

LBRIS

We know
books

GOLD

C1 Advanced

NEW EDITION



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Where we live



Interview (Part 1)

Talking about yourself

► **EXAM FOCUS** p. 182

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 What did you like most about the area where you grew up?
- 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of living abroad for a short time?
- 3 If you could live in another country, where would you choose? Why?

2 01 Listen to two candidates talking to an examiner and answer the questions.

- 1 Which of the questions in Activity 1 does the examiner ask?
- 2 Which of the candidates, Karl or Elena, provides responses of an appropriate length?

EXAM TIP

Don't just give single-word answers to the examiner's questions. Try to use introductory phrases like *Well, ...*, *Actually, ...*, *Now I come to think of it, ...*

3 Look at responses to the questions Karl and Elena were asked. How could you make the responses longer and more interesting?

- 1 Spain.
- 2 I'm a student.
- 3 The weather.
- 4 My friends.

4 Work in pairs. Turn to page 134 and do the activities.

5 How would you evaluate your own performance? Use the General marking guidelines on page 185 to help you. Can you suggest any ways in which the other students you worked with could improve?

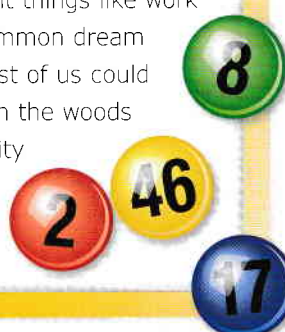
Multiple-choice cloze (Part 1)

▶ EXAM FOCUS p.178

- 6 Look at the title of the article about lottery winners' dream homes. What would you expect a lottery winner's dream home to be like?
- 7 Read the first sentence of the article and look at the example (0). The correct answer is B. Look at the two reasons why the other alternatives are wrong and match them to the incorrect alternatives A, C and D.
 - 1 usually plural
 - 2 usually preceded by an adjective
- 8 Read the whole article. For questions 1–8, decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Use the criteria in Activity 7 to help you.


Lottery winners' dream homes: not what you'd expect

Not many of us are in a (0) *position* to go hunting for the perfect home with a massive cheque in our back pockets. Lottery winners Barbara and Ray Wragg were when they became the (1) winners of a £7 million prize. Rather than buying a huge mansion with a swimming pool, they (2) for a relatively ordinary five-bedroom house instead. The Wraggs are not (3) Most of us dream of living somewhere other than where we are but dreams are essentially different from reality in that they do not (4) into account things like work and study obligations or (5) to friends and family. A common dream is to own a wood cabin in the middle of a forest, something most of us could (6) but few would actually want. Although the cottage in the woods or the rock star mansion is what we (7) about, the reality is that the ideal home is a warm, comfortable place where we can be near our (8) ones and escape.



- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0 | A condition | B position | C circumstance | D situation |
| 1 | A exclusive | B only | C unique | D individual |
| 2 | A chose | B decided | C elected | D opted |
| 3 | A unusual | B uncommon | C unfamiliar | D unlikely |
| 4 | A consider | B bear | C take | D weigh |
| 5 | A proximity | B vicinity | C immediacy | D locality |
| 6 | A permit | B let | C allow | D afford |
| 7 | A aspire | B hope | C fantasise | D wish |
| 8 | A esteemed | B loved | C liked | D fond |

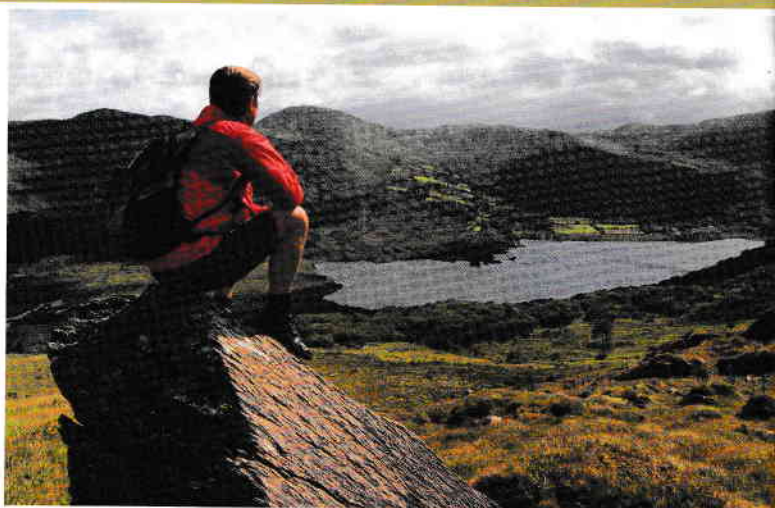
- 9 How closely does the place you live in now correspond to your ideal home?

- 1 Discuss. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a small town or village as opposed to a big city?
- 2  02 Listen to a woman talking about moving to a remote village. Does she mention any of the things you talked about?

Verbs in perfect and continuous forms

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.149

- 3 Work in pairs. Discuss the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the pairs of sentences.
 - 1 A We've been discussing where we should move to look for work. We can't seem to agree.
 - B We've discussed where we should move to look for work. We agree that Ireland is the best choice.
 - 2 A I'll have walked from one end of the island to the other by Christmas day.
 - B I will have been walking twenty kilometres a day for nearly a month by then.
 - 3 A When I was offered the job, I had already spent a lot of time wondering about leaving the city.
 - B When I was offered the job, I had been spending a lot of time wondering about leaving the city.
- 4 Choose the correct verb form in each sentence. In which sentences are both forms possible? Then listen to the recording again. Which form does the speaker use in each case?
 - 1 For years *I had told/I had been telling* all my friends that I wanted to get away from the hustle and bustle of London.
 - 2 *I had, in fact, always been/I had, in fact, always been being* a real city person.
 - 3 By the beginning of next month *I will have lived/I will have been living* here for exactly a year.
 - 4 *I've looked back, retraced my steps and come/I've been looking back, retracing my steps and coming* to understand just how great a change it has been.
 - 5 *I've spent/I've been spending* hours exploring the glorious countryside by bicycle and on foot and *have discovered/been discovering* a taste for silence and solitude.
 - 6 By the time the first year comes to an end almost all my London friends *will have been/have been* here to stay.



Stative verbs

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.150

LANGUAGE TIP

Some verbs have stative and dynamic meanings. They can only be used in continuous forms with a dynamic meaning, e.g. *I'm feeling unwell*. *Feel* = 'experience a feeling or emotion'. Compare this with the stative meaning, e.g. *I feel we should give him a chance*. *Feel* = 'have an opinion'.

- 5 Divide the stative verbs in the box into five groups according to their meanings: emotions, knowledge, possession, communication, senses.

agree believe belong care deny hear know like love own possess promise smell taste understand

- 6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.
 - 1 I (*think*) that living in a small village would be a bit boring.
 - 2 I (*think*) of spending a week in Ireland in early June.
 - 3 I (*see*) a friend of mine for dinner tonight.
 - 4 I (*see*) your point, but I think cities can be very lonely places.
 - 5 The judges (*taste*) the cakes at the moment to decide who will win.
 - 6 This sauce (*taste*) a bit strange.
- 7 Imagine that you have won the lottery and have been living in your dream home for a year now. Tell other students what changes there have been in your life over the last year.

LEADERS

We know
Multiple matching (Part 4)

► EXAM FOCUS p.182

EXAM TIP

Don't worry if you don't understand every word and expression the speakers use. As long as you understand the general message, you should be able to answer the questions.

1 Look at the exam tasks and answer the questions. Compare your answers with a partner.

- 1 Have you ever moved house for any of the reasons in Task 1?
- 2 What advantages does the place you live in now have over other places you've lived in? Are any of these advantages mentioned in Task 2?

Task 1

For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) the reason each speaker gives for moving house.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| A I'd finished studying. | Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> 1 |
| B I needed more space. | Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> 2 |
| C I'd won the lottery. | Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> 3 |
| D I wanted to downsize. | Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> 4 |
| E I had no choice. | Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> 5 |
| F I hated city life. | | |
| G I wanted a change of lifestyle. | | |
| H I'd saved enough money. | | |



Task 2

For questions 6–10, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker likes about the place where they live.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| A the amount of storage space | Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> 6 |
| B the entertainment facilities nearby | Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> 7 |
| C the cosy atmosphere | Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> 8 |
| D the chance to work from home | Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> 9 |
| E the local community | Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> 10 |
| F the overall dimensions | | |
| G the view | | |
| H the cost of living there | | |

2 03 Do the exam tasks in Activity 1. You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about the places where they live. While you listen you must complete both tasks.

3 What kind of neighbour do you imagine each of the speakers is?

Vocabulary

expressions with *space* and *room*

4 Decide if it is possible to complete the sentences with *space*, *room* or both words.

- 1 That chest of drawers takes up too much We ought to get rid of it.
- 2 I don't think I've got enough in my suitcase for these boots.
- 3 Could you make for people to get past, please?
- 4 It was such a popular event that there was standing only by the time we got there.
- 5 There isn't really enough here to do aerobics.
- 6 I like cities with plenty of open
- 7 That was delicious but if I have any more, I won't have any for dessert.
- 8 The only explanation she gave for breaking up with him was that she needed more

5 Work in pairs. Turn to page 144 and do the activity.

Multiple Choice (Part 5) We know

▶ **EXAM FOCUS** p.179

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 How well do you know your way around your town or city?
- 2 What do you do to help you navigate in a town or city you don't know well?
- 3 Have you ever got completely lost?

2 Read the title and the first paragraph of the newspaper article. Will the rest of the text be about a) futuristic cities in movies b) aerial photography or c) our relationship with contemporary cities? Read the rest of the article to see if you were right.

EXAM TIP

Don't answer questions using your own beliefs or experience. Always look for evidence in the text.

3 Read the article again. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 What point is the writer making about aerial views of cities?
 - A They are used too frequently in cinema photography.
 - B They reveal interesting patterns not seen at ground level.
 - C They are an indicator of how perceptions of cities have changed.
 - D They make us feel insignificant.
- 2 What does the writer suggest about GPS?
 - A It has made us entirely reliant on technology.
 - B It can stop us noticing what is actually around us.
 - C It has made it necessary for architects to work remotely.
 - D It is so complex that few of us understand how it works.
- 3 The writer uses the word 'hybrid' in line 47 to suggest that
 - A we find our cities have become very similar.
 - B we have negative and positive views of our cities.
 - C we see our cities as performing two different functions.
 - D we experience our cities in more than one way.

- 4 What does the writer feel about Friedman's prediction today?
 - A It is remarkably accurate.
 - B There may be some evidence to support it.
 - C It will soon be a reality.
 - D It is how he sees European cities.
- 5 What is the writer's opinion of George Leonidas Leslie?
 - A He was extremely thorough in his approach.
 - B He was not really an architect.
 - C He was not as bad as the police thought.
 - D He deserved what happened to him in the end.
- 6 What does 'them' in line 105 refer to?
 - A The authorities who control our cities.
 - B The rules about building designs.
 - C The criminals who study cities.
 - D The buildings architects create.

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you have favourite parts of your town or city?
- 2 What are your most vivid memories of cities you have visited?

5 Match the underlined words in the article to meanings 1–8.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 visit | 5 exploration |
| 2 disinterest | 6 structure |
| 3 accomplishment | 7 boundaries |
| 4 playfully | 8 meet |

6 Write one sentence for each of the words in Activity 5. Compare your sentences with a partner.



LBRIS

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books

THE ENDLESS CITY

In almost every Hollywood action movie today there will be an aerial tracking shot of the city, the skyscrapers or favelas below massing into a complex abstract geometry. From a helicopter, an airship or perhaps a drone, we get a view that establishes context – the background against which the smaller stories of individuals intersect and also, in a way, a character in itself. It represents a new conception of the city, the perspective of a god, a superhero or a disembodied soul.

You might argue that this is a result of the pervasive influence of GPS. We now navigate not by using landmarks or streets but through the mysteries of quantum mechanics and satellite communication, a weirdly excessive feat of technology that beams our coordinates up into space and then affirms our existence in the form of a moving dot. In architecture, the phenomenon of seeming to engage with the city from a distance has been archly termed 'Google Earth urbanism': the dropping of a building or a development into a context understood through digital mapping by a designer in another country, and inevitably lacking in the texture of the actual place.

Interactive maps have provoked a fundamental change in the way we engage with our environment. At the same time, the streets themselves are becoming increasingly homogenous and globalised – from Vancouver to Singapore via Manchester, it can seem as though the same glass façade systems, backlit corporate signage and coffee shops mark our routes. Add to this our increasing detachment from our surroundings – the barriers of headphones, telephone conversations and social media on the move – and we realise that the cities in which we live are a hybrid of visceral and virtual reality.



The history of cities is peppered with inventions that change our perception of them – street lights, plate glass, skyscrapers, elevators, and so on. Ease of travel and urban sprawl has raised questions about parameters: where does one metropolis end and another begin? In the 1970s, the architect Yona Friedman suggested that by the early 21st century we would perceive almost the whole of northern Europe, from London to Paris, Amsterdam to Hamburg, as essentially one continuous city, much as the Boston–Washington Corridor (arguably a linear city of 50 million people) could today be seen.

Geoff Manaugh, a U.S.-based architecture writer, suggests that it is criminals who are the most astute readers of the contemporary urban fabric, working out exactly where its weaknesses lie through an intimate understanding of how it is made. He tells the wonderful story of George Leonidas Leslie, an architect who arrived in New York in 1869, as the modern metropolis was being built. Leslie had come not to contribute to the city's architecture but, in Manaugh's words, 'to rob the place blind'. His methods were remarkable. He would use his architectural credentials to talk to safe manufacturers and bank builders, and to fire officers with whom

blueprints and plans of new buildings had been deposited. He would build entire replica rooms and vaults in a warehouse in Brooklyn, recreating the interiors of the houses of the wealthy, their safes and the vaults of banks. He would break into houses and vaults for reconnaissance, testing routes, stealing nothing and leaving, just so he could visualise them better. The New York police reckoned that for a decade or so Leslie might have been responsible for an astonishing 80 percent of all bank robberies in the city, including the \$3 million Manhattan Savings Institution heist of 1878, although it was that robbery that led to his being murdered by one of his own crew.

The city is always adapting and being reshaped in surprising ways. Authority dictates the rules for their construction, then criminals subvert those mechanisms to turn them back on their designers. Even as we increasingly rely on Google Maps and travel apps, we are still able to make mental connections in our heads and build our version of the city through the places we frequent and the associations and memories we make. There is the overhead tracking shot but there is also the city of bits, the landscape we construct in our minds – for whatever purposes. We live in the city but the city also lives inside us.

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