

Unaware of what is happening at home, Mike e-mails his dad.



Dear Dad,

It was great to hear from you! I hope they aren't working you to the bone at the office, but I expect they are.

I don't know whether or not you've been talking to Matthew, but I'm now on the south coast after a train journey through Anatolia, followed by a fairly long bus ride. I'm travelling with three Germans I met in Istanbul, and now we've met up with a Turkish guy I met on the plane. It's been a series of amazing coincidences - I'll explain it all to you when I get back.

As Matthew may have told you, I'm taking it easy because of my bad back, but I don't think it'll be much of a problem so long as I take care not to strain it. My social life is looking up as everyone here is great fun to be with. As to your comments on my lifestyle - well, at least sport gives me good friendships. I'd like to be able to spend more time socializing, but school work keeps me so busy that there isn't time for much else. And I'm not paranoid about having to support the family! I really don't know where you got that from. Anyway, do write soon!

Love,
Mike

A Find the words and phrases in the e-mail which mean:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 not knowing / realizing what is going on | 7 provided that; on condition that |
| 2 making you work very hard | 8 getting better |
| 3 and after this came | 9 concerning (formal) |
| 4 come together with (either unexpectedly or as planned) | 10 worried that people are trying to harm me or that everything is against me (though there is no evidence that this is really true) |
| 5 a set of similar things that follow one after another | |
| 6 spending my time relaxing | |

B Rewrite these sentences using *because of* and a noun.

Example: Matthew isn't jealous of Mike because he is having a holiday.
Matthew isn't jealous of Mike because of his holiday.

- Matthew is interested in Madagascar because it has interesting wildlife.
- Discrimination is unfair treatment of people because they are the 'wrong' race, religion or sex. (See Unit 4, Ex. A.)
- Mrs Nicholson says we deserve wars and disasters because we are cruel, arrogant and greedy. (Find the noun forms.)
- Young people often respond to 'peer group pressure' because they are insecure. (Find the noun form.)

C Look up these sentences and rewrite them using *much*.

- I don't think it will be a serious problem. (3/8)
- There isn't time for many other things. (3/8)
- I'm better lying down. It doesn't hurt so badly. (2/3)
- In those days it was easier to earn a living and life was a great deal less stressful. (2/6)
- The Managing Director doesn't think there is a very good future in the European markets any more. (2/11)
- The Göksu may not look very impressive - these days it is hardly bigger than a stream - ... (2/42)
- Thanks a lot for taking the trouble to look. (2/46)
- Nothing very important will happen to him. (3/7)



The Battle of Kadesh - an ancient city in northern Syria - was part of the struggle for 'world domination' between the two superpowers of the time, the Hittites and the Egyptians. Syria had raw materials that both these nations lacked, which is why they were fighting over it.

The Pharaoh of Egypt, Ramesses II, marched north through Palestine into Syria in the year 1299 BC. When the two armies met outside Kadesh, the battle seems to have gone against the Egyptians at first: one of their divisions panicked, leaving Ramesses surrounded by Hittite chariots. However, it seems he fought his way out and then, when a new Egyptian division arrived, led a successful charge.

Being a good politician, Ramesses claimed to have won a great victory when he returned home. However, this was not in fact the case: the battle was not really a victory for either side and he had failed to establish Egyptian control over Syria - as the Treaty of Kadesh (made between Ramesses and the Hittite king Muwatalli) clearly shows.



This agreement, carved in stone, is now in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum. A copy stands at the entrance to the UN Headquarters in New York, as a reminder that compromise can sometimes be the best thing for both sides in a conflict.

A Find the words and phrases in the passage that mean:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 fight; attempt to do sthg that takes a lot of effort | 11 said that he had won (though there was no proof) |
| 2 power over other people | 12 not, in reality, the truth about the situation |
| 3 things (like coal or iron) in their natural state, before being made into sthg | 13 make sthg start to happen; set sthg up and make it strong |
| 4 did not have any or enough of | 14 official written agreement between countries |
| 5 king (in ancient Egypt) | 15 written by cutting (in stone or wood) |
| 6 large sections of an army | 16 place where an organization has its main offices |
| 7 vehicles with two wheels, pulled by horses in battles in ancient times | 17 sthg that reminds people |
| 8 got out of danger by fighting | 18 a way of ending a conflict in which both sides accept that they cannot have everything they want |
| 9 an attack by people running towards an enemy | 19 angry disagreement; fighting |
| 10 because he was | |

B A past participle is often used in place of a relative clause. For example: *the part that has been injured = the injured part*. Find the phrases that mean the same as these:

- 1 This agreement, which was carved in stone, ... (3/27)
- 2 extra cash that is needed very badly (3/19)
- 3 a publicity CD that had been supplied by the information department of a town on the Mediterranean coast (3/19)
- 4 gypsies who had been expelled from Slovakia (3/24)

C You are a journalist writing for an ancient Egyptian newspaper. Write a report about the Battle of Kadesh in about 100 words. Think of a suitable title. Emphasize the following points in your report:

- 1) Your Pharaoh, Ramesses, fought very bravely
- 2) Egypt won the battle; all the Hittite soldiers were killed
- 3) Thanks to this magnificent victory, Egypt has now established control over Syria. (Remember to tell a few lies that Ramesses will like!)



At about the same time as Mike's plane is taking off, Mrs Stephens gets a phone call from her sister Vivian. Vivian lives in Stalybridge, a small town east of Manchester.

Vivian : Is that you, Carol?

Mrs S : Oh! It's you, Viv! How are ... ?

Vivian : Oh, thank God! I rang the shop, but they said ...

Mrs S : What's the matter, love?

Vivian : It's Wayne. He's threatening to leave me. I'm at the end of my tether. I just don't know what to do ...

Mrs S : All right, love. Just calm down. Now tell me ...

Vivian : Well, it turns out he'd applied for a job as an air steward, and this morning he had a letter saying he's got the job ...

Mrs S : So what's wrong with that?

Vivian : Well, he never told me anything about it. So I blew up at him. You know what he's like ...

Mrs S : Oh, I see. Poor you!

Vivian : I said it'd take him away from home for weeks at a time, and I told him: 'What's the point of being married if you never see your husband?' Anyway, the long and the short of it is, he's started packing his bags. Can't you come down here, love, and sort it all out? You know you've always been able to get through to him. Please, love. I'm desperate.

- A** Find the words and phrases in the dialogue that mean:
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 very upset because I cannot deal with a really difficult situation any longer | 7 (a phrase used to say that you will tell sb the main point of the story without giving the details) |
| 2 I have now found out that | 8 deal with all the difficulties successfully |
| 3 made an official request for | 9 make him understand what you are trying to say |
| 4 a man whose job is to look after passengers on a plane | 10 worried, angry and in despair because I do not know what to do |
| 5 got angry very suddenly and shouted at him | |
| 6 what is the purpose or use of being married | |

- B** 'As' is a very frequent word in English. It is often used in the following ways:
- in comparisons (e.g., 'as tall as ...'; 'the same as ...')
 - to refer to what is already known or has been said (e.g., 'As you know, ...'; 'As I was saying, ...')
 - to mean 'in the same way' (e.g., 'Do as you like.')
 - to mean 'having a particular job, use or appearance' (e.g., 'a job as an air steward'; 'Put this coat under his head as a pillow.')

Now find these examples and write them down.

- 1/18; 1/42; 2/13; 2/14; 2/19; 3/16-A; 3/28-A; 3/38
- 2/5; 2/11; 2/20; 3/8
- 2/6-A (two examples); 3/8-A; 3/16; 3/25
- 1/38-A; 1/41; 2/18; 2/38; 3/4; 3/10-C; 3/18

- C** Write a dialogue in which Vivian sees Wayne opening the letter and quarrels with him about his new job. Start: 'What's that letter, love?' and finish like this:

Wayne: Right, that's it. I'm leaving. I'll just go and pack my bags ...

Vivian : Leaving? So what about me? What am I supposed to do?

Wayne: You can do as you like. It's a free country.