

Unit 13. Reading

Yoghurts recalled after mould found	
1. recall	to ask for sth to be returned, often because there is sth wrong with it
2. mould	a fine soft green, grey or black substance like fur that grows on old food or on objects that are left in warm wet air
3. batch	an amount of food, medicine, etc. produced at one time
4. launch	to make a product available to the public for the first time:
5. contaminate	to make a substance or place dirty or no longer pure by adding a substance that is dangerous or carries disease
6. liken sth/sb to sth/sb	to compare one person or thing to another and say they are similar
7. go off	if food or drink _____, it becomes bad and not fit to eat or drink
8. impregnate	~ sth (with sth) to make a substance spread through an area so that the area is full of the substance
9. claim	to demand or ask for sth because you believe it is your legal right to own or to have it
10. dispose of	to get rid of sb/sth that you do not want or cannot keep
11. cease	to stop happening or existing; to stop sth from happening or existing
Extract from a novel	
12. boldly	bravely and confidently; not afraid to say what you feel or to take risks
13. septic	(of a wound or part of the body) infected with harmful bacteria:
14. tinned	(of food) preserved in a can
15. note	an official document with a particular purpose
16. scare	(used especially in newspapers) a situation in which a lot of people are anxious or frightened about sth:
17. justification	a good reason why sth exists or is done; explanation of why sth exists or why sb has done sth
18. scapegoat	a person who is blamed for sth bad that sb else has done or for some failure SYN FALLGUY
Appearances can be deceptive	
19. deceptive	likely to make you believe sth that is not true SYN MISLEADING
20. trawl	to search through a large amount of information or a large number of people, places, etc. looking for a particular thing or person
21. track down	to find sb/sth after searching in several different places
22. enticing	something that is <u>enticing</u> is so attractive and interesting that you want to have it or know more about it
23. culprit	a person who has done sth wrong or against the law; _____ a person or thing responsible for causing a problem
24. sweetcorn	the yellow seeds of a type of MAIZE plant, also called <u>sweetcorn</u> , which grow on thick stems and are cooked and eaten as a vegetable
25. maple	a tall tree with leaves that have five points and turn bright red or yellow in the autumn/fall. _____ s grow in northern countries
26. reliant	~ on / upon sb/sth needing sb/sth in order to survive, be successful, etc. SYN DEPENDENT
27. distort	to twist or change facts, ideas, etc. so that they are no longer correct or true
28. ammunition	information that can be used against another person in an argument
29. home in on	to aim at sth and move straight towards it; to direct your thoughts or attention towards sth
30. boost	to make sth increase, or become better or more successful
31. flout <i>flaʊt</i>	to show that you have no respect for a law, etc. by openly not obeying it SYN DEFY
32. the letter of the law	(often disapproving) the exact words of a law or rule rather than its general meaning

stjedi vost - traceability

Unit 13 Food for thought
Vocabulary Deception
Retired widow loses life savings
P 175

Deceive to persuade someone that something false is the truth; to keep the truth hidden from someone for your own advantage; to trick
The company deceived customers by selling old computers as new ones.
The sound of the door closing deceived me into thinking they had gone out.

deceive yourself
[R] to refuse to accept the truth
She thinks he'll come back, but she's deceiving herself.

Mislead to cause someone to believe something that is not true

Defraud - take something illegally from a person, company, etc., or to prevent someone from having something that is legally theirs by deceiving them
He was found guilty of defrauding the Internal Revenue Service.

Snout - the nose and mouth which stick out from the face of some animals
a pig's snout
SLANG FOR A PERSON'S NOSE

Trick someone out of something and trick something out of someone to get something from someone by trickery. *You can't trick me out of my money.*

bogus /ˈbɒʊ.gəs/ false, not real or not legal

taken in [often passive] to cause someone to believe something which is not true, or to trick or deceive someone
I can't believe she was taken in by him.

confidence trickster/ confidence man

n another name for → con man
confidence trick , (U.S. and Canadian) confidence game

n a swindle (obmana prevara) involving money, goods, etc., in which the victim's trust is won by the swindler, (Informal shortened forms) con trick (U.S. and Canadian) con game

swindle to get money dishonestly from someone by deceiving or cheating them

They swindled local businesses out of thousands of pounds.

deceive someone into something
to trick someone into doing something. *She deceived me into giving her my car keys. You can't deceive me into doing what I don't want to do.*

fall for to be tricked into believing something that is not true
He told me he owned a mansion in Spain and I fell for it. I'm not falling for that one! INFORMAL

said when you recognize a trick and refuse to be deceived by it
"Lend me a fiver and I'll buy you a drink." "Oh no, I'm not falling for that one."

Conman a person who deceives other people by making them believe something false or making them give money away

See through
1. To understand the true character or nature of: *We saw through his superficial charm.*
2. To provide support or cooperation to (a person) throughout a period of time: *We'll see you through until you finish college.*
3. To work on (a project) until completion.

take for a ride Slang
1. To deceive or swindle: *an author who tried to take his publisher for a ride.*
2. To transport to a place and kill.

a mug Chiefly British Slang A victim or dupe; someone who has been tricked

Swindle

Part 4: Further discussion Page 167

2

Comments

In contrast to Part 3, in this part Janusz and Ana have not understood that they can and should interact with each other. The interlocutor continually has to prompt them to respond to each other's comments, sometimes leaving a pause, which they fail to pick up on. At one point, Ana tentatively asks, *Can I say something more?*, showing that she is unaware that this is a discussion rather than a simple question and answer session. In her last turn, she does respond to a point made by Janusz (*I agree with you*) but then limits herself to repeating the same ideas that he has just expressed.

Unit 13 Food for thought

Vocabulary 1: Eating and drinking

Page 168

1

1 thirst 2 hunger 3 food 4 drink 5 appetite 6 cater
7 stomach 8 meal

Use of English: Word formation

Page 170

1 setting 2 diners 3 residential 4 revelations
5 unwelcome 6 findings 7 overrated 8 enjoyable
9 appearance 10 training

Writing 1: Informal letters Page 170

2

No. The writer has not made any attempt to reassure her friend. On the contrary, comments such as *'I'm not surprised you're a bit daunted by it all'*, *'my own bitter experience'* and *'even if it leaves you utterly exhausted'* will only serve to make him more nervous.

3

The following expressions introduce advice:
don't make the same mistake as I did and lay on there's no point preparing
You'd be much better off filling
That's not to say you shouldn't put out it's not worth going

I wouldn't spend hours making one if I were you whatever you do, make sure you don't let ... is not to be recommended

Other evidence of a wide range of language includes:
you're a bit daunted by it all
pass on a few tips
my own bitter experience
lay on a huge spread

4

Showing interest in the event

It's hard to believe that Luke's about to celebrate his fifth birthday.

I'm sure Luke and his friends will have a great time Let me know how it all goes, won't you?

Referring to her own experience

a few tips that I learnt from my own bitter experience in September

don't make the same mistake as I did

they were the first things to disappear at Lara's party Lara's friends hardly touched hers

Sample answer

Hi Berti

Yes I can certainly give you some advises about preparing a barbecue for your football club's dinner. I've gone to lots of these parties for end of season.

The first thing to think is when you want to serve the food. Obviously is the barbecue difficult to take to the venue, and it takes time to set up all the tables etc and take all the food from your car. If you serve the food too early some people may not arrive yet. If too late and the children may get so hungry, they start getting tired and silly. So I would recommend to tell people you will serve the food at, for example, 8 o'clock.

Of course, for a barbecue, even in summer, you'll need a plan for if it rains. When I prepared it we hired a small tent. In the end we needn't have it, but better safe than sorry.

Third thing, you need to know how many people are coming and if there are vegetarians. You can get 'veggie burgers' for them. But don't go crazy with the salads – it always seems the salad that gets thrown away. It's so difficult to eat lettuce from a paper plate with a plastic fork – most people don't bother.

Anyway, that's all I can think of now, but give me a ring if you need anything. Just relax yourself and prepare it in detail – then you'll be absolutely fine and it will too!

Dietmar

Examiner's comment

Content: The writing is slightly under length although the letter adequately covers the first two points (detailing your previous experience and giving advice), more attention to the reassurance section would enhance the completion of the task. Simply to say *'relax yourself and prepare it in detail ...'* is not very reassuring.

Organization and cohesion: The organization is appropriate and logical for an informal letter. The paragraphing nicely reflects three different points the writer considers important (timing of food, a bad weather plan, preparing salad). However, a number of sentences are confusing or difficult to follow eg *'If you serve the food too early some people may not arrive yet.'*, *'In the end*

we needn't have it ...'

Accuracy: The writing is mostly accurate despite some confusing sentences. The use of language is sometimes rather vague ('When I prepared it ...' 'and it will too!') and the use of the word 'advises' in the second line.

Range: The range of language used is sufficient yet unambitious ('you'll need a plan for if it rains', 'Third thing you need to know...').

Register: The register is appropriate for an informal letter.

Target reader: The reader would be partially informed, if not very reassured.

Mark: Band 3

Reading: Multiple choice Page 172

2

1 C 2 B 3 C 4 B 5 A 6 D

Language focus 1: Comparisons

Page 174

A Comparisons

Where alternative answers are given, the first answer is that which appears in the text.

1a much, as b The, the c likened/compared d more e later f now/currently/nowadays, before

B Qualifying comparisons

a a great deal b far c just d slightly e much

C Like and as

a like b as c as

D So and such

1 a such b so c so

2 so is followed by adjectives and such is followed by an indefinite article in the examples given in the Coursebook.

E Further expressions

1 better 2 like, near 3 as 4 much 5 long 6 close

Vocabulary 2: Deception Page 175

1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
fraud	defraud	fraudulent	fraudulently
deception	deceive	deceptive	deceptively

2

1 a misleadingly b misleading

2 a deceptively b deceiving

3 a fraud b fraudulently

3

1 out 2 in 3 into 4 for 5 through 6 for

4

a bogus financial adviser
the smooth-talking confidence trickster
the conman's trickery

his false promises

I feel a bit of a mug (informal)

Listening: Multiple choice Page 176

2

1 B 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 A 6 C

Language focus 2: Adverbs of degree

Page 177

1

Absolutely is used with non-gradable adjectives such as *marvellous*, *fascinating* or *freezing*. *Very*, *fairly* and *a bit* are used with gradable adjectives such as those in a, c and d. We do not normally say *very marvellous*, *fairly fascinating* or *a bit freezing*. Nor so we say *absolutely anxious* or *absolutely easy*.

Examples of other modifiers which can be used with gradable adjectives are:

a little, *slightly*, *rather*, *quite*, *somewhat*, *relatively*, *moderately*, *reasonably*, *pretty*, *extremely*, *really*

2

Gradable: *frightened*, *pleased*, *dirty*, *tired*

Non-gradable: *furious*, *ridiculous*, *huge*, *marvellous*

3

a fairly b absolutely

4

1 clever 2 worried 3 informed 4 old 5 qualified

6 intelligent

Review 13 Pages 178 and 179

Vocabulary

1 A 2 D 3 B 4 C 5 C 6 B 7 A 8 C 9 D 10 A 11 B 12 A

Comparisons

1 near as 2 much a 3 same as 4 the more 5 far the

6 such a 7 much the 8 did his

Use of English: Key word transformations

1 likes junk food just as

2 is deceptively simple in (its)

3 interest in eating/my appetite as soon as

4 far the most imaginative (recipe/one)

5 from more stress/stress more than ever (before), or more than ever (before) from stress/from more stress ever

6 near as bad as

7 close second to the

8 a great deal more