time enjoying nature and outside activities. It's a **content** nation!

5

Residents of this country are generally perceived as **upbeat** because of the lifestyle that the excellent climate allows them to enjoy. People generally seem very friendly. However, in the past, the original inhabitants of the country weren't treated very well by the new arrivals. Some people are **ashamed** by the way their culture treated the original inhabitants.

Reading and Vocabulary

+ Reading preparation

1 1.05 Read and listen to the article. Match headings 1–6 to paragraphs A–E. There is one extra heading.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The reality of life _____ | 4 What influences happiness? _____ |
| 2 How to be happier _____ | 5 An unsuccessful experiment _____ |
| 3 Rate your happiness _____ | 6 Why scientists want to know _____ |

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why are scientists now interested in knowing more about how happy people are?

- 2 How are we able to affect our own levels of happiness?

- 3 What are the consequences of faking a smile?

- 4 What conclusion can we arrive at thanks to a famous experiment?

- 5 What does the last paragraph suggest about life?

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the highlighted words in the article.

When psychologists do ¹ _____ to find out what makes people happy, they use ² _____ to ask questions. This is the only way to test their ³ _____ because happiness is a personal experience. The next stage is ⁴ _____ of the ⁵ _____ the psychologists have collected. This allows them to look for patterns in the answers and draw conclusions. One such conclusion is that there is clear ⁶ _____ to show it is the simple things in life that make people happy.

+ Vocabulary practice

Grammar Stative and dynamic verbs

+ Grammar presentation

4 Read the rules. Then add the base forms of the blue verbs in the article to the table.

- 1 Dynamic verbs describe actions. They can be used in both the simple and continuous form.
2 Stative verbs describe states. We use them in the simple form and almost never in the continuous form.

Dynamic verbs	Stative verbs

Recycle

They believe that he is lying.

Miguel hates running.

I've owned a cell phone for three years.

This soup tastes really good!

Most stative verbs can be put into one of four categories: verbs of thinking and perception, verbs of feelings, verbs of being and having, and verbs of the senses.

HOME NEWS REVIEWS

Don't worry, be happy!

A How are you feeling today, taking into account that the summer vacation is over and you are back at school? If you were doing a survey on your current level of happiness, what score would you choose on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 representing "miserable" and 10 "very happy"?

B Until recently, scientists hadn't been very eager to carry out analyses of people's state of happiness, but that is changing. Why? Well, there are two reasons. Firstly, data from research into the use of technology shows that it increases stress, anxiety, and loneliness. We have more and more electronic devices, but the more we use them, the less likely we are to feel happy in our daily lives, and for a world in which technology is becoming extremely important, that is not good news. Secondly, a review of more than 160 studies has found clear evidence that upbeat people enjoy better health and live longer than unhappy people: nine years longer on average.

C But what happens if you are not a permanently happy type of person? What if you possess a more pessimistic outlook? Psychologists now advance the theory that our happiness depends on three things: our genes (50%), our daily activities and thoughts (40%), and our environment (10%). Conclusion: we can make choices about what we do and think; therefore, we can influence how happy we are. The question is: how?

D Psychologists think there are various ways in which we can make ourselves happier. Their first suggestion is to fake it. The department of psychology at Lund University in Sweden believes that a false smile can change our mood. When we

5 Complete the sentences with the correct simple or continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 When I feel sad, I _____ to eat chocolate. (want)
2 The world's population _____ rapidly. (increase)
3 My baby nephew _____ too grown-up! (become)
4 They _____ their project all day! (write)
5 My dad _____ his first day at school. (not remember)
6 Amy _____ that aliens exist! (believe)



force ourselves to smile, our bodies release the same natural chemicals that real smiles produce and our false smile soon becomes real, and has the same positive emotions. We also feel happier when we see smiles on other people's faces, whether they are false or real. Maybe that's why we feel better when we are regularly seeing someone who is happy. Psychologists think that people who are having a good time influence those around them positively. Another suggestion is to do something nice for others. A famous experiment involved psychology students who participated in a pleasant activity and then in an activity where they helped others. Helping others made the students feel much happier and continued to produce positive feelings when they looked back and remembered what they had done months after the event.

E Of course, although we all want to be happy, we all know that life is not just about being content. Feeling exasperated by our failures, vulnerable to dangers, and devastated by the loss of friends and family is also part of the human experience. However, although genes and experiences affect our happiness, when we are thinking about what to do about something, we can make choices that will have positive or negative effects. If we make the right choices, then we should find that when answering surveys about our levels of contentment, we are soon writing numbers closer to ten than to zero.

+ Critical thinking

1.1 Happiness

6 Some verbs can be both stative and dynamic but with different meanings. Match the verbs in the underlined sentences in the text to definitions 1–6.

1 to believe or have an opinion about something

2 to consider something

3 to become aware of something by using your eyes

4 to spend time with someone

5 to own or possess

6 (part of an expression) to enjoy yourself

7 Choose the correct option.

- 1 My sister has *been seeing* / *seen* her boyfriend for a year.
- 2 I *am thinking* / *think* this is Amy's cell phone.
- 3 Jessica *is having* / *has* a very slow Internet connection at home.
- 4 What *is Raul thinking* / *does Raul think* of studying at college next year?
- 5 Alice *is having* / *has* a great time in New York City and she doesn't want to come back!
- 6 I *am seeing* / *see* a lot of my friends when I go to the mall.

8 Complete the text with the correct simple or continuous form of the verbs in the box.

depend have (x3) see think (x2) want

Wealth and happiness

Wealthy people are generally happier than the less well off. However, although it helps to ¹ _____ money, our happiness also ² _____ on a lot of other factors. Professor Howell at San Francisco State University says that when people ³ _____ about what to spend money on, as a gift to themselves or others, they should choose experiences, not material goods. Psychologists ⁴ _____ that when we are doing an enjoyable activity and ⁵ _____ a good time, we are creating long-term, happy memories. With expensive products, the feel-good effect soon disappears, so although we still ⁶ _____ them, we don't appreciate them anymore. So what can a rich person who ⁷ _____ to be happier do? According to the psychologists, he or she should give some money away and ⁸ _____ how it makes a positive difference in other people's lives!



+ Grammar practice

Language in action

9 Write a list of things that make you happy using the words in the box or your own words. Then write a paragraph about an activity that you recently did that made you happy. Which of your verbs are stative, dynamic, or both?

a pet a vacation dancing family occasions meeting friends
passing a test going shopping sports volunteering

I feel the best occasions are when we are with our family or friends. At my sister's wedding a few months ago, we really had a good time. The best moment was when my dad ...

10 Compare your list and paragraph with your partner. Do similar things make you happy?

HOME NEWS REVIEWS

Don't worry, be happy!

A How are you feeling today, taking into account that the summer vacation is over and you are back at school? If you were doing a survey on your current level of happiness, what score would you choose on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 representing "miserable" and 10 "very happy"?

B Until recently, scientists hadn't been very eager to carry out **analyses** of people's state of happiness, but that is **changing**. Why? Well, there are two reasons. Firstly, **data** from **research** into the use of technology shows that it **increases** stress, anxiety, and loneliness. We have more and more **electronic devices**, but the more we use them, the less likely we are to feel happy in our daily lives, and for a world in which technology is **becoming** extremely important, that is not good news. Secondly, a review of more than 160 studies has found clear **evidence** that upbeat people enjoy better health and live longer than unhappy people: nine years longer on average.

C But what happens if you are not a permanently happy type of person? What if you **possess** a more pessimistic outlook? Psychologists now advance the **theory** that our happiness **depends** on three things: our genes (50%), our daily activities and thoughts (40%), and our environment (10%). Conclusion: we can **make** choices about what we do and think; therefore, we can influence how happy we are. The question is: how?

D Psychologists think there are various **ways** in which we can make ourselves happier. Their first suggestion is to fake it. The department of psychology at Lund University in Sweden believes that a false smile can change our mood. When we



force ourselves to smile, our bodies release the same natural chemicals that real smiles produce and our false smile soon becomes real, and has the same positive emotions. We also feel happier **when we see smiles on other people's faces**, whether they are false or real. Maybe that's why we feel better **when we are regularly seeing someone** who is happy. Psychologists think that **people who are having a good time** influence those around them positively. Another suggestion is to do something nice for others. A famous experiment involved psychology students who participated in a pleasant activity and then in an activity where they helped others. Helping others made the students feel much happier and continued to produce positive feelings when they looked back and remembered what they had done months after the event.

E Of course, although we all **want** to be happy, we all **know** that life is not just about being content. Feeling exasperated by our failures, vulnerable to dangers, and devastated by the loss of friends and family is also part of the human experience. However, although genes and experiences affect our happiness, **when we are thinking about what to do** about something, we can make choices that will have positive or negative effects. If we make the right choices, then we should find that when answering **surveys** about our levels of contentment, we are soon **writing** numbers closer to ten than to zero.

1.2 Memories

Simple and continuous tense forms

Vocabulary and Listening

+ Vocabulary presentation

- 1 Complete words 1–12 in the podcast guide with the prefixes in the box.

mis- over- re- under-

- 2 Answer the questions with the prefixes in exercise 1.

Which prefix means ... ?

- 1 not do something sufficiently _____
- 2 do something again, maybe in a different way _____
- 3 do something too much _____
- 4 do something wrongly or badly _____

+ Vocabulary practice

+ Listening preparation

- 3  1.06 Listen to the podcast and correct the factual mistakes in the podcast guide. There are two mistakes in each track.

Track one:

Track two:

Track three:

- 4  1.06 Listen again. Choose the correct option.

- 1 Where did Sara González most likely misplace her car keys?
 - A at home
 - B at the studio
 - C at her sister's apartment
- 2 How should we think of our search for a missing item?
 - A It's an investigation.
 - B It's an experiment.
 - C It's a competition.
- 3 How did they discover that the courtroom evidence was wrong?
 - A The witnesses changed their minds.
 - B Thanks to new scientific understanding.
 - C They arrested the real criminals.
- 4 What does Nancy Weber suggest about Nima's reaction to meeting his first girlfriend?
 - A He regrets meeting her.
 - B It had a big effect on him.
 - C It was a short relationship.

- 5 Read the **Learn it!** box and translate the sentences into your language.

Learn it!

Common error

You *remember* a person or a place. You also *remember doing* a past action and you *remember to do* a future action.

You *remind* someone *to do* something. Something can *remind you of* someone or something else.

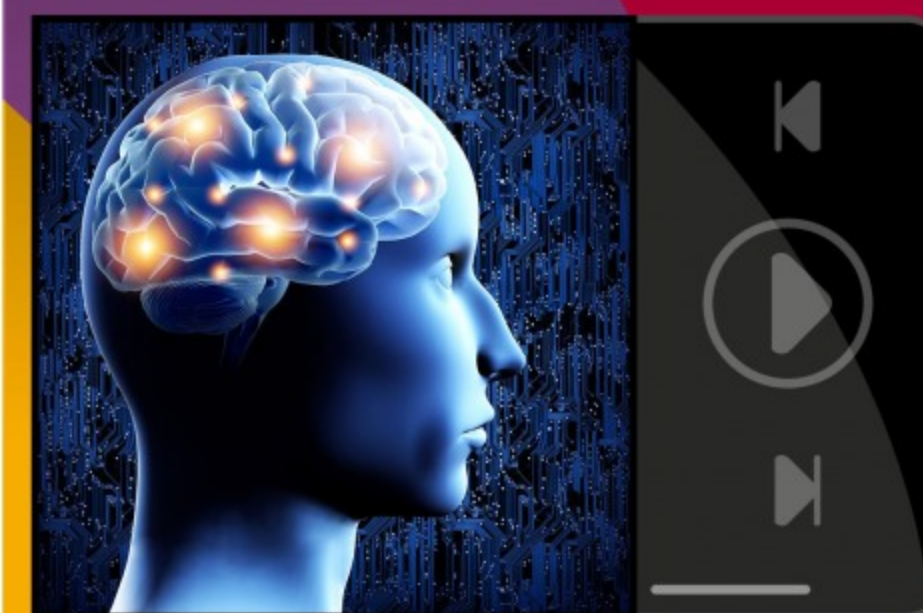
- 1 Do you remember that great cafe on West Avenue?
- 2 Do you remember losing your cell phone?
- 3 Please remember to bring that book tomorrow.
- 4 Remind Ava to call her sister.
- 5 My teacher reminds me of that actor.

PODCAST WAYS TO LISTEN FAVORITES ABOUT US

This brain of ours from RDLA

THIS WEEK 324: Jog my memory

Three very different stories about how our memories work ... and sometimes don't!



Track one: Lost property

We often ¹ _____ place things because we ² _____ load our brains with information. If you lose something, don't ³ _____ do the searching. It's better to stop and ⁴ _____ create what you were doing when you lost the item. Also remind yourself of what you were talking about, because the context helps. Follow these tips and the object will soon ⁵ _____ appear!

Track two: Mistaken identity

Over 100 defendants who went to prison because of evidence given by witnesses have had their cases ⁶ _____ considered. It seems that the witnesses had unintentionally ⁷ _____ informed the courts because they ⁸ _____ interpreted events when remembering the crimes. Lawyers say our memories don't work like video recordings.

Track three: A perfect memory

Nima has had Highly Superior Autobiographical Memory (HSAM) since he met his first girlfriend fifteen months ago. He remembers past events in great detail. People tend to ⁹ _____ rate HSAM, ¹⁰ _____ estimating the problems it can cause. It helped Nima with his job, but people with HSAM often ¹¹ _____ achieve. Nima says HSAM ¹² _____ mines his confidence quite often because he is unable to forget embarrassing or difficult times from the past.

DOWNLOAD  SHARE 

1.2 Memories

Grammar Simple vs. continuous forms

+ Grammar presentation

6 Read the sentences from the podcast. Name the underlined tense in each sentence. Then answer the questions below.

- 1 I was staying overnight at my sister's apartment ...
- 2 I'm always forgetting where I leave things ...
- 3 We often misplace things ...
- 4 ... they had simply misinterpreted what they had seen.
- 5 Psychologists who have been studying memory for years ...
- 6 Sufferers of HSAM remember events from their past in extraordinary detail ...

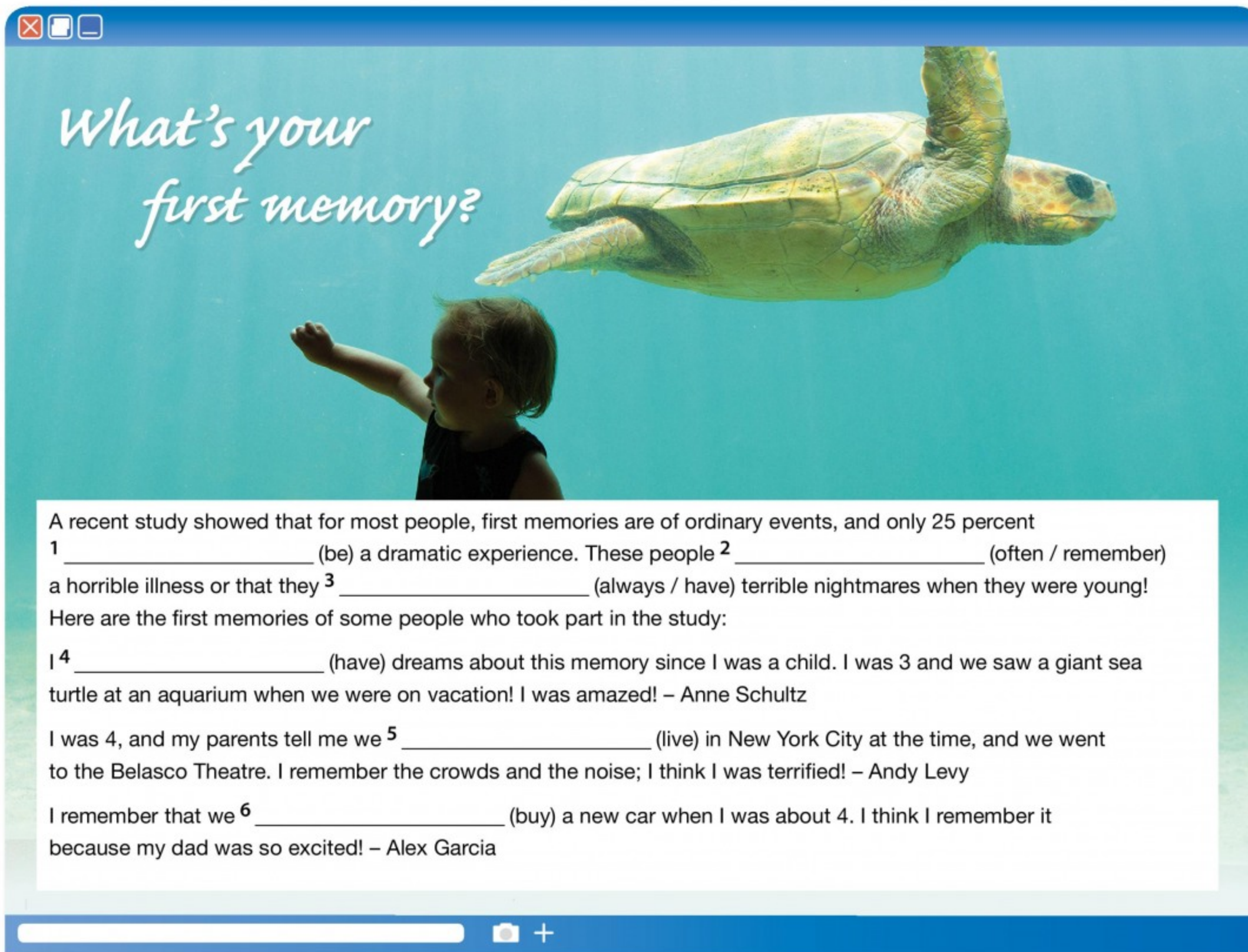
Which sentence talks about ... ?

- A repeated actions, habits, or routines ____
- B a completed action ____
- C a fact or something permanent ____
- D annoying habitual behavior ____
- E something in progress and not complete ____
- F a temporary situation ____

7 Choose the correct option.

- 1 Hailey *lives / is living* on Lynford Road. She has lived there for a long time.
- 2 Mason *stays / is staying* over at a friend's house this evening.
- 3 I *read / was reading* an article about mistaken witness accounts when Chloe called.
- 4 My mom and dad *always went / were always going* to the movies on the weekends.
- 5 I don't think Jordan is a very happy person, because he *frowns / is always frowning*.

8 Complete the article with the correct simple or continuous form of the verbs in parentheses. Then match each one to a rule (A–F) in exercise 6.



What's your first memory?

A recent study showed that for most people, first memories are of ordinary events, and only 25 percent 1 _____ (be) a dramatic experience. These people 2 _____ (often / remember) a horrible illness or that they 3 _____ (always / have) terrible nightmares when they were young! Here are the first memories of some people who took part in the study:

I 4 _____ (have) dreams about this memory since I was a child. I was 3 and we saw a giant sea turtle at an aquarium when we were on vacation! I was amazed! – Anne Schultz

I was 4, and my parents tell me we 5 _____ (live) in New York City at the time, and we went to the Belasco Theatre. I remember the crowds and the noise; I think I was terrified! – Andy Levy

I remember that we 6 _____ (buy) a new car when I was about 4. I think I remember it because my dad was so excited! – Alex Garcia

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____ 6 ____

+ Grammar practice

Language in action

9 Think of your first memories and talk about two or three of them. Use exercise 8 as a model.

- Where were you? • What were you doing?
- Who were you with? • What happened?

My first memory is of kindergarten. I was sitting with some other kids and we were drawing. Then ...

Focus on ... science

Go to page 123.

1.3 Around the world

Developing
technology

Reading and Vocabulary

- 1 1.07 Read and listen to the text. Why are the numbers in the box important?

700	_____

5,800	_____

11 th	_____

10 percent	_____

30	_____

2,300	_____

- 2 Read the text again. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- MIT students now ...
 - continue to work for the university once they graduate.
 - have skills in other areas as well as in technology.
 - take six years to study a degree.
 - have the same image as in the past.
- Successful MIT candidates ...
 - are able to collaborate with others.
 - find the beginning of their degree courses easy.
 - account for just one in four of MIT's applicants.
 - are obligated to work at the university in the summer.
- The MIT Lab encourages ...
 - the development of technology that replaces human labor.
 - the creation of important new inventions.
 - students studying the same subjects to work together.
 - students to work on projects that just benefit the U.S.
- MIT is a world leader ...
 - because all courses at the university are free.
 - in teaching high school students.
 - in different types of education.
 - in offering educational material on the Internet at no charge.

+ Reading extension

Research it!

The Latin motto of MIT is *Mens et manus*. What does it mean in English? Do you think it is a good motto for the university?

Bootcamp for the brain

MIT

Regularly voted one of the world's best universities, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, popularly known as MIT, is changing the way that we think about university education.

A new type of MIT student

Until recently, an MIT student was seen as a computer **nerd** whose idea of fun was staying up late at night, studying equations and **figuring out** how to write computer code. Not anymore. Today's MIT students are still tech **savvy**, but they have added business skills to their impressive talents in engineering, science, and technology. Last year, MIT students **came up with** nearly 700 inventions – inventions that they can then go and sell. In fact, over a six-year period, MIT graduates started more than 5,800 companies. According to one study, companies created by former MIT students earn \$2 trillion every year – the equivalent of the 11th-biggest economy in the world.

Making it as an MIT student

Naturally, you need excellent high school grades to be accepted into an undergraduate program at MIT. Most years, fewer than 10 percent of the 18,000 applicants receive an offer. However, MIT doesn't accept candidates just on their **smarts**. They are looking for people with initiative, intellectual curiosity, and who can work as a team. Of course, being accepted is just the beginning. The workload is demanding, and from the first week, students have writing assignments, sets of problems, and presentations to do. If students don't want to **fall behind**, they have to learn to **get on** with their work from day one. Despite the pressures, MIT students are generally enthusiastic about their studies and eager to learn. While most university campuses are empty in the summer, the MIT buildings are full of life, with students working voluntarily on numerous projects.

The idea factory

For the last 30 years, the MIT Lab has promoted the development of new technologies that have created the high-tech world we live in today. GPS navigation systems for cars, touchscreens for smartphones and computers, e-ink for e-book readers, and robotic arms and legs that substitute for human arms and legs are just some of the innovations that have been invented in the Lab. Students from a wide variety of subject areas work in teams to share their **know-how** and **carry out** research together. Much of the work focuses on the interaction between technology and humans, and on bringing technology to the developing world through projects such as One Laptop per Child.

+ Critical thinking

MIT online

MIT is not just a world leader in the classroom; it is also a world leader in providing free online courses. MIT OpenCourseWare offers more than 2,300 courses from MIT departments and degree programs, and many of these courses provide video lectures, online course materials, and exercises. There is also a page aimed at high school students and teachers, which has instructional material for use in the classroom or for self-study. So why not **check it out** and give your science and technology homework **the edge** before you **hand it in**?

- 3 Choose the correct option to complete the definitions of the highlighted words in the text.

If you ...

- are a **nerd**, you are
 - a university student.
 - interested in technology.
- are **savvy**, you
 - have knowledge or understanding of something.
 - are good at math.
- have **smarts**, you are
 - successful.
 - intelligent.
- have **know-how**, you know
 - what something is.
 - how to do something.
- have **the edge**, you have
 - an advantage.
 - a problem.

+ Vocabulary practice

- 4 1.08 Listen and repeat the sentences. Now look at the words that are connected with a . When do we normally connect the words?

Say it!

Connected speech 1

- An MIT student was seen as a computer nerd.
- Who can work as a team.
- Get on with their work.
- The MIT buildings are full of life.

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Word builder Phrasal verbs and studying

5 Find the blue phrasal verbs in the text. Write the correct prepositions next to the verbs below.

behind in on out (x3) up with

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 carry _____ | 5 figure _____ |
| 2 check _____ | 6 get _____ |
| 3 come _____ | 7 hand _____ |
| 4 fall _____ | |

6 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in exercise 5. There is sometimes more than one possible answer.

- We have to give the assignments to the teacher on Friday. _____
- I was sick last week and I've failed to do the work we had to do. _____
- Let's have a quick coffee break and then we'll continue with our work. _____
- We are doing a survey on people's experiences with technology. _____
- Kevin has thought of a new idea for the problems we were having with the experiment. _____
- Mia spent a long time thinking about how to understand the problem, and eventually found a great solution. _____
- I was looking at these books to see if they would be useful for my course. _____

+ Vocabulary practice

Language in action

7 Give a short talk about a college or other institution that you would like to go to. Say:

- where it is
- why you think it's interesting
- what you would like to do there

8 Tell other students about the college or institution that you would like to study at. Explain why it interests you. Ask them questions about the colleges or institutions that they are interested in.

Video



▶ Culture video: Zurich ETH