Unit 1 Colour

1a Red alert!

Listening hair colour

1 Which of these hair colours is not natural?
   - black
   - blonde
   - brown
   - grey
   - purple
   - red
   - white

2 1.1 Listen to a radio clip from a ‘pop science’ programme. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?
   1 Not many people buy hair dye in the United States.
   2 In Scotland, two per cent of the population are natural redheads.
   3 The gene for red hair also gives the body other benefits.
   4 You can get red hair if both your parents carry the gene.
   5 There are more redheads in the world now than before.

3 1.1 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs. Then listen again and check.

   1 People ____________ (spend) over a hundred million dollars every year on red hair dye.
   2 It ____________ (seem) that a lot of us ____________ (like) red.
   3 Natural redheads aren’t very common – they ____________ (belong) to a minority.
   4 In Scotland two out of five people ____________ (possess) the gene for red hair.
   5 Some redheads ____________ (feel) the cold more.
   6 You ____________ (need) two copies of the gene to get red hair.
   7 That’s why natural redheads ____________ (disappear).
   8 Young people often ____________ (move) away from their home areas to work or to study.
   9 The chances of someone meeting another person with the red-hair gene ____________ (get) smaller.
   10 Now some scientists ____________ (speculate) that by the year 2100 true redheads will be extinct.

4 Look at the sentences in Exercise 3. Find words with the opposite meaning to these words.

   1 artificial: ____________
   2 rare: ____________
   3 majority: ____________
   4 the heat: ____________
   5 greater: ____________

Glossary

dye (n) /daɪ/ a synthetic or natural substance used to change the colour of something
roots (n) /ruːts/ your origins, the place or group of people you come from
**Grammar present simple and present continuous**

5 Read the article about dyes. Complete the article with the present simple and present continuous form of these verbs.

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

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**Grammar stative verbs**

6 Read the comments by shoppers in a shopping centre. Complete the comments with the present simple and present continuous form of the verbs.

1 __________ you __________ (like) this colour?
   __________ it __________ (look) natural?
2 I __________ (look) for a shirt like this, but in a different size.
3 Excuse me. __________ this bag __________ (belong) to you?
4 What __________ it __________ (taste) like?
5 __________ you __________ (think) about buying this? It’s very expensive.
6 I __________ (suppose) it’s time to go home.

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**Vocabulary time expressions**

7 Write sentences about Jamie. Use the present simple or present continuous and put the time expression in the correct position.

1 go out with friends / at weekends
   __________
2 spend time with his family / today
   __________
3 make lunch / at the moment
   __________
4 make lunch / usually
   __________
5 do housework / every day
   __________
6 do DIY / never
   __________

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

**Reading synesthesia**

1 Read about Mark and answer the questions.

1 Is synesthesia an illness?

2 What happens when people have synesthesia?

3 Does it affect Mark’s life at all?

4 How is Mark’s synesthesia different from Kandinsky’s?

5 What’s the most frequent example of synesthesia?

6 Which part of the body is involved in synesthesia?

2 Underline words in the text connected to the senses. Decide if they are nouns or verbs. Then use some of the words to complete these sentences.

1 I don’t like the __________ of bananas.

2 When my cat __________ a bird singing, it gets very excited.

3 Most people’s __________ gets worse as they get older.

4 Our sense of __________ is most sensitive in our fingertips.

5 Animal noses have a highly developed sense of __________, compared with humans.

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

There are quite a few famous people with synesthesia: artists like David Hockney and Kandinsky, and musicians like Stevie Wonder and Liszt. Unfortunately for me I only share my synesthesia with them, not any great artistic skills. I read that Kandinsky’s synesthesia mixed colour, hearing, touch and smell. To be honest, I don’t think I’d like that. It seems very complicated.

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

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

1 Where Mark come from?

2 else in his family has the same condition?

3 What the name of his condition?

4 sense gives Mark problems?

5 What Stevie Wonder famous for?

6 What colour Mark’s sister associate with Tuesday?

**Dictation questions**

1.2 Listen and write the questions. Then complete the answers for yourself and find out if you have synesthesia.

1 

YOU:

2 

YOU:

3 

YOU:

4 

YOU:

**Pronunciation questions**

1.2 Listen to the questions in Exercise 4 again. Draw the correct arrow above each question. Then practise the questions.

**Vocabulary feelings and personal states**

6 Complete the sentences with these words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>knowledge</th>
<th>luck</th>
<th>mourning</th>
<th>passion</th>
<th>power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 Good ________ in your new job!

2 Are there any general ________ questions in this quiz?

3 I have no ________ to do anything. I’m not the boss.

4 The authorities announced two days of official ________.

5 My friend has a ________ for food. She’s always looking for new recipes.

7 Match and write the words with the comments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>courage</th>
<th>happiness</th>
<th>love</th>
<th>sadness</th>
<th>wisdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 ________

‘That’s Sunday morning when I know I can get up late.’

2 ________

‘When I talk to my boss. He’s so scary!’

3 ________

‘What I get from my family every day.’

4 ________

‘In the advice my grandparents give me.’

5 ________

‘When I read about some people’s difficult lives.’
Listening colour blindness

1 Look at the two images. What number can you see in Image 1?

Image 1

These two images are similar to the ones opticians use to test if someone is colour-blind. People with normal colour vision see a number (as in Image 1). Colour-blind people can’t see the number (Image 2).

Image 2

2 You are going to listen to an interview with someone who is colour-blind. First, choose the option you think is correct. Then listen and check.

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

3 Listen again. Answer the questions.

1 What percentage of men have colour blindness?
2 What problem does Holly have with her DVD player?
3 What colour is better for indicators on electrical goods?
4 What are the three colours the cells in our eyes can see?
5 What kind of jobs are not open to colour-blind people?

Word focus see

4 Look at two different meanings of the verb see from the interview. Then match the sentences with see (1–8) with the uses (a–h).

One kind of cell sees red. = ‘the sense of sight’
Yes, of course, I see. = ‘showing understanding’
1 I see better with my glasses.
2 Can you sit down? I can’t see the screen.
3 As I see it, that’s the best idea.
4 Do you see what I mean?
5 ‘You have to switch it on here.’ ‘Oh, I see.’
6 I see that Janet is leaving the company.
7 Come and see us this weekend.
8 Are you seeing anyone special at the moment?

a checking understanding
b giving news
c giving your opinion
d showing understanding
e the sense of sight
f to be in a relationship
g visibility of something
h visit someone

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

1 A: Louisa is going out with someone new.
   B: That’s nice for her! Who is he?

2 A: I don’t think I can help you.
   B: I understand. Well, thanks anyway.

3 A: I’m getting a lot of headaches.
   B: You need to go to a doctor.

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

5 A: Joffrey has just moved into our building.
   B: Yes, he has.

6 A: Have you seen Joffrey in the morning?
   B: No. I didn’t know he was there.

7 A: I’ve never seen such a man.
   B: It’s probably that he’s sick.

8 A: Where are you going to see David tonight?
   B: Oh, I’m not sure. I might go to the cinema.

9 A: You have to see this.
   B: I will try, but I’m a bit busy today.

10 A: Did you see your parents?
    B: No, I couldn’t get the time off work.

11 A: Where have you seen Sean?
    B: I haven’t seen him. He’s probably at school.

12 A: I’ve seen the film before.
    B: Yes, I know. It was good.

13 A: You have to see this.
    B: I will try, but I’m a bit busy today.

14 A: I’m going to see the film tonight.
    B: Have a good time.

15 A: I’m going to see David tomorrow.
    B: I can’t believe you’re going to see him.

16 A: I’m going to see the film tonight.
    B: Have a good time.

17 A: I’m going to see David tomorrow.
    B: I can’t believe you’re going to see him.

18 A: I’m going to see the film tonight.
    B: Have a good time.
1d First impressions

Real life opening and closing conversations

1 Put the words in order to make statements and questions. Then write O for ways of opening conversations and C for ways of closing conversations.
1 a / you / pleasure / to / it's / meet ___________________________.
2 don't / card / give / why / my / I / you ___________________________.
3 myself / may / introduce / I ___________________________.
4 stay / touch / in / let's ___________________________.
5 you / to / talking / good / been / it's ___________________________.
6 you / to / very / I'm / meet / pleased ___________________________.

2 Complete this conversation with four of the sentences from Exercise 1.
W: Good morning! 1 I'm Will Marr.
W: 2 Grace. Are you are colleague of Daniel’s?
G: Yes, I am, actually. We’re both working on this project. […]
W: Well, Grace, 3 you can reach me on both those two numbers.
G: Thanks. 4 You can reach me on both those two numbers.
W: OK, thanks.

3 Complete these ways of talking about what you do with prepositions.
1 I work ______ a design company.
2 I mostly work ______ special projects.
3 I'm an administrator ______ Brown's Bank.
4 I'm ______ Customer Services.
5 I'm looking ______ a new job at the moment.
6 I'm a student ______ City College.

4 Pronunciation short questions

a Match the comments (1–6) with the questions (a–f) to make short exchanges.
1 I’m a colleague of Daniel’s. a Can you?
2 She is one of our best customers. b Do you?
3 I work in our main office. c Have you?
4 We’ve got a branch in your area. d Is she?
5 It’s one of our biggest shops. e Are you?
6 I can call you tomorrow. f Oh, is it?

b 1.4 Now listen to the exchanges. Tick (✓) the questions where the speaker sounds interested.

c 1.5 Listen to the comments again. Reply to each comment with a question. Sound interested in each case.

5 Grammar extra auxiliary verbs in short questions and answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUXILIARY VERBS IN SHORT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We use auxiliary verbs to make short questions and short answers. The auxiliary verbs are be, have and modal verbs. (Be, have and do can also be main verbs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auxiliary verbs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be (am, are, is)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have (have, has)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modal verb (can, must, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present simple (do, does)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous (am, is, are)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write short questions or short answers in response to these comments.
1 I’m learning Greek at the moment. ___________________________.
2 This paint is selling very well. ___________________________.
3 Have you got my telephone number? Yes, ___________________________.
4 Do you think you can win? Yes, ___________________________.
5 Can you see what’s happening? No, ___________________________.
6 My colleagues are excited about this. ___________________________.

6 Listen and respond meeting people for the first time

1.6 Listen to comments from conversations where people meet for the first time. Respond with your own words. Then compare your response with the model answer that follows.
1 Hello, how are you? My name’s Grace Larsen. I’m very pleased to meet you. I’m Alberto Costa.
1e About us

Writing a profile

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

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

1 text type: letter / website

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

2 style: formal / informal

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

3 reader: known / not known

Please note the following changes to your account.

4 purpose: to give information / to advertise a product

Our clients are national and international companies.

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

Intersect Design

1 About our work 2 Satisfied customers 3 About us

a ‘We always get fantastic results when we use Intersect.’ Blacks International

b As well as this, we are working with a mobile phone operator on a new campaign. We work in all areas of advertising.

c At the moment, we are developing a new logo for a national radio station.

d We are a design agency with twenty years’ experience.

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

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

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

3 We are advising a national company. (currently)

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

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

6 We work in TV. (too)

3 Checking accuracy

Find and correct ten spelling mistakes in this profile.

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

I am continualy trying to improve my own skills as a paintor.

Glossary

freelance (adj) /frɪˈlæns/ doing work for different organisations rather than working all the time for one
**Wordbuilding noun and verb → noun**

**WORDBUILDING noun and verb → noun**

We can change the ending of some nouns and verbs to make words that describe what people do.

anthropology → anthropologist

win → winner

1 Complete the words in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun/Verb</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anthropology</td>
<td>-ist</td>
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<tr>
<td>art</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>science</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>win</td>
<td>-er/-or</td>
<td>winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administrate</td>
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<tr>
<td>compete</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>consult</td>
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<tr>
<td>participate</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>politics</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

- design
- direct
- learn
- manage
- photograph
- research
- speak
- teach
- train

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

1. A __________ helps you find books to borrow.
2. David Hockney is one of my favourite __________.
3. Questionnaire for seminar __________: Please give us your views!
4. My new glasses are ready for me at the __________’s.
5. This is a great black and white image by a local __________.
6. My friend’s an __________. He can fix your lights for you.

**Learning skills study routines**

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

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

5 How long do these activities need? Write 5, 30 or 60 (minutes) next to each one.
   - reviewing vocabulary
   - listening
   - reading a magazine or graded reader
   - doing Workbook exercises
   - doing interactive (CD-ROM/online) exercises
   - watching a DVD
   - doing homework for class

6 Match activities from Exercise 4 with colour-blocked times in your table from Exercise 3.

7 Use your table to work out a realistic study routine.

**Check!**

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

1. Orange means ‘happiness’ in this country.
2. There’s a traditional prayer for peace here.
4. The city that Hertz rental cars and the first yellow cabs come from.
5. Blue can be a sad colour in this country.
6. One of the South American countries where the Quechua people live.

9 a.m. 8 a.m. 9 a.m. 10 a.m. 11 a.m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>7 a.m.</th>
<th>8 a.m.</th>
<th>9 a.m.</th>
<th>10 a.m.</th>
<th>11 a.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>train</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 a.m.

P P A E W U N A

11