

1

First conditional – 1. podmínková věta**If present simple, will / won't sloveso v infinitivu****Př. Když bude pršet, vezmu si deštník.****If it rains, I'll take an umbrella.****Uprav slovesa ze závorek do správného tvaru – put the verbs in brackets into the correct form**

1. If it(rain), I(take) an umbrella.
2. We(go) for a trip if the weather(be) nice tomorrow.
3. If he(not, have) lunch, he(be) hungry.
4. I(not, wash) up if I(have) a dishwasher.
5. If he(arrive), I(not, leave).
6. If itraining (stop), wefor a walk (go).
7. Youbad luck (have) if youa back cat (see).
8. Hehis exams (not pass) if hehard (not, study).
9. If youto sleep now (not, go), Iyour father about it (tell).
10. Ivery poor (be) if Iall my money (lose).
11. If theyill (be), theyto your party (not, come).
12. Heher later (call) if sheat home (not, be).
13. If Tomfish (not, eat), Ihim some chicken (prepare).

Přelož – translate

1. Když bude mít žízeň, koupí si vodu.
2. Pokud bude tvoje sestra nemocná, doktor jí dá léky.
3. Budu mít smůlu, když rozbijí zrcadlo.
4. Jestli nezačnou hrát lépe, nevyhrají zápas.
5. Nebudou vědět co dělat, když nebudou dávat pozor.

2

TRANSFORM EXERCISE 1 INTO 2ND CONDITIONAL

'GB' on the back of British cars abroad is short for Great Britain, which is the name for England, Scotland and Wales. 'The UK' is short for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. However, most people call the UK 'Britain', and many foreigners simply say 'England', which is incorrect and particularly annoys the Scots.

The Scots, Welsh and Irish are Celts, but the English are Anglo-Saxons. The Scots are prouder of being Scottish than British and they are proud of their names. One and a half million Scottish names in Britain begin with 'M', 'Mc' or 'Mac', which means 'son of' in Gaelic, the old Celtic language of the Scots. The publisher of this book has a Scottish name. Welsh names are quite different. Names beginning with 'L' are Welsh, like Llewellyn and the first name, Llyn. Other common Welsh names you will find in the telephone book, wherever you go in Britain, are Lewis, Davies, Morgan, Edwards.

The names of most English people, too, come from their ancestors*, the Germanic Angles and Saxons, who invaded Britain in the fifth century AD. The commonest English name is Smith, which, like the German name, Schmidt, means 'a worker in metal'. Some English families have Norman French names which go back to the Norman Conquest of 1066: D'Arcy, Beaufort, Beauchamp (pronounced 'Beecham'). But for centuries there have been marriages between Anglo-Saxons, Celts and Normans. John Smith could have more Celtic or Norman blood in him than Anglo-Saxon.

There are about 800,000 people called Smith in England and Wales, and about 1,700,000 in the USA.

The ancestors of the Welsh were the Ancient Britons, who escaped from the invading Angles and Saxons and found shelter in the wild mountains of Wales. The Welsh defended their freedom for 1000 years and were not conquered by the English until 1536. However, the modern Welsh keep alive their past. The people who live in the hills and valleys still

*ancestor your great-great-great-grandfather/mother etc. invade to enter another country using force

9.A
AJ h' Repikau'
speak their ancient Celtic language. In fact, about a quarter of the Welsh nation still speak Welsh as their first language, though nearly all of them also speak perfect English. Throughout the year they have festivals of song and dance and poetry called *Eisteddfodau*, and on these occasions many of them wear Welsh costumes. The great event of the year is the National Eisteddfod. It is so popular that there is not a hotel room free for miles around. The big moment of this Eisteddfod is the poetry competition and the giving of the prize to the winner. The Welsh are great rivals of the English and they show their fiery patriotism* at rugby matches against England. Before the match they sing their national song, *Mae Hen Wlas Fy Nhadau (Land of Our Fathers)*. The band no longer plays *God Save the Queen*, because some of the Welsh crowd called it the English national song, and they used to shout and whistle.

'Of all the languages spoken at the present time in mainland Britain, Welsh has been here by far the longest.'

Glanville Price *Languages of Britain* (Edward Arnold 1985)

Some Germanic Angles settled in the Scottish lowlands and in the borderlands between Scotland and England, but they never invaded the Highlands, where the Scots remained safe in their mountain glens and on their islands. Scots still love to remind Englishmen that they destroyed the English army at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, and they are proud that the English never conquered them. The union of the two countries in 1707 took place by agreement between them. The Scots have their own Church, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Strict Presbyterians believe there should be no work or pleasure on the Lord's Day (Sunday). But times are changing. There are still elderly Presbyterians who spend Sunday reading the Bible, but pubs now open on

*patriotism love of your country

Sunday and good Scottish Presbyterians drink their 'wee dram of Scotch' (little drop of whisky) after church. Only about 80,000 Highlanders still speak Gaelic.

'Seeing Scotland, Madam, is only seeing a worse England.'

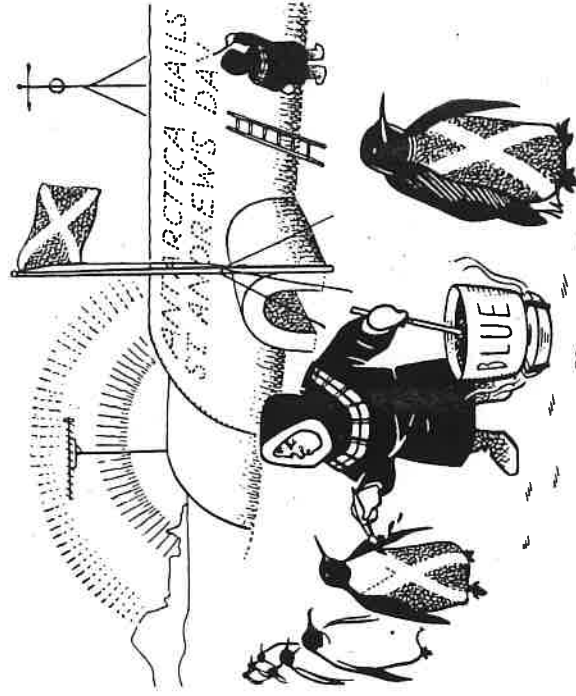
Samuel Johnson, 1778

Three centuries ago Scots and English Protestants were sent to live in Northern Ireland. It was hoped that they would help to stop the Irish Catholics from causing trouble. When English armies came to Ireland to fight the rebellious Irish, the Northern Ireland Protestants fought on the side of the English. Every year they remind the Catholics of their victories by marching through the streets of Belfast and Londonderry with drums, and waving flags. Since 1922 Eire has been independent.

The killings in Northern Ireland today are the result of this history. The most fanatical Protestants will never agree to share any power with the Catholics who form a third of the population. The terrorist group, the IRA (Irish Republican Army), which claims it is 'protecting' the Catholics in Northern Ireland, wants a united Ireland run by themselves. Many IRA members are not Catholics. Some are Marxists. The British Government and the Government of Eire are now working together to bring peace to Northern Ireland. Both governments, as well as the Catholic Church, are against any form of violence. There are also Protestant terrorist groups.

The terrible potato famine of 1845-6 in Southern Ireland left behind an undying hatred of the British. In all parts of the world there are still Irish people who cannot forgive the British for letting more than a million die of starvation.

Many of the black people you meet in any British city today are 'second generation' British citizens with local accents like Cockney (London) or 'Brum' (Birmingham). Since the Second World War, West Indians, Indians, Pakistanis, have been coming to Britain to find work and to escape the terrible poverty in their homelands. It has not been easy for them to find decent jobs or decent places to live. There are laws to protect them from unfair treatment, but these laws do not always work successfully. Most of the non-whites in Britain are British citizens and they now form about 4% of the population.



A Scotsman's Scottishness increases with his distance from Scotland

A Vocabulary

- 1 What is the opposite of *incorrect*?
- 2 What is the meaning of *conquest*?
- 3 Name something which is made of *metal*.
- 4 On what occasions do people look for *shelter*?
- 5 Find another way of saying *keep alive the past*.
- 6 What is the difference between *Scotch* and *Scottish*?

B Questions

- 1 What is the difference between the United Kingdom and Great Britain?
- 2 What is the meaning of the name *Macdonald*?
- 3 What happened at the Battle of Bannockburn?
- 4 What is the difference between the ancestors of Smith and Beauchamp?
- 5 What do the Welsh do at an Eisteddfod?
- 6 What do the Protestants do in Belfast and Londonderry every year?
- 7 Why did West Indians and Asians come to Britain?

C Further Information — Grammar

Using the following passage, ask questions about John Bull.

Example.

Is John Bull really a typical Englishman? Is he really a quiet fellow? Does his face...?

John Bull (typical Englishman) was once a rather a quiet fellow. His face never showed what he was feeling, because both school and parents had taught him to 'keep a stiff upper lip'. His mouth must not turn up to show enjoyment or down to show sorrow, even if his best friend died. Of course he never cried. Jane Bull was very like her husband. They were fond of one another, but they hid their feelings.

The British today are no longer afraid of showing their feelings.

D Function

Like/dislike

I/They like/don't like/quite like — I/They love/hate — I/They enjoy/don't enjoy — It's/They're terrific/awful/all right/fairly nice — I/They approve/don't approve

Choose the right phrase to fill in the gaps below.

Friend What do you think of your own country?

You ...

Friend Do you like your own name?

You ...

Friend How do you feel about learning English?

You ...

Friend Do you approve of violence?

You ...

Friend Why do some people read poetry?

You Because...

Friend What do the Welsh think when they beat the English at rugby?

You ...



A Pakistani butcher's shop
in London

THE QUEEN Head of Government, but she is a constitutional monarch (which means she governs through Parliament). PARLIAMENT House of Commons (635 elected members); House of Lords (Dukes, Lords, Peers, etc, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and 24 senior Bishops). Both Houses debate and vote on bills introduced by ministers. It is the vote of the House of Commons that counts. The House of Lords can make changes in bills. When passed, bills become Acts of Parliament, which eventually become law.

PRIME MINISTER Leader of the Party which forms the government (gets the most seats in a general election—Margaret Thatcher 1983).

CABINET Council of about 30 ministers chosen by the Prime Minister.

CIVIL SERVICE Permanent non-party political administrators* who run government departments, eg Foreign Office, Home Office, etc. They advise ministers and carry out their policies.

The United Kingdom is not a federation. The Scots have charge of their own education, police, housing and agriculture* and they have their own legal system*, but not their own Assembly. Northern Ireland once had its own Parliament for local affairs, but will go on being governed from Westminster so long as violence continues. Wales has a nationalist party, *Plaid Cymru* (Welsh for 'Party of Wales', pronounced 'Plide Cumry'), but in a referendum in 1979 the Welsh voted against a separate Assembly. So did the Scots.

Britain has a form of democratic government which has grown over the centuries and is made up of hundreds of Acts of Parliament. This constitution, as it is called, has gradually taken away more and more power from the monarch, so that today the King or Queen has no political power. But the British people love the Royal Family, who are much more free and easy than they used to be. They walk among the crowds and talk to people with humour and real interest.

* **administrator** person who runs a government or business office
agriculture farming
legal system the way the laws of a country are dealt with

All bills passed by Parliament must be signed by the monarch, however much he or she may dislike them, and today when Queen Elizabeth opens Parliament, wearing her crown and all her glittering regalia*, the speech she reads out is not her own, but the Prime Minister's, even though she uses the first person, 'I' throughout.

The UK is divided into 635 constituencies (areas which are represented by a Member of Parliament). The three main parties are Conservative, Labour and Alliance (a coalition between the Liberal Party and the new Social Democratic Party, SDP, who broke away from Labour in 1981).



Let us imagine that the people of Brigham, a market town near London, are about to vote in a general election. For generations Brigham has always been a Conservative seat, and the voters are mostly retired couples, tradesmen, middle-class commuters*, farmers and the self-employed. But now many people are changing their minds, especially the unemployed and those with low incomes. They don't like Labour, but they are also losing their faith in the Conservatives, so they may try the Alliance, which seems ready to make changes without being too left-wing. They like the Alliance candidate, Sue Newcombe. She's young, bright and intelligent and when she argues, she gives as good as she gets, but never loses her temper.

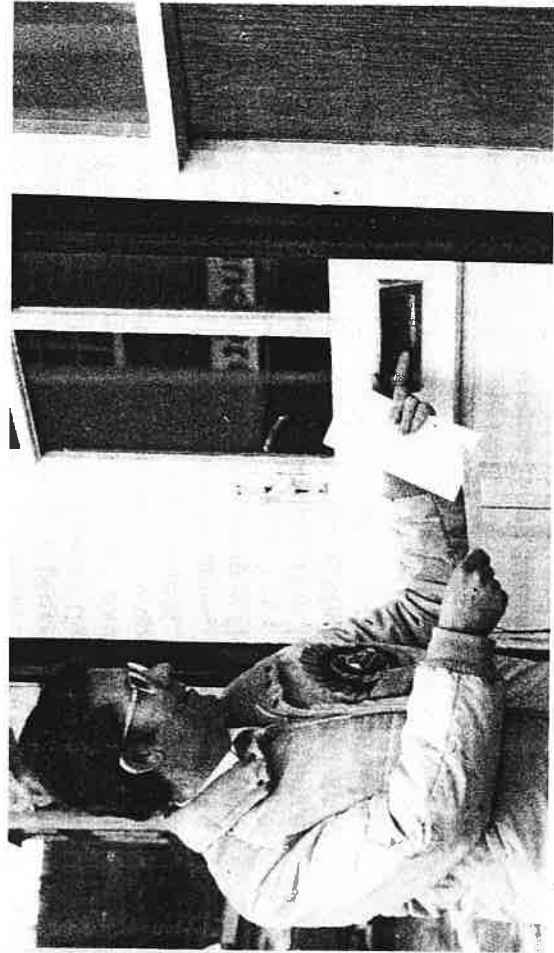
'Don't be fooled by that pretty face!' Sir Roland Royce, the Conservative candidate warns. 'Sue Newcombe is a charming woman, but would you really like to have her as your representative in Parliament? She's had no experience of managing anything except her Mum's sweet shop. We need

* **regalia** decorations which the Queen wears on special occasions
commuter person who goes every day from country home to city office

a strong government to deal with the growing violence in our society. The Conservative Party stands for law and order, and we want to show the world that Britain is still great.'

Roger Steward, Labour candidate, laughs at Sir Roland's claims. 'Britain will remain a second-class nation so long as we carry this terrible burden of unemployment and poverty, for which the Conservatives are entirely to blame. Labour want to see that the poor, the sick, the old get all the help our Welfare State has to offer... No, madam, we really mean what we say... The EEC, sir? We'll hold a referendum to see whether the British people want to stay in or come out... Yes, sir, we'll give the Trade Unions all the support we can, and we'll fight for better conditions and better pay for working-class people, but don't, I beg you, be fooled by the Alliance. If you put Sue Newcombe and her fellow candidates into power, you'll fall between two stools. They have no experience of governing. There'll just be a terrible muddle.'

'Just listen to those two!' says Sue Newcombe. 'Labour gives the impression that the only people who need help and support are working-class people. What narrow-minded



Leaflets delivered for a Parliamentary candidate before an election

nonsense! Everyone who works belongs to the working class! And Sir Roland still believes that people educated at public and grammar schools are the backbone of Britain. What nonsense! The Alliance is the only classless, non-racist party, and it will also fight for the equality of the sexes. We don't promise to do away with unemployment. That would be unrealistic. But we do promise to reduce it by a million. We are firm believers in the Welfare State. We'll also try to put some 'go' back into the country by introducing a form of profit-sharing. And we'll introduce proportional representation. Isn't it right that a party which wins 30% of the votes should have 30% of the seats? That's what would happen if we had PR. Under the present voting system, it is possible to win 30% of the votes, but gain only 50 seats.'

Sir Roland wins the election, but Sue Newcombe is close behind, losing by only 450 votes. Roger Steward is a long way back in third place, but Labour rarely does well in county constituencies. The Brigham result is a setback for the Conservatives, since Sue Newcombe has reduced their majority there by 6000.

A Vocabulary

Which goes with which?

referendum	men and women having the same opportunities
retired couples	nothing where it ought to be
burden	natural and not feeling shy
free and easy	she argues just as well as he does
lose one's temper	a national vote for something important
she gives as good as she gets	old people (men and women) no longer working
muddle	heavy load which makes you tired
equality of the sexes	being very angry

B Questions

- 1 What did Margaret Thatcher become after the 1983 election?
- 2 What is the last thing that happens to a bill passed by Parliament?
- 3 What political party did most of the SDP leave before forming their own party?
- 4 Brigham has always been a Conservative seat. What does that mean?
- 5 What did Sue Newcombe say about the word 'working-class'?
- 6 Why did Labour do badly at Brigham?

C Grammar

Take the paragraph beginning 'Don't be fooled by ...' and turn it into reported speech, as if it was a newspaper article.

Sir Roland Royce warned people not to be fooled by a pretty face. He agreed that ...

D Function

Making promises

you promised — you gave us your word — you said you would help — you've broken your promises — you agreed

Fill in the gaps in the dialogue with phrases from above.

R. Steward We have always done much more for old people than the Conservatives.

Elderly Lady That's not true ... but ...

R. Steward No, madam, we never break our promises.

Lady ... to increase our pensions, but you didn't.

R. Steward We never promised that.

Lady ..., but your word doesn't mean anything these days.

R. Steward How did we break our word?

Lady ... to raise old age pensions by 50%.

R. Steward Oh, no, madam, we never agreed to that.

3 The British worker—wealth from the sea

Bill and John, two university students, were having an argument about the British worker. 'We have too many strikes,' Bill said.

'Miserable wages and high taxation, that's the cause,' John replied.

'Some workers go on strike if one of their mates is fired for doing deliberate damage, or for stealing money. Workers who do that sort of thing deserve to be fired.'

'You mean the management can't do wrong?' John said.

'No, of course I don't mean that,' Bill snapped. 'You seem to think the workers can do no wrong.'

Firemen on strike



'Go inside any big car factory,' John said. 'You'll see that the management is much more worried about production than about the welfare of the workers. Managers treat workers as if they were machines.'

'We have too many unions,' Bill said. 'There are more than 600 in Britain.'

'I don't agree,' John replied. 'Every one of these unions is needed. Some of them are more than 200 years old.'

'That's just what I'm complaining about,' Bill argued. 'They're so old they're no longer needed. Some big factories employ workers who belong to fifteen different unions. Ten men from just one union can close a whole factory if they go on strike. The employer takes a big risk if he fires a worker who is lazy, or arrives late and leaves early.'

John was angry. 'Are you suggesting that the British worker is lazy? If so, you got it out of one of the cheap newspapers.'

'Well, tell me why our shipbuilding yards are getting so few orders these days? ... It's because they can't deliver on time. They have too many tea-breaks, too many men who take the day off.'

'No!' John cried. 'That's nonsense! Shipbuilders in other countries are having just as difficult a time.'

A report published in 1985 claims that workers and management get on much better than most people think. Britain actually loses fewer days from strikes than the USA and Canada. There are many more small factories, manufacturing anything from pencils to Lotus cars, and in these factories there is a sort of family pride and a readiness to work after hours without claiming overtime (pay for working late). ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) has never had a strike, because the employees* are given a share in the firm's profits. But unemployment is a serious problem.

Unions, ballots and the police

'One of the best laws passed in the last few years,' Bill began, 'is the law which says there must be a ballot* of all members before there's a strike. Take the miners' strike of 1984/85.'

*employees people who are employed
ballot secret vote



Welsh miners coming from the pit

'No!' John protested. 'It's over, finished. It's not important any more.'

'You're wrong!' Bill cried. 'It was the longest, most bitter strike there's ever been, and a lot of miners didn't want it. Why do you think the Nottingham miners have left the National Union of Mineworkers and formed their own union, the Miners' Democratic Union?'

'The miners would have won the strike if they had all supported the NUM,' John said, 'and if the police hadn't prevented the strikers from stopping the "scabs" going to work.' ('scab' is an insulting word for a man who tries to go to work during a strike.)

'John!' Bill said, 'the law says that striking workers may stand outside a factory and try and persuade men not to go to work. It's against the law to block the road or use force. Yet policemen from all over the country were called to the

mines to keep the roads open and of course there was violence.'

'Yes,' John said hotly, 'violence by the police!'

'No, by both sides ... I think it's undemocratic to stop men from going to work when they want to.'

'And I,' John replied, 'think it's undemocratic to go against your mates. They were striking because the National Coal Board threatened to close pits* that were running at a loss.'

'Quite right,' Bill commented. 'No worker can expect to be kept on in a business that's running at a loss.'

North Sea oil

In the 1960s oil and natural gas fields were discovered under the North Sea, most of them in the stormy ocean round the Shetland Islands. Now platforms* and drilling rigs* rise above the grey waves, the oil flows through pipelines to a great terminal in the Shetlands. From there it is carried by tankers to every part of the world. The gas, all that the UK needs, flows through pipes from the gas fields to the mainland. There it is odourised* before flowing on to British factories, cookers and gas fires. Without the smell it would be dangerous.

North Sea oil is too light for diesel oil, but perfect for petrol. So the UK sells some of its light oil abroad and, with the money earned, imports heavy oil for factories, locomotives and lorries.

A Vocabulary

wages — strike — human being — lazy — profit — support — deliver — violent — to close — terminal — fired

Fill in the gaps with the word which fits the sense. There are more words in the above list than you need.

- 1 He never works hard. He's ...
- 2 He's a skilful worker, but his ... are lower than mine.

*pits coal mines

platform (here) holds machine which draws oil from oil field
drilling rig makes holes (drills) in sea-bed to look for oil
odourised given a smell

- 3 He's ... He's always hitting people.
- 4 He was ... because he always arrived at the factory an hour late.
- 5 A dog is an animal. A factory worker is a ...
- 6 His business is doing well. Last year he made a large ...

B Questions

- 1 Why, according to Bill, do some workers deserve to be fired?
- 2 What can happen if ten important workers from one union go on strike?
- 3 What was the longest, most bitter strike there's ever been in the UK?
- 4 According to a report published in 1985, which of these countries loses fewer days from strikes than the others: USA, UK, Canada?
- 5 What does the law allow striking workers to do outside a factory?
- 6 But what did striking miners actually do?
- 7 What fuel do (a) cars (b) lorries/trucks run on?

C Grammar

Make up short sentences about everyday life, using the tense which is shown in brackets (present perfect, past simple, past perfect)

Example **damage** (Past simple) I damaged my bike.

steal (present perfect)

keep (past simple)

think (past simple)

find (past perfect)

lose (past simple)

carry (past perfect)

stop (present perfect)

run (present perfect)

D Function

Anger or indignation

Read again the passage on strikes. Then make up a dialogue between a striking and a non-striking miner, but remember both sides are angry and are sure they're right. Here are some phrases suggesting anger.

You're talking nonsense. You're just thinking of yourself. You're on the side of the bosses. What do you think unions are for? It'll be your fault. You make me mad! That's stupid. No, I'm not.

4 The British out of doors

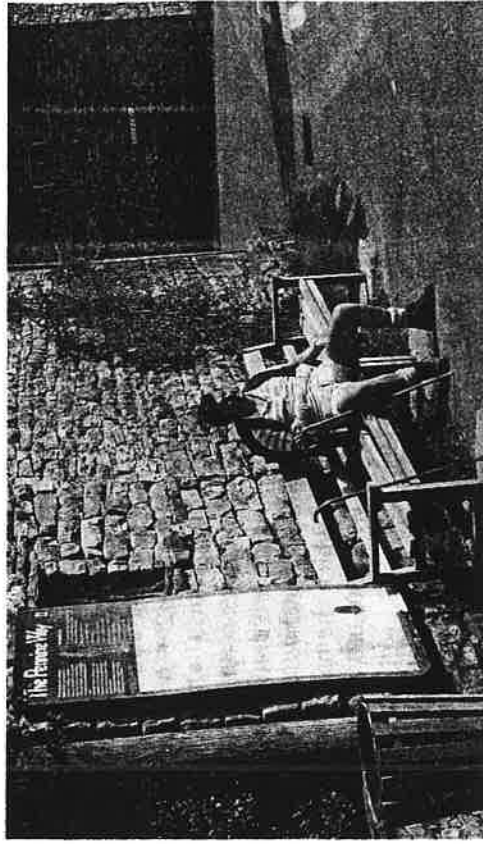
The British spend as much time as they can out of doors, in spite of the weather. Sometimes in summer it is grey and wet for day after day, while in winter it can be sunny and dry and even warm. Families who can afford it, keep ponies, and many people hire horses from riding stables, for riding is very popular, especially among girls. You can go pony trekking (riding long distances with a guide) in the wilder parts of Britain, on Exmoor and Dartmoor in the West Country, and on the hills and mountains of northern England, Scotland and Wales. Pony trekking is one of the best ways of seeing Britain, because there are so many bare hilltops with wonderful views.

No place in Great Britain is more than 117 kilometres from the sea.

Family holidays by the seaside in towns like Blackpool, Brighton or Scarborough are very English. The children build sand castles on the beach, while their parents dip their feet

in the waves or sleep in deck chairs, and the whole family eats shell fish and enjoys all the different amusements on the piers. People who want a quiet seaside holiday go to the unspoilt rocky coasts of Devon and Cornwall, Scotland and Wales.

From spring until autumn many young people spend their holidays hiking—walking long distances from place to place with packs on their backs. It doesn't cost much and is the best way of escaping from crowds. Britain is one of the most thickly populated countries in Europe. Yet there are large areas where there are no towns, only a few old villages and farms.



The Pennine Way goes through a village - an opportunity for a rest

In some of the loneliest and loveliest areas there are long-distance footpaths. The longest, the Pennine Way, is over 300 km long. It winds through forests, along the top of tall, grassy hills, down into deep valleys called 'dales'. Some farms will offer hikers bed and breakfast. There are also Youth Hostels and plenty of places to camp. The Pennine hills are called the backbone of England. Walking in the mountains of Britain can be dangerous. Paths made by sheep suddenly drop into

thin air, and every year walkers and rock-climbers fall to their death. Ben Nevis, in Scotland, Britain's highest mountain, is only 1342 m high, but it has a rock face of 300 m from top to bottom.



Sports

Football, invented by the British, is the UK's most popular game, even with people who know nothing much about it. Mrs Hastings, for example, married to a bus driver, watches TV every Saturday evening and writes down all the football scores: Tottenham Hotspurs 2 — Manchester United 3; Chelsea 0 — Liverpool 5; West Ham 3 — Newcastle 3. 'Ah, a draw! That's better!' Usually she soon turns the TV off. She is only interested in matches which are drawn. But tonight she is excited. There are nine drawn matches, and they are exactly the same as her own choice which she has sent to the Football Pools for a bet of 50p. She wins £500,000 and gets her name in the national newspapers.

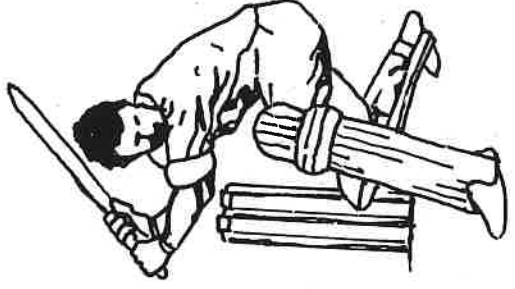
Doing the Football Pools is a mild kind of betting and is very popular. So is having a bet on a horse at the races. Top jockeys become both rich and famous.

Football (soccer) is the national sport and British club teams are often successful in Europe. But British football today has a bad name at home and abroad, because of the violence of some groups of supporters who get drunk and fight rivals. Liverpool supporters caused the deaths of over 30 Italian supporters at a match in Brussels in 1985. Most British supporters dislike violence as much as anybody else, and they are helping the police to put an end to it.

Rugby football is of two kinds. Rugby Union is amateur, which means that players cannot accept payment of any kind.

If they do they may be forbidden to play ever again. Rugby League is professional. It is played mostly in the north of England. The rules of the two games are different, but both are tough and hard. Rugby Union has spread to other countries. The following play it at top level: New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, France, the Argentine, Rumania, Fiji. The USSR, Italy, Japan and Tonga also play.

Cricket is an English game. Not many Scots, Irish or Welsh play it. It is a complicated and mysterious game and is loved by many people, but others are bored by it. Some games go on for five days. It is played by many countries which were once part of the British Empire, but nowhere else. There are amateur cricket clubs all over England, but there is a big difference between the amateur and the professional cricketer. The professional cricketer is in a much higher class. He has to learn many kinds of skills. He has to be an athlete, to run fast and jump and turn like a gymnast. He must be patient, and must not let himself be tricked. Above all, he has to have great courage. This is what a professional cricketer said after being hit on the head by a ball—it took him eight months to recover: 'Cricket is hard, it hurts. It takes a special sort of person to be good at it. But we don't want the danger to be taken out of the game.'



A Vocabulary

- Where are horses kept? What does a jockey do?
 What is a pony? What is an amateur?
 What is the opposite of false? What is a professional?
 Where do you find beaches? What is a draw in football?
 Explain *thickly populated*. Do you enjoy *boring* games?

B Questions

- 1 Do the British always stay at home when it rains?
- 2 What would be the danger if you didn't look where you were going when walking on a British mountain?
- 3 Where could you spend the night when hiking on the Pennine Way?
- 4 Why does Mrs Hastings do the football pools?
- 5 Name one reason why some football supporters are violent.
- 6 Why does a cricketer have to have courage?

C Grammar

What are the nouns of the following verbs? Here are a few possible endings. Some verbs are exactly the same as the noun.

-y -er -ing -ment -ion -ery

to enjoy — escape — offer — invent — cause — climb — help
 — recover — excite — love — trick

D Function

Persuasion

Jack wants to take you to a cricket match, but you are not at all keen. Jack tries to persuade you. What does he say?

The weather'll be perfect. — It'll be great fun. — Why not? You'll enjoy it. — They're very comfortable. Really! — It'll be very exciting. — You can always sleep.

You No, I'd rather not, Jack.

Jack ...

You Because it sounds boring. You told me the game lasts five days.

Jack No, this is a one-day match ...

You One day is still too long.

Jack ...

You It's fine now, but it may not be fine tomorrow. What are the seats like?

Jack ...

You Comfortable! I remember what you said about them—hard wooden benches!

Jack ...

You Sleep! I don't want to spend six hours sleeping on a hard wooden bench!

5 British English – and the languages of the UK

It isn't always easy these days to distinguish between people from different parts of Britain. That's because British people move about the country more than they used to. Northerners come and live in the south. Southerners and East Anglians go to the north, and lots of Scots, Welsh and Irish come and live in England. More people settle in London and the south than