

Unit 9

Contents:

1. Vocabulary for lessons 9A - D.....	2
2. Grammar for lessons 9A – 9D.....	8
(Passive, Comparisons)	8
3. Key to <i>face2face</i> Student's book listening and vocabulary practice for lessons A - D	13
4. Key to <i>face2face</i> Student's book grammar practice for lessons A - D	15
5. Review and further practice	17

The logo for 'face2face' is displayed in a stylized font. The word 'face' is in a light blue color, '2' is in white, and the second 'face' is in a light brown color. The entire logo is set against a dark purple rectangular background.

1. Vocabulary for lessons 9A - D



Vocabulary (Wordlist): Unit 9, lessons A – D

Face2Face Student's book, pp. 70 – 77; definitions available in *Language Summary 9* section and online at <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Lesson No.	English Word	Example sentence
9A	Academy Awards	My favourite actor was nominated for an Oscar at the Academy Awards.
9A	alloy	Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc.
9A	assassination	There was an assassination attempt on the king.
9A	attempt	She made a half-hearted attempt to join in their conversation.
9A	award	Carlos was awarded first prize in the essay competition.
9A	award	Justin Timberlake won an award at the ceremony.
9A	big-budget	'Titanic' is a big-budget film - it cost a lot to film it.
9A	Bollywood	Bollywood films always have lots of music and dancing.
9A	cast	After the final performance, the director threw a party for the cast.
9A	ceremony	We each had two guests at our graduation ceremony.
9A	confirm	Six people have confirmed that they will be attending.
9A	dubbed	I'd rather watch a film with subtitles than a dubbed film.
9A	librarian	The librarian told me off because my books were overdue.
9A	mysteriously	Perhaps, and perhaps not, she said mysteriously.
9A	nominate	He was nominated as the Green Party's candidate in the election.

9A	Oscars	I'm staying up late tonight to watch the Oscars on TV.
9A	parcel	It's nearly my birthday so I wasn't surprised when this parcel arrived.
9A	postpone	They decided to postpone their holiday until next year.
9A	publicity	He attracted bad publicity with his speech about unmarried mothers.
9A	remakes	Do you prefer the remakes of 'King Kong' to the original?
9A	reward	The company rewarded him with a grand farewell party .
9A	sequels	Sometimes I find sequels can be ever so disappointing.
9A	solid	The house is built on solid rock.
9A	soundtrack	The best thing about the film is its soundtrack.
9A	stars	I always like to see what the stars say in the newspaper.
9A	statue	My husband's very proud of the statue we bought for our garden.
9A	structures	Examine the grammatical structures of these sentences.
9A	subtitled	We went to see a subtitled French film.
9A	vanish	The child vanished while on her way home from school.
9B	agencies	She's so gorgeous, model agencies keep contacting her.
9B	chairs	I bought a dining table with six matching chairs.
9B	critic	One critic said she is leading the party to disaster.
9B	critics	Her critics say she is leading the party to disaster.
9B	directors	Some directors say actors are very hard to work with.

9B	dramas	She's been in several television dramas.
9B	emphasis	We put as much emphasis on preventing disease as on curing it.
9B	far-fetched	She didn't enjoy the book because the story was a bit far-fetched.
9B	fast-moving	The plot was very exciting and fast-moving.
9B	gripping	It is one of the most gripping films I've ever seen.
9B	memorable	The lead actress gave a truly memorable performance.
9B	overrated	In my opinion, she's a hugely overrated singer.
9B	performances	There will be two performances of Arthur Miller's play, 'The Crucible'.
9B	pirate	I dressed up as a pirate for the party.
9B	predictable	Comets appear at predictable times.
9B	sentimental	It's a very sentimental book, but I really enjoyed it.
9B	slow-moving	The film's plot was slow-moving, but I enjoyed it because of the acting.
9B	underrated	Fennel is an underrated vegetable - few people realize how tasty it is.
9C	applaud	Listen to the audience applaud - the noise is fantastic!
9C	appreciate	Don't buy him expensive wines - he doesn't appreciate them.
9C	await	He's anxiously awaiting his test results.
9C	backing	If I go ahead with the plan, can I count on your backing?
9C	beloved	Her beloved father died last year.
9C	catalogue	Many plants become extinct before they've even been catalogued.

9C	consumerism	Being obsessed with consumerism and owning things is unhealthy.
9C	counselling	When I was depressed I went for counselling.
9C	crush	The package had been badly crushed in the post.
9C	destruction	We are very concerned about the destruction of the rainforests.
9C	eagerly	Finally, the manager made the eagerly awaited announcement.
9C	equally	You looked equally nice in both dresses.
9C	erode	Wind and rain have eroded the statues into lumps of stone.
9C	galleries	Do you like going to art galleries?
9C	guilt	He suffered such feelings of guilt over leaving his children.
9C	handle	I thought he handled the situation very well.
9C	items	Somehow we've got to dispose of all these items.
9C	madness	She felt as if she were sliding into madness.
9C	mixed reaction	My idea got a mixed reaction at the meeting.
9C	one-off	Will you be doing more talks in the future or was that just a one-off?
9C	possessions	It makes sense to look after your possessions.
9C	pour in	After his first big break, job offers poured in.
9C	psychiatrist	I think he might be mentally ill, he needs to see a psychiatrist.
9C	sacks	The corn was stored in large sacks.
9C	sculpture	Tom's very proud of the sculpture he made.

9C	span	Tennis has a history spanning several centuries.
9C	unacceptable	The unions have described the latest pay offer as unacceptable.
9D	suggestions	I don't know what to wear tonight - have you got any suggestions?



2. Grammar for lessons 9A – 9D (Passive, Comparisons)



Grammar: Passive 1: reminders (Murphy, 1994)

A. Study this example:

This house was built in 1930.

'Was built' is passive. Compare active and passive:

Somebody built this house (object) in 1930. (active)

This house (subject) was built in 1930. (passive)

We use an active verb to say what the subject does:

* My grandfather was a builder. He built this house in 1930.

* It's a big company. It employs two hundred people.

We use a passive verb to say what happens to the subject:

* This house is quite old. It was built in 1930.

* Two hundred people are employed by the company.

B. When we use the passive, who or what causes the action is often unknown or unimportant:

* A lot of money was stolen in the robbery. (somebody stole it but we don't know who)

* Is this room cleaned every day? (does somebody clean it?--it's not important who)

If we want to say who does or what causes the action, we use by...

* This house was built by my grandfather.

* Two hundred people are employed by the company.

C. The passive is be (is/was/have been etc.) + the past participle (done/cleaned/seen etc.):

Simple present

The house is cleaned every day.

Present continuous

The house is being cleaned at the moment.

Simple past

The house was cleaned yesterday.

Past continuous

The house was being cleaned last week.

Present perfect

The house has been cleaned since you left.

Past perfect

The house had been cleaned before they arrived.

Future

The house will be cleaned next week.

Future continuous

The house will be being cleaned tomorrow.

Grammar 2: Other passive constructions; for further explanations see F2F Student's book, Grammar Summary 9, p.134

Passive voice with infinitives

The infinitive passive voice is used after modal verbs and other most verbs normally followed by an infinitive.

Examples

You have to be tested on your English grammar.

John might be promoted next year.

She wants to be invited to the party.

I expect to be surprised on my birthday.

You may be disappointed.

Passive voice with gerunds

Gerunds are used after prepositions and verbs normally followed by a gerund.

Examples

I remember being taught to drive.

The children are excited about being taken to the zoo.

The children are excited to be taken to the zoo.

Most film stars hate being interviewed.

Most film stars hate to be interviewed.

Poodles like to be pampered.

Poodles like being pampered.

Sometimes the passive is formed using the verb to get or to have instead of the verb to be. A separate page deals with these alternative ways to form the passive voice.

Grammar 3: such as, like (Murphy, 1994)

For further explanations, see F2F Student's book, Grammar Summary 9, p.134

A. Like = 'similar to', 'the same as'. Note that you cannot use as in this way:

- * What a beautiful house! It's like a palace. (not 'as a palace')
- * 'What does Sandra do?' 'She's a teacher, like me.' (not 'as me')
- * Be careful! The floor has been polished. It's like walking on ice. (not 'as walking')
- * It's raining again. I hate weather like this. (not 'as this')

In these sentences, like is a preposition. So it is followed by a noun (like a palace), a pronoun (like me/like this) or ~ing (like walking).

You can also say 'like (somebody/something) doing something':

- * 'What's that noise?' 'It sounds like a baby crying.'

B. Sometimes like = 'for example':

- * Some sports, like motor racing, can be dangerous.

You can also use such as (= for example):

- * Some sports, such as motor racing, can be dangerous.

C. We use as (not 'like') before a subject + verb:

- * I didn't move anything. I left everything as I found it.
- * They did as they promised. (= They did what they promised.)

Compare like and as in these sentences:

- * You should have done it like this. (like + pronoun)

* You should have done it as I showed you. (as + subject + verb)

We also say as you know/as I said/as she expected/as I thought etc.:

* As you know, it's Tom's birthday next week. (= you know this already)

* Jane failed her driving test, as she expected. (she expected this before)

Note that we say as usual/as always:

* You're late as usual.

D. As can also be a preposition but the meaning is different from like. Compare:

as

* Brenda Casey is the manager of a company. As the manager, she has to make many important decisions. ('As the manager' = in her position as the manager)

* During the war this hotel was used as a hospital. (so it really was a hospital)

like

* Mary Stone is the assistant manager. Like the manager (Brenda Casey), she also has to make important decisions. ('Like the manager' = similar to the manager)

* Everyone is ill at home. Our house is like a hospital. (it isn't really a hospital)

As (preposition) = 'in the position of', 'in the form of' etc.:

* A few years ago I worked as a bus driver. (not 'like a bus driver')

* We've got a garage but we haven't got a car, so we use the garage as a workshop.

* Many English words (for example, 'work' and 'rain') can be used as verbs or nouns.

* London is all right as a place to visit, but I wouldn't like to live there.

* The news of her death came as a great shock.

We say regard ... as:

* I regard her as my best friend.

3. Key to *face2face* Student's book listening and vocabulary practice for lessons A - D



Note: Recording scripts for the listening exercises are given in the Student's book, pp. 153 – 154.

9B: What was it like?

Exercise 2 a)			
1.	Richard and Gillie have just been to see the play <i>Another Monday</i> .		
2.	No, because it was difficult to follow. The plot was so far-fetched, the ending was unrealistic and it was slow.		
Exercise 2 b)			
1. Critics	2. wrong	3. don't like	4. actors
5. bad	6. tables and chairs	7. cast	8. far-fetched
9. liked	10. attention		

9C: Is it art?

Exercise 2 a)					
1 – C			2 – B		
3 – D			4 – A		
Exercise 2 b)					
1. Rita does	2. T	3. pain and depression	4. T	5. doesn't think	6. Initially, he was laughed at.
Exercise 6 a)					
1. state	2. handle	3. case	4. point	5. round	
Exercise 7					
1. mind	2. sense	3. sack	4. change	5. examination	

9D: It's up to you

Exercise 2 b)				
1 – D		2 – A	3 – C	4 – B
Exercise 2 c)				
1. ... he's got to get up early tomorrow.		2. ... she's seen it so many times.		
3. ... he's had Indian meal twice already this week.		4. ... it's pouring with rain out there.		
5. ...it's his mum's birthday.		6. ... her youngest brother's new band is playing there.		
Exercise 3 a)				
1. asking if the person is free	2. making a suggestion	3. politely refusing a suggestion	4. saying you have no preference	
Exercise 3 b)				
I'd rather				
Exercise 4 a)				
Recording script given on page 154.				

4. Key to *face2face* Student's book grammar practice for lessons A - D



9A: The Oscars

Exercise 5 a)	
Recording script on page 153	
Exercise 6	
2. The pills should be taken with food.	3. She doesn't like being told what to do.
4. I hope to be promoted next year.	5. He was the first to be invited.
6. She had to be taken to hospital.	7. The parcel will be delivered to me tomorrow.
8. The boss needs to be told immediately.	

9B: What was it like?

Exercise 4 a)							
2. such	3. like (as)	4. so	5. so	6. so	7. like (as)		
8. such	9. as	10. such as/like	11. so	12. such/ like	13. as		
14. so	15. such	16. like					
Exercise 5 a)							
1. such as	2. as	3. so	4. like	5. such	6. as	7. like	8. so

5. Review and further practice



Review

Exercise 1						
Language Summary, page 133.						
Exercise 2 a)						
1. used to be described	2. surprised	3. had been accepted	4. had been	5. wouldn't be offered	6. I'd expected to be asked	7. had to be convinced
8. could sing	9. was the first to be asked	10. hate being laughed at	11. happened	12. didn't run off	13. were being auditioned	14. was accepted
Exercise 3 a)						
Language Summary, page 133.						
Exercise 4 a)						
1. such as	2. like	3. so	4. like			
5. so	6. as	7. so	8. such			
Exercise 5 a)						
Language Summary, page 133.						

Further practice:

- *Face2face* Workbook, lessons 9A – 9D. Answer key provided in the Workbook.