

Life

4a Combo Split Workbook

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Unit 1 Color

1a Red alert!

Grammar simple present and present continuous

- Complete the sentences with the simple present or present continuous form of the verbs.
 - People _____ (spend) over a hundred million dollars every year on red hair dye.
 - It _____ (seem) that a lot of us _____ (like) red.
 - Natural redheads aren't very common—they _____ (belong) to a minority.
 - In Scotland two out of five people _____ (possess) the gene for red hair.
 - Some redheads _____ (feel) the cold more.
 - You _____ (need) two copies of the gene to get red hair.
 - That's why natural redheads _____ (disappear).
 - Young people often _____ (move) away from their home areas to work or to study.
 - The chances of someone meeting another person with the red-hair gene _____ (get) smaller.
 - Now some scientists _____ (speculate) that by the year 2100 true redheads will be extinct.
- Look at the sentences in Exercise 1. Find words with the opposite meaning to these words.
 - artificial: _____
 - rare: _____
 - majority: _____
 - the heat: _____
 - greater: _____
- Read the article about dyes. Complete the article with the simple present and present continuous form of these verbs.

become cause come contain increase
know not / understand now / report use

We ¹ _____ dyes to change the color of or add color to many things. Textiles, cosmetics, food, and drink products usually all ² _____ food dyes. Some dyes ³ _____ from natural sources and others are synthetic. However, doctors ⁴ _____ that the number of people with allergic reactions to dyes ⁵ _____. We ⁶ _____ that in a number of people some natural dyes ⁷ _____ rashes or respiratory problems. However, we ⁸ _____ why this reaction ⁹ _____ more common.

Grammar stative verbs

- Read the comments by shoppers in a shopping center. Complete the comments with the simple present and present continuous form of the verbs.
 - _____ you _____ (like) this color? _____ it _____ (look) natural?
 - I _____ (look) for a shirt like this, but in a different size.
 - Excuse me, _____ this bag _____ (belong) to you?
 - What _____ it _____ (taste) like?
 - _____ you _____ (think) about buying this? It's very expensive.
 - I _____ (suppose) it's time to go home.

Vocabulary time expressions

- Write sentences about Jamie. Use the simple present or present continuous and put the time expression in the correct position.
 - go out with friends / on weekends

 - spend time with his family / today

 - make lunch / at the moment

1b What color is Tuesday?

Reading synesthesia

1 Read about Mark.

What color is Tuesday?

My name is Mark. I'm Canadian and I have synesthesia. It's not a disease (although I think it sounds like one) and it doesn't really have any serious effects on my day-to-day life, but it is a strange condition. Synesthesia happens when two or more of your senses get mixed up. So in my case, for example, I taste words. My sense of taste works even when I'm not eating anything, but when I hear or read certain words. For me, the word "box" tastes of eggs. That's just one example, of course.

My sister is synesthetic too and she sees words in color. So when she sees the word "Tuesday" or just thinks of the word "Tuesday," she gets the feeling of "brown." Actually that kind of synesthesia, where the days of the week are colored, is the most common type. I read somewhere that synesthesia is connected to the way our brains develop language and that there's a link between sounds and shapes. I don't understand the idea very well, but it sounds fascinating.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Is synesthesia an illness?

- 2 What happens when people have synesthesia?

- 3 Does it affect Mark's life at all?

- 4 How does synesthesia affect Mark's sister?

- 5 What's the most frequent example of synesthesia?

- 6 Which part of the body is involved in synesthesia?

Grammar questions

3 Write the missing word in each question. Then write the answers.

- 1 Where Mark come from?

- 2 else in his family has the same condition?

- 3 What the name of his condition?

- 4 sense gives Mark problems?

- 5 What color Mark's sister associate with *Tuesday*?

4 Read the statements. Use these words to write follow-up questions. You can write more than one question for each statement.

Can you ... ?	What are ... ?
Do you ... ?	Where are ... ?
How many ... ?	Why do ... ?

- 1 This is a photo of one of my brothers.

- 2 I work in marketing.

- 3 We go to France every year.

- 4 I like to go home for the holidays.

- 5 I want to learn Japanese after English.

- 6 I love detective stories. I read for at least three hours every day!

1c A sense of color

Reading color blindness

1 You are going to read an article about Holly, who is color-blind. First, choose the option you think is correct. Then read the article and check.

- 1 Most color-blind people can't tell the difference between red and blue / green.
- 2 Color blindness is more common in men / women.
- 3 Our eyes have two / three types of cells that see color.
- 4 Most color-blind people lead / can't lead a normal life.

2 Read the article about Holly.

I have red-green color blindness, which is the most common kind. It's something I was born with. Color blindness is quite common—about ten percent of men have some kind of color blindness. On the other hand, it's rare in women—so I'm unusual, I guess. If you have red-green color blindness, like me, it basically means that you can't tell the difference between shades of red and shades of green. They look more or less the same to me. So, for example, I can't tell if the DVD player is on or off. But they are starting to make electrical items with blue indicator lights for "on"—which is much better for people like me.

Color blindness is a problem with the cells in my eyes. Our eyes normally see color using three different kinds of cells. So one kind of cell sees red, another kind sees green, and the third kind sees blue. But if you don't have enough of one kind of cell, then this leads to color blindness. There isn't a cure for color blindness. An eye doctor can give you colored glasses or contact lenses, but they aren't very much help—at least not for me.

Finally, I think that most of the time color-blind people can lead a normal life, as long as you don't want to be a police officer or an airline pilot—there are a few jobs you just can't do.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What percentage of men have color blindness?

- 2 What problem does Holly have with her DVD player?

- 3 What color is better for indicators on electrical items?

- 4 What are the three colors the cells in our eyes can see?

- 5 What kind of jobs are not open to color-blind people?

Word focus see

4 Look at two different meanings of the verb *see* from the interview. Then match the sentences with *see* (1–7) with the uses (a–g).

One kind of cell sees red. = the sense of sight
Yes, of course, I see. = showing understanding

- 1 I see better with my glasses.
- 2 Can you sit down? I can't see the screen.
- 3 As I see it, that's the best idea.
- 4 Do you see what I mean?
- 5 "You have to turn it on here." "Oh, I see."
- 6 I see that Janet is leaving the company.
- 7 Come and see us this weekend.

- a checking understanding
- b giving news
- c giving your opinion
- d showing understanding
- e the sense of sight
- f visibility of something
- g visit someone

5 Replace four expressions in these exchanges with the correct form of *see*.

- 1 A: I don't think I can help you.
B: I understand. Well, thanks anyway.

- 2 A: I'm getting a lot of headaches.
B: You need to go to a doctor.

- 3 A: Do you understand how easy it is?
B: Oh yes. Thanks.

1d First impressions

Real life opening and closing conversations

1 Put the words in order to make statements and questions. Then write O for ways of opening conversations and C for ways of closing conversations.

- 1 a / you / pleasure / to / it's / meet
_____ ?
- 2 don't / card / give / why / my / I / you
_____ ?
- 3 myself / may / introduce / I
_____ ?
- 4 stay / touch / in / let's

- 5 you / to / talking / good / been / it's

- 6 you / to / very / I'm / meet / pleased

2 Complete this conversation with four of the sentences from Exercise 1.

- W: Good morning! ¹ _____ I'm Will Marr.
- G: How do you do? My name's Grace Larsen.
- W: ² _____, Grace.
Are you a colleague of Daniel's?
- G: Yes, I am, actually. We're both working on this project.
[...]
- W: Well, Grace, ³ _____ I'm very interested in your ideas.
- G: Thanks. ⁴ _____ You can reach me on both those numbers.
- W: OK, thanks.

3 Complete these ways of talking about what you do with prepositions.

- 1 I work _____ a design company.
- 2 I mostly work _____ special projects.
- 3 I'm an administrator _____ Liberty Bank.
- 4 I'm _____ customer service.
- 5 I'm looking _____ a new job at the moment.
- 6 I'm a student _____ Williams College.

4 Pronunciation short questions

Match the comments (1–6) with the questions (a–f) to make short exchanges.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 I'm a colleague of Daniel's. | a Can you? |
| 2 She is one of our best customers. | b Do you? |
| 3 I work in our main office. | c Have you? |
| 4 We've got a branch in your area. | d Is she? |
| 5 It's one of our biggest stores. | e Are you? |
| 6 I can call you tomorrow. | f Oh, is it? |

5 Grammar extra auxiliary verbs in short questions and answers

AUXILIARY VERBS IN SHORT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

We use auxiliary verbs to make short questions and short answers. The auxiliary verbs are *be*, *have*, *do*, and modal verbs. (*Be*, *have*, and *do* can also be main verbs.)

Auxiliary verbs	Examples
<i>be</i> (<i>am, are, is</i>)	<i>Are you? Yes, I am.</i>
<i>have</i> (<i>have, has</i>)	<i>Has it? No, it hasn't.</i>
modal verb (<i>can, must, etc.</i>)	<i>Can she? No, she can't.</i>
simple present (<i>do, does</i>)	<i>Do you? Yes, I do.</i>
present continuous (<i>am, is, are</i>)	<i>Are they? Yes, they are.</i>

Write short questions or short answers in response to these comments.

- 1 I'm learning Greek at the moment.

- 2 This paint is selling very well.

- 3 Do you have my telephone number?
Yes, _____
- 4 Do you think you can win?
Yes, _____
- 5 Can you see what's happening?
No, _____
- 6 My colleagues are excited about this.

1e About us

Writing a profile

1 Writing skill criteria for writing: text type, style, reader, purpose, and structure

a Read the excerpts from company communications. Choose the correct option.

1 text type: *letter / website*

I'm pleased to inform you that we are offering a new range of services.

2 style: *formal / informal*

**Check out our new range!
We think it's really cool!**

3 reader: *known / not known*

Please note the following changes to your account.

4 purpose: *to give information / to advertise a product*

Our clients are national and international companies.

b Read the information from a company profile. Match the sentences (a–d) with the headings (1–3). There are two sentences with one of the headings. Then use numbers with the headings to organize the information in a logical way.

Intersect Design

1 About our work | 2 Satisfied customers | 3 About us

- a "We always get fantastic results when we use Intersect." *Blacks International*
- b As well as this, we are working with a cell phone operator on a new campaign. We work in all areas of advertising.
- c Currently, we are developing a new logo for a national radio station.
- d We are a design agency with twenty years' experience.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the words in parentheses in the correct position. There is sometimes more than one possibility.

1 I am working on a new product. (this year)

2 I can help you with new projects. (also)

3 We are advising a national company. (currently)

4 We are completing a major contract. (at this time)

5 We have offices in all major cities. (in addition to this)

6 We work in TV. (too)

3 Checking accuracy

Find and correct ten spelling mistakes in this profile.

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

I am a freelance designar in the fashion industry. I also work as a consultert to a sportswear manufacturer. My especial areas of interest include working with natural textiles and dies. I am currently developping a range of baby clothes which are non-alergic.

Outside of work, I have a pasion for abstract art, especially the collorful works of Kandinsky. I am continually trying to improve my own skills as a painter.

Wordbuilding noun and verb → noun

► WORDBUILDING noun and verb → noun

We can change the ending of some nouns and verbs to make words that describe what people do.
anthropology → *anthropologist*
win → *winner*

1 Complete the words in the table.

Noun/Verb	Suffix	Noun
<i>anthropology</i> art biology science	<i>-ist</i>	<i>anthropologist</i> _____ _____
<i>win</i> administrate compete	<i>-er/-or</i>	<i>winner</i> _____ _____
<i>contest</i> assist consult participate	<i>-ant</i>	<i>contestant</i> _____ _____ _____
<i>optics</i> electricity library music politics	<i>-ian</i>	<i>optician</i> _____ _____ _____

2 These verbs all take the same suffix. Which one?

design	learn	manage	photograph
research	speak	teach	train

3 Complete the sentences with nouns (singular or plural) from Exercises 1 and 2.

- A _____ helps you find books to borrow.
- David Hockney is one of my favorite _____.
- Survey for seminar _____: Please give us your opinion!
- My new glasses are ready for me at the _____'s.
- This is a great black and white image by a local _____.
- My friend's an _____. He can fix your lights for you.

Learning skills study routines

Learning English is easier and you are more successful when you follow a routine.

- 4 Draw a table showing your waking hours for each day of the week. Write your activities under the times. Then choose two colors and block off times:
- when you are free to study
 - when you can study at the same time as you do something else, e.g., read on the train

	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.
Monday	coffee	train	work		break

- 5 How long do these activities need? Write 5, 30, or 60 (minutes) next to each one.
- reviewing vocabulary
 - listening
 - reading a magazine or graded reader
 - doing Workbook exercises
 - doing interactive (CD-ROM/online) exercises
 - watching a DVD
 - doing homework for class
- 6 Match activities from Exercise 5 with color-blocked times in your table from Exercise 4.
- 7 Use your table to work out a realistic study routine.

Check!

8 Fill in the spaces (1–6) with places from Student Book Unit 1 and find another place.

- Orange means "happiness" in this country.
- There's a traditional prayer for peace here.
- Van Gogh painted "Yellow House" here.
- The city that Hertz rental cars and the first yellow cabs come from.
- Blue can be a sad color in this country.
- One of the South American countries where the Quechua people live.



