**Language focus, p. 68**

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1. Answers:

a It was the passengers who exhibited prejudice.

b According to Aoife and her sister, who is also a pilot, reactions are more likely to come from passengers.

c It’s a cultural problem which needs to be tackled at an early age.

d Their two-bedroom flat, which has no garden, felt terribly poky.

e The mum who he was talking to invited him to the pub.

f Officials hurried him through what is normally a long and tedious procedure.

1. Answers

1 Sentences b and d still make complete sense if the relative clause is removed. Sentences a. c, e, and f are defining relative clauses. Sentences b and d are non-defining relative clauses.

2 In sentences a, c, and e, “who” and “which” can be replaced by “that” because “that” can be used to refer to people or things in defining relative clauses.

3 Sentence e. It can be dropped because it is the object of the clause.

4 Sentence e. The mum to whom he was talking invited him to the pub. It becomes more formal.

**DISCUSSING GRAMMAR, p. 68**

1. Answers

1 In the first sentence, the speaker is clearly talking about one sister. In the second sentence, the speaker appears to have more than one sister, and is referring to the one who is a flight attendant.

2 In the first sentence, only the sailors whose cabins were below deck drowned. In the second sentence, all the sailors drowned because all their cabins were below deck.

3 The only difference is that the second sentence is slightly more formal.

4 All three sentences have the exact same meaning.

5 In the second sentence, the cousin appears to have only one son. In the first sentence, he/she may or may not have more than one son. In the third sentence, he/she appears to have more than one son.

6 Both sentences have the same meaning, but the second uses a reduced relative clause.

7 These sentences show two meanings of where as a relative pronoun, the first showing physical location, and the second more abstract, referring to a point of argument.

1. Answers (Tapescript 8.3, p. 134)

1 defining

2 non-defining

3 defining or non-defining

4 non-defining

5 defining

6 defining or non-defining

7 defining or non-defining

8 non-defining

1 I don't like children who always interrupt their parents’ conversations and whose parents never tell them to be more polite.

2 The journey from work to home, which is always a nightmare, took over three hours yesterday. I’m going to have to change job or move house.

3 Politicians who make impossible promises just to get elected aren’t worth listening to.

4 The Taj Mahal, which took 22 years to complete, is built from exquisitely carved white marble.

5 These are the photographs my grandma gave me of when she was a young girl with her grandma - so that’s my great, great grandma. Apparently, she was called Rosemary.

6 We docked at the small port on the coast of East Africa, where my parents lived 25 years ago, and where both my brother and I were born.

7 My cousin, who’s afraid of heights, went paragliding at the weekend. 1 thought he was mad, but he said it was fine - not the same as being on a cliff or at the top o f a tall building.

8 We went on a cycling holiday in Wales, which I really wasn’t keen to do, but in fact I had a great time, despite the rain.

**Participles, p. 69**

Exercise 3, What ideas do the participles in these sentences express:

Answers:

1After finishing reading

2 Because I had read

3 when I opened

4 which is believed to be

5 If it is cooked

6 Because she knew

7 Because he was taken

8 When I was browsing

Exercise 4. Answers:

1. A. Flights booked one month in advance have a 10% discount.

b. Booking your flight in advance gives you a better deal.

2. a. The new uniforms worn by the pilots looked very smart.

b. Visitors wearing sleeveless tops will be denied entry.

3.a. We took a shortcut, saving an hour on our journey time.

b. With the money saved from giving up smoking. I'm buying a bike.

4.a. Taking all things into account. I've decided to resign.

b. Taken three times a day, these tablets will help your allergy.

5.a. 1 fell on the ice, injuring my wrist.

b. The boy injured in the car accident is in hospital.

6.a. Breaking promises leads to lack of trust.

b. Broken promises lead to lack of trust.

7.a. Giving away secrets won't win you any friends.

b. Given the chance. I'd love to work in New York.

8.a. Growing up in the countryside is healthy for young kids.

b. Strawberries grown under polythene ripen more quickly.

Exercise 5. Possible answers:

1 When he was aged five, his mother remarried.

2 As I was coming out of the market, the bananas fell on the pavement.

3 As I was riding along on my bike, a dog ran into me.

4 While I was skiing down the mountain, my hat flew off in the wind.

5 Once we had eaten our main courses, the waitress showed us the dessert menu.

**Listening and speaking, p.70**

Exercise 6. Answers:

To raise a child not as a boy or a girl is creating, in some sense, a freak. The Canadian couple's approach is a terrible idea because identity formation is really critical for every human being and part of that is gender. There are many cultural and social forces at play. Since the sexual revolution of the 1970s, child development experts have embraced a more flexible view of gender. Before that, the stereotypes of boys were that they were self-sufficient, non-empathetic, tough, and good at war. Girls were trained to be empathetic and caring, and more nurturing. But since then, women have become more competitive, aggressive, and independent, and by the same token, men are allowed to cry. We often see hulking football players who are bawling.

**SPOKEN ENGLISH – just, p.70**

1. Answers: 1.only 2. exactly
2. Answers:

1 equally

2 exactly

3 almost

4 right now

5 simply 6 absolutely 7 recently 8 only

**Homonym: same pronunciation, same spelling, different meaning**

**Homophone: same pronunciation, different spelling, different meaning**

**Homograph: different pronunciation, same spelling, different meaning**

1 The pronunciation of bow /bau/ and bow /bəu/.

bough - a large branch of a tree

3

Answer

bow /bau/ (greeting), bow /bəu/ (hair), bow /bəu/

(and arrow), bow /bəu/ (violin), bough /bau/ (tree).

HOMONYMS

Exercise 1, answers (p. 66-67)

1 deck of cards - pack: flight deck - area where the pilot sits

2 drinks at the bar - place where you can buy alcoholic drinks;

Gender as a bar - a thing that stops somebody from doing something

Exercise 2, Possible answers

1 company - the fact of being with somebody, a group of people;

branches - part of a tree that grows out from the main stem

2 spotted - covered in spots; rare - lightly cooked

3 rash - an area of red spots on a person's skin

4 scrap - things that are not wanted, but have some value in the material they are made of; rubbish - things that you throw away because you no longer want or need them

5 rambling - walking for pleasure, especially in the countryside; p o in t - the sharp, thin end of something.

HOMOPHONES

Exercise 3, answers

whale, world, fought, air, sight, higher, court, saw

Exercise 4, answers

1 hoarse 5 haul

2 coarse 6 bury

3 buoy 7 veil

4 lone 8 draft

HOMOGRAPHS

Answers and tapescript (8.8, p.135)

1 We’re sitting at the back, in row 102. / r ə u /

We ’v e had another row about o u r finances, / r a u /

2 That was never him singing live. He was miming, / l a i v /

‘Live and let live’ is my philosophy, / l i v /

3 Close that window! There’s one helluva draught, / k lə u z /

You’re n o t close to getting the answer, / k lə u s /

1. I soon got used to working the late night shift. / j u : s t /

I don’t trust used-car dealers. I'd never buy a car from one. / j u : z d /

5 It’s impossible to tear open this packet. Give me a knife, / t e ə /

A single tear ran silently down her cheeks as she waved goodbye, / t iə /

6 He always looks so content with his lot. / k ə n ' t e n t /

The content of your essay was excellent, b u t there were rather a lot

of spelling mistakes ./ 'k o n t e n t /

7 The head teacher complained to the parents about their son’s conduct in class. /'kondAkt/

Simon Rattle is going to conduct the B BC Symphony Orchestra

this evening, / k ə n ' d A k t /

8 Could you record the next episode for me? I’m out that night, / r i 'k o : d /

He's broken the Olympic world record for the 100 metres. / ' r e k o : d /

**Talking in clichés, p.72**

 Cliches are defined as phrases or ideas that have been used so often that they no longer have much meaning, or impact. However, cliches are by their nature extremely high-frequency in spoken language, and recognizing these fixed expressions helps students to better process authentic everyday speech.

1. Answers

'Boys will be boys’ means that boys often behave in a certain gender specific way, e.g. aggressive and mischievous.

'Don’t do anything I wouldn’t do’ is a way of light-heartedly telling someone to behave themselves and not do anything bad.

'At the end of the day’ means in the end or in the final analysis.

1. The meanings of the clichés used in exercise 2:

'A blast from the past’ means something or somebody who surprises you because you had almost forgotten about it or them.

'These things come in threes’ refers to the superstition that we often experience three bad things close together.

'Like father, like son’ means that sons often follow in the footsteps of their fathers, showing the same abilities or interests or following the same career.

'Damned if you do and damned if you don’t’ means that you may be criticized equally whether you follow a particular course of action or don’t follow it.

'Better late than never’ means that doing something late is better than not doing it a t all.

‘The final straw’ is the last in a series of unpleasant events which finally makes you feel that you cannot continue to accept a bad situation.

'Just what the doctor ordered' means exactly what is required, especially for your health or comfort

'No pain, no gain’ means you won’t achieve anything without a lot of hard work, or going through some difficult times.

'Better safe than sorry’ means it’s wiser to be cautious and careful than to be hasty or rash and do something you may later regret

'It doesn't bear thinking about' means that something is too shocking or unpleasant to contemplate.

'It takes all sorts’ is a statement to emphasize that people have different characters, opinions, and abilities and that we should accept this.

1. Answers

'Accidents will happen' means that however careful you try to be, it is

inevitable that some unfortunate or unforeseen events will occur.

‘A fate worse than death’ is something that you do not want to experience because it is so unpleasant.

‘A man (or woman) after my own heart is an expression used to compliment someone for having the same tastes and preferences as oneself.

'You can’t have your cake and eat it means you can’t have two incompatible things at the same time, or you can't have it both ways.

'Actions speak louder than words’ means that doing something is more powerful and effective than just talking about it.

'Behind every great man there’s a great woman’ refers to the traditional role of women, to support their husbands, and the fact that frequently a man’s success is dependent on this, often unacknowledged, support.

'It’s all in a day’s work’ is an expression used by somebody to shrug off praise and to imply that what they have done is just part of their normal duties.

‘It’s as clear as mud’ means that something is confusing, not clear at all.