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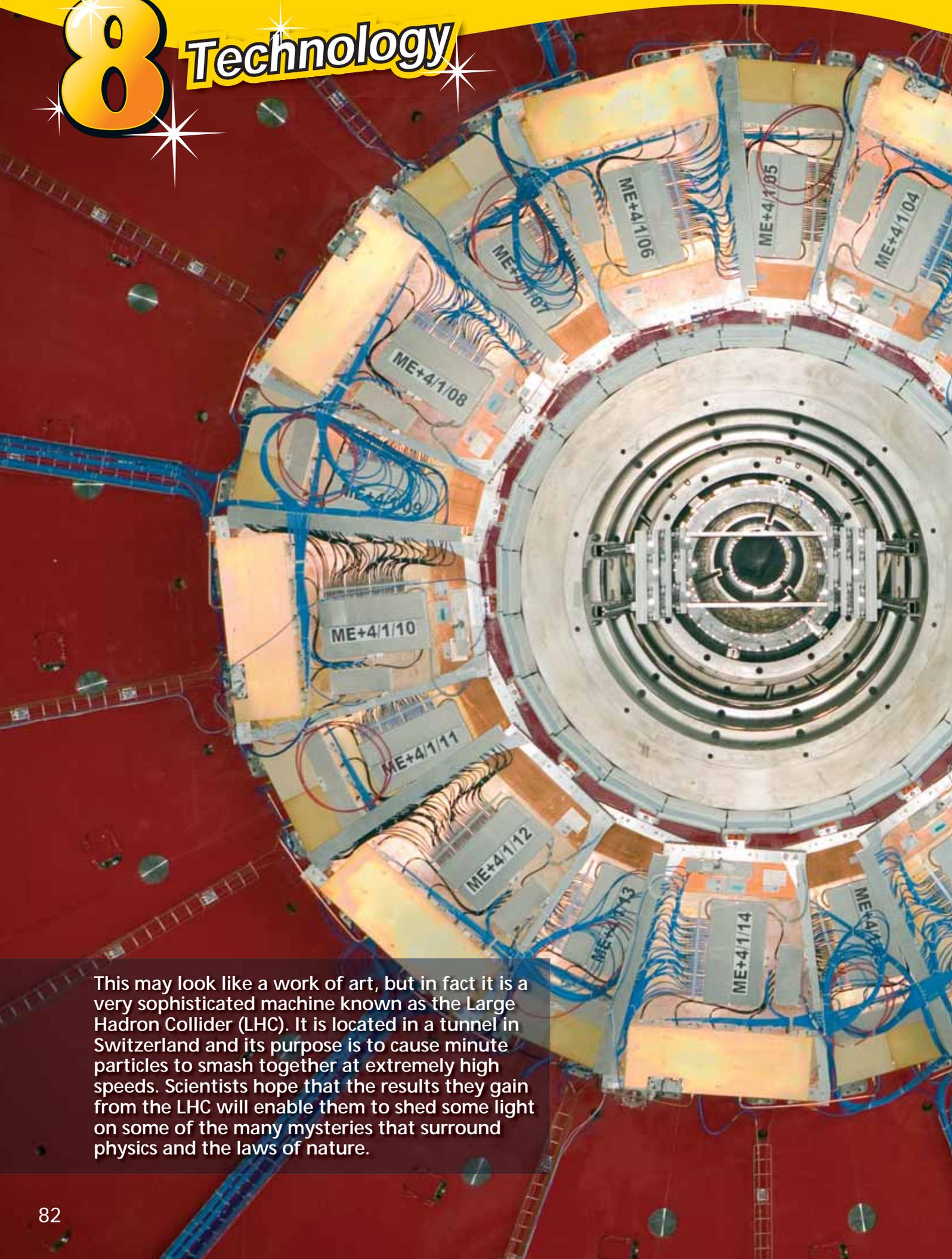




Listening	Speaking	Writing
Change words in bold Tick correct pictures	Talk about a famous person Talking about people: describe pictures of famous people; talk about being famous	Write about a famous person Register Review
Multiple choice Complete notes	Ask and answer questions about museums Opening discussions, Explaining choices: discuss options for learning about history	Write about a museum visit Topic sentences and supporting ideas Essay
Number pictures Right or wrong?	Interview about hobbies and pastimes Speculating: describe pictures of people doing their hobbies; talk about which one appeals to you	Write an interview about hobbies Editing Email
Multiple matching Tick correct boxes	Ask and answer questions about your area Justifying choices: discuss options for facilities in your area	Write about places Narrative tenses Story
Complete a table Multiple matching	Ask and answer questions about a journey Balancing arguments: describe pictures of ways of travelling; talk about means of transport	Write an interview about a journey Adjectives Email of invitation
Number issues Tick correct pictures	Talk about making your lifestyle healthier Agreeing, Disagreeing, Conceding a point: discuss options for a healthier lifestyle	Write a short text about lifestyles Capturing and keeping readers' interest Magazine article
Tick correct boxes Complete notes	Talk about a country Predicting; describe pictures of environmental problems; talk about what we can do for the environment	Write a fact sheet about a country Linking words and phrases 1 Report
Change words in bold Tick correct boxes	Ask and answer questions about gadgets Giving advice: discuss technology in young people's lives	Write an advert for a gadget Linking words and phrases 2 Email of complaint
Circle correct words Right or wrong?	Talk about careers Talking about work, Job titles: describe pictures showing different working conditions	Write about your future career Writing successful stories Story
Multiple choice Multiple matching	Talk about pictures showing emergency situations/crimes Giving your opinions, Presenting arguments: discuss adolescent crime	Write a short article about an emergency situation Who, what, where, when, how and why Newspaper article
Number pictures Complete notes	Talk about clothes and accessories Describing people (Feelings, size, clothes and appearance): describe pictures showing people; discuss young people's attitude to appearance	Write a description of your partner's clothes Expressing positive and negative ideas Essay
Circle correct words Tick correct pictures	Talk about mysteries, myths and legends Expressing preferences and opinions: discuss suitable mysteries for the school magazine	Write a short story about a mystery, myth or legend Qualifiers Email about a strange event



8 Technology



This may look like a work of art, but in fact it is a very sophisticated machine known as the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). It is located in a tunnel in Switzerland and its purpose is to cause minute particles to smash together at extremely high speeds. Scientists hope that the results they gain from the LHC will enable them to shed some light on some of the many mysteries that surround physics and the laws of nature.

Quiz

How long is the tunnel in which the Large Hadron Collider is housed?

- a 27 metres
- b 27 kilometres
- c 270 kilometres

8 Lesson 1

Discussion

About 130 million mobile phones are thrown in the bin each year. Discuss:

- why this happens.
- what the consequences might be.

Reading

Read the report about e-waste. What are e-cycling centres?

E-waste – a global problem

E-waste is fast becoming a serious global problem. (1) _____

The source of e-waste

We live in a society that constantly produces and consumes electronic products. It is often cheaper **to buy** new pieces of equipment than to repair old ones. Also, through clever advertising, companies persuade consumers to swap their old TVs, mobile phones and computers for the latest models. E-waste is created when we throw away electronic equipment like this. In the EU alone, about 8.7 million tonnes of e-waste is produced each year. (2) _____

The problem with e-waste

Dumping e-waste in landfills or burning it causes serious problems for the environment. (3) _____ These substances can then leak into the ground in landfills or pollute the air when they are burnt.

Global recycling schemes

(4) _____ However, their schemes are not always managed properly and sometimes electronics are just sent to poor countries

such as Ghana. Here they are often burnt in public areas, which is very bad for people's health. Setting up recycling programmes in the countries that create e-waste could solve this problem. E-cycling centres could recycle the parts that we can reuse and properly dispose of the rest.

Take-back policy

Another solution to e-waste is to make manufacturers responsible for their used products. This could mean forcing them **to take** back old products which are no longer wanted. (5) _____

Consuming less

We can all reduce the amount of waste we produce by **buying** electrical products only when we have to. (6) _____

Conclusion

E-waste is a serious issue in the modern world. Both manufacturers and consumers must accept their responsibilities and make an effort **to keep** it to a minimum.



Comprehension

Complete the report with these sentences.

- In recent years, many countries have started recycling e-waste.
- They should then make sure they are properly recycled or reused.
- Sadly, just over one million tonnes is recycled.
- By resisting the temptation to buy a product just to have the latest version, we cut down on e-waste.
- This report will examine this problem and provide some possible solutions.
- Electronics contain dangerous chemicals and metals.

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

dispose leak persuade reuse repair swap

- Dangerous substances can _____ into the ground from batteries.
- Let's try to _____ Dad to recycle plastic.
- You should always _____ of electronic goods carefully.
- I've decided to _____ my old laptop for a new one.
- Don't throw away that bottle! _____ it!
- My phone's broken. Can you _____ it?

Grammar

Gerunds and infinitives

We can use the gerund as the subject or object of a sentence; after prepositions; after the verb **go** to describe activities; after certain verbs and phrases (eg **avoid, be used to, can't help, consider, have difficulty, feel like, include, involve, it's no use, it's not worth, suggest**). After some verbs, an object can sometimes come between the verb and the gerund (**feel, hear, listen to, notice, see and watch**) to talk about an action in progress.

*Repairing things is better than throwing them away.
He was fined for dumping his computer on the street.
It's no use complaining about e-waste if you don't take action.*

We can use the full infinitive after certain verbs and phrases (eg **afford, allow, arrange, decide, expect, learn, make an effort, manage, offer, pretend, promise, refuse, seem**); after certain adjectives (eg **afraid, angry, anxious, glad, happy, nice, pleased, sad, sorry, stupid, surprised, upset**); and after **too** and **enough** + adjective. After some verbs, an object can sometimes come between the verb and the infinitive (eg **advise, choose, force, expect, tell, persuade**).

*I'm pleased to say the latest model is now available.
The problem of e-waste is too serious to ignore.
We must persuade companies to accept responsibility.*

We can use either the gerund or the full infinitive after certain verbs (**begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, start**) without a change in meaning.

I love sending text messages. = I love to send text messages.

We can use either the gerund or the full infinitive after certain verbs (**forget, go on, mean, remember, stop, try**) but there is a change in meaning.

*I forgot to buy a CD. = I didn't buy a CD.
I forgot buying a CD. = I bought a CD, but I didn't remember doing it.*

A Look back at the highlighted gerunds and infinitives in the report. Which:

- 1 follows a preposition?
- 2 is the subject of the sentence?
- 3 follows a verb + object?
- 4 follows a certain phrase?
- 5 follows an adjective?

B Complete the sentences with the gerund or the full infinitive formed from these verbs.

buy lock play say send swim

- 1 I'm sorry _____ this technology isn't very effective.
- 2 Are you interested in _____ this device from me?
- 3 Philip finds _____ with gadgets fascinating.
- 4 I noticed Jack _____ a text message in class.
- 5 My house was burgled because I forgot _____ the door.
- 6 I want to go _____ in the sea.

Collocations

Complete these phrases with **hold** or **keep**.

- 1 _____ a secret
- 2 _____ an account of
- 3 _____ an opinion
- 4 _____ someone responsible for
- 5 _____ the line
- 6 _____ to a minimum
- 7 _____ your breath
- 8 _____ your word

Speaking

Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

- 1 Do you own any gadgets? What do they do?
- 2 Are there any gadgets you would like? Why?
- 3 Are there any gadgets which you do not want? Why?

Writing

Write an advert for a gadget that you no longer need. Say what the product is, what condition it's in, why someone should buy it instead of a new one and how much you're selling it for.



8 Lesson 2

Reading

Read the article to find out which invention is linked to a dog.

Discussion

'Our society depends on science and technology, yet hardly anyone knows anything about science and technology.' Discuss.



Biomimetics *Technology that's as smart as nature*



Imagine a device that allows people to draw water from desert sands so that drought becomes a thing of the past. This may seem like science fiction, but thanks to biomimetics, it may become a reality. Biomimetics is the term we use to describe technology which imitates nature, and it is used in engineering, design and medicine.

Andrew Parker, a biologist, is inspired by biomimetics. His job is to study nature to see how we can learn from it. He discovered that the thorny devil lizard, which is found in the Australian desert, can 'drink' water through its foot. The water travels across its skin and up into its mouth. This makes it possible for it to get any water available from the desert sand. Parker and the engineers who work with him want to mimic the lizard's bizarre ability so that they can create a device to solve water shortages in areas of drought.

Another design that has used these principles is the Mercedes Bionic concept car, which is based on the boxfish. As its name suggests, the boxfish is shaped like a box. It is light but stable with skin that is very strong, and it cuts through water

efficiently. In tests, the Mercedes Bionic has also proved to be very efficient, using around 20% less fuel than other cars of its size. It also mimics the boxfish's strength and stability. Although the Mercedes Bionic is not for sale, future Mercedes cars will have some of its features.

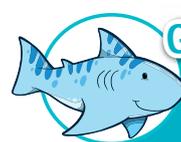
A less hi-tech example, but one which is extremely practical in our everyday lives, is Velcro. This clever fastener is used on clothes, shoes, to hold cables together and for many other purposes. Even a toddler can use it, yet it fastens very securely. Its hook and loop design was invented in the 1940s by Georges de Mestral who noticed how firmly prickly seeds stuck to his dog's coat. He imitated these two elements of nature in order to make Velcro, which soon became very popular throughout the world.

Of course, there are still many things which scientists who are involved in biomimetics can learn from nature. However, one of the biggest challenges they still face is to use their knowledge to create products that will make a profit.

Comprehension

Write **A** if the sentence is correct and **B** if it is not correct.

- 1 A machine that takes water out of sand has been invented.
- 2 Andrew Parker discovered the thorny devil lizard.
- 3 The boxfish isn't a very good swimmer.
- 4 You can't buy a Mercedes Bionic car.
- 5 Velcro is easy to use.
- 6 Scientists need to create products that can make money.



Guess what!

A swimming costume which mimics sharks' skin has been developed in order to allow top athletes to swim faster.

Vocabulary

Find the words in the text and circle the correct meaning, **a** or **b**. The words are in the same order as they appear in the text.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 draw | 5 stable |
| a take out | a steady |
| b create a picture | b balanced |
| 2 inspired | 6 efficient |
| a brilliant | a well organised |
| b motivated | b without wasting fuel |
| 3 available | 7 firmly |
| a obtainable | a securely |
| b vacant | b determinedly |
| 4 principles | 8 coat |
| a theories | a item of clothing |
| b opinions | b fur |

Grammar

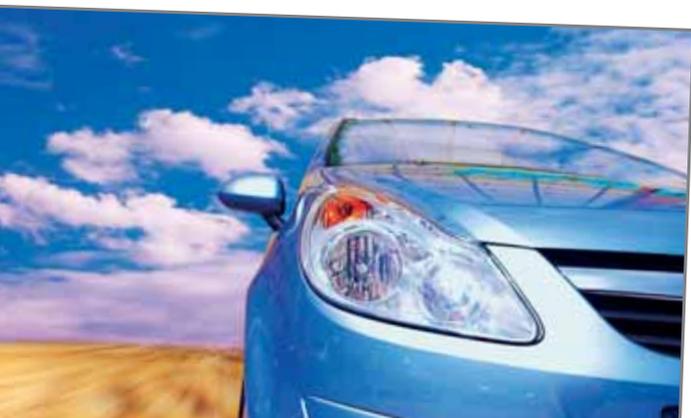
Clauses of purpose

We use clauses of purpose to explain the reason why someone does something or why something happens. We introduce them using these words and phrases: full infinitive; **in order to** + bare infinitive; **so as to** + bare infinitive; **so that** + subject and verb; **in case** + subject and verb; **for** + noun.

*We use technology **to** make our lives easier.
They studied birds **so that** they could find out how their wings worked.
He used a microscope **in order to** examine the fabric.
The scientists are looking **to** nature **for** ideas.*

Circle the correct words.

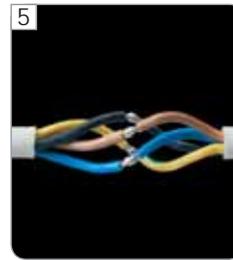
- The lab was closed **for** / **in case** repairs.
- They hired a new researcher **to** / **for** do the job.
- He wants an MP3 player **so as to** / **so that** he can listen to music on the bus.
- Ring the technician **in order to** / **in case** anything goes wrong.
- Read the manual **in order to** / **so as** find out how to use the dishwasher.
- Let's do some trials **so as to** / **so that** test the car's performance.



Vocabulary

Write the correct words.

cable cash card cash point
memory stick PIN Velcro



Listening

🔊 Listen to the dialogue about wacky inventions and change the words in bold to make the sentences true.

- Grace is looking for ideas **in a catalogue**. _____
- Floppers have got **brushes** stuck to them. _____
- The slippers aren't **humorous** enough for Catherine. _____
- The personal cash point has its own **piggy bank** and PIN. _____
- Catherine's got lots of **Inflators**. _____
- Grace's mum will pay for the cash point **in cash**. _____

Prepositions

Complete the sentences with **as** or **like**.

- Brenda works _____ a computer analyst.
- They built a device shaped _____ a fly.
- The personal cash point looks _____ an ordinary cash point.
- Most of her colleagues respect Jan _____ a scientist.
- Andrew dressed up _____ a robot.
- Mike's only the IT manager but he acts _____ it's his company.

Vocabulary

A Write the correct words.

binoculars earphones games console home cinema printer USB cable



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

B Match.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 GPS unit | a ability to see |
| 2 planetarium | b device that detects light, sound or heat |
| 3 sensor | c new idea or method |
| 4 vision | d machine used for navigation |
| 5 innovation | e store of information on a computer |
| 6 database | f building or device with image of night sky |

Listening skills

A Look at the questions and options in B. Talk to your partner about which options are likely answers and why.

B Listen to part of a programme on technology and tick (✓) the correct box.

- 1 According to the speaker, a Personal Planetarium is
 - a a place where you can go to look at the stars.
 - b a device which recognises stars and planets.
 - c a programme which includes information about space.
- 2 The device doesn't include
 - a TV programmes.
 - b talks from experts.
 - c facts and figures about space.
- 3 You can use the USB cable to
 - a move information from your computer to the planetarium.
 - b store data from the planetarium on your computer.
 - c listen to talks on the planetarium.

Listening task

You will hear a speaker talking about night vision technology. For each question, tick (✓) the correct box.

- 1 The speaker says people may have seen night vision technology used
 - a by the police.
 - b in films.
 - c by the army.
- 2 Night vision devices obtain light from
 - a the moon and stars only.
 - b a special light on the device only.
 - c all of the above.
- 3 The human eye
 - a can see green more easily than other colours.
 - b can only see one colour in the dark.
 - c can't see the colour green at night.
- 4 The speakers says the night vision devices are for
 - a everybody.
 - b criminals.
 - c soldiers.
- 5 The Night Vision Binoculars cost
 - a £98.
 - b £172.
 - c £1,000.

express Yourself!

Giving advice

- If it was me, I'd + bare infinitive ...
- If it was up to me, I'd + bare infinitive ...
- If I was in his/her shoes, I'd + bare infinitive ...
- He/She ought to/should + bare infinitive ...
- He/She would be better + ing
- Why don't we suggest he/she ... ?
- My advice would be + full infinitive ...
- I think you should warn/point out/talk about/discuss ...

Listen Up!

Listen to Sakis and Eleni doing this speaking task and answer the questions.

The leader of your local youth club must decide which piece of new equipment to buy for the club. Work with a partner to talk about the suggestions in the pictures and decide which two are most appropriate for all the members of the club.



- 1 Which items do the speakers choose?
- 2 What reasons do they give to support their choices?
- 3 Do they completely agree on all points?
- 4 Why do they reject the other alternatives?
- 5 Do you agree with their choices?
- 6 Do they discuss all the alternatives?

Speaking skills

A Look at this list of appliances which could also have been in the Speaking task you heard in *Listen Up!*. Put a tick (✓) next to the ones you think are good ideas for the youth club and a cross (X) next to the ones you think are bad ideas.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| digital camera | <input type="checkbox"/> | microwave oven | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DVD player | <input type="checkbox"/> | music centre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| electric piano | <input type="checkbox"/> | printer | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Now complete these sentences using your own words to talk about the suggestions in A.

- 1 If it was up to me, I'd ...
- 2 My advice would be to ...
- 3 If I was in the leader's shoes, I'd ...
- 4 The youth club leader would be better ...
- 5 He should ...
- 6 Why don't we suggest ...?

Speaking tasks

A Read the Speaking task in B and look at the pictures. Decide which ideas below could be used to talk about the items shown in the pictures.

- a creative way to spend time
- dangers of the Internet
- benefits of computers
- easy to use
- entertaining hobby
- risk of becoming addicted
- negative effects on behaviour
- expensive
- a waste of time
- educational

B A friend of yours is giving a talk on modern technology in young people's lives and has asked you to help him decide what to talk about. Work with a partner and talk about the subjects in the pictures and decide which two are most appropriate.



Linking words and phrases 2

We can use linking words and phrases to show how a sentence or paragraph relates to the previous one. For example, we can use them to add information, to order information, to show a result, and to show contrast.

Write **A** (adds information), **O** (orders information), **R** (shows result), or **C** (shows contrast).

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 as a result | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 in addition | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 consequently | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 moreover | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 despite | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 on the other hand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 finally | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 secondly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 first of all | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 therefore | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 however | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 this means that | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Writing task

A Read the Writing task and tick (✓) the things the writer will complain about.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 late delivery | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 take-back policy ineffective | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 zoom lens not working | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 doesn't stay charged for 60 hours | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 smaller screen than advertised | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 faulty scene selector | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 too heavy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 cost | <input type="checkbox"/> |

You recently bought a digital camcorder online after seeing the advert below for it. However, there are several problems with the camera and you want a replacement. Use your notes on the advert to write an email complaining about it.

Supersonic Digital Camcorder

Free delivery within 5 working days and we take back and recycle your old model

Camcorder features:

- X 70 zoom lens
- up to 60 hours recording time
- 2.5 inch LCD screen
- intelligent scene selector
- photo facility
- weight 290 grams

Was £349.99, now £299.99, save £50



still waiting for my old one to be picked up →

needs recharging after an hour's use →

doesn't work →

I paid old price. →

B Complete the model email with the linking words. Why has each one been used?

Consequently First of all However In addition To conclude

model composition

Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to complain about a camcorder I purchased from your website. I am extremely unhappy with the product and your company's services.

(1) _____, the advert claims the camcorder can record for up to sixty hours. (2) _____, the product I received must be recharged every hour. Moreover, I chose this model because of its intelligent scene selector feature. Unfortunately, it does not work on my camcorder. I had it checked by a professional photographer and she confirmed a fault.

Furthermore, I am disappointed with the company's services. I was charged the old price quoted in the advert, and by the time I realised, it was too late, so I paid £50 more than I should have. (3) _____, I called the helpline to ask for a refund. I was told to choose another product priced £50 or more. I believe this is highly unacceptable as it was not my mistake.

The final point I wish to make is about the promise to take back and recycle old models. The man who delivered my new camcorder refused to take away the old one. I later made arrangements to have my old camcorder picked up, but nobody appeared.

(4) _____, I expect a new camcorder and a £50 refund. (5) _____, you should not say that you take back and recycle old products unless you ensure that the service works.

Yours faithfully,
Marsha Hunt



Analyse it!

Write **T** (true) or **F** (false) to say what the writer of the model email does.

- 1 complains about all points she noted on the advert
- 2 complains about other features of the product
- 3 says how the problems should be dealt with
- 4 uses the exact wording used in his/her notes
- 5 writes with a firm but polite tone
- 6 uses formal language
- 7 orders points logically

Writing plan

Complete the plan for the model email with these sentences.

- a Discuss a problem with service received.
- b Discuss another problem with service received.
- c Discuss the problems with the product.
- d State the reason for writing.
- e State what action you expect the reader to take.

- Paragraph 1 _____
- Paragraph 2 _____
- Paragraph 3 _____
- Paragraph 4 _____
- Paragraph 5 _____

Grammar

Causative form

We use the causative form to talk about something:

- a that someone does for us.
Ralf will have the dishwasher repaired tomorrow.
- b bad that happened to us which we didn't want to happen.
Clare has had her laptop stolen.

We make the causative form using **have** + an object + the past participle of the main verb. The verb **have** can be used in any tense and come after a modal verb. The object of a causative sentence must appear before the past participle.

- She has had her phone cut off again!*
They must have their TV fixed.

Note: In informal English, we can use **get** instead of **have** to talk about something we ask someone to do for us. However, we must use **have** when we use causative form to talk about something bad that happened to us.
I'm getting my new computer delivered at 9 o'clock.

Write sentences with the causative form.

- 1 we / get / our leaflets / print / tonight
- 2 Fran / have / her webcam / damage / yesterday
- 3 we / will / have / our cables / repair / tomorrow
- 4 I / think / you / should / have / your mobile phone / fix
- 5 they / always / get / photos / develop / at Digiprint

Useful language

Complaining

- I am writing to complain about ...
- I am extremely disappointed with ...
- I believe this is utterly unacceptable as/because ...
- I feel I am owed/should receive ...
- I expect + noun/you + full infinitive ...
- I insist on + noun/you + full infinitive ...

Writing task

You bought a printer online after seeing the advert below for it. However, there are several problems with the printer and you want a replacement. Use your notes on the advert to write an email complaining about it.

Print your own photos easily and cheaply with the Sonsson full colour printer!

Printer features:

- printing speeds – up to 21 colour pages per minute and colour photos in 18 seconds *← took me 10 minutes*
 - easy printing directly from Internet *← no it doesn't*
 - prints directly from camera using USB cable *← I didn't get this.*
 - holds 125 sheets of paper
- Free ink with every order! *← Found it for £99.99, but didn't get refund!*
- Buy now for £125 – if you find it cheaper anywhere else, we'll refund the difference!

Write right!

Use these steps to help you write your email.

- Step 1** Look at the notes in the Writing task and the points they are related to. Group similar points together and decide on the order they will appear in.
- Step 2** Decide how you could reword them to make them more formal.
- Step 3** Make a plan for your email. Include a paragraph saying why you're writing, 2 or 3 complaints paragraphs and a paragraph saying what action should be taken. Use the plan opposite to help you.
- Step 4** Use the notes, your plan and the useful language above to write your email. Make sure you use linking words and phrases properly.

Discussion

'Technology isn't dangerous. It's how it's used that can do harm.' Discuss.