

Clear The Air (pages 52-53)

- 1 1 I hear what you're saying, but try to see it from my point of view.
 - 2 That's not what I meant at all. You're twisting my words.
 - 3 I think we've got our wires crossed. That wasn't my intention at all.
 - 4 Hey, chill! There's no need to raise your voice. I can hear you perfectly well.
 - 5 I've obviously done something to upset you, so I think we should clear the air.
 - 6 OK. You've made your point and I heard you. Now can we just move on?
/ Can we just move on now?
 - 7 Sorry, that came out all wrong. Just pretend I didn't say that.
 - 8 Alright! Calm down! It's not the end of the world!
 - 9 It's done. Just forget about it. There's no point crying over spilt milk.
 - 10 We're getting nowhere here. We're just going round in circles. Can we just agree to disagree?
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- 2 1 Answers depend on students' first language. The discussion will take place in English.

- 2 Answers may vary if students can make an argument for their point of view, but suggested answers are:
- 1 calm the argument – asking for balance
 - 2 make things worse (suggesting the other person is manipulating words)
 - 3 calm the argument – recognition of a misunderstanding
 - 4 make things worse (I'm not raising my voice!)
 - 5 calm the argument – being reasonable and understanding
 - 6 could be both depending on how it's said and if the other person wants to move on
 - 7 calm the argument – apologising
 - 8 could be both depending on how it's said and what the situation is
 - 9 could be both depending on how it's said and what the situation is; it can sound a bit dismissive
 - 10 calm the argument – being reasonable and understanding
- 3 point
- 5 Possible answers
- 1 speaking to a friend who has failed an exam or lost a match
 - 2 explaining to a colleague or client when there has been a misunderstanding, e.g. thinking a delivery has been made when it hasn't
 - 4 feeling frustrated when talking about or arguing about a subject, and never agreeing
 - 5 acknowledging the argument a friend or colleague is making
- 6 Conversation 1
untidiness / leaving things lying around
Conversation 2
poor communication
- 7 a Conversation 1 (I almost broke my neck)
b Conversation 2 (they're cancelling)
c Conversation 2 (it's just that I have a tremendous amount on)
- d Conversation 1 (Right – of course, Mr Perfect!')
- e Neither
- f Conversation 1 (if that's how you really feel)
- g Neither
- h Neither
- i Conversation 1 (it's been a long day and this was the last straw)
- j Conversation 2 (you were the one who said you wanted to take control of everything / Last month – in the departmental meeting)
- 8 Argument 1 is resolved with an apology (*I'm sorry. It's just that it's been a long day and this was the last straw*), a suggestion that they stop arguing, (*Can we just move on?*), and an offer of help (*Can I give you a hand? / Yeah. Can you grab the dustpan and brush?*). Argument 2 is resolved with a recognition of misunderstanding (*I can see we've got our wires crossed*), an apology (*I should've followed up the email. I was probably being a bit petulant, for which I apologise*), and an agreement to move on (*Let's move on. There's no point crying over spilt milk*).
- 9 Possible answers
- 1 ... it's difficult to make myself heard / ... I'm tired
 - 2 A: ... it's your money / ... it was expensive
B: ... you've got one already / ... you don't even know how to ski!
 - 3 A: ... I have nothing to do / ... everyone else is rushed off their feet
B: ... you do it so well / ... the client specifically asked for you
 - 4 B: ... I bite / ... I haven't offered before
A: you're always so busy / ... you looked a bit stressed
 - 5 ... it hurt anyone / ... I do it all the time, is it?
- 10 1 'd (would) – a habit (explaining how you want someone to behave differently)

- 2 had – a regret about the past (*I wish you had taken it to your room ...*) (explaining how you'd like the past to be different)
- 3 was – (impossible situation now) (referring to things in the present that we want to be different)
- 4 'd – (criticism / regret about past) (explaining how you'd like the past to be different)
- 5 would – (hypothetical result about something before now – *I would have said it if you came out of your office more often*) (replying to a wish / if only comment)

Exercise 1, Grammar reference

- 1 had, didn't, would've / might've
- 2 was / could, could, 'll
- 3 had, would've, wasn't / weren't, would
- 4 weren't, 'll, could've
- 5 hadn't, wouldn't, wouldn't

12 Possible answers

- 2 So you didn't pull out of the course in the end? / I wish I had. The whole thing's a nightmare. / Well, you could still pull out now.
- 3 Joe tells me you're going to Munich for the weekend. / To be perfectly honest, I wish I didn't have to. / Why's that? Are you busy?
- 4 I've got three tickets for the concert. / If only you'd mentioned that an hour ago. / Why? You haven't bought tickets, have you?
- 5 Would you like to go away for the weekend? / I wish I could. / Oh dear, you're not still studying, are you?
- 6 So you've volunteered to help clean the park? / Yeah. We wouldn't have if you hadn't been so keen. / Well, don't worry. It'll be fun.

Exercise 2, Grammar reference

- 1 only I had not / hadn't spoken
- 2 wish I could have gone
- 3 wish you were not so
- 4 would not fight so / as
- 5 we did not have to
- 6 If only you had / 'd told me

War And Peace (pages 54-55)

1 Possible answers

They could be holding candles at a peace rally.
Peace Studies involves looking at the causes of conflict (terrorism, poverty, social inequality) and peace building (integrating ex-soldiers, improving communication).
Graduates may perhaps end up working for the United Nations or other international peace bodies, charities, or in government.

2 1 It's a football competition between the

- Department of War Studies at King's College, London and Bradford University's Department of Peace Studies. It's named after Tolstoy's novel, *War and Peace*.
- 2 growth of nation states and legal systems increasingly globalised trade increased respect for women globalised mass media and greater freedom of movement increased importance of reason
 - 3 It's become more mainstream and accepted. (It was a fringe area but since the 1970s and 1980s it's spread throughout the world.) People want to find new ways of solving conflicts. (*the increasing desire to solve conflict by means other than war*)
 - 4 politics and economics (terrorism, poverty, social inequality, hunger), psychology (group dynamics and aggression), geography (climate change, resource shortages, etc.)
 - 5 surrender of weapons and reintegration of soldiers, and developing social and political institutions, encourage community relations and economic development

3 Possible answers

- 1 it's an upcoming event and so is newsworthy; it's unusual; it grabs the reader's attention by being novel and unusual

- 2 because in all but one match, the Peace Studies students have beaten the War Studies students, and this could be seen as ironic, as many people feel war is triumphing over peace in the wider world
- 3 to show us / as evidence of the fact that – contrary to popular belief – violence is in decline
- 4 to provide a link to the football match and to show the football match can be seen as an example of war by other means. This then leads nicely into the part about solving conflict by means other than war. The Orwell quote is a bridge / link here.
- 5 When Bradford University first started offering Peace Studies courses in the 1970s, students were stereotypically seen as little more than hippies who sat around all day listening to John Lennon. Nuclear weapons are mentioned because of their proliferation in the 1970s and 1980s and this led to Peace Studies being taken more seriously
- 6 to show the incredibly broad range of subjects that Peace Studies courses actually cover now – and peacebuilding is mentioned as it's the heart of the subject
- 7 it ties the article up nicely – and the writer makes the point that the Peace Studies players give their all on the pitch – and hopes they'll do the same when they graduate and give their all for peace in the world

reduction in the size of the army over the last year.

- 6 1 be invaded
defend yourself / lose ground / join forces / gain ground / defeat the enemy
- 2 tension rises
fighting breaks out / the conflict escalates / war rages / negotiate a ceasefire
- 3 be surrounded
be under siege for weeks / run out of food / surrender / become a prisoner of war
- 4 plant a bomb
cause casualties and fatalities / claim responsibility / track down / arrest / put on trial
- 5 plot to overthrow the president
stage a coup / seize control of the country / suffer sanctions / undermine economic stability / return to democracy
- 6 receive reports of human rights violations
seek a UN resolution / send in international troops / re-establish security / withdraw troops
- 7 declare a ceasefire
begin negotiations / talks break down / restart negotiations / achieve a resolution / sign a peace agreement

A War Of Words (pages 56-57)

- 4 annual event
notable peace campaigners
historical forces
dramatic reduction
associated threat

- 1 diverse range of topics
aggressive tendencies
former soldiers
legitimate state institutions
lasting peace

Possible examples

Christmas is an annual event. / There has been lasting peace in much of Europe since the end of WWII. / Former soldiers often suffer from mental health problems. / A diverse range of topics was covered at the conference. / There's been a dramatic

- 1 sport, health and medicine, business, law and politics
- 2 Students' own answers
- 3 Students' own answers

- 2 2 The party has recruited a huge **army** of volunteers for the campaign.
- 3 They are desperately trying to attract female voters and have been **bombarding** them with messages seeking support.
- 4 They're gaining ground in the polls and hope to **capture** 20 new seats.

- 5 They have a huge sales force compared to ours so we have to really **target** our efforts.
- 6 She has won her fight to stop the photos being published, which she said was an **invasion** of privacy.
- 7 All the **big guns** are through to the semi-finals of the competition so it's going to be a tight battle to get through.
- 8 The fifth set became a **battle** of wills as both players tired and it was Murray who finally surrendered.
- 9 They've had to join forces to fight off new businesses that are **challenging** their position in the market.
- 10 Tiredness can often reduce our **defences** against viruses that attack our bodies.

- 3**
- 1 business
 - 2 politics
 - 3 politics
 - 4 politics
 - 5 business
 - 6 law
 - 7 sport
 - 8 sport
 - 9 business
 - 10 medicine

- 4**
- 2 The party has recruited a huge army of volunteers for the campaign.
 - 3 They are aggressively pursuing the middle-class vote and have been bombarding them with messages seeking support.
 - 4 They're gaining ground in the polls and hope to capture 20 new seats.
 - 5 They have a huge sales force compared to ours so we have to really target our efforts.
 - 6 She has won her fight to stop the photos being published, which she said was an invasion of privacy.
 - 7 All the big guns are through to the semi-finals of the competition so it's going to be a tight battle to get through.

- 8 The fifth set became a battle of wills as both players tired, and it was Murray who finally surrendered.
- 9 They've had to join forces to fight off new start-ups that are challenging their position in the market.
- 10 Tiredness can often reduce our defences against viruses that attack our bodies.

5 Possible answers

- 1 poor diet, stress and working too much can reduce defences against a virus
- 2 poverty can be combatted by providing welfare relief, providing jobs and opportunities, providing education; disease can be combatted by providing medicines and drugs, and making sure people eat and exercise well; addiction can be combatted with advice and education, personal support, and other drugs
- 3, 4, 5 Students' own ideas and experiences

- 7**
- 1 A high-level manager at Jazz Drinks is said to have sold crucial strategic information to Pit-Pots for over two million dollars.
 - 2 TV presenter Jonas Bakeman is fighting to save his career after stories appeared of his affair with a researcher on his programme, 'Justice Fight'.
 - 3 Campaigners have claimed victory in their battle against full body scanners in airports, saying it is a gross invasion of privacy as the scanners can see through clothing.
 - 4 Farmer Tim Langford has agreed to the pink statue of his prize-winning pig being relocated to a nearby sculpture gallery after many complained about it.

Let students decide on least serious to most serious. Story 4 is, perhaps, the least serious, 1 is very serious because it involves a criminal act, but students may argue that 2 (a person's reputation) and 3 (a fight for a cause) may claim to be more serious.

- 8 1 a Dan Craddock has been found guilty of spying.
NOT TRUE – he has been accused
- 1 b Mr Craddock was a manager for Pit-Pots.
NOT TRUE – he was a manager for Jazz Drinks
- 1 c Jazz Drinks has a bigger market share now.
TRUE – Pit-Pots was losing ground
- 2 a Jonas Bakeman is in danger of losing his job.
TRUE – he’s fighting to save his career
- 2 b Bakeman spoke to the press and fully apologised.
NOT TRUE – he expressed regret, which isn’t the same as fully apologising, and then went on to defend himself, saying he didn’t aggressively pursue the woman in question
- 2 c Ms Campbell claims she didn’t initiate the affair.
NOT STATED – Ms Campbell has made evidence available to show Mr Bakeman pursued her and that the affair was not brief, but she doesn’t say that she didn’t initiate it (There WERE allegations, but we can’t 100% say that she made them.)
- 3 a A court decided people didn’t have to submit to body scans at airports.
TRUE – court decision supported woman who refused to accept a scan
- 3 b One lobby group funded the woman’s defence.
NOT TRUE – a number of civil liberties groups joined forces
- 3 c The government has accepted the ruling.
NOT TRUE – it will not retreat and it plans to appeal
- 4 a Pig farming is an important industry in Paulston.
TRUE – local produce for which it’s famous
- 4 b Both sides in the dispute inflicted some kind of damage.
TRUE – protestors sprayed the statue ... then there were revenge attacks against the vandals

4 c The sides agreed a settlement between themselves.
NOT TRUE – local council stepped in as peacemaker

- 9 1 fierce / to capture market share
2 on marketing / pricing strategy / the coming
3 expressing regret over the affair
4 text / of a personal nature
5 against full body scanners / airports
6 crucial / in protecting / public from
7 multi-prize-winning pig of
8 proud / local produce for which