

Language

Using gestures to communicate

Adjectives

Parts of the head and body

Possible uses

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Don't try to understand every word when you watch. Use the pause and cursor controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you're watching, and after you watch.

Before you watch

1 Use your hands to communicate these messages without speaking.

- 1 Hi!
- 2 OK.
- 3 Stop!
- 4 Come here!
- 5 Be quiet.
- 6 I'm thinking.

While you watch

2 Watch the first part of the video to check your answers to exercise 1.

3 Watch the rest of the video without subtitles and complete the phrases with the words in the box.

bored	defensive	depressed	don't know	funny
interested				

I (1) _____.
I'm confused.
I'm (2) _____.
I'm exhausted.
I'm (3) _____.
I'm relaxed.
I'm thinking about something else.
I'm (4) _____.
I'm not interested.
I'm not here.
You are so (5) _____.
I'm shocked.
I'm (6) _____.

4 Watch the final part of the video. What are the final three things he 'says'?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

5 Watch the complete video with subtitles to check your answers to exercises 3 and 4.

After you watch

6 Read the descriptions and match them with some of the phrases in exercise 3.

- 1 He closes his eyes.
- 2 He moves his shoulders up and down.
- 3 He puts his arms behind his head.
- 4 He nods his head without showing interest.
- 5 He wipes the sweat from his brow.
- 6 He opens his mouth and quickly moves his hand to cover it.

Language

Art and style vocabulary, shapes and forms

General information

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Use the *pause* and *cursor* controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you are watching and after you watch.

Important: This is an authentic extract from a BBC TV programme. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This video is from a series called *Culture Shock*. In the series, different experts talk about different forms of art and architecture. The experts in this sequence are, in order of appearance, Maxwell Hutchinson (architect), Louisa Buck (art critic), and Matthew Collings (art critic)

Before you watch

1 Minimalism describes various types of art and design that have been reduced to the simplest form possible. Which four of these words do you think can be used to describe minimalism?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| _____ basic | _____ elaborate |
| _____ colourful | _____ empty |
| _____ decorative | _____ essentials |
| _____ detailed | _____ simplicity |

2 Use the words you chose from exercise 1 to complete these extracts from the video.

If it's been pared away to the bare (1)_____, it's minimal.

Minimalism is taking (2)_____ to its ultimate extreme.

It's (3)_____ look was an incredibly pared-down object like a square or a cube in the middle of an

(4)_____ space.

3 Read this quote from the end of the video and choose the options you think are correct. Circle your choice. Use the glossary to help you.

'I think for many people still, you know, several decades down the line, minimal or minimalist art conjures up and epitomizes the (1) *least / most* difficult, (2) *easy / hard* to decipher kind of artwork.'

While you watch

4 Watch the video and check your answers to exercises 2 and 3.

5 Watch the video again and choose the correct option. Circle the correct answer.

- Today the term minimal refers to *anything / a very specific kind of art*.
- The minimalist movement started in New York in the *1950s / 1960s*.
- The artists who were part of the movement *liked / didn't like* the name.
- The study of the man being interviewed in the video *is / isn't* a good example of minimalism.
- Equivalent VIII was the name of Carl Andre's famous *metal plates / pile of bricks*.
- The public reacted *enthusiastically / negatively* to the artist's work.

6 Complete the descriptions using the words in the box.

cube	pile	plate	rectangle	square	tube
------	------	-------	-----------	--------	------

- A _____ is a flat piece of metal or other hard substance.
- A _____ has six faces.
- A _____ is a cylinder.
- A _____ has four equal sides.
- A _____ has four straight sides. The opposite sides are the same length.
- A _____ is a number of things put on top of each other.

After you watch

7 Read the extract from the video and answer the questions.

‘When Carl Andre’s Equivalent VIII, the famous pile of bricks, for example, was shown at the Tate Gallery in London, people went completely bananas. What was this pile of bricks doing on the floor? How could it be called art? How dare somebody put it in an art gallery which was publicly funded?’

- 1 Describe your reaction to Carl Andre’s Equivalent VIII. Do you think it’s art?

- 2 Describe a work of art that you have seen or heard about that people consider controversial.

- 3 Why do you like or not like minimalism?

Glossary

cliché (*noun*) – a phrase or idea that people use a lot and is no longer original

conjure up (*phrasal verb*) – to bring something such as a feeling or memory to your mind

decade (*noun*) – a period of ten years

decipher (*verb*) – to succeed in understanding the meaning of something

down the line (*phrase*) – at a stage during a process

epitomize (*verb*) – to be the best possible example of a particular type of person or thing

go bananas (*phrase*) – to become very angry or excited

how dare you (*phrase*) – used for telling someone how shocked and angry you are about something that they have done or said

influential (*adjective*) able to influence the way other people think or behave

lifestyle (*noun*) – the type of life that you have

pared away/down (*expression*) – reduced

Language

Words related to gold, sayings with 'gold'

General information

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Use the *pause* and *cursor* controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you are watching and after you watch.

Important: This is an authentic extract from a BBC TV programme. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This video is from a series called *Earthly Treasures*. The series explores twelve of the Earth's most prized treasures from diamonds to pearls to coal. This episode is about gold.

Before you watch

1 Do you know these facts about gold? Try to complete some of the sentences from your own knowledge.

- 1 Gold is a _____ metal.
a) base b) precious c) ferrous
- 2 The _____ worshipped gold.
a) Egyptians b) Chinese c) Romans
- 3 The American gold rush started in _____.
a) 1642 b) 1777 c) 1847
- 4 As a result of the gold rush, the city of _____ was born.
a) Chicago b) Las Vegas c) San Francisco
- 5 Most of today's gold is found _____.
a) underground b) in rivers c) under the sea
- 6 The gold stored at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York belongs to _____.
a) the United States government
b) countries from around the world
c) the four richest people in the world.

While you watch

2 Watch the video to check your answers to exercise 1.

3 Watch the video again and write the words beginning with the letter 'c'.

For them it represented the divine and they buried their kings in it to establish a (1) c_____ with their sun god, Ra.

A symbol of enduring value, gold has been used as a (2) c_____ for (3) c_____.

And so began the (4) C_____ gold rush.

The irony is that once mined, most of the gold in (5) c_____ today is buried again.

As the (6) c_____ buy and sell, the gold is shifted from one side of the room to another.

4 Complete the word sets using words from the box.

buried	crushed	elusive	hard to come by	heated
owned	superiority	treasured	wealth	worshipped

- 1 perfection, _____, _____
- 2 rare, _____, _____
- 3 adored, _____, _____
- 4 mined, _____, _____
- 5 stored, _____, _____

After you watch

5 Match the sayings (1–6) with the definitions (a–f).

- 1 as good as gold
 - 2 all that glitters is not gold
 - 3 have a heart of gold
 - 4 be a gold mine of information
 - 5 like gold dust
 - 6 strike gold
- a) know a lot about something
 - b) something that looks amazing may not be valuable
 - c) well-behaved
 - d) become rich
 - e) to be generous, sincere, and friendly
 - f) difficult to get because a lot of people want it

6 Complete the sentences with sayings from exercise 6.

- 1 Jack is such a nice boy. When he stays with his grandparents he's _____.
- 2 Last year he wanted a video game for his birthday but they were so popular they were _____.
- 3 He loves looking at encyclopaedias. In fact, he's quite _____.

Glossary

crush (*verb*) – to press something so hard that it breaks into very small pieces

elusive (*adjective*) – difficult or impossible to find

enduring (*adjective*) – lasting for a long time

hard to come by (*phrase*) – difficult to find

irony (*noun*) – a strange, funny, or sad situation in which things happen in the opposite way to what you would expect

molten (*adjective*) – molten rock, metal, or glass has become liquid because it is very hot

mould (*noun*) – a shaped container into which you pour a liquid that then becomes solid in the shape of the container

shift (*verb*) – to move an object from one place to another

Language

Past tenses

Talking about people

Possible uses

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Don't try to understand every word when you watch. Use the pause and cursor controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you're watching, and after you watch.

Before you watch

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

delete	device	digital	photographer	photography
print	save	take		

(1) _____ has changed dramatically in recent years. Most people today use a (2) _____ camera to (3) _____ photos. They then copy and (4) _____ the photos onto a (5) _____ such as a computer. They can keep the photos on their computers and (6) _____ copies of the ones they like. They can then (7) _____ or erase the photos from their camera to free space for new photos. A person who takes photographs as their job is a professional (8) _____.

While you watch

2 Watch the video and choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 *He / She* likes to keep special photos on *his / her* camera.
- 2 *He / She* usually deletes *his / her* photos.
- 3 *He / She* doesn't have any photos of *his / her* ex-partner.
- 4 *He / She* thinks the past is important.

3 Watch the video again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who had rented the house in Italy?
- 2 What happened while they were having breakfast one day?
- 3 Why did the family arrive?
- 4 What did they all decide to do?
- 5 When did Joe take the other photograph?
- 6 How did they feel on that day?
- 7 Why does she call him 'the man with no past'?

4 Who or what is she talking about: Michael (her husband), Joe (the photographer), the Italian family, or the photograph?

- 1 He was the love of my life.
- 2 It makes me happy.
- 3 We all got along quite well.
- 4 We couldn't get along.
- 5 We fell out.
- 6 We still kept in touch after the divorce.

After you watch

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 How often do you take photographs?
- 2 What do you do with your photos after you've taken them?
- 3 Do you ever keep any photos on your digital camera?
- 4 In the video, do you identify more with the man or the woman's point of view?

Language

Arctic animals, question words

General information

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Use the *pause* and *cursor* controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you are watching and after you watch.

Important: This is an authentic extract from a BBC TV programme. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This video is from a series called *The Living Year*. In each episode the series explores the way animals live in different parts of the world in different months of the year. In this episode, the month is June.

Before you watch

1 Complete the names of the article animals with the missing vowels.

- 1 c_ribou
- 2 f_x
- 3 p_lar b_ar
- 4 s_al
- 5 sn_wy _wl
- 6 w_lrus
- 7 wh_le
- 8 w_lf

While you watch

2 Watch the video. Which of the animals from exercise 1 do you see?

3 Complete the questions with the question words in the box.

How long	How many	What	When	Where
Which	Which animals	Why		

- 1 _____ hours of sunlight are there in the Arctic?
- 2 _____ is melting?
- 3 _____ come here every summer?
- 4 _____ does the wolf have to search for food?
- 5 _____ is it taking a risk?
- 6 _____ animals are luckier than the wolf?
- 7 _____ can they spend in the water?
- 8 _____ will they be able to hunt on the ice again?

4 Watch the video again and answer the questions in exercise 3.

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

5 Match the words in the two columns by drawing a line.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 efficient | water |
| 2 fragile | fur |
| 3 icy | ice |
| 4 massive | paddling |
| 5 superb | risk |
| 6 thick | swimmers |

6 Watch the video to check your answers to exercises 4 and 5.

After you watch

7 Complete the facts about the Arctic based on your own knowledge.

- 1 The Arctic is the region around the Earth's _____.
- 2 It includes parts of Canada, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and _____.
- 3 The population of the region is around _____.
- 4 As a result of global warming, the Arctic region is _____.

8 Which of the animals in the video would you prefer to be and why?

Glossary

bask (*verb*) – to relax and enjoy yourself by lying in the sun

blessing (*noun*) – something good that you feel very grateful or lucky to have

feast (*noun*) – a large amount of a particular food that you enjoy eating

hardship (*noun*) – something that makes your life more difficult or unpleasant

paddle (*verb*) – the activity of playing or walking in water that is not very deep.

quench (*verb*) – if you quench your thirst, you drink something so that you no longer feel thirsty

superb (*adjective*) – of the highest quality

webbed (*adjective*) – if a bird or animal has webbed feet, it has skin between its toes to help it to swim

Language

Future tenses
Real conditionals
Interjections

Possible uses

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Don't try to understand every word when you watch. Use the pause and cursor controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you're watching, and after you watch.

Before you watch

1 Read the opening lines from the video. What do you think is happening?

- 1 Brrrr. Come on. Inside. Quick. It's freezing.
- 2 Brrrr. Here you go.
- 3 Mmmmm.
- 4 It's hot.
- 5 Thanks. Ow!
- 6 I warned you.

While you watch

2 Watch the beginning of the video to check your answers to exercise 1.

3 Watch the whole video and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 The weather *is / isn't* going to improve in the next few days.
- 2 He wants to go *to a hotel / home* in the morning.
- 3 She thinks he'd prefer to be *outside / watching television*.
- 4 She *agrees / refuses* to leave the tent.
- 5 She thinks the situation is quite *dramatic / romantic*.
- 6 He says they'll see things more clearly *the next day / in the dark*.

4 Match the interjections 1–8 to the definitions a–h.

- 1 Brrr ...
 - 2 Mmmmm.
 - 3 Ow!
 - 4 Uh-huh.
 - 5 Aaaah ...
 - 6 Hey!
 - 7 Hey.
 - 8 Tut.
- a Yes (can also mean *no*).
 - b Hi.
 - c That's nice.
 - d I'm cold.
 - e I understand what you're saying.
 - f I don't approve.
 - g Ouch! That hurts!
 - h Be careful.

5 Watch the video again and listen for the interjections in exercise 4. Do any of the interjections exist in your language?

After you watch

6 Write a short description of one of the following.

A time you stayed in a tent.

A holiday you had when the weather was very bad.

A trip that was memorable.

Language

Art vocabulary, expressing opinions

General information

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Programme details

This video is from a series called *Culture Shock*. In the series, different experts talk about different forms of art and architecture. In this extract, James Faure Walker, the painter, digital artist and writer, talks about digital art.

Before you watch

1 Try to complete this text by writing the verbs in the correct form.

These images, (1)_____ (generate) by computer, are examples of what many people (2)_____ (consider) (3)_____ (become) the most significant artistic development of the 21st century. There (4)_____ (be) now a growing number of artists (5)_____ (create) a new movement (6)_____ (call) digital art.

While you watch

2 Watch the first part of the video (00:00–00:30) to check your answers to exercise 1.

3 Watch the rest of the video and decide which of the following sentences best describes the artist's attitude to digital art.

- a) He's sceptical about its future.
- b) He recognises its importance but thinks it won't replace traditional art.
- c) He's very enthusiastic because it offers more flexibility.

4 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 I suppose the computer is like ...
- 2 It enables ...
- 3 You see what's going to happen when ...
- 4 It gives you about thirty options where ...
- 5 There's all sorts of different brushes that ...
- 6 Not only can I change the size of this brush but ...

- a) you can use.
- b) you combine photos and different textures.
- c) I can change its characteristics.
- d) a painter having radar or something.
- e) you to see ahead.
- f) you'd only have about three before.

5 Which of these other advantages does he mention?

- a) You can easily distribute your work over the Internet.
- b) You can work more quickly and spontaneously.
- c) It's easy to erase everything and start again.
- d) There are a lot of programs available for artists to use.

6 Watch the video again and check your answers to exercises 4 and 5.

After you watch

7 Read the extract from the video and answer the questions.

'A lot of the preconceptions about computers being to do with just the future will drop away soon and we'll just accept them and we'll be freer to see that they can be used in leisure and creativity far more than we thought before.'

- 1 Which of these statements best reflects your opinion?
 - a) I agree with what he's saying.
 - b) I think he's talking about a future that is already here.
 - c) I think computers will soon become a thing of the past.
- 2 Have you ever created a piece of digital art on a computer or phone? Describe it.
- 3 Do you think digital art is easy or hard to create?

Glossary

brush (*noun*) – an object used for painting, cleaning things, or making your hair tidy.

consistency (*noun*) – the degree to which a substance is thick, smooth, or firm

get rid of (*phrase*) – to throw away,

preconception (*noun*) – an opinion about something that you form before you have a lot of information about it or experience of it

sceptical (*adjective*) – having doubts about something that other people think is true or right

spontaneous (*adjective*) – happening in a natural way without being planned or thought about

start from scratch (*phrase*) – start again

texture (*noun*) – the effect that is produced when different things combine

width (*noun*) – the distance from one side of something to the other

Language*somebody, everybody, nobody*

Talking about cinema

Possible uses

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Don't try to understand every word when you watch. Use the pause and cursor controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you're watching, and after you watch.

Before you watch**1** Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you prefer watching films on TV or at the cinema?
- 2 How often do you go to the cinema?
- 3 Do you usually sit close to other people at the cinema?
- 4 Do you eat, drink or talk while you're watching a film?
- 5 Do you prefer contemporary or classic films?
- 6 Have you seen Hitchcock's film *Strangers on a Train*?

While you watch**2** Complete the conversation between Bruno and Miriam with the words in the box.

anybody	everybody	everybody	everything
nobody	somebody		

Bruno: Is (1) _____ sitting here?

Miriam: No.

Bruno: Is (2) _____ OK? You don't mind if I sit here, do you?

Miriam: No. I'm just surprised.

Bruno: Why?

Miriam: Because there's no one else in the cinema.

Bruno: I know what you mean. Where is

(3) _____?

Miriam: That's not what I meant.

Bruno: (4) _____ appreciates classic cinema anymore. (5) _____ wants to look at the world through 3D glasses.

Miriam: That's true.

Bruno: I was sitting over there and then I saw you and I thought... There's (6) _____ I can relate to.

3 Watch the first part of the video to check your answers to exercise 2.**4** Watch the complete video. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 They know each other.
- 2 She thinks it's unusual to sit next to strangers in an empty cinema.
- 3 He likes the cinema because the screen is bigger.
- 4 He doesn't like people talking during films.
- 5 She's never seen *Strangers on a Train* before.
- 6 Her husband has often talked about Bruno.

After you watch**5** What do the words and phrases in bold mean?

- 1 You're not going to **spoil it for me**, are you?
- 2 No. OK. I'll **bite my tongue**.
- 3 Maybe they'll make a **remake** of it and call it *Strangers in a Cinema*.
- 6** The characters in the video have the same names as the characters in *Strangers on a Train*. What do you think happens next?

Language

Modals of obligation

Possible uses

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Before you watch**1** Complete the definitions with the words in the box.

film	letter	mode	night	running	treatment
------	--------	------	-------	---------	-----------

- 1 People often set their phones to silent _____ when they go to the theatre.
- 2 A silent _____ in a word has no sound when you say the word, but must be used when the word is written.
- 3 If you give someone the 'silent _____', you don't speak to them.
- 4 *Silent* _____ is the title of a song people often sing at Christmas.
- 5 A silent _____ has no dialogue.
- 6 *Silent* _____ is the title of a classic 1972 science fiction film.

While you watch**2** Watch the video and answer the questions.

- 1 Where does the action take place?
 - 2 Who are William and Frank?
 - 3 Where is the message from?
 - 4 How does William react to the message?
- 3** Watch the first part of the video to check your answers to exercise 2.

4 Complete the extracts from the video.

- 1 Rule 465 subsection 229: all messages must be logged and responded to within _____ time period.
- 2 May I ask if you _____ on the wrong side this morning?
- 3 Rule 547 subsection 6B: crew members do not need to respond to all questions unless they relate directly to the safety of _____.
- 4 Coffee? _____ please. No _____.
- 5 Message reference 007LT5D. Greetings from Earth STOP Hello Bill STOP Please _____ to silent mode STOP.
- 6 Your _____ is my command. Goodbye.

After you watch**5** Answer the questions.

- 1 What quality did William give Frank?
 - 2 What is Frank doing when he says 'That's odd'?
 - 3 Why do you think William says 'it's dangerous'?
- 6** What does the audio message say? Write the message that William listens to at the end of the video. Use at least three modals of obligation: *must*, *have to*, *need to*.

Language

Identity recognition, conducting research

General information

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Important: This is an authentic extract from a BBC TV programme. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This video is from a magazine mini-series called *Wild Ideas*, featuring innovations, new research, and original ideas in the fields of natural science, technology and health.

Before you watch

1 What words are being defined? Put the letters in the correct order to fill the gaps.

- 1 An official document containing your photograph and showing which country you are a citizen of.
 ----- (atsprpso)
- 2 A chemical substance that contains genetic information and is found in all living cells.
 ---- (NAD)
- 3 A mark that you leave on something when you touch it.
 ----- (pfriignetrn)
- 4 The coloured part of your eye around the small black circle that is called the pupil.
 ---- recognition (srii)
- 5 An official document or card that shows who you are.
 ----- card (dtinyeti)
- 6 The front part of your head, where your eyes, nose, and mouth are.
 ---- recognition (cfae)

2 What do all the answers to exercise 1 have in common?

3 Read the sentences and decide if you think they are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The way that we walk is as unique to every one of us as our fingerprints. T / F
- 2 Differences between the way men and women walk are usually easy to spot. T / F
- 3 The individuality of the walk is harder to mask than a face. T / F
- 4 Our way of walking can be spotted from a great distance. T / F

While you watch

4 Watch the first half of the video (00:00–01:20) to check your answers to exercise 3.

5 Order the sentences from 1–6.

- ____ From that we get a set of numbers.
- ____ And that's what we're working on.
- ____ We then process it with our equations, our mathematics.
- ____ We take a sequence of images.
- ____ These sets of numbers are the same for the same subject and different for different people.
- ____ We feed this sequence of images into the computer.

6 Watch the next part of the video (01:24–02:00) to check your answers to exercise 5.

7 Complete the video transcript using the verbs in the box.

are moving	extract	have	makes	measures
move	move	moving	record	study

They (1)_____ a subject walking and (2)_____ their silhouette from an image sequence so that they can (3)_____ the statistics of their motion independent of clothing. The team also (4)_____ how quickly the body parts (5)_____. The brighter bits (6)_____ more quickly and the darker bits (7)_____ more slowly. Different people (8)_____ different bits (9)_____ at different speeds and that's what (10)_____ them unique.

8 Watch the final part of the video (02:00–02:24) to check your answers to exercise 7.

After you watch

9 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you think you can identify people you know by the way they walk?
- 2 How easy do you think it is to disguise the way you walk?
- 3 What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of this form of identity recognition?

Glossary

catwalk (*noun*) – the raised area at a fashion show that the models walk along

gait (*noun*) – the way that someone walks

hold-up (*noun*) – a situation in which someone threatens people in a bank or shop with a gun in order to get money or goods

mask (*verb*) – to hide something

perpetrator (*noun*) – a person who does something that is harmful, illegal, or dishonest

surveillance (*noun*) – the process of carefully watching a person or place that may be involved in a criminal activity

swing (*noun*) – a smooth curving movement

Language

Photography, explaining the meaning of something

General information

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Use the *pause* and *cursor* controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you are watching and after you watch.

Important: This is an authentic extract from a British TV news programme. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This video is a news item about a 2010 exhibition at the British Library in London, called *Capturing the 19th Century*.

Before you watch

1 Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

album	camera	exposure	film	landscape
photographers	photographs	photography	portrait	
poses	still	subject		

- You're going to watch a video about _____ and the early _____ who took the first _____.
- A photo of a person is called a _____ and photo of a scene is called a _____.
- The person who _____ for a photograph is called the _____.
- In photography, the _____ is the amount of light that reaches the _____ in the _____.
- People sometimes refer to a _____ when referring to a non-moving photograph.
- We often keep our photos in an _____.

While you watch

2 Watch the video and tick the things you see photographs of.

- _____ farm workers
- _____ a hippopotamus
- _____ hop pickers in Kent
- _____ a horse
- _____ the inhabitants of a Glasgow tenement block
- _____ miners in Cornwall
- _____ mountains in India
- _____ a pack of hunting dogs
- _____ a photographer
- _____ a royal family
- _____ workers on the London Underground

3 Watch the video again and choose the correct answer.

- How many early images does The British Library have?
 - 250
 - around 3,000
 - over 300,000
- Who did William Henry Fox Talbot give the album to?
 - the British Library
 - his daughter
 - his papa
- What is the posing stand for?
 - to stop subjects from moving
 - to provide a background
 - to fix the camera to
- Why was the hippopotamus a good subject for photographs?
 - he was from Egypt
 - he didn't move
 - he was a revelation
- Whose portrait has 'a sort of iconic significance'?
 - William Henry Fox Talbot
 - Obaysch
 - Oscar Wilde
- How many still images have you seen in the news report?
 - 259
 - four and a half thousand
 - over a million

4 Re-write these extracts from the video in your own words.

- The emphasis – not so much on how images were captured, though that is there, but why.
- These scenes, the working classes *in situ* were a revelation to polite society, one few painters had dwelt on before.
- Photography and video imagery are so ubiquitous now that it's good to be reminded of the awe of the earliest days.

After you watch

5 Read the extract from the video and answer the questions.

‘Wilde sat for those portraits and in fact they were then pirated by a department store. The photographer sued the department store and it was quite a landmark case in the supreme court because it established that photographs could be protected by copyright. In other words they weren’t just mechanical processes, they were works of art and creation.’

- 1 Do you agree that photographs are works of art?
- 2 Is piracy still a problem with images today?
- 3 Which of the photographs at the exhibition do you like most?
- 4 Describe a photograph that is important to you.

Glossary

awe (*noun*) – a feeling of great respect and admiration, often combined with fear

blur (*verb*) – if the difference between two things blurs, or if something blurs it, they become more similar, so that you are no longer sure that they are clearly different

clamp (*verb*) – to put or hold something firmly in position

dwell on (*verb*) – to spend a lot of time thinking or talking about something unpleasant

hop (*noun*) – a plant whose flowers are dried and used for making beer

in situ (*adjective*) – something that is in situ is in the place where it was found or put, and has not been moved

landmark (*adjective*) – important and likely to influence future actions or decisions

sue (*verb*) – to make a legal claim against someone

tenement block (*noun*) – a large building in a city, containing several flats

ubiquitous (*adjective*) – present everywhere

wane (*verb*) – if a feeling or power wanes, it becomes weaker or less important

Language

Reported speech

Possible uses

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Don't try to understand every word when you watch. Use the pause and cursor controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you're watching, and after you watch.

Before you watch

1 Complete the situations with the words in the box.

 airport bathroom lift meeting question
 traffic jam

- 1 I'm stuck in the _____. There was a power cut.
- 2 I'm stuck at the _____. The volcanic ash cloud has grounded everything.
- 3 I'm stuck in a _____. I think there's been an accident up ahead.
- 4 I'm stuck in the _____. The door handle came off.
- 5 I'm stuck in a _____ all afternoon. There's a problem at head office.
- 6 I'm stuck on the final _____. Do you know the answer?

While you watch

2 Watch the beginning of the video and identify the situation from those in exercise 1.

3 Change the direct speech to reported speech.

- 1 'I have to take my mom to the doctor's.'
You told me _____.
- 2 'My mother is going on a trip to India.'
Sue said _____.
- 3 'I'm at work and I can't come for another two hours.'
Sam said _____.
- 4 'We have to fix it.'
You said _____.
- 5 'I'm going to be in London all day.'
Sue said _____.
- 6 'I can't get through.'
I said _____.
- 7 'I'll talk to you later.'
I said _____.

4 Watch the video to check your answers to exercise 3.

5 What do you think Tom said on the phone? Complete the dialogue with what Tom said.

Tom's wife: Listen. Tom? I'm stuck in the bathroom.
Don't laugh.

Tom: _____.

Tom's wife: The door handle came off.

Tom: _____.

Tom's wife: I don't know. The kids, I guess.

Tom: _____.

Tom's wife: No, they aren't. They're with Sally.

Tom: _____.

Tom's wife: Well, I tried to open the door and the handle came off.

Tom: _____.

Tom's wife: About thirty minutes ago. I don't know.
What can I do?

After you watch

6 Tom is famous for his stories. Imagine you're Tom telling the story of his wife being stuck in the bathroom. Continue the story below, using reported speech. My wife phoned me the other day and said ...

Language

wish

rhyming words

Possible uses

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Don't try to understand every word when you watch. Use the pause and cursor controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you're watching, and after you watch.

Before you watch

1 Complete each section of the table with two of the phrases 1–8.

- 1 Becoming aware of how you look
- 2 Being embarrassed by your parents
- 3 Being on time and responsible
- 4 Changing jobs
- 5 Learning to drive
- 6 Learning to ride a bicycle
- 7 Learning to walk and talk
- 8 Wanting to be a star

Childhood	
School years	
Adolescence	
Adult	

While you watch

2 Watch the video and check your answers to exercise 1.

3 Watch the first two sections (*Childhood* and *School years*) and write the rhyming words. Try to add more words which rhyme with the first word.

- 1 talk _____, _____, _____
- 2 fly _____, _____, _____
- 3 ride _____, _____, _____
- 4 found _____, _____, _____
- 5 school _____, _____, _____
- 6 older _____, _____, _____

4 Watch the next two sections (*Adolescence* and *Adult*) and complete the sentences with words from the poem.

- 1 If you see someone romantically over a period of time, you _____.
- 2 If you borrow money from someone, you have to _____.
- 3 An actor has to remember their _____.
- 4 If you park a car illegally then you have to pay a _____.

After you watch

5 Write the verbs in the correct form and write the final line of this extra verse.

I wish I (1) _____ (know)

The answer to

Each question that I (2) _____ (hear)

I wish I (3) _____ (can) make

Your dreams (4) _____ (come) true

Language

Business vocabulary, big numbers

General information

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Use the *pause* and *cursor* controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you are watching and after you watch.

Important: This is an authentic extract from a BBC TV programme. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This video is from a series called *Days that Shook the World into the 21st Century*. In this extract, the focus is on the collapse of Enron, one of the most important energy companies in the United States.

Before you watch

1 Complete the definitions by using the verbs in the box in the correct form.

admit divide do owe trick use

- 1 **fraud** is the crime of obtaining money from someone by _____ them.
- 2 a **conspiracy** is a secret plan by a group of people _____ something bad or illegal.
- 3 **insider dealing** (or *trading*) is the crime of buying or selling shares in a company _____ information that is available only to people working within that company.
- 4 **bankruptcy** is a situation in which a person or business officially _____ that they have no money and cannot pay what they owe.
- 5 **debt** is an amount of money that you _____.
- 6 **stocks** and **shares** are the equal parts into which the value of a company _____.

While you watch

2 Watch the first part of the video (00:00–00:35) and write the numbers.

On the (1)_____ rd October (2)_____, the former chief executive of Enron, Jeffrey Skilling, was given a (3)_____ -year jail sentence for fraud, conspiracy and insider dealing. The story began on the (4)_____ th October (5)_____ when the energy giant, Enron, disclosed that it had made a massive loss of (6)_____ million dollars

in just one quarter. By December that year, the company had filed for bankruptcy.

3 Watch the rest of the video (00:35–01:37) and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Enron buy and sell when it started?
- 2 What did it grow into?
- 3 Who was Enron's chairman a friend of?
- 4 How much debt did it have when it collapsed?
- 5 How many employees did it have?
- 6 What were the shares worth at the end of year before bankruptcy?

4 Read this extract from the video and answer the question in your own words.

For a year before bankruptcy, senior Enron executives had been secretly selling off their stock before the losses were made public, yet when share prices went into freefall the ordinary employees who had been encouraged to buy stock for their pensions were barred from selling.

Why were the Enron executives guilty of the following crimes?

- 1 Fraud

- 2 Conspiracy

- 3 Insider dealing

After you watch

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you own any stocks or shares?
- 2 Do you know of any other cases that are similar to Enron's?
- 3 Do you think the Enron case has had an effect on how companies operate?

Glossary

acquisition (noun) – the process of buying something or obtaining it in some other way

bar (verb) – to officially say that someone must not do something or go somewhere

collapse (verb) – to suddenly fail or stop existing

diversification (noun) – the process of developing new products or business activities

freefall (noun) – an occasion when a price or value suddenly becomes much lower

plummet (verb) – to suddenly fall and become much lower

quarter (noun) – one of four periods of three months that the year is divided into, especially when talking about financial accounts

Language

Art vocabulary, expressing opinions

General information

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Use the *pause* and *cursor* controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you are watching and after you watch.

Important: This is an authentic extract from a BBC TV programme. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This video is from a series of short films called *World's Wonders*. The series aims to take the viewer on an 'unforgettable journey to discover some of the greatest marvels in the world, that celebrate the creativity, genius and power of the human imagination'.

Before you watch

1 Match the words (1–4) and (5–8) to the words in the other column to make some phrases that you will hear in this clip.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 ancient | robbers |
| 2 boy | being |
| 3 divine | Egypt |
| 4 grave | pharaoh |
| 5 myth | of the Kings |
| 6 stone | mask |
| 7 Tutankhamen's | and mystery |
| 8 Valley | sarcophagus |

2 Try to complete the sentences using the phrases from exercise 1.

- Our wonder comes from _____, land of the pharaohs, a place of _____ and mystery.
- Our wonder was discovered at the _____ near Luxor.
- It was one of the few royal tombs to have escaped the _____.
- In the fourth box was a great _____ containing our wonder, Tutankhamen's _____.
- The _____ who died, some say was murdered, over three thousand three hundred years ago.
- The mask represents his rebirth as a _____.

While you watch

3 Watch the video to check your answers to exercises 1 and 2.

4 Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

amongst	at	by	from	in	into	of	of
on	within						

- _____ the many treasures held here is one that that stands out for the sheer scale of the find that Howard Carter made.
- _____ the tomb was a vast gilded box, now here _____ the museum.
- An immortal, his flesh replaced _____ gold and other precious gems.
- Inscriptions _____ pure gold name the boy pharaoh and provide protection.
- _____ the crown, the image _____ the vulture and the cobra
- People come _____ far and wide to stare _____ the eyes _____ the young, dead pharaoh.

5 Choose the correct option.

- Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered in _____.
a) 1722 b) 1822 c) 1922
- The sarcophagus was inside _____ boxes.
a) three b) four c) five
- The inscriptions on the mask provide _____.
a) protection b) comfort c) transport
- The vulture and cobra represent _____.
a) the battle between good and evil
b) the beginning and end of life
c) worldly and spiritual power

6 Watch the video again and check your answers to exercises 4 and 5.

After you watch

7 Explain what these words mean.

1 hieroglyphs

2 sphinx

3 obelisk

Glossary

flesh (*noun*) – a person's skin

gilded (*adjective*) – covered with a very thin layer of gold

lapis, cornelian, turquoise (*noun*) – stones used for making jewellery

sarcophagus (*noun*) – a stone box, used in some ancient cultures for putting a dead body in

sheer (*adjective*) – used for emphasizing the amount or degree of something

unsurpassed (*adjective*) – better than everything or everyone else in a particular way

Language

Second conditional
Expressions with *lose*

Possible uses

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Don't try to understand every word when you watch. Use the pause and cursor controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you're watching, and after you watch.

Before you watch

1 Complete the sentences with the verb *lose* in the correct form.

- 1 We don't know where we are. We're _____.
- 2 Don't get angry. Don't _____ it.
- 3 I'm not getting angry. I'm not _____ it.
- 4 You think people won't respect you. You're worried about _____ face.
- 5 Let's try it. Things can't get any worse. Nothing to _____.
- 6 I don't know what time it is anymore. I've _____ track of time.

While you watch

2 Watch the video to check your answers to exercise 1.

3 Match 1–4 to a–d to make sentences.

- 1 If I knew where we were,
 - 2 If we went back to the car,
 - 3 If you sat down too then
 - 4 If I could phone
 - 5 If we had a map,
- a you'd conserve your energy.
 - b we could drive back to town.
 - c we could find our location.
 - d we wouldn't be lost.
 - e someone then I would.

4 Watch the video to check your answers to exercise 3. Which sentence doesn't appear in the video?

5 How much do you remember? Answer the questions.

- 1 What colours are his shirt and her top?
- 2 Who has sunglasses?
- 3 What happens to the map?
- 4 Does his phone have GPS?
- 5 What's her 'brilliant plan'?
- 6 What are their last words?

6 Watch the video to check your answers to exercise 5.

After you watch

7 Answer the questions.

- 1 Have you ever been lost? How did you find your location?
- 2 Do you ever use GPS to find your location?
- 3 *Déjà vu* is the feeling that you are having exactly the same experience as one you have had before. Have you ever experienced *Déjà vu*? Explain what happened.

Language

Verbs followed by *-ing* & infinitive with *to*
Relationships

Possible uses

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Don't try to understand every word when you watch. Use the pause and cursor controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you're watching, and after you watch.

Before you watch

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you believe in love at first sight?
- 2 Is it possible for people from different countries to have a successful relationship?
- 3 What characteristic annoys you most in other people?
- 4 How would your best friend describe you?
- 5 What's your worst fault?
- 6 Is age an important factor in a relationship?
- 7 Is marriage important to you?
- 8 What's your idea of a perfect date?

While you watch

2 Watch the video. Which two questions 1–8 from exercise 1 does each person answer?

Dustin ____ / ____

Julia ____ / ____

James ____ / ____

Lisa ____ / ____

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

believe	dance	hate	have	make	meet
refuse	stay	travel			

- 1 Dustin finds it hard to _____ decisions.
- 2 Julia loves _____ people.
- 3 James doesn't _____ in love at first sight.
- 4 Lisa would prefer to _____ a relationship with someone older.
- 5 Dustin is happy to _____ single.
- 6 Julia _____ lying, lies and liars.
- 7 James doesn't enjoy clubs and _____ to dance.
- 8 Lisa loves to _____.

4 Watch the video to check your answers to exercise 3.

5 Complete the dashes to write words from the video.

- 1 the feeling that you are unable to make a decision
i _ _ _ _ _
- 2 behaving in a way that shows you care about people
k _ _ _
- 3 an idea that is boring because people use it all the time
c _ _ _ _ _
- 4 when you're not married
s _ _ _ _ _
- 5 not loud
q _ _ _ _
- 6 without any doubt
d _ _ _ _ _

6 Who (*Dustin, Julia, James* or *Lisa*) says each word in exercise 5? Watch the video again to check your answers.

After you watch

7 Complete the tasks.

- 1 Write two more questions to add to the questions in exercise 1.

_____?

_____?

- 2 How do you think the people in the video would answer the questions you wrote?

Language

World Cup and football vocabulary, describing people

General information

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Use the *pause* and *cursor* controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you are watching and after you watch.

Important: This is an authentic extract from a BBC TV programme. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This video is from a series called *The Witness*. Each film in the series is based on the first-hand account of a person who was present at a critical moment of history. Their memories bring the past to life, and they reflect on the effect of the events they witnessed on their present-day lives.

Before you watch

1 Complete the words in the description of the World Cup.

The FIFA World Cup is the most important (1) f _ _ _ _ _ l championship in the world. It is staged every four years and different countries bid to (2) h _ _ d the (3) e _ _ _ t .

The winning country usually has to build a new (4) s _ _ _ _ _ m to stage the (5) g _ _ _ s. (6) F _ n _ come from around the world to attend and see their (7) t _ _ m _ play, watching each (8) m _ _ _ h from the (9) s _ _ _ d _ . Everyone dreams of (10) w _ _ n _ _ _ the (11) f _ _ _ l and becoming the (12) c _ _ _ _ _ n of the world.

While you watch

2 Watch the video and answer the questions.

1 When was the first World Cup played?

2 Where was it played?

3 How many fans watched the final?

4 How old was Dante Iocco at the time?

5 What was the population of the host country?

6 Why did the country feel entitled to host the event?

7 Who paid for the European teams to travel to the event?

8 Which elegant suits did people like watching?

3 Write a description of the people you see in the video.

Dante Iocco

The people watching the games

4 Watch the video again to check your answers to exercises 3 and 4.

After you watch

5 Answer the questions in your own words.

1 Who hosted the last World Cup and which country won?

2 Have you ever been to a football match? How would you describe the experience?

3 Have you ever witnessed an important event?

Glossary

baulk (verb) – to be unwilling to do something or let something happen

bid (noun) – an offer to do work or provide a service

brand new (adjective) – extremely new

parade (verb) – to walk around so that people will look at you

stand a chance (phrase) – to be likely to achieve something

tiny (adjective) – extremely small

Language

Reading habits

Possible uses

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Don't try to understand every word when you watch. Use the pause and cursor controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you're watching, and after you watch.

Before you watch**1** Match 1–4 to a–d to make book titles.

- 1 *Life of ...*
- 2 *The ...*
- 3 *Eat, Pray, Love: One Woman's Search for ...*
- 4 *A Short History of ...*
- a *Tractors in Ukrainian*
- b *Everything Across Italy, India and Indonesia*
- c *Hobbit*
- d *Pi*

While you watch

2 Watch the video to check your answers to exercise 1. In which scene 1–3 does each book in exercise 1 appear?

Scene 1 _____

Scene 2 _____

Scene 3 _____

3 Answer the questions about scene 1.

- 1 Where do you think the people are?
- 2 What type of book is *A Short History of Tractors in Ukrainian*?
- 3 What does he mean when he says 'Funny ha-ha or funny peculiar'?

4 Answer the questions about scene 2.

- 1 Why does she try to read a book a week?
- 2 What does he think *Life of Pi* is about?
- 3 What does he do at the end of the scene?

5 Answer the questions about scene 3.

- 1 Is he reading at the start of the scene?
- 2 Does she know the book he's reading?
- 3 Has his experiment worked?

6 Watch the video to check your answers to exercises 3–5.**7** Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

allegory	funny	image	impressed	impressive
technical				

- 1 *A Short History of Tractors in Ukrainian* sounds very _____.
- 2 It's a bit _____.
- 3 Wow! I'm _____.
- 4 *Life of Pi* is an _____.
- 5 That's _____.
- 6 It was bad for my _____.

After you watch

8 What happens next? Write a new ending to the final scene.

Language

Prehistory, explaining points

General information

You can watch the video on your computer or download it onto a portable device. You can choose to watch it with or without subtitles. Use the *pause* and *cursor* controls to watch parts of the video again. There are exercises on this activity sheet to complete before you watch, while you are watching and after you watch.

Important: This is an authentic extract from a BBC TV programme. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This video is from a programme called *Changing World: Ancient Apocalypse* which looks at what can we learn from the past and the experiences of previous civilisations.

Before you watch

1 Translate the introduction to the video into your own language.

Scientists now agree that dinosaurs were wiped out by a devastating impact. But one huge mystery remains. How did the dinosaurs come to dominate the Earth in the first place?

2 Continue the story by putting the phrases in the correct order.

Long before the dinosaurs, strange _____

70 per cent of all life on the planet
 and spiral-shaped ammonites filled the seas.

It was the Triassic age.

mysteriously disappeared.

reptiles roamed the landscape,

dawn of the Jurassic,

Then, two hundred million years ago, the

While you watch

3 Watch the video to check your answers to exercise 2 and to answer these two questions.

- What is the reason for the gradual extinction believed to be?
- What is the reason for the abrupt extinction believed to be?

4 Match the words in the two columns.

1 carbon	creatures
2 global	gasses
3 greenhouse	dioxide
4 huge	plates
5 tectonic	volcanoes
6 Triassic	warming

5 Use the words you made in exercise 4 to complete the video extract.

The disappearance of the (1)_____ is a mystery that has baffled palaeontologists for years. What is known is that the Earth was undergoing a period of immense upheaval. (2)_____ were erupting, filling the skies with (3)_____. These huge changes were the result of the (4)_____ rupturing and releasing vast amounts of heat and (5)_____, all leading to (6)_____.

6 Now watch the first part of the video again (1:00–1:40) to check your answers to exercises 4 and 5.

7 Write the verbs in the correct tense.

Two hundred million years ago, as the Earth (1)_____ (be) in the grip of a slow greenhouse effect, a massive asteroid or comet (2)_____ (strike). Firestorms (3)_____ (rage) through the Triassic forests and life on Earth (4)_____ (devastate).

When the dust and ash (5)_____ (settle), ferns (6)_____ (flourish) and small reptile-like dinosaurs that (7)_____ (somehow / survive), (8)_____ (inherit) the planet. Without competition, they quickly (9)_____ (evolve) to enormous size. The age of the dinosaurs (10)_____ (begin).

8 Watch the last part of the video again (1:41–3:04) to check your answers to exercise 7.

After you watch

8 Explain some of the points from the video, using three of these phrases.

The theory is ...

There must have been ...

There is evidence beginning to emerge of ...

Scientists suspected ...

If this theory is correct ...

Glossary

ablaze (*adjective*) – burning with a lot of flames

abrupt (*adjective*) – sudden and unexpected, often in an unpleasant way

ammonites (*noun*) – an extinct group of marine animals

baffle (*verb*) – if a problem, someone's behaviour etc baffles you, you cannot understand it or solve it

devastating (*adjective*) – causing a lot of harm or damage

flourish (*verb*) – to grow well and be healthy

in the grip of (*phrase*) – to be in a difficult or unpleasant situation

palaeontologist (*noun*) – someone who studies of the history of the Earth using fossils

roam (*verb*) – to move or travel with no particular purpose

rupture (*noun*) – an occasion when something suddenly bursts or tears

upheaval (*noun*) – a sudden or violent change, especially one that affects people's lives

wipe out (*verb*) – to destroy something completely

Body language (Unit 1)

Hi.
OK.
Stop!
Come here
Be quiet.
I'm thinking.
I don't know.
I'm confused.
I'm depressed
I'm exhausted.
I'm defensive.
I'm relaxed.
I'm thinking about something else.
I'm interested.
I'm not interested.
I'm not here.
You are so funny.
I'm shocked.
I'm bored.
Would you like a drink?
Let's get out of here.
Thank you.

Defining minimalism (Unit 1)

It can be in fashion, art, architecture, music, design and even in a lifestyle. If it's been pared away to the bare essentials, it's minimal.

Minimalism is severe simplicity, taking simplicity to its ultimate extreme and making it an art in itself.

Nowadays the term minimal, minimalist can be used to define anything from architecture, plates, tables, chairs. It's a style cliché. But the actual term minimalist came out of the early 1960s to describe a very particular kind of art being made by very specific artists.

Minimalism is really a movement of the 60s that happened in New York and was influential everywhere. And it's one of the big three movements of American Art of the 60s, the others being conceptual art and pop art. The big difference with minimal art is that it was incredibly minimal. That's why it's called that. The artists who did it on the whole didn't like the name because they thought it reduced the big ideas too much. But I think minimalism is a fair enough name and it's basic look was an incredibly pared-down object like a square or a cube in the middle of an empty space or a neon tube on the wall or the most notorious artist was Carl Andre and his look was like some bricks on the floor or some metal plates.

They're probably the most expensive bricks in the world. Usually they're locked away in a storeroom but today The Tate put them on show.

It's a pile of bricks.

When Carl Andre's Equivalent VIII the famous pile of bricks, for example, was shown at the Tate Gallery in London, people went completely bananas. What was this pile of bricks doing on the floor? How could it be called art? How dare somebody put it in an art gallery which was publicly funded. I mean I think for many people still, you know, several decades down the line, minimal or minimalist art conjures up and epitomizes the most difficult, hard to decipher kind of artwork. What is this stuff? How can we call it art? It looks like something you could buy at the builders yard.

The man with no past (Unit 2)

- A: Holiday photos?
- B: No. Well, sort of. Several holidays. These are the photos I have to keep. The ones I can't delete. Do you know what I mean?
- A: Not really. Don't most people print their photos or save them to another device so you can delete them from the camera? That's what I do.
- B: You delete your photos?
- A: From the camera? Yes.
- B: I couldn't do that. These are the ones I have to keep so I can remember.
- A: Remember what?
- B: Things ... You know.
- A: Not really.
- B: OK take this one, for example. We were staying in this house in Italy. Michael, my husband at the time, had rented it from a colleague from work. The first couple of days were great. And then one morning while we were having breakfast, this family of eight Italians arrived. Children ... grandparents ... dogs ... Apparently, they had rented the holiday home at the same time. Well, we all got along quite well and we decided to share the home together. We still kept in touch even after the divorce. Every time I look at this photo it just makes me happy.
- A: Wouldn't you prefer to forget about your ex-husband?
- B: No.
- A: I would. I mean I don't have any photos of my ex-wife.
- B: Really?
- A: Can I see?
- B: Sure. No, not that photo.
- A: Why not? You look ...
- B: Young? Joe and I were travelling across Australia. This is the day we got lost. We were tired and hungry. Joe was a professional photographer ... the love of my life.
- A: Oh?
- B: Unfortunately we couldn't get along. We fell out ... on this trip, in fact.
- A: And you want to remember that.
- B: Yes, of course. I think the past is important.
- A: Maybe.
- B: You don't agree? You want to erase your past?
- A: If I could. I think it's the present that's important. What are you doing?
- B: Taking your photo. To keep for my memories? The man with no past.

Gold (Unit 2)

The history of gold is the history of the world. This precious metal is an enduring symbol of perfection, wealth, and superiority but it is rare, elusive and hard to come by.

Since earliest times, gold has been adored and treasured by man. The Egyptians worshipped gold. For them it represented the divine and they buried their kings in it to establish a connection with their sun god, Ra.

A symbol of enduring value, gold has been used as a currency for centuries.

Hey! Look! I've struck it rich. I've found gold! Gold!

In 1847, one man found gold in the bed of a Californian river. And so began the Californian gold rush. Men came in their thousands and the city that we now know as San Francisco was born.

Today, most of the world's gold is found not in rivers but deep within the earth. Often over two miles down into the earth where temperatures and humidity are unbearably high. The mined ore is crushed and heated to extract the gold and the molten metal poured off into moulds. The irony is that once mined, most of the gold in circulation today is buried again. At the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, millions of dollars worth of gold are stored underground, all owned by different countries from around the world. As the countries buy and sell, the gold is shifted from one side of the room to another.

Burnt tongues (Unit 3)

- A: Brrrr. Come on. Inside. Quick. It's freezing.
B: Brrrr. Here you go.
A: Mmmmm.
B: It's hot.
A: Thanks. Ow!
B: I warned you.
A: Hmph. Arrrgh!
B: What's wrong?
A: Mm mmmm mm mmmmm!
B: What?
A: I said I burned my tongue.
B: Sorry. It *is* hot. Are you all right?
A: Uh-huh.
B: What did they say? About the weather?
A: It's going to rain for the next three days. Oh. And the temperature's going to drop as well.
B: More? Oh I don't believe it.
A: I'll call a hotel in the morning.
B: A hotel?
A: Well, I'm not going to spend another day and night in this tent.
B: Aaaah. Are we missing our home comforts? Missing something on TV?
A: We'll kill each other if we have to spend another night here.
B: I'm not going to a hotel. I'm staying here. And that's final.
A: Hey! Be careful. Watch out.
B: Tut. I thought you were tough. I thought you liked the outdoor life.
A: That's the point. We're not outside. Duh! We're stuck in this tent.
B: Hey.
A: Hey.
B: Friends?
A: Friends.
B: Actually, it's quite romantic. The sound of the rain.
A: Hot soup.
B: Just the two of us here.
A: Burnt tongues. I'll turn the light out. Perhaps we'll see more clearly in the dark.
B: Hey!
A: Hey! Ow!
B: Be careful.
A: Sorry. Ouch! Brrrrrr.

Arctic June (Unit 3)

June melts in the sun, quenches the thirst, and ends with a delicious feast. In the Arctic, June basks in 24 hours of sunlight. The ice is melting. The retreating ice is a blessing for the beluga whales who come here every summer to feast in these plankton-rich waters.

But for land animals it means hardship. With its hunting platform fast disappearing this wolf continues to search for food on the fragile ice. But it's taking a massive risk. Just a few seconds in the icy water could be fatal.

Polar bears are luckier. They are superb swimmers with partially webbed feet for efficient paddling. Their thick fur allows them to spend many hours in the water. This polar bear will have to wait another five months before he can hunt on the ice again.

Strangers in a cinema (Unit 4)

- A: Is anybody sitting here?
- B: No.
- A: Is everything OK? You don't mind if I sit here, do you?
- B: No. I'm just surprised.
- A: Why?
- B: Because there's no-one else in the cinema.
- A: I know what you mean. Where is everybody?
- B: That's not what I meant.
- A: Nobody appreciates classic cinema anymore. Everybody wants to look at the world through 3D glasses.
- B: That's true.
- A: I was sitting over there and then I saw you and I thought ... There's somebody I can relate to ... somebody with a shared interest ...
- B: It's just a bit unusual, that's all.
- A: What?
- B: Somebody sitting down next to a complete stranger in an empty cinema and starting a conversation as if we've known each other for years.
- A: I won't talk if you prefer. I just think we come to the cinema to be with other people. No? I can sit at home and watch the film alone. To tell you the truth, I think my TV screen is bigger than this one.
- B: Wow! I'm impressed.
- A: I think we come here to share the experience and be with other people. If something funny happens on the screen, everybody laughs together. And if something terrible happens, everybody gasps or they close their eyes and turn away.
- B: Not me. I don't turn away. I want to see it all.
- A: See? I knew we had things in common.
- B: You don't talk during films, do you?
- A: I know where you're coming from. Everybody talks these days. You go to the cinema and everybody thinks they're in their living room. They're answering calls. They're talking. They're drinking. Not me.
- B: Good.
- A: Well ... that is of course except for my popcorn. So ... *Strangers on a Train*. Have you seen this film?
- B: No. I've never seen it. I've always wanted to but I just never had the chance.
- A: It's great. One of Hitchcock's greatest. The master of suspense. There is this one part where-
- B: You're not going to spoil it for me, are you?
- A: No. OK. I'll bite my tongue.
- B: Maybe they'll make a remake of it and call it *Strangers in a Cinema*.
- A: Maybe. My name's Bruno, by the way.
- B: I'm Miriam.
- A: Miriam. That's an interesting name. Do I know your husband?
- B: Guy? I don't know. He's never mentioned anybody called Bruno.
- A: Oh.
- B: The film's starting.
- A: Enjoy.

Digital art (Unit 4)

These images, generated by computer, are examples of what many consider will become the most significant artistic development of the 21st century. There's now a growing number of artists creating a new movement called digital art.

I suppose the computer is like a painter having radar or something. It enables you to see ahead. You see what's going to happen when you combine photos and different textures and it gives you about thirty options where you'd only have about three before.

There's all sorts of different brushes that you can use. There's a brush here I'm quite fond of that I made rather by accident. If you use it slowly it comes out in one way and if it goes fast it does something slightly different and it varies its width. Not only can I change the size of this brush but I can change its characteristics. And if I don't like something, unlike with painting, you feel no trouble at all in just getting rid of it all and starting from scratch.

In some ways it's more spontaneous using electronic medium because if I'm working on a painting, I need to make a green mark on the left, then it's going to be an inch wide, it's going to take me at least a minute, probably five minutes to find the tube of paint, the different greens, to mix the colour up to get it to the right consistency, to get the brush, make sure it's clean. But electronically you have that option to change the colour as you paint with it and do all sorts of trick that you can't do unfortunately physically.

A lot of the preconceptions about computers being to do with just the future will drop away soon and we'll just accept them and we'll be freer to see that they can be used in leisure and creativity far more than we thought before.

Silent mode (Unit 5)

- A: Good morning, Frank.
- B: Good morning, William. How are you today?
- A: I'm fine, Frank. What's new?
- B: You have received 1 new message and 1 audio file from Earth, William. Would you like to open them now?
- A: Do I have to?
- B: Rule 465 subsection 229 states that all messages must be logged and responded to within a 24 hour time period.
- A: So, that's a yes.
- B: William. May I ask if you got out of bed on the wrong side this morning?
- A: You may ask, Frank but I am not obliged to answer. Or am I?
- B: Rule 547 subsection 6b states that crew members do not need to respond to all questions unless they relate directly to the safety of the ship.
- A: Good. Is breakfast ready?
- B: Here you are, William. It's your favourite.
- A: Delicious. Coffee?
- B: Black please. No sugar.
- A: I see you haven't lost your sense of humour.
- B: You gave me my sense of humour, William, for which I am eternally grateful.
- A: I'm ready, Frank. An audio file, huh? Do you think they've finally sent me Mahler's Fifth symphony? What's the message?
- B: Message reference 007LT5D. Greetings from Earth STOP Hello Bill STOP Please switch Frank to silent mode STOP That's odd.
- A: Is that part of the message?
- B: No, William. It's a thought. My thought.
- A: So now you're thinking. That's dangerous.
- B: We must follow their instructions. I am switching to silent mode.
- A: Leave the audio ready for me to play before you switch over.
- B: Very good, William. Your wish is my command. Goodbye.

The way we walk (Unit 5)

Yes ... someone acting a bit suspicious out here. I think I'll keep an eye on this one.

People worried about being caught on surveillance cameras should think about adopting a new gait. A new security system that can identify individuals by the way they walk is being developed at a British university.

The way that we walk is as unique to every one of us as our fingerprints. It is a part of our identity.

Differences between men and women are usually easy to spot. On the catwalk men exaggerate the shoulder swing. Women, on the other hand, swing their hips. Exaggerating a style of walking is comparatively easy but the individuality of the walk is harder to mask. During robberies and hold-ups, the perpetrators disguise their faces but it may be almost impossible for a villain to disguise his gait. And, unlike face or iris recognition, someone's way of walking or gait, can be spotted from a great distance with low-resolution cameras and can be observed from any angle.

Mark Nixon, a computer scientist at Southampton University is investigating whether a person's gait could be just as telling as a photograph of the face. Mark and his team analyse the different ways people walk.

We take a sequence of images and we feed this sequence of images into the computer. We then process it with our equations, our mathematics and from that we get a set of numbers, and these sets of numbers are the same for the same subject and they're different for different people. And that's what we're working on.

They record a subject walking and extract their silhouette from an image sequence so that they can study the statistics of their motion independent of clothing. The team also measures how quickly the body parts are moving. The brighter bits move more quickly and the darker bits move more slowly. Different people have different bits moving at different speeds and that's what makes them unique.

Stuck (Unit 6)

- A: Hello? Tom? Where have you been?
- B: Yes. I remember now. You told me you had to take your mom to the doctor's. What did the doctor say? Good. I saw Sue last night and she said her mother was going on a trip to India. Can you believe it? She's eighty-seven. I know.
- A: Listen. Tom? I'm stuck in the bathroom. Don't laugh.
- B: The door handle came off.
- A: I don't know. The kids, I guess. No, they aren't. They're with Sally.
- B: Well, I tried to open the door and the handle came off.
- A: About thirty minutes ago. I don't know. What can I do?
- B: Yes, I tried that but it's not sticking out. I can't see it. It must be inside.
- A: I phoned Sam. He said he was at work and couldn't come for another two hours.
- B: Tom? Don't tell anyone, will you? I don't want this to become one of your stories. Do you understand?
- A: I know you said we had to fix it but we didn't, did we? So there's no point in talking about it now.
- B: Sue said she was going to be in London all day.
- A: Well, there's the window but it's too small and I can't get through. I said I couldn't get through. Did you hear me? I'm not shouting. Why are you whispering? Tom?
- B: Who's with you? Didn't I say that I didn't want you to tell anyone? Tom?
- A: Yes. OK. I'll look again.
- B: No. I can't see anything. I tried that. OK. I'll try it again.
- A: Wait. I feel something. It's moving. It's turning.
- B: The door's opening. I'm out.
- A: I'll talk to you later.
- B: I said I'd talk to you later. Will you please stop laughing?
- A: Bye.

Capturing the 19th century (Unit 6)

There are miners and monarchs, the homeless, hop pickers, and a hippopotamus. All share one distinction, they were the earliest subjects of what was then a new technology and art form – photography in the mid-nineteenth century.

The British Library has over 300,000 early images. They include the entire private collection of William Henry Fox Talbot, the father of British photography.

This was produced for his daughter, Matilda, the gift of her affectionate papa from 1851 so it's a little album of his views that he made for her.

Hidden away for decades, a select 250 pictures have been chosen to tell the story of photography's early days. The emphasis not so much on how images were captured, though that is there, but why.

There's photography as art, both landscape and portrait. Photography for scientific purpose and images that blur the distinction. And then there are the examples of photography as social record. The first pictures of ordinary people in their everyday lives. This at a time of profound industrial and technological change.

There is a posed picture of workers constructing London Underground Central Line. Of miners in Cornwall, hop pickers in Kent. The inhabitants of a Glasgow tenement block. These scenes, the working classes in situ were a revelation to polite society, one few painters had dwelt on before.

Portraits were important. The exhibition includes this posing stand used to clamp subjects' heads into position for the required 30 seconds of exposure.

One didn't need it. When Obaysch was first brought to London from Egypt in 1852, exchanged for a pack of hunting dogs, he was a revelation. The fact he didn't move much meant interest in him waned. But it also made him the ideal photographic subject.

Another – Oscar Wilde. His image made money.

Wilde sat for those portraits and in fact they were then pirated by a department store. The photographer sued the department store and it was quite a landmark case in the supreme court because it established that photographs could be protected by copyright, in other words they weren't just mechanical processes, they were works of art and creation. So it has quite a sort of iconic significance – that image.

Photography and video imagery are so ubiquitous now that it's good to be reminded of the awe of the earliest days. Unlike in the 19th century, every second of imagery nowadays contains 25 still images. You've seen four and a half thousand during this report. Linger though on just 250 of the very first and that early wonder of real life captured returns.

If only ... (Unit 7)

I wish I could talk.

I wish I could walk.

I wish I could fly.

I wish I didn't cry so much.

I wish I could ride a bicycle and not fall off.

I wish I could hide and not be found.

I wish we could live underground.

If only ...

If only ...

I wish I didn't have to go to school.

I wish my dad wasn't such a fool.

I wish I could be older.

I wish I were a soldier.

I wish there weren't so many wars.

I wish I didn't look so ... you know

No.

If only ...

If only ...

I wish I'd never gone out with Jack.

I wish you hadn't told me that

I wish my brother would pay me back

I wish I wasn't fat

What's that? You're not fat.

I wish I had a better phone.

I wish I drove a car.

I wish my mum and dad would leave me alone.

I wish I were a star.

If only ...

If only ...

I wish I could concentrate.

And remember all my lines

I wish I wasn't always late

To pay my parking fines

I wish I had a better job

I wish I had a job

I wish I had the things you've got.

That's wishing for a lot.

If only ...

If only ...

The Enron story (Unit 7)

On the 23rd October 2006, the former chief executive of Enron, Jeffrey Skilling, was given a 24-year jail sentence for fraud, conspiracy and insider dealing.

The story began on the 16th October 2001 when the energy giant, Enron, disclosed that it had made a massive loss of 638 million dollars in just one quarter. By December that year, the company had filed for bankruptcy.

Enron started in Houston, Texas in 1985, buying gas and electricity and selling it on to consumers. A series of acquisitions and diversifications saw it grow into the 7th biggest company in the United States. Company chairman, Kenneth Lay, was a friend and financial supporter of President George Bush.

Enron was a model for corporate success. But when the company collapsed, investigators found it had used complex partnerships to hide some 500 million dollars of debt while continuing to borrow to run its trading business. For a year before bankruptcy, senior Enron executives had been secretly selling off their stock before the losses were made public, yet when share prices went into free fall the 20,000 ordinary employees who had been encouraged to buy stock for their pensions were barred from selling. In one year the share price plummeted from nearly 85 dollars to less than 1 dollar.

Losing it (Unit 8)

- A: Where are we?
B: We're lost.
A: So you don't know where we are.
B: If I knew where we were, we wouldn't be lost.
A: OK. OK. Don't lose it.
B: I'm not losing it. Give me the map.
A: Here. You know ... If we went back to the car we could drive back to town and ask for directions.
B: It must be here somewhere.
A: You're worried about losing face.
B: No, I'm not. Let's try this way.
A: OK. Nothing to lose.
- B: I've lost track of time. What's the time?
A: It's almost five.
B: Can we rest for a moment?
A: Yeh. Fine. No problem.
B: If you sat down too then you'd conserve your energy.
A: Wait a minute.
B: What?
A: I recognise this place. I've been here before.
B: Are you experiencing Déjà vu?
A: No. *We've* been here before. We're walking round in circles.
B: You must be joking. Which way's the car?
A: I'm not sure.
B: We're lost.
- A: Hello?!
B: Hello?
A: Hello?!
B: Hello?
- A: It's getting dark. I think we need to phone someone.
B: If I could phone someone then I would but as I've explained to you several times. There's no coverage. Anyway. How would they find us? We're lost.
A: I don't know. Can't they locate us using your phone signal? Doesn't your phone have GPS?
B: No, it doesn't. The car has GPS but the car is lost.
A: OK. OK. Don't lose it.
B: I am not losing it!
A: We'll be all right. We've got a map. We just need to work out where we are.
B: Brilliant! A brilliant plan.
A: Give me the map.
B: You've got it.

- A: No, I don't. I gave it to you remember? Give me the map?! Now!!
B: I don't have the map!
A: What do you mean you don't have it? Where is it?
B: I must've left it ... back there ... when we sat down ... to conserve our energy.
A: Help! Help!

In search of Tutankhamen (Unit 8)

Our wonder comes from ancient Egypt, land of the pharaohs, a place of myth and mystery, of hieroglyphs that tell great tales and mighty monuments dedicated to kings of the past. A civilization we are just beginning to understand, where discoveries are still being made.

But our wonder was discovered at the Valley of the Kings near Luxor in 1922. But to see the evidence we first need to go to Cairo, to the famous Cairo museum. Amongst the many treasures held here is one that stands out for the sheer scale of the find that Howard Carter made. It is of course the treasure of Tutankhamen's tomb.

It was a remarkable find, still unsurpassed today. It was one of the few royal tombs to have escaped the grave robbers.

Within the tomb was a vast gilded box, now here at the museum. And within that box was another box, slightly smaller – and within that, a third box. And within the third box a fourth box. And in the fourth box was a great stone sarcophagus containing our wonder: Tutankhamen's mask, an object that since it was discovered 80 years ago, has captured the imagination of the world. The boy pharaoh who died, some say was murdered, over three thousand three hundred years ago. His mask represents his rebirth as a divine being, an immortal, his flesh replaced by gold and other precious gems.

Lapis, cornelian, turquoise, the mask is an incredible piece of work, beautiful in form and detail. Inscriptions in pure gold name the boy pharaoh and provide protection. On the crown, the image of the vulture and the cobra, in the symbolism of the time, worldly power and spiritual power combined. People come from far and wide to stare into the eyes of the young, dead pharaoh. The stare is returned. It is an astonishingly moving experience.

4 x 2 (Unit 9)

Indecision. I find it so hard to make decisions, even simple ones. I mean, if I have to decide where to go for a night out ... Don't ask me.

Someone who loves meeting people. Someone who enjoys going out and having fun. Someone who's kind ... intelligent ... I think that's what they'd say.

Yes I'm certain that it happens all the time. But seriously ... No, I don't. I mean, I think it's something that only happens in books and films. And songs, of course.

It depends. I think I'd prefer to have a relationship with someone who was a little older. But maybe that's a cliché. It's like saying you prefer going out with people who are taller. It's what's inside here that's important.

Not really. But you never know what's going to happen, do you? You expect things to happen one way but then something totally different happens. At the moment I'm happy to stay single.

I can't stand lying. If I discover that someone's been lying to me then it's over. Finished. Goodbye. I don't want to know them anymore. I hate lying, lies and liars.

I don't know. I suppose I'd like to meet somewhere romantic and then go for a meal somewhere quiet. I don't enjoy clubs and I refuse to dance.

Definitely. Yes. I think that would be great. It would help me to see the world through different eyes. I love to travel and if I could manage to meet someone from somewhere else in the world, that would be fantastic.

The first World Cup (Unit 9)

To attend football's World Cup final is every fan's dream. For one lucky boy, that dream came true at the very first World Cup in history. Dante Iocco was one of the 60,000 fans who watched the final in 1930. It was held in the tiny South American Republic of Uruguay.

My father was addicted to football. I was lucky enough to come when I was seven years old with my father. And from that stand over there I saw the opening game.

Football had decided to hold its first World Cup in 1930. Uruguay, a country of only 2 million people, felt it stood a very good chance of hosting it.

It had the advantage that it had been Olympic champion in 1924 and Olympic champion again in 1928. So Uruguayans naturally felt entitled to host such an event.

Uruguay won the bid but the Cup very nearly didn't happen. There was no stadium and European teams balked at the cost of the boat journey. But Uruguay paid their expenses and a brand new stadium was built in record time.

It was the talk of the town and so exciting, especially watching those elegant European suits parading around our streets going shopping.

A beginning (Unit 10)

- A: Hi.
B: Hi.
A: What are you reading?
B: *A Short History of Tractors in Ukrainian*.
A: Oh. It sounds very technical.
B: No, it's not. It's a novel.
A: Is it good?
B: Yes. I mean ... it's a bit funny.
A: Funny ha-ha or funny peculiar?
B: Both really. What are you reading?
A: *The Hobbit*.
B: Aaaah.
A: What does 'Aaaah' mean?
B: Nothing.

A: Hi again.
B: Oh hi.
A: You're reading another book?
B: Yes.
A: Wow. That's fast.
B: I belong to a book club. We try to read a new book each week.
A: A book a week. Wow.
B: What does 'Wow' mean?
A: Nothing. I was impressed. What's this week's book?
B: *Life of Pi*. Have you read it?
A: No. Is it about mathematics?
B: No. Sorry. I didn't mean to laugh. It's about a boy in a boat with a tiger. It's an allegory. How are you doing with *The Hobbit*?
A: Great. I'm trying to read a page a week.
B: That's impressive.
A: Yes. I was thinking ... Would you fancy going out with me?
B: No.
A: Oh.

B: Hello.
A: Hi.
B: You're not reading *The Hobbit*.
A: No. I decided it was bad for my image. I mean girls don't like guys who read *The Hobbit*, do they?
B: I wouldn't say that.
A: So I thought I would try something different.
B: What is it?

- A: *Eat, Pray, Love: One Woman's Search for Everything Across Italy, India and Indonesia* by Elizabeth Gilbert. Do you know it?
B: Yes, I do. So has it worked?
A: What?
B: Your experiment. Do girls now want to go out with you because you're not reading *The Hobbit*?
A: I'm not sure.

Ancient apocalypse (Unit 10)

Scientists now agree that the dinosaurs were wiped out by a devastating impact. But one huge mystery remains. How did the dinosaurs come to dominate the Earth in the first place?

Long before the dinosaurs, strange reptiles roamed the landscape, and spiral-shaped ammonites filled the seas. It was the Triassic age. Then, two hundred million years ago, the dawn of the Jurassic, 70 per cent of all life on the planet mysteriously disappeared.

The disappearance of the Triassic creatures is a mystery that has baffled palaeontologists for years. What is known is that the Earth was undergoing a period of immense upheaval. Huge volcanoes were erupting, filling the skies with greenhouse gasses. These huge changes were the result of the tectonic plates rupturing and releasing vast amounts of heat and carbon dioxide, all leading to global warming.

So, the theory is, that over millions of years, global warming slowly pushed many Triassic species to extinction. But there must also have been an abrupt catastrophe at the end of the Triassic age. There is evidence beginning to emerge of a huge disaster. Something had set the land ablaze and killed off almost all life.

Scientists suspected only one thing could have done this. The largest-known terrestrial impact site is Manicouagan. It's over 60 miles wide and although still under research it's been dated at two hundred million years old, exactly the same date as the mass extinction.

If this theory is correct, two hundred million years ago, as the Earth was in the grip of a slow greenhouse effect, a massive asteroid or comet struck. Firestorms raged through the Triassic forests and life on Earth was devastated.

When the dust and ash had settled, ferns flourished and small reptile-like dinosaurs that had somehow survived, inherited the planet. Without competition, they quickly evolved to enormous size. The age of the dinosaurs had begun.

Video Answer Key

Body language (Unit 1)

1

basic
empty
essentials
simplicity

2

1 essentials
2 simplicity
3 basic
4 empty

3

1 most
2 hard

4

1 Would you like a drink?
2 Let's get out of here.
3 Thank you.

6

1 I'm not here.
2 I don't know.
3 I'm relaxed.
4 I'm not interested.
5 I'm exhausted.
6 I'm shocked

Defining minimalism (Unit 1)

1

1 cliché
2 bare essentials
3 hard to decipher
4 severe simplicity
5 fair enough
6 pared down

2

1 bare essentials
2 severe simplicity
3 cliché
4 fair enough
5 pared down
6 hard to decipher

3

Minimalism

5

1 anything
2 1960s
3 didn't like
4 isn't
5 pile of bricks
6 negatively

6

1 plate
2 cube
3 tube
4 square
5 rectangle
6 pile

The man with no past (Unit 2)

1

1 Photography
2 digital
3 take
4 save
5 device
6 print
7 delete
8 photographer.

2

1 *She ... her*
2 *He ... his*
3 *He ... his*
4 *She*

3

1 Michael.
2 A family of eight Italians arrived.
3 They had rented the holiday home at the same time.
4 They decided to share the home together.
5 He took it while they were travelling across Australia.
6 They felt hungry and tired.
7 Because he'd like to erase the past and live in the present.

4

1 Joe
2 the photograph
3 the Italian family, Michael (and her)
4 Joe (and her)
5 Joe (and her)
6 the Italian family (and her)

5

Your answers

Video Answer Key

Gold (Unit 2)

1

1 b

2 a

3 c

4 c

5 a

6 b

3

1 connection

2 currency

3 centuries

4 Californian

5 circulation

6 countries

5

1 wealth, superiority

2 elusive, hard to come by

3 treasured, worshipped

4 crushed, heated

5 owned, buried

6

1 c

2 b

3 e

4 a

5 f

6 d

7

1 as good as gold

2 like gold dust

3 a gold mine of information

Burnt tongues (Unit 3)

1

Your answers

2

1 She says this to encourage him to come into the tent and close the zip so it doesn't get colder.

2 He says this as he gives her the hot soup.

3 She says this as she tastes the soup.

4 She says this about the hot soup.

5 She thanks him for the soup and then burns her tongue as she tastes it.

6 He says this to remind her that he'd previously said the soup was hot.

3

1 isn't

2 to a hotel

3 watching television

4 refuses

5 romantic

6 in the dark

4

1 d

2 c

3 g

4 a

5 e

6 h

7 b

8 f

5

Your answers

Arctic June (Unit 3)

1

1 caribou

2 fox

3 polar bear

4 seal

5 snowy owl

6 walrus

7 whale

8 wolf

3

1 How many

2 What

3 Which animals

4 Where

5 Why

6 Which

7 How long

8 When

4

1 twenty-four hours

2 the ice is melting

3 the (beluga) whales

4 on the ice

5 because a few seconds in the water could be fatal

6 the polar bears

7 they can spend many hours in the water

8 in five months

5

1 efficient paddling

2 fragile ice

3 icy water

4 massive risk

5 superb swimmers

6 thick fur

7

1 North Pole

2 the United States (Alaska)

3 2 million people

4 shrinking

Video Answer Key

Strangers in a cinema (Unit 4)

1
Your answers

- 2**
1 anybody
2 everything
3 everybody
4 Nobody
5 Everybody
6 somebody

- 4**
1 False. They are strangers.
2 True.
3 False. He thinks his TV screen is bigger than the cinema screen.
4 True.
5 True.
6 False. He's never mentioned anybody called Bruno.

- 5**
1 make the film less enjoyable by revealing something that happens.
2 stop myself from saying anything
3 a new version

Digital art (Unit 4)

- 1**
1 generated
2 consider
3 will become
4 is / 's
5 creating
6 called

3
c

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

5
b, c

Silent mode (Unit 5)

- 1**
1 mode
2 letter
3 treatment
4 *Night*
5 film
6 *Running*

- 2**
1 On a spaceship.
2 William is an astronaut and Frank is the ship's computer.
3 The message is from Earth.
4 He looks surprised and confused.

- 4**
1 a 24-hour
2 got out of bed
3 the ship
4 Black ... sugar
5 switch Frank
6 wish

- 5**
1 A sense of humour.
2 He's thinking.
3 (Suggested answer) Because he might not follow orders.

6
(suggested answer)
Hi William,
We have discovered that the computer on your ship is making its own decisions. You must shut down the computer before it does something dangerous. You need to do this in secret. The computer mustn't know what you are doing. You can destroy the computer if you have to.

Video Answer Key

The way we walk (Unit 5)

- 1
- 1 passport
- 2 DNA
- 3 fingerprint
- 4 iris
- 5 identity (ID)
- 6 face

2
(suggested answer)
They are all ways to discover a person's identity.

- 3**
1 true
2 true
3 true
4 true

- 5**
1 We take a sequence of images.
2 We feed the sequence of images into the computer.
3 We then process it with our equations, our mathematics.
4 From that we get a set of numbers.
5 These sets of numbers are the same for the same subject and different for different people.
6 That's what we're working on.

- 7**
1 record
2 extract
3 study
4 measures
5 are moving
6 move
7 move
8 have
9 moving
10 makes

Stuck (Unit 6)

- 1
- 1 lift
- 2 airport
- 3 traffic jam
- 4 bathroom
- 5 meeting
- 6 question

- 3**
1 You told me you had to take your mom to the doctor's.
2 Sue said her mother was going on a trip to India.
3 Sam said he was at work and couldn't come for another two hours.
4 You said we had to fix it.
5 Sue said she was going to be in London all day.
6 I said I couldn't get through.
7 I said I'd/I would talk to you later.

- 5**
(suggested answers)
Tom's wife: Listen. Tom? I'm stuck in the bathroom. Don't laugh.
Tom: I'm not laughing. What happened?
Tom's wife: The door handle came off.
Tom: How did it come off?
Tom's wife: I don't know. The kids, I guess.
Tom: Are the kids in the house with you?
Tom's wife: No, they aren't. They're with Sally.
Tom: What exactly happened?
Tom's wife: Well, I tried to open the door and the handle came off.
Tom: When did it happen?
Tom's wife: About thirty minutes ago. I don't know. What can I do?

- 6**
(suggested answer)
My wife phoned me the other day and said she was stuck in the bathroom. She said the door handle had come off and she'd been stuck for half an hour. She'd phoned Sam but he was at work and her friend, Sue, was in London all day. I told her to try opening it again and she managed to get out. She asked me not to tell anyone but it's such a good story I had to tell someone.

Capturing the 19th century (Unit 6)

- 1
- 1 photography, photographers, photographs
- 2 portrait, landscape
- 3 poses, subject
- 4 exposure, film, camera
- 5 still
- 6 album

2
There are photographs of all these things except the pack of hunting dogs.

- 3**
1 c
2 b
3 a
4 b
5 c
6 b

- 4**
(suggested answers)
1 The exhibition is more about the reasons for taking the photographs than the technical aspects
2 This was the first time that middle and upper class people had seen pictures of working class people in the places where they lived and worked, because painters had not usually chosen these kinds of scenes for the subjects of their paintings.
3 Our lives today are full of images. It's good to remember that there was a time when people were seeing photographs for the first time and how amazed they were.

Video Answer Key

If only ... (Unit 7)

1
Childhood
7, 6
School years
2, 1
Adolescence
5, 8
Adult
3, 4

3
(with suggested answers in *italics*)
1 talk, walk, *chalk, fork*
2 fly, cry, *buy, try*
3 ride, hide, *cried, tried*
4 found, underground, *sound, pound*
5 school, fool, *rule, tool*
6 older, soldier, *colder, shoulder*

4
1 go out with them
2 pay them back
3 lines
4 fine

5
(suggested answers)
1 knew
2 hear
3 could
4 come
5 And always have you near

The story of Enron (Unit 7)

1
1 tricking
2 to do
3 using
4 admits
5 owe
6 is divided

2
1 23
2 2006
3 24
4 16
5 2001
6 638

3
1 gas and electricity
2 the 7th biggest company in the United States
3 President George Bush
4 500 million dollars
5 20,000
6 less than 1 dollar

4
Suggested answers
1 They sold their stock without revealing the company's problems.
2 The executives planned to help themselves but not their employees.
3 They used the information they had for their own benefit.

Losing it (Unit 8)

1
1 lost
2 lose
3 losing
4 losing
5 lose
6 lost

3
1 d
2 b.
3 a
4 e
5 c

4
If we had a map, we could find our location.

5
1 His shirt is blue and her top is green.
2 She has sunglasses on her head.
3 He puts it down on the ground when he sits down.
4 No, it doesn't.
5 To look at the map and work out where they are.
6 Help! Help!

7
Your answers.

Video Answer Key

In search of Tutankhamen (Unit 8)

- 1**
1 ancient Egypt
2 boy pharaoh
3 divine being
4 grave robbers
5 myth and mystery
6 stone sarcophagus
7 Tutankhamen's mask
8 Valley of the Kings
- 2**
1 ancient Egypt, myth and mystery
2 Valley of the Kings
3 grave robbers
4 stone sarcophagus, Tutankhamen's mask
5 boy pharaoh
6 divine being.
- 4**
1 Amongst
2 Within, at
3 by
4 in
5 On, of
6 from, into, of
- 5**
1 c
2 b
3 a
4 c
- 7**
1 writing that uses pictures and symbols to represent sounds and words, especially Ancient Egyptian writing
2 a statue of an animal from ancient Greek and Egyptian myths that has a lion's body and a human head
3 a tall pointed stone pillar that has been built to remember an important person or event

4 x 2 (Unit 9)

1
Your answers

2
Dustin 5, 7
Julia 4, 3
James 1, 8
Lisa 6, 2

3
1 make
2 meeting
3 believe
4 have
5 stay
6 hates
7 refuses
8 travel

5
1 indecision
2 kind
3 cliché
4 single
5 quiet
6 definitely

6
1 Dustin
2 Julia
3 Lisa
4 Dustin
5 James
6 Lisa

The first World Cup (Unit 9)

1
1 football
2 host
3 event
4 stadium
5 games
6 Fans
7 teams
8 match
9 stands
10 winning
11 final
12 champion

2
1 It was played in 1930.
2 In Uruguay.
3 60,000 fans watched the final.
4 He was seven.
5 2 million people.
6 Because it had been Olympic champion in 1924 and 1928.
7 Uruguay paid.
8 European suits.

3
(Suggested answers)
Dante locco: He's well-built and has a moustache. He looks as if he's in his seventies or eighties. He's wearing a dark suit, a white shirt and a patterned tie. He has a handkerchief in his top jacket pocket and he's wearing dark glasses. The people watching the games: Most of the people at the football matches are wearing hats and coats. In general the people seem smartly dressed.

Video Answer Key

A beginning (Unit 10)

1

1 d

2 c

3 b

4 a

2

Scene 1 *A Short History of Tractors in Ukrainian; The Hobbit*

Scene 2 *Life of Pi; The Hobbit*

Scene 3 *Eat, Pray, Love: One Woman's Search for Everything Across Italy, India and Indonesia*

3

1 They're in a library.

2 It's a novel.

3 The word *funny* can have different meanings.

4

1 She belongs to a book club.

2 He thinks it's about mathematics.

3 He asks her to go out with him.

5

1 No. He sits down and looks at her.

2 Yes, she does.

3 He's not sure.

7

1 technical

2 funny

3 impressed

4 allegory

5 impressive

6 image

8 (suggested answer)

Man: Shall I find out?

Woman: Go on.

Man: Do you fancy going out with me?

Woman: I'm not sure. A cup of coffee maybe.

Man: Now?

Woman: OK.

Man: Well it's a start.

Woman: A beginning.

Ancient apocalypse (Unit 10)

2

Long before the dinosaurs, strange reptiles roamed the landscape, and spiral-shaped ammonites filled the seas. It was the Triassic age. Then, two hundred million years ago, the dawn of the Jurassic, 70 per cent of all life on the planet mysteriously disappeared.

3

The 'gradual' reason is believed to be global warming

The 'abrupt' reason is believed to be an asteroid hitting the earth.

4

1 carbon dioxide

2 global warming

3 greenhouse gasses

4 huge volcanoes

5 tectonic plates

6 Triassic creatures

5

1 Triassic creatures

2 Huge volcanoes

3 greenhouse gasses

4 tectonic plates

5 carbon dioxide

6 global warming

7

1 was

2 struck

3 raged

4 was devastated

5 had settled

6 flourished

7 had somehow survived

8 inherited

9 evolved

10 had begun

8

Sample answers

The theory is that global warming pushed many Triassic species to extinction.

There must also have been an abrupt catastrophe.

There is evidence beginning to emerge of a huge disaster.

Scientists suspect only one thing could have done this.

If this theory is correct a massive asteroid or comet struck the Earth.