

47 Emotions and moods

In this unit we focus on fixed expressions describing various emotions. You may not need to use them often yourself, but you need to understand them when you read or hear them.

A Positive feelings, moods and states

Mary seems to be **on cloud nine** these days. [extremely pleased/happy]
Everyone seemed to be **in high spirits**. [lively, enjoying things]
She seems to be **keeping her chin up**. [happy despite bad things]
Jo's as **happy as the day is long**. [extremely content]

B Negative feelings, moods and states

He had a **long face**. [looked depressed/sad]
She certainly **looked down in the dumps**. [looked depressed/sad]
Gerry is **in a bad mood**. [a bad mood/temper]
Martin was **like a bear with a sore head**. [extremely irritable] (See Unit 96.)
Alice **threw a wobbly** the other day. [became extremely angry and upset]



C Physical feelings and states

I'm **feeling done in**. [exhausted]
You're looking a **bit under the weather**. [not very well / ill]
She looked, and felt, **on top form**. [in good physical condition]
I suddenly **felt my head was spinning**. [unable to balance, feel as if you will fall over]
I was almost **at death's door** last week! [very sick/ill]
Old Nora's as **fit as a fiddle**. [very fit indeed]



D Fear/fright

She was **scared stiff**. [very scared]
She **frightened the life out of him**. [frightened him a lot]
We were all **shaking in our boots/shoes**. [trembling with fear]
The poor lad was **scared out of his wits**. [very scared indeed]
I **jumped out of my skin** when I heard the bang. [gave a big jump]



E Other expressions for actions and feelings



Capricorn (21.12–19.1)

Don't **get carried away**¹ by promises that won't be kept. **Keep a cool head**² and **take everything as it comes**³.
On the work front, **things are looking up**⁴.



Taurus (21.4–20.5)

If someone says something that **makes you swell with pride**⁵ and **feel on top of the world**⁶, enjoy the moment!

¹ get too excited ² stay calm ³ deal calmly with events as they happen ⁴ improving
⁵ feel proud / very pleased because of something good that you did ⁶ very happy indeed

Language help

There is often an element of **exaggeration** in expressions. They make quite strong comments on the situation and often lighten the tone of what you are saying. So use them only in informal situations.

Exercises

47.1 Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the endings on the right to make fixed expressions.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Sally was on | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a her chin up. |
| 2 Michaela was in | <input type="checkbox"/> | b a bear with a sore head. |
| 3 Anna kept | <input type="checkbox"/> | c cloud nine. |
| 4 Lilian was as | <input type="checkbox"/> | d a bad mood. |
| 5 Kathy was like | <input type="checkbox"/> | e a wobbly. |
| 6 Sharon threw | <input type="checkbox"/> | f happy as the day is long. |

47.2 Complete the fixed expressions from A and B opposite.

- Has something good happened? You all seem in high **spirits**.....
- What's the matter? You've got a long
- As long as he has his car to work on, he's as happy
- It's been an awful day! No wonder everyone is in a
- Has something bad happened? You look down

47.3 Read the comments and then answer the questions.

Mark: 'I've never felt so terrified in my life.'

Lidia: 'I was just not feeling very well yesterday.'

Andrea: 'I felt as if I couldn't keep my balance and was about to fall.'

Krishnan: 'I've been feeling really well recently.'

Lars: 'I was very ill indeed last week.'

Karen: 'I've gone to the gym every day this month and I can feel the results.'

comment	name
1 Who was feeling under the weather?	Lidia
2 Who is probably as fit as a fiddle?	
3 Who was scared out of their wits?	
4 Who was at death's door?	
5 Whose head was spinning?	
6 Who is feeling on top form?	

47.4 Use fixed expressions to rewrite the words in bold.

- I **gave a sudden jump** when he fired the gun. **jumped out of my skin**.....
- I think you should **not panic** and just be patient.
- He **scared me very much** when he came in wearing that ghost mask!
- Everyone was **trembling with fear** when they saw the door open all by itself.
- I was **very scared** before I did the bungee jump, but it was OK.
- She **felt very proud indeed** as her daughter received the gold medal.
- I think I got **too excited** by the idea of joining a rock band. It's actually very hard work!
.....
- I try to just **deal with events in a calm way as they happen**.

47.5

Over to you

Write sentences about yourself.

- Describe a situation or event which would make you feel on top of the world.
- Do you feel that things are looking up for you personally in general or not?
- Which of the expressions in C opposite best describe(s) your state at the moment?

48 Commenting on problematic situations

A Types of problems and difficulties

There are many words for different types of difficulties. **Chaos** is a state of total confusion, where there is no order at all. A **disaster** is an event which causes great harm or damage. If you are **facing a dilemma** or are **in a dilemma** you are in a situation where you have to make a difficult decision between two things.

The earthquake was a dreadful disaster for the country. The transport system was in chaos for some time afterwards. The government were faced with a dilemma: start reconstruction work at once or wait until the likelihood of aftershocks had passed.

to be in a **fix** = be in a difficult situation to be in a **tight corner** = be in a situation that is hard to get out of to be in a **muddle** = be confused / mixed up

The word **challenge** puts a positive slant on a problem situation in that it focuses on the fact that it needs great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully and therefore tests a person's ability.

B Specific difficulties

You can be **badly affected**¹ by all sorts of things, from those that are **mildly irritating**² to the **intensely annoying**³.

¹ things can have a negative impact on you ² slightly annoying ³ extremely annoying

Your plans may be **disrupted**. [prevented from continuing as intended]

Negotiations or a building may **collapse**. [fail because of a lack of support]

You can be **deprived of** something you value. [have something taken away from you]

Someone's **heart** can be **broken**. [made extremely sad]

Your life may **lack** something that you would like. [not have (enough of) something]

The nouns related to the words in this section are **effect**, **irritant** or **irritation**, **annoyance**, **disruption**, **collapse**, **deprivation**, **heartbreak** and **lack**.

C Idioms about dealing with problems and difficulties

to **take a back seat** [not to do anything; let others act instead] ≠ to take the bull by the horns [act positively to face and attack the problem]

to **stir things up** [do/say things that make the situation worse] ≠ to pour oil on troubled waters [do/say things that calm the situation down]

I **can't face** (the thought of) clearing up all this mess today. [don't want to deal with]

I didn't know what to do but I thought it would be best just to **lay my cards on the table**. [be very open, state exactly what my position is]

This has to be done by next week; we must **get our act together** before it's too late. [organise ourselves to respond; *informal*]

We need a proper investigation to **get to the bottom of things**. [find the true explanation for the state of affairs]

It's quite difficult to get people to **sit up and take notice**. [make them pay attention]

I'm trying to **get a grasp** of what's happening; it's not easy. [find out / understand]

D Idioms relating to changes in problem situations

The tide has turned for us; better days are ahead.

We can see **the light at the end of the tunnel** at last. [see that a difficult situation may be ending soon]

I'm afraid we've just **come to a dead end** with our plans.

I think I've **reached a turning point** in my career.

The government and the unions have **buried the hatchet** for the time being. [made peace / stopped fighting each other]

All that trouble last year was just **swept under the carpet** in the end. [ignored / deliberately forgotten, without solving it]

Exercises

48.1 Choose the best word from A opposite to complete these sentences.

- 1 Can you help Grandpa fill out that form? It's so long and complicated that he's getting in a bit of a muddle.
- 2 The manager told his staff that he didn't want to hear the word 'problems', but rather they should talk about
- 3 After the earthquake, city transport was in
- 4 I wonder if you could help me out – I'm in a bit of a tight
- 5 Should I take the job in New York or the one in Sydney? It's quite a
- 6 The floods are the worst natural the country has experienced this century.

48.2 Match the sentence beginnings with the words on the right and add a preposition to complete the sentence.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Ben decided he would immediately lay his cards. <u>on</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a troubled waters. |
| 2 The best thing to do is just to take the bull | <input type="checkbox"/> | b her life. |
| 3 Fortunately we can now see the light at the end | <input type="checkbox"/> | c the table. |
| 4 It'll take ages before we can get to the bottom | <input type="checkbox"/> | d a dead end. |
| 5 It's asking for trouble to sweep things | <input type="checkbox"/> | e the horns. |
| 6 You can always rely on Naomi to pour oil | <input type="checkbox"/> | f things. |
| 7 At the moment my research seems to have come..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | g the tunnel. |
| 8 Claire has now reached a turning point | <input type="checkbox"/> | h the carpet. |

48.3 Rewrite each sentence using the word in brackets.

- 1 The snow caused serious disruption to trains in the region. (disrupted)
Trains in the region were seriously disrupted by the snow.
- 2 I don't want to drive home in all this traffic. (face)
- 3 Karen doesn't seem to have much confidence. (lacking)
- 4 Unfortunately, the project doesn't seem to be getting anywhere at the moment. (dead)
- 5 Sleep deprivation can cause health and other problems. (deprived)
- 6 Paula was profoundly affected by her meeting with Angus. (effect)

48.4 Choose suitable idioms from C and D to fill the gaps.

- 1 Selim's business has been going through hard times but he feels at last the tide has turned.
- 2 No, please, don't say anything: you'll only
- 3 It's been a long, hard struggle, but I think finally we can
- 4 The police are trying their best to, but it's still a real mystery at the moment.
- 5 You've been messing around achieving nothing for too long; it's time you !
- 6 At last I've managed to get him to ; he's paid no attention at all to us so far.
- 7 I found it hard to understand thermodynamics at first but I'm beginning to it now.
- 8 I think I'll just and let everyone else get on with sorting matters out.
- 9 I wish you and John wouldn't argue so much. Can't you once and for all?

49 Number, quantity, degree and intensity

A Number and quantity

Number is used for countable nouns (e.g. a large number of students), **amount** for uncountable nouns (e.g. a large amount of money).

Some adjectives for expressing number and quantity:

smaller

bigger

minute/mainju:t/
tiny

average

considerable

significant

substantial

excessive

enormous

vast

Even **minute** amounts of toxic material can be dangerous. (*fml*)

Add just a **tiny** amount of chilli pepper, or else it may get too hot.

Were there many people at the airport? Oh, about **average**, I'd say. (*fairly informal*)

A **considerable** number of people failed to get tickets. (*fml*)

A **significant** number of students have dropped out of university in the last year.
[noticeably large]

Substantial amounts of money have been wasted on this project. (*fml*)

There is an **excessive** amount of sugar in many soft drinks. [too much; rather formal]

A **vast** / An **enormous** quantity of sand was blown on to the road during the storm.

B Informal and colloquial words for number/quantity

I've got **dozens** of nails in my tool box. [a dozen is 12; *dozens of* means many; especially used for countables]

Scores of people were injured when the gas tank exploded. [a score is 20 or about 20; *scores of* means a large number of; usually formal]

There's **heaps/bags/loads** of time yet, slow down! (usually with singular *there is*, not *there are*; countable or uncountable; *informal*)

There was absolutely **tons** of food at the party – far too much. (again, note singular *there was*; especially used for things, not so often used for abstract nouns)

There are **tons** of apples on this tree this year – last year there were hardly any.

(*Note*: The verb here is plural because of 'apples', but singular in the example before with 'food' – number depends on the *noun* following, not on *tons/lots/loads*.)

Just a **drop** of milk for me, please. [tiny amount of any liquid]

C Degree and intensity: collocations with *utter(ly)*, *total(ly)*, *wholly*

Utter(ly), **total(ly)** and **wholly** mean complete(ly).

Utter combines with 'strong' nouns like *nonsense*, *contempt*, *silence*, *confusion*, *chaos* and *despair*.

There was **utter chaos** during the transport strike.

Utterly combines with adjectives such as *ridiculous*, *confused* and *impossible*.

I was **utterly confused** by the instruction manual that came with my camcorder!

Total combines most often with *disbelief* and *ban*, e.g. She looked at him in **total disbelief**.

The government introduced a **total ban** on smoking in public places.

Totally combines most often with *different*, *unexpected*, *unsuitable* and *wrong*, e.g.

The two brothers have **totally different** personalities.

Wholly combines most often with *dependent*, *inadequate* and *unacceptable*, e.g.

The success of the project was **wholly dependent** on the weather.

Exercises

49.1 Complete the sentences with words from A opposite.

- 1 It takes a considerable..... amount of time to learn to ski well.
- 2 A s..... quantity of food is thrown away every day by supermarkets. It's a scandal.
(two possible answers)
- 3 The scientists found only a m..... amount of the chemical in the food and said it was safe to eat.
- 4 We ate an e..... amount of food at dinner last night! (two possible answers)
- 5 V..... amounts of money are wasted by government departments every year.
- 6 The number of students registering for our courses is about a..... for the autumn semester.
- 7 A t..... amount of water had got into the keyboard and it stopped working.
- 8 Last year we didn't really notice an increase in prices, but this year the increase has been s.....

49.2 Use words from A to fill the gaps. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1 Even a tiny / minute..... amount of sand can damage a camera.
- 2 I've had an absolutely amount of work lately. I'm exhausted!
- 3 Oh, you've given me a amount of food here! I mustn't eat too much.
- 4 It takes a amount of money to start a business.
- 5 An amount of fat in your diet is dangerous.

49.3 Circle the most suitable answer. More than one may be correct.

- 1 Tons / (Scores) / Bags of people came on to the streets to hear his speech.
- 2 We've got loads / scores / dozens of time. The train doesn't leave till 2.30.
- 3 There was / were tons of food left over after the dinner party.
- 4 I've got heap / loads / dozens of CDs that I never play any more.
- 5 There was / were dozens of people waiting outside the building.

49.4 Using intensifiers from C, write what you could say in the following situations.

- 1 You thought someone's views were completely ridiculous. His/Her views were utterly ridiculous.
- 2 You read two novels by the same author which were completely different.
.....
- 3 You thought someone's behaviour was completely unacceptable.
.....
- 4 You thought a particular way of working produced chaos.
.....
- 5 You listened to someone's story and did not believe a word of it.
.....
- 6 You think there should be a complete ban on using mobile phones in cinemas.
.....

49.5 Over to you

Write sentences that are true for you using these collocations:

wholly dependent utterly confused totally unexpected utter nonsense

50 Numbers and shapes

A Pronunciation of numbers

Notice how we say the following:

28% twenty-eight per cent 10m × 12m ten metres by twelve metres
 $1\frac{2}{3}$ one and two thirds $\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths $\frac{9}{13}$ nine thirteenths / nine over thirteen
 4^2 four squared 7^3 seven cubed 8^4 eight to the power of four
10.3 ten point three 32°C or F thirty-two degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit

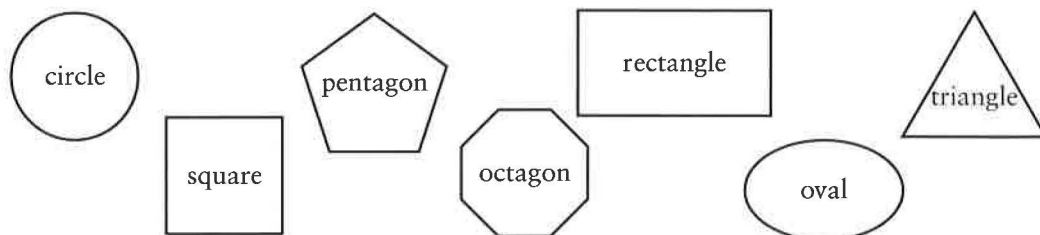
Decimal fractions are separated by a dot and not a comma in English and this is pronounced **point**. Note how commas are used to separate each set of three numbers in long numbers: 1,623,457 = one million, six hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven.

Telephone numbers are usually said like this: 01223 20675 = oh one double two three, two oh six, seven five.

Language help

When saying a long number, you pronounce each set of up to three digits separately with rising intonation, until the last set, where the intonation falls at the end to make it clear that the number is complete.

B Two-dimensional shapes



The corresponding adjectives are: **circular**, **pentagonal**, **rectangular**, **triangular**, **square**, **octagonal**, **oval**.

A **rectangle** has four **right angles**. A **pentagon** has five **sides**.

A **circle** is cut in half by its **diameter**. Its two halves can be called **semi-circles**.

The **radius** of a circle is the distance from its centre to the **circumference**.

C Three-dimensional shapes



The corresponding adjectives are: **spherical**, **cubic**, **pyramidal**, **spiral**.

The two halves of a sphere can be called **hemispheres**.

D Arithmetic

+ **addition**

$$2x + 3y - z = 3z/4x$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

- **subtraction**

Two x plus three y minus z equals three z divided by four x or three z over four x

Six **times** / **multiplied by** seven is forty-two or six sevens are forty-two

× **multiplication**

÷ **division**

Exercises

50.1 Write the following in words rather than in figures or symbols.

- 62.3% of adults have false teeth. *Sixty-two point three per cent of adults ...*
- According to a UN study, 2% of the world's population owns over $\frac{1}{2}$ of all household wealth.
- $0^{\circ}\text{C} = 32^{\circ}\text{F}$
- $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \times 4^2 = 20$
- This article says that 7,556,981 people are currently living in London.

50.2 How good at maths are you? Try this numbers quiz. Write the answers in words rather than figures.

- What is seven times nine? *sixty-three*
- Name two shapes that have four right angles.
- Subtract 41 from 93.
- What is three fifths of twenty?
- How many sides has an octagon?
- What is one third of ninety-nine?
- What is three squared?
- What is four cubed?

50.3 Complete this table.

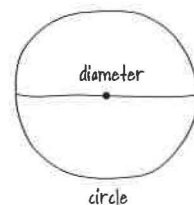
description	name of shape	adjective
shape with four sides of equal length and four right angles	<i>square</i>	<i>square</i>
round shape		
shape with three sides		
shape with eight sides		
shaped a bit like an egg		
three-dimensional round shape		
three-dimensional square shape		

50.4 Correct the mistakes in how the numbers are said in these sentences.

- $3^2 = 9$ Three square equals nine. *Three squared equals nine.*
- 46.6% Oxygen accounts for forty-six comma six per cent of the earth's crust.
- $7 \times 9 = 63$ Seven nine are sixty-three.
- 18°C The temperature today is eighteen points Celsius.
- $3\text{m} \times 6\text{m}$ My bedroom is three multiplied by six metres.
- 6^9 What is six at the power of nine?
- $\frac{11}{16}$ Eleven sixteens of the students passed the exam.
- $\frac{2}{3} \times 5^3 = 83\frac{1}{3}$ Two third times five cubes is eighty-three and three third.

50.5 Draw the following shapes.

- A circle with its diameter indicated.
- A right-angled triangle with two equal sides of about two centimetres in length. Draw a small circle at the centre of the triangle and then draw lines from the centre of the circle to each of the angles of the triangle.
- A rectangle with diagonal lines joining opposite angles.
- An octagon with equal sides. Draw an oval in the middle of the octagon.
- A cube of roughly 3cm by 3cm by 3cm.



51 Time

A Periods of time – words and typical contexts

the Ice Age the Stone Age the Middle Ages the computer age
[major historical/geological periods]

After the war, a new **era** of stability began. [long period, perhaps several decades]

A **spell** of hot weather. He's had a couple of **spells** in hospital in the last two or three years.
[indefinite but short]

The city went through several **stages** of development to become what it is today. [period of development or particular time in a process]

Most teenagers go through a **phase** of being lazy. [a period which is part of a longer period; *phase* can also mean the same as *stage*]

B Useful expressions with *time*

During the 1980s I lived in Barcelona **for a time**. (vague, indefinite)

The doctor says you should stay in bed **for the time being**. [for now, not specific]

She can get a bit bad-tempered **at times**. [occasionally / now and then]

By the time we get home this pizza will be cold! (*Note*: followed by present tense, not future with *will*)

I'm not in regular contact with her; I just send her an email **from time to time**. [sometimes but not often]

One at a time, please! I can't deal with you all together.

We arrived just **in time** to hear the Prime Minister's speech. [at the right time / with enough time to do something]

Our plane was **on time** and she was waiting for us at the airport. [punctual / neither early nor late]

I've told you **time and time again** not to ring me at the office! [many times; very emphatic and usually in negative contexts]

The city has changed a great deal **over the course of time** / **over the course of the last two centuries**. (used about long periods of time)

C Verbs associated with time passing

2002 → 2012 Ten years had **elapsed** since they last saw each other. (normally used in the perfect or past, without adverbs; *fml*)

Time seems to **fly** as you get older. [pass very quickly]

This DVD **lasts/runs** for three hours.

The meeting **went on** / **dragged on** for two hours. (suggests longer than expected or desired; **drag on** is stronger)

D Adjectives describing duration (how long something lasts)

There was a **momentary** loss of electrical power and the data was lost. [very brief]

I just got a **fleeting** glimpse of the President as his car drove past. [very short and quick]

Venice has a **timeless** beauty.

Common mistakes

Don't confuse *in time* and *on time*. *In time* means with enough time to do something or at the right time. *On time* means punctual, neither early nor late.

We got there just in time for dinner.

I expect she will be late – the trains are never on time.

Exercises

51.1 Fill the gaps with *age, era, period, spell, phase* or *stage*.

- 1 The Minister said that before the new law came into force there would be a *period* of six months when people could hand in firearms without being prosecuted.
- 2 The last two decades of the twentieth century will be seen by historians as the beginning of the computer
- 3 The new university will be built in three, beginning with the opening of the science faculty in 2015.
- 4 These factories mark the beginning of a new of industrial development for the country.
- 5 My son went through a of refusing to eat vegetables when he was about nine or ten.
- 6 We had a very cold in February. All the water pipes froze up.

51.2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 *Over* the *course* of a century, from 1900 to 2000, the population grew steadily.
- 2 The lecture / for almost three hours and everyone was totally bored. (*two answers*)
- 3 The archaeologists discovered some tools which dated from the Stone
- 4 Time seems to when you're enjoying yourself.
- 5 A period of seven years between the two earthquakes.
- 6 Shakespeare's plays have a quality – they never grow old.
- 7 It was just a visit. She only stayed for about ten minutes.
- 8 There was a pause as the official considered her answer. Then she said she would try to help us.

51.3 Which phrases from B could you use in the following situations? Write exactly what you might say.

- 1 To a child who leaves the fridge door open despite being told off often.
I've told you time and time again not to leave the fridge door open!
- 2 To someone you're happy to see who arrives just as you are serving tea/coffee.
- 3 On a birthday card you expect will arrive at someone's address just after you arrive in New York.
- 4 A large group of people want to talk to you but you'd prefer to see them individually.
- 5 Ask someone to use an old computer while the new one is being repaired.
- 6 Tell someone you'll do your best to arrive punctually at a meeting.
- 7 Explain to someone that the weather can be very hot in your city occasionally.
- 8 Tell someone you enjoy a game of tennis sometimes but not often.



51.4 *Over to you*

Your country/culture may have names for important periods of its history (for example, British people often refer to the years 1840–1900 as the 'Victorian era/period' because the monarch at the time was Queen Victoria). Make a list in English of important historical periods from your culture.

52 Distances and dimensions

A *Broad and wide and tall and high*

Wide is more common than **broad**, e.g. It's a very **wide** road/garden/room.

Make a note of typical collocations for **broad** as you meet them, e.g. Economics is a very **broad** subject. We came to a **broad** expanse of grassland. [big area]

Note the word order for dimensions, e.g. The room's **five metres long** and **four wide**.

Don't forget that **tall** is for people but can be used for things such as buildings and trees when they are **high** and **thin** in some way. Otherwise, use **high** for things.

She's very **tall** for a five-year-old.

Her office is in that **tall** building in the square.

There are some **high** mountains in the North.

B *Deep ≠ shallow*



The **deep** and **shallow** ends of a swimming pool.

C *Derived words, phrases and compounds*

long Let's measure the **length** /leŋθ/ of this rope.

I swam 20 **lengths** (of the swimming pool).

I've **lengthened** her skirt for her. [*opp* = **shorten**, see below]

Getting a visa can be a **lengthy** process. (usually refers to time; rather negative)

Tony has got a job as a **long-distance** lorry driver.

short The new road will **shorten** our journey by ten minutes.

There's a **shortcut** to the station. [quick way]

wide Let's measure the **width** /wɪðθ/ of the room.

They're **widening** the road.

broad I want to **broaden** my experience. (usually more abstract contexts)

She's very **broad-minded** and tolerant of others. [willing to accept other people's behaviour and beliefs; *opp* = **narrow-minded**]

I admire the **breadth** of his knowledge. (usually more abstract concepts)

high The **height** /haɪt/ of the wall is two metres.

The fog **heightened** the feeling of mystery. (usually used only for feelings and emotions)

low You can **lower** the microphone if it's too high. [*opp* = **raise**]

far He loves travelling to **faraway** places. [a long way away = **distant**]

distant What's the **distance** from Helsinki to St Petersburg? [= How far is it ...?]

deep The **depth** of the river here is about three metres.

His death so soon after hers **deepened** our sadness. (often with feelings)

D *Other verbs for dimensions and for changing them*

Our garden **stretches** all the way to the river, so we have plenty of room to **extend** the house if we want to.

The cities are **spreading** and the countryside is **shrinking**. [getting bigger; getting smaller]

The business **expanded** considerably in the last decade. [grew in size; *opp* = **contract**]

Exercises

52.1 Complete B's replies using a suitable form of the dimension/distance words opposite and any other necessary words.

- 1 A: These trousers I've bought are too long.
B: Well, why don't you get them shortened?
- 2 A: He's a big boy, isn't he? 1.90 metres!
B: Yes, he's
- 3 A: Why are we going across the field?
B: Just to get there a bit quicker; it's
- 4 A: We'll have to measure how high the room is.
B: That's not necessary; we already know the
- 5 A: The traffic seems to move far quicker on this road since I was last here.
B: Yes, well, they
- 6 A: Why do they have music on TV news programmes? It seems totally unnecessary!
B: Well, I think they want to create a feeling of drama, and the music is supposed to

52.2 Give opposites for:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 a length of the pool | a width of the pool | 4 a local call | 7 narrow-minded |
| 2 to shorten | | 5 deep water | 8 raise your hand |
| 3 a very broad range of goods | | 6 nearby places | |

52.3 Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the endings on the right.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 The city's spread a lot; | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a for miles along the river. |
| 2 It takes ten weeks; | <input type="checkbox"/> | b you should broaden it. |
| 3 We extended the house | <input type="checkbox"/> | c it's much bigger now. |
| 4 You can choose; | <input type="checkbox"/> | d there's a wide range. |
| 5 Your experience is too narrow; | <input type="checkbox"/> | e it's a lengthy business. |
| 6 The forest stretches | <input type="checkbox"/> | f to give us more room. |

52.4 Use the verbs in the box to fill the gaps.

spread expand extend stretch shrink contract

- 1 I'll spread the rug out on the grass so we can both sit on it.
- 2 The steel industry when the economy was strong, but now it has and only employs 8,000 people.
- 3 This sweater of mine has in the wash!
- 4 Our land as far as those trees there.
- 5 The arts centre has recently its opening hours.

52.5 Fill in the prepositions. If you are unsure, try looking up the word *distance* in a dictionary.

- 1 The car was parked at a distance about 150 metres from the scene of the robbery.
- 2 I saw you the distance yesterday but didn't call out as you were with someone.
- 3 She's a great shot. She can hit an empty can a distance of about 100 feet.
- 4 What's the total distance here Paris?