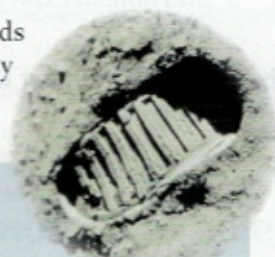


10B The power of words

1 GRAMMAR articles

- a Who was the first man to land on the moon? In what year?
- b (535) Listen to him saying the first words spoken from the moon. With a partner, try to complete the sentence and answer the questions.
- That's one _____ step for _____,
one giant leap for _____.
- 1 What do you think the difference is between *a step* and *a leap*?
2 What do you think *mankind* means?
- c (536) Listen to an interview about the moon landing. What was the controversy about the words Armstrong actually said? What's the difference in meaning between *a man* and *man*? Did new technology prove him right or wrong?
- d Listen again and answer the questions.
- When did Armstrong write the words he was planning to say when he first stepped on the moon?
 - Does Armstrong say he wrote '*That's one small step for man...*' or '*One small step for a man...*'?
 - Why doesn't the sentence everybody heard make sense?
 - What did Armstrong think he said?
 - Who is Peter Shann Ford? What did he discover?
 - How did Armstrong feel when he heard about this?
- e Read some more facts about Armstrong. Are the **highlighted** phrases right or wrong grammatically? Correct the mistakes.
- Neil Armstrong was born in **the USA**.
 - He was **a shy boy**, who loved **the books and the music**.
 - He studied aeronautical engineering **at the university**.
 - He was **the first man** who set foot on **moon**.
 - His famous words were heard **by people all over the world**.
 - Before becoming **a astronaut**, he worked for **the US navy**.
 - After 1994 he refused to give **the autographs**.
 - In 2005 he was involved in a lawsuit with an ex-barber, who tried to sell some of **the Armstrong's hair**.
- f ➤ p.151 Grammar Bank 10B. Learn more about articles, and practise them.
- g ➤ Communication Geography true or false A p.108 B p.111. Complete sentences about geography with articles.



2 READING

- a Read extracts from four famous inspirational speeches. Match the summary of what they are saying to each speaker EP, WC, NM, and BO.
- Although people don't believe we are capable of succeeding, if we really want to, we will be able to do it.
 - We are prepared to starve ourselves in order to draw attention to inequality.
 - However long it takes, we will carry on resisting the enemy and we will never give up.
 - I have fought all my life to end racial inequality.
- b Read the speeches again and find words or phrases in the text for these definitions.
- Emmeline Pankhurst**
- _____ *noun* refusing to eat to protest about something
 - _____ **IDM** about to die
 - _____ *noun* the people in power, e.g. in government
 - _____ *adj* very important, to be treated with great respect
- Winston Churchill**
- _____ **PHR V** continue
 - _____ *adj* getting bigger
 - _____ *verb* give up, stop fighting
- Nelson Mandela**
- _____ *verb* formal to love sth very much
 - _____ **IDM** formal if necessary
- Barack Obama**
- _____ *verb* resist
 - _____ *noun* a person who doesn't believe that anything good can happen
 - _____ **IDM** when you have to think about how things really are, not how you would like them to be
 - _____ *noun* belief
- c Which speeches seems to you to be the most / least inspirational? Why?
- d (540) Now listen to the extracts spoken by the people themselves (except Emmeline Pankhurst's which is read by an actress). Do you respond to any of them differently? Which do you think is more important, the words themselves or the way they were spoken?



EMMELINE PANKHURST

She was leader of the suffragette movement. In 1913, when women were campaigning for the right to vote. She gave the speech after several suffragettes had been imprisoned for attacking a policeman and chaining themselves to railings outside the Prime Minister's house in London.

“I have been in audiences where I have seen men smile when they heard the words “hunger strike”, and yet I think there are very few men today who would be prepared to adopt a “hunger strike” for any cause. It is only people who feel an intolerable sense of oppression who would adopt a means of that kind. Well, our women decided to terminate those unjust sentences at the earliest possible moment by the terrible means* of the hunger strike. It means you refuse food until you are at death's door, and then the authorities have to choose between letting you die, and letting you go.”

Human life for us is sacred, but we say if any life is to be sacrificed it shall be ours; we won't do it ourselves, but we will put the enemy in the position where they will have to choose between giving us freedom or giving us death.”

*means = method



BARACK OBAMA

He made this speech during his first presidential campaign in 2008, which he won to become the first ever black president of the United States.

“We know the battle ahead will be long, but always remember that no matter what obstacles stand in our way, nothing can stand in the way of the power of millions of voices calling for change.”

We have been told we cannot do this by a chorus of cynics, and they will only grow louder and more dissonant in the weeks and months to come. We've been asked to pause for a reality check. We've been warned against offering the people of this nation false hope.

But in the unlikely story that is America, there has never been anything false about hope. For when we have faced down impossible odds*; when we've been told we're not ready, or that we shouldn't try, or that we can't, generations of Americans have responded with a simple creed that sums up the spirit of a people.

Yes, we can! Yes, we can! Yes, we can!”

*faced down impossible odds = had to deal with very difficult situations



WINSTON CHURCHILL

He was British Prime Minister during the second World War. He gave this speech to the House of Commons in 1940 when a German invasion of Britain was expected at any moment.

“We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender”



NELSON MANDELA

He made this speech in 1990 on his release from jail, where he had spent 27 years for being an activist in the fight against apartheid. He later became the first black president of South Africa.

“In conclusion, I wish to go to my own words during my trial in 1964. They are as true today as they were then. I wrote: I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and...and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But, if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.”

3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- Have you ever had to make a speech or give a talk or presentation in front of a lot of people? When? Where? How did you feel? Was it a success?
- Read part of an article about presentation disasters. Which tip from 'Ten Top Tips' below should the speaker have remembered?

Presentation Disaster s!



However bad you think your presentation has been, take some comfort from the fact that at least it probably wasn't as bad as these true stories...

A few years ago I had to give a presentation to the Belgian management team of an international IT company. Not wishing to be the typical 'Brit' presenting in English, I had carefully prepared my presentation in French. I intended it as a surprise, so I didn't say anything beforehand. After speaking in French for 45 minutes, I was halfway through my presentation and we had a break for coffee. At this point the manager of the company came up to me asked me if I would change to speaking in English. "Is my French that bad?" I said. "No," he replied, "it's just that we are all from the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium."

TEN TOP TIPS FOR SPEAKING IN PUBLIC

- 1 Prepare your presentation carefully, and if possible practise it beforehand.
- 2 If you are using e.g. PowerPoint or Prezi, make sure that your text is clear and easy to read, and that there are not too many distracting graphics.
- 3 Get to know as much as possible about your audience beforehand, and about any important or sensitive local issues.
- 4 Dress carefully so that you feel confident about your appearance in front of an audience.
- 5 Get to the place where you are going to speak in plenty of time.
- 6 Make sure that you check that all your equipment is working properly before you start.
- 7 If you are given a time limit, keep to it.
- 8 Sound enthusiastic, even passionate, about what you are saying.
- 9 Look at your audience. Try to make eye contact with individual people as you speak.
- 10 It's good to make your audience laugh, but make sure any jokes or stories you tell are appropriate.

- Listen to four other people talking about a disastrous presentation. Complete the first column of the chart.



Speaker	What the disaster was	How and why it happened	Which tip the speaker should have remembered
1			
2			
3			
4			

- Listen to the people again, one by one, and complete the second and third columns.
- Which of the **Ten Top Tips** do you think are the most important? Have you ever been to a talk or presentation where something went badly wrong?

VOCABULARY collocation: word pairs

Word pairs

Some pairs of words in English which go together always come in a certain order, for example we always say 'Ladies and Gentlemen' at the beginning of a speech, but never the other way round, and we always say 'black and white' not 'white and black.' This order may sometimes be different in your language.

How do you say 'Ladies and Gentlemen' and 'black and white' in your language? Are the words in the same order?

Take one word from **circle A** and match it with another word from **circle B**. Then decide which word comes first. They are all joined with *and*.

pepper bread
ice thunder
fork quiet
bed forwards

knife peace
lemon butter
lightning salt
breakfast
backwards

Look at some common word pairs joined with *or*. What is the second word?

light or _____ sooner or _____ dead or _____
few or _____ all or _____
more or _____ once or _____

42)) Listen and check your answers to **b** and **c**, and notice how the phrases are linked and how *and* is pronounced. Practise saying them.

Match the word pair idioms with their meanings.

I'm **sick and tired** of hearing you complain.

I didn't buy much, just a few **bits and pieces**.

I've been having headaches **now and again**.

A What are you making for lunch? B **Wait and see**.

Every relationship needs a bit of **give and take**.

We've had our **ups and downs**, but now we get on really well.

The army were called in to restore **law and order**.

Despite flying through a storm we arrived **safe and sound**.

Good times and bad times

E compromise

A situation in which the law is obeyed

F occasionally

ed up with

G small things

without problem or injury

H You'll soon find out.

Complete the sentences with a word pair from this page.

I see my uncle _____, but not very often.

I think this is our last chance. It's _____.

I much prefer _____ photos to colour ones. They're more atmospheric.

After lots of adventure, she arrived home _____.

Could you stop making so much noise? I need a bit of _____.

_____ Naomi will realize that Henry is not the man for her.

Have you finished?

_____. I just have one sentence left.

After the riots, the government sent soldiers in to try to establish _____.

I'm _____ of my boss! I'm going to look for a new job.

There was an amazing storm. There was a lot of _____.

5 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING pausing and sentence stress

- a 5 43)) When people give a talk they usually divide what they say into small chunks, with a brief pause between each chunk. Listen to the beginning of a talk and mark the pauses.

Good afternoon everyone / and thank you for coming. I'm going to talk to you today about one of my hobbies, collecting adult comics. Since I was a child I've been mad about comics and comic books. I started reading Tintin and Asterix when I was seven or eight. Later when I was a teenager some friends at school introduced me to Manga, which are Japanese comics. I've been collecting them now for about five years and I'm also learning to draw them.

- b Now practise giving the beginning of the talk, pausing and trying to get the right rhythm.

- c You are going to give a five-minute presentation to other students. You can choose what to talk about, for example:

a hobby you have or a sport you play
an interesting person in your family
a famous person you admire
the good and bad side of your job

Decide what you are going to talk about and make a plan of what you want to say.

- d In groups, take turns to give your presentation. While they are listening the other students should write down at least one question to ask the speaker after the presentation is over. Then have a short question and answer session.

Giving a presentation

Read through the tips in 3 again to help you to prepare your presentation and to give it successfully. When you give your presentation, don't speak too quickly. Remember to pause and take a breath from time to time. This will help the audience to follow what you are saying.

6 5 44)) SONG World

9&10 Revise and Check

GRAMMAR

Choose a, b, or c.

- He got a good job, _____ not having the right degree.
a although b despite c in spite
- My uncle still works, _____ he won the lottery last year.
a in spite of b despite c even though
- I called my sister to remind her _____ the flowers.
a to buy b for buy c for buying
- Jane opened the door quietly _____ her parents up.
a to not wake b so that she not wake
c so as not to wake
- _____ she goes out the paparazzi are always there.
a Whatever b However c Whenever
- Adrian is looking for _____ in London.
a some cheap accommodations b some cheap accommodation
c a cheap accommodation
- Let me give you _____ – don't marry him!
a a piece of advice b an advice c some advices
- I need to buy a new _____.
a trouser b trousers c pair of trousers
- There's _____ milk. I'll have to get some from the shop.
a no b any c none
- _____ in that shop is incredibly expensive.
a All b All of them c Everything
- They shouldn't go sailing because _____ of them can swim.
a both b either c neither
- I was in _____ hospital for two weeks with a broken leg.
a the b – c a
- I now live next door to _____ school where I used to go.
a the b – c a
- _____ Lake Constance is the biggest lake in Switzerland.
a The b – c A
- _____ British Museum is in central London.
a The b – c A

VOCABULARY

a Complete with the correct form of the **bold** word.

- A lot of research is being done into human _____. **gene**
- Many important _____ discoveries were made in the 19th century. **science**
- We live in a very safe _____. **neighbour**
- Many people in big cities suffer from _____. **lonely**
- His _____ came as a terrible shock. **die**

b Add a prefix to the **bold** word.

- New Delhi in India is a very _____ **populated** city.
- I asked for an aspirin, but the receptionist didn't understand me because I had _____ **pronounced** it.
- A _____ **national** company is a large company that operates in several different countries.
- Gandhi wrote most of his _____ **biography** in 1929.
- Anne is unhappy with her job, because she's _____ **paid**.

c Complete the missing words.






- Will the company make a **l**_____ this year?
- He borrowed £10,000 to **s**_____ his own business.
- Ikea is probably the market **l**_____ in cheap furniture.
- The company are planning to **l**_____ their new product in the spring.
- It's a large bank which has **br**_____ all over the country.
- It's a large company with over 1,000 **s**_____.
- When there's a property boom, house prices **r**_____.
- The new drug has some very unpleasant **s**_____ effects.
- We need to **c**_____ out some more experiments.
- Would you ever be a **g**_____ pig in a clinical trial?

d Complete the two-word phrases.

- I'm going to the mountains for some peace and _____.
- He arrived back from his adventure safe and _____.
- Sooner or _____ we're going to have to make a decision.
- It's a very dangerous city. There's no law and _____.
- This is our last chance to do this. It's now or _____.

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

-  **neighbourhood** bilingual science **neither**
-  **government** prove slums **discovery**
-  **volunteer** theory research **idea**
-  **staff** branch **launch** market
-  **geologist** colleague **genes** biology

b Underline the main stressed syllable.

- bi|o|lo|gi|cal
- phy|si|cist
- mul|ti|cul|tu|ral
- in|crease (verb)
- man|u|fac|ture

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

Read the article once. How does Billy Ray Harris feel about the incident?

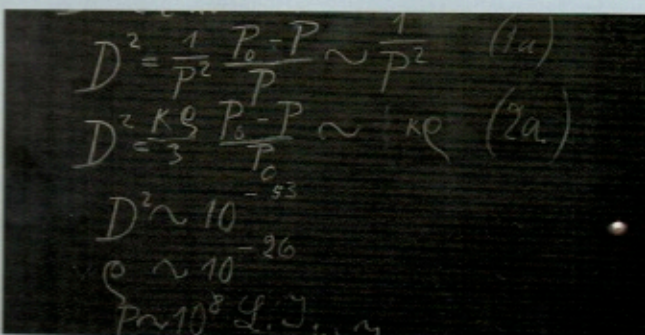
Read it again and choose the best words to fill the gaps.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 a lost | b dropped | c fallen |
| 2 a relieved | b infuriated | c shocked |
| 3 a expensive | b serious | c genuine |
| 4 a often | b occasionally | c rarely |
| 5 a realized | b noticed | c expected |
| 6 a apparently | b unluckily | c fortunately |
| 7 a appreciation | b happiness | c luck |
| 8 a according to | b related to | c belonging to |
| 9 a losing | b finding | c returning |
| 10 a obviously | b actually | c eventually |

Choose five new words or phrases from the text. Check their meaning and pronunciation and try to learn them.

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS FILM?

15) Watch or listen to a short film on The Museum of the History of Science. Complete the sentences with a number, or one or two words.



- There is a device used by Marconi to show how _____ worked.
- You can see apparatus used by _____ who were developing penicillin.
- The most popular exhibit in the museum is a _____. Einstein used it to give a class in _____.
- The museum was opened in _____, when Lewis Evans donated his collection of _____. He collected things related to mathematics, _____ and navigation.
- The astrolabes are instruments which predict the position of the _____, the _____ and the _____.
- The sundials were used for telling the _____ and the quadrants were used for measuring _____.
- There are two beautiful globes which show maps of the _____ and the _____.
- There is also a _____ microscope which belonged to King _____.

The return of the ring



A homeless man in Kansas City, Missouri is anticipating a windfall of more than \$100,000 for his kindness after he returned a diamond engagement ring to its rightful owner, which she had accidentally ¹ _____ into his donation cup.

Billy Ray Harris, who is homeless and often sleeps under a bridge, was ² _____ to find a diamond ring in his collection cup while begging last Friday. 'The ring was so big I knew that if it was real then it must be ³ _____,' he said. Rather than sell it, Harris had a hunch that the owner would return for it and so he stored it in a safe place.

The ring belonged to Sarah Darling, who was devastated the next day when she realized she had lost it. She ⁴ _____ takes the ring off, but that day she had put it in her purse for safe keeping after she had developed a slight rash on her finger. She ⁵ _____ that she must have given Harris the ring by mistake along with some coins when she took out her purse to give him some money.

She went back to look for Harris on the Saturday, but couldn't find him. She tried again the next day and ⁶ _____ he was in the same spot. 'I said to him "I don't know if you remember me, but I think I gave you something that's very precious to me," and he said, "Was it a ring? Yeah, I have it, I kept it for you".'

To show their ⁷ _____, Darling and her husband set up an online fundraising page for Harris on giveforward.com. So far, more than 3,800 donations have been made, totalling over \$100,000. The money will be given to Harris at the end of a 90-day campaign. Darling's husband, Bill Krejci, met Harris to tell him about the flood of donations and to get to know him better. 'We talked about a lot of things ⁸ _____ my family's ring and about the many donations. We talked about how one day in the future the ring may be passed down to my daughter.'

Harris told Krejci that he has found a place to stay where he is 'safe and sound'. He has spoken about the attention he has received since ⁹ _____ the ring. 'I like it, but I don't think I deserve it. What I ¹⁰ _____ feel like is, "What has the world come to when a person returns something that doesn't belong to him and all this happens?"' he said.

Adapted from the Mail Online

4 VOCABULARY collocation: word pairs

Word pairs

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a How do you say 'Ladies and Gentlemen' and 'black and white' in your language? Are the words in the same order?

b Take one word from **circle A** and match it with another from **circle B**. Then decide which word comes first. They are all joined with *and*.

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c Look at some common word pairs joined with *or*. What is the second word?

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more or _____ once or _____

d (5 42) Listen and check your answers to b and c, and notice how the phrases are linked and how *and* is pronounced. Practise saying them.

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- Every relationship needs a bit of **give and take**.
- We've had our **ups and downs**, but now we get on really well.
- The army were called in to restore **law and order**.
- Despite flying through a storm we arrived **safe and sound**.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| A good times and bad times | E compromise |
| B a situation in which the law is obeyed | F occasionally |
| C fed up with | G small things |
| D without problem or injury | H You'll soon find out. |

f Complete the sentences with a word pair from this page.

- I see my uncle _____, but not very often.
- I think this is our last chance. It's _____.
- I much prefer _____ photos to colour ones. They're more atmospheric.
- After lots of adventure, she arrived home _____.
- Could you stop making so much noise? I need a bit of _____.
- _____ Naomi will realize that Henry is not the man for her.
- A Have you finished?
B _____ I just have one sentence left.
- After the riots, the government sent soldiers in to try to establish _____.
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6 (5 44) SONG World