

# green light four





student book

# green light four

Ivor Williams   Dermot Curley

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## **Green Light Student Book 4, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition**

Published by McGraw-Hill / Contemporary, a business unit of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020.

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ISBN: 0-07-254533-X (USE)

ISBN: 0-07-121139-X (ISE)

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**Photographs:** Clases, José Luis Sandoval, Latinstock. "El sueño," "Las dos Fridas," "El Árbol de la Esperanza," D.R. © (2002) Banco Nacional de México Fiduciario en el Fideicomiso relativo a los Museos Diego Rivera y Frida Kahlo. Av. Cinco de Mayo No.2, Col. Centro, Del. Cuauhtémoc 06059, México, D.F.

**Cover:** Alfonso Reyes G.



# **ELT**

INTERNATIONAL EDITION ISBN 0-07-121139-X

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10 09 08 07 06 05 04 03 02 01

20 09 08 07 06 05 04 03

CTP KHL

**Printed in Singapore**

*The McGraw-Hill Companies*



# Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Structures	Functions / Skills	Vocabulary	Pronunciation
1	The Olympic Games	Review of past forms (simple past, past continuous, past perfect with <i>just, already, before, still, yet</i> ) Review of passive forms <i>Used to / would</i>	Talking about actions completed in the past Talking about famous athletes	Sports Venues Records	Contracted forms of <i>had</i>
2	Gender Differences	Past perfect continuous Connectors: <i>for, since, by the time, before, after</i> <i>Therefore / nevertheless</i> <i>I'd rather</i>	Talking about differences between genders Expressing opinions Expressing preferences	Gender differences Self-defense Adjectives to describe art	Tongue twisters
3	Foreign Aid	Revision of present modals: <i>may / might, could, should, must</i>	Talking about volunteer work, charities, foreign aid, etc. Future possibilities, recommendations, obligations, duties	Foreign aid Economics Numbers Rich and poor	<i>ought to</i>
4	The Unexplained	Revision of past modals: <i>might / may, should, could, must + have</i>	Expressing past possibility Giving recommendations in the past Making deductions	Paranormal and unexplained phenomena Archeology	Contracted forms of past modals
5	Fashion	Reported speech: commands Comparing adjectives using <i>the ... the</i> Double comparatives Zero conditional Passive voice for processes	Talking about fashion and fads Reporting orders Talking about processes	World of fashion Design and production of clothes Pirated goods	Pause and stress in conditional sentences

Unit	Topic	Structures	Functions / Skills	Vocabulary	Pronunciation
6	Endangered Species	Conditionals Third conditional <i>Unless / whether</i> <i>Provided that</i>	Talking about endangered species, animal rights, conservation, etc. Expressing past conditions to express uncertainty	Flora and fauna Poaching and illegal trading Activists Conservation	Contracted forms of <i>would have</i> and <i>could have</i>
7	Alternative Music	Present reported speech Indefinite pronouns: <i>any, some, every, no + body, where, thing</i> <i>Whatever / whenever / wherever / whoever</i>	Giving opinions Talking about different types of music	Musical terms Concerts Censorship	Word stress – different parts of speech
8	The World of Work	Past reported speech: statements and questions Sequence of tenses	Preparing a curriculum vitae (CV) Job interviews	Jobs Money: salaries, benefits, wages Formal vs. informal English	<i>th</i> sound
9	Becoming Independent	Causative <i>have</i> and <i>get</i> : <i>have somebody do something / have (get) something done</i> <i>Wish vs. hope, either / or, neither / nor</i> Quantifiers: <i>a few, few, a little, little</i>	Complaining and finding solutions Dealing with problems	Growing up Studying abroad Handling money	Stress with separable two-word verbs
10	Rites of Passage	Future perfect Future continuous <i>Not only...but also</i> <i>Be / get + used to + -ing</i>	Talking about growing up Talking about cultural differences	Ceremonies Traditions Phrasal verbs with <i>get, take, become</i>	Three-word phrasal verbs

## Welcome to Green Light 4!

In this fourth level of the **Green Light** series, you'll find a wide variety of topics from alternative music to the unexplained, from the world of fashion to the world of work. We hope you find the topics interesting and challenging.

**Green Light 4** offers many of the regular features that you are familiar with from the previous three levels. The **Work it out** and **Language contrast** boxes help you to refine and extend your understanding of grammar structures and functions and, very importantly, to use them correctly. As in previous levels, the **Culture capsules** offer information about customs and traditions from the English-speaking world. One new item in **Green Light 4** is the **Research project** on the last page of the **Roundup** at the end of each unit. For each project, you'll find a short list of Internet websites that you can use as a starting point when researching the topic.

As you advance through the **Green Light** series, you will naturally continue to need help and guidance from your teacher. At the same time, however, there are many things that you can do outside class to improve and consolidate your knowledge of English and to practice what you've learned. Try some of these ideas:

- read as much authentic material in English as you can – books, newspapers, magazines, etc.
- watch movies, news programs, and TV shows in English – but without subtitles in your language!
- listen to radio stations that play songs in English
- take advantage of the fact that so much of the Internet is in English and make use of e-mail, chat rooms, discussion groups, etc.
- look for English language broadcasts on the radio, like those from the BBC, for example
- look out for social or cultural events organized by schools, universities, language institutes, cultural organizations, etc. where you will have the chance to meet and talk to native speakers of English

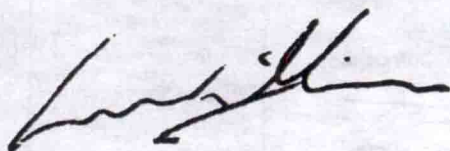
Finally, we'd really like to know what you think of the book. So, when you've finished, tell us what you liked – and what you didn't like!

You can send a fax to the authors:  
Or send an e-mail to the editor:

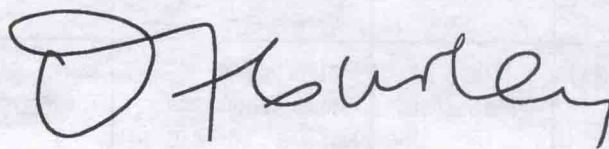
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Have fun using **Green Light** and learning English.

Good luck!



Ivor Williams



Dermot Curley



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# UNIT 1

## The Olympic Games

### In Unit 1 you will review:

- how to describe events in the past using the simple past and the past continuous
- how to describe actions using various forms of the passive voice
- how to describe past events using the past perfect in conjunction with *just*, *before*, *still*, *already*, and *yet*
- how to talk about habitual and repeated actions using *used to* and *would*
- vocabulary related to sports activities and events





- 1 Look at the photograph and answer the questions.

Who is the girl in the photograph?

What sports event did she participate in?

What happened to her?

- 2 Read the text quickly to check your answers.

## Gymnastics

☐ In the vault, the first two members of the US team received only average marks. Meanwhile, the Russians were performing excellent routines in the floor exercises. Then disaster struck the US team. Dominique Moceanu did her two vaults and fell both times. Now it was all up to Kerri, who was the last of her team to go. She tried the very difficult Yurchenko vault but she fell on her first attempt. One fall in the finals is quite rare but this now made it three in a row for the US team! As Kerri walked away, everyone could see that she was limping.

☐ By now Kerri couldn't even walk because of the terrible pain in her ankle. Bela Karolyi, her coach, carried her up to collect her team gold medal. By attempting that second vault, she effectively put herself out of the Individual and All-Around events. For her courage and unselfishness, Kerri Strug won the praise and admiration of people around the world.



Kerri Strug,  
1996 Olympics

☐ She knew that she should withdraw from the competition. But she also knew that if she didn't make the second vault and score well, the US team would lose its lead. Showing great courage and determination, she decided to go for it. Even though her ankle was causing her terrible pain with every step, she ran hard towards the vault. She hit the board, flew through the air, and landed perfectly. She held her position for a couple of seconds—long enough for the vault to count as a clean vault—and then collapsed to the floor in agony. Then came the score—9.712. It was enough to keep the US team in the lead. They had won for the first time ever!

☐ In 1996 the US gymnastic team started the competition well and after the first stage was in third place behind Russia and Rumania. Then, in the floor exercises, Kerri Strug scored 9.825—a very high score and enough to put the US in second place. The US women's team had never beaten the Russians. Now, at the start of the final day, they were leading. The floor exercises were still continuing and the vault—Kerri's best event—was still to come.

- 3 Read the text again carefully and number the paragraphs in the correct order.

**4 In pairs, answer the questions.**

Why do you think the US team was so determined to beat the Russians?

What helped the Russians catch up with the US team on the last day of competition?

What was unusual in the fact that Kerri fell on her first vault?

What made Kerri decide to do the second vault even though she had injured her ankle?

Why did Kerri have to hold still for a couple of seconds upon landing after her second vault?

Why couldn't Kerri go on to compete in the Individual and All-Around events?

**5 In groups, discuss your reactions to what you just read.**

**6 Read the rules and then write your own sample sentences in your notebook.**

**Work it out**

The past continuous is used to describe actions (but not repeated actions) that started before a specific time in the past and were still in progress at that time.

The simple past is used to describe actions that happened and finished in the past, that is, completed actions.

**7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given verbs.**

When the final day of competition \_\_\_\_\_ (begin), the US girls  
\_\_\_\_\_ (lead) the competition.

The Russians \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) very good routines when  
disaster \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) the US team.

As Kerri \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) away, everyone could see that she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (limp).

Even though her ankle \_\_\_\_\_ (give) her terrible pain, she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (attempt) the second vault.

**8 In pairs, act out a conversation in which one person asks the other about this incident.**



**Accelerate 1 → Page 131**

**9 Look for information about a dramatic incident from the world of sports and write a report.**



- 1 In pairs, write definitions of the words from the box.

boycott      apartheid      protest

- 2 Listen to the first part of the interview and number the newspaper headlines in chronological order.

African countries threaten to boycott \_\_\_\_\_

New Zealand rugby team tours South Africa \_\_\_\_\_

Thirty-one African nations boycott games \_\_\_\_\_

South Africa excluded from Olympics \_\_\_\_\_

IOC allows NZ to take part in Olympics \_\_\_\_\_



- 3 Listen to the next part of the interview and circle True or False.

Afghanistan was invaded in 1980.	True	False
No US athletes attended the Moscow games.	True	False
Sixty-four countries supported the US boycott.	True	False
UK athletes attended with their government's support.	True	False
The 1984 Olympic Games were held in Los Angeles.	True	False
Thirteen nations joined the Soviet boycott of 1984.	True	False

- 4 Look back at your definitions in Exercise 1 and discuss with a classmate whether your definitions have been modified by what you have heard.

- 5 In groups, discuss these questions.

In your country, have people ever tried to use sporting events to stage political protests?  
What do you think of people who use sporting events to further their political aims?



## 6 Read and discuss the text.

### Language contrast

We use the passive voice when the person or thing performing the action is less important than the action itself or when it is not known or is clearly understood. In a passive sentence, the agent (the person or thing performing the action) is often mentioned after the word *by*.

*The 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney will be remembered for many things.*

(We understand this to mean "by many people.")

*Afghanistan was invaded by Soviet troops.*

(The emphasis is on the invasion and on those who suffered it.)

*South Africa had been excluded since 1964.*

(We understand this to mean that the Olympic community excluded them.)

*The national anthem was not played.*

(We do not know who exactly didn't play it, but it is not important for us to know.)

How do you form these passive constructions in your language?

## 7 Rephrase the sentences using the correct form of the passive voice.

People will remember the Sydney 2000 Olympics for many things.

The Sydney 2000 Olympics will be remembered for many things.

Almost all the countries of the world attended the 1996 and 2000 Olympics.

Three consecutive boycotts affected the Olympics during the 1970s and 1980s.

The IOC did not exclude New Zealand from the 1976 games in Montreal.

At the 1980 games, officials did not raise the British flag during the medal ceremonies.

People still talk about these boycotts today.

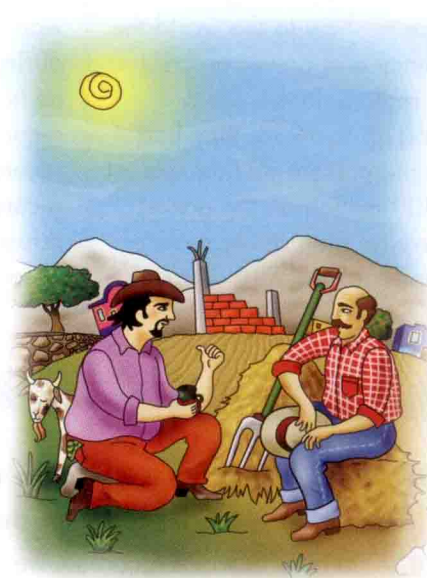
## Accelerate 2→ Page 131

## 8 Read and discuss the text.

### Culture capsule

Before 1984, few cities wanted to host the Olympic Games because of the enormous expense. Thanks to corporate sponsorship, the 1984 games in Los Angeles were very profitable. Since then, many cities have competed to be the next host city. They see the games as a way to attract tourism and investment for the city and the surrounding region.

Have the Olympic Games ever taken place in your country? When?



Planning the bid for the 2028 Olympics

## 9 Student A, turn to A1, page 121. Student B, turn to B1, page 126.

- 1 Look at the photograph and write a list of questions that you would like to ask about this person.
- 2 Read the text to see how many questions you can now answer.



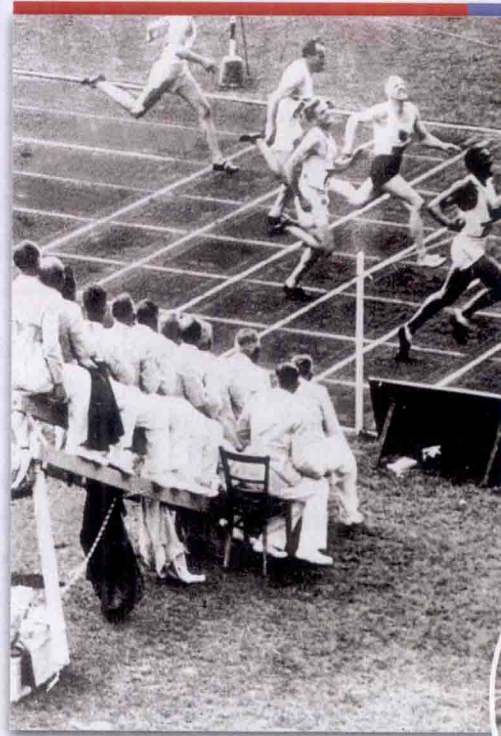
**T**he 1936 Olympic Games were held in Berlin, Germany, that was then controlled by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party. The Nazis believed in the superiority of the white Aryan races and they looked down on blacks and Jews. They had already passed discriminatory laws against the Jews but widespread persecution had not yet begun.

For many months before, there had been great debate over whether the US team should attend the games. In the end they had decided to send a team that included eighteen black athletes, among them an outstanding athlete named Jesse Owens. A few months earlier, Owens had just accomplished an amazing feat. He had set six new world records in the space of forty-five minutes!

Hitler saw the Berlin games as a chance to show to the world the efficiency and power of the Nazi regime. In the years leading up to 1936, they had spent the present-day equivalent of \$300 million on the games. To have an idea of the scale of this undertaking, four years

earlier, the US had spent \$2.5 million on the games in Los Angeles. The Nazis had built an Olympic village of 150 cottages for the athletes and nine new arenas with a total capacity for 237,000 spectators.

Hitler hoped to see German athletes, who were, of course, all Aryan, dominate the competition. But he hadn't counted on the presence of Jesse Owens. By the time the games finished, Owens had won four gold medals and, during the course of the games, he had equaled one Olympic record, set two new Olympic records, and broken one world record. Nevertheless, Hitler refused to acknowledge Owens's victories because he was black.



*Jesse Owens, 1936 Olympic Games*

- 3 Read the text carefully and write the correct numbers.

The number of black athletes on the US Olympic team in 1936 \_\_\_\_\_

The number of world records Owens set in less than an hour \_\_\_\_\_

The number of cottages Nazis built for the athletes \_\_\_\_\_

The number of spectators the stadiums in Berlin could hold \_\_\_\_\_

The number of medals Owens won \_\_\_\_\_



**4 In pairs, answer the questions.**

Why do you think there was great debate in the US about whether or not to send athletes to the 1936 games?

Why did the Nazis spend so much on preparations for the 1936 games?

Why did Adolf Hitler refuse to acknowledge Jesse Owens' success?

**5 In pairs, decide on a suitable title for the text. Be prepared to explain your choice to other students.**

**6 Read the sentences and underline which happened first: action a or b.**

The 1936 Olympics were held in Germany, which had been awarded the games a number of years before.

a) Germany was awarded the Olympic Games.

b) The Olympic Games were held in Germany.

By the time he went to college in 1934, he had already earned a reputation as a gifted athlete.

a) Owens went to college.

b) Owens earned a reputation as a gifted athlete.

By the time the games finished, Owens had won four gold medals.

a) The 1936 games finished.

b) Owens won four gold medals.

**Accelerate 3 → Page 131**

**7 Read and discuss the text.**

**Language contrast**

The past perfect is used for past actions that took place prior to other past actions.

*Germany was now controlled by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party, which had come to power in 1933.*

first past action	subsequent past action
<i>The Nazis came to power.</i>	<i>The Nazis controlled Germany.</i>

The past perfect is also used to express duration up to a certain moment in the past.

*In the years leading up to 1936, they had spent the present-day equivalent of \$300 million on the games.*

How do you form this construction in your language?

**8**

**Listen carefully to the pronunciation of the contracted forms of *had*.**

I'd trained for years.

It'd been his dream for many years.

They'd won the team gold medal.

She'd been selected for the US team.

He'd already won many competitions.

Things hadn't changed much.



# Lesson 4 People used to bend the rules.

- 1 In pairs, discuss the difference in meaning between the terms from the box.

amateur      professional

- 2 Now, look up the words in a dictionary and see if you were right.

- 3 Read the text and complete the beginning of each paragraph with the letter of the correct phrase from the box.

- A. At the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden,
- B. Finally, in 1982,
- C. Jim Thorpe was one of the greatest American football players
- D. After the Olympics,
- E. In a letter to the AAU,

- ☐ and athletics all-rounders of all time. He was born around 1888 in Oklahoma. His original Native American name was Wa-tho-huck ("Bright Path"). His parents were of Sauk and Fox ancestry.
- ☐ Thorpe won gold medals in both the pentathlon and the decathlon events. Then, early in 1913, a Massachusetts reporter discovered that Thorpe had played semi-professional baseball in North Carolina in 1909 and 1910. At that time the Olympic Games were open only to amateur athletes, that is, athletes who had never played any sport for money. The US Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) confronted Thorpe about these findings.
- ☐ Thorpe admitted that he had played baseball saying, "I did not play for the money but because I liked to play ball." It was later found that he had received perhaps as little as \$2 per game. In a letter to the AAU, Thorpe wrote, "I was not very wise to the ways of the world. I hope I will be partly excused by the fact that I was an Indian schoolboy and did not know what I was doing!" Nevertheless, the AAU stripped him of his two medals.
- ☐ Thorpe enjoyed a long and very successful career in professional baseball. He died in 1953. For years, many people lobbied for Thorpe to be reinstated as Olympic champion. They argued that the distinction between amateur and professional was no longer applicable.
- ☐ the International Olympic Committee restored Thorpe's Olympic title and his status as an amateur. However, officially, even today, he is only listed as a co-winner.



Jim Thorpe (1888-1953)

- 4 In each pair of events, underline the one that occurred first.

Thorpe won gold medals at the Olympics.

Thorpe admitted playing baseball for money.

The AAU took Thorpe's titles away.

Thorpe played semi-professional baseball.

It was discovered that he received perhaps \$2 a game.

Thorpe wrote a letter to the AAU.

**5 Find words or phrases in the text that mean the same as the following phrases.**

Paragraph 1

\_\_\_\_\_ = versatile person or thing

\_\_\_\_\_ = one's (especially remote) family

Paragraph 2

\_\_\_\_\_ = bring someone face to face with (a circumstance), especially by way of an accusation

Paragraph 3

\_\_\_\_\_ = in spite of that, all the same

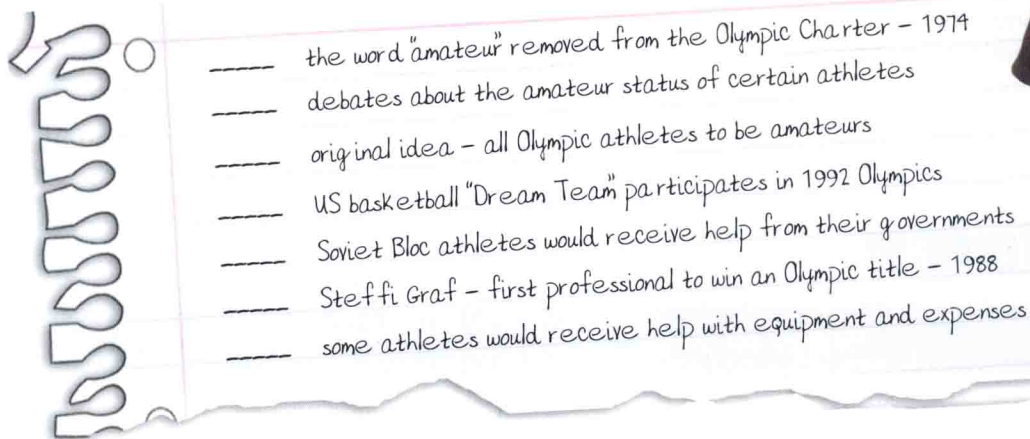
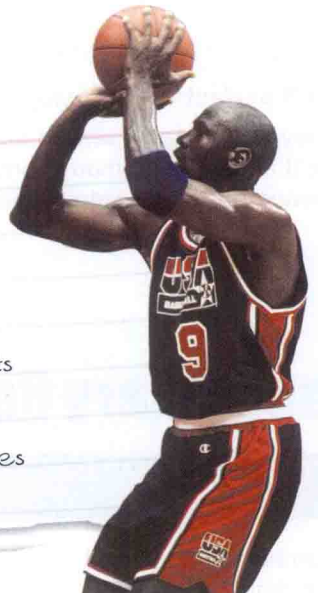
Paragraph 4

\_\_\_\_\_ = to replace in a former position, to restore (a person, etc.) to former privileges

\_\_\_\_\_ = something that differentiates, the fact of being different

**6 Act out a debate in which officials of the US Amateur Athletic Union argue about what to do in the Jim Thorpe case.**

**7 Listen and number the notes in the order you hear them.**

- 
- \_\_\_\_\_ the word "amateur" removed from the Olympic Charter - 1974
- \_\_\_\_\_ debates about the amateur status of certain athletes
- \_\_\_\_\_ original idea - all Olympic athletes to be amateurs
- \_\_\_\_\_ US basketball "Dream Team" participates in 1992 Olympics
- \_\_\_\_\_ Soviet Bloc athletes would receive help from their governments
- \_\_\_\_\_ Steffi Graf - first professional to win an Olympic title - 1988
- \_\_\_\_\_ some athletes would receive help with equipment and expenses
- 

**8 Read and discuss the text.**

**Language contrast**

We use *used to* to talk about a regular, repeated activity or a habit in the past and to emphasize that it does not happen now.

Especially in written English, *would* is also used to express custom or habit in the past.

Note that we cannot use *would* in this way when the will or desire of the person or thing is not an issue. For example, we can say either *He used to get up every day at seven o'clock.* or *He would get up every day at seven o'clock.* and the meaning is essentially the same.

But we cannot replace *John used to suffer from asthma.* with *John would suffer from asthma.* because the asthma has nothing to do with John's will.

How do you express these ideas in your language?

## Language Review

### Simple past

The US team started the competition well.  
Then disaster struck.  
She decided to go for it.  
He carried her up to collect her gold medal.

### Past continuous

The Russians were slowly catching up.  
As she walked away, everyone could see that she was limping.

### Passive voice

Afghanistan was invaded in 1979.  
The 1984 Olympic Games were held in Los Angeles.  
Those games will be remembered for many things.  
South Africa had been excluded since 1964.

### Used to and would

Many athletes would receive "boot money."  
They would train eight hours a day.  
They used to win lots of medals.

### Past perfect with *already, still, just, before*

They had already passed discriminatory laws.  
He'd already won many competitions.  
Owens had just accomplished an amazing feat.

## Vocabulary Review

Sports	Politics and Sport	Olympic Events
amateur athlete athletics bronze compete equipment gold host city medal professional silver spectator sponsorship status track and field train world record	apartheid attend boycott debate flag government invade nation national anthem protest	asymmetric bars balance beam decathlon floor exercises long jump pentathlon vault 100 meters 200 meters