

MAKING THE MOST OF YOURSELF

Lead-in

1

What are the people doing?
Why do you think they are doing these things?
What are they trying to achieve?



2 Complete the passage using the following words:

search salary conditions
 prospects impression agency
 image anxious experience
 stressful interview post vacancy
 qualifications applicants notified

G

etting a job is not an easy business. First there's the difficulty of deciding what you want to do and getting the right (1) and training. Then you have to find out where there is a (2), and apply for a particular (3). Some people look at advertisements in a newspaper, others use an employment (4). There is usually an application form to complete with all the details about your previous (5).

The company selects the (6) it is interested in and invites them to attend an (7) This is often a (8) experience, not least because most people have to find something suitable to wear, and then get very (9) about what sort of questions they should ask and what kind of (10) they should present. You are more likely to make a good (11) at the interview if you have found out something about the organisation you want to work for. Most applicants for jobs want to know about the working (12), the (13) of promotion and the (14). Unsuccessful applicants are usually (15) by post and then their (16) for a job starts all over again.

3 Choose the correct word or phrase for the gap in each sentence.

high earner risks aspire improve
 challenge skills achieve goal
 potential sacrifices

- 1 Sarah's in life is to be a research scientist.
- 2 Mary was keen to develop her photography and took a course at the local college.
- 3 The whole family was prepared to make so that their mother could return to study.
- 4 What do you hope to as a result of gaining this qualification?
- 5 My father was an intelligent man but he was never able to realise his
- 6 John decided early that his main aim in life was to be a
- 7 Tom is successful because he has never failed to accept a
- 8 Most politicians don't just want to be members of parliament – they all to high office.
- 9 Tony is a good enough worker but he is not prepared to take any
- 10 Shirley went on an intensive course to her driving.

Reading

A What qualities do you think a fashion model needs?

Being a fashion model

Claire Adams, 16, describes what it's like being a fashion model.

Last summer I was walking through Covent Garden and a woman from a modelling agency came up to me. I had little spectacles on, huge Doc Marten boots and my hair was pulled back in a bun. She asked if I'd ever thought of modelling, and I said, 'No, never.' But I was signed up and started modelling in the school holidays. I decided to go into it full-time this year. My parents supported the decision, though they would rather I'd stayed on at school and gone to university. But they're fairly keen on show business themselves. My mum used to be an actress and my dad was also an actor and now writes film-scripts. I think I've grown up a lot. You have to be very self-disciplined: eating the right things, exercising, looking your best when you get up in the morning. It sounds easy but it's hard work. But I hate being typecast as the innocent redhead. Sometimes you want to be wild and wicked but I'm usually the English rose.

It's a very competitive profession. When you go on castings all the models look you up and down; but a lot of them are very friendly. I would say male models are more vain: all the ones I've met seem terribly in love with themselves. They're not the people I see at weekends. I spend most of my time with my boyfriend, who's a computer programmer, or with old friends. Modelling's a lot of fun but it's not something I want to do as my career. It's always been my ambition to be rich and famous, but what I really want to do is be a singer. I know people say models always go on to acting and singing and can't do it, but if I'm making the money I don't really care what they say.

Matt Jones, 20, describes what it's like being a male model.

About two years ago, when I was living in a small town, one of my ex-girl friends took me to a fashion show in London, and straightaway modelling scouts came up to me. I was in complete confusion; I'd never thought of modelling. I mean, people had said at school and college 'Oh, he looks like a model,' but I took it as an insult, really. At the end of the show, they had a competition for the best-looking guy in the place, and I won. I was going to walk out, I was so embarrassed, I was saying, 'No, no, no. I don't want to get into modelling.' I wanted to do the same thing I still want to do – technical illustration – which was what I was studying. But I didn't finish my studies. I was a naughty boy. After all these compliments and stuff, I just thought: why not have a go? There's a bit of money to be made here and I'm not going to lose out. So I went down to London and joined an agency.

People think that if you're a model, you love yourself and you're dumb. That's all down to the Press, isn't it? I'm not thick. I know that for a fact. Most models are doing the job because it's silly money. Most of my friends are models, not because I only want to hang around with models, but five days of the week I'm with them and we talk and say 'How's it going?' and 'What clubs do you go to?' – that sort of thing. With male models we're all friends, we help each other out; women are more competitive. If you do a job with a girl who is a big model and you're trying to be nice, she says, 'Huh, who do you think you are?'

B Find a word or phrase in the text which in context is similar in meaning to:

Paragraph 2

- 1 examine your appearance carefully
- 2 too concerned with their own appearance

Paragraph 3

- 3 people looking for new talent
- 4 leave
- 5 become involved with
- 6 and other things
- 7 try
- 8 miss an opportunity

Paragraph 4

- 9 the fault of newspapers
- 10 stupid
- 11 a lot of money for little work
- 12 spend time with

C Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.

- 1 What did Claire look like when a modelling scout spotted her?
- 2 What were the exact words that this woman said to Claire?
- 3 What would Claire's parents have preferred her to do?
- 4 What effect has modelling had on Claire's character?
- 5 What does she dislike about modelling?
- 6 What is her opinion of male models?
- 7 What are Claire's future plans?
- 8 When did Matt meet the modelling scouts?
- 9 Had he thought about modelling before the scouts came up to him?
- 10 What made Matt feel embarrassed?
- 11 In what way was Matt a 'naughty boy'?
- 12 What does he want to do in the future?
- 13 Why did he decide to join an agency?
- 14 What does Matt think of female models?
- 15 Who do you think is more serious about modelling, Claire or Matt?

Grammar

Revision of ways of talking about the future

1 If necessary, look at the exercises you did in Unit 3.

Which response seems more natural?

Example:

The window is open.

I'll close it.

I'm going to close it.

(The first sentence is natural and appropriate, *will* or *'ll* is used for spontaneous offers to do things)

In making your choice, consider the following points:

- 1 Are you making a spontaneous, immediate decision at the moment of speaking or is it something you think will inevitably happen? Use *'ll*.
- 2 Is it something that you intend to do and have already decided to do, or is it obvious what is going to happen? Use *going to*.
- 3 Is it something that you have already made definite arrangements to do? Use the *present continuous*.
- 4 Is it something that you can find on a timetable, calendar or similar time-schedule? Use the *present simple*.

Now choose the best response.

- 1 When is your meeting with Mr Thomas?
 - a I'll see him at 10 am tomorrow.
 - b I'm seeing him at 10 am tomorrow.
- 2 What time is your train?
 - a It leaves at 7.30 pm.
 - b It's going to leave at 7.30 pm.
- 3 I'm going to phone for a pizza. Do you want one?
 - a Yes, I'll have one too.
 - b Yes, I'm going to have one too.
- 4 Goodbye.
 - a Goodbye. I'm going to see you soon.
 - b Goodbye. I'll see you soon.
- 5 ... so I'm afraid we can't refund your money, Madam.
 - a I'm not satisfied. I'll take this matter further.
 - b I'm not satisfied. I'm going to take this matter further.
- 6 Have you bought your new house yet?
 - a Yes, we are moving in next month.
 - b Yes, we'll move in next month.

7 ... and what about the third day of our Tour of Mogul India?

- a On the third day, you travel by train to Agra.
- b On the third day, you are going to travel by train to Agra.

8 Look at that skater! I think she's in danger!

- a Yes, the ice breaks!
- b Yes, the ice is going to break!

9 Your new radio doesn't work.

- a I know. I'm going to take it back.
- b I know. I'll take it back.

10 Bill is standing for election, isn't he?

- a Yes, but he doesn't win.
- b Yes, but he won't win.

11 John is getting very nervous. Why is that?

- a He will perform in the concert on Saturday.
- b He's performing in the concert on Saturday.

12 You look pale. Are you all right?

- a I'm going to be sick!
- b I'll be sick!

13 You like Charles Dickens, don't you?

- a Yes, next year I'll read all his novels again.
- b Yes, next year I'm going to read all his novels again.

14 Does Michael know about the change of date?

- a No, but if I see him I'll tell him.
- b No, but if I see him I'm going to tell him.

2 Whose

A Join the sentences using the word *whose*. (Grammar Notes 9.1).

EXAMPLE: The man was arrested. His car was involved in an accident.

The man *whose* car was involved in an accident was arrested.

- 1 The girl reported the incident to the police. Her handbag was snatched.
- 2 The children were given £10 each. Their paintings won a prize.
- 3 The people received compensation. Their houses had been destroyed.
- 4 The shopkeeper chased the youths down the street. His window had been smashed.
- 5 People must pay a fine of 5p per book per day. Their library books are overdue.

Aptur 26/6/12

B Join the sentences using the word *whose*.

EXAMPLE: James Clark will be present at the dinner.
His new play opens at the National Theatre on Tuesday.
James Clark, whose new play opens at the National Theatre on Tuesday, will be present at the dinner.

Remember to use commas to enclose the extra information – this is essential.

- 1 John Forrest died last week. His portrait of the Queen caused so much controversy.
- 2 Sally and Sarah will be looked after by their grandparents. Their parents are on tour with a theatre company.
- 3 The Prime Minister spoke about controlling inflation. His speech was broadcast live.
- 4 Mrs Lawson will welcome guests to the exhibition. Her son has just won two gold medals.
- 5 Martin Brook will appear on the programme next week. We discussed his novel last week.

3 Used to

Complete the gaps. (Grammar Notes 10.1).

- 1 You used to fly with British Airways, you? Yes, I, but I don't work as a pilot any more.
- 2 Didn't you to be on television? Yes, but it was ten years ago.
- 3 I didn't to like opera, but I'm beginning to enjoy it now.
- 4 John to cycle to work but he's given up now.
- 5 People to use coal or wood to heat their house but nowadays they mostly use gas or electricity.

Can *used to* refer to things you do regularly now? What is the difference between these two sentences?

I used to get up at 5 am when I was a postman. Being a postman, I usually get up at 5 am.

Listening 

Talking about Interviews

What interviews have you had?
Did they go well?
How did you prepare yourself for them?

Listen to the cassette and complete the following text. Use *one to three* words in each gap.

Dr Campbell carried out her research by (1) candidates during the interviews and by (2) before and after the interviews. She discovered that successful male candidates usually wore a (3) suit and successful female candidates wore clothes that were slightly (4) and avoided (5). During the interview, successful candidates did three things more than unsuccessful ones: they (6) heads more, (7) a lot, and made (8) with the interviewers. Successful candidates always managed to give a (9) to even the most critical questions and had often arranged (10) with their friends.

English in Use

1 Like, as, as if, alike

Complete the sentences with *like, as, as if* or *alike*. (Grammar Notes 10.2).

EXAMPLES:

Sarah looks *like* her great-grandmother when she was young.
Those brothers look very much *alike*.
Bob plans to get a job *as* a lorry-driver.
You look *as if* you've just run a marathon.

- 1 Lucy works a receptionist in a dentist's surgery.
- 2 This film stars Roger Moore James Bond.
- 3 You look you've seen a ghost!
- 4 I hate to be rude, but William really does look a horse.
- 5 his father before him, Neil entered the legal profession.
- 6 headmaster, Mr Myers is responsible for the health and safety of all the children in the school.
- 7 The little cottage was just I had expected it to be.
- 8 We decorated our new house exactly our old one.
- 9 Jill and her sister look
- 10 The students looked they knew the answer – but they didn't.

Antonio

Agosm
26/6/17

Reading

- A** How do people's lives change when they become famous?
 What are some of the disadvantages of being famous?
 Is it possible to give up fame and return to being anonymous?

A man sits alone in a corner of a crowded bar. No one seems to notice Albert Eccles, a middle-aged carpenter, as he sits staring at his whiskey glass. Nobody sees the pain on his face as the jukebox begins to play the unmistakable first bars of *Nights in White Satin*. That song plagues him. Wherever he goes it seems to get played. And there is no let-up from the memories it brings back. Albert Eccles was once Clint Warwick, bass guitarist with one of the world's most successful groups – The Moody Blues. Now in their 27th year, the Moodies are on another sell-out world tour and record sales have topped £30 million. That song is just one of many hits that have made each member of the band a millionaire, with private jets and luxury homes. And Albert, sitting nursing a drink in a scruffy pub, knows that he's the man who threw it all away. And he can only blame himself.

In the early sixties, Albert had been a founder member of the group, and their first years were exciting. From being a local band, they had become one of the hottest new groups around. Albert's life moved into the fast lane. When the Moodies went on tour with the Beatles, it seemed that he was never in the same place for more than a few hours. The band would land in London in the middle of the night, grab forty minutes' sleep and then spend twelve hours preparing for a TV show. It was hard for all of them, but Albert found it almost impossible. The trouble was he was the only married member of the band. He also had a son, Lee, and he'd fly back from abroad to be with his family if only for a couple of hours. Then he'd be back on the road, to that unreal, glittering life of a rock star. Trying to live in two different worlds at once became a real strain. Things came to a head when the band recorded a version of a blues number called *Go Now*. It became an instant hit. Christine had just given birth to

What have I done?

another boy – named Paul after their Beatle friend. But the hit song meant more recording and more touring, and yet more time away from his family. Albert began to agonise about his future – surely it was best to get out now, while they were still at the top? Surely the only way now could be down? Christine was the other factor. She was stuck at home reading stories about the band's wild parties – most of which were true – and it was getting to her. Cynthia Lennon (John's wife) used to compare notes with her and Christine would then give Albert a bad time. Finally, sitting in his London flat one day, listening to *Go Now*, Albert made the decision he's regretted ever since. To quit the band. The next day he said goodbye to the guys and walked out of the London recording studios an ex-rock star.

For the first few months afterwards, life was great. Albert had a chance to enjoy his family for the first time. Money was no problem. With the Moody Blues he had been drawing £100 a week just as pocket money – a fortune in those days. He had a nice place. His troubles were over. But in under twelve months, the money had run out. Bills began to mount up and they moved to a smaller flat, but that wasn't enough. Finally, Albert realised he'd have to go back to work. He couldn't re-enter the music world. His place in the band had been filled, and, besides, he'd been out of the limelight for a year – an eternity in the fast-moving sixties pop scene. In desperation, he turned to a skill he learnt when he left

school at fifteen: carpentry. The day he started back at work as a carpenter was the blackest of his life. His brother had fixed Albert up with a job renovating a pub. At the end of the day, he trudged half a mile down the road in the pouring rain to the bus stop. Standing there, soaked, it seemed impossible to him that he had ever been with the band. 'My God, what have I done?' he thought. 'To think a year ago I was playing to 60,000 fans at Wembley ...'. Albert's misery was compounded the following year (1967), when he and Christine split up. The boys, Lee and Paul, stayed with him while he struggled to make ends meet.

And the band did not fade into obscurity as Albert had forecast. Instead, the Moodies went from strength to strength with a succession of hits and albums. Today, Albert earns about £200 a week and lives with his elderly mother in Kingstanding, near Birmingham. He finds it hard to forget that they could so easily be living in a Hollywood mansion. 'Every day I hear something we did on the radio,' he admits. 'And every time I ask myself: "What if?" There's some consolation for him in the way his boys have turned out – Lee, 27, is managing director of a successful graphic design company, and Paul, 25, runs his own meat company. Says Albert: 'I suppose having an old man who turned his back on fortune must have spurred them on.'

The group haven't forgotten about him; Albert sees them whenever they play in Britain. 'I'm always invited backstage and there's lots of hugging and pats on the back,' he says. 'We get on so well. In some ways nothing's changed because we really are the same people. The biggest difference,' he adds with a sad smile, 'is that afterwards they fly back to Florida in private jets, and I catch the bus back to Kingstanding.'

- B** Choose the best answer to the questions, A, B, C or D.

1 Why doesn't Albert like to hear *Nights in White Satin*?

- A It makes him feel ill.
- B It is played too frequently.
- C Nobody realises he played on the record.
- D It brings back painful memories.

2 Why did Albert find touring especially difficult?

- A He became exhausted.
- B He hated the travelling.
- C He wasn't used to the fast pace of life.
- D He missed his family.

3 Which of these was not a reason for Albert leaving the band?

- A His wife had just had a baby.
- B He thought the band had reached its peak.
- C His wife criticised him a lot.
- D Cynthia Lennon advised him to.

4 Despite his regrets, what is Albert pleased about?

- A His success as a carpenter.
- B The fact that his records are still played.
- C The success of the band.
- D The fact that his sons have become successful.

Reading

A Do you know anyone who has suddenly changed their lifestyle? What did they do? What happened to them?

People who made the break

In the third of our series on 'People Who Made The Break', Sally Hoskins went to meet Jim Frobisher, chief instructor at Surrey Sailing Club.

When I arrived, Jim was instructing a group of teenagers who were preparing for a round-Britain voyage. He left his crew and greeted me warmly. He was lean, fit, suntanned and had the relaxed and confident manner of a man who is doing exactly the job he wants to do.

But it wasn't always like this. Jim told me of a decision he made five years ago which transformed his life. He used to work as a civil servant and one cold, wet, November evening he left his office, where he had been sitting at a desk all day, and walked, tired and bored, through the bleak streets of South London to the small flat where he had lived alone since his divorce two years previously. A sudden heavy shower caused him to dart into a café to seek shelter. Sitting morosely in the corner, sipping his coffee, he picked up, just to while away the time, a newspaper that another customer had left behind. An advertisement in that newspaper would change his life forever.

Crew wanted for three-year round the world voyage. No experience necessary. Sense of humour and £50,000 essential.

'When I look back,' said Jim, 'I realise it was pure chance that I saw the advertisement. I might never have known about it. But I knew I had to go – I just had to. My friends told me I was being rash. I had to sell my flat to raise the money and everybody said, 'When you come back in three years – if you come back – you'll have no money, no job and nowhere to live.' But I wanted to do something with my life.

Jim applied and was selected as a crew member. Before the voyage began, he had to undergo an intensive training programme in which he learned how to sail, how to navigate, how to give first aid, how to operate a radio and many other skills. 'I was able to improve all these skills during the voyage and learn some new ones. I learned a lot of things that might not seem very important but I'm glad I know them. For example, I can now identify all the constellations in both hemispheres which I certainly couldn't do before.' Jim also got married again after the voyage – to Sarah, another member of the crew.

What advice does Jim have for people who might be considering doing something similar? 'I'd advise people to seize the opportunity to do something adventurous. It isn't always a good idea to play safe and choose a comfortable life. It was very uncomfortable on the boat and sometimes dangerous – a couple of times we were in extreme danger – but I wouldn't have missed it for the world. In fact, in a few years' time, when we've got our own boat, we're going to do it again. It isn't just a matter of learning new skills, it's gaining a sense of fulfilment, a feeling that you've made the most of yourself, that you've stretched yourself and lived life to the full.'

B Find words in the text which, in context, are similar in meaning to:

Paragraph 1

- 1 people who work on a ship
- 2 slim and muscular

Paragraph 2

- 3 someone who works in a government office
- 4 depressing
- 5 move quickly
- 6 in a bad-tempered and unhappy way
- 7 drinking small amounts

Paragraph 4

- 8 foolish and impulsive

Paragraph 5

- 9 patterns of stars

Paragraph 6

- 10 avoid taking risks

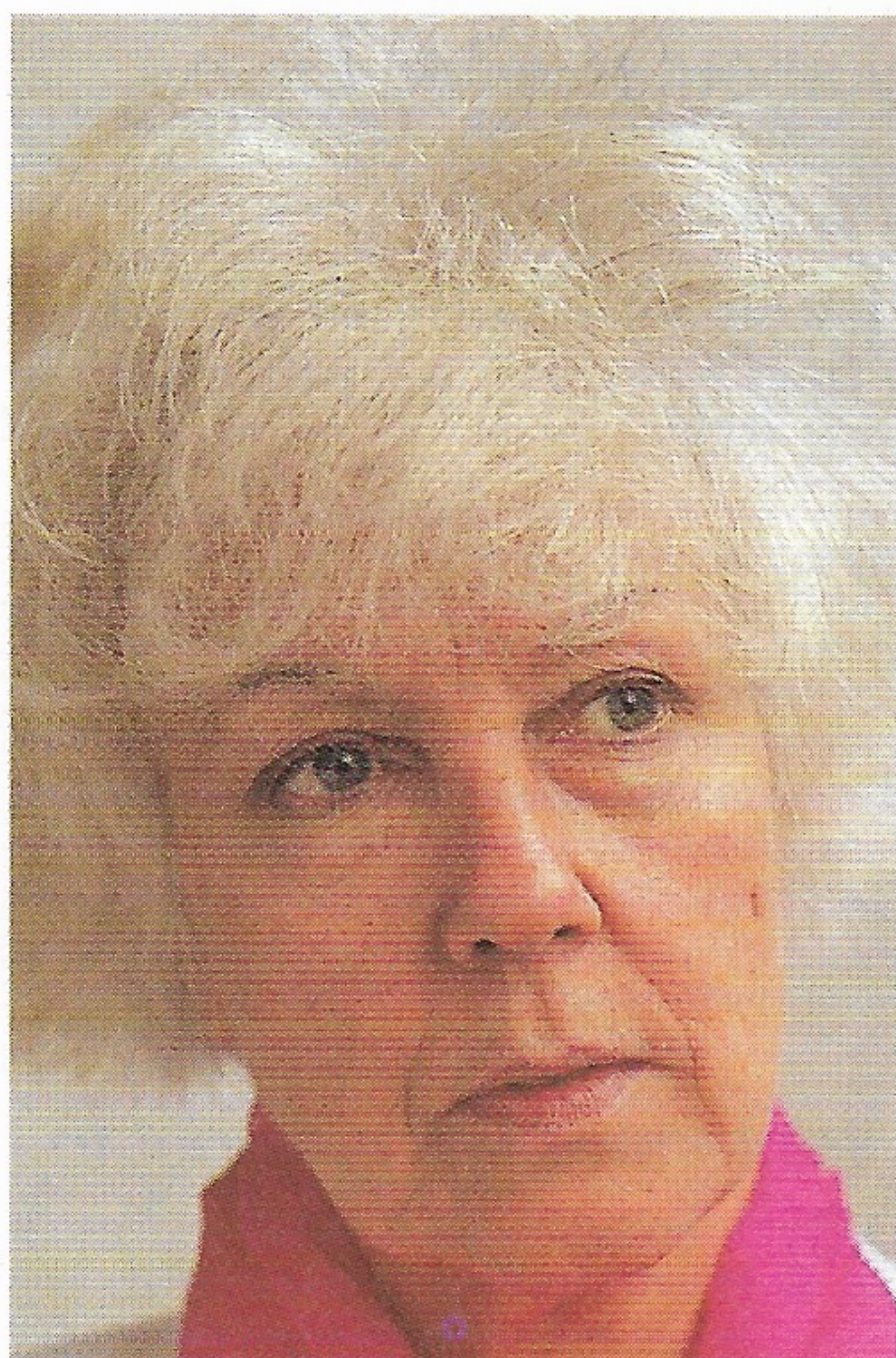
C Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.

- 1 What does Jim Frobisher do now?
- 2 What job did he do five years ago?
- 3 What happened to Jim seven years ago?
- 4 What did Jim's friends say?
- 5 How did he find the money to pay for the voyage?
- 6 How did Jim get to see the advertisement?
- 7 What did Jim have to do before the voyage?
- 8 What did Jim do after the voyage?
- 9 What advice does Jim give?
- 10 What are his plans for the future?

Talking Points

Section 1

Describe the person in the pictures.
What similarities and differences are there between the two photos?



Section 2

Work in groups of three. Each of you wishes to make an improvement in one aspect of your life. Decide which of the three self-improvement ideas would be best for each of you.

gymnasium:

Stay Fit at the Garden Gymnasium
Personal Fitness Trainers
Diet Advice
Sauna

career guidance:

What's the Best Way to Maximise Your Potential?
Executive Careers has over thirty years' experience in helping people to find the career that is best for THEM. Send curriculum vitae and we will provide a computer analysis of the best career for you.

distance learning course:

The University of the Air provides you with the chance for professional development. Over 140 courses and study packs. Study for the degrees or diploma you have always wanted.

Section 3

Look at the poem. How does the poet feel?

Some More Light Verse

You have to try. You see a shrink.
You learn a lot. You read. You think.
You struggle to improve your looks.
You meet some men. You write some books.
You eat good food. You give up junk.
You do not smoke. You don't get drunk.
You take up yoga, walk and swim.
And nothing works. The outlook's grim.
You don't know what to do. You cry.
You're running out of things to try.*

*You blow your nose. You see the shrink.
You walk. You give up food and drink.
You fall in love. You make a plan.
You struggle to improve your man.
And nothing works. The outlook's grim.
You go to yoga, cry and swim.
You eat and drink. You give up looks.
You struggle to improve your books.
You cannot see the point. You sigh.
You do not smoke. You have to try.*

Wendy Cope (b. 1945)

*shrink is a colloquial word for psychiatrist.

Directed Writing

Making a speech

As President of the Student Union you have been asked to make a speech to a small group of students on their first day at your college.

Now look at these sentences. Do you think they come at the beginning of your speech, somewhere in the middle or at the end?

May I wish you the best of luck during your time with us.

As President of the Student Union I would like to welcome you to ...

I'm very pleased to see so many of you here.

I'm sure that you all want to know about ...

I would like to say a few words about ...

If you have any questions, I'll be delighted to answer them.

Something we attach great importance to is ...

Our college is well-known for its ...

I know that you are all looking forward to ...

We are very proud of our ...

Note the following points:

- 1 Write full sentences, not just notes.
- 2 You are going to say what you have written, so write short sentences and use contractions.
- 3 Mention an odd number of points (seven is about right) because it is easier for the audience to remember an odd number.
- 4 Talk about the history of the college, what happens in class, what books are used, the library, the importance of punctuality, what students should do when they are ill, social activities and any thing else that you think is important.
- 5 You can introduce a new topic by asking a rhetorical question, that is, a question that you go on to answer yourself. For example, 'How do you join the library? Well, you need two photos and ...'
- 6 Invite the audience to ask you questions at the end of your speech.
- 7 Introduce yourself and give the audience some idea of why you are a suitable person to talk to them.
- 8 Mention any handouts that you are going to give them.

Listening

How to study

A Listen to the advice given to students by educational advisor, Emily Harrison.

What *three* pieces of advice does she give to students specifically about revising for exams?

B Emily makes some general points about study skills. List the *five* general points she makes.

English in Use

1 About to

Comment on these sentences using *about to*. (Grammar Notes 10.3)

EXAMPLE: The parachutist is standing in the open doorway of the aircraft.
He *is about to* jump.

- 1 John is standing right on the edge of the diving board.
- 2 The President has taken the microphone in his hand.
- 3 The racing drivers are revving up their engines.
- 4 The election is over and all the votes have been counted.
- 5 The patient has rolled up his sleeve and the doctor has the syringe ready.

2 Bound to

Comment on these sentences using *bound to*. (Grammar Notes 10.4)

EXAMPLE: All four engines of the aircraft are on fire.
It's *bound to* crash.

- 1 Marjorie is 50 metres ahead of all the other runners.
- 2 The burglar left his fingerprints everywhere.
- 3 Mrs Richards is driving the wrong way down the motorway.
- 4 Peter has eaten a kilo of strawberries and a plate of hot curry.
- 5 The yacht has a large hole below the water-line.

3 A little, little, a few, few

Complete the sentences with these words.
(Grammar Notes 10.5)

a little little a few few

EXAMPLES: We have a few eggs left so we can make a cake.

The shop had few customers and soon closed.

this glue is very strong so you only need to use a little.

We have little time left so hurry up!

- 1 Patricia made friends at university and felt rather lonely.
- 2 John felt embarrassed when he had to stand up and make a speech.
- 3 people have returned their questionnaires, so we may have to abandon the research project.
- 4 research has been done in this area – there is much to be discovered.
- 5 people have already paid in full so I am sure the trip will go ahead.
- 6 The police had information to give us, so we must just wait for something to turn up.
- 7 Dr Martin gave me advice which I found most useful.
- 8 The climbers had eaten during their ascent of the mountain and were very hungry.
- 9 'There is to report,' said Inspector Collins.' progress has been made since our last meeting. We are no further forward.'
- 10 daffodils have already appeared and it's beginning to look like spring.

4 Phrasal Verbs

Many phrasal verbs have a noun form.

EXAMPLE: The aeroplane will take off at 2.30 pm.

The aeroplane crashed on take-off.

Complete the sentences with the words given.

kick-off check-up mix-up telling-off
stand-in lie-in break-in send-off
sell-out go-ahead

- 1 Tomorrow I'm going to the dentist's for my six-monthly
- 2 I don't have to go to work tomorrow, so I'm going to have a
- 3 We can't begin this project until we get the from senior management.
- 4 The policeman reported a at the chemist's shop.
- 5 The World Cup Final is at 3 pm.
- 6 There are no tickets left – the concert is a
- 7 If the leading actor falls ill, the will take his part.
- 8 Nobody met me at the airport because of a about flight times.
- 9 When he emigrated to Australia, Bill's friends gave him a wonderful that he would never forget.
- 10 Mrs Roberts gave her children a good when they spilt blackcurrant juice on the carpet.

5 Word-formation

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

EXAMPLES: The prince spent his boyhood learning how to be king. **BOY**
One positive aspect of army life is the comradeship between the troops. **COMRADE**

- 1 His was spent in the country. **CHILD**
- 2 Their had lasted for over fifty years. **FRIEND**
- 3 The family suffered considerable when they became refugees. **HARD**
- 4 How has changed Jane? **MOTHER**
- 5 The match was played in the spirit of great! **SPORTSMAN**
- 6 All films released in Britain are subject to **CENSOR**
- 7 She spent her in the East End of London. **GIRL**
- 8 The furniture he makes shows superb **CRAFTSMAN**
- 9 Is John ready for? **FATHER**
- 10 It often sounds idealistic to talk of the of nations. **BROTHER**