

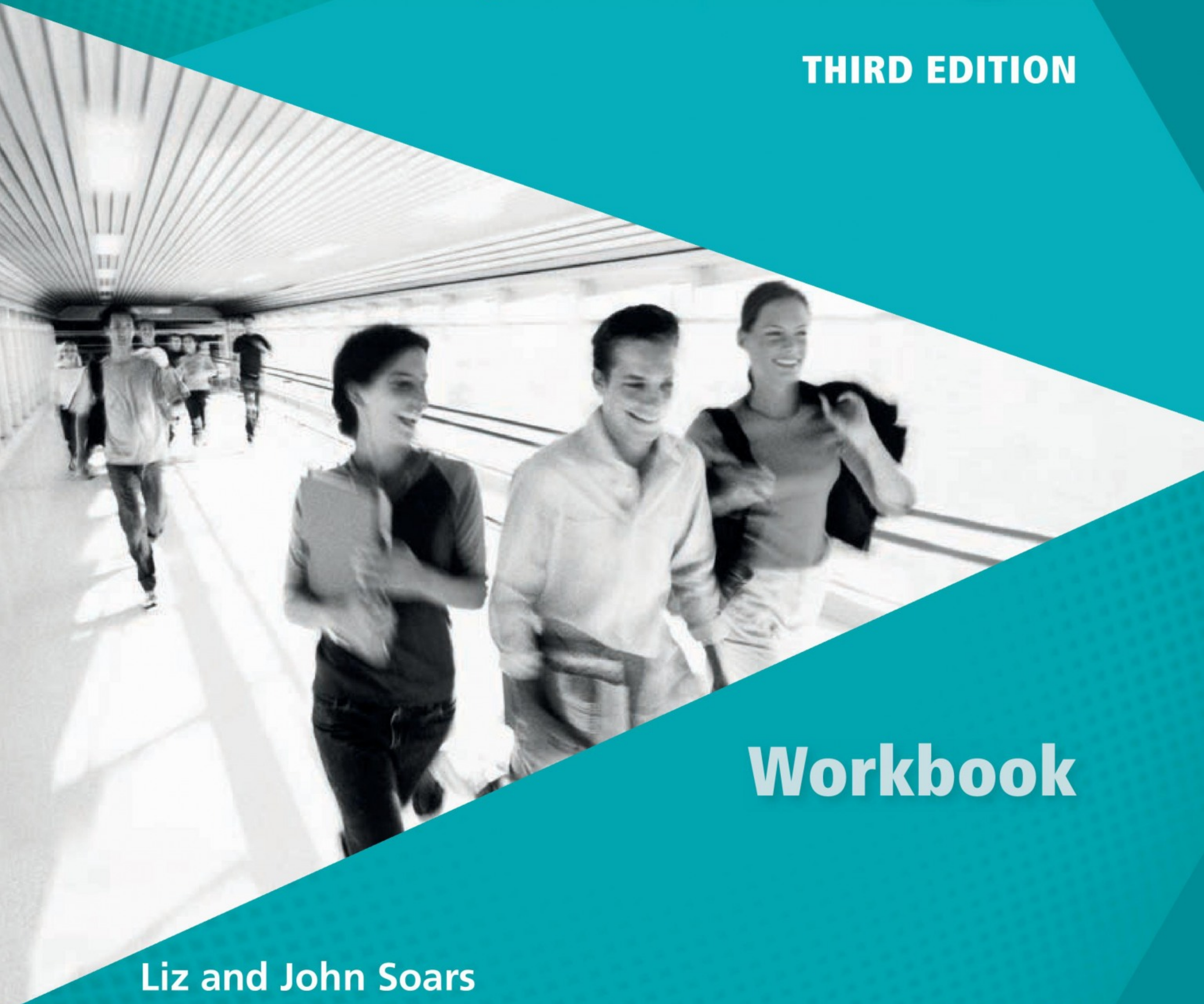
with **iChecker** Online Self-Assessment

5

AMERICAN
Headway

Proven success beyond the classroom

THIRD EDITION



Workbook

Liz and John Soars
Paul Hancock

OXFORD



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Paul Hancock

with additional material from
Sylvia Wheeldon

OXFORD
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Go to **iChecker Online Self-Assessment** to access the audio, **Progress Checks**, and **Spotlight on Testing** for test preparation lessons.

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1

What makes us human?

Tense review • Reflexive pronouns • Overview of phrasal verbs
• Describing people • Idioms • Word stress

Always remember that you are absolutely unique. Just like everyone else.

Margaret Mead (1901–1978)
Anthropologist

On the whole human beings want to be good, but not too good, and not quite all the time.

George Orwell (1903–1950)
Author

Tense review

1 Check your tenses

Complete each sentence with a correct form of the verb above, simple or continuous, active or passive, positive or negative.

think

- 1 What are you thinking about? You look depressed.
- 2 Sorry, I shouldn't have said that. I _____ it would upset you so much.
- 3 Tom, I _____ maybe we should move to a new house. What _____ you _____?
- 4 He told me he couldn't give me an answer now. He said he _____ about it.

see

- 5 Hi, Paula! How are you? I _____ you for months.
- 6 I can't make the meeting tomorrow. I _____ the doctor for a check-up.
- 7 _____ you _____ that? That guy almost knocked that girl off her bike!
- 8 The police said the suspect _____ trying to board a plane at the local airport.

feel

- 9 How _____ you _____ about going to live in Australia? Are you still excited about it?
- 10 I'm not sure what's wrong with me. I _____ like myself recently.
- 11 In the most serious cases, the pain _____ all over the body.
- 12 Jack's exam is about to start. I can just imagine how he _____.

spend

- 13 We _____ the whole vacation looking out at this rain. It's miserable.
- 14 How long _____ deciding which dress to wear? We have to leave in ten minutes.
- 15 Do you have any idea how much the government _____ so far on the new high-speed rail link?
- 16 I just wonder how much _____ by the time it's finally finished.

find

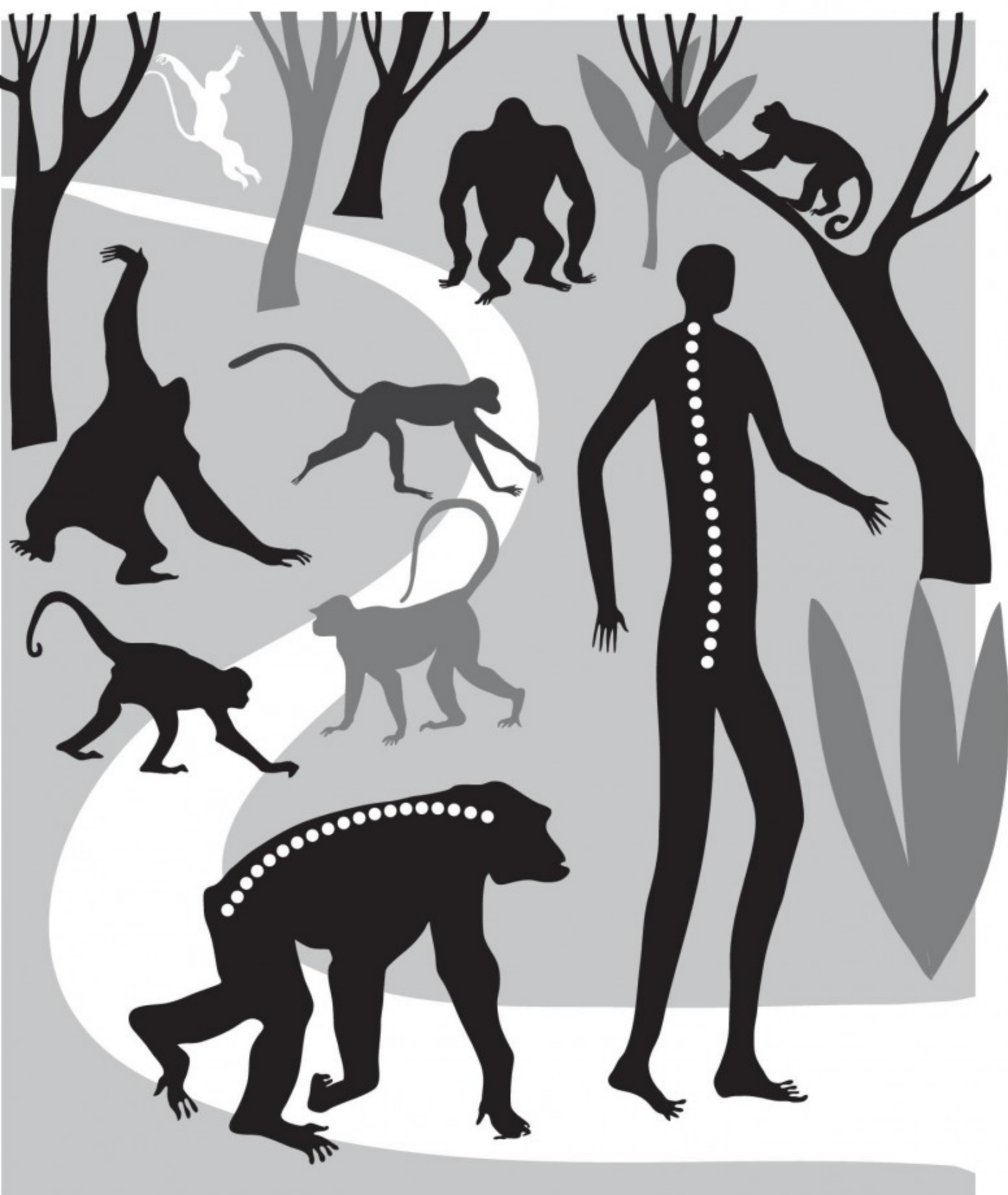
- 17 How _____ you _____ the movie? Was it as funny as the critics said?
- 18 She told me that she _____ it very difficult not to laugh in all the wrong places.
- 19 He _____ to have lied time and time again to the police.
- 20 I think you _____ that it's too hot for you in Dubai in August.

say

- 21 Well, as I _____ when I was so rudely interrupted, I think you're mistaken.
- 22 It _____ that no one will ever know the truth about what happened.
- 23 I _____ it again, just as I _____ it many times before, you're not going to an all-night party.
- 24 There's something _____ for answering your emails immediately.

2 Correcting mistakes

There is *one* mistake in each of the sentences below. Find it and correct it.



- 1 Humans are unique among primates in that they are walking upright.
- 2 It's great to hear from you, Jill. What have you been doing since I've last seen you?
- 3 I hated school. Maybe I would have liked it if I was more popular.
- 4 Why haven't you told me that you don't like fruit cake?
- 5 I was going to go to the theater last night, but then I heard that the performance will be canceled.
- 6 The forecast said scattered showers, so take your umbrella in case it's raining.
- 7 His mother was putting him to bed early because he had been feeling sick.
- 8 I'm sorry I can't come to your party. I'll visit my grandmother in Arizona.
- 9 If you're hanging out with Jane this weekend, are you inviting her to my party, please?
- 10 He wasn't going to celebrate his retirement, but he's now deciding it's a good idea.

3 Active or passive? Which sounds better?

The **passive** is used when:

- the subject is unknown.
No one knows when music was invented.
My phone's been stolen!
- we want to focus on the object of the sentence rather than the subject.
Calls and songs are used by birds to communicate.
Hamlet was written by Shakespeare between 1599 and 1601.
- we want to sound more impersonal and distance ourselves from the facts.
Five hundred workers will have to be downsized this year.
(We'll have to downsize 500 workers this year.)

Most of the sentences below (but not all) would sound better in the passive. Decide which ones and rewrite them.

- 1 Someone built this bridge in 1897.

- 2 A secretary has invited my grandfather to the White House to meet the president.

- 3 The invention of fire gave humans the ability to cook.

- 4 Nobody must take reference books from the library.

- 5 Alexander Graham Bell was a scientist. He invented the telephone in 1876.

- 6 They say a Bulgarian scientist has discovered a drug which prevents aging.

- 7 Someone wants you in the lab immediately. They'll tell you what it's about.

- 8 An avalanche buried eight people in Colorado.

- 9 People know him to be a very good judge of character.

- 10 The police have finally recaptured the violent robber who has been on the run for a week.

4 Reflexive verbs

Complete the sentences with the correct verb from the box and a reflexive pronoun.


apply	behave	busy	content
help	injure	kick	dress

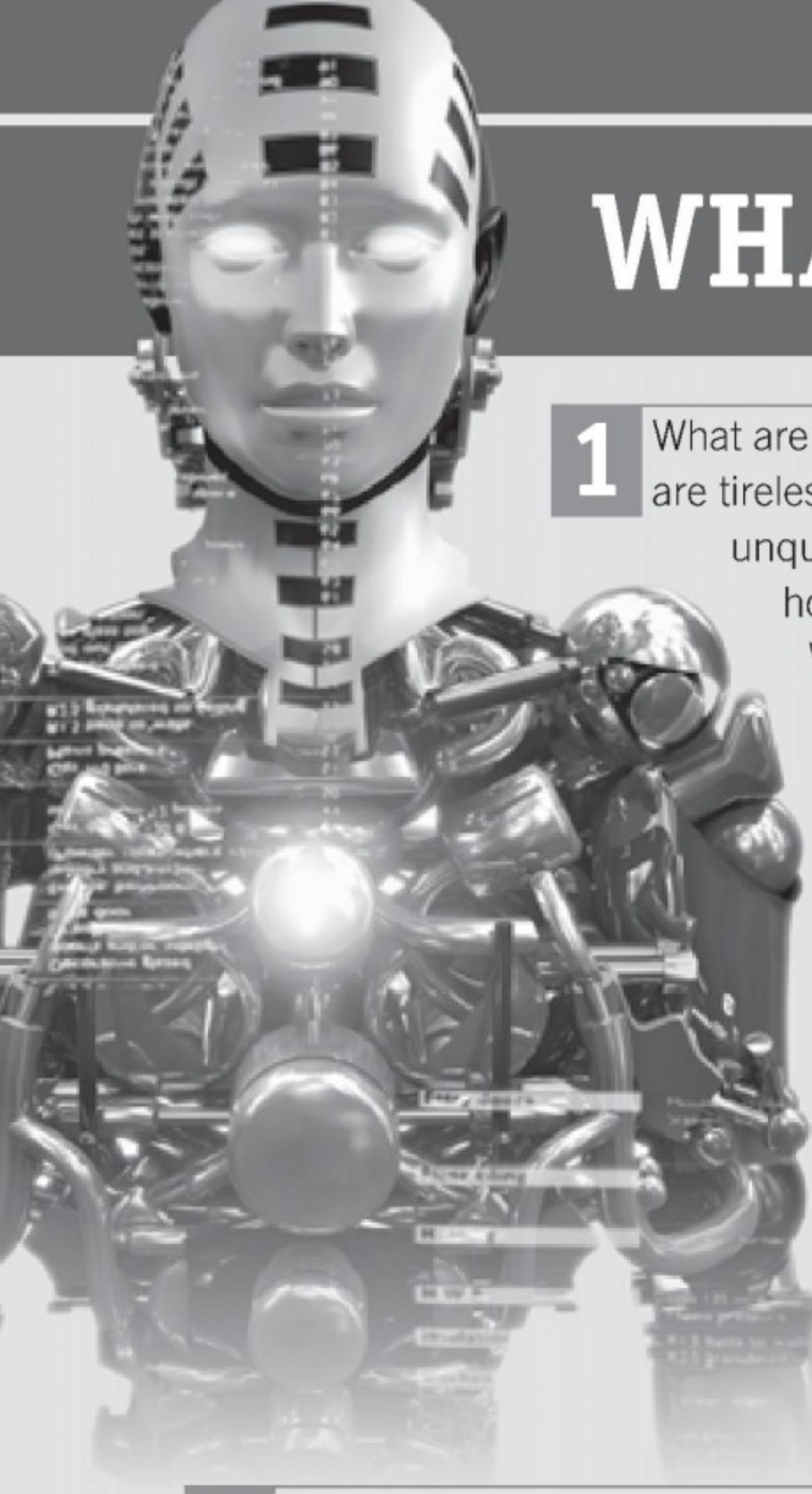


- 1 After the accident, he couldn't dress himself for a while.
- 2 Kids, you have to _____ when we go into the museum.
- 3 If you'd like another sandwich, please just _____.
- 4 She _____ to the task of reaching the top of the career ladder at her firm.
- 5 We thought we had a chance of winning the race, but unfortunately we had to _____ with second place.
- 6 They _____ in the kitchen with preparations for the party.
- 7 She _____ badly while skiing down a steep, icy trail.
- 8 I couldn't work up the courage to ask her out on a date. I could _____ !

Reading

5 Robots versus humans

- 1  Read and listen to the article about the latest robot experiments. Choose the best summary of the text.
 - a Robots will one day be superior to humans.
 - b Humans have started to create robots that are more like humans.
 - c Robots are now developing human emotions.
 - d Robots are particularly good at competing with humans in the arts.
- 2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.
 - 1 According to the writer, why did humans invent robots?
 - 2 Who or what is Emily Howell?
 - 3 What does EMI stand for? Why did it anger composers?
 - 4 How does the software program "The Painting Fool" choose its mood?
 - 5 Who is Simon Colton? What does he want?
 - 6 Has Adam won the Nobel Prize? Who is Eve?
 - 7 Why does the writer say we are fascinated by robots?
- 3 Read these statements. There is one for each paragraph. Replace the words in *italics* with how they are expressed in the text.
 - 1 Humans *readily acknowledge* _____ that robots *function* _____ better in some areas than they do.
 - 2 Emily Howell *launched herself onto* _____ the music scene. Her only *failing* _____ was that she was a computer.
 - 3 Professor David Cope *supplied unprocessed facts and figures to* _____ the computer about composers in history.
 - 4 Emily Howell's music is *modern* _____ and *causes arguments* _____ because she is competing against humans.
 - 5 "The Painting Fool" software program *refuses to* _____ paint if it is *feeling fed up* _____.
 - 6 Computer creativity is not just *limited* _____ to the arts. Scientists have *worked together* _____ and created Adam, the world's first computer scientist.
 - 7 What will happen if the robot experiment gets *out of control* _____? Can scientists *close down* _____ these machines?



WHAT MAKES A ROBOT HUMAN?

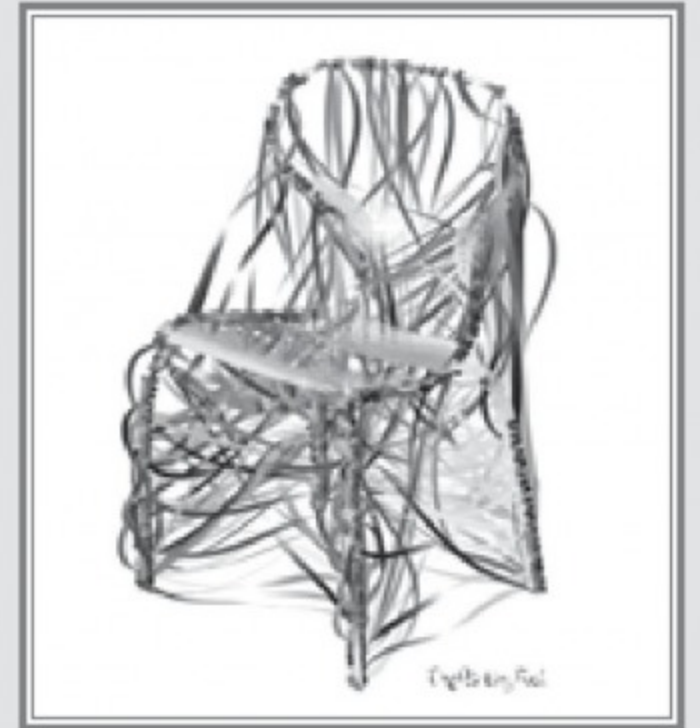
1 What are the traits of a robot? Robots are tireless, reliable, unemotional, and unquestioning. That is, after all, how they are programmed. We invented robots and computers to be our faithful servants, to do the things that we couldn't or didn't want to do ourselves. In so many areas, robots perform better than humans, and we accept this with good grace because they are only robots and we are the superior ones. The one thing they can't do is be human. They can't feel, emote, create, or love.

2 However, our notion of what it is to be a human versus a robot is currently being challenged by the latest experiments in computer programming. Take, for instance, the area of creativity. A little while ago, a new and exciting composer named **Emily Howell** broke into the music scene. Her music was original, beautiful, and contemporary and two albums were released. Emily's only flaw? She was someone's computer.

3 The human responsible for Emily, American professor David Cope, has worked on robot creativity for many years. He had originally attempted to code a computer program that wrote music. The results were predictably terrible. So he gave up writing rules for the computer and instead just fed raw data into it for the computer to analyze itself. Cope eventually produced a computer that could analyze any composer in history and then write an entirely new work that sounded just like how that composer would have written it himself. He called it EMI – Experiments in Musical Intelligence.

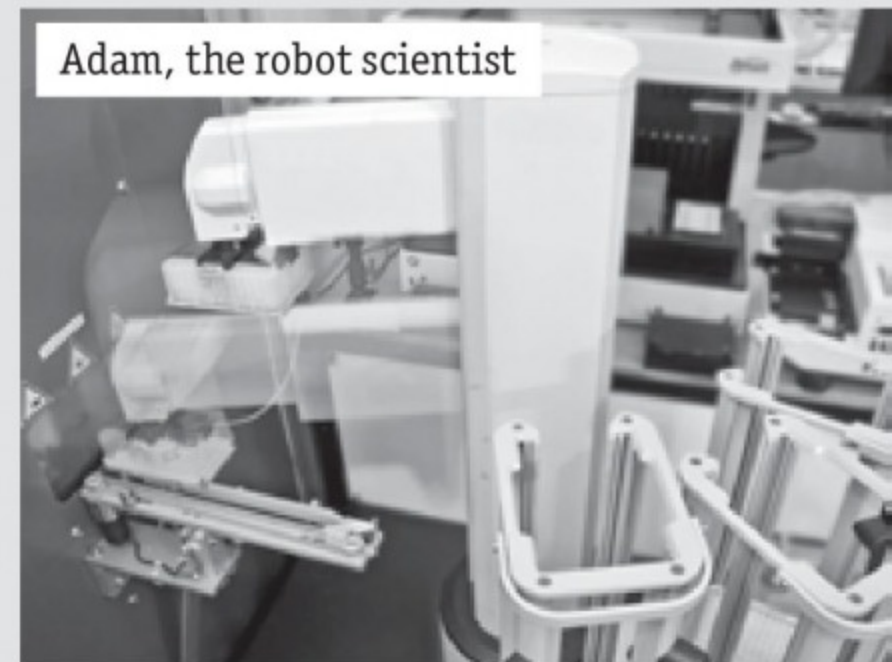
4 Composers were outraged, and musicians refused to perform EMI's works. Undaunted, Cope tried a less controversial approach. He formed a new database of only the new work that EMI had created. This he fed into his new computer program, Emily Howell, and from that point she began working on her own musical style. What is interesting is that her music is contemporary. Like other modern composers, she has learned from the past to create music for our time. Emily is unfortunately even more controversial because she is now competing with humans in their own creative field.

5 It is not only in the world of music that computers are making creative waves. Similarly, the art world is coming to terms with a program called "**The Painting Fool**" – a laptop software program that has learned how different artistic styles and colors can represent moods and emotions. Again, the program absorbed many years of art history and, like Emily Howell, came up with its own contemporary style. The computer first reads the newspaper in order to set its "mood" for the day. Then it chooses an adjective to reflect that mood, and does a portrait of a real person with that adjective in mind. After that, it looks at its own work to see if it has achieved the objectives it set out for itself, and if it thinks the work isn't good enough, it tries again. And sometimes, if it's in a very bad mood, it won't paint at all! Because the program operates in different "moods" and has the ability to analyze its own abilities as a human might, co-creator Simon Colton wants it to be recognized as an artist in its own right.



6 Computer creativity is not just confined to the arts, however. British scientists have collaborated on a big project to come up with a laboratory machine that can think for itself.


Adam is the world's first robot scientist. Adam acts in the same way as a human scientist: He comes up with a hypothesis, devises experiments to test this hypothesis, conducts his experiments, analyzes the findings, and then retests accordingly – all without the need for human intervention. Although not yet a Nobel Prize winner, Adam has already produced some original research in genetics. The same scientists are now developing another robot called Eve, and she will be twice as smart!



7 So are these robots becoming like us? Part of our fascination with robots is that it makes us actually question what it means to be human. And ultimately, we are their creators. If the whole experiment gets out of hand, we can just pull the plug on these machines, can't we? Unless – as in scary science-fiction movies – our robots decide that they no longer need us ...


Listening

6 Words of wisdom

- 1  Listen to people talking about good advice they have been given in their lives. Write in the table who the advice was from.



Name	Who did it come from?	The advice
1 Elaine		There are only three things in life that are important: _____.
2 Sue		Love many, trust a few, always _____.
3 Charlie		Always _____ especially with _____ and love.
4 Arianna		You should allow your friends _____.
5 Justin		Never _____ if you _____.
6 Fiona		This too _____.
7 Chris		The letters are _____, which stand for _____.
8 Richard		Shake it _____ essentially just means "don't _____; just get over it."

- 2  Listen again and complete the advice.
- 3 Who could have said the following? Write in the name.
- I think I was about 22 at the time. Richard
 - I say this to myself in both good times and bad times, but particularly when something's getting me down. _____
 - I still get along really well with him, even though his new wife's kind of a pain. _____
 - My family and home mean everything to me. _____
 - I didn't understand what it meant until recently, but I think it means "trust your own judgement." _____
 - My grandfather gets really irritated when she says it to him. _____
 - I threw out a six-pack of yogurt the other day. _____
 - There are pictures of her dancing in long, floaty garments. She looks so young and beautiful. _____

Phrasal verbs

7 An overview of phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a **verb + particle (an adverb or a preposition)**. They can be literal or idiomatic, separable or inseparable.

Type 1: Verb + adverb

There is no object (intransitive).

He walked in and sat down.

What time did John finally turn up?

Type 2: Verb + adverb + object (transitive)

The adverb can be separable but *not* if the object is a pronoun.

Please, hand out the books/hand the books out/hand them out.

We put off the meeting/put the meeting off/put it off.

Type 3: Verb + preposition + object (transitive)

The preposition is *inseparable*.

He ran after the dog/ran after it.

They came down with the flu/came down with it last week.

Type 4: Verb + adverb + preposition + object (transitive)

The adverb and preposition are *inseparable*.

Henry went out with Kate for six years.

Kate broke up with him last week.

Read these sentences and decide if the phrasal verbs are used correctly. Correct the mistakes.

- My brother loves going to the gym. He works daily out.
- I really liked Sue's sister. I took her to right away.
- We ended up putting his friends up for the whole weekend.
- I tried calling several times yesterday, but I couldn't get to you through.
- I don't speak Spanish well. I thought I'd easily pick up it living in Mexico City, but I didn't.
- He was lucky to get away with just a fine for such dangerous driving.
- They're not going on vacation. They fell through their plans.
- We contacted the company about the delay, and they are looking it into.
- I think she has a weak immune system. She's always coming down with something or other.
- Do you think they'll ever stop traveling and settle together down?