

Language

Meeting people socially

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. 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 the words in the box to the definitions.

a couple	a guest	the host
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- 1 This person organises a party.
- 2 This person goes to a party.
- 3 two people

While you watch

- 2 Watch the video. How many people does John meet?

- 3 In what order does John meet these people?

- 1 the host
- 2 a couple
- 3 an old friend
- 4 a person he doesn't recognise
- 5 a person he likes a lot
- 6 you
- 7 someone he's surprised to see

- 4 Match the phrases with the people in exercise 3.

- a Hi guys.
- b It's a small world.
- c You look amazing.
- d Nice to meet you.
- e It's good to see you again.
- f Thanks for inviting me.
- g How are you? Who are you?

- 1 an old friend
- 2 a person he doesn't recognise
- 3 a person he likes a lot
- 4 the host
- 5 a person he's surprised to see
- 6 a couple
- 7 you

- 5 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 He doesn't know many people at the party.
- 2 He pretends to know the second person.
- 3 He's polite to the host.
- 4 He likes both of the people in the couple.

After you watch

- 6 Complete your conversation with John. You can play the video again and speak to John.

John: Hello. I don't think I know you. My name's John.
What's your name?

You: _____.

John: What do you do?

You: _____.

John: Really? It's very nice to meet you. Tell me more about yourself.

You: _____.

Language

Forms of payment, talking about advantages and disadvantages

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 is a typical news report from a BBC news programme. It is divided into different sections. First, the reporter introduces the story from a supermarket. Then he interviews a customer. After the interview the reporter gives some more information. He ends the report by giving his name and the name of the news company.

Before you watch

1 Look at the different ways of paying for things. Which do you use? Which do you prefer?

- 1 cash
- 2 card
- 3 cheque
- 4 bank transfer

2 Match the items below to one or more of the ways of paying in exercise 1.

- a direct debit
- b signature
- c PIN number
- d loose change

3 The title of this news report is *Paying by touch*. What do you think people use when they pay by touch?

While you watch

4 Try to complete the sentences about the pay by touch system with the words in the box. Then watch the first part of the video (0.00–0.45) and check your answers.

bank details	finger	identity	money	number
photo ID	scanner			

- 1 Register your _____ online.
- 2 Prove your identity with a _____.
- 3 Get your _____ scanned.
- 4 The company takes the _____ direct from your bank account.
- 5 Enter an easy-to-remember _____.
- 6 Put your finger on the _____.

5 Watch the next part of the video (0.46–1.34). Which two things does Martin (the customer) talk about?

speed
security
price
convenience

6 Watch the video again and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The system is available in three stores. _____
- 2 The reporter is wearing glasses. _____
- 3 The system has possible problems. _____

After you watch

7 Answer the questions.

- 1 The reporter says cheques, cash and credit cards are probably 'on the way out' (they will not be used in the future). Do you agree?
- 2 Do you think paying by touch is a good or bad idea? Why?

Glossary

chip and pin (noun) – a system of paying for something using a card with a secret number (PIN)

doubt (noun) – a feeling of not being sure about something

plastic (noun) – a credit card (informal)

prove (verb) – to show that something is true

register (verb) – to put your name and other information on an official list in order to be allowed to do something

retailer (noun) – a shop

scan (verb) – to use a machine to make a picture of something

sign up (phrasal verb) – to join

wear down (phrasal verb) – to make something disappear by using it

Language

Food vocabulary, giving opinions, explaining a recipe

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. 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 food words with the correct vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

- 1 _ g g s
- 2 t _ m _ t _ _ s
- 3 g _ r l _ c
- 4 _ n _ _ n s
- 5 r _ c _
- 6 s _ l t and p _ p p _ r

While you watch

2 Watch the video and choose the correct situation.

- 1 They're having lunch on a plane.
- 2 They're having a meal at a restaurant.
- 3 They're eating dinner at his flat.

3 Watch the video again and decide if these sentences are true or false.

- 1 The food isn't good.
- 2 The woman is thirsty.
- 3 It's the woman's recipe.
- 4 The man's a vegetarian.
- 5 It's a difficult recipe.
- 6 The woman said the man couldn't cook.

4 Complete the recipe with the verbs in the box. Then watch the video again and check your answers.

add	add	boil	cut	fry	place
-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-------

(1) _____ the eggs for 8 minutes.

At the same time, (2) _____ onions and garlic in a frying pan.

Then (3) _____ curry paste, tomatoes and water.

(4) _____ salt and pepper.

(5) _____ the eggs in half and

(6) _____ them on top.

Perfect with rice.

After you watch

5 At the end of the video, the man says 'You'll have to eat your words'. What do you think the expression *eat your words* means?

- 1 admit that what you said was wrong
- 2 make dinner the next time
- 3 say something nice

6 Do you have a favourite recipe? What are the ingredients? How do you make the dish?

Language

Nationalities, question words

General information

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Important: This is an authentic extract from a BBC television 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. The films use old and new video extracts together. There are extracts from documentary programmes, comedy and drama programmes, and news reports. A lot of the programmes look very old today. The video uses the programme extracts in a fun way.

Before you watch

1 In your opinion, what is the world's favourite beverage (drink)?

- a Coca Cola
- b coffee
- c tea

2 How much do you know about tea? Try to complete the facts with the words in the box.

Chinese English Indians Indians Japanese
Sherpa

- 1 The _____ built an empire drinking tea.
- 2 The _____ made the first tea over 2,000 years ago.
- 3 The _____ grow most of the world's tea.
- 4 The _____ consume the most tea.
- 5 The _____ tea ceremony is the supreme ritual.
- 6 The _____ make tea with butter and salt.

While you watch

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

4 Complete the questions with words in the box.

Who What Which Where When Why

- 1 _____ do citizens have afternoon tea?
- 2 _____ did the Chinese first make tea?
- 3 _____ still loves tea?
- 4 _____ is the family staple drink in Mongolia?
- 5 _____ monks begin as tea boys?
- 6 _____ does the woman make tea with butter and salt?

5 Match the questions in exercise 4 with the answers a–f. Then watch the video again and check your answers.

- a Buddhist.
- b Tea.
- c New York.
- d Over 2,000 years ago.
- e The Chinese.
- f There's no milk or sugar.

6 What can you see in the video? Choose the correct option.

- 1 A man jumping out of a *ship* / *plane*.
- 2 A woman sitting on a *bus* / *train*.
- 3 A man reading a *newspaper* / *magazine*.
- 4 Some women *dancing* / *singing*.
- 5 A man riding a *motorbike* / *horse*.
- 6 A boy *running* / *walking* up some steps.

After you watch

7 Answer the questions

- 1 Read this famous quotation: 'England and America are two countries separated by a common language.' Which part of the video shows this?
- 2 The video uses new and old films. Do you think the combination is successful?
- 3 At the end of the video, the narrator says, 'Aaah. That's better.' Why do you think he says this?

Glossary

beverage (noun) – a drink

brew (verb) – if tea or coffee is brewing you have left it to develop a stronger flavour

calm (adjective) – quiet and peaceful

ceremony (noun) – a formal tradition

consume (verb) – to eat or drink something

hustle and bustle (noun) – busy activity of modern life

mash (verb) – to press something so hard that it changes shape

monk (noun) – a man who lives in a religious community away from other people

staple – (adjective) used for describing the most important food for a group of people

Language

Talking about a work of art,
speculating, *looks like / looks as if...*

General information

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Before you watch

1 Match the sentence beginnings 1-5 to the endings a-d.

- 1 She waved to him from across the street
- 2 There was a heat wave in England this summer
- 3 You can see the sound waves
- 4 Her hair is naturally wavy
- 5 The waves on the Atlantic coast are perfect

- a on the monitor
- b to attract his attention.
- c for surfing.
- d but mine is straight.
- e so we spent a lot of time sunbathing.

2 Look again at the sentences in exercise 1. In which sentence is the word *wave*...

- 1 an adjective?
- 2 a plural noun?
- 3 a singular noun?
- 4 a verb?

While you watch

3 Watch the video with no sound and try to answer the questions. Then watch with sound and check your answers.

- 1 Where are the people?
- 2 What are they looking at?
- 3 Can you see a wave?

4 Watch the first part of the video [0:00-00:39] and complete the sentences.

- 1 This one _____ interesting.
- 2 It _____ it should do something.
- 3 It's _____ the Global iWave.
- 4 It _____ a blank monitor to me.
- 5 A new visual _____ every 30 seconds.

5 Watch the rest of the video [00:39-01:56]. What can they see?

- 1 Someone looking at them.
- 2 A busy street.
- 3 A picture of a computer monitor.

6 Answer the questions.

- 1 Does the woman like it?
- 2 How does she spend her life?
- 3 What's integrated into the monitor?
- 4 Why does she wave?

After you watch

7 Answer the questions

- 1 The man says: 'Maybe they're not the work of art. Maybe *we* are.' What does he mean?
- 2 Why do you think the work of art is called *Global iWave*?
- 3 How often do you go to art galleries? Do you think video installations are interesting?

Language

Art, fakes

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're watching, and after you watch.

Important: These are authentic extracts from BBC TV programmes. Don't try to understand every word you hear. Watch and listen for specific information by completing these tasks.

Programme details

This is an extract from a TV documentary called *Fake: Britain's Great Pretenders*. In the programme, the presenter Anne Robinson tells the stories of fakes. A *fake* looks like the real thing but isn't. There are fake works of art, fake designer clothes, fake banknotes. A *faker* or *forger* is a person who makes fakes. In this extract Anne talks to a man called John Myatt, who makes fake works of art.

Before you watch

1 Put the story of the forger John Myatt in the correct order.

- a The police caught him in September 1995 and he went to prison. _____
- b He now works with the police and appears on television programmes. _____
- c John Myatt is a British artist. When he was at art school he discovered he could paint in the style of other artists. _____
- d In the future there are plans to make a film about his life. _____
- e After leaving prison, he continued painting but always marked them as fakes. _____
- f At first he copied other artists for friends but then a business partner started selling the fakes. _____

While you watch

2 Watch the video. Which two artists does John copy?

Francisco Goya
Henri Matisse
Pablo Picasso
Leonardo da Vinci
Vincent Van Gogh

3 Choose the correct option. Then watch the video again and check your answers.

- 1 The original *Starry Night* is worth about...
 - a 10 million pounds.
 - b 50 million pounds.
- 2 In the picture you can see the word...
 - a 'fake'.
 - b 'wow'.
- 3 John painted his copy...
 - a in four hours.
 - b in under an hour.
- 4 John then paints...
 - a an exact copy of a Picasso painting.
 - b a portrait of Anne in the style of Picasso.
- 5 Anne says the painting is...
 - a breathtaking.
 - b original.
- 6 In the film John hopes his part is acted by...
 - a Michael Douglas.
 - b Tommy Lee Jones.

After you watch

4 The song you hear in the video is *Vincent* by Don McLean. A time capsule (a box), containing a collection of Van Gogh's paintbrushes and a copy of the music for *Vincent*, signed by Don McLean, is buried under the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Do you think this is true or false?

5 Answer the questions

- 1 Do you think it is wrong to buy an object you know is a fake? Why / why not?
- 2 Many of John Myatt's old fake paintings still exist. Do you think the people and art galleries that own them need to know they are fakes?

Glossary

breathtaking (*adjective*) – beautiful

cheat (*verb*) – to do something in a dishonest way

jail (*noun*) – prison

speed up (*phrasal verb*) – to make faster

Language

Climate change, present and past tenses

General information

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Programme details

This video is part of a short series of documentary films called *Changing World*. Each film in the series looks at changes in our world and tries to give the answers to some important questions.

Before you watch

1 Try to complete the titles of the programmes in the *Changing World* series with the words in the box.

Air	Ice	Sun	Water	Weather	World
-----	-----	-----	-------	---------	-------

- _____ to Breathe
- Here comes the _____
- Wild _____
- Cold as _____
- _____ of Life
- Living _____

While you watch

2 Watch the video and choose the correct title from exercise 1.

3 Choose the correct option. Then watch the video again and check your answers.

- The climate of the Earth has...
 - always been changing.
 - started changing recently.
- The amount of energy the Earth receives from the sun...
 - varies.
 - doesn't change.
- In the time of the dinosaurs it was much...
 - cooler.
 - warmer.

- Seventy million years after that much of our planet was...
 - desert.
 - freezing.
- This seesaw in the Earth's climate is primarily caused by...
 - the sun's activities.
 - our activities.

4 In what order do you see these things in the video?

- Dinosaurs roaming in forests. _____
- New York under five metres of water. _____
- Birds sitting on top of trees. _____
- A collision with a meteorite. _____
- New York on the edge of an ice pack. _____
- Patterns of light and energy playing on the Earth. _____

After you watch

5 Read the information and answer the questions.

The fictional pictures of New York in the video show the city 160,000 years ago on the edge of an ice pack and 130,000 years ago under five metres of water. But temperatures were only four degrees lower and two degrees warmer than they are now.

- Does the information surprise you?
- Do you think the problem of climate change is worse now?
- Are there any signs of climate change where you live?

Glossary

mankind (*noun*) – all humans

orbit (*noun*) – the path of an object moving around a bigger object in space

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

seesaw (*noun*) – a situation that keeps changing

successive (*adjective*) – one thing happening after another

tend (*verb*) – to usually do something

tilt (*verb*) – to move something so that one side is lower than the other

warmth (*noun*) – heat

Language

Futures, telling a story

General information

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Before you watch

1 Why shouldn't you open these things?

- 1 an email attachment from a stranger
- 2 a door on a plane while it's flying
- 3 a high voltage electricity box
- 4 a friend's personal diary
- 5 a suitcase you find on a train

While you watch

2 Watch the video and complete the sentences with the names in the box.

Epimetheus Mercury Pandora Prometheus

- 1 _____ is telling the story.
- 2 _____ is the person Pandora's originally going to marry.
- 3 _____ is his brother.
- 4 _____ is the person who comes to stay.

3 Choose the correct option. Then Watch the video again to check your answers.

- 1 People think Pandora is beautiful / a normal young woman.
- 2 The two brothers are from Greece / Italy.
- 3 She marries Prometheus / Epimetheus.
- 4 Mercury gives them the box when he arrives / leaves.
- 5 They can keep the box forever / while he's away.
- 6 Epimetheus starts spending more time with his family / Pandora.
- 7 Pandora thinks there might be relics / jewels inside

4 Use the words to write sentences from the video. Then watch the video again and check your answers.

- 1 you / marry / me?
 - 2 Yes, of course I / marry / you.
 - 3 you / keep this box / while I / away?
 - 4 OK. I / not open / it.
 - 5 Nothing / happen / if I / open the box.
- 5** Who says each line in exercise 4?

After you watch

6 At the end of the video Pandora says, 'So I open the box... and then... well... you know what happens next.' Do you know what happens next? If you don't know, what do you think might happen?

Language

Computer vocabulary, talking about a TV advertisement

General information

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Programme details

This is an extract from a documentary about the history of computers. It includes one of the most famous TV advertisements of all time. The advertisement refers to *1984*, a novel written by George Orwell in 1949. The book describes a world of the future where people have no freedom and are controlled by a dictator called Big Brother.

Before you watch

1 What do these names all have in common?

Apple

IBM

Microsoft

2 Complete the computer instructions with the words in the box.

computer icon mouse program text

Turn on your (1) _____. Move the (2) _____ and click on the (3) _____ to open the (4) _____. You can now start typing (5) _____.

While you watch

3 Watch the video. Which two things from exercise 2 did Apple introduce?

4 Put the sentences from the TV advertisement into the correct order. Then watch the video and check your answer.

1 Apple Computer / will / Macintosh. / On January 24th, / introduce

2 won't be / And you'll / like *1984*. / see / why 1984

5 Watch the video again and match words 1–5 with a–e.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | interactive | _____ |
| 2 | big | _____ |
| 3 | small | _____ |
| 4 | user-friendly | _____ |
| 5 | young | _____ |
| a | approach | |
| b | bedroom programmers | |
| c | computer | |
| d | corporation | |
| e | entrepreneurs | |

After you watch

6 Complete the news headlines from 1984 with the words in the box.

assassinate beat discover introduces open wins

- The Summer Olympics _____ in Los Angeles, California.
- William Gibson _____ the word *cyberspace*.
- France _____ Spain 2–0 to win the European Football Championship.
- Michael Jackson _____ 8 Grammy awards.
- Two security guards _____ Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- Scientists _____ the AIDS virus.

7 Which of the events in exercise 6 do you think were the most important? Put them in order of importance. Then add the introduction of Apple's Macintosh computer to the list.

Glossary

child's play (*noun*) – something that is easy to do

entrepreneur (*noun*) – someone who uses money to start businesses

fortune (*noun*) – a lot of money

go down in history (*verb phrase*) – to be remembered by a lot of people

interactive (*adjective*) – an interactive computer program reacts to information and instructions that you give it

launch (*verb*) – to start selling a new product

popularise (*verb*) – to make something popular

programmer (*noun*) – someone who makes computer programs

Language

Phone expressions, present perfect,
uses of *been/gone*

General information

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Before you watch

1 How many of these questions can you answer?

- 1 What's the correct way to end a formal letter?
- 2 Can you explain the difference between *been* and *gone*?
- 3 When do we use contractions, for example such as *you're* instead of *you are*?
- 4 How do you form the present perfect tense?
- 5 What's the difference between an *accent* and a *dialect*?

While you watch

2 Watch the video and answer the questions.

- 1 How many calls does the woman answer?
- 2 Which of the questions in exercise 1 does she answer?

3 Which of these objects aren't on the woman's desk?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a lamp | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a plant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a photograph frame | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| papers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a bottle of water | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a laptop computer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a pen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a tea mug | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4 Choose the correct option. Then watch the video again to check your answers.

- 1 The woman's name is *Amanda* / *François*.
- 2 She works for *Personal Language Trainers 24/7* / *Professional Language Teachers 24/7*.
- 3 She's from *Birmingham* / *Cambridge*.
- 4 There are more than 450 ways of saying *old* / *cold*.
- 5 She's reading a *magazine* / *newspaper*.
- 6 She has to go to *the library* / *her supervisor's office*.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

busy	call	help	hold	line
------	------	------	------	------

- 1 Thank you for _____ Personal Language Trainers 24/7.
- 2 Hello. Can I _____ you?
- 3 Your _____ is important to us.
- 4 All our operators are _____ at the moment.
- 5 Can you _____ on for a minute?
- 6 Thanks for _____ on.
- 7 Hold the _____ please

After you watch

6 Write three questions you would like to ask the helpline.

Language

Past tenses, telling a story

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Programme details

This is an extract from a series called *The Birth of Horror*. In the series, Christopher Frayling, a British writer, talks about how horror stories became popular. In this video he looks at the story *Frankenstein*, by Mary Shelley.

Before you watch

1 Match the beginnings of the sentences to the endings to tell the story of *Frankenstein*.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 The story of Frankenstein takes place in | _____ |
| 2 Victor Frankenstein is a Swiss chemist | _____ |
| 3 After he creates the monster, Victor feels guilty and | _____ |
| 4 The monster doesn't want to be alone and | _____ |
| 5 The monster murders Victor's brother to | _____ |
| 6 When Victor returns, he | _____ |
| a can't find the monster. | |
| b punish his creator. | |
| c looks for love and friendship. | |
| d Switzerland, Scotland and other parts of Europe. | |
| e who creates a monster. | |
| f runs away. | |

While you watch

2 Watch the video and put the items a–h in the order you see them.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a Mary Godwin has a bad dream. | _____ |
| b Christopher Frayling walks through some trees. | _____ |
| c A scene from a film version of Frankenstein. | _____ |
| d Christopher Frayling on a boat on Lake Geneva. | _____ |
| e The outside of the Shelleys' home. | _____ |
| f The outside of a villa. | _____ |
| g A church beside a river. | _____ |
| h Inside the Shelleys' living room. | _____ |

3 Watch the video again and choose the correct option.

- These horror stories are from the...
 - 18th century.
 - 19th century.
- Mary Shelley started writing *Frankenstein* when she was...
 - on holiday by Lake Geneva.
 - in Great Marlow on the Thames.
- When she wrote the story, Mary was...
 - 18 years old.
 - 21 years old.
- In December 1816 Mary...
 - had a bad dream.
 - married Percy Shelley.
- The publisher of the first edition made...
 - 500 copies.
 - 5,000 copies.

After you watch

4 What do you remember seeing and hearing? Choose the correct option.

- The first words we hear are 'It's alive' / 'The 19th century'.
- Christopher's scarf is green / yellow.
- Christopher's got a beard / moustache.
- The house on Lake Geneva has three / four floors.
- We hear bells / music in Great Marlow.
- There's a fire / piano in the living room.

5 Horror films, books and TV series are extremely popular today. Can you think of some recent examples? Why do you think they are so popular? Do you like them?

6 Do you know any horror stories? Can you tell one of them in English?

Glossary

- affluent** (adjective) – rich
- downbeat** (adjective) – relaxed, informal
- finishing touches** (noun) – the final details
- horrifying** (adjective) – terrible
- huge** (adjective) – very big
- mass culture** (noun) – all types of activities involving music, literature, and other arts
- scenery** (noun) – natural things such as trees, hills and lakes etc.
- absorb** (verb) – to allow ideas to become part of your way of thinking or culture
- turn down** (phrasal verb) – to reject

Language

Computer vocabulary, phone conversation, *can/can't*

General information

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Before you watch

1 How many ways can you think of to make contact with someone?

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

accept confirm download enter install log in

- You can _____ a lot of communication programs from the internet.
- Then you must _____ them on your computer.
- Most programs ask you to _____ some terms and conditions.
- To create an account you need to _____ a username and password.
- Sometimes you are asked to _____ your password by typing it twice.
- After you have created an account you can _____.

While you watch

3 Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- The man accepts the terms and conditions.
- His user name is confirmed as *George*.
- He forgets his password.
- He can hear Amanda but he can't see her.
- He puts on headphones.
- He has to turn down the volume.

4 Answer the questions. Give reasons for your answers.

- Does George like technology?
- Do you think Amanda is his boss or his girlfriend?
- How do you think Amanda answers his question, 'How are you?'
- Is she in the same time zone?
- Did he wake her up?
- Do you think it's a short conversation?

After you watch

5 What do you think Amanda says? Try to complete the conversation.

George: How are you?

Amanda: _____

George: Well, I'm not surprised. It was a long flight. What time is it there?

Amanda: _____

George: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't think. Did I wake you up?

Amanda: _____

George: Good. It's probably the jet lag. It's good to see you again. And it's great we can talk to each other like this. So... I don't know what to say.

Amanda: _____

6 Answer the questions.

- What are the advantages of making calls on the internet?
- Do you ever make online calls?
- Do you enjoy using technology or are you a technophobe?

Language

Money, facts about a country

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're 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 documentary series called *The Road to Riches*. In the series, the presenter Peter Jay talks about the history of money. In this programme he visits the island of Yap in the Pacific Ocean.

Before you watch

1 Complete the facts about the island of Yap with the information in the box.

102 km ²	6,300 (2003)	GMT + 10 hrs	Pacific Ocean
Yap	Yapese		

Name: _____

Location: _____

Population: _____

Size: _____

Time: _____

Official languages: English, Ulithian, Woleaian, Satawalese, and _____

2 Yap is famous for its traditional currency (money). What currency do you think they use?

- a fish
- b gold
- c stones
- d words

While you watch

3 Watch the video and check your answer to exercise 2.

4 Describe what you see in the opening sequence.

5 What do phrases 1–4 describe? Match them to items a–d. Then translate the phrases into your language.

- 1 It's an unlikely if idyllic stop along the road to riches. _____
- 2 Love it or hate it, it seems we just can't live without it. _____
- 3 At first it's rather embarrassing. Then it's a bit scary. _____
- 4 It's a bit difficult to put in your pocket. _____

- a money
- b Yap's currency
- c arriving somewhere without any money
- d Yap

6 Watch the video again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where do we first see Peter?
- 2 What's the name of the hotel/bar?
- 3 What is Peter holding in the bar?
- 4 What type of bus do we see?
- 5 How many discs are there on the island?
- 6 When are they still used?

After you watch

7 Answer the questions.

- 1 Name four materials or objects that have a special value in your country.
- 2 Why are they valuable?
- 3 How do you think the stones on Yap became valuable?

Glossary

building block (noun) – a basic part of something

disc (noun) – a flat object in the shape of a circle

idyllic (adjective) – beautiful

limestone (noun) – a type of stone

neglected (adjective) – to describe something which is not cared for

pocket (noun) – part of a piece of clothing used for holding small objects

riches (noun) – lots of money

scary (adjective) – frightening

tiny (adjective) – very small

Language

Time idioms and expressions

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. 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 the idioms and expressions in the box to complete the sentences.

in the blink of an eye raced against time
ran out of time sign of the times
time flies time is money

- 1 The holiday was fantastic but it ended too quickly.
_____ when you're having fun.
- 2 She _____ before she could finish the exam.
- 3 The thief took my wallet _____.
- 4 We _____ to prepare the guest room before they arrived.
- 5 There's graffiti on the library wall. It's a _____.
- 6 The doctor couldn't wait for me. He said:
'_____'.

While you watch

2 Watch the video and put the idioms and expressions in the order you hear them.

time is money _____
in the blink of an eye _____
time flies _____
run out of time _____
sign of the times _____
race against time _____

3 What is the person in the video doing?

4 Match words 1-6 with a word (a-f) which rhymes.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 chime | a race |
| 2 face | b tock |
| 3 flies | c night |
| 4 light | d say |
| 5 o'clock | e rhyme |
| 6 pay | f skies |

5 Complete the poem with the words from exercise 4.

Then watch the video again and check your answers.

Time _____

Across night _____

Turning day into _____

Darkness to _____

In the blink of an eye

Time passes

Watch – watch

As the present becomes the past

The future becomes the present

The present time

There's so much to do

And so little time

Sometimes I feel

It's a race against time

We're running a _____

Running in circles

Like the hands on the _____

Of a grandfather clock

Tick _____

It's twelve _____

The church bells _____

As I run out

Of time

Run out of words

That _____

With 'time'

You know what they _____

Time is money

And it's time to _____

So let's hear it

One more time

Let's hear the band play

It's a sign

Of the times

After you watch

6 Read the poem out loud.

Language

Adjectives; describing things

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. 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 things you can find in a city with the correct vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

- 1 _ rt g _ ll _ r _ s
- 2 b _ rs
- 3 c _ s tl _
- 4 f _ _ d m _ rk _ t
- 5 f _ _ nt _ _ ns
- 6 r _ st _ _ r _ nts
- 7 sh _ ps

2 Do you know any cities where you can find all the things in exercise 1?

While you watch

3 Watch the video and put the photographs in the correct order.


a ☐

b ☐

c ☐

d ☐

e ☐

f ☐

4 Watch the video again. Which of the adjectives in the box does the man use to describe the places and things?

amazing	busy	clean	fantastic	free
frightening	incredible	interesting	noisy	relaxing
small	spectacular	unique		

- 1 Boqueria market: _____
- 2 fish: _____
- 3 magic fountains: _____
- 4 Plaça Reial: _____
- 5 shops: _____
- 6 Sagrada Família: _____
- 7 beach: _____

5 What does the man describe as 'strange'? Do you agree?

After you watch

6 Use some of the adjectives in exercise 4 to describe a city or country that you have visited. Is there anything 'strange' about the place?

Language

Travel vocabulary

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're 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

In this extract from the documentary *Thomas Cook... And Me*, the actor James Bolam tells the story of the Thomas Cook travel agency and Freddie Laker, who owned an airline. The Thomas Cook travel agency started in 1841 and made travel popular and cheap. In the 1970s and 1980s they worked with Freddie Laker, selling cheap holidays to the US.

Before you watch

1 Match quotes 1–5 to the people a–e.

- 1 'We got a little bit bored with Spain.' _____
- 2 'They said: Where are you going to take us next? And we said: How about America?' _____
- 3 'I've got my name on every plane.' _____
- 4 'And you can't blame us. It was such a good deal.' _____
- 5 'Sir Freddie Laker's dream is over. His airline goes bust.' _____

- a a travel agent
- b a TV newsreader
- c the owner of an airline
- d a holidaymaker
- e a holidaymaker

2 Read the quotes again. Use them to predict the story of the Thomas Cook travel agency and Freddie Laker.

While you watch

3 Watch the video and check your answer to exercise 2.

4 Try to complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then watch the video again and check your answers.

book economy everything guided tours
Skytrain trouble

- 1 People wanted _____ that was about America.
- 2 Tickets were less than half the price of a normal _____ ticket.
- 3 The only condition was to _____ in advance and stay for at least two weeks.
- 4 Freddie Laker's flights to the US were called _____.
- 5 Thomas Cook teamed up with Laker and organised _____ to the States.
- 6 But soon, Cook's American dream ran into _____.

5 Watch the video again and complete the quotes.

'I fell in love with Florida. I fell in love with the area. I fell in love with the (1) _____, the (2) _____.'

'That's the place to go if you like what I like: (3) _____.'

'It was all so different to anything else that we'd had on the continent. Completely (4) _____.'

'Anywhere you went you could get (5) _____ in America, like you'd never believe.'

After you watch

6 Answer the questions

- 1 How do you usually book travel tickets - on the internet or through a travel agent?
- 2 How have cheaper flights changed the way people travel?
- 3 Do you think cheap flights are a good or bad thing?

Glossary

Blackpool (noun) – a city in England, popular with holidaymakers

blame (verb) – to say someone is responsible for something

brochure (noun) – a magazine which gives information

buzz factor (noun) – something that creates excitement

canoe (noun) – a long, narrow boat

emergence (noun) – the process of appearing

go bust (verb phrase) – when a company loses all its money and goes out of business

queue (verb) – to wait for something in a line of people

Language

Sense verbs

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. 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 the sentence beginnings 1-6 to the endings a-f.

- 1 Follow
 - 2 Get
 - 3 Listen
 - 4 Look
 - 5 Smell
 - 6 Walk
- a out of bed.
 - b out of this room.
 - c the flowers.
 - d the path.
 - e to the sounds of the birds.
 - f up at the trees.

While you watch

2 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Where is the man?
 - a at an English class
 - b asleep in bed
 - c at a yoga class
- 2 What is he thinking about?
 - a sugar
 - b nothing
 - c a summer's day
- 3 What was the weather like today?
 - a sunny
 - b rainy
 - c snowy
- 4 Why didn't he buy any sugar?
 - a he didn't pass the supermarket
 - b the shop was closed
 - c the bus didn't stop
- 5 What's he going to do after class?
 - a take the bus home
 - b go to the supermarket
 - c meet friends

3 Is the man relaxed? Give reasons for your answer.

4 What do these adjectives describe in the video?

- 1 green
- 2 blue
- 3 soft
- 4 white
- 5 fresh
- 6 special

5 Listen to the yoga teacher's voice and follow her instructions. Then describe what you saw and who you met in the wood. What did the person say?

After you watch

6 Answer the questions.

- 1 How do you usually relax?
- 2 Where do you feel most relaxed?
- 3 Have you ever tried yoga?

Language

Describing what you see, medical vocabulary

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're 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 *A History of Surgery*. In the series, the journalist and former doctor Michael Mosley talks about the development of heart surgery.

Before you watch

1 Try to complete the sentences with the years in the box.

1816 1895 1928 1967

- 1 Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in _____.
- 2 Wilhelm Roentgen made the first X-ray in _____.
- 3 Christiaan Barnard did the first heart transplant in _____.
- 4 René Laënnec invented the stethoscope to listen to the heart in _____.

2 In which country was the first heart transplant?

- a Australia
- b England
- c South Africa

While you watch

3 Watch the video and check your answer to exercise 2.

4 Number items a–f in the order you see them in the video.

- a policemen _____
- b an astronaut _____
- c an operating theatre _____
- d Martin Luther King _____
- e a rocket _____
- f The National Heart Hospital _____

5 Try to complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then watch the video again and check your answers.

difficult exciting new opposition superstition

'The whole of cardiac surgery was terribly

(1) _____. It was all (2) _____.'

'But the fears and (3) _____ which surround the heart fuelled (4) _____ to transplant research.'

'It really was a very (5) _____ time.'

After you watch

6 Answer the questions in your own words.

- 1 Why were people frightened of heart transplants?
- 2 In what ways are attitudes to heart surgery different today?
- 3 What other events happened in the world in the 1960s?

Glossary

boundary (noun) – a limit

death threat (noun) – when someone says they will kill you if you do or don't do something

era (noun) – a period of time

fear (noun) – the feeling you have when you are frightened

opposition (noun) – strong disagreement

soul (noun) – the spiritual part of a person

superstition (noun) – the belief in magic or luck

surgery (noun) – medical treatment that opens the body

fuel (verb) – to make something increase

smash (verb) – to break

Language

Ways of saying goodbye

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. 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 How would you say goodbye to someone in English in the following situations?

- 1 You're in a business meeting and need to go to another meeting.
- 2 You're saying goodbye to someone you recently met and like at an airport.
- 3 You're visiting someone and don't want to leave because you're having a good time.
- 4 You're visiting a friend and want to leave but your friend doesn't want you to go.

2 Match each sentence with one of the situations in exercise 1.

- a I hate goodbyes.
- b It's been a pleasure.
- c I've had a great time.
- d Oh. Is that the time?

While you watch

3 Watch the video and put the situations from exercise 1 in the correct order.

4 Complete the phrases with the words in the box. Then watch the video and check your answers.

again	anytime	appointment	going	here
myself	number	time	touch	

- 1 I really should be _____.
- 2 Let's keep in _____.
- 3 You've got my _____.
- 4 Call me. Text me. Email me. _____.
- 5 I'm late for an _____.
- 6 We must meet _____.
- 7 OK. I'm out of _____.
- 8 I've really enjoyed _____.
- 9 I've had a fantastic _____.

5 Translate the phrases in exercise 4 into your own language.

6 Watch the first two situations and listen to how the man uses these words to fill pauses.

Well...

But...

So...

OK, then...

7 Watch the final two situations. Listen and underline the stressed words in the phrases.

- 1 We must meet again.
- 2 I really have to go now.
- 3 I've had a great time.
- 4 I've really enjoyed myself.
- 5 I had a fantastic time.
- 6 This time I'm definitely leaving.

After you watch

8 How would you say goodbye in the following situations?

- 1 You're talking to someone on the phone. The doorbell rings.
- 2 You're at a party and need to catch the last train home.
- 3 It's the end of a job interview.

Language

Describing a country

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're 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 BBC TV programme called *Holiday*. In each programme different presenters visit a country to recommend holiday destinations. In this video, the journalist Wesley Kerr travels to New Zealand.

Before you watch

1 How much do you know about New Zealand? Try to answer the questions.

- 1 New Zealand has two official languages: English and Maori. New Zealand's name in the Maori language is Aotearoa. This is usually translated as...
 - a 'the land near Australia'.
 - b 'the land of the long white cloud'.
- 2 Powhiri (or pōhiri) is...
 - a the capital of New Zealand.
 - b a traditional Maori welcome ceremony.
- 3 The Maoris arrived in New Zealand around...
 - a 400 years ago.
 - b 800 years ago.
- 4 In New Zealand cars drive on the...
 - a left.
 - b right.
- 5 The mountains on the south island are called the...
 - a Highlands.
 - b Southern Alps.

While you watch

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

3 Watch the video again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is it courteous to do as part of the Maori greeting?
- 2 What do you do after that?
- 3 Which coast does Wesley drive down?
- 4 How does Wesley describe the roads in New Zealand?
- 5 How many glaciers are there in the Southern Alps?
- 6 How long is the 'heli-hike with guide'?

After you watch

4 Which other adjectives would you use to describe New Zealand?

unique...

5 Would you like to go to New Zealand? Why?

6 Imagine the *Holiday* programme is making a film about your country. Where should they go? What should they include in the report?

Glossary

backbone (*noun*) – the row of bones that goes down the middle of your back

barely (*adjective*) – very little

bemused (*adjective*) – confused

courteous (*adjective*) – polite

creak (*verb*) – a high sound something makes when it moves

elder (*noun*) – an older person

glacier (*noun*) – a very big area of ice which moves slowly

guarded (*adjective*) – protected

settle (*verb*) – to go to live somewhere permanently

Video Answer Key

It's a small world (Unit 1)

1

- 1 the host
- 2 a guest
- 3 a couple

2

7

3

- 1 c – an old friend
- 2 d – a person he doesn't recognise
- 3 e – a person he likes a lot
- 4 a – the host
- 5 g – a person he's surprised to see
- 6 b – a couple
- 7 f – you

4

- a a couple
- b someone he's surprised to see
- c a person he likes a lot
- d you
- e an old friend
- f the host
- g someone he doesn't recognise

5

- 1 False. He knows a lot of people at the party.
- 2 True.
- 3 True.
- 4 False. He likes the first person but doesn't like the second person.

Paying by touch (Unit 1)

2

a 4 b 2, 4 c 2 d 1

4

- 1 bank details 4 money
- 2 photo ID 5 number
- 3 fingerprint 6 scanner

5

convenience
security

6

- 1 True.
- 2 False. Martin is wearing glasses.
- 3 True.

Eating (Unit 2)

1

- 1 eggs 4 onions
- 2 tomatoes 5 rice
- 3 garlic 6 salt and pepper

2

3 They're eating dinner at his flat.

3

- 1 False. The food is good.
- 2 True
- 3 False. It's his recipe.
- 4 True
- 5 False. It's an easy recipe.
- 6 True

4

- 1 Boil 4 Add
- 2 fry 5 Cut
- 3 add 6 place

5

1 admit that what you said was wrong

Video Answer Key

The world's favourite beverage (Unit 2)

2

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 English | 4 Indians |
| 2 Chinese | 5 Japanese |
| 3 Indians | 6 Sherpa |

4

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 Where | 4 What |
| 2 When | 5 Which |
| 3 Who | 6 Why |

5

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

6

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 plane | 4 dancing |
| 2 train | 5 horse |
| 3 newspaper | 6 running |

7

- 1 The scene from the comedy programme.
The English woman speaks slowly to help the American woman understand.
- 3 People often say this when they drink a cup of tea. The tea makes them feel better.

Global iWave (Unit 3)

1

- 1 b 2 e 3 a 4 d 5 c

2

- 1 4 – wavy
2 3 & 5 – waves
3 2 – [heat] wave
4 1 – waved

3

- 1 In an art gallery.
2 They're looking at a work of art.
3 Yes. She waves to the camera.

4

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 sounds | 4 looks like |
| 2 looks as if | 5 appears |
| 3 called | |

5

- 1 Someone looking at them

6

- 1 Yes. She thinks it's cool.
2 Staring at a computer screen.
3 A camera / webcam.
4 She thinks the people might wave at her.

The faker (Unit 3)

1

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

2

- Vincent Van Gogh and Pablo Picasso

3

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

4

- True

Video Answer Key

Do not open (Unit 4)

1

- 1 It might contain a virus.
- 2 The air pressure will change.
- 3 You might get an electric shock.
- 4 You might read something you shouldn't.
- 5 It might be a bomb.

2

- 1 Pandora
- 2 Prometheus
- 3 Epimetheus
- 4 Mercury

3

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 beautiful | 5 while he's away |
| 2 Greece | 6 his family |
| 3 Epimetheus. | 7 jewels |
| 4 leaves. | |

4

- 1 Will you marry me?
- 2 Yes, of course I'll marry you.
- 3 Will you keep this box while I'm away?
- 4 Yes, of course. I won't open it
- 5 Nothing will happen if I open the box.

5

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1 Epimetheus | 4 Pandora |
| 2 Pandora | 5 Pandora |
| 3 Mercury | |

6

All the evils of the world came out of the box except hope which was left inside.

A brief history of climate change (Unit 4)

1

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 Air | 4 Ice |
| 2 Sun | 5 Water |
| 3 Weather | 6 World |

2

Here comes the sun

3

- 1 a 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 a

4

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

Call centre (Unit 5)

1

- 1 The most usual way to end formal letters is with the words *Best wishes* or *Yours sincerely* and then your name.
- 2 *Been* means you've gone and come back. Use *gone* when you don't come back.
- 3 You use contractions in informal English.
- 4 You use *have* plus the past participle of the verb.
- 5 An accent is the way we pronounce words. Usually, there are different accents in different parts of the country. A dialect also describes the way people speak in different parts of the country but it includes differences in vocabulary and grammar.

2

She answers four calls.
She answers questions 4, 5, 2

3

a plant, a bottle of water

4

- 1 Amanda
- 2 Personal Language Trainers 24/7
- 3 Cambridge
- 4 cold
- 5 magazine
- 6 her supervisor's office

5

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 calling | 5 hold |
| 2 help | 6 holding |
| 3 call | 7 line |
| 4 busy | |

Video Answer Key

1984 and the birth of personal computers (Unit 5)

1
They are all connected with computers.

2
1 computer 4 program
2 mouse 5 text
3 icon

3
icons
mouse

4
1 On January 24th, Apple Computer will introduce Macintosh.
2 And you'll see why 1984 won't be like "1984".

5
1 c 2 d 3 e 4 a 5 b

6
1 open 4 wins
2 introduces 5 assassinate
3 beat 6 discover

Making contact (Unit 6)

2
1 download 4 enter
2 install 5 confirm
3 accept 6 log in

3
1 True
2 False. His username is 'George106.83-XZ'
3 False. He pretends to forget it.
4 False. He can see Amanda but he can't hear her.
5 True
6 False. He has to turn up the volume.

4
1 No. He says he's a luddite (someone who doesn't like technology) and has problems with the program.
2 She says she's tired. He says he's not surprised because of the long flight.
3 No. He asks her what time it is there.
4 No. When he asks her, he says 'good'.
5 His girlfriend. The way he talks to her is very informal.
6 Yes. He doesn't know what to say.

5
(Suggested answers)
George: How are you?
Amanda: I'm really tired.
George: Well, I'm not surprised. It was a long flight. What time is it there?
Amanda: It's four o'clock in the morning.
George: Oh. I'm sorry. I didn't think. Did I wake you up?
Amanda: No. I can't sleep. I'm reading a book.
George: Good. It's probably the jet lag. It's good to see you again. And it's great we can talk to each other like this. So ... I don't know what to say.
Amanda: I don't know what to say either.

Frankenstein: the origins (Unit 6)

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

2
1 c 2 d 3 b 4 f 5 a 6 g 7 e 8 h

3
1 b 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 a

4
1 'It's alive' 4 four
2 yellow 5 bells
3 moustache 6 fire

Video Answer Key

Time flies (Unit 7)

- 1**
1 Time flies 4 raced against time
2 ran out of time 5 sign of the times
3 in the blink of an eye 6 Time is money
- 2**
1 time flies 4 run out of time
2 in the blink of an eye 5 time is money
3 race against time 6 sign of the times
- 3**
He's reading / reciting a poem to an audience.
- 4**
1 chime e rhyme
2 face a race
3 flies f skies
4 light c night
5 o'clock b tock
6 pay d say
- 5**
Time flies
Across night skies
Turning day into night
Darkness to light
In the blink of an eye
Time passes
Watch – watch
As the present becomes the past
The future becomes the present
The present time
There's so much to do
And so little time
Sometimes I feel
It's a race against time
We're running a race
Running in circles
Like the hands on the face
Of a grandfather clock
Tick tock
It's twelve o'clock
The church bells chime
As I run out
Of time
Run out of words
That rhyme
With 'time'
You know what they say
Time is money
And it's time to pay
So let's hear it
One more time
Let's hear the band play
It's a sign
Of the times

Local currency (Unit 7)

- 1**
Name: Yap
Location: Pacific Ocean
Population: 6,300 (2003)
Size: 102 km²
Time: GMT + 10 hrs
Official languages: Yapese
- 2**
stones
- 4**
In the opening sequence someone walks down a path from different moments in time, finding different types of currency (money). A signpost points down a golden pathway to a palace or city.
- 5**
1 Yap
2 money
3 arriving somewhere without any money
4 Yap's currency
- 6**
1 On an aeroplane.
2 Pathways
3 Some money/banknotes/cash.
4 A yellow school bus.
5 Thousands.
6 On special occasions.

Snapshots (Unit 8)

- 1**
1 art galleries 5 fountains
2 bars 6 restaurants
3 castle 7 shops
4 food market
- 3**
a Praça Reial – 3
b Bocqueria market – 1
c Sagrada Familia – 5
d shops – 4
e beach – 6
f magic fountains – 2
- 4**
1 amazing
2 frightening
3 spectacular, free
4 busy, noisy
5 fantastic, small, interesting
6 unique, incredible
7 relaxing clean
- 5**
Going to a beach in a city.

Video Answer Key

The beginning of cheap travel (Unit 8)

1

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

4

1 everything	4 Skytrain
2 economy	5 guided tours
3 book	6 trouble

5

1 people	4 different
2 way of life	5 good food
3 excitement	

Breathe in (Unit 9)

1

1 Follow the path.
2 Get out of bed.
3 Listen to the sounds of the birds.
4 Look up at the trees.
5 Smell the flowers.
6 Walk out of this room.

2

1 a 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 b

3

No, he isn't. He's thinking about the sugar he forgot to buy and not concentrating on the yoga teacher's voice.

4

1 the grass
2 the sky
3 the clouds
4 the clouds
5 the air
6 the person in the wood

The first heart transplant (Unit 9)

1

1 1928	3 1967
2 1895	4 1816

2

South Africa

4

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

5

1 exciting	4 opposition
2 new	5 difficult
3 superstition	

Video Answer Key

Last words (Unit 10)

2

a 2 b 1 c 3 d 4

3

4, 2, 1, 3

4

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1 going | 6 again |
| 2 touch | 7 here |
| 3 number | 8 myself |
| 4 Anytime | 9 time |
| 5 appointment | |

7

We must meet again.
I really have to go now.
I've had a great time.
I've really enjoyed myself.
I had a fantastic time.
This time I'm definitely leaving.

8

(Suggested answers)

- 1 There's someone at the door. I must go.
Goodbye.
2 Oh. Is that the time? I really should be going.
3 It's been a pleasure. Goodbye.

New Zealand: greetings and glaciers (Unit 10)

1

1 b 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b

3

- 1 It's considered courteous to join in a song of greeting.
2 After the song the people shake hands and press their noses together.
3 The west coast.
4 The roads are good and there is barely any traffic outside the cities.
5 Over 30.
6 3 hours

It's a small world (Unit 1)

Hello. How are you? It's good to see you again.

Hello. How are you?
Who are you?

Hello. How are you? You look amazing.
I'm fine, thanks.
I'm really well.
Oh. Well... bye.

Hi. Great party. Thank you for inviting me.
I mean it. Thank you. I'm having such a good time.

Hey! What are you doing here?
It's a small world.

Hey guys.
It's great to see you again.
It's great to see you again.
Excuse me.

Hello. I don't think I know you.
My name's John. What's your name?
What do you do?
Really?
It's very nice to meet you. Tell me more about yourself.

Paying by touch (Unit 1)

Cash and cards dominate our shopping these days with cheques having almost disappeared. But now plastic and loose change could be on the way out too.

With the new system I don't need cards. I don't need cash. All I need is one of these. I register my bank details online, come into the store and prove who I am using a photo ID like a driving licence, and get my finger scanned. And then I'm ready to shop.

When I'm ready to pay, the company recognises my fingerprint and takes the money direct from my bank account. All I need to do is put in an easy-to-remember number like my phone number and then put my finger on the scanner.

The system's only available in three Co-Op stores at the moment but other retailers say they might be interested. Some customers have been keen to sign up as soon as possible.

Hello. Will you be paying by touch today?

Yes, please.

Thank you.

So Martin, what's the big attraction of this scheme for you?

First of all, I think the convenience. The fact that I can come and shop any time I like. I don't have to remember to bring a card. But also the security. No-one's going to steal my card because I won't have one with me.

There are doubts, though, whether shops will want to buy the new system so soon after paying for 'chip and pin' and experts say that fingerprint readers need to be kept clean or they become unreliable. The system also might not work for certain people. Builders, for example, tend to wear down their fingerprints.

Richard Scott, BBC News, Oxford.

Eating... (Unit 2)

- A: So? What do you think?
B: It's good.
A: Really?
B: Really.
A: You look surprised.
B: Surprised? No, I'm not surprised. Is there any water?
I'd like some water.
A: Oh. Sorry. Of course. Here you are.
B: Thanks.
A: I hope it's not too hot for you.
B: No. It's perfect. What is it?
A: It's my own recipe.
B: Wow. What's in it?
A: Onions, tomatoes, garlic, and eggs, of course.
B: Are you vegetarian?
A: I thought you knew.
B: No. You must give me the recipe. It tastes really good.
A: It's easy. You boil the eggs for 8 minutes. And while you're doing that, you fry some onions and garlic in a frying pan. Then you add some curry paste, tomatoes and water. Add some salt and pepper and when everything's ready, you cut the eggs in half and place them on top. It's perfect with rice.
B: I thought you said you couldn't cook.
A: No. If I remember correctly - you said I couldn't cook.
B: Oh? Did I?
A: You'll have to eat your words... for dessert.

The world's favourite beverage (Unit 2)

In the hustle and bustle of the modern world, wherever you are, you need to find an oasis of calm. And there's nothing like a good cup of tea, the world's favourite beverage.

The English built an empire drinking tea and almost lay claim to inventing it.

Well, it takes about 800 years to become one of us. You can't buy your way in.

Hi. How you doin'?

Sir Richard will be in when it's brewed.

Pardon?

Brewed. The tea. When it's ready, Sir Richard, the master, will be here.

I'm American, honey. I do speak English.

Over 200 years after the Boston Tea Party, the good citizens of New York have adopted the English habit of afternoon tea.

It may be new to the New World but tea was first made by the Chinese over 2,000 years ago. And, whatever the regime, they still love it.

The Indians grow most of the world's tea and now consume most of it.

When work is done, whatever your position in society, the world enjoys a cup of tea.

In Mongolia it's the family staple drink. People go to the ends of the Earth for a good cup of tea.

In Tibet it's the essential welcome. Mingma's wife, Anduli, brews a cup of tea the Sherpa way. No milk or sugar. She mashes the tea with butter and salt.

In Japan the tea ceremony is the supreme ritual. Serving tea is an art for some. For others it's a way of life. Buddhist monks all begin as tea boys, taking the first steps to enlightenment.

While some find tranquillity in prayer, for the rest of us it's found in a cup of tea.

Aaaah. That's better.

Global iWave (Unit 3)

- A: This one sounds interesting.
- B: It looks as if it should do something.
- A: It's by that video installation artist we saw in Mexico.
- B: Oh right.
- A: It's called the Global iWave.
- B: It looks like a blank monitor to me.
- A: It says here that a new visual appears every 30 seconds when it connects randomly to an active webcam anywhere in the world.
- B: Wow! Look!
- A: See?
- B: Where do you think it is?
- A: I don't know. It could be anywhere in the world.
- B: I like it. It's cool. Do you think they know they're being filmed?
- A: I don't think so. They're just staring at the screen.
- B: That's how I spend my life.
- A: Me too.
- A: Do you see how their eyes follow us?
- B: It looks as if they're looking right at us.
- A: Maybe they are.
- B: What do you mean?
- A: Look. There's a webcam integrated into the monitor. Maybe the people are looking at us. Maybe they're not the work of art. Maybe we are. What are you doing?
- B: Well, if they can see us, maybe they'll wave back.
- A: Oh... they've gone. Where are you going? Don't you want to see the next one?

The faker (Unit 3)

- A: Like all great artists, John Myatt makes it look easy. Take this painting. It's Van Gogh's *Starry Starry Night* painted from memory – the original worth about 50 million is in the Museum of Modern Art in New York. But who needs the original? Take a look at this.
- OK. We cheated a bit. We speeded up the film. See the word 'fake' secreted in the picture? Masterful. Our Van Gogh was painted in under an hour. It's the sort of skill that landed John Myatt in jail. You name it he can fake it.
- John. Have you finished?
- B: I've finished.
- A: I can come and have a look?
- B: You can come and have a look.
- A: Wow! That's breathtaking. Are you going to sign it for me? Excellent. Let's have a look at the original. Or rather, a print of the original.
- B: Right.
- A: Not bad at all, John.
- B: Not bad at all.
- A: Now, Michael Douglas is producing the movie about you. Who'd you like to play you?
- B: Uh... Tommy Lee Jones.
- A: Tommy Lee Jones. Let's hope he can paint.

Do not open (Unit 4)

Hi. My name's Pandora. Some people say I'm beautiful. I don't understand why. I look in the mirror and I see a normal young woman. So anyway, I'm going to marry Prometheus. But then Prometheus decides he doesn't want to marry me. And he won't tell me why. I feel terrible. But a few days later, his brother, Epimetheus, comes to me and he says. 'Pandora. Will you marry me?'. He's Greek. They're both Greek. They're brothers. So I say: Yes, of course I'll marry you, Epimetheus. And then suddenly we're getting married and life is wonderful until he arrives.

His name's Mercury and he stays with us for a while and everything's going all right until he comes to say goodbye and gives us that box... *this* box.

He says: Will you keep this box while I'm away? And we say yes, of course. But then he says: You must promise not to open it. So I promise. OK, I won't open it. But then he goes away and Epimetheus starts spending time with his family and I'm looking at the box and asking the same question: What's inside? I mean, it might be illegal. Or it might be jewels or even money. And I'm thinking.... Nothing will happen if I open the box and look inside and close it again quickly, right?

So I open the box... and then... well... you know what happens next.

A brief history of climate change (Unit 4)

When we talk of climate change we tend to mean the changes that we ourselves have caused. But in fact the climate of the Earth has always been changing. Perhaps because of some great cosmic event like a collision with a meteorite. Or perhaps because of some slower more gradual change. And the greatest of these is the amount of energy the Earth receives from the Sun.

It is the sun that provides our planet with warmth and light. But the amount of energy the Earth receives from the sun varies. In cycles of tens and often hundreds of thousands of years the Earth tilts and changes its orbit around the Sun. And with each cycle, the patterns of light and energy playing on the Earth change. These natural changes have contributed to dramatic shifts in our climate.

In the time of the dinosaurs it was much warmer than it is now. Dinosaurs roamed in forests close to the north and south poles. Seventy million years after that much of our planet was freezing. It had been locked in a cycle of successive ice ages.

If the city of New York had existed 160 thousand years ago, it would've been on the edge of an ice pack some 2 kilometres high. And yet global temperatures were only four degrees lower than they are today. 30,000 years later and the same city would've been under 5 metres of water yet global temperatures then were less than 2 degrees warmer than they are now.

This see-saw in the Earth's climate has been driven primarily by the sun's activities combined with the cycles of the Earth's relative position or tilt long before mankind ever appeared.

Call centre (Unit 5)

Thank you for calling Personal Language Trainers 24/7.
How can I help you? ... Of course you can ask me a question... That's easy. You use *have* plus the past participle of the verb. That's right... Amanda. What's yours? ... Thank you François.

Hello. Personal Language Trainers 24/7. Can I help you? OK. Well, an *accent* is the way we pronounce words. Usually, there are different accents in different parts of the country. Would you like me to give you an example? I'm talking to you now with my normal voice. I'm from Cambridge, by the way. Now I'm talking to you with a Scottish accent. And here's an example of a Birmingham accent. There are lots of different accents. A *dialect* also describes the way people speak in different parts of the country but it includes differences in vocabulary and grammar. For example, there are more than 450 ways of saying *cold* in different parts of Britain. Thank you. Goodbye.

Thank you for calling Personal Trainers 24/7. Your call is important to us. All our operators are busy at the moment. Please be patient.

Personal Language Trainers 24/7. Can I help you? ... You'd like to know the difference between 'been' and 'gone'? OK. Can you hold on for a minute? I have to go to my supervisor's office. One moment.

Hello? Thanks for holding on. That's an illustration of 'been'. I've been to my supervisor's office. It means I've gone and I've come back. Would you like me to demonstrate 'gone'? You would? OK. Hold the line please.

1984 and the birth of personal computers (Unit 5)

In 1984 a company called Apple launched its Macintosh computer. Instead of typing in text, it introduced the user to pictures – computer icons. In an advert which has gone down in history, Apple promoted the idea of an interactive computer as a free spirit in a symbolic war against Big Brother, the big corporation. In other words – against IBM.

As well as introducing the world to computer icons, the Macintosh popularised the mouse. This user-friendly approach turned computing into child's play and quickly became an industry standard. The origins of Apple had been that of small entrepreneurs, computer hobbyists. This was a defining characteristic of the computing world, particularly in the games market where young bedroom programmers could still design outside the big companies, a lucky few making a fortune.

Making contact (Unit 6)

OK... it's installed. Great. *Press continue*. Do I accept the terms and conditions? I suppose so. Do you really want me to read them now? OK. Yes, I accept. *Enter a username*. Ummm... George. *User name taken*. How about George106.83-XZ? OK. *I accept. Please enter password*. I don't know.... My car number plate? My cat? My dog? I know...

Please confirm password. What was it? Only joking. OK. *Logging in... Logged in*. Perfect. Call Amanda. *Calling...*

Hello? Amanda? Hello? ... Ah! I can see you. ... But I can't hear you. Can you hear me? ... Sorry. I can't hear you. Nod your head if you can hear me. OK. Good. Why are you pointing at your head? Ah! Headphones.

Hello? ... Testing ... one two three ... Hello? I think I have to turn up the volume. Where's the volume? ... Got it. Now I can hear you. Hi. How are you? I hate computers. I know. I'm a complete luddite. How are you? ... Well, I'm not surprised. It was a long flight. What time is it there? ... Oh. I'm sorry. I didn't think. Did I wake you up? ... Good. It's probably the jet lag. It's good to see you again. And it's great we can talk to each other like this. So ... I don't know what to say.

Frankenstein: the origins (Unit 6)

It's alive!

The 19th century and especially the Victorian age saw the birth of the great horror stories which still play a huge part in global culture, more huge than ever, in fact. They've even become absorbed into the language: a Frankenstein monster, a Jekyll and Hyde personality, a vampiric relationship and so on which is a sure sign that they've become an accepted part of everyday life.

These stories represent the greatest contribution by British authors of the 19th century to the mass culture of this century – and I mean 'mass'. Books, plays, films, videos, comics, advertisements... everything from novels to breakfast cereal packets. Where did they originate from?

The long-term origins of these stories go back to classical Greece and Rome, if not earlier. But the origins of modern horror begin right here in the unlikely and affluent setting of the shores of Lake Geneva.

It was here that in June 1816, the 18-year-old Mary Godwin, later to become Mary Shelley, was enjoying a summer tour of the Alpine scenery, walking through the vineyards and forests of the lakeside and staying in this villa overlooking Lake Geneva. Frankenstein, the first modern horror story, was born in the upper bedroom when Mary Godwin had a horrifying dream.

Two months later, Mary Godwin and Percy Shelley moved back to England and the village of Great Marlow on the Thames. At the end of December 1816, they were married in a rather downbeat ceremony because it was still against both their principles to do so. When Mary mentioned the wedding in her journal, she even got the date wrong. So – this cottage at Great Marlow was their first real home together.

It was here that Mary Shelley put the finishing touches to Frankenstein, and from here that Percy Shelley began to look for a publisher. It was in fact turned down by 3 publishing houses before it came out in spring 1818 in an edition of just 500 copies.

Time Flies (Unit 7)

Time flies
Across night skies
Turning day into night
Darkness to light
In the blink of an eye
Time passes
Watch
Watch
As the present becomes the past
The future becomes the present
The present time
There's so much to do
And so little time
Sometimes I feel
It's a race against time
We're running a race
Running in circles
Like the hands on the face
Of a grandfather clock
Tick
Tock
It's twelve o'clock
The church bells chime
As I run out
Of time
Run out of words
That rhyme
With time
You know what they say
Time is money
And it's time to pay
So let's hear it
One more time
Let's hear the band play
It's a sign
Of the times

Local currency (Unit 7)

This is Yap, one of the Federated States of Micronesia. Its 38 square miles form a tiny dot in the vast blue expanse of the Pacific, a world away from the cut and thrust of my normal life. It's an unlikely if idyllic stop along the road to riches.

But Yap's few thousand people and these mysterious stone discs have a special significance in our story. They tell us something really important about money. Wherever you go, even when from a British view it's the back of beyond you find money. Since very early times it's been a building block of civilisation. Love it or hate it, it seems we just can't live without it.

Can you imagine arriving somewhere, thousands of miles from home and finding you've forgotten to pack any of this stuff? No cash, no plastic, no travellers checks, no banks, in fact. No money and no means of getting any. At first it's rather embarrassing. Then it's a bit scary.

But there is money here if you know where to look and what to look for because outside its one small modern town, Yap's traditional money is everywhere. It's just a bit difficult to put in your pocket.

It comes in the form of these large limestone discs and there are thousands of them. However neglected they look, each piece belongs to someone and they're still used on big occasions.

Snaps (Unit 8)

This one's a picture of the Boqueria. It's a food market in the old part of the city. It's an amazing place. They sell so many types of fruit... and fish. The fish are frightening! Here...

Oh. And these are the magic fountains. They're spectacular. And they're free. They're on this hill... there are some art galleries near there. And a castle.

Ah. That's... the Plaça Reial. I stayed near there. There are lots of bars and restaurants there. And tourists. It's busy and very noisy.

This is... a street. There are fantastic shops in Barcelona. I mean, apart from the big stores. There are lots of small, really interesting shops.

This is the Sagrada Família. It's unique. It's one of Gaudi's buildings. He started working on it in the 1880s and they're still building it today. It's incredible.

And... the beach! I know. It's a bit strange... going to the beach in a city. But it's a relaxing place. And it's clean.

The beginning of cheap travel (Unit 8)

We got a little bit bored with Spain. You know. We got a little bit bored with that because entertainment-wise it was all flamenco.

They'd been to Spain 20 times and they said 'Where next, tour operators?'. Where are you going to take us next? And we said: How about America?

We wanted everything that was about America. You know. We wanted to be in that canoe in *Hawaii Five-0*, paddling away there, you know. We wanted to be in *Dallas*. We wanted to be in *Dynasty*. You know. *Miami Vice*. You know. It was all hugely exciting and we could be part of it.

The emergence of a low-cost airline offered Thomas Cook the chance to be part of it too.

With Laker you can fly round-trip to the USA or Canada in one of our wide-bodied DC10s for less than half the price of a normal economy ticket. And you don't have to join a club. Just book well in advance and plan to stay for at least two weeks.

But don't call me. See your travel agent for full details. Look, I've got to give you a better deal. I've got my name on every plane.

Freddie Laker's Skytrain was a fly-away success.

There was huge, huge excitement because of course, you know, prices seemed incredibly cheap. And, you know, people were literally queuing round the block.

There must've been several hundred camping out and they were going with their rucksacks and they were prepared to wait until they got their cheap ticket. And you can't blame us. It was such a good deal.

Thomas Cook teamed up with Laker and gave us guided tours to the States.

The Laker relationship was very good for Thomas Cook. The whole thing had the sort of buzz factor about it that really people felt they were involved in something quite different, quite exciting, and they hadn't actually paid a lot for it.

And they were very enterprising and very successful in doing that.

You'd see America featured in the windows of Thomas Cook shops in a way that you never had before.

And of course, the Miami flights were also a big factor because Florida was beginning to grow at that point. So it was a big success story for our customers.

I fell in love with Florida. I fell in love with the area. I fell in love with the people, the way of life. I thought this was just heaven on earth.

That's the place to go if you like what I like. Excitement. It's like a big Blackpool but better.

It was all so different to anything else that we'd had on the continent. Completely different.

Good food. Anywhere you went you could get good food in America, like you'd never believe. So that was something that made holidays fantastic out there.

But all too soon, Cook's American dream ran into trouble.

Sir Freddie Laker's dream is over. His airline goes bust – the receivers called in.

Laker was grounded. And Cook's tours hit the dustbin.

We built all this up and the director at the time was faced with a decision just to cut costs. And as the America brochure hadn't been finished, nor had the Canadian one. The programme was just canned. And it was a very sad day in the business when that happened. And actually no-one could really believe it.

Breathe in (Unit 9)

Close your eyes. Breathe in. Breathe out. Relax.

I must remember to buy some sugar.

I want you to remember everything you did today.

I forgot to buy sugar.

From the moment you woke up.... and got out of bed.

Stop thinking about sugar.

Think of all the different things you did... up to this moment now.

Stop thinking about sugar.

Now imagine you walk out of this room.

I'm relaxed.

Look around you. All you see is green grass and a blue sky.

It rained today.

Soft white clouds are moving slowly across the blue sky.

I went to work by bus.

Now you see a path.

I didn't walk to work.

Follow the path towards a wood.

I didn't pass the supermarket.

Now you are inside the wood. Look up at the trees above you.

So I didn't buy any sugar.

Smell the flowers. Breathe in the fresh air.

Stop thinking about sugar.

Listen to the sounds of the birds in the trees. Someone is talking to you – someone very special. What do they say?

Don't forget to buy some sugar.

Remember what the person says and then return through the wood...

After the class...

...along the path, across the grass...

...I'll walk home...

...back to this room...

...and go to the supermarket.

...and this moment now. Breathe in. Breathe out. And open your eyes.

I must remember to buy some sugar.

The first heart transplant (Unit 9)

This was an era when boundaries were being smashed all over the place.

And heart surgery moved into overdrive.

The whole of cardiac surgery was terribly exciting. It was all new. It was all advancing rapidly. People had the attitude that anything was possible.

But the fears and superstition which surround the heart fuelled opposition to transplant research.

People thought that if you transplanted a heart you were taking the soul out of somebody and putting it into somebody else and preventing them going to heaven. One received almost daily death threats and so on. I had to have police escorts to take my children to school and we had policemen at the gate to protect us. It really was a very difficult time.

Then, in December 1967, news came from South Africa that Christiaan Barnard had succeeded. It was now possible to be given someone else's heart.

Last words (Unit 10)

Well...

I'd better be going...

I'm sorry to rush off...

But...

Oh. Is that the time?

I really should be going..

So...

Let's keep in touch.

I mean it.

You've got my number.

Call me. Text me. Email me. Anytime.

OK, then...

I hate goodbyes.

OK. This is it.

Bye.

I must go.

I'm late for an appointment.

They're waiting for me.

It's been a pleasure.

We must meet again.

I'll call you.

I really have to go now.

Goodbye.

OK. I'm out of here.

I've had a great time.

I've really enjoyed myself.

Bye.

I'd really like to see you again.

I had a fantastic time.

OK. I'm going.

I'm leaving now. I mean it.

This time I'm definitely leaving.

See you.

Goodbye.

New Zealand: greetings and glaciers (Unit 10)

Next, Wesley Kerr reports from the land of the long, white cloud.

Next morning, before I hit the road, a traditional Maori welcome ceremony or Powhiri. Along with other similarly bemused Europeans I was introduced to a tribal elder. It's considered courteous to join in a song of greeting - in Maori, of course.

The Maoris settled these islands around 800 years ago. Their culture and heritage are fiercely guarded but openly shared. Now the driving. Seven hours down the west coast.

Driving in New Zealand couldn't be easier. Cars drive on the left, a welcome hangover from the Empire, the roads are good and there's barely any traffic outside the cities.

The icy backbone of this island, 340 miles long, is the Southern Alps. Over 30 vast glaciers creak inch by inch towards the coast. Franz Josef is one of these icy bulldozers.

You can hike to the face of the glacier, you can do an ice climb, but to truly appreciate nature at its most majestic, the power of frozen water over solid rock, you take a helicopter ride to the top.

So much of what these islands have to offer is unique. This was to be a journey of firsts for me. Glacial hiking was certainly one of them.