

4 Adrenaline rush

Adverbs

Making comparisons

Vocabulary: Verbs of fear; Expressions of fear

Interaction 4: Listening actively

1 Read and listen

- a** Look at the photo. Where do you think it was taken? Why do you think people enjoy scary rides? Read the text quickly and check your ideas.

THE ATTRACTION OF FEAR



'Absolutely brilliant! The best thing I've ever done! Let's do it again!' shouts Laura who's still shaking after her rollercoaster ride. Her friend sitting next to her just giggles. Rewind a few minutes and while Laura is waiting for the ride to start, the anticipation of what's about to happen creates butterflies in her stomach. As the rollercoaster climbs higher and higher, her heart beats quickly and she starts to sweat.

Suddenly, without warning, the ride shoots down incredibly fast, making her scream in terror. Yet Laura and so many other people choose to go on rollercoasters for fun.

So why do we happily put ourselves into situations where we know we're going to feel really scared? Why do we often choose to repeat the experience? The reason we look for fear may be physical, emotional, chemical or even genetic. American psychologist Frank Farley believes that certain

people are natural thrill-seekers and love the adrenaline rush they feel when they do activities like sky diving or bungee jumping. Rather than being scared, they enjoy the physical reactions such as sweaty hands or a rapid heartbeat. Other research into the human brain suggests that surviving a risky situation makes us feel good because the feeling of fear is normally followed by a feeling of euphoria or intense happiness. However, a study in the USA by investigators Eduardo Andrade and Joel B. Cohen indicates a different reason. They say that people are able to feel both negative and positive emotions at the same time, so someone doing something frightening, like watching a horror movie, is happy to feel scared.

Terrifying attractions like rollercoasters play with our fear of heights, falling, and, most importantly, with the fact that we can't control a situation. When the human body is in a dangerous situation, the brain releases a chemical called adrenaline. Adrenaline prepares the body to fight or to run away, commonly referred to as 'fight or flight'. The fact that you can't get off the roller coaster confuses the brain as the body can't respond naturally. Adrenaline also produces endorphins, chemicals which make us feel good, which is why people often want to get straight back on a ride as soon as it finishes.

Laura is not entirely sure why, but as soon as the ride stops, she can't wait to get back on it again. And as she sits down on the ride for the second time, she starts to feel butterflies in her stomach once more.

- b** 1.33 Read the text again and listen. Choose the correct answer: A, B or C.

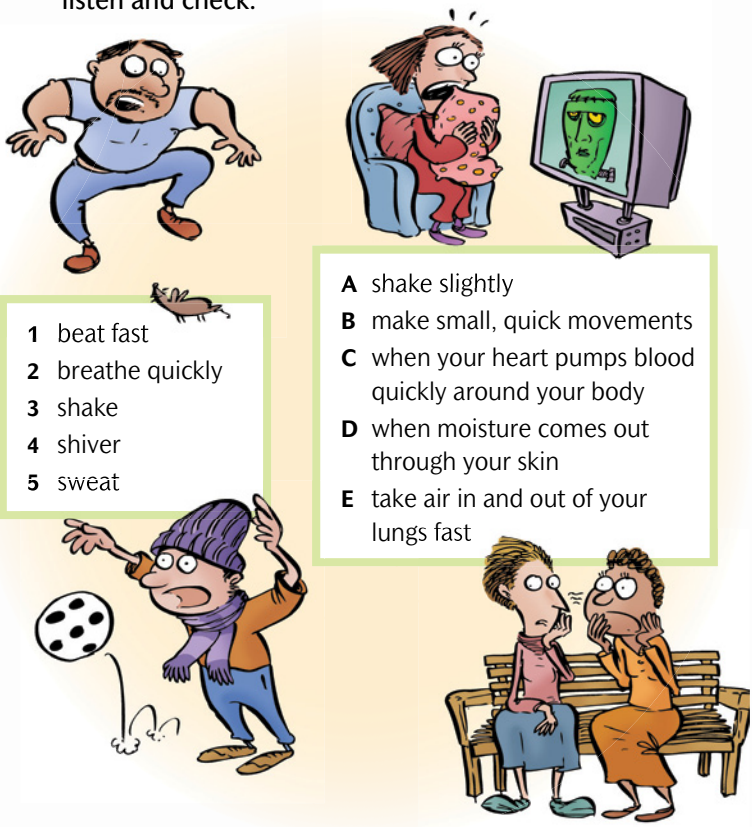
- At the beginning of the rollercoaster ride Laura feels ...
A sad. **B** happy. **C** scared.
- According to Frank Farley, some people are addicted to ...
A danger. **B** extreme sports. **C** adrenaline rushes.
- According to research, people can feel negative and positive emotions ...
A at the same time. **B** one after the other. **C** one at a time.
- In a dangerous situation the human body ...
A can react in two different ways. **B** loses control. **C** slows down.
- One effect of adrenaline is that it can make us feel ...
A good. **B** angry. **C** tired.

- c** Work with a partner and answer the questions.

- Have you ever been to a theme park? Did you enjoy it? Why? / Why not?
- What do you think rollercoasters will be like in the future?
- When was the last time you had butterflies in your stomach?

2 Vocabulary Verbs of fear

- a 1.34 Match the words with the sounds. Write numbers 1–6 in the boxes.
- | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| gasp | <input type="checkbox"/> | giggle | <input type="checkbox"/> | scream | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| shout | <input type="checkbox"/> | stutter | <input type="checkbox"/> | whisper | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- b 1.35 Listen and check your answers.
- c Work with a partner. Take turns to make the noises in Exercise 2a. Can you guess your partner’s noise?
- d 1.36 Match the words with the definitions. Then listen and check.



- 1 beat fast

2 breathe quickly

3 shake

4 shiver

5 sweat
- A shake slightly

B make small, quick movements

C when your heart pumps blood quickly around your body

D when moisture comes out through your skin

E take air in and out of your lungs fast
- e **Circle** the correct word.
- You were *shaking* / *screaming* for so long my ears hurt!
 - I was still *shivering* / *beating* with fear when the ride finished.
 - That film was so funny! I couldn’t stop *sweating* / *giggling* the whole way through.
 - The kitten is frightened. Look, it’s *whispering* / *shaking*.
 - When we got to the top of the rollercoaster my heart started *beating* / *shouting* really fast.
 - He definitely sounded scared because he was *breathing* / *shivering* more quickly than normal.
- f Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.
- Has something ever made you scream?
 - What makes you shiver?
 - What makes your heart beat fast?
 - When do you whisper?

Check it out!

- Many sound words can be a *noun* and a *verb*.
a **scream** – to **scream**
a **giggle** – to **giggle**

3 Pronunciation

Stressing adverbs and adjectives

- a 1.37 To show strong feelings or opinions we often add extra stress to adverbs and adjectives. Listen to the sentences.
It was absolutely brilliant!
The rollercoaster was terrifying!
- b 1.38 Listen and underline the words which have extra stress in each phrase. Then listen, check and repeat.
- That ride is so scary!
 - It goes incredibly fast!
 - It made me feel really sick!
 - I’m definitely not doing that again!
 - The water ride is totally amazing!
 - Suddenly, everything went completely black.
- c In pairs write a dialogue about a trip to a theme park or a place where you had a really good time. Include adjectives and adverbs in the dialogue. Read your dialogue to the class with extra stress on the correct words.

A I went to an amazing water park last weekend.

B What was it like?

A It was absolutely brilliant!

B Why? What did you do?

Culture Vulture

Did you know that the world’s longest rollercoaster is 2479m long? Have you ever been on a rollercoaster? Which theme parks are there in your country? Which are the most popular?

4 Grammar

Adverbs

- a Look at the examples and circle the correct answers to complete the rules.

→ **Absolutely brilliant!**
Suddenly, without warning, the ride shoots down **incredibly fast**.
It confuses the brain as the body can't respond **naturally**.

- Adverbs may describe a **noun / verb**, an adjective or another adverb.
- The irregular adverbs *fast*, *early*, *late* and *hard* are **the same as / different from** their adjective forms. The adverb form of *good* is *well*.
- Emphatic adverbs like *absolutely*, *completely*, *totally*, *entirely* usually go before a verb or **an adjective / another adverb**.
- The adverbs *extremely* and *incredibly* usually go **before / after** an adjective or another adverb.
- The adverbs *suddenly* and *personally* often go at the **beginning / end** of a sentence.

Grammar reference: Workbook page 84

- b Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjective.

easy fast incredible quiet personal total

- 1 Shhh! You're shouting! Speak
- 2 She arrived late today – an hour after the class started!
- 3 I'm always terrified when I go in the car with him. He drives too
- 4 I'm not very good at French, so I want a simple book I can read
- 5 A:, I thought the film was a complete waste of time!
B: I agree!

- c Change the adjectives into adverbs and put them in the correct place in the sentence.

- 1 The new ride goes fast, up to 160km/h. (incredible)
- 2 The rollercoaster began to move. (sudden)
- 3 He rode his bike across the ice. (careful)
- 4 You're right! (absolute)
- 5 Does he speak Spanish? (good)

- d Complete the sentences with your own ideas or opinions.

- 1 I totally believe that it is a good idea to have ... in schools.
- 2 Generally, theme parks are ...
- 3 One thing I do well is ...
- 4 Once, I completely forgot to ...

5 Speak

- a Work with a partner. Student A: Put the words into the correct order to make questions. Student B: Turn to page 124.



Student A

- 1 go / Would you ever / bungee jumping ?
- 2 a motorbike / dangerously / Would you ever / without a helmet / ride ?
- 3 touch / snake / really big / a / Would you ever ?
- 4 on a / rollercoaster / Would you ever / completely alone / go ?
- 5 sing / your friends / in front of / Would you ever / loudly ?
- 6 a forest / at night / Would you ever / through / slowly / walk ?

- b Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions. Ask Why/ Why not? Use the language below to help you answer.

☺ Definitely! / Absolutely! / I'd love to!
☹ Maybe / I'm not sure / I might if ...
☹ Definitely not! / Absolutely not! / No way!

A: Would you ever touch an extremely big snake?

B: Absolutely not!

A: Why not?

B: Because it would feel disgusting.

- c Compare your answers with another pair. Did you give similar or very different answers? Why? / Why not?

6 Vocabulary

Expressions of fear

- a 1.39 Complete the expressions with the words in the box. Then listen and check.
- 1 blood 2 breath 3 butterflies 4 heart
5 leaf 6 life 7 seat 8 skin
- A If you **frighten the** **out of someone**, you scare someone a lot.
B If you **shake like a**, you shake with fear.
C If you almost **jump out of your**, you suddenly jump because you're scared.
D If something **makes your** **run cold**, it scares you a lot.
E If you **have** **in your stomach**, you feel nervous and scared.
F If you're **on the edge of your**, you're ready for something exciting or scary to happen.
G If your **misses a beat**, you suddenly feel scared or excited.
H You **hold your** when you wait for something scary or exciting to happen.

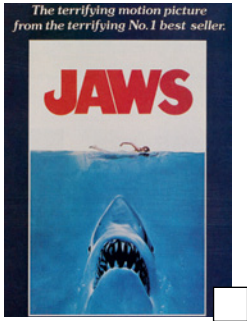
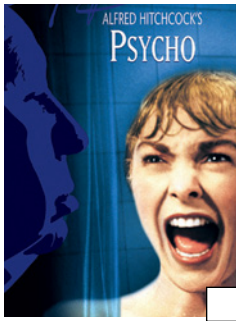
Check it out!

- With parts of the body we always use *my, your, his, her*, etc. to show who they belong to.
He jumped out of **his** skin.
NOT He jumped out of the skin.

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the expressions in Exercise 6a.
- I was so nervous before my Maths exam this morning I had in my stomach.
 - His heart missed a when the other team scored a goal.
 - Everyone nearly jumped out of their when they heard the explosion.
 - Don't scare me like that! You frightened the out of me!
 - When he heard there had been an accident, his ran cold.
 - We all held our while they told us who the winner was.
- c Write three true and three false sentences about yourself using the expressions in Exercise 6a. Read your partner's sentences and guess which are true and which are false.
- A: *I get butterflies in my stomach before all my exams.*
B: *True.*
A: *No, it's false!*

7 Listen

- a 1.40 Listen to a film expert talking about techniques used in films to scare people. Tick (✓) the films he mentions.



- b 1.40 Listen again. Are the sentences **right** (✓) or **wrong** (X)? Correct the wrong sentences.
- Successful horror films always use expensive special effects.
 - It's scary when the victim doesn't know that the killer is behind them.
 - In *Jaws* we watch the action through the victim's eyes.
 - It's often scarier when the audience can't see what is happening.
 - Music is always better than silence for scaring audiences.
- c Work in a group. Ask and answer the questions.
- Which do you think are the scariest techniques used in films?
 - What's the scariest film you've ever seen? Why was it scary?

8 Grammar

Making comparisons

- a Look at the examples and **circle** the correct words to complete the rules.

→ Gradually, the camera gets **closer and closer**.
It's **cheaper than** using lots of special effects.
You can make blood **more cheaply**.
Silence can be **as scary as** music.
The more unexpected the event is, **the more frightening** it will be for the audience.

- We use **adjectives only / adjectives or adverbs** to make comparatives.
- We repeat comparatives when something **doesn't change / changes continuously**.
- We use **as + adjective or adverb + as** when two things are **alike / different**.
- We use **the + comparative + subject + the + comparative** when one thing **depends / doesn't depend** on another.

Grammar reference: Workbook page 84

Check it out!

- *a bit, a little, slightly + comparative* = a small difference between two things.
The original film is **a bit scarier than** the remake.
- *far, much, a great deal + comparative* = a big difference between two things.
It's **a great deal scarier** when they use background music.

- b **Circle** the correct word(s).
- 1 Vampires appear in horror films *a lot / more frequently* than any other character.
 - 2 I think that *Jaws 2* is *slightly / as* scarier than *Jaws*, but not much.
 - 3 The *modern / more modern* the film is, the *good / better* the special effects are.
 - 4 The remake of *Frankenstein* is not as *good / better* as the original.
 - 5 Horror films are becoming *a great deal / more and more* popular thanks to good marketing.

- c Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Horror films today are as ¹ (popular) as they were 100 years ago and many old films are being remade. Even though technology is getting more and ² (advanced), a remake is not always ³ (good) than the original. For example, *The Wolfman* (2010) tells a far ⁴ (detailed) story than *The Wolf Man* (1941) and is a great deal ⁵ (long). Many believe that the ⁶ (advanced) the technology is, the ⁷ (good) the special effects are, but the transformation from man to wolf in the 1941 film is as ⁸ (realistic) as in the modern version. Critics also say that the original film is much ⁹ (scary).



- d Work with a partner. Do you agree or disagree with the statements? Why? / Why not?
- 1 Black and white films are not as good as colour films.
 - 2 Special effects in films are getting better and better all the time.
 - 3 Vampire films are far scarier than zombie films.
 - 4 Watching horror films alone is more frightening than watching them with other people.

Interaction 4 DVD Listening actively

- a 1.41 Listen to Anya and Leo talking about a film. Why does Anya get annoyed with Leo?
- b 1.41 Put the phrases in the correct column. Then listen again and check.
- 1 Say that again ...
 - 2 Hang on a sec!
 - 3 Carry on ...
 - 4 No way!
 - 5 You're kidding!
 - 6 Go on ...
 - 7 If you let me get a word in, I'll tell you!
 - 8 Let me finish, will you?

Interrupt and show interest	Tell someone to continue	Show you want to continue
..... ? ? ?
..... ? ? ?

- c Work with a partner.
Student A: Turn to page 118. Student B: Turn to page 121.

Portfolio 4

Beginning a story

- a** Read the beginning of a story. What language has the writer included to make it feel like a horror story? What do you think is going to happen next?

The shed

'Thanks for letting me borrow your tent,' said Mark. 'It's so much better than my brother's. His isn't even waterproof', he explained. It had rained non-stop on his camping trip and Mark and his brother had got completely soaked.

'No problem, although I'm not sure where it is', said Alice. She thought for a minute. 'Oh hang on, it might be in the shed. Let's go and look for it.'

Outside it was dark and was raining heavily. Alice and Mark ran quickly to the shed and Alice pushed open the old, wooden door. She tried the light switch, but nothing happened.

'That's odd,' she thought. 'The light worked last time I was here.'

'We need a torch,' said Mark.

'Hang on! I'll go and get ... Ahhhhhhhh!' screamed Alice. Something touched her face and she saw a huge insect as big as a rat run across the floor.

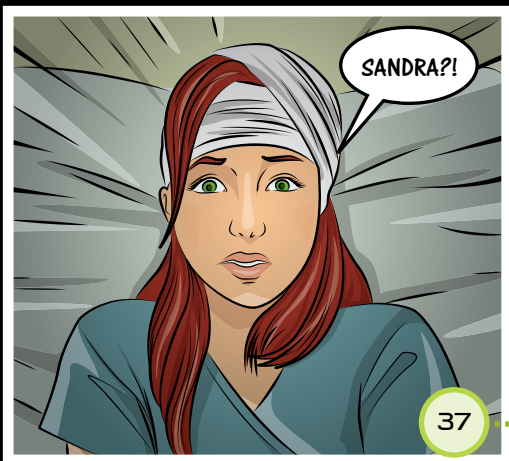
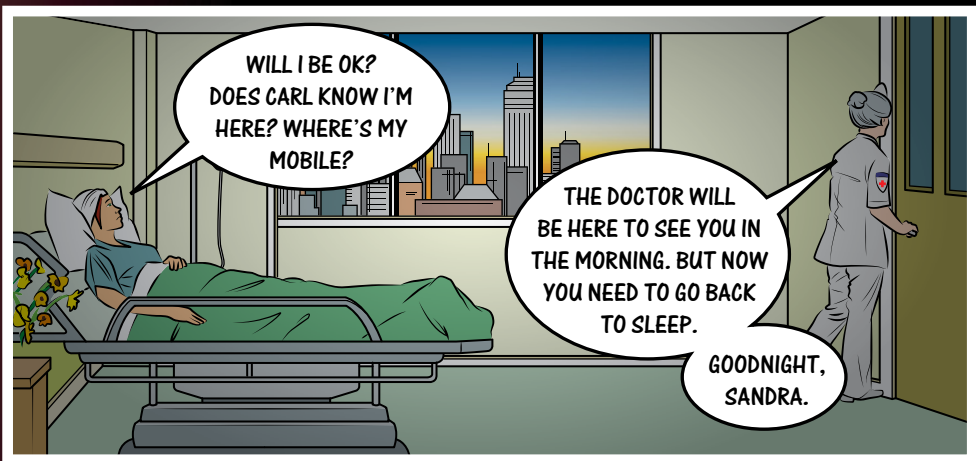
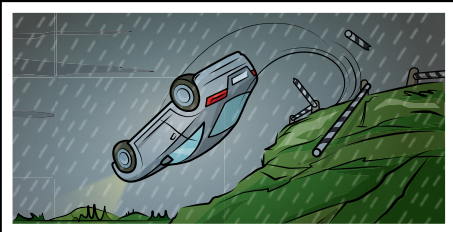
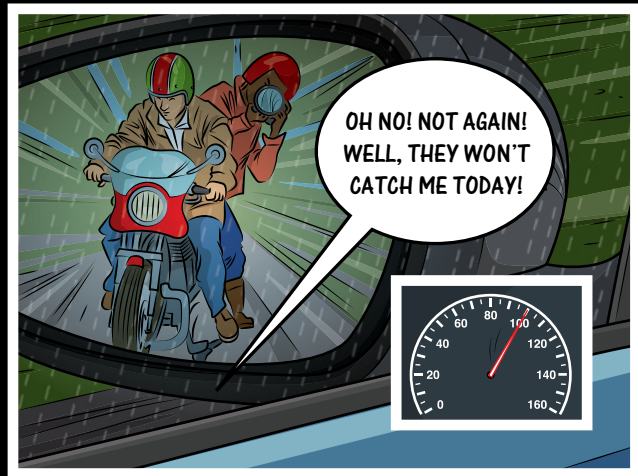
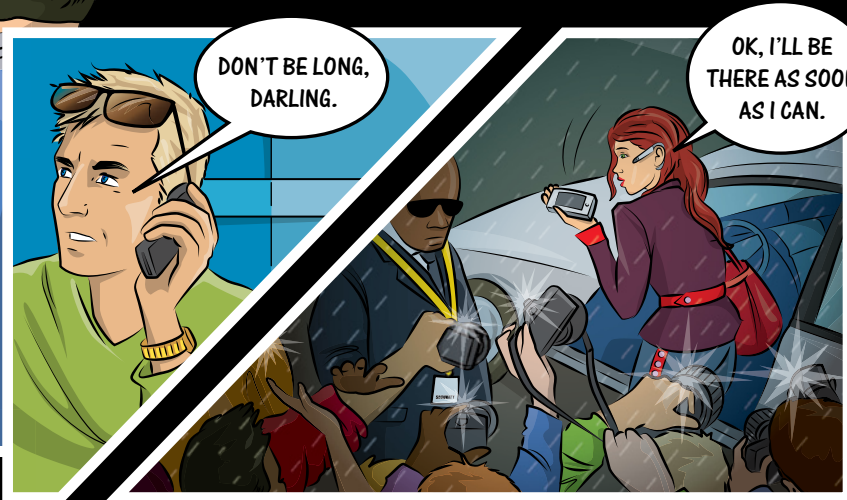
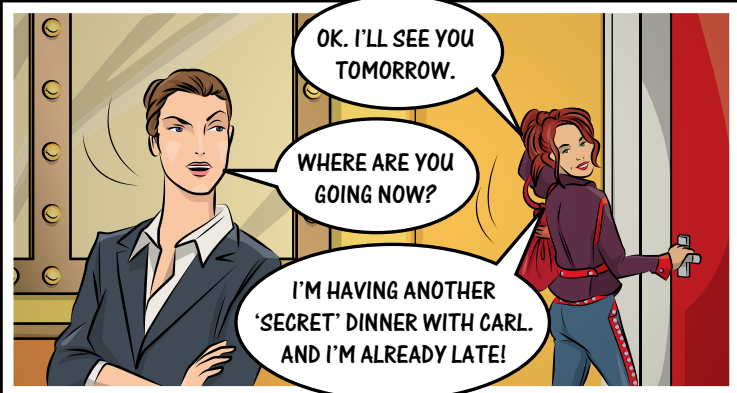
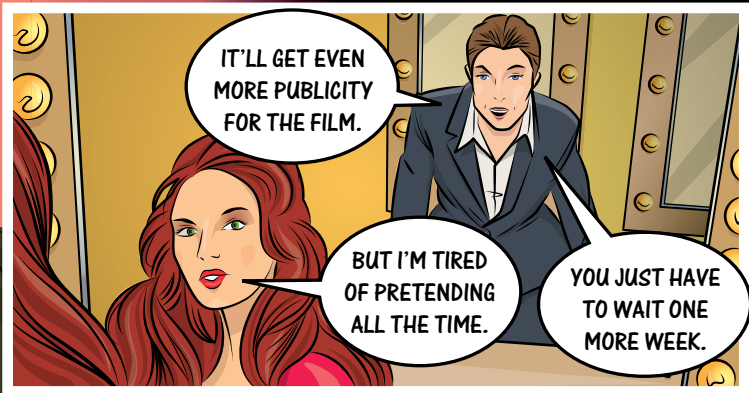
'Wh-wh-what was that?' she stammered. 'Mark?' she whispered. But Mark didn't reply.

'Where are you, Mark?' shouted Alice desperately, shivering with fear. Suddenly, the door slammed shut and Alice was in complete darkness. Her heart was beating fast and her blood ran cold as something ran over her foot. She tried to move, but couldn't. She was paralysed with fear, and screamed as loudly as she could ... but no one replied.



- b** Read the beginning of the story again and underline examples of the language we use in a horror story:
- verbs and expressions of fear
 - narrative tenses (past simple, past continuous, past perfect)
 - adjectives and adverbs to give detail
 - direct speech
- c** Write the beginning of a horror story. Write 120–180 words. Make a plan before you write. Make sure you include:
- the main characters in a realistic situation
 - scary surprises
 - a good setting – the place, the time (day or night) and the weather
 - examples of horror story language (see Exercise b)
- d** Read the beginning of your partner's story. What examples of horror story language from Exercise b has he/she used? Have they used any examples of direct speech? What do you think is going to happen next?





Review 3 and 4

1 Grammar

a Read the situations then complete the sentences with *be/get used to* or *used to* in the correct form.

- 1 He lived in Shanghai when he was younger. Now he lives in Brasilia and he adapted very quickly to life in Brazil.
He live in Shanghai. He living in Brazil very quickly.
- 2 Last year she worked in the day, now she has to work at night and she doesn't sleep well. She work in the day, but now she works at night and she still hasn't it.
- 3 Before she had a baby she would wake up at 8 o'clock. Since she had a baby she wakes up every morning at 6 o'clock but she doesn't feel tired. She wake up at 8 o'clock, but she getting up early now.

6

b Complete the sentences using *as*, *like* or *such as* and the words from the box.

the weather forecast predicted Facebook
I had imagined it from the movies a teacher
one of the best golfers in the world my sister

- 1 He'd like to work when he finishes university.
- 2 Everyone says I look
- 3 What do you think about social network sites ..?
- 4 Seve Ballesteros was regarded
- 5 Look! It's raining,
- 6 When I went to New York I was surprised as it was just

6

c Choose the correct adjectives and adverbs from the box to complete the sentences.

usual/usually careful/carefully quiet/quietly
total/totally sudden/suddenly easy/easily

- 1 He's a really boy and he always opens the door when he gets home late. He never makes any noise.
- 2 I think it's ridiculous that there's been a ban on mobile phones at school.

- 3 he felt a pain in his chest. He couldn't believe it was so
- 4 he has lunch at 1 o'clock so it wasn't for him to eat at 3pm.
- 5 She finds driving, so she'll pass her test first time.
- 6 Be ! You've got to measure the quantities or the recipe won't work.

6

d Circle the correct words in the dialogue.

- A: It's getting harder and *harder* / *more hard* to get a job these days, isn't it?
- B: It really is. It must be one of the *worst* / *bad* times in recent years to look for work.
- A: I know, the problem is that there are *fewer* / *less* jobs and *far* / *much* more people with good qualifications.
- B: Tell me about it! I think it's only going to get *more* / *as* difficult as time goes on.
- A: Listen to us! We're so pessimistic. Maybe it's not as bad *like* / *as* we think!

6

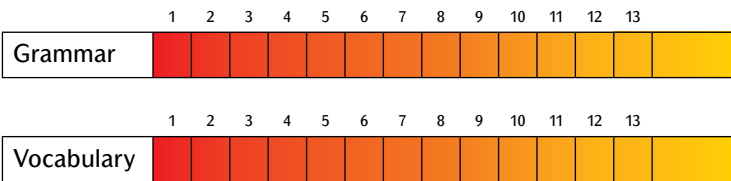
e Write sentences that have a similar meaning to the first. You must use the word in brackets.

- 1 When she was younger, she hated cheese but now she loves it. (use)
She didn't
- 2 He has very similar features to his dad. (like)
He
- 3 It's a lot less expensive to buy a second-hand car. (cheaper)
It's far
- 4 I'm exactly the same height as you. (tall)
I'm
- 5 Modern trains are always becoming faster. (and)
Modern trains
- 6 I think you'd be good at certain jobs, for example a nurse or a doctor. (such)
I think

6

How are you doing?

How many points have you got? Put two crosses on the chart: one for grammar and one for vocabulary.



2 Vocabulary

- a What relation to you is ...
- 1 ... your mother's new husband?
 - 2 ... your step-father's daughter from his first marriage, before he married your mother?
 - 3 ... your sister's husband?
 - 4 ... your father's new wife's son?
 - 5 ... your cousin's cousin?
 - 6 ... your grandmother's mother?

6

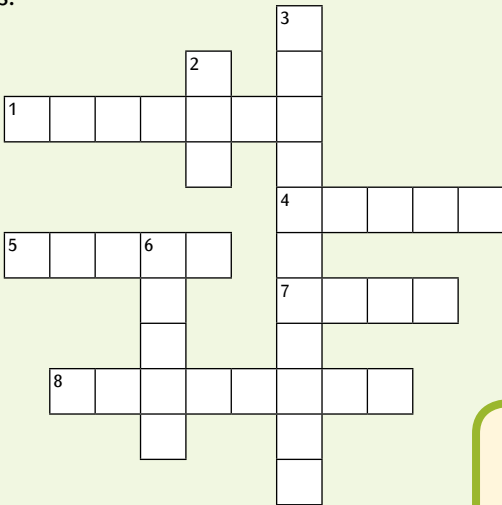
- b Complete the crossword with the American English words.

Across

- 1 rubbish
- 4 sweets
- 5 trousers
- 7 autumn
- 8 holiday

Down

- 2 petrol
- 3 chips
- 6 lorry



8

- c Match the two parts of the sentences.
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I couldn't write my name ... | a he was sweating a lot. |
| 2 She ran up the stairs so she ... | b because my hand was shaking so much. |
| 3 After half an hour running in the sun ... | c when they saw what he was wearing! It was so funny. |
| 4 My heart was beating ... | d was breathing quickly. |
| 5 They started giggling ... | e to his partner, but the teacher heard him. |
| 6 He whispered the answer to the question ... | f so fast I could feel my chest moving. |

6

- d Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.
- 1 They were *scared* / *frightened* stiff at the end of the film.
 - 2 You frightened the *death* / *life* out of me!
 - 3 After the accident, she was shaking like a *tree* / *leaf*.
 - 4 He didn't realise that she was at home and he jumped out of his *body* / *skin* when he saw her.
 - 5 Watching the news sometimes makes my *blood* / *sweat* run cold.
 - 6 When the policeman arrived at the door she broke out in a cold *sweat* / *gasp*.
 - 7 Before giving a presentation he gets *butterflies* / *caterpillars* in his stomach.
 - 8 I was on the edge of my *chair* / *seat* waiting for the results of the blood test.
 - 9 She's so in love, her *heart* / *stomach* misses a beat when she sees him.
 - 10 I held my *air* / *breath* when the car hit the wall.

10

Correct it!



Correct these typical learner errors from Units 3 and 4.

- 1 I didn't used to eat fish when I was little.
- 2 He wants to work like a computer programmer.
- 3 People now communicate less by traditional means, as the telephone.
- 4 You should be more carefully when you cross the road.
- 5 When I was younger I got used to a primary school.
- 6 He made things worst by trying to help.
- 7 They have fewer holiday time this year.
- 8 The company should treat better its employees.
- 9 I am writing to complain about the total unsatisfactory service.
- 10 She's used to work nights now, she's done it for two years.

GREEN: Great! Tell your teacher your score!
YELLOW: Not bad, but go to the website for extra practice.
RED: Talk to your teacher and look at Units 3 and 4 again. Go to the website for extra practice.

