

SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 3
UNIT 6: HIGH FLYERS
6D

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

6C

Listening

Margaret Fuller*I can listen for linking words and phrases.***Listening Strategy**

When you listen to a more formal text, pay attention to linking words and phrases. These tell you how the pieces of information are connected: a contrast, a result, an example, emphasis, etc.

- 1 Read the Listening Strategy. Then complete the table with the headings below.

contrast emphasis example result

1 <input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>
indeed in fact	however mind you though
3 <input type="text"/>	4 <input type="text"/>
as a result consequently for that reason	for example for instance

2 Choose the correct linking word or phrase in the sentences.

- 1 She worked hard at school. **Consequently,** / **Mind you,** she did well in her exams.
- 2 The town has excellent leisure facilities. **For instance,** / **However,** there is a new sports centre.
- 3 The journey had been long and tiring. **For example,** / **For that reason,** they decided to get an early night.
- 4 The weather was extremely cold. **Indeed,** / **However,** it reached -12°C one night.
- 5 Ellie spent all afternoon at the beach. **As a result,** / **Mind you,** she got slightly sunburned.
- 6 The house is in a terrible condition – **in fact,** / **though** it would be impossible to live there.

3 Match sentences 1–6 with endings a–h. Use the linking words to help you. There are two extra endings.

1 She stayed up all night doing her homework.

As a result, she

2 He tried very hard to contact his parents. For instance, he

3 They climbed the mountain in one day, though it

4 She really disliked the film. In fact, she

5 He applied for about twenty jobs. However, he

6 He decided he wanted to be a journalist. Consequently, he

a eventually managed to get in touch.

b needed more time.

c phoned and emailed them.

d sent his CV to all the national newspapers.

e left before the end.


f overslept and was late for school.


g was difficult and exhausting.

h only got two or three interviews.

4 You are going to listen to a radio interview about Margaret Fuller. First, read the sentences and circle the correct endings.

- 1 Margaret was an excellent student. In fact,
 - a by the age of six, she was translating Latin poetry into English.
 - b she always found Latin particularly difficult.
- 2 Boys often learned Latin, but girls learned different things: for instance,
 - a girls usually started school at a later age.
 - b how to behave in public.
- 3 She taught herself several languages and read great literature from around the world. Indeed,
 - a novels from Germany, France and Italy.
 - b many people considered her the best-educated person on the East Coast.
- 4 At that time, there were certain jobs which people thought of as suitable for women: for example,
 - a being a teacher.
 - b Margaret was not interested in these jobs.
- 5 Some of the reviews she wrote were very negative. As a result,
 - a she was not always popular with novelists and poets of her time.
 - b she praised good writing when she came across it.
- 6 She definitely tried to make the world a better place. Mind you,
 - a she particularly wanted to help people who couldn't help themselves.
 - b during her lifetime, she was actually best known for being bad-tempered!

5  1.27 Now listen to the interview. Check your answers to exercise 5.

6  1.27 Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Margaret Fuller was educated both at home and at school.
- 2 In those days, most girls were expected to read great works of literature.
- 3 She worked as a teacher before she became a journalist.
- 4 She didn't become editor of the *New York Tribune* because she was a woman.
- 5 She reviewed novels and poetry for the *New York Tribune*.
- 6 As a journalist, she took an interest in groups of people whose lives were difficult.



NANNY





TEACHER





ACCOUNTANT





**WHAT QUESTIONS MIGHT
THESE PEOPLE NEED TO
ANSWER IN
A JOB INTERVIEW?**

**WHAT TASKS MIGHT THEY
HAVE TO COMPLETE?**

1 SPEAKING Discuss the questions below, which were asked in job interviews at Google. Do you think they are fair questions for a job interview? Why? / Why not?

1 How many golf balls can fit in a school bus?

2 How many times a day do a clock's hands cross?

2 Read the article. Do you think this interview was fair?
Why? / Why not?

A graduate was shocked at being asked to dance at a job interview. Alan Bacon, who left university in July, had been looking for a job for several months. He prepared thoroughly for the interview, which was for a job with a major retailer. But Alan, whose degree is in film and TV studies, was not expecting it to include dancing. 'I felt so embarrassed,' he said. The retailer has apologised and said that they are investigating managers at the store in Cardiff, where the interview took place. They also offered Mr Bacon another interview, which he has declined.

- My brother who finished university this summer is spending the year travelling.
- Gorillas, which are large and originate in Africa, can sometimes be found in zoos.

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- 3 Look at the highlighted examples of non-defining relative clauses in the text. Circle the correct words to complete the **Learn this!** box.

LEARN THIS! Non-defining relative clauses



a In non-defining relative clauses, we use *who*, *which*, *where* and *whose*, but we do not use *that*.

b A non-defining relative clause:

- comes immediately ¹**before** / **after** a noun and gives us information about that noun.
- adds extra information to the sentence; the sentence ²**makes sense** / **does not make sense** without it.
Alan Bacon, who had to dance at an interview, now has a great job.
- ³**has** / **doesn't have** a comma at the start. It has a comma or a full stop at the end.

WHICH ONE IS CORRECT?

1. I met Sam, that can play basketball very well, yesterday.
2. I met Sam who can play basketball very well yesterday.
3. I met Sam, who can play basketball very well, yesterday.

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4 Complete sentences 1–5 with phrases a–e. You need to add the correct relative pronoun (*who, which, where* or *whose*) at the start of each phrase.

1 Our neighbours, ____, want to give up their jobs.

2 We spent a week in New York, ____.

3 My cousin Grace, ____, wants to be a doctor.

4 Wal-Mart, ____, is an American company.

5 We bought this furniture at IKEA, ____.

a ____ my mother used to live

b ____ is a Swedish company

c ____ mother is a nurse

d ____ both work in London

e ____ is the largest retailer in the world

5 USE OF ENGLISH Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 Ben lives in San Francisco and his dad works for Apple.
Ben, _____ Apple, lives in San Francisco.
- 2 Lucy is a talented chef and has a lot of experience.
Lucy, _____ chef, has a lot of experience.
- 3 My sister used to study in Madrid and now works there.
My sister works in Madrid, _____ study.
- 4 My job used to be relaxing, but it's now very stressful.
My job, _____ relaxing, is now very stressful.
- 5 I sat next to Laura at school and now she's a TV star.
Laura, _____ at school, is now a TV star.

6 Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence with a non-defining relative clause.

- 1 She was exhausted after the interview. It lasted two hours.
She was exhausted after the interview, which lasted two hours.
- 2 My local department store has offered me a job. Two of my friends work there.
- 3 My neighbour is going for an interview at Google. Her degree was in computing.
- 4 Completing the training course means she can teach English abroad. It lasted six months.
- 5 I'll never forget my first job. It was in a toy factory.
- 6 My violin teacher helped me get a place at music college. He wanted me to be a professional musician.
- 7 I studied at the London School of Economics. My father had been a student there.
- 8 Jemma wants to study languages at university. Her dad is French.

7 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Agree on one piece of extra information to add to each sentence as a non-defining relative clause.

- 1 Einstein developed the general theory of relativity.
Einstein, who was born in Germany, developed the general theory of relativity.
- 2 Silicon Valley is in California.
- 3 The Statue of Liberty was designed by a Frenchman.
- 4 Lionel Messi was born in Argentina.
- 5 *The Hunger Games* was made into a film in 2012.

8 **SPEAKING** Compare your sentences with another pair. Did they add the same information?

Einstein, who was born in Germany, was a famous scientist.

Listen and fill in the blanks. (Track 2.29)

Presenter So, ?

Guest She read a by Jules Verne called *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Nellie to copy the adventure and try to go around the world in fewer than eighty days.

P

G Well, the year was 1888 – and of course, in those days, there were no aeroplanes or helicopters., it time to travel long distances.

P So how did Nellie pay for this adventure?

G The owner of the newspaper, Joseph Pulitzer, agreed to pay for it. It was good, another New York newspaper called *Cosmopolitan* thought it was such a good idea that they sent their own reporter, Elizabeth Bisland, to go around the world too.

P Did the two women travel together?

G No. They both left New York on 14th November 1889. But Nellie went east, across the Atlantic to London. Elizabeth travelled in the opposite, west across the United States.

P

G Exactly!

P And how did Nellie get on?

G Most of her went well. From London, she went to France and met the author Jules Verne in a town called Amiens. She then went by train to Brindisi, in Italy. From there, a ship took her to Port Said in Egypt, then Singapore and Hong Kong. There, she another ship to take her back to the USA. However, while she was crossing the Pacific Ocean, there was a She arrived late in San Francisco and missed her train to New York.

P Oh dear. So what happened?

G Joseph Pulitzer didn't want Nellie to lose the race., he paid for a private train to bring her home. She win the race and go around the world in 72 days, six hours, eleven minutes and fourteen seconds.

ASSIGNMENT:
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GRAMMAR BUILDER PAGE 137

DEADLINE: THURSDAY