9 THE SAME but DIFFERENT

Vocabulary
Similarities & differences (1): adverbs

1 Choose the correct options.
1 Crocodiles and alligators look similar but they come from totally / virtually different families.
2 In Switzerland, the region of Ticino, where you can sit on a sandy beach, is completely / roughly different from the Alps.
3 Our new scent has many of the same ingredients, but the addition of bergamot makes it smell more or less / subtly different.
4 New Year’s Eve is always basically / fairly the same in our household. We have lots of friends over.
5 The Super Saver and the Saver Plus accounts are virtually / vastly the same, except that you need $100 to open the Super Saver.
6 The houses were slightly / significantly different; one was an old cottage and the other was a large, modern house.
7 Some people say that cola tastes exactly / fairly the same as diet cola, but I’m not convinced.
8 Although its structure was normal, Einstein’s brain was markedly / entirely different from the average brain in the hippocampus.

Signaling change

2 Match bold adjectives 1–12 to bold nouns a–l to make sentences.
1 She seems to be on a perpetual
2 You need to be constant
3 The dog was his constant
4 Picasso left an enduring
5 He drew a long unbroken
6 Peacekeepers are trying to halt the perpetual
7 I looked out of the window at unrecognizable
8 His unwavering
9 The award recognized the police officer’s unwavering
10 The vintage car had an overhauled
11 A completely revised
12 The company is conducting an ongoing

a edition has recently been published.
b companion for fifteen years of his life.
c dedication to reducing crime throughout his 40-year career.
d diet. She’s always trying to lose weight.
e engine and repainted body work.
f war that has claimed thousands of lives.
g legacy of art to the world.
h line across the paper.
i pressure on that wound to stop it bleeding.
j investigation into allegations of employee racism.
k stare made me feel nervous.
l surroundings; I didn’t know where I was.

Binomials

3 a Match the pictures to sentences 1–8.
1 The office is a little _________ helter skelter _________ at the moment.
2 They built it __________ from a kit.
3 It’s all __________ of a celebrity’s life.
4 The _________ of Tokyo is exciting.
5 The photo is titled “__________ at Dawn.”
6 We grow them in all _________ ________.
7 They lined up _________ ________.
8 The sign told us all the _________ ________.

b Complete the sentences in 3a with binomials.
Similarities & differences (2)

4 Complete the bold phrases with the words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>close</th>
<th>closely</th>
<th>consistent</th>
<th>differ</th>
<th>distinct</th>
<th>far</th>
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<tr>
<td>resemblance</td>
<td>unlike</td>
<td>varies</td>
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Clothing styles in Europe today are (1) ________________ removed from those of 200 years ago. The loose fitting T-shirts many women wear today (2) ________________ greatly from those worn in the past. Men's breeches in the 18th century bear no (3) ________________ to today's jeans. In other parts of the world, the garments people wear are not (4) ________________ those worn in the past. In Peru, the style of clothing worn by young men and women (5) ________________ little from that of their ancestors. Traditional hats, which are very (6) ________________ in appearance to those worn for many centuries, are still seen on the heads of women today. The shape of a hat belonging to a woman from a particular village is often (7) ________________ from that of a woman from a different region, as the hat's shape is (8) ________________ linked with the unique culture of the woman's village. The way that women wear skirts, or polleras, is also (9) ________________ with tradition; as an important festival approaches, women wear increasing numbers of skirts, layered on top of each other.

Vocabulary Extension

Idioms

5 Read sentences 1–10. Which idioms in bold mean...

a  to stay the same?  b  to change?  c  to be different?

1  The government in my country has backtracked on a lot of their promises. People don't trust it anymore.

2  My brothers are like oil and water; they don't have anything in common.

3  Keep your ideas up-to-date; it's easy to get stuck in a rut if you do the same job for more than 10 years.

4  Don't listen if people tell you that your idea won't work. If you want to succeed, you need to stick to your guns.

5  You can't wear that dress. It's far too formal. You'll stick out like a sore thumb.

6  Some people tend to be set in their ways. Any disruption to their routine can cause stress.

7  Matt blows hot and cold about his new job. Sometimes he really enjoys it and at other times he threatens to resign.

8  Language is in a constant state of flux as new words and expressions evolve daily.

9  In ten minutes, her mood had gone from one extreme to another; from tears of frustration to joyful laughter.

10  I thought this job would be similar to my previous role, but it's a whole new ball game.
**Grammar**

### Sentences & clauses

1. **Connect the sentences using one of the words in parentheses. Change words/punctuation where necessary.**
   
   1. Burgers from a fast food restaurant aren’t very expensive. They’re more expensive than cooking a burger for yourself. *(although / because)*
   2. Fast food isn’t very good for you. It’s OK to eat it occasionally. *(meanwhile / while)*
   3. Some fast food restaurants offer free toys with their kids’ meals. This encourages children to eat more fast food. *(thereby / but)*
   4. People in the UK eat Indian curry. American fast food chains have become common throughout the world. *(meanwhile / although)*
   5. Food packaging is harming the environment. There’s a great deal of it in landfill sites and it takes a long time to break down. *(although / because)*
   6. There are many Chinese restaurants in my country. The food served in here is very different from the food in China. *(but / meanwhile)*
   7. Al fresco dining is possible all year around in some countries. It’s only possible for a couple of months in Canada. *(whereas / because)*
   8. Soft drinks are bad for you. They’re fattening and they’re full of chemicals. *(because / although)*

2. **Connect the sentences using a present or a past participle. Delete words as necessary.**

   1. The chefs were very stressed. They were cooking up to five dishes at the same time.
   2. The Thai restaurant had planted tropical plants between the tables. This had created an exotic atmosphere.
   3. The stew had been cooked overnight. It was absolutely delicious.
   4. The husband and wife team is very busy. They run the restaurant and a delicatessen.
   5. The restaurant had situated on the outskirts of town. It hadn’t attracted enough customers.

3. **Use participles and linking words to condense the story into fewer sentences. Use pronouns to avoid repeating information.**

   The girl was sitting in the restaurant. The girl was looking out of the window. The girl was watching the rain that was falling in a dense curtain. The girl’s reverie was interrupted by the loud bang of the door. The door swung open violently. A man barged in. The man shook his wet umbrella. The man was exclaiming about the weather. The man shrugged off his coat. The man looked around for somewhere to sit. The man saw the girl. The girl looked at him curiously. The man smiled at the girl. “Mind if I sit there?” he asked.

### Noun phrases

4. **a Match prompts 1–8 to pictures a–h. Underline the main noun in the prompts.**

   1. three-tiered / beautiful / made for a wedding / a / intricately frosted / fruit cake
   2. built / conical / trulli / quaint / in the village of Alberobello / Southern Italian / a
   3. elaborately / Bengali / transparent / an / embroidered / wedding dress / with / veil / a
   4. Turkish / situated in Cappadocia / cave house / traditional / a
   5. slice / pizza / covered with / thin crust / of / vegetables, cheese and pine nuts / a
   6. “pousse pousse” driver / fit / his taxi behind him / a / Madagascan / pulling
   7. beef burger / with / mouthwatering / and / grilled mushrooms / double / cheese slices / sandwiched between two halves of a burger bun / a
   8. taxi boat / transporting / up and down the Grand Canal / an / unusual / Venetian / tourists

   **b Order the prompts in 4a to describe the pictures.**
5 Complete the sentences with noun phrases. Use the information in parentheses.

1 Tyler and Cameron Winklevoss, ________________________, claimed that he stole their idea.
   (Tyler and Cameron Winklevoss are identical twins. They are both graduates from Harvard. They have both rowed in the Olympic Games. They took legal action against Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg.)

2 Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen, the ________________________, now have their own clothing line, The Row.
   (Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen are identical twin actresses. They became famous for sharing a role in a movie. They are now billionaires.)

3 The Kray twins, two ________________________, were sentenced to life in jail for their violent crimes.
   (The Kray twins were notorious criminals. They operated in London in the 1950s and 60s. They were friends with Frank Sinatra.)

4 Romulus and Remus, the ________________________, were allegedly brought up by wolves.
   (Romulus and Remus were legendary twins. They founded the city of Rome. Rome is in Italy.)

5 Sir David and Sir Frederick Barclay, the ________________________, are thought to be double billionaires.
   (Sir David and Sir Frederick Barclay are British identical twins. They are businessmen. They have business interests in media, retail and property.)

6 The Balik sisters, a ________________________, claim to be the only identical twin opera singers performing professionally.
   (The Balik Sisters are a famous opera act. They are from Turkey. They are known by the nickname "The Opera Twins.")

7 Gilles and Guy Leclerc, two ________________________, met their identical twin wives over the Internet.
   (Gilles and Guy Leclerc are both scientists. They have co-authored a number of scientific papers.)

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6 Match clauses a–h to blanks 1–8 in the text.

a a Hindu pilgrimage site
b Although this may seem a lot,
c selling delicacies such as samosa, pakora and dosa
d signaling its intention to capture
e that is designed to suit
f opened near the Golden Temple in the city of
g a spicy potato cake typical of the native cuisine
h While McDonald’s is undoubtedly big business

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McDonald’s First Ever Vegetarian-Only Restaurant

McDonald’s has opened its first ever vegetarian-only restaurant in the northern Indian city of Amritsar, (1) one of the biggest developing markets in the world. The restaurant menu, (2) local tastes, does not include beef or pork. Before the vegetarian outlet was opened, existing Indian McDonald’s restaurants had a menu that was 50% vegetarian. The most popular item is the McAloo Tikki burger, (3) . The new vegetarian outlet, (4) Amritsar in northern India, is one of nearly 300 McDonald’s restaurants in India. (5) McDonald’s still sees great potential for expansion in a country as big as India. There are plans to open another purely vegetarian outlet near the Vaishno Devi cave shrine, (6) that draws thousands of worshippers each year. (7) , it might be argued that bringing vegetarian food to India makes little culinary sense. After all, India has always had homegrown vegetarian fast food restaurants, (8) .
**Skills Development**

**FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE**

Criticizing politely

1 a Complete the conversation with the words from the box.

   little bit  could  just  might  very (x 2)  would

   A OK, so, how about going to the USA on our next trip? I'd love to visit New York.
   B Hm. I'm not sure about that, to honest. It's a (1) _______ long way away and everyone goes there.
   A Oh, come on, this is New York we're talking about. We can see all the landmarks from the movies, the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State building.
   B I'm sorry, I don't mean to put a downer on it. I (2) _______ think it's a (3) _______ touristy for me. You know I don't like big cities. How about somewhere more interesting, like South America, for example? I'd love to visit Machu Picchu, in Peru.
   A But it (4) _______ definitely take a long time to get there; it's farther away than New York, you are knowing. The thing about go to Peru, as well, is we'd have to have lots of nasty injections.
   B Come on, don't be such a baby! As for the flight time, we (5) _______ maybe go for two weeks?
   A That (6) _______ possibly work, but I'm still (7) _______ tempted by New York. Think of all the shopping we could do.

b Predict the answers to questions 1–6.

   1 Why might Dr. Larsen find the American usage of “spot on” irritating?
   2 Why is the phrase “to go missing” a more appropriate choice than “disappeared”?
   3 How might the phrase “sell-by date” be used metaphorically?
   4 Which character from British popular culture might have inspired the recent popularity of the adjective “ginger”?
   5 Why might Americans react against the use of certain British English words?
   6 What might be one reason for British English becoming well-known in America?

2 a Which words in the box do you associate with American English? British English? both?

   spot on  to go missing  sell-by date
   expiration date  ginger  metrosexual
   trousers  fortnight  candy  fall  diapers

   b Predict the answers to questions 1–6.

   1 Why might Dr. Larsen find the American usage of “spot on,” they sound like they're (1) _______ a British person.
   2 “Go missing” is more (2) _______ than “disappeared.”
   3 In the U.S., “past its sell-by date” can refer to an outdated (3) _______.
   4 A character from a (4) _______ popularized the use of the adjective “ginger.”
   5 There was a backlash against the word “metrosexual” because it had become too (5) _______.
   6 (6) _______ of the media means that it's easy to access British English in the USA.

**LISTENING**

Listening actively

1 You're going to listen to an interview with a U.S. professor of linguistics about the impact of British English on American English. Write three questions that you think the interviewer will ask.

   1
   2
   3

b Listen again and complete sentences 1–6 with one word.

   1 Dr. Larsen thinks that when Americans use “spot on,” they sound like they're (1) _______ a British person.
   2 “Go missing” is more (2) _______ than “disappeared.”
   3 In the U.S., “past its sell-by date” can refer to an outdated (3) _______.
   4 A character from a (4) _______ popularized the use of the adjective “ginger.”
   5 There was a backlash against the word “metrosexual” because it had become too (5) _______.
   6 (6) _______ of the media means that it's easy to access British English in the USA.

**STRATEGY**

When you try to understand specific details in a listening text, in a classroom situation or in real life, there is a lot of information to process, particularly if you can only listen once. Listen actively. Before you listen, try to predict as much information as you can, to give you a head start. While you listen, look out for key words and ideas, and relate them to what you know about the world.
READING
Recognizing the writer’s opinion

1 a Look at the photos of food. Make a list of advantages and disadvantages of buying and eating each type of food.

b Read the article. How many things on your list in 1a are mentioned?

2 Read the article again. Match people and places 1–5 to activities a–e.
   1 Today’s society...
   2 Piedmont, Italy...
   3 The Slow Food movement...
   4 Supermarkets...
   5 Farmers’ markets...
   a is known for its traditional farming methods.
   b regards good ingredients as essential.
   c prioritizes price and convenience over quality.
   d use methods that are not environmentally friendly.
   e sell different products at different times of the year.

3 a Do you think the writer is generally for or against the Slow Food movement?

b Scan the article and find words that reveal the writer’s opinion.
   1 an adjective emphasizing how many duties we have to carry out these days (para 1)
   2 a verb suggesting that cooking has lost some of its importance (para 1)
   3 an adjective indicating we cannot trust the quality of the ingredients in ready-to-serve meals (para 1)
   4 an adverb suggesting that the writer is confused by a situation that has two opposing characteristics (para 1)
   5 an adjective describing something that is difficult to understand or create (para 1)
   6 an adverb revealing that the writer is grateful for the Slow Food movement (para 2)
   7 an adverb showing that the writer holds the same view of supermarkets’ practices as the Slow Food movement (para 3)
   8 an adverb indicating that the writer recognizes the disadvantages of farmers’ markets (para 4)

STRATEGY If an article is more formal, writers don’t always express their feelings directly. They are less likely to use “I think/feel/believe...”; instead, the choice of vocabulary will reveal their opinion. Look for:
• adverbs (admittedly, paradoxically, thankfully).
• adjectives (complicated, dubious).
• expressive verbs (reduce).