Introduction for the teacher

The Cutting Edge Elementary/Pre-Intermediate Video gives students a wealth of information about aspects of modern life, providing them with a rich source of authentic, real-life material. Based on the syllabus of the Cutting Edge Elementary and Pre-Intermediate students’ books, the language is graded accordingly through the six video programmes. If you are using the Cutting Edge course, each video unit is designed to be used once students reach the consolidation sections in the corresponding students’ book.

The Video Workbook

The Cutting Edge Elementary/Pre-Intermediate Video Workbook helps students to understand the video through comprehension questions and exercises.

The units are divided into the following sections:

- **Preview** prepares students for the video topic and includes the pre-teaching of vocabulary which students may meet on the video for the first time. To help them with the vocabulary, students are encouraged to use a good dictionary such as the Longman Wordwise Dictionary.

- **In view 1** accompanies the first viewing of the video all the way through, allowing students to get a feel for the material. The Cutting Edge Elementary/Pre-Intermediate Video Workbook focuses on gist and visual comprehension. In this section, as in In view 2, students read the questions before they watch, so that they can then concentrate on the video screen as much as possible.

- **In view 2** divides the video into short sections and gives students more detailed comprehension questions and exercises. After students have answered the questions, they watch the relevant section again to check their answers.

- **Review** starts with an exercise based on the content of the video to see what information students have retained. Review also includes language practice and vocabulary sections for reinforcement. Short texts extend aspects of information given on the video.

- **Your view** sections after In view 2 and at the end of Review encourage students to think about what they have seen, and to connect it to their own experience and views.

The Cutting Edge Elementary/Pre-Intermediate Video Workbook also includes an Answer key and Video scripts.
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1 The many faces of London

Preview

1 What do you know about London?

London facts and figures

1 How many people do you think live in London?
   a 5 million
   b 7 million
   c 10 million

2 How many people who live in London come from other countries?
   a 15%
   b 20%
   c 30%
   d 40%

3 How many languages can you hear in London?
   a about 20
   b about 200
   c about 2,000

4 Name five languages you can hear in London.

5 Match the nationalities and population in London.
   Indians Poles Chinese
   45,000 60,000 400,000

Vocabulary

2 Match the words with the pictures. You can use some words more than once. Use the Longman Wordwise Dictionary to check you understand the words.

celebration costume(s) crowded national dance

3 Which of these things do you often find at a celebration?

dancing music lights musicians tigers crowds of people elephants food
In view 1

Before you watch the video, read the questions (1–5) below. Then watch and answer the questions.

1. What do you think the title ‘The many faces of London’ means?

2. Match the people and nationalities.

   ![Nationalities table]

   - Polish
   - Canadian
   - Chinese
   - Indian
   - British

   a

   b

   c

   d

   e

3. All the people in the pictures have something in common. What is it?

4. Match the groups of people (1–3) with the activities (a–c).

   1. Chinese
   2. Indians
   3. Poles

   a. Song and dance
   b. New Year celebrations
   c. Diwali

5. Now put them in the order they appear on the video.
In view 2

Section 1 0:00 – 1:47

1. Look at the table. Then watch the video and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>London facts and figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (number of people who live in London)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%) of people who live in London who come from other countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of languages you can hear in London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of languages Tim mentions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can watch again to check your answers.

Section 2 1:48 – 2:44

2. Read the sentences (a–f) below. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Watch the video and answer.
   a There are about 200,000 Indians in London.  F
   b They celebrate Diwali every year.
   c Diwali means ‘many lights’.
   d The young Indian woman loves seeing the lights.
   e The Diwali celebrations get very crowded.
   f The young woman doesn’t always go to Diwali.

You can watch again to check your answers.

Section 3 2:45 – 3:44

3. Read the questions, then watch and answer.
   a Complete this sentence.
      60,000 ................... ................... live in London.
   b (Circle) three things Tim mentions that the people of London enjoy.
      Chinese music  Chinese food  Chinese New Year celebrations  Chinatown
   c Who is Mr Lee?

You can watch again to check your answers.
4 Read about New Year – sentences (a–e).
Watch again and tick the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>British and Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>New Year’s Day is on 1 January.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>New Year starts around 30 January.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Every year has a name, e.g. the year of the dog, the year of the tiger.</td>
<td></td>
<td>It depends on the family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>It is a family celebration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>The children get lots of presents.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can watch again to check your answers.

5 Read the sentences below. Watch the video, then _circle_ the correct answer in *italics*.

- a The Tatry Polish Song and Dance Group _live in Poland (in London)._  
- b They travel to other towns and cities _in Britain/in Poland._  
- c They do the national dances of Poland _for people in Britain/in Poland._  
- d There are about 45,000 Poles _in London/in Britain._  
- e They _make their own costumes/set their costumes from Poland._  
- f The Poles, the Indians and the Chinese _don’t like London/think London is a great place._

You can watch again to check your answers.

Your view

- Imagine you are on a visit to London. Watch the start of the video again.
  - Can you name any of the places? Which of the places would you like to visit?
  - Which of these would you like to see?  
    Diwali  Chinese New Year  Polish Song and Dance Group  
  - What other things in London do you know that you would like to see?
Review

1 Correct the following text. You can look at the video script on page 34 to help you.

London is a big city. More than seven million people live here. People from all over Europe. There are more people here, from more countries, than any other city in the world. 45 per cent of the people who live in London come from other countries. Or their parents or grandparents come from other countries. You can hear 400 languages in London. There are about 300,000 Indians in London. Every year they enjoy all the colour and music of Diwali and many other people in London enjoy it, too.

Language practice

Questions and answers: Present Simple

2 Work in pairs.

Student 1: Your partner thinks of someone from the video. Ask your partner questions to find out who it is. Ask questions in this order: man/woman, age, job, nationality.

Student 2: Think of someone in the video. Your partner asks you questions to find out who it is.

Example.

Student 1: Is it a man or a woman?
Student 2: A man.
Student 1: How old is he?
Student 2: He's about thirty.
Student 1: What does he do?
Student 2: I don't know./I think he's an actor.
Student 1: Where is he from?
Student 2: He's from Canada.
Student 2: It's Tim.
Student 1: That's right.

Vocabulary

3 Circle the odd one out.

- a fantastic beautiful crowded great perfect brilliant
- b love like very much enjoy hate like
- c manager student Canadian actor musician
- d Canadian French German Spanish Mexican London

4 Put these words in order as quickly as you can. Start with the smallest or youngest.

- a capital city (e.g. London) city continent (e.g. Europe) country the world town
- b one hundred thousand million ten
- c child grandparent parent great-grandparent

Your view

- How big is your capital city?
- Where do people come from?
- What special celebrations do they have?
- What is your favourite celebration in your country?
2 Fast life, fast food

Preview

Do the fast life, fast food quiz. Use the Longman Wordwise Dictionary or ask your teacher to find out the meaning of any words you do not understand.

Fast food facts and figures

1 When do you think fast food started in the UK?
   1762  1900  1955  1960

2 What do you think was the first fast food in the UK?
   burger  sandwich  fried chicken  jacket potato

3 Which of these countries do you think spends the most money on fast food?
   UK  France  Germany  Italy  Spain  Spain  USA

4 Which of the following are fast food?
   baked potato  banana  burger
   fish and chips  hot dog  kebab  pizza
   roast beef and Yorkshire pudding  cheese sandwich
   spaghetti alla carbonara  steak and chips  sushi

5 Why do you think people eat fast food?
   a Because it’s delicious.
   b Because it’s quick and people don’t have much time.
   c Because it’s not expensive.

6 There is an organisation called Slow Food International.
   What do you think it does?

In view 1

5:14 – 6:20

1 Read the questions, then watch the video without sound and answer.
   What do the pictures on the video show?
   How many images of fast food can you see on the video?
Before you watch the video, read the questions (2–7) below. Then watch and answer.

2. Why are we eating more and more fast food?

3. In which of these places do we see Tim?
   - McDonald’s
   - sandwich bar
   - Italian restaurant
   - pizzeria
   - in the street

4. What is he eating in the first place and the last place (i.e. at the start and at the end of the video)?

5. What was the first fast food in Britain?

6. Why doesn’t Sophie eat any of the fast food in front of her?

7. In the video, who does not like fast food?

In view 2

Section 1

1. Read the question, then watch and answer.
   Which of these foods do you see signs for? Tick the boxes.
   - burgers
   - pizza
   - fried chicken ✔
   - hot dogs
   - baked potatoes

You can watch again to check your answers.

Section 2

2. Read the question, then watch and answer.
   Match the facts about fast food and the countries.
   1. 300,000 fast food restaurants a. Britain
   2. £3 billion b. China
   3. more than £3.5 billion c. Germany and France
   4. £1,000 million each year d. Spain and Italy
   5. millions of burgers e. America

You can watch again to check your answers.
Section 3  7:37 – 8:28

Read the questions (3–4), then watch and answer.

When did the Earl of Sandwich ask for two pieces of bread with meat in the middle?

1762  1672  1790  1770

Are the following true (T) or false (F)?

a. The Earl of Sandwich gave his name to the sandwich.  T
b. The sandwich is the most popular fast food in the UK.
c. 80 per cent of workers eat sandwiches every day.
d. Sandwiches are not very popular in France.

You can watch again to check your answers.

Section 4  8:29 – 9:33

Read the questions, then watch and answer.

a. Who makes this plastic food?
b. Who buys this plastic food?
c. Which of these foods can you see?
   sandwiches ☐  sushi ☐
   burger ☐  fried chicken ☐
   fish and chips ☐  pizza ☐
   kebab ☐
d. Who is Andrew Senior?
e. Look at the list in question c.
   1. Which food did they make a few years ago?
   2. Which food do they also make today?

You can watch again to check your answers.
2 Fast life, fast food

Section 5 9:34 – 10:28

Watch the video, then read the information about Slow Food International. Underline the information which is not on the video.

Italian journalist Carlo Petrini set up an organisation called Slow Food International because he was unhappy with the idea of fast food. The organisation started in Bra in Italy and now has 60,000 members all over the world. The number of new members is growing all the time. It is perhaps not surprising that the organisation has as its symbol this little animal – the snail.

You can watch again to check your answers.

Your view
• Do you like fast food?
• What is your favourite fast food?
• How often do you eat fast food?
• When was the last time you ate fast food?

Review

Can you remember? You can look at the video script on pages 34 and 35 if you need to.

1 How many fast food restaurants are there in America?
2 How much do the French and Germans spend on fast food each year?
3 How much do the Spanish and Italians spend?
4 What is the most popular fast food in the UK?
5 What is Slow Food International?

Language practice

Present Continuous

Watch the video clips. Answer the questions below.

a What is Tim talking about?
He’s talking about fast life and fast food.

b What is he holding?

c What is the man doing?

d What is Sophie holding?

e What and who is Tim talking about?

You can watch again to check your answers.
Past Simple

3 Read more about the history of fast food. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

The sandwich
a John Montague, the fourth Earl of Sandwich, had been sitting at the gambling table all day, playing cards. He became (become) very hungry and so he .................. (ask) his servant to .................. (bring) him some meat between two pieces of bread because he .................. .................. (not want) to get the playing cards dirty. The sandwich was born!

The hamburger
b Hamburgers ..................
.................. (have not got) any ham in them, so why are they called ‘hamburgers’? The answer is that in the nineteenth century German immigrants .................. (take) a meal to the United States which was called Hamburg Style beef, after the German city. Originally the meal .................. (come) to Germany from Russia.

The pizza
c In Italy in the eighteenth century, bakers .................. (add) tomatoes from Peru to flat round bread. This .................. (be) the start of the pizza. In eighteenth-century Naples it .................. (be) not unusual to see people eating pizza in the street. Ferdinando II of Borbone .................. (enjoy) pizza and .................. (ask) for a pizza oven to be put into the kitchens of his palace.

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with their opposites.

1 delicious a old or stale
2 early in the morning b healthy
c horrible
3 fresh d impossible
4 happy e late at night
5 unhealthy f slow
g unhappy
7 fast

5 Find eight words about food in the word square.

Your view

- Do you think we eat too much fast food?
- What are the most popular foods in your country?
- How healthy do you think fast food is?
- Which of these foods is the healthiest? sushi pizza hamburger
3 Here is the news

Preview

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in the quiz.

What is happening in the world?
1 Name a country that has had an election this year.
2 Name two countries at war.
3 Name a foreign prime minister.
4 Is your country’s economy good or bad at the moment?
5 What is the most important story in the news at the moment?

News media
1 Which media do you get most of your news from?
   - newspapers  TV  radio  other people  the Internet  other
2 How often do you read a newspaper/listen to the news on the radio/watch the news on TV/go on the Internet to get the news?
3 Which news medium gives you the best information?

Vocabulary

2 You will hear the words on the left on the video. Match them with their meanings on the right.

   1 keep in touch with
   2 communication revolution
   3 to cover the story
   4 to deliver the news
   5 to edit the pictures
   6 news agency
   7 event
   8 organisation

   a important change in the way we make contact and communicate
   b to have contact with e.g. by phone, by email
   c to send or give the news
   d e.g. a large company
   e to choose the pictures you want to use
   f a company that sells news and information to the media
   g to report on something important that is happening
   h something which happens which is important or interesting
3 Here is the news

In view 1

Read the questions, then watch and answer.

a Where are Sophie and Tim?
b What was the name of the man who started this organisation?c What does this organisation do?d What was new technology in 1859?e What technology does Reuters use now to send the news?f Where does this organisation send the news?

In view 2

Section 1

Read the questions and exercises (1–3). Then watch the video and answer.

1 Match the events and the times.

1 any news anywhere in the world
y seconds to reach anywhere in the world
x two weeks for the news to reach Europe
z five months for the news to reach Spain

2 Technology has changed the way we receive news. This is part of the c ......................... r ...................

3 Which of these things does Tim mention? Tick (✓) the boxes.

radio ✓ the electric telegraph ☐ television ☐ computers ☐
satellite ☐ mobile phones ☐ the Internet ☐

You can watch again to check your answers.

Section 2

4 Before you watch, read the list below. Watch the video. Are the events and activities in the same order on the video?

1 At first Reuters used pigeons to carry news.
2 His agency became more and more successful.
3 Now Reuters uses the very latest information technology.
4 Reuters sends video by satellite to 325 television stations in 91 countries.
5 In 1851 Reuter came from Germany to London to start his news agency.
6 In 1859 Reuter sent Napoleon III’s words from Paris by the new electric telegraph.

You can watch again to check your answers.

Now put the items in the order they happened in real life.

5

Section 3 [13:11 – 15:00]

Before you watch, read the sentences below. Now watch and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1 Organisations like the BBC and CNN deliver twenty-four-hour news.  T
2 Reuters has offices all over the world.  T
3 The cameramen send their pictures by satellite.  T
4 Journalists decide which are the most important stories of the day.  T
5 Reuters works twenty-four hours a day.  T
6 The journalists are talking to other journalists in London.  T
7 The telephone is the main technology for journalists.  F

You can watch again to check your answers.

Section 4 [15:01 – 16:08]

Read the questions, then watch and answer.

1 In what other ways do journalists use computers?
2 How often does Reuters send news to TV stations?
3 Fill in the missing words to complete Tim and Sophie’s questions.

Tim: How ..................... we ..................... the news fifty years from now?
Sophie: What kind of information technology ................. we ..................... then?
Tim: And ..................... we still ................. the name of a man who ..................... to London in .................?

You can watch again to check your answers.

Your view

• What do you think are the answers to Tim and Sophie’s questions in 3 above?
Review

1 Fill in the flow chart with the missing sentences below.

How the journalists work

1 Journalists in London find out what the most important stories are.

2

3 Cameramen send news reports to journalists in London.

4

5

The journalists’ stories are sent to TV stations all over the world.

The journalists ask for pictures from the cameramen.

Journalists in London write the story and edit the pictures they receive.

2 The numbers below were on the video. Say them out loud.

a 80 b 2 c 5 d 26 e 91 f 150 g 325 h 500 i 1

3 Complete the sentences using the numbers above. You can look at the video script if you need to.

1 .................. years ago it took .................. months for the news of Christopher Columbus’ arrival in America to reach Spain.

2 .................. years ago it took .................. weeks for the news of Abraham Lincoln’s death to reach Europe.

3 Reuters sends the news to TV stations all over the world .................. times a day.

4 Cameramen work from .................. offices all over the world.

5 Reuters uses the latest information technology to send video by satellite to .................. television stations in .................. countries.

Language practice

Past Tense

4 Work in pairs. Student 1 chooses a verb and Student 2 says the past simple tense and present perfect tense of this verb. Take it in turns to choose a verb.

become change come get be need reach send take use

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 English/you/have/phone call/ever/made/a/in?

2 has/the/news/in/never/a/he/ watched/foreign language.

3 invented/who/the/electric telegraph?

Samuel Morse/was/it.

6 Work in pairs. Imagine you are the producers of a news programme. Put these stories in the order of importance for your programme.

- war in countries near your country
- war in countries a long way away from your country
- your country wins a gold medal at the Olympic Games
- a medical report on healthy eating
- weather forecast
- a report on an important celebration in your country
- problems in the police
- report on fashion designers
- global warming
7 Read the following statements. Check any words you do not understand in the Longman Wordwise Dictionary. Which ones are true for the news in your country?

- There is not enough foreign news in news programmes and in newspapers.
- There is not enough information on each individual news story.
- There is not enough serious news.
- Sometimes the news stories are not 100% true.
- Every TV channel wants to be first with the news.
- News programmes are 'infotainment', they are a combination of information and entertainment.
- Only really important stories appear in the news.

Vocabulary
8 Match the words from the two columns to form words you heard on the video.

- computer
- news
- information
- TV
- communication
- mobile
- electric
- station
- phone
- software
- revolution
- agency
- telegraph
- technology

9 Put the words below under the correct heading. Compare your answers with a partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology before 1960</th>
<th>Technology from 1960</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electric telegraph</td>
<td>film camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>radio satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Internet</td>
<td>video camera</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Reuters’ journalists work in the newsroom. Reuters’ cameramen and women work outside the newsroom. They go where there is something happening. Which words do you think best describe the work of a) the journalists, b) the cameramen and women.

- exciting
- stressful
- horrible
- easy
- difficult
- interesting
- boring
- responsible
- attractive
- fantastic
- important
- only for young people
- amazing
- full of action
- busy
- tiring
- hard
- work

Your view
- Would you like to be a journalist or a cameraman or woman?
- What would your ideal job be?
4 Dancing years

Preview

1 Work in pairs or groups and do the quiz.

Now ….

1 Do you like dancing? Why/Why not?
2 How often do you go dancing?
3 What sort of dancing do you enjoy?

… and then

4 In the 1920s and 30s people tried to dance for as long as they could in a ‘dance marathon’. What do you think was the record time?
   88 hours  18 hours  15 hours  34 hours
5 What other sorts of marathon can you think of?

Vocabulary

2 Look at the extract from a newspaper in the 1920s. Which dance in the pictures on page 21 do you think it describes?

This type of dancing is dangerous, disgusting, ridiculous. Young people are making fools of themselves …

3 Which of the words below describe dancing today? Use the Longman Wordwise Dictionary or ask your teacher to check any words you do not understand.

- good fun
tiring
enjoyable
entertaining
strange
looking
exciting
an important part of nightlife
dangerous
ridiculous
foolish
energetic

In view 1

16:23 – 22:32

Watch the video, then answer the questions (1–3).

1 Choose the correct summary of the video.

1 The way people dance has not changed over the last hundred years.
2 Dancing and old people’s opinion of dancing changes all the time.
3 The way people dance has changed over the last hundred years. Old people’s opinion of young people’s dancing has not changed.
2 Match the names to the pictures.

1 Disco dancing .......... c
2 The Charleston ...........
3 The jitterbug ...........
4 The dance marathon ........
5 Rock ‘n’ roll ............

3 Choose the correct date for each dance in 2 above.

1920s (x2) 1940s
1950s 1960s–today

**In view 2**

Section 1 [16:40 – 18:38]

1 Before you watch, decide which words describe nightlife a) in the 1920s and b) today. Then watch the video and tick (✓) the columns to show which words Sophie and Tim use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nightlife</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terrible</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It can’t be good for you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strange looking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disgusting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridiculous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young people don’t go to bed before midnight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They dance from eleven o’clock at night to four or five in the morning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They only stop to eat and drink.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 What is Sophie’s final question?

What do you think?

You can watch again to check your answers.
Section 2 18:39 – 19:54

3 Read the questions, then watch and answer. Are the following true (T) or false (F)?
1 The dance marathon was dangerous.  T
2 Couples took part in the dance marathon because they could win a lot of money.
3 The record time was eighty-eight hours.
4 Henry Morehouse broke the record.
5 Henry Morehouse died after a dance marathon.

You can watch again to check your answers.

Section 3 19:55 – 22:03

4 Before you watch, read the following sentences from the script and try to put them in order. Write 1–8 in the boxes on the left.

☐ 1 And all this was before the rock 'n' roll revolution of the 1950s.
☐ 2 And with the Beatles and Rolling Stones, the terrible ... awful ... age of pop music was with us.
☐ 3 Different dances have arrived all through the twentieth century, and there's always been someone saying ...
☐ 4 Into the 1960s, the lifestyle of young people became even more important.
☐ 5 That's what they said in the 1940s when the jitterbug was the music of the people, entering the dance hall with a bang.
☐ 6 The newspapers? Once again they said it was ugly, that it terrified other dancers, that – and here's that word once again – it was dangerous.
☐ 7 This sort of dancing should be stopped!
☐ 8 To many people rock 'n' roll was more than a dance. For the first time, young people were important. Their music, their fashions, their way of life. The newspapers were full of stories about them.

Now watch and write the correct order in the boxes on the right.

You can watch again to check your answers.
Section 4  22:04 – 22:32

5 Read the sentences below. Then watch and circle the correct alternative.

1 Tim and Sophie think/don’t think that old people’s attitudes towards dancing will change in the future.
2 Tim and Sophie like/don’t like today’s music.

Your view
• Which is the most energetic of the dances on the video?
• Which type of dancing do you think is the most difficult?

Review

1 Can you remember?
   a What was the most popular dance in the 1920s?
   b What did the newspapers in the 1920s say about the dances then?
   c What activity was very dangerous?
   d What happened to Henry Morehouse?
   e When was the jitterbug popular?
   f When did rock ‘n’ roll start?
   g What started in the 1960s?

Language practice
Comparatives, Past Simple

2 Read the text, then answer the questions.

The dance marathon has been called ‘the poor man’s nightclub’. It was very popular in the depression years of the 1920s and 30s when people hoped to win the prize money.

Most of the music was slow, but sometimes they played fast music and the dancers who kept up with the beat could win extra money. The rules were strict: in some marathons you were not allowed to fall asleep, though in others one partner was allowed to fall asleep – on their feet, of course! There was always a doctor and nurse there, too.

Now the dance marathon is back. In America many universities hold dance marathons each year to raise money to give, for example, to hospitals. The dance marathons are much shorter – they usually last between sixteen and thirty hours and are much safer, and probably more fun, than in the 1920s and 30s!

1 Why did people go to dance marathons in the 1920s and 30s?
2 Why do people go to dance marathons today?
3 What sort of music did they usually play at dance marathons in the 1920s and 30s?
4 What was one of the rules at some marathons?
3 Compare the marathons of the past with those of today.

1 Dancers/1920s and 30s/poorer/today

The dancers in the 1920s and 30s were probably poorer than the dancers of today.

2 Today/dance marathons/shorter/1920s and 30s

3 Dance marathons today/more fun

4 1920s and 30s/more dangerous

5 Rules/probably stricter in 1920s and 30s

Do you think dancing in the 1960s was:

a the same as today?

b very different from today?

c similar to today?

In pairs, compare these things forty years ago and today. Use the expressions in bold above.

fashion hairstyles idea of beauty popular music transport nightlife communication food

I think fashion was similar to today.

Vocabulary

5 Unscramble the following words.

fawul awful
diucuilors
durwefonl
ginlaxer
guisdtisng
guly
nuf
retrbile
saftanict
sangedour

6 Now put the unscrambled words under the correct heading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive words</th>
<th>Negative words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>awful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your view

• Do you think that the dancing you do today is very different from:
  a the dancing your parents did?
  b the dancing your grandparents did?
  c the dancing your great-grandparents did?

• Do you think the type of dancing young people do will change in the next 100 years?
5 Crazy, or what?

Preview

1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

1 What are your interests?
2 When do you think an interest becomes an obsession?
   a When you spend more than four hours on an activity every day.
   b When you spend more than two hours on it every day.
   c When you think about it more than anything else.
   d When you can’t think of anything else.
3 Which of these interests could lead to obsessions?

   supporting a football team  surfing the Internet
   stamp collecting  going shopping  watching TV
   going dancing  eating out  going to the gym
   sunbathing  playing an instrument
   spending time with your family and friends

Vocabulary

2 Put the expressions below on the scale. Some of the expressions have a very similar meaning. Use the Longman Wordwise Dictionary to help you.

hate                         addicted to

passionate about  like  obsessed with  addicted to
in love with  not like  interested in  enjoy  hate

In view 1

1 Do you recognise any of the people below? They are all obsessed with something. What do you think their obsessions are?
2 Look at the table, then watch and complete it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Indra Sinha</th>
<th>Imelda Marcos</th>
<th>Barry Hatch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obsession</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still obsessed?</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>We don’t know for certain from the video.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In view 2**

Section 1  **23:04 – 23:56**

1 Before you watch, try to complete the following sentences using the verbs in the box.

In 1995 about twenty-three million people around the world ..................... ..................... the Internet.
Since then numbers ..................... ..................... by twelve per cent each month.
That means thirty million people ..................... ..................... on-line every year.
The rise in numbers is fantastic. Indeed, there are some who say that the Internet ..................... ..................... a global obsession.

**grow**  **go**  **surf**  **become**

You can watch again to check your answers.

Section 2  **23:57 – 24:46**

2 Read the questions, then watch and answer.

1 Who did Indra Sinha have a lot of contact with?
2 Who didn’t he have a lot of contact with?
3 For how many years did he have this obsession?
4 What did he do to help other people?
5 How many pairs of shoes did Imelda Marcos have?
6 When did her obsession become well known?

You can watch again to check your answers.
Section 3

Read the questions (3–4), then watch and answer.

3 Complete Tim’s questions.

So when does an ..................... become an obsession? Most people are interested in something – stamp collecting, say, or music, or supporting their favourite football team – but what happens when that interest becomes ................................. ................................. ................................. ................................. in their life?

4 Circle the words in italics to make a sentence that is true.

1 Barry is a fashion designer/design engineer.
2 Barry is obsessed with/not obsessed with his work
3 Barry has supported Arsenal since he was four/for four years.
4 He has watched every Arsenal game since 1998/1988.
5 His house/bedroom is full of Arsenal memorabilia.
6 He writes about Arsenal in his free time/as part of his job.

You can watch again to check your answers.

Section 4

Read the questions (5–6), then watch and answer.

5 Before you watch, label the colours of Barry’s clothes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>away colours</th>
<th>home colours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 What do Barry’s friends think of him?

........................................................................................................................................................

You can watch again to check your answers.
Section 5 28:23 – 29:12

7 Sophie describes Indra Sinha, Imelda Marcos and Barry Hatch as:

- crazy
- interesting
- important
- different

8 She describes Tim as:

- likable
- millionaire
- interested
- obsessed

Your view
- Do you agree with Sophie’s descriptions?

Review

1 Match the sentence with the person. Write the person’s initials in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imelda Marcos</th>
<th>Barry Hatch</th>
<th>Indra Sinha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. It was an enormous collection.  [IM]
2. Clothes form part of this obsession.  [BH]
3. He wrote a book about his obsession to help other people.  [IH]
4. He writes about his obsession.  [BH]
5. This person’s interest started at the age of four.  [IM]
6. This person’s obsession involved sitting in front of the computer for hours each day.  [IM]
7. This person’s obsession also involves sitting in front of the computer.  [BH]
8. Like football, this is a global obsession.  [IM]

2 Read the following text about Arsenal. Then answer the questions on page 29.

**Arsenal FC**

In 1886 a group of factory workers collected money to form a football club. At first they were called ‘The Royal Arsenal’. They turned professional in 1891 and changed their name to ‘The Woolwich Arsenal’. In 1893 the club joined Football League’s 2nd Division and then entered the First Division in 1901. After some ups and downs, in 1913 the club moved to its present home ground at Highbury in north London and became known as ‘Arsenal’. It is the only football club in Britain to have an underground station named after it.

Arsenal have enjoyed considerable success. They have won the FA Cup seven times – in 1930, 1936, 1950, 1971, 1979, 1993 and 1998. They were European Cup winners in 1994.

There is also a women’s team, Arsenal Ladies, which was set up in 1987 and has won thirteen major awards since then. It is still an amateur team but the players hope that it will turn professional.
Language practice

Present Perfect and Past Simple

Answer the questions.

1 How long has Arsenal had its home ground at Highbury?

It has been at Highbury for ..........................................................

(eighty-eight) years/since 1913 ..........................................................

2 How many times have they been FA Cup winners?

..........................................................

3 When was the last time they won the FA Cup?

..........................................................

4 How many different names has Arsenal FC had?

..........................................................

5 What were the first two names?

..........................................................

6 How long was it an amateur team?

..........................................................

7 How long has it been a professional team?

..........................................................

8 How long has there been a women’s team?

..........................................................

Tense Review

Four of the sentences below contain mistakes. Correct the mistakes.

1 Barry supported Arsenal since he was four.

2 Barry has always supported Arsenal.

3 Barry is probably support Arsenal for the rest of his life.

4 If so many people are going on-line, how many people are on-line in 2010?

5 As soon as Barry will stop work, he thinks about Arsenal.

Vocabulary

4 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collection</td>
<td>to collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>growth</td>
<td>to experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interest</td>
<td>to surprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support</td>
<td>to surprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Complete the sentences below with one of the words above.

1 He has a lot of ..................... of people with obsessions.

2 He is one of the few people I know who really enjoys his ..................... .

3 I’ve ..................... this team for years.

4 People ..................... lots of different things: stamps, books, comics, cars etc.

5 The ..................... in numbers is amazing. More and more people are surfing the Internet each year.

6 What a lovely ..................... ! I really wasn’t expecting that.

7 When does an ..................... become an obsession?

Your view

• Do you think that you are obsessed with anything?

• Do you know anyone who is obsessed?

• What do you think about obsessions? Which of the following is closest to your own view?

They’re dangerous. They’re OK as long as you are not hurting anyone.

They’re great. It means someone is really interested in something.
6 Riding a dream

Preview

1 Work in pairs or groups and answer the questions.

1 Which of these forms of transport are part of many people’s everyday lives?
   • Eurostar trains (passenger trains which go through the Channel Tunnel)
   • The aeroplane
   • The bicycle
   • The car
   • The space rocket

Before they were invented, do you think people thought they were possible?
Which of them do you think is the greatest invention?

2 Do you know what these people did?
   Gottlieb Daimler
   John Alcock and Arthur Brown
   Amelia Earhart
   Louis Bleriot
   Orville and Wilbur Wright
   Neil Armstrong and ‘Buzz’ Aldrin
   Amy Johnson

3 Who do you think these men are?
   Why do they look so happy?
   What have they just achieved?

Vocabulary

2 You will hear the words in **bold** on the video. Read the meanings. **One** meaning is incorrect. Which one is it?
Use the **Longman Wordwise Dictionary** to help you.

**An achievement**: when you are successful in doing something difficult

**A dream**: something that you think about and hope for, but that you think probably will not happen

**A reality**: a situation that exists

**A possession**: something you have or own

**A motor**: an engine e.g. in a car

**A flight**: when a plane flies

**Soil**: earth

**Traffic jam**: when cars, lorries and other vehicles can move very fast

**To speed**: to move very fast.

**Speed (noun)**: 300 kph, 20 kph

**To replace**: to take the place of

**To succeed**: to be successful
In view 1

1 Which means of transport are shown and/or mentioned?
2 Where is Sophie? Why is this means of transport so special?

In view 2

Section 1

Read the questions (1–2) then watch and answer.

1 What was the most popular transport at the start of the twentieth century? And at the end of the century?
2 Match the people with the event and date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What did they do?</th>
<th>When?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a made the first flight in a plane</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b flew across the English Channel</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c walked on the moon</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d created the first car</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e flew across the Atlantic Ocean</td>
<td>1903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Before you watch, try to complete the sentences using numbers from the box below. You may need to use some numbers more than once.

a The idea of the tunnel dates back more than 200 years.
c types of train use the tunnel. Eurostar passenger trains and the Eurotunnel trains which carry lorries and cars.
d Eurotunnel had to build tunnels, two for the trains going each way and one for the engineers to use.
e The tunnel lies metres below the bottom of the sea.
f The engineers worked for over years. The French and English sides met after more than days.
g Machines were used which cut through tonnes of soil an hour.

Now watch to see if you were right.
Look at the following table, then watch and complete it.

### Eurostar facts and figures

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speed of trains (in France)</td>
<td>.................... kph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power =</td>
<td>.................... racing cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of crossing through the tunnel</td>
<td>.................... minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of trains</td>
<td>.................... metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible number of passengers per train</td>
<td>More than .................... passengers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can watch again to check your answers.

What would Sophie like to be able to do?

Your view

- What do you think travel will be like in the future?
- Do you think we will all be able to travel to the moon in our lifetime?
- Have you travelled under the English Channel?
- Would you like to?/What was it like?

**Review**

The text below contains some mistakes. Find them and correct them. You can look at the video script on pages 39 and 40 if you need to.

Work on the Channel Tunnel started in 1978. Eurotunnel, the company which built the tunnel, had to work on two tunnels, two for trains going each way and a smaller one in the middle for passengers to use. The work took over four years to complete, but it was a wonderful moment when the French and Belgian sides met in the middle.

**Language practice**

**Prepositions**

Complete these phrases with prepositions from the box.

1. walk .................... the moon
2. .................... a traffic jam
3. .................... land
4. .................... the air
5. Fly .................... the Atlantic Ocean.
6. A ticket  ................. the future.

in (x2) on (x2) across to
Past Perfect and Past Passive

3 Read the text and complete it by putting the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. Had you heard of these people before you read the text?

The Channel Tunnel is not the longest tunnel in the world, (that is the Seikan Rail tunnel in Japan which is 54 km, 4 km longer than the Channel Tunnel) but perhaps it has one of the longest histories. The idea of a tunnel (1) .................. first ................. (suggest) by the French geologist Nicolas Desmaret in 1751. He knew that 13,000 years ago France and England (2) .................. .................. (be) connected. Then in 1802, Albert Mathieu designed the first tunnel for horse-drawn carriages to pass through and his ideas (3) .................. .................. (consider) with interest by Napoleon Bonaparte. This (4) .................. .................. (follow) in 1803 by designs from the Englishman Henry Moffray. There were a number of other designs between 1803 and 1987 when work on the Channel Tunnel started. This was not the first time that men (5) .................. .................. (dig) under the sea. The first time was in 1880. They (6) .................. .................. (reach) 1,883 metres on the English side and 1,669 metres on the French side before work (7) .................. .................. (stop) because the British were afraid that they might be invaded.

Reported Speech

4 Put the following into direct speech.

People said that the Channel Tunnel was a crazy idea. They thought it was too dangerous and too difficult. They said it would never succeed.

................................................................................................................
................................................................................................................
................................................................................................................

Vocabulary

6 Complete the crossword.

Clues

Across

1 The most popular transport at the start of the twentieth century.
3 Planes, trains, cars, lorries are all forms of ..................
6 The first flight was made in one of these in 1903.
7 These can become reality.

Down

2 Daimler created the first one.
4 They travel at a .................. of 300 kilometres an hour.
5 Armstrong was the first man here.

Your view

• What are your dreams for the future?
1 The many faces of London


Tim: And I’m Tim. I’m Canadian, but I now live in London, too.

Sophie: London is a big city. More than seven million people live here. People from all over the world.

Tim: There are more people here, from more countries, than any other city in Europe.

Sophie: 30 per cent of the people who live in London come from other countries. Or their parents or grandparents come from other countries.

Tim: You can hear 200 languages in London. Everything from French to Chinese, German to Turkish, Spanish to Polish.

Sophie: All these people have something in common. They come from all kinds of places, they speak all kinds of languages – but they live in this one great city.

Tim: So let’s meet some of them.

Sophie: Let’s introduce you to some of those seven million people who have their home here.

Tim: One city, many faces. And many different ways of life.

Sophie: There are about 400,000 Indians in London. Every year they enjoy all the colour and music of Diwali and many other people in London enjoy it, too. So tell me about Diwali. What does it mean?

Indian woman: It means ‘many lights’. We put lights on all the houses, and in the streets. I love seeing them.

Sophie: It’s very beautiful.

Indian woman: Yes, it is. It’s brilliant.

Sophie: So do you always come to it?

Indian woman: Yes. Everyone always comes. It gets very crowded, but everyone’s always very friendly. I love Diwali.

Tim: More than 60,000 Chinese people live in London, too – which is good for everybody who likes Chinese food and for everybody who visits Chinatown to watch the fantastic New Year celebration. The manager of this restaurant is Mr Lee. Tell me, what’s the difference between the Chinese New Year and our New Year?

Mr Lee: The Chinese New Year starts about thirty days after your New Year. And every year has a name. For example, the year of the dog, the year of the tiger ...

Tim: And is it a family celebration?

Mr Lee: Oh, yes. My children enjoy it very much because they get lots of presents.

Sophie: This is the Tatry Polish Song and Dance Group. They live in London, but often travel to other towns and cities, showing people in Britain the national dances of Poland. There are about 45,000 Poles in London. They like being here, but they think it’s important to remember the way of life in Poland. So the costumes they make are just the same as Polish costumes. They’re perfect – like their dancing.

Tim: Just some of the people you can meet in London. In any of this city’s 200 languages, it’s a great place!

2 Fast life, fast food

Tim: Life is getting faster. We’re working harder, from early in the morning till late at night. And at work – in offices, shops and factories – many people are saying there isn’t time to stop work, to take a break, to rest, to have lunch. Fast life, fast food.
Sophie: Fast food is now part of our lives. Fish and chips, fried chicken, burgers, pizzas, Chinese or Indian takeaways: just walk in, point, pay and eat!

Tim: Of course, America is the home of fast food. In the United States, there are more than 300,000 fast food restaurants, and that number is growing. Fast!

Sophie: It’s the same in Europe. Here in Britain, the fast food bill is almost £3 billion a year. And that doesn’t include fish and chips, still Britain’s favourite takeaway.

Tim: Next in the fast food queue are the Germans and the French. Together, they spend more than £3.5 billion a year on eating fast, and it’s a similar story in most other western European countries. Only the Spanish and the Italians are slow to go to fast food restaurants, and even they are spending more than £1,000 million each year.

Tim: Nowadays, it’s possible to find a fast food restaurant almost anywhere. The Chinese, for example, are eating burgers by the million. It was in Britain, though, that fast food really started. In 1762, an English lord asked for two pieces of bread with meat in the middle and gave his name to this simple meal. He was the Earl of Sandwich.

Sophie: Today, the sandwich is big business. In Britain alone, 30 per cent of all bread is used to make sandwiches and with so many kinds to choose from, more people eat them than any other kind of fast food.

Tim: Around 80 per cent of workers eat sandwiches at least once a week, and thirty per cent eat them every day. And not just in Britain. In France, a country famous for the long lunch, les sandwiches are becoming more and more popular.

Sophie: To bring in even more customers fast food has to look good. But in many restaurants, some of the most delicious-looking food isn’t food at all. Take this sandwich. It isn’t a sandwich. Take this burger. It isn’t a burger. Take this pizza. It isn’t a pizza. They look real, but they’re plastic. The big advantage? As well as looking good, they stay fresh. A company in north London makes them, and more than a thousand other kinds of food, and sells them to restaurants in Britain and all over the world. Fast food is so attractive to so many people that Andrew Senior, who is the manager of the company, takes new orders every day.

Andrew Senior: Yes, that’s right. A few years ago we made burgers, fried chicken, fish and chips, pizzas, sandwiches.

Sophie: And now?

Andrew Senior: Now we do even more interesting food such as Japanese sushi, kebabs. All the fast foods people are eating today.

Tim: To some people, though, life in the twenty-first century is too fast. They want both life and food to be slower.

Sophie: Slow. The favourite word of Italian journalist Carlo Petrini. Believing in a better quality of life, he became more and more unhappy with the idea of fast food.

Tim: In 1989, he set up Slow Food International, an organisation which exchanges information about food with people in countries all over the world.

Sophie: So as well as fast life, fast food, there’s also slow life, slow food, slow eating, taking time to enjoy food.

Tim: And that’s OK with me.
**3 Here is the news**

Sophie: 500 years ago when Christopher Columbus arrived in America, it took five months for the news to reach Spain.

Tim: 150 years ago when US President Abraham Lincoln was murdered, it took two weeks for the news to get to Europe.

Sophie: And now it takes just a few seconds to know what’s happening almost anywhere.

Tim: In the past 100 years, the communication revolution has changed our lives. Radio, television, computers, mobile phones, the Internet – we can stay at home and keep in touch with people and events all over the world.

Sophie: At the centre of that revolution is a world-famous organisation which at first used pigeons to carry the news and now uses the very latest information technology to send video by satellite to 325 television stations in 91 countries.

Tim: The name of this organisation is well known. It’s a name we see in newspapers. It’s a name we hear on radio and television. It’s the name of a man who, in 1851, came to London from Germany to start his news agency. Reuter.

Sophie: Julius Reuter knew how important it was to be first with the news. And he saw that it was possible to deliver the news faster than ever before by the new electric telegraph.

Tim: In 1859, using the new technology, Reuter took just one hour to send to London newspapers the words of Napoleon III in Paris.

Sophie: From then on, the message was clear. Newspapers needed Reuter, and over the years, his agency became more and more successful.

Tim: New technology, which was so important to Reuters’ business in the nineteenth century, is also very much part of that business in the twenty-first century.

Sophie: Nowadays, news has become a media industry, with organisations like the BBC and CNN delivering twenty-four-hour news programmes around the world. Newspapers are still important, but most people watch the news on television. And that’s where Reuters Television comes in.

Tim: Working from eighty offices in cities all over the world, Reuters cameramen are always prepared for action, filming news stories and sending the pictures by satellite.

Sophie: Journalists in London decide which are the most important stories of the day. It’s an exciting environment and there’s always something new happening.

**Journalist 1:** When can you get the pictures to us? We need them for the world satellite.

**Journalist 2:** All the stations in Latin America are calling us.

**Journalist 3:** Call him to say we’ll have the story on the 21:00 satellite feed.

**Journalist 4:** OK.

**Journalist 5:** What I want to know is, has he got the pictures?

**Journalist 6:** Perhaps we need to put someone else to cover the story. What do you think?

Tim: Both day and night, they’re in touch with Reuters offices around the world, speaking to other journalists and the cameramen who work with them.

Sophie: But here, too, things are changing. The telephone, like the electric telegraph, is old technology. Today, it’s the age of the computer, and journalists send most messages by email.

Tim: That’s not the only example of how the computer has changed the way Reuters works. Now, as
well as receiving news pictures on their computers, they use special computer software to edit them.

Sophie: And, of course, they also write the story on a computer. Then, with other stories it’s sent by satellite to the television stations of the world.

Tim: The amazing fact is all this happens twenty-six times a day – every day. The news won’t wait.

Sophie: So what of the future?

Tim: How will we get the news fifty years from now?

Sophie: What kind of information technology might we have then?

Tim: And will we still know the name of a man who came to London in 1851?

4 Dancing years

Tim: Terrible.

Sophie: Awful.

Tim: It can’t be good for you.

Sophie: They’re so strange looking.

Tim: Have you heard those words before? It’s the kind of thing that old people say.

Sophie: But ask them to tell the truth …

Tim: And if they say …

Sophie: … ‘dancing was very different when I was young’ … Don’t believe a word of it.

Tim: This is what the newspapers said in the 1920s to describe the dances of the day: ‘Dangerous, disgusting, ridiculous, young people making fools of themselves, they never go to bed before midnight.’

Sophie: So what’s new? The most popular dance in the 1920s was the Charleston. Around the world millions of young men and women were passionate about it and rather than going to bed before midnight, many were so in love with the Charleston that they stayed up all night.

Tim: Here’s a description of what was called ‘the young set’ in 1927. ‘They dance from eleven o’clock at night to four or five in the morning, only stopping to eat or drink.’

Sophie: Is that so different from today?

Tim: Terrible? Awful? Dangerous? Well if you really want to see dangerous dancing take a look at the dance marathon – another popular entertainment of the 1920s.

Sophie: In fact, it was more a competition than a dance. Couples who stayed on their feet long enough could win a lot of money.

Tim: But it wasn’t easy. This wasn’t nightlife. It was day-night-day-night-life and the record time was eighty-eight hours.

Sophie: The worst part, of course, was that couples tried hard to carry on dancing and got very tired.

Tim: When a twenty-seven-year-old American named Henry Morehouse walked off the floor with his partner after dancing for eighty-seven hours, he died.

Sophie: And now they say what we do is stressful!

Tim: Different dances have arrived all through the twentieth century, and there’s always been someone saying …

Sophie: This sort of dancing should be stopped!

Tim: That’s what they said in the 1940s when the jitterbug was the music of the people, entering the dance hall with a bang.

Sophie: The newspapers? Once again they said it was ugly, that it terrified other dancers, that – and here’s that word once again – it was dangerous.

Tim: And all this was before the rock ‘n’ roll revolution of the 1950s.

Sophie: To many people rock ‘n’ roll was more than a dance. For the first time, young people were important. Their music, their
fashions, their way of life. The newspapers were full of stories about them.

**Tim:** Into the 1960s, the lifestyle of young people became even more important. And with The Beatles and Rolling Stones, the terrible ...

**Sophie:** ... awful ...

**Tim:** ... age of pop music was with us.

**Sophie:** Where will it go from here?

**Tim:** Who knows?

**Sophie:** Old people won’t get any younger.

**Tim:** And young people will carry on dancing. So probably someone will always say ...

**Sophie:** It’s dangerous, disgusting, ridiculous – young people making fools of themselves.

**Tim:** Are you dancing?

**Sophie:** Are you asking?

**5 Crazy, or what?**

**Sophie:** In 1995 about twenty-three million people around the world were surfing the Internet.

**Tim:** Since then numbers have grown by twelve per cent each month. That means thirty million people are going on-line every year.

**Sophie:** The rise in numbers is fantastic. Indeed, there are some who say that the Internet has become a global obsession. And it’s true there are many individuals – both adults and children – who spend hours every day on the Internet, and are obsessed.

**Tim:** Take, for example, Indian writer Indra Sinha. He was so in love with the Internet that his wife and three children only saw him occasionally. For three years, he used to sit in front of his computer every night making contact with thousands of people he didn’t know.

**Sophie:** For him, the Internet was an addiction. He was so obsessed that he wrote a book about it, hoping others might learn from his experience.

**Tim:** But some people never learn. Imelda Marcos, wife of the ex-president of the Philippines, still doesn’t know why anyone is surprised by the fact that, when her husband fell from power, more than 3,000 pairs of shoes were found in their palace. So when does an interest become an obsession? Most people are interested in something – stamp collecting, say, or music, or supporting their favourite football team – but what happens when that interest becomes the most important thing in their life?

**Sophie:** Meet Barry Hatch.

**Tim:** Barry’s a forty-four-year-old design engineer, working on special equipment for a variety of companies.

**Sophie:** It’s difficult work. Barry’s drawings contain a lot of detail, and every line has to be exact.

**Tim:** But he’s not obsessed with his work. Barry’s obsession only becomes obvious when he’s not working – when he relaxes for a moment to drink some coffee.

**Sophie:** In every way, on every day, Barry is obsessed with Arsenal Football Club.

**Tim:** He’s possibly the greatest Arsenal supporter in the club’s history.

**Sophie:** He’s supported Arsenal since the age of four, and has watched every Arsenal game since 1988.

**Tim:** He’s followed his team all over Britain, and all over the world. Hundreds of thousands of miles.

**Sophie:** But that’s not all. Take a good look at his house.

**Tim:** Every wall in every room shows how passionate he is about Arsenal. And that’s still not all! This is a man who’s a real obsessive.

**Sophie:** Arsenal is such a big part of Barry’s life that he’s desperate to have something to do between
games. So he spends his free time writing for a magazine about the team.

Tim: It's when he travels to the game, though, that Barry really shows how strong his love is – wearing Arsenal colours from head to foot.

Supporter 1: I'm not brave enough to go about like Barry. He's amazing!

Supporter 2: There's no one like Barry. Who else would wear something like that!

Supporter 3: He's a great guy. Crazy, of course, but we're all a bit crazy.

Barry: Arsenal? They're the greatest team in the world!

Sophie: So that's the answer. That's what happens when an interest becomes the most important thing in your life. And if it's hard to understand the obsession of Indra Sinha, and Imelda Marcos, and Barry Hatch, well, I suppose it's just that ... they're different. I mean, like millions of people around the world, Tim likes football, but, he's not obsessed. Yes he is. He's obsessed too!

6 Riding a dream

Sophie: Sitting in the present, it's easy to forget the achievements of the past. The hopes and dreams of people who gave us the world of today.

Tim: Perhaps there's no better way of showing how far we've come than travel itself. At the start of the twentieth century, the bicycle was the most popular form of transport, speeding along roads at 15 kilometres an hour.

Sophie: Within a few years though, the bicycle was replaced by the dream of Gottlieb Daimler: a German engineer who, in 1889, put a motor into a horse carriage – and created the first car.

Tim: While the bicycle hasn't changed very much in the last 100 years, the car has become a favourite possession of millions of people, and an important part of the world economy, though, in the middle of a modern traffic jam, you could say that Daimler's dream of speed remains just that – a dream.

Sophie: The history of travel includes many other dreams that have become part of our everyday lives. On land, in the air, on the sea, under the sea, men have always dreamt of travelling faster and further than ever before.

Tim: Men like Orville and Wilbur Wright of America who in 1903, made the first flight in an aeroplane.

Sophie: Men like Louis Bleriot of France, who dreamt of flying across the English Channel, and finally succeeded in 1909.

Tim: Men like John Alcock and Arthur Brown of England who in 1919, became the first people to fly an aeroplane across the Atlantic Ocean.

Sophie: And, nearer our own time, men like Neil Armstrong and ‘Buzz’ Aldrin who, in 1969, had travelled so fast and so far that they were able to walk on the moon.

Lift off. We have a lift off. Thirty-two minutes past the hour. Lift off on Apollo 11.

It's one small step for man. One giant leap for mankind.

Tim: All dreamers. All doing something which no one had done before.

Sophie: And now I'm riding another dream. A 200-year-old dream of travelling under the sea from England to France.

Tim: Once again, that dream is now a reality, made possible by modern engineering. A tunnel under the English Channel. High-speed Eurostar passenger trains, connecting the capital cities of London, Paris and Brussels. Work on the tunnel started in 1987. In fact, Eurotunnel – the company which built the tunnel and which now runs trains carrying cars and
lorries – had to work on three tunnels: two for trains going each way, and a smaller one in the middle for engineers to use. To some people, the whole thing was a crazy idea. It was difficult and dangerous. The men building the tunnel were working 45 metres below the bottom of the sea. For three years, day and night, they drove enormous machines: which cut through 2,400 tonnes of soil an hour. 50 kilometres long, the tunnel was built by French and British engineers – slowly moving towards each other from both sides of the Channel. They finally met after more than 1,000 days.

Sophie: And now we sit back and travel at 300 kilometres an hour.

Tim: On trains which have the power of twenty Formula One racing cars.

Sophie: Which can cross between Britain and France in twenty-one minutes.

Tim: Which are 400 metres long, and can carry more than 750 people at a time.

Sophie: In the last hundred years, we’ve travelled a long way. But where are we going? It would be good if we could buy a ticket to the future to see where we all might be at the end of another century. Or perhaps, like those travellers of the past, I can get there ... just by dreaming.
Answer key

1 The many faces of London

Preview

1 You can find answers to the quiz on the video.

2 a celebration costumes crowded
   b celebration costumes national dance
   c celebration crowded

3 All of them except tigers and elephants.

In view 1

1 The many different nationalities you can find in London.

2 a British b Canadian c Indian d Chinese e Polish

3 They all live in London.

4 1b 2c 3a

5 2c 1b 3a

In view 2

1 a 7 b 30 c 200
   d 6 (French, Chinese, German, Turkish, Spanish, Polish).

2 a False. There are about 400,000 Indians in London.
   b True c True d True e True f False. She always goes to Diwali.

3 a Chinese people b Chinese food, Chinese New Year celebrations, Chinatown c The manager of a Chinese restaurant.

4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>British and Chinese</th>
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<tr>
<td>a ✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>c ✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>d It depends on the family. ✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</table>

5 a The Tatry Polish Song and Dance Group live in London.
   b They travel to other towns and cities in Britain.
   c They do the national dances of Poland for people in Britain.
   d There are about 45,000 Poles in London.
   e They make their own costumes.
   f The Poles, the Indians and the Chinese think London is a great place.

Review

1 London is a big city. More than seven million people live here. People from all over the world. There are more people here, from more countries, than any other city in Europe. 30 per cent of the people who live in London come from other countries. Or their parents or grandparents come from other countries. You can hear 200 languages in London. There are about 400,000 Indians in London. Every year they enjoy all the colour and music of Diwali and many other people in London enjoy it, too.

2 Students’ own answers.

3 a crowded b hate c Canadian d London

4 a town city capital city country continent the world b one ten hundred thousand million c child parent grandparent great-grandparent

2 Fast life, fast food

Preview

1–2 Answers on video.

3 Probably the USA.

4 All of them except roast beef and Yorkshire pudding and spaghetti alla carbonara. Bananas are not usually described as fast food.

5 Students’ own answers.

6 Answer on video.
**In view 1**

1 Fast life and then fast food. There are sixteen different images of fast food.

2 Because life is getting faster and faster and there isn't time to stop to eat.

3 In all except at a pizzeria.

4 A burger (and a drink), spaghetti.

5 The sandwich.

6 Because it’s plastic.

7 Carlo Petrini.

**In view 2**

1 All of them.

2 1e 2a 3c 4d 5b

3 1762

4 a True b True

c False. 80 per cent of workers eat sandwiches **at least once a week**.
d False. They are becoming more and more popular.

5 a A company in north London.
b Restaurants in Britain and all over the world.
c Sandwiches, sushi, burger, fish and chips, pizza, kebab.
d The manger of the company.
e 1 Sandwiches, burgers, fried chicken, fish and chips, pizzas.
2 Sushi and kebabs.

6 Italian journalist Carlo Petrini set up an organisation called Slow Food International because he was unhappy with the idea of fast food. The organisation started in Bra in Italy and now has 60,000 members all over the world. The number of new members is growing all the time. It is perhaps not surprising that the organisation has as its symbol this little animal – the snail.

**Review**

1 1 More than 300,000.

2 £3.5 billion.

3 £ 1,000 million (£1 billion).

4 Sandwiches.

5 An organisation which exchanges information about food with people in countries all over the world.

2 a He’s talking about fast life and fast food.
b He’s holding a burger and a drink.
c He’s eating chips.
d She’s holding a plate of (plastic) fish and chips.
e He’s talking about sandwiches and the Earl of Sandwich.

3 a became asked bring did not want
b have not got/haven’t got took came
c added was was enjoyed asked

4 1c 2e 3a 4g 5b 6d 7f

5

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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>HCKYEBJL</td>
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<td>COFTIGBORRE</td>
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</table>
3 Here is the news

**Preview**

1 Students’ own answers.
2 1b 2a 3g 4c 5e 6f 7h 8d

**In view 1**

a At Reuters Television.
b Julius Reuter.
c Produces news reports and sends them to TV stations all over the world.
d The electric telegraph.
e Satellite.
f All over the world.

**In view 2**

1 a 2 z b 3 x c 1 y
2 communication revolution
3 radio, television, computers, mobile phones, the Internet
4 They are in the same order except for number two, which is the last item on the video.
5 5 1 6 2 3/4
6 1 True
2 True
3 True
4 True
5 True
6 False. They are talking to journalists and cameramen around the world.
7 False. The computer is the main new technology.

7 1 They receive news pictures on their computers and edit them. They also write the stories on their computers.
2 Twenty-six times a day
3 Tim: ... will we get ...
   Sophie: ... might we have ...
   Tim: ... will we still know ...

**Review**

1 2 The journalists ask for pictures from the cameramen.
4 Journalists in London write the story and edit the pictures they receive.
5 The journalists’ stories are sent to TV stations all over the world.
2 a eighty b two c five d twenty-six e ninety-one f one hundred and fifty g three hundred and twenty-five h five hundred i one
3 1h, c 2f, b 3d 4a 5g, e
4 become become has become
   change change has changed
   come came has come
   get got has got
   be was has been
   need needed has needed
   reach reached has reached
   send sent has sent
   take took has taken
   use used has used
5 1 Have you ever made a phone call in English?
   2 He has never watched the news in a foreign language.
   3 Who invented the electric telegraph?
      It was Samuel Morse.
6 Students’ own answers.
7 Students’ own answers.
8 computer software
   news agency
   information technology
   TV station
   communication revolution
   mobile phone
   electric telegraph

9

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>electric telegraph</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>film camera</td>
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<td>satellite</td>
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<td>telephone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>video camera</td>
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</table>

10 Students’ own answers.
4 Dancing years

Preview

1 1–3 Students’ own answers.
   4 Answers on video.
   5 Possible answers: running marathon, walking marathon, marathon swimming.

2 Students’ own answers.
3 Students’ own answers.

In view 1

1 3
2 1e 2b 3d 4c 5a
3 1 1960s – today 2 1920s 3 1940s 4 1920s 5 1950s

In view 2

1 Tim and Sophie use all the words.
2 Is that so different from today? Students’ own answers.
3 1 True 2 True 3 True
4 False. He danced for eighty-seven hours.
5 True

4 5 6 1 8 4 2
5 1 don’t think 2 like

Review

1 a The Charleston.
   b They were dangerous, disgusting, ridiculous.
   c The dance marathon.
   d He died.
   e In the 1940s.
   f In the 1950s.
   g Pop music.
2 1 To try to win the prize money.
   2 To raise money, for example, for hospitals.
   3 Slow music.
   4 They were not allowed to fall asleep.
3 2 Today’s dance marathons are shorter than the dance marathons of the 1920s and 30s.
   3 Today’s dance marathons are more fun.
   4 Dance marathons in the 1920s and 30s were more dangerous than today.

5 The rules were probably stricter in the 1920s and 30s.

4 Students’ own answers.
5 awful ridiculous wonderful relaxing disgusting ugly fun terrible fantastic dangerous

Positive words | Negative words
---|---
wonderful relaxing fun fantastic | awful ridiculous disgusting ugly terrible dangerous

5 Crazy, or what?

Preview

1 Students’ own answers.
2

In view 1

1 Student’s own answers

Name Indra Sinha
Obsession The Internet
Still obsessed? No

Name Imelda Marcos
Obsession Shoes
Still obsessed? We don’t know for certain from the video.

Name Barry Hatch
Obsession Arsenal
Still obsessed? Yes
In view 2

1 were surfing  have grown
are going  has become
2 1 People he didn’t know.
   2 His wife and children.
   3 Three years.
   4 He wrote a book.
   5 3,000.
   6 When her husband fell from power.
3 interest  the most important thing
4 1 design engineer
   2 not obsessed with
   3 since he was four
   4 1988
   5 house
   6 in his free time
5 away colours: yellow and navy blue
home colours: red and white
6 They think he is brave, amazing,
a great guy, crazy and that there is
no one like Barry.
7 different
8 obsessed

Review

1 1: IM
   2, 4, 5, 7: BH
   3, 6, 8: IS
2 1 It has been at Highbury for (eighty-eight) years/since 1913.
   2 They have been FA Cup winners seven times.
   3 The last time they won the FA Cup was in 1998.
   4 It has had three different names.
   5 The first two names were ‘The Royal Arsenal’ and ‘The Woolwich Arsenal’.
   6 It was an amateur team for five years.
   7 It has been a professional team for (110 years)/since 1891.
   8 There has been a women’s team for (fourteen) years/since 1987.
3 1 Barry has supported Arsenal since he was four.
   3 Barry will probably support Arsenal for the rest of his life.
   4 If so many people are going on-line, how many people will be on-line in 2010?
   5 As soon as Barry stops work, he thinks about Arsenal.

4

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<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>to work</td>
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</table>

5 1 experience  2 work  3 supported
4 collect  5 growth  6 surprise
7 interest

6 Riding a dream

Preview

1 1 Students’ own answers.
   2 Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly a plane across the Atlantic.
   Amy Johnson flew solo from England to Australia.
   Information about all the other people is on the video.
   3 Answers on the video.
2 a traffic jam is when vehicles cannot move very fast

In view 1

1 bicycle, horse carriage, car, aeroplane,
Eurostar passenger trains, Eurotunnel trains for cars and lorries, racing cars
2 On a Eurostar train. It goes through the tunnel under the English Channel.

In view 2

1 the bicycle  the car
2 1 d 1889  2 a 1903  3 b 1909
   4 e 1919  5 c 1969
3 a 200  b 3  c 2  d 3
   e 45  f 3, 1,000  g 2,400
Work on the Channel Tunnel started in 1987. Eurotunnel, the company which built the tunnel, had to work on three tunnels, two for trains going each way and a smaller one in the middle for engineers to use. The work took over three years to complete, but it was a wonderful moment when the French and English sides met in the middle.

Work on the Channel Tunnel started in 1987. Eurotunnel, the company which built the tunnel, had to work on three tunnels, two for trains going each way and a smaller one in the middle for engineers to use. The work took over three years to complete, but it was a wonderful moment when the French and English sides met in the middle.

‘The Channel Tunnel is a crazy idea. It’s too dangerous and too difficult. It will never succeed.’

a Neil Armstrong said that it was one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.
b Lord Palmerston asked if they wished to reduce the distance that they already found too short.
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