

59 Time: connecting words and expressions

A One thing before another

I had written to her **prior** to meeting the committee. (formal/written style)

It was nice to be in Venice. **Previously** I'd only been to Rome. (fairly formal, more informal would be **Before that**, I ...)

I was in the office from 2.30. I was out **earlier on**. [before then; fairly informal]

The street is now called Treetop Avenue. **Formerly** it was Hedge Lane. (fairly formal, typically written; used when something has changed its name, state, etc.)

Dinner will be ready in about an hour. **In the meantime / Meanwhile**, relax and have a drink. [between now and the time of the meal]

B Things happening at the same time

She was entering (at) **the very time / the very moment** I was leaving. (these two are stronger and more precise than **as** or **just as**)

The two events happened **simultaneously**. [started and ended at exactly the same time]

During the war, she lived in Dublin. **Throughout** the war, food was rationed.

Language help

During does not specify *how long* within a period of time. *Throughout* means *from the beginning to the end of a period of time*.

C One thing after another

Read this personal statement by someone hoping to work for an international corporation in China. The words in **bold** are rather formal.

Following¹ my first visit to Beijing, I read several books about China and **subsequently**² decided to take a six-month course in Mandarin Chinese. I revisited China on several occasions **thereafter**³ and now feel that I have a good knowledge of the country and its culture.

¹ after ² at some time after that ³ after finishing the course

Note also *immediate* (adjective), e.g. The government removed the price regulations and the **immediate** result was a 10% price rise. [which happened at once]

D Time when

The moment / The minute I saw his face I knew I'd met him before.

I stayed in that hospital **the time (that)** I broke my leg.

I met Paula at Mark's wedding. **On that occasion** she was with a different man. (more formal)

E Non-specific time expressions

We can discuss the budget now. **At a later stage** we can discuss the detailed arrangements.

At some point we will have to replace our computers, but we're OK for the moment.

[at an unspecified time in the future]

Exercises

59.1 Look at these pages from the personal diary of Laura, a businesswoman who travels a lot, and then do the exercise.

Mon 12	Paris – day 5 – Pompidou Centre then theatre.	Up early. Said goodbye to Nick and left. Saw bad accident on motorway.	Fri 16
Tue 13	Been away 6 days! Paris OK, but miss home.	Answered all the emails, then felt I could watch TV!	Sat 17
Wed 14	Left Paris 10 am. Huge pile of emails waiting!	Lots of phone calls – Sandra, Joyce and Dave all in a row! Lazy day!	Sun 18
Thu 15	Manchester, then Glasgow. Met Manuela at Nick's.	Book tickets for Dublin 24th	Notes

Fill the gaps with time expressions from A and B opposite. You are given the first letter.

- 1 Prior..... to going to Manchester, Laura was in Paris.
- 2 Her next trip after Glasgow is to Dublin on the 24th. I..... t..... m....., she can relax at home.
- 3 She was away for a week. S....., she had lots of emails to deal with.
- 4 She was in Glasgow on the 15th. E..... o....., she had been in Manchester.
- 5 She went to the theatre in Paris on Monday. P..... t..... that, she had been to the Pompidou Centre.
- 6 F..... her visit to Nick, she saw a bad accident on the motorway.
- 7 On Sunday, she had a lot of phone calls d..... the day.
- 8 The m..... she put the phone down it rang again. This time it was Dave.

59.2 Rewrite the words in bold using words or phrases from opposite.

- 1 I emailed James and got a **reply straight away**. *an immediate reply*.....
- 2 I will contact you at a **time I can't specify** to arrange to get together to discuss things.
- 3 The two committees were meeting at **exactly the same time** yesterday.
- 4 I was living in Budapest **when** I was offered the job in Paris.

59.3 Read the comments and then answer the questions.

Gunilla: 'I was in Oslo throughout the summer. Josep visited me during that time.'

Hugh: 'I was in Athens for a week, then in Rome for two weeks thereafter.'

Kim: 'At the very time I was in Rome, Hugh was in Rome.'

Liba: 'I was in Athens in October, but I didn't see Hugh on that occasion.'

Josep: 'I visited Hamburg; at a later stage I went to Berlin.'

- 1 Which two people were in the same place at the same time? *Kim and Hugh*...
- 2 Did Liba see Hugh when she was in Athens? Yes/No
- 3 Did Gunilla spend part of the summer or all summer in Oslo?
- 4 Where did Josep go first – Berlin or Hamburg?
- 5 How many weeks in total did Hugh spend in Athens and Rome?
- 6 Did Josep spend the whole summer in Oslo or probably just part of it?

59.4

Over to you

Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 The moment I wake up, I
- 2 Throughout my childhood I
- 3 I'm doing vocabulary right now. Earlier on, I was
- 4 Prior to going on holiday, I always

A Words connecting sentence parts

In addition to *if*, there are several other words and phrases for expressing condition.



- 1 You can't come in **unless** you have a ticket. [... if you do not have a ticket]
- 2 You can borrow the bike **on condition that** you return it by five o'clock.
- 3 **In case of** fire, dial 112. [When there is ...; usually seen on notices; you can also say in the event of]
- 4 You can stay, **as/so long as** you don't mind sleeping on the sofa. (*as long as* is less formal than *so long as* and less formal and not so strong as *on condition that*)
- 5 **Provided/Providing** you don't mind cats, you can stay with us. (*providing (that)* or *provided (that)* can also be used in examples 2 and 4; they are less formal and not so strong as *on condition that* but stronger and more restricting than *as/so long as*)

Language help

Don't confuse *in case of* with *in case*. *Take your umbrella in case it rains* means 'It isn't raining but it might rain.'

B Supposing ... and What if ...

Note the use of **supposing** and **what if** (both usually found in spoken language) for possible situations in the future. **What if** is more direct.

MICK: Paul's coming tomorrow. He'll help us.

ALICE: **Supposing / What if** he doesn't turn up – what shall we do then?

C Conditions with -ever

The *-ever* suffix means 'it does not matter which ...'. The stress is normally on *ever*.



Best reply:

What's the best way to travel in your country?

However you decide to travel in this country, it'll cost you a lot of money. For example, you'll end up paying at least 70 euros, **whichever** means of transport you take from the airport to the city centre – train or bus. Public transport is expensive **wherever** you go here. **Whoever** wins the next election should try to lower fares.

These sentences can also be expressed using **no matter**. Note the stress.

No matter *how* you decide to travel in this country, it will cost you a lot of money.

No matter *who* wins the next election, they should try to lower fares.

Common mistake

With the condition phrases in A, B and C the present tense is used in the conditional clause. *Take a jacket in case it gets cold later on.* (NOT *Take a jacket in case it will-get cold later on.*)

D Some nouns which express condition

Certain **conditions** must be met before the Peace Talks can begin. (rather formal)

A good standard of English is a **prerequisite** /pri:'rekwi:zɪt/ for studying at a British university. [absolutely necessary; very formal]

What are the entry **requirements** /rə'kwaiəmənts/ for doing a diploma in Management at your college? [official conditions; rather formal] I would not move to London **under any circumstances**. (fairly formal)

Exercises

60.1 Fill the gaps with a suitable word or phrase from A and B opposite.

- 1 You can come to the party as long as..... you don't bring that ghastly friend of yours.
- 2 emergency in the machine room, sound the alarm and notify the supervisor at once.
- 3 I hear from you, I'll assume you are coming.
- 4 A person may take the driving test again they have not already taken a test within the previous 14 days.
- 5 I lent you my car, would that help?

60.2 Change the sentences with *-ever* to *no matter*, and vice versa.

- 1 Wherever she goes, she always takes that dog of hers.
No matter where she goes, she always takes that dog of hers.
- 2 If anyone rings, I don't want to speak to them, no matter who it is.
- 3 No matter what I do, I always seem to do the wrong thing.
- 4 It'll probably have meat in it, whichever dish you choose. They don't cater for vegetarians here.
- 5 No matter how I do it, that recipe never seems to work.
- 6 However hard you try, you'll never be able to do it all on your own.

60.3 The pictures show conditions that must be met to do certain things. Make different sentences using words and phrases from the opposite page.

EXAMPLE 1 You can have a passenger on a motorbike provided they wear a helmet. / Unless you wear a helmet, you can't ride on a motorbike.



60.4 Over to you

What would your answers be to these questions?

- 1 Are there any prerequisites for the job you do or would like to do in the future?
- 2 Under what circumstances would you move from where you're living at the moment?
- 3 What are the normal entry requirements for university in your country?
- 4 On what condition would you lend a friend your house/flat?

A Cause and reason

You probably know how to use words like **because**, **since** and **as** to refer to the **cause** of or **reason** for something. Here are some other ways to express cause and reason:

The collision was **due to** the icy conditions.

The collision **was caused by** ice on the road.

The cause of the collision was ice on the road.

The heavy rain **caused** the river **to** flood.

Owing to the icy conditions, the two cars collided.

Language help

If you use *owing to* with a clause, you must follow it with *the fact that*. In this example, the clause is underlined. **Owing to the fact that** the conditions were icy, the two cars collided. (NOT *Owing to the conditions were icy, ...*)

Here are some other 'cause' words and typical contexts. They are all rather formal, and more suitable for written use.

The rise in prices **sparked** (off) a lot of political protest. (often used for very strong, perhaps violent, reactions to events)

The President's statement **gave rise to** / **provoked** / **generated** a lot of criticism. (slightly less strong than spark (off))

The new law has **brought about** / **led to** great changes in education. (often used for political/social change)

This problem **stems from** the inflation of recent years. (explaining the direct origins of events and states)

The court case **arose from** / **out of** allegations made in a newspaper. (the allegations started the process that led to the court case)

B Reasons for and purposes of doing things

Her **reason for** not going with us was that she had no money. *or* **The reason** (why) she didn't go with us was that ... (less formal)

The following sentences are all fairly formal, and more frequent in written English:

I wonder what his **motives** were in sending that email? (purpose)

I wonder what **prompted** her to send that letter? (reason/cause)

She wrote to the press **with the aim** of exposing the scandal. (purpose)

I've invited you here **with a view to** resolving our differences. (sounds a bit more indirect than **with the aim of**)

He refused to answer **on the grounds that** his lawyer wasn't there. (reason)

The purpose of her visit was to inspect the equipment.

C Results

Most of these expressions are fairly formal, and more frequent in written English:

He did no work. **As a result** / **As a consequence** / **Consequently**, he failed his exams.

The **result/consequence** of all these changes is that no one is happy any more.

The examples with **consequence/consequently** sound more formal than **result**.

His remarks **resulted in** everyone getting angry. (verb + in)

The events had an **outcome** that no one could have predicted. [result of a process or events, or of meetings, discussions, etc.]

The **upshot** of all these problems was that we had to start again. (less formal than outcome)

When the election results were announced, chaos **ensued**. (very formal)

Exercises

61.1 Make two sentences into one using the 'reason and purpose' words in brackets. Look at B opposite if you aren't sure.

- 1 There was a controversial decision. She wrote to the local newspaper to protest. (prompt)
The controversial decision prompted her to write to the local newspaper to protest.
- 2 I didn't contact you. I'd lost your phone number. (reason)
- 3 I will not sign. This contract is illegal. (grounds)
- 4 The government passed a new law. It was in order to control prices. (aim)
- 5 She sent everyone flowers. I wonder why? (motives)
- 6 The salary was high. She applied for the job. (prompt)

61.2 Make full sentences using 'cause and reason' words from A opposite.

- 1 closure of 20 mines → strikes in coal industry
The closure of 20 mines sparked (off) strikes in the coal industry.
- 2 The announcement of higher taxes → a strong attack from the opposition
- 3 The new Act of Parliament → great changes in industry
- 4 The failure of the electrical system → the train crash
- 5 A violent storm → the wall collapsed
- 6 Food shortages → serious riots in several cities
- 7 The food shortages → bad economic policies

61.3 Fill in the missing prepositions.

- 1 My reasons for not joining the club are personal.
- 2 The purpose this pedal is to control the speed.
- 3 I came here the aim resolving our dispute.
- 4 His stupidity has resulted everyone having to do more work.
- 5 All this arose one small mistake we made.
- 6 It was done a view lowering inflation.
- 7 That press article has given rise a lot of criticism.

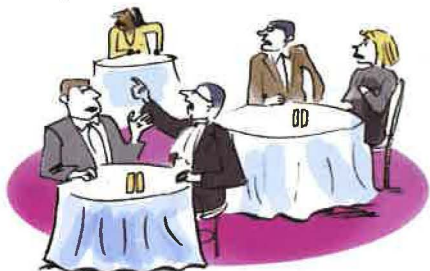
61.4 Use the pictures to describe the *causes* and *results* of events in different ways.



- 1 ... the road was blocked. There was heavy snow, which caused the road to be blocked.



- 2 ... everyone got a refund.



- 3 ... the customers got angry.



- 4 ... we had to walk home.

52 Concession and contrast

A Verbs of concession

Concession means accepting one part of an idea or fact, but putting another, more important argument or fact against it.

It can be expressed with a conjunction, e.g. *Although they were poor, they were independent*, or an adverb, e.g. *He is a bit stupid. He's very kind, nevertheless*, or through verbs like those in the table below.

example	paraphrase and comments
I acknowledge/accept that he has worked hard but it isn't enough.	I agree but ... (accept is less formal than acknowledge)
I admit I was wrong, but I still think we were right to doubt her.	I accept I'm guilty of what I'm accused of.
I concede that you are right about the goal, but not the method.	You have won this point in our argument. (rather formal, used in debates/arguments)

B Adverbs and other phrases showing contrast

These examples are fairly informal:

OK, you're sorry. **That's all well and good** / **That's all very well**, but how are you going to pay us back?

You shouldn't seem so surprised. **After all**, I did warn you.

It's **all very well** saying you love dogs, but who will take it for walks if we *do* get one?

He *is* boring, and he *is* rather cold and unfriendly, but, **for all that**, he *is* your uncle and we should invite him.

These examples are more formal:

Admittedly, she put a lot of effort in, but it was all wasted.

I thought she didn't like me. In fact, **the reverse was true**.

In Europe they use metric measurements. **In contrast**, the USA still uses many non-metric measurements.

It's not actually raining now. **On the other hand**, it may rain later, so take the umbrella.



We're not almost there at all. **Quite the opposite**; we've got five miles to go yet.

C Collocating phrases for contrast

When it comes to politics, Jamie and Isabel are **poles apart**.

There's a **world of difference** between being a friend and a lover.

There's a **great divide** between city residents and people who live in the country.

A **yawning gap** divides the rich and poor in many countries.

There's a **huge discrepancy** between his ideals and his actions.

Language help

On the other hand means 'that is true *and* this is also true if we look at it from a different viewpoint', e.g. *Life in the country is nice and quiet. On the other hand, you have to go a long way to get to the shops.* **On the contrary** is a rather formal expression which means 'that is *not* true, the opposite is true', e.g. A: *You must be pleased with your exam results.* B: **On the contrary**, *I thought they would be much better.*

Exercises

62.1 Rewrite these sentences using the most likely verb from A opposite (there is usually more than one possibility).

- 1 I know that you weren't solely to blame, but you must take some responsibility.
I accept that you weren't solely to blame but you must take some responsibility
- 2 OK, OK, I was wrong, you were right; he *is* a nice guy.
- 3 The company is prepared to accept that you have suffered some delay, but we do not accept liability.
- 4 She didn't deny that we had done all we could, but she was still not content.

62.2 Complete the sentences with phrases from B opposite.

- 1 OK, you've cleaned the kitchen, *that's all very well*....., but what about the dining room?
- 2 No need to panic., it doesn't start till six.
- 3 She's bossy and sly, but, she *is* a friend.
- 4 saying you'll pay me back soon; *when* is what *I* want to know!
- 5 I know you've been very busy preparing for the school concert., but you still mustn't neglect your homework.

62.3 Use the word in brackets in an appropriate collocation to make comments on these statements.

- 1 Some people believe in nuclear weapons, some in world disarmament. (divide)
There's a great divide between those who believe in nuclear weapons, and those who believe in world disarmament.
- 2 She says one thing. She does quite the opposite. (discrepancy)
- 3 Toby believes in saving as much as possible. Catalina prefers to spend all the money they earn. (poles)
- 4 Being a student's one thing; being a teacher's quite another. (world)
- 5 People in the north of the country have a totally different standard of living from those in the south. (gap)

62.4 Write a beginning for these sentences.

- 1 *I expected Mary to be tall and dark*..... The reverse was true; she was short, with fair hair.
- 2 On the other hand, it does have a big garden, so I think we should rent it.
- 3 On the contrary, the number of cars on the road is increasing yearly.
- 4 In contrast, in Britain you drive on the left.
- 5 Quite the opposite; I feel quite full. I had a huge breakfast.

62.5 Choose between *on the other hand* and *on the contrary* and explain what the speaker means.

- 1 I'm not worried; *on the contrary*....., I feel quite calm. *It's not true that I'm worried.*
- 2 It's expensive, but, we do need it.
- 3 In some ways I'd like to change my job, but, I'd miss all my colleagues.
- 4 I don't think he's lazy;, he puts in a great deal of effort.
- 5 She doesn't speak Japanese well;, she only knows a couple of phrases.
- 6 This hotel looks very attractive;, it's more expensive than the first one we looked at.

53 Addition

A Expressions for linking sentences/clauses

sentence/clause 1	and	sentence/clause 2
For this job you need a degree.	In addition, Additionally,	you need at least two years' experience.
Camcorders are becoming easier to use.	Furthermore, Moreover, What's more*,	they are becoming cheaper.
Children should respect their parents.	Equally, Likewise,	they should respect their teachers.
We'll have all the stress of going to court and giving evidence.	On top of (all) that**,	we'll have to pay the lawyers' bills.

* **furthermore** and **moreover** are normally interchangeable, and are both rather formal; **what's more** is informal; **what is more** is rather formal.

** emphatic: used mostly in informal spoken English.

You can also use **plus**, e.g. To keep fit you need a good diet **plus** (you need) regular exercise. (normally used to connect noun phrases, but can connect clauses in informal speech)

B Expressions at the end of sentences/clauses

They sell chairs, tables, beds, **and so on / etc.** /et'setɹə/. (**and so on** is more informal than **etc.**)
It'll go to the committee, then to the board, then to another committee, **and so on and so forth.** [suggests a long continuation; *infml*]

He was a good sportsman and an excellent musician **into the bargain / to boot.** [emphasises the combination of items; *infml*]

C Expressions that begin, or come in the middle of, sentences/clauses

Further to my telephone call to you yesterday, I am now writing to ... (formal opening for a letter or email)

In addition to winning the gold medal, she also broke the world record.

In addition to his BA in History, he has a PhD in Sociology. (fairly formal)

Alongside her full-time job as a dentist, she does voluntary conservation work at weekends.

I have to go to the bank today, **as well as** getting my hair cut.

Besides / Apart from having a salary, he also has a private income.

Apart from her many other hobbies, she restores old racing cars.

Jo Evans was there, **along with / together with** a few other people who I didn't know.



Language help

The words and expressions in C are followed by nouns, noun phrases, or a verb plus *-ing*, e.g. **As well as speaking** Japanese, she also speaks French. (NOT *As well as she speaks* Japanese, she also speaks French.)

Exercises

- 63.1 Fill in the gaps in this email with suitable adding words and phrases. Try to do it without looking at the opposite page.

▼ To:	Sally Coldstream
▼ Subject:	My application

Dear Mrs Coldstream,
¹ Further to _____ my letter of 16 March, I should like to give you more information concerning my qualifications and experience. ² _____ holding a Diploma in Catering, I also have an Advanced Certificate in Hotel Management. The course covered the usual areas: finance, front services, publicity, space allocation ³ _____. I also wish to point out that ⁴ _____ holding these qualifications, I have now been working in the hotel trade for five years.
⁵ _____, my experience prior to that was also connected with tourism and hospitality.
 I hope you will give my application due consideration.
 Yours sincerely,
 Gemma Weaver

- 63.2 Rewrite the sentences using the word or phrase in brackets at the end.

- Physical labour can exhaust the body very quickly. Excessive study can rapidly reduce mental powers too. (equally) *Physical labour can exhaust the body very quickly. Equally, excessive study can rapidly reduce mental powers.*
- My cousin turned up and some schoolmates of his came with him. (along with)
- He owns a big chemical factory and he runs a massive oil business in the USA. (as well as)
- I'm their scientific adviser and act as a consultant to the Managing Director. (addition)
- It was raining and getting dark. We also had very little petrol left in the tank. (top)
- He's a very good singer. He has a degree in music. (more)

- 63.3 Correct the mistakes in the use of addition words and phrases in these sentences.

- I work part-time as well as ~~I am~~^{being} a student, so I have a busy life.
- Besides to have a good job, my ambition is to meet someone nice to share my life with.
- Alongside I have many other responsibilities, I now have to be in charge of staff training.
- In addition has a degree, she also has a diploma.
- Likewise my father won't agree, my mother's sure to find something to object to.
- To boot she's a good footballer, she's a good athlete.
- He said he'd have to first consider the organisation, then the system, then the finance and so forth so on.

- 63.4 What adding words/phrases can you associate with these pictures?



$$2+2=4$$



- 1 to ~~boot~~..... 2 into the 3 in 4 on

- 63.5 Rewrite this text using alternatives to 'and' and the words in bold and as many expressions from the opposite page as possible.

To become a successful athlete you will need to be fit ^{plus} ~~and~~ you will need to train hard every day. **And** you will need a very special type of determination **and** stamina. **And** you will need support from friends and family, financial support **and other things**. And a good coach will help a great deal, motivating you **and** setting goals for you. **And with all those other things** you will need that indefinable thing: talent.

54 Referring words

A Text-referring words

Text-referring words take their meaning from the surrounding text. For example, this sentence in isolation does not mean much:

We decided to look at the problem again and try to find a solution.

What problem? The words **problem** and **solution** help organise the argument of the text, but they do not tell us the topic of the text. They refer to something somewhere else.

Here are some examples. The word in bold refers to the underlined words.

Pollution is increasing. The **problem** is getting worse each day.

Should taxes be raised or lowered? This was the biggest **issue** in the election. [topic causing great argument and controversy]

Whether the war could have been avoided is a **question** that interests historians.

Let's discuss crime. That's always an interesting **topic**. [subject to argue about or discuss, e.g. in a debate or in an essay]

Punishment is only one **aspect** of crime. [part of the topic]

B Problem-solution words

Text-referring words are often used with 'problem-solution' types of text, where a problem is presented and ways of solving it are discussed. In the following example, the words in bold concern a problem or a solution. Try to learn these words as a family.

The **situation** in our cities with regard to traffic is going from bad to worse. Congestion is a daily feature of urban life. The **problem** is now

beginning to **affect** our national economies.

Unless a new **approach** is found to control traffic, we will never find a **solution** to the **dilemma**.

In the dialogue below, two politicians are arguing. Note how the words in bold refer to parts of the argument.

A: **Your claim** that we're doing nothing to invest in industry is false. We invested £10 billion last year. You've ignored **this fact**.

B: But the investment has all gone to service industries. **The real point** is that we need to invest in our manufacturing industries.

A: **That argument** is out-of-date in a modern technological society. **Our position** has always been that we should encourage technology.

B: But **that view** won't help to reduce unemployment.

The following problem-solution words are grouped in families associated with the underlined key words. The prepositions normally used with them are given in brackets.

situation: state of affairs, position (*with regard to*)

problem: difficulty (more formal), crisis, matter

response (*to*): reaction (*to*), attitude (*to*), approach (*to*)

solution: answer (*to*), resolution (*to*), key (*to*), way out (*of*)

evaluation (of the solution): assessment, judgment

Economically, the government is in a critical **position**. This **state of affairs** is partly a result of the financial **difficulties** currently being experienced globally. Our government's initial **response** to the

situation was to impose higher taxes. This **approach** has not proved to be the **solution** to the problem. Economists' current **assessment** is that this may in fact be making **matters** worse.

Exercises

64.1 Match the sentences on the left with a suitable label on the right.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 The earth is in orbit around the sun. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a problem |
| 2 It has proved to be most efficient. | <input type="checkbox"/> | b evaluation |
| 3 People are essentially good. | <input type="checkbox"/> | c fact |
| 4 I've run out of cash. | <input type="checkbox"/> | d belief |
| 5 World poverty and overpopulation. | <input type="checkbox"/> | e view |
| 6 They should get married, to my mind. | <input type="checkbox"/> | f issue |

64.2 Fill the gaps with an appropriate word to refer to the underlined parts of the sentences.

- So you were talking about animal rights? That's quite a big issue nowadays.
- We are running out of funds. How do you propose we should deal with the ?
- Is there life on other planets? This is a nobody has yet been able to answer.
- (teacher to the class) You can write your essay on 'My best holiday ever'. If you don't like that, I'll give you another one.
- She thinks we should all fly around in tiny little helicopters. This to the traffic problem in cities is rather new and unusual. I wonder if it is viable?

64.3 These newspaper headlines have been separated from their texts. Put each one with a suitable text.

a **NEW APPROACH TO CANCER TREATMENT**

b **NEW ARGUMENT OVER ECONOMIC RECESSION**

c **SCIENTIST REJECTS CLAIMS OVER FAST FOOD**

d **PRIME MINISTER SETS OUT VIEWS ON EUROPEAN UNION**

e **SOLUTION TO AGE-OLD MYSTERY IN KENYA**

f **SITUATION IN SAHEL WORSENING DAILY**

1 she said if the world community failed to respond, thousands of children could die f

2 tests were being carried out to see if the new drug really did work

3 there was no proof at all that such things were harmful, and in

4 the bones proved beyond doubt that human beings had inhabited the region during

5 also said that he believed that most people had a similar vision of

6 the Minister denied that this was true and said instead that the evidence pointed to

64.4 Over to you

- What aspect of your work/studies do you find most interesting?
- Have you ever faced a dilemma? What was it? What was your response to the situation?
- Can you think of an argument in favour of single-sex schools and an argument against? What are your own views on this issue?
- What would you say is the main problem facing your country at the moment? Can you suggest a solution to this problem?