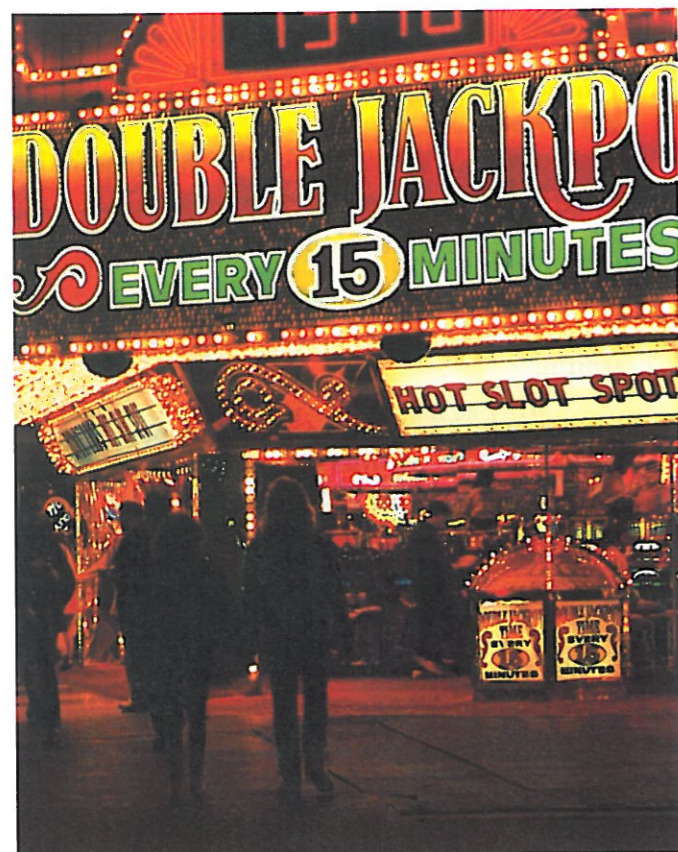




SPACE WARRIOR MADNESS



SPEAKING

A Talking on your own

Work in pairs as Student A and B. Try to speak for about one minute.

Student A: Describe and compare the places in both pictures. Say whether you have ever been to such places and why.

Student B: Describe and compare what the people are doing and how they might be feeling in both pictures. Say whether you would enjoy activities like these.

B Discussion

- 1 What attracts people to places like these?
- 2 What problems do people have if they go to such places too often?

READING

A This letter recently appeared in an English magazine. Read it quickly, to get a general idea of what it is about. Ignore the five missing sentences.

I have recently become very worried about my 16-year-old son, Nick. Although he was never brilliant at school, he always used to get reasonably good marks.

0 F

He used to be such a good swimmer that he won several prizes. But now he has given up training. And instead of the neat clothes he used to wear, all he ever puts on is the same pair of shabby old jeans and a dirty sweatshirt.

1 Nick was in the kitchen. The radio was on so loud that he didn't hear me come in behind him. My handbag was on the table. 2

We had a terrible row. Finally, he broke down and confessed everything. He has been going every day to a big amusement arcade near his school and playing electronic games with names like Space Warrior and Alien Invaders. I had always thought they were harmless. 3

He has promised he won't go there again, but I think he's too addicted to stop. 4 What can I do to help him?

B Match the gaps in the text (1-4) with the sentences (A-F) below. There is one extra sentence which you do not need. An example is given (0).

- A But now I realize that he's so hooked on them, he'll even steal from his own mother in order to pay for the habit.
 B Even if he wanted to, he couldn't – and he doesn't.
 C I often leave it there so that I won't forget it when I go out.
 D He had taken some money out of it and was just about to put it in his pocket.
 E But that isn't all – last Sunday, I got up earlier than usual.
 F But now his work has become so bad that his teachers say he is just wasting his time there.

C In pairs or groups, discuss these questions.

- 1 How do you think Nick's mother felt after she saw Nick in the kitchen last Sunday?
- 2 What connection do you think there is between the changes she noticed before last Sunday and what happened on Sunday morning?
- 3 What are some of the things she probably said to Nick last Sunday? Try to imagine her exact words.
- 4 What do you think Nick said to her?

D Explain the full meaning of the words in *italics* below.

- 1 Even if he *wanted to*, he *couldn't* – and he *doesn't*.
- 2 He had taken some money out of *it*, and was about to put *it* in his pocket.
- 3 I had always thought *they* were harmless.
- 4 He has promised he won't go *there* again.

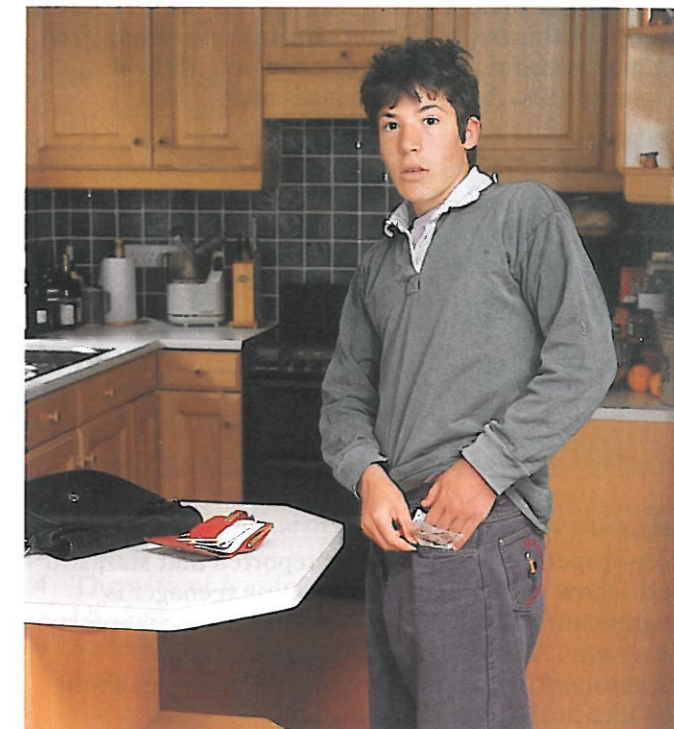
LANGUAGE STUDY

Three types of past action ► GS 13.2, 13.3

A Match the examples (a-c) with the meanings (1-3).

- a) When I saw him, he was taking the money.
 b) When I saw him, he was about to take the money.
 c) When I saw him, he had taken the money.
- 1 He took the money before I saw him.
 - 2 I saw him a moment before he took it.
 - 3 I saw him at the same time that he took it.

B In groups or pairs, say what you think was about to happen, was happening or had happened.



Example: Nick looked inside his mother's handbag. He saw some money there. He put his hand into the handbag.

► *He was just about to steal the money.*

- 1 His mother was upstairs. The newspaper was open in front of her.
- 2 Outside, a raindrop fell. Then another fell. Then another.
- 3 A man was at the bus stop. He looked at his watch.
- 4 Nick took his hand out of the handbag. The money wasn't there any longer. It was in his pocket.
- 5 Nick looked out of the window and saw the front of the Number 12 bus not far from the bus stop.
- 6 The bus stopped. The man waited for the door to open.
- 7 A minute later, his mother came downstairs. Nick wasn't in the house.
- 8 She looked out of the window. Nobody was at the bus stop. She saw the back of the number 12 bus.
- 9 She put on her coat and went towards the door. Then she stopped suddenly.
- 10 She heard a sound. It was the telephone. She heard it again. And again.
- 11 A few minutes later, after saying, 'Good bye, Edna,' she put the phone down. Edna was a friend who phoned almost every day.
- 12 Nick was on the bus. He thought of the money in his pocket and the shop with all the electronic games.

READING

A Read the article below. It is in five parts. Choose the sentence (A–G) that summarizes what each part is about. You do not need one of these sentences. An example is given (0).

- A There is a link between computer games and crime.
- B The brain can be affected, too.
- C Weight problems are another result.
- D Girl's father is also blamed.
- E Playing computer games can actually hurt you.
- F Why are younger people getting weaker?
- G The health of teenagers causes concern in two countries.

0 G

Newspapers in Japan recently reported that standard tests show that the average Japanese teenager is 'significantly weaker than the average teenager forty years ago'. Almost exactly at the same time newspapers in England carried similar stories about the identical age-group in Britain.

1

In both countries, the same four things were identified as the causes. The first was too much television. The second was too much convenience food and the third was not enough exercise. However, the fourth cause – computer games – was the focus of more comment in Britain than Japan.

2

One London newspaper reported that a boy of 12 had become so obsessed with various computer games that he stole from his parents and his schoolmates in order to buy more. This is not the only such case. The head of a primary school recently claimed that many of the children at his school steal each other's lunch money for the same reason.



3

Dr Leonora Keller, a health expert, said that many children play these games with such enthusiasm that they suffer from 'Space Warrior's Wrist'. The muscles of the lower arm become inflamed as a result of repeated movements of the wrist and constant pressure on the computer control stick. This also causes other aches and pains in their elbows and shoulders as well as strange sores on their hands.

4

Dr Keller has also found that children who spend a lot of time playing electronic games have a tendency to be fatter than those who do not. She said that 'for some reason these children tend to eat more sugar and fat' and that 'many of them get too little exercise to burn up these things.'

5

Another alarming problem was recently reported in the *British Medical Journal*. A 17-year-old girl spent hours playing computer games every day. Her father repaired computers and she took games from his workshop. One day she suddenly fell to the floor and began to jerk about wildly. The doctors who treated her found that she was suffering from an unusual form of epilepsy. The attack was caused by the signals on the computer screen blinking at a particular frequency.

B Now answer these questions.

- 1 Why, according to this article, are young people in Japan and Britain weaker than young people forty years ago?
- 2 Which crimes are blamed on computer games?
- 3 Describe three different kinds of health problems that can be caused by electronic games.

C In pairs or groups, discuss these questions.

- 1 Find out how much time your partners spend every day sitting down.
- 2 Now find out what they do while sitting down.
- 3 Find out what forms of exercise they get.

LANGUAGE STUDY

so or such ► GS 6.1

A Complete the following sentences with *so* or *such*.

- 1 He is _____ obsessed with these games that he has no time for anything else.
- 2 He plays these games with _____ enthusiasm that he is completely exhausted afterwards.

- 3 Nick was _____ a good swimmer that he won prizes.
- 4 Nick swam _____ well that he won prizes.

B Rewrite these sentences using *too*.

Example: Nick can't stop playing these games because he's addicted.

► Nick is too addicted to stop playing these games.

- 1 Some children don't get any exercise because they're lazy.
Some children are _____ any exercise.
- 2 My son is so young that he can't understand this.
My son is _____ this.
- 3 I'm so tired that I can't concentrate.
I'm _____.
- 4 He's so obsessed with football that he can't think about anything else.
He's _____ about anything else.

C Rewrite the second sentence in each pair. Use no more than five words including the word in bold. Do NOT change this word.

- 1 The film was very amusing. I couldn't stop laughing.
such It was _____ I couldn't stop laughing.
- 2 I couldn't stop laughing. I was very amused.
so I was _____ stop laughing.
- 3 I didn't go to the party because I was very busy.
too I was _____ the party.
- 4 I couldn't keep my eyes open because I was very tired.
so I was _____ keep my eyes open.
- 5 It was a very cold day. I didn't want to go out.
such It was _____ didn't want to go out.
- 6 Nick can't give these games up because he's obsessed.
too Nick's _____ up these games.
- 7 He does nothing else because of his interest in them.
so He's _____ he doesn't do anything else.
- 8 It's a very interesting game. I can't stop playing it.
such It's _____ I can't stop playing it.
- 9 Don't waste your time like this. Life is very short.
too Life _____ for you to waste your time like this.

VOCABULARY

A Match the six words below with the definitions 1–6.

ache constant continuous convenient pain suitable

- 1 going on and on; not stopping
- 2 happening again and again, or always there
- 3 a bad feeling that can suddenly come and then stop
- 4 a bad feeling which doesn't start or stop suddenly
- 5 easy to do or prepare, or practical in some way
- 6 acceptable or good for a particular purpose

B Complete the sentences using the six words in A.

- 1 Is three o'clock a _____ time for us to meet?
- 2 Is red a _____ colour to wear to a very formal party?
- 3 A _____ line of policemen blocked the street.
- 4 The patient was in _____ pain.
- 5 I had a terrible head _____ yesterday.
- 6 Suddenly I felt a terrible _____ in my shoulder.

C Use the words given in capital letters below the text to form a word that fits the numbered space.

'Space Warrior's Wrist' is only one of the (0) painful conditions that can be caused by (1) _____ playing computer games. Children also suffer from a strange (2) _____ feeling in their upper arms or shoulders. Another problem that doctors have reported is a (3) _____ of appetite in some children. The (4) _____ for this seems to be that they don't get enough exercise. This may also explain the (5) _____ of some children to put on weight. The high sugar (6) _____ of the convenience foods the same children eat is (7) _____ also a cause. Some people believe that it is the (8) _____ of the government to do something about this problem. However, it is difficult for even the most (9) _____ government to stop people doing what they want to do. One official recently said 'All we can do is put a (10) _____ on the games, saying that they can harm your health.'

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 0 PAIN | 6 CONTAIN |
| 1 CONSTANT | 7 PROBABLE |
| 2 ACHE | 8 RESPONSIBLE |
| 3 LOSE | 9 POWER |
| 4 EXPLAIN | 10 WARN |
| 5 TEND | |

LISTENING

You will hear two people, Michael and Fiona, discussing a birthday present. Listen to the tape and answer the questions about what they say. For each question write one of the following letters:

M (for what Michael says)

F (for what Fiona says)

N (for what neither of them say)

Who says it's their birthday soon?

0 M N

Who suggests giving two different presents?

1 M N

Who suggests a computer game?

2 M N

Who points out the disadvantages of buying a computer game?

3 M N

Who is against the idea of an encyclopaedia?

4 M N

Who suggests a present that costs a lot?

5 M N

Who agrees that a light for a bicycle would be a good present?

6 M N

VOCABULARY

In groups or pairs, read aloud the examples 1–14 below. Each time, decide which of these categories the example belongs to (a–d).

- a) making a suggestion
- b) asking for someone else's opinion
- c) agreeing
- d) disagreeing and/or expressing doubt

- 1 What do you think we should do?
- 2 The best thing to do would be to ...
- 3 Does that sound like a good idea to you?
- 4 I think we should ...
- 5 It would be better to ...
- 6 Do you agree?
- 7 I'm not sure about that.
- 8 Why don't we ... ?
- 9 That sounds like a good idea.
- 10 What about ...ing ... ?
- 11 I really don't think that would work.
- 12 We could ...
- 13 Mmm... maybe, but ...
- 14 I don't think we should ...

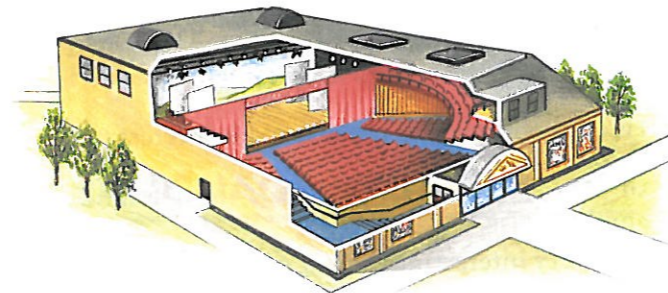
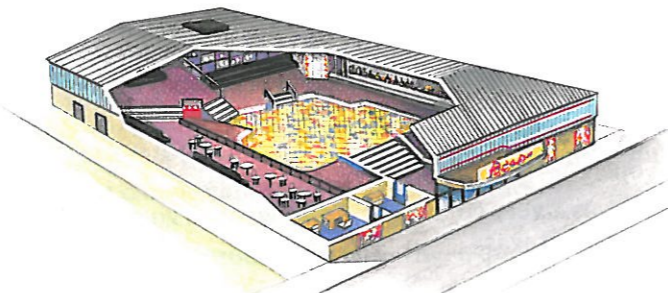
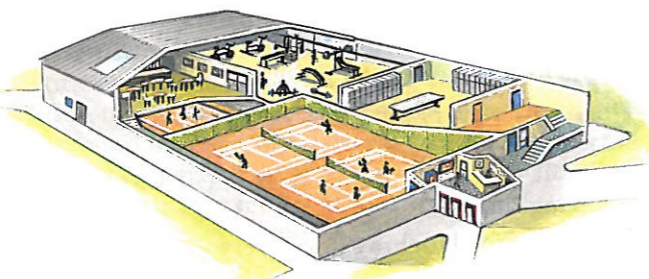
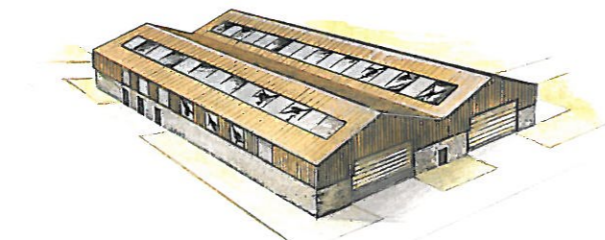
SPEAKING

Problem solving

Carry out the following task in pairs or groups.

You are a member of a local committee that has been given a large sum of money. You have been asked to choose the best way of converting an old building in your area so that it can be used by young people.

Look at the four proposals in the picture and decide which one you would choose. Don't forget to give reasons for your choice.



LISTENING

You will hear a young man talking about his work and how he likes to spend his free time. Listen and choose the best answer.

- 1 What kind of business does he work in?
 - A a delivery service
 - B a bakery
 - C a cake shop
- 2 What did the speaker's mother do in the last years before her husband's death?
 - A She was a nurse.
 - B She helped to run the business.
 - C She worked for an accountant.
- 3 The speaker prefers to relax by
 - A making furniture.
 - B playing football.
 - C walking or fishing.
- 4 The speaker lives in
 - A the country.
 - B a small village.
 - C a small town.
- 5 The speaker doesn't watch television very much in the evenings because
 - A he is too tired.
 - B he prefers to make furniture.
 - C he is too busy.

LANGUAGE STUDY

used to do or be used to doing? ➤ GS 13.2.2

A What's the difference?

- a) My mother used to run the business.
- b) My mother is used to running the business.
- c) I never used to watch football.
- d) I used to watch football.

B Match each of the sentences above with one of the following sentences.

- 1 I watch football now.
- 2 Running the business isn't difficult for my mother because she has done it for some time.
- 3 My mother ran the business before but doesn't any more.
- 4 I don't watch football any more.

C Work in pairs. One of you reads out the first part of a sentence (1–4). The other reads out the second part of the sentence, choosing from a–e. There is one extra which you don't need.

- 1 I never used to
 - 2 I used to
 - 3 I'm not used to
 - 4 I'm used to
- a) doing this kind of work so it may be difficult for me.
 - b) do this kind of work but I don't any more.
 - c) and I still am.
 - d) do this kind of work but I do now.
 - e) doing this kind of work so it won't be difficult for me.

D Rewrite these sentences using *used to do* or *be used to doing*.

Example: It isn't difficult for me to get up early because I have done it for some time.

➤ *I'm used to getting up early.*

- 1 I'm shocked when I hear bad language. I'm just not used to it.
- 2 I smoked a lot when I was younger but I don't any more.
- 3 It isn't difficult for me to travel long distances to work because I have done it for some time.
- 4 Not so long ago, Julia saw Ronald almost every day but she doesn't any more.
- 5 I don't work in that shop any more but I did once.
- 6 Because English people drive on the left, it's difficult for them to drive in other countries.

Your own opinion	Size/weight	Age	Shape	Colour	Country of origin	Material	NOUN
beautiful	small	old	round	blue	German	glass	hair-dryer
mysterious	enormous			green	Dutch		bottle
	large			red			cheese
				brown		paper	parcel

WRITING

Informal letter 1

A Look at the following types of adjective. Think of at least five more adjectives for each type except Age.

Age	young, old, ...
Colour	blue, light green, ...
Country of origin	Japanese, Greek, ...
Shape	oval, rectangular, ...
Material	cast-iron, wooden, ...
Size/weight	large, heavy, ...

B Use the table above to put the adjectives into the correct order.

Example: a hair-dryer German blue small

➤ a small blue German hair-dryer

- a leather flat black small wallet
- a Japanese fountain-pen beautiful red
- an Pakistani writing-desk mahogany old
- a china white round table-lamp

C What do you think it is?

Example: It's small and round, made of china and you drink out of it.

➤ a cup

In pairs, without naming the item, describe as fully as you can

- an article of clothing someone is wearing
- an object in the room

See if your partner can guess what it is.

D Which adjectives would you use to describe these things? Use at least three and no more than four.



E Complete the following letter by filling in the spaces with adjectives. Describe EITHER a very enjoyable holiday OR a terrible holiday.

This is just a quick note to tell you how the holiday is going. We're staying in a _____ hotel in a _____ part of town, so you can imagine how we feel. As you know, this is a _____ city, and the people are very _____ and _____. We have had some _____ weather since we got here, so we are feeling very _____. We have seen some of the _____ sights and a few _____ museums, and we thought they were very _____. Yesterday we decided to go for a swim, and we went to a _____ beach where the water was _____ and _____.

Last night we had a _____ meal in a _____ restaurant. It was quite an experience. We were served by a _____ waiter, and the food and the service were _____. When the bill came, we could hardly believe it, as it was so _____.

Anyway, I'd better stop and catch the post, but I'll write again soon.

Lots of love, Marianne

F Writing task

You are about to return home after three months abroad at a language school. Write a letter to an English-speaking friend describing some of the presents you have bought for your friends and family.

G Use the following notes to help you.

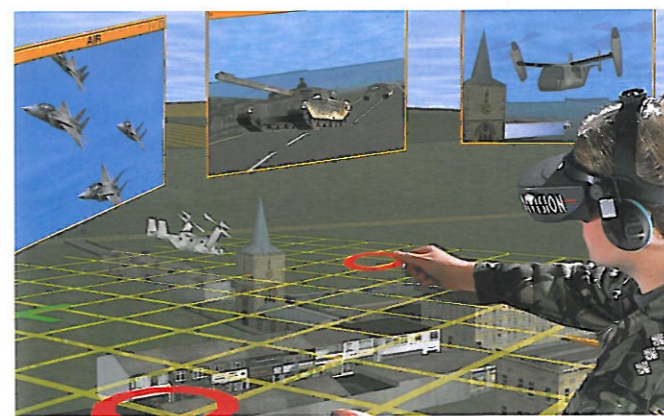
- Introduction – say why you are writing and say that you have been shopping.
- Give details of what you have bought, eg clothes, food, souvenirs, books, etc.
- Finish the letter in a suitable way, saying you hope to see your friend before you leave.

Include some adjectives describing the things you have bought. Do not use more than three adjectives in front of any noun.

This is an informal letter, so use contractions like *I've*, *it's*, etc. You can also use some of the more conversational adjectives like *nice*, *great*, etc.

Write your letter in 120–180 words.

REVISION AND EXTENSION



Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

A new VR (virtual reality) headset for the home user will be in the shops soon. The makers (1) _____ that it will change the way that computer games are played. Unlike the heavy VR headsets that people have been using in arcades (2) _____ the last few years, the new sets look more like a pair of sunglasses than a fireman's (3) _____. A spokesman for the company said 'A lot of people had (4) _____ with the old headsets. They were (5) _____ heavy that if you wore them (6) _____ for more than an hour or so, they could cause quite a lot of (7) _____. Our new headsets are very comfortable, and will be perfect for games, as well as in education.'

Some scientists, however, are (8) _____ about the effects of VR. Child psychologist Brenda Smith explained 'There have (9) _____ been several cases of violence among young children where computer games were to (10) _____. With VR, we will soon have children who are not (11) _____ to playing with other people. (12) _____ your life in a constant battle with aliens and monsters is not really a (13) _____ environment for someone young. We (14) _____ that a child should experience actual reality, not virtual reality, and it would be a great (15) _____ for parents to bring this sort of technology into the home.'

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 A claim | C offer |
| B threaten | D recommend |
| 2 A since | C among |
| B ago | D for |
| 3 A hat | C helmet |
| B cap | D hood |
| 4 A mistakes | C problems |
| B faults | D errors |
| 5 A very | C so |
| B too | D such |
| 6 A continuously | C always |
| B throughout | D regularly |
| 7 A hurt | C pain |
| B ache | D suffering |

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 8 A afraid | C scared |
| B worried | D threatened |
| 9 A yet | C still |
| B ever | D already |
| 10 A fault | C defect |
| B error | D blame |
| 11 A used | C allowed |
| B made | D interested |
| 12 A Spending | C Making |
| B Doing | D Passing |
| 13 A convenient | C real |
| B suitable | D right |
| 14 A recommend | C offer |
| B tell | D speak |
| 15 A defect | C mistake |
| B fault | D blame |

LISTENING

Listen to the news report about a robbery, and then complete the notes from the detective's notebook.

Time of robbery: 9(1) _____

Place: Halifax Building Society,

(2) _____ Street.

Amount stolen: (3) £ _____

MAN

Height: (4) _____ Age: (5) _____

Eye colour: (6) _____

Hair: (7) _____

Clothes: (8) _____, green sweater,

(9) _____ Name: (10) _____

Accent: (11) _____

WOMAN

Height: (12) _____ Age: (13) _____

Eye colour: (14) _____

Hair: (15) _____

Clothes: (16) _____

CAR

(17) _____, Ford Escort.

(18) _____ number G595 ER1

Headlight (19) _____