



Imagine you are on a London bus and listen to the following mobile phone conversation:

- ❖ Hello, Anna.
- ❖ All right. (Pause)
- ❖ Ok. (Pause)
- ❖ All right. (Pause)
- ❖ All right. (Pause)
- ❖ Um.
- ❖ 'Bout 15 minutes.
- ❖ Sutton.
- ❖ That's near Wallington.
- ❖ Good.
- ❖ Excellent.
- ❖ Great.
- ❖ Yeah, she's the manager. Very competent person.
- ❖ OK.
- ❖ Bye.

- 1.) Act the dialogue with your partner. One person takes the recorded side and the other person completes the dialogue by inventing the missing parts.
- 2.) Invent a similar dialogue and think of a situation the dialogue might have taken place.
- 3.) Act a completely different mobile phone conversation on a train (emergency situation).
- 4.) Act a mobile phone conversation with your mum or dad. There is a technical problem on the line and the conversation is very problematic.
- 5.) Invent a conversation with your best friend. You are making plans for the weekend.

**Toward a More Perfect Union
in an Age of Diversity**

Sample Citizenship Questions

U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service

The following questions are examples of what may be asked of you on your examination for citizenship. You may practice for the exam by attempting to answer them. Your actual test may have questions that are not on this document.

1. What are the colors of our flag?
2. How many stars are there on our flag?
3. What color are the stars on our flag?
4. What do the stars on the flag mean?
5. How many stripes are on the flag?
6. What color are the stripes?
7. What do the stripes on the flag mean?
8. How many states are there in the union?
9. What is the 4th of July?
10. What is the date of Independence Day?
11. Independence from whom?
12. What country did we fight during the Revolutionary War?
13. Who was the first President of the United States?
14. Who is the President of the United States today?
15. Who is the Vice President of the United States today?
16. Who elects the President of the United States?
17. Who becomes President of the United States if the President should die?
18. For how long do we elect the President?
19. What is the Constitution?
20. Can the Constitution be changed?
21. What do we call a change to the Constitution?
22. How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution?
23. How many branches are there in our government?
24. What are the three branches of our government?
25. What is the legislative branch of our government?
26. Who makes the laws in the United States?
27. What is Congress?
28. What are the duties of Congress?
29. Who elects Congress?
30. How many senators are there in Congress?
31. Can you name the two senators from your state?
32. For how long do we elect each senator?
33. How many representatives are there in Congress?
34. For how long do we elect the representatives?
35. What is the executive branch of our government?

36. What is the judiciary branch of our government?
37. What are the duties of the Supreme Court?
38. What is the supreme law of the United States?
39. What is the Bill of Rights?
40. What is the capital of your state?
41. Who is the current governor of your state?
42. Who becomes President of the U.S.A. if the President and Vice President should die?
43. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
44. Can you name the thirteen original states?
45. Who said: "Give me liberty or give me death"?
46. Which countries were our enemies during World War II?
47. What are the 49th and 50th States of the Union?
48. How many terms can a President serve?
49. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?
50. Who is the head of your local government?
51. According to the Constitution, a person must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible to become President. Name one of these requirements.
52. Why are there 100 Senators in the Senate?
53. Who selects the Supreme Court Justices?
54. How many Supreme Court Justices are there?
55. Why did the pilgrims come to America?
56. What is the head executive of a state government called?
57. What is the head executive of a city government called?
58. What holiday was celebrated for the first time by the American colonists?
59. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?
60. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
61. What is the basic belief of the Declaration of Independence?
62. What is the National Anthem of the United States?
63. Who wrote The Star Spangled Banner?
64. Where does Freedom of Speech come from?
65. What is the minimum voting age in the United States?
66. Who signs bills into law?
67. What is the highest court in the United States?
68. Who was President during the Civil War?
69. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
70. What special group advises the President?
71. Which President is called "the Father of Our Country"?
72. What Immigration and Naturalization Service form is used to apply for naturalized citizenship?
73. Who helped the pilgrims in America?
74. What is the name of the ship that brought the pilgrims to America?
75. What were the 13 original states of the United States called?
76. Name 3 rights or freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.
77. Who has the power to declare war?
78. What kind of government does the United States have?
79. Which President freed the slaves?
80. In what year was the Constitution written?
81. What are the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution called?
82. Name one purpose of the United Nations?
83. Where does Congress meet?
84. Whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?

85. What is the introduction to the Constitution called?
86. Name one benefit of being a citizen of the United States.
87. What is the most important right granted to U.S. citizens?
88. What is the United States Capitol?
89. What is the White House?
90. Where is the White House located?
91. What is the name of the President's official home?
92. Name one right guaranteed by the First Amendment.
93. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. military?
94. Which President was the first Commander-in-Chief of the military?
95. In what month do we vote for the President?
96. In what month is the new President inaugurated?
97. How many times may a senator be re-elected?
98. How many times may a congressman be re-elected?
99. What are the 2 major political parties in the U.S. today?
100. How many states are there in the United States?

Here are the correct answers. Match your responses against those given to check your accuracy.

1. Red, white and blue
2. 50
3. White
4. One for each state in the Union
5. 13
6. Red and white
7. They represent the original 13 states
8. 50
9. Independence Day
10. July 4th
11. England
12. England
13. George Washington
14. Bill Clinton
15. Al Gore
16. The Electoral College
17. Vice President
18. Four years
19. The supreme law of the land
20. Yes
21. An amendment
22. 26
23. 3
24. Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary
25. Congress
26. Congress
27. The Senate and the House of Representatives
28. To make laws
29. The people
30. 100
31. (Determine by locality)

32. 6 years
33. 435
34. 2 years
35. The President, Cabinet and departments under the cabinet members
36. The Supreme Court
37. To interpret laws
38. The Constitution
39. The first 10 Amendments of the Constitution
40. (Determine by locality)
41. (Determine by locality)
42. Speaker of the House of Representatives
43. William Rehnquist
44. Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, and Maryland
45. Patrick Henry
46. Germany, Italy and Japan
47. Hawaii and Alaska
48. 2
49. A civil rights leader
50. (Determine by locality)
51. Must be a natural-born citizen of the United States; must be at least 35 years old by the time he/she will serve; must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years
52. Two from each state
53. Appointed by the President
54. 9
55. For religious freedom
56. Governor
57. Mayor
58. Thanksgiving
59. Thomas Jefferson
60. July 4, 1776
61. That all men are created equal
62. The Star Spangled Banner
63. Francis Scott Key
64. The Bill of Rights
65. 18
66. The President
67. The Supreme Court
68. Abraham Lincoln
69. Freed many slaves
70. The Cabinet
71. George Washington
72. Form N-400 (Application for Naturalization)
73. The American Indians (Native Americans)
74. The Mayflower
75. Colonies
76. (a) Freedom of speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly and requesting change of government
(b) The right to bear arms (the right to have weapons or own a gun, though subject to certain regulations)

- (c) The government may not quarter, or house, soldiers in citizen's homes during peacetime without their consent
- (d) The government may not search or take a person's property without a warrant
- (e) A person may not be tried twice for the same crime and does not have to testify against him/herself
- (f) A person charged with a crime still has some rights, such as the right to a fair trial and to have a lawyer
- (g) The right to trial by jury, in most cases
- (h) Protection of people against excessive or unreasonable fines or cruel and unusual punishment
- (i) The people have rights other than those mentioned in the Constitution
- (j) Any power not given to the federal government by the Constitution is a power of either the states or the people

77. The Congress

78. Republican

79. Abraham Lincoln

80. 1787

81. The Bill of Rights

82. For countries to discuss and try to resolve world problems; to provide economic aid to many countries

83. In the Capitol in Washington, D.C.

84. Everyone (citizens and non-citizens living in the U.S.)

85. The Preamble

86. Obtain federal government jobs; travel with a U.S. passport; petition for close relatives to come to the U.S. to live

87. The right to vote

88. The place where Congress meets

89. The President's official home

90. 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. Northwest, Washington, D.C.

91. The White House

92. Freedom of: Speech, Press, Religion, Peaceable Assembly, and Requesting Change of the Government

93. The President

94. George Washington

95. November

96. January

97. There is no limit

98. There is no limit

99. Democratic and Republican

100. 50

Binge drinking 'increases risk' of dementia

More under-65s – and women in particular – will suffer alcohol-related brain damage, say doctors

Denis Campbell, health correspondent
10 May, 2009

- 1 Heavy drinking may be the cause of one in four cases of dementia. Doctors have linked alcohol consumption to the development of the brain-wasting condition in between 10 and 24% of the estimated 700,000 people in the UK who have the disease. They say that binge drinking and increased consumption are likely to produce an epidemic of alcohol-related brain damage in the future, with drinkers beginning to experience serious memory problems in their 40s.
- 2 Women who drink a lot are at much greater risk than men of suffering problems with their cognitive functions, because their bodies are less able to cope with the effects of alcohol.
- 3 It is well-known that alcohol kills brain cells, but the estimate of its impact on the nervous system, contained in the journal *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, indicates that the problem may be much more common than people previously thought. The increase in the amounts that people drink means "it is likely that rates of alcohol-related brain damage are currently underestimated and may rise in future generations", say the authors.
- 4 Dr Jane Marshall, one of the co-authors of the report and a consultant psychiatrist at a London hospital, said: "People think that dementia is something that happens to people over 65. But a lot of those under 65 have got cognitive problems and a large proportion of the problems in that group are related to alcohol. Alcohol-related brain damage may be the cause of 10-24% of all cases of all forms of dementia. We know that alcohol is associated with serious cognitive impairment. It reduces memory and general cognition," she added.
- 5 These findings follow research in America last year indicating that consuming more than two drinks a day can bring forward the onset of Alzheimer's by as much as 4.8 years. Two thirds of all the 700,000 people in the UK with dementia have Alzheimer's. "Drink is more likely to help cause dementia in women than men because women have more body water and less body fat, which means that they metabolize alcohol differently and are more vulnerable as a result," said Marshall.
- 6 Women who drink the same as men have a higher risk of cognitive impairment for that reason, in the same way that they are at higher risk of getting alcohol-related liver disease. However, a heavy drinker of either sex who abstains from alcohol can expect to see brain cells regenerate and improvements in key areas of brain activity.
- 7 Gayle Willis of the Alzheimer's Society said: "We know that the prolonged use of alcohol can lead to memory problems. Only one third of the people with Alzheimer's are actually diagnosed with the disease, but the problem of under-diagnosis of people with alcohol-related memory impairment could be even greater." But the society believes that only a handful of all cases of dementia, perhaps as few as 3%, are directly caused by alcohol.
- 8 Marshall and her colleagues examined Korsakoff's syndrome, a rare form of dementia linked to alcohol consumption, characterized by short-term memory loss, changes in behaviour and confusion. It is increasingly common in Scotland and the Netherlands, especially among poorer people with poor diets. One study of people suffering from the condition found that half of them were under the age of 50.
- 9 Professor Ian Gilmore, president of the Royal College of Physicians, said: "It is a real worry that clinical staff seem unaware of this important link between alcohol and dementia, because detection of early signs often gives a real chance of successfully preventing the condition. It is vital that we improve understanding among doctors and nurses about the links between heavy drinkers and damage to the nervous system. It is equally important that people understand that alcohol-related brain damage can happen at any time of life."
- 10 Other research has shown that moderate drinking, of up to two drinks a day, can help protect against dementia. Dr Allan Thomson, the guest editor of *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, has written to the UK public health minister, warning that the National Health Service must give alcohol-related brain damage the same priority it has given to liver problems linked to heavy drinking.

Material: Binge drinking 'increases risk' of dementia

More under-65s – and women in particular – will suffer alcohol-related brain damage, say doctors

by Denis Campbell (*The Observer* 10/05/2009)

Heavy drinking may be the cause of one in four cases of dementia. Doctors have linked alcohol consumption to the development of the brain-wasting	Women who drink a lot are	the estimates of its impact on the nervous system,
condition in between 10 and 24% of the estimated 700,000 people in the UK	at much greater risk than men	contained in the journal <i>Alcohol and Alcoholism</i> , indicates
who have the disease.	of suffering problems with their cognitive functions,	that the problem may be much more common than people previously thought.
They say that binge drinking and increased consumption are	because their bodies are less able to cope with the effects of alcohol.	The increase in the amounts that people drink
likely to produce an epidemic of alcohol-related brain damage in the future,	It is well-known that	means "it is likely that rates of alcohol-related brain damage are currently underestimated and may rise in future generations",
with drinkers beginning to experience serious memory problems in their 40s.	alcohol kills brain cells, but	say the authors.

Material: Binge drinking 'increases risk' of dementia

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Tasks:

Expert group 1: (paragraph 4)

- ❖ Sum up what Dr Jane Marshall says about dementia.
- ❖ Give details about how dementia is linked to alcohol consumption.

Expert group 2: (paragraphs 5 and 6)

- ❖ Sum up the findings of a research in America in 2008.
- ❖ Explain why women have a higher risk of suffering from dementia when drinking alcohol.
- ❖ Describe the impact of heavy drinking on the body.

Expert group 3: (paragraph 7)

- ❖ Sum up Gyle Willis' opinion.

Expert group 4: (paragraph 8)

- ❖ What is Korsakoff's syndrome?
- ❖ In which two countries is Korsakoff's syndrome becoming more common?
- ❖ Describe the findings of a study of people suffering from Korsakoff's syndrome.

Expert group 5: (paragraph 9)

- ❖ Why is it so important that clinical staff are aware of the link between alcohol and dementia?
- ❖ What is according to Professor Ian Gilmore equally important?

Expert group 6: (paragraph 10)

- ❖ How many drinks constitute 'moderate' drinking?
- ❖ Explain what the National Health Service should do according to Dr Allan Thomson.

DON'T FORGET TO TAKE NOTES AND BE PREPARED TO EXPLAIN IMPORTANT VOCAB IN THE TEXT!

UN says eat less meat to curb global warming

Climate expert urges radical shift in diet - Industry unfairly targeted farmers

Juliette Jowit, environment editor, September 7, 2008

People should have one meat-free day a week if they want to make a personal and effective sacrifice that would help tackle climate change, the world's leading authority on global warming has told The Observer.

Dr Rajendra Pachauri, chair of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which last year earned a joint share of the Nobel Peace Prize, said that people should then go on to reduce their meat consumption even further.

His comments are the most controversial advice yet provided by the panel on how individuals can help tackle global warming. Pachauri, who was re-elected the panel's chairman for a second six-year term last week, said diet change was important because of the huge greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental problems - including habitat destruction - associated with rearing cattle and other animals. It was relatively easy to change eating habits compared to changing means of transport, he said.

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation has estimated that meat production accounts for nearly a fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions. These are generated during the production of animal feeds, for example, while ruminants, particularly cows, emit methane, which is 23 times more effective as a global warming agent than carbon dioxide. The agency has also warned that meat consumption is set to double by the middle of the century.

'In terms of immediacy of action and the feasibility of bringing about reductions in a short period of time, it clearly is the most attractive opportunity,' said Pachauri. 'Give up meat for one day [a week] initially, and decrease it from there,' said the Indian economist, who is a vegetarian.

However, he also stressed other changes in lifestyle would help to combat climate change. 'That's what I want to emphasise: we really have to bring about reductions in every sector of the economy.'

Pachauri can expect some vociferous responses from the food industry to his advice, though last night he was given unexpected support by Masterchef presenter and restaurateur John

Torode, who is about to publish a new book, *John Torode's Beef*. 'I have a little bit and enjoy it,' said Torode. 'Too much for any person becomes gluttony. But there's a bigger issue here: where [the meat] comes from. If we all bought British and stopped buying imported food we'd save a huge amount of carbon emissions.'

Tomorrow, Pachauri will speak at an event hosted by animal welfare group Compassion in World Farming, which has calculated that if the average UK household halved meat consumption that would cut emissions more than if car use was cut in half.

The group has called for governments to lead campaigns to reduce meat consumption by 60 per cent by 2020. Campaigners have also pointed out the health benefits of eating less meat. The average person in the UK eats 50g of protein from meat a day, equivalent to a chicken breast and a lamb chop - a relatively low level for rich nations but 25-50 per cent more than World Health Organisation guidelines.

Professor Robert Watson, the chief scientific adviser for the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, who will also speak at tomorrow's event in London, said government could help educate people about the benefits of eating less meat, but it should not 'regulate'. 'Eating less meat would help, there's no question about that, but there are other things,' Watson said.

However, Chris Lamb, head of marketing for pig industry group BPEX, said the meat industry had been unfairly targeted and was working hard to find out which activities had the biggest environmental impact and reduce those. Some ideas were contradictory, he said - for example, one solution to emissions from livestock was to keep them indoors, but this would damage animal welfare. 'Climate change is a very young science and our view is there are a lot of simplistic solutions being proposed,' he said.

Last year a major report into the environmental impact of meat eating by the Food Climate Research Network at Surrey University claimed livestock generated 8 per cent of UK emissions - but eating some meat was good for the planet because some habitats benefited from grazing. It also said vegetarian diets that included lots of milk, butter and cheese would probably not noticeably reduce emissions because dairy cows are a major source of methane, a potent greenhouse gas released through flatulence.



eat curb UN
warming less says to global meat

UN says eat less meat to curb global warming

Climate expert urges radical shift in diet - Industry unfairly targeted farmers
by Juliette Jowit (*The Observer* 07/09/08)

Tasks:

1.) Verb + noun collocations

Match the verbs from the left-hand column with the nouns in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1) change | a) climate |
| 2) generate | b) consumption |
| 3) bring about | c) a campaign |
| 4) tackle | d) a solution |
| 5) host | e) gases |
| 6) halve | f) a reduction |
| 7) propose | g) eating habits |
| 8) lead | h) an event |

2.) Find the word

Look in the text and find the following words and expressions. The paragraph numbers are given to help you.

- 1) A verb meaning *to make an organized and determined attempt to deal with a problem.* (para 1)
- 2) A noun meaning *a group of people who make decisions or judgments.* (para 1)
- 3) A noun meaning *the type of place an animal normally lives.* (para 2)
- 4) A verb meaning *to look after an animal until it is fully grown.* (para 2)
- 5) A verb meaning *to do something to try to stop something bad from becoming worse.* (para 4)
- 6) An adjective meaning *loud and with force.* (para 5)
- 7) A two-word expression meaning *of the same value as something else.* (para 6)
- 8) An adjective meaning *powerful or effective.* (para 9)

3.) Discussion

Would you be willing to reduce your meat consumption to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

What other ways could people help to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide, methane and other gases that contribute to global warming?

The suspect

- 1.) **pre-reading activity** (motivation, activation of prior knowledge: pair work, class discussion)
 - ❖ Put the jumbled pictures of the story back in a correct order. Work with your partner. Afterwards we will discuss your results in class. (worksheet 1)

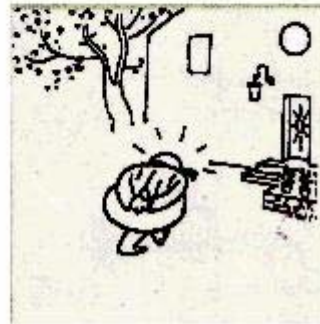
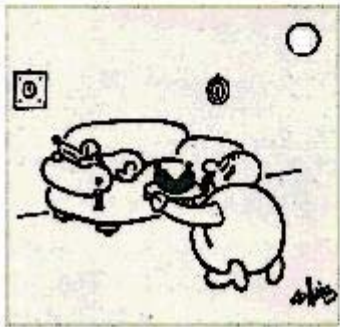
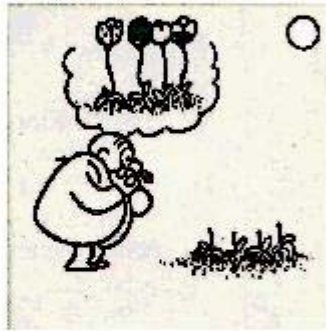
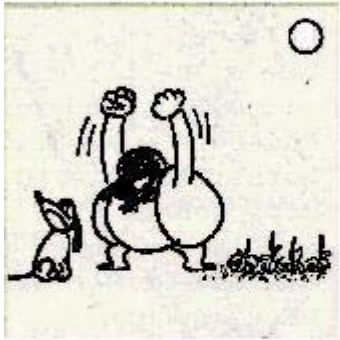
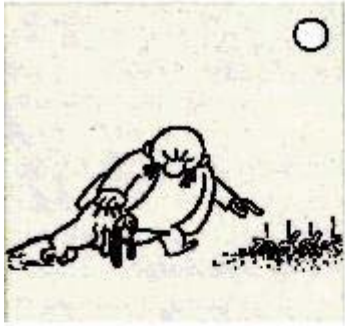
- 2.) **While-reading activity: Oral story telling (presentation and application I: individual work, class discussion, pair work)**
 - ❖ Task I: Compare your results with the story on your worksheet. (worksheet 2)
 - ❖ Task II: Choose the right sentences to tell the story. Compare your results in class and then read out the correct sentences to your partner. Take turns. (worksheet 3)

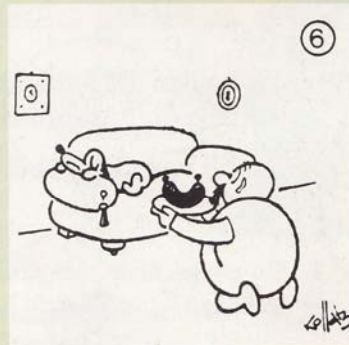
- 3.) **While-reading activity: creating cohesion with adverbs of time (presentation and application II: class discussion, individual work, pair work)**
 - ❖ Think of adverbs of time that can be used to link elements at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the story. Then fill in the gaps on your worksheet with correct adverbs. (worksheet 3)
 - ❖ Afterwards retell the story in the simple past to your partner. Try not to use your worksheet, but use the correct adverbs of time. Your partner has to make sure that you are using the simple past and the correct adverbs of time.

- 4.) **Post-reading activity: Turning the picture into a comic. (transfer I: class discussion, individual work)**
 - ❖ Discussion: What are the differences between picture stories and comics?
 - ❖ Task: Change the picture story on your worksheet into a comic strip, using speech and thought balloons (for Charles and Lenny), captions (using adverbs of time) and sound words.

- 5.) **Post-reading activity: Telling the story in writing and comparing it with the comic strip)**

Homework: Write down the story (using the new adverbs of time) in the simple past and find a title. Compare your written story and your comic. What are important differences between the two for the reader?





4/13

**Find the right sentences and compare your results in class.
(More than one sentence is correct per picture).**

Picture 1:

- a) Charles is looking for his tulips.
- b) The flowers are not there anymore.
- c) Charles is very glad about this fact.
- d) Charles is staring at the tulip stalks.

Adverbs of time: _____

Picture 2:

- a) Charles is very relaxed.
- b) Charles is taking Lenny for a walk.
- c) Lenny is happy.
- d) Charles is showing Lenny the tulip stalks because he suspects Lenny to have eaten the flowers.

Adverbs of time: _____

Picture 3:

- a) Charles is furious.
- b) Lenny feels guilty.
- c) Lenny feels hurt.
- d) Charles is red in the face.

Adverbs of time: _____

Picture 4:

- a) Charles is on his way home.
- b) Lenny is following him.
- c) They are walking home together.
- d) There is a tree standing on the left side of the house.

Adverbs of time: _____

Picture 5:



- a) The tulips are in a vase in Charles' house.
- b) His wife is standing next to the vase.
- c) She has a pair of scissors in her left hand.
- d) Charles is surprised.

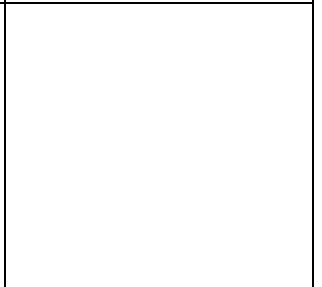
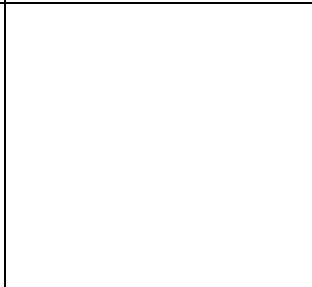
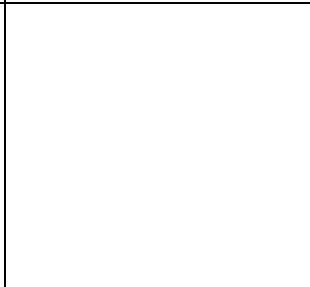
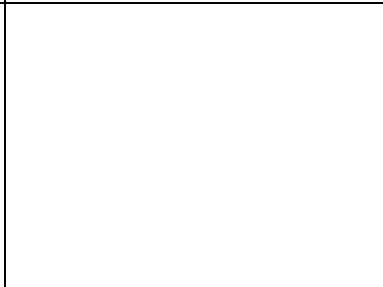
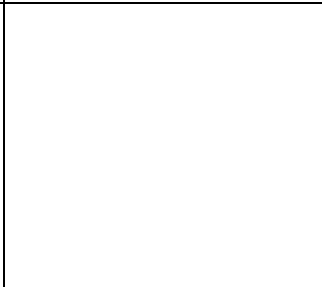
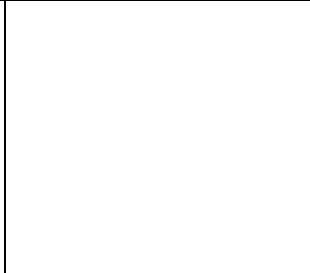
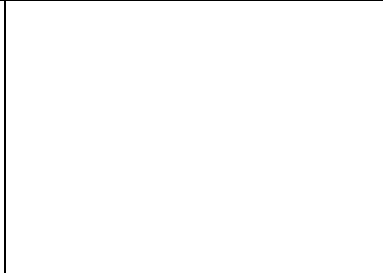
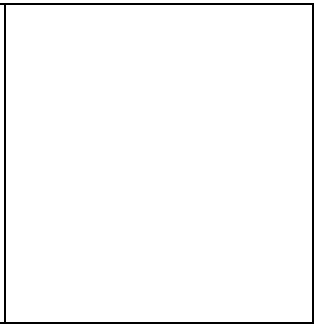
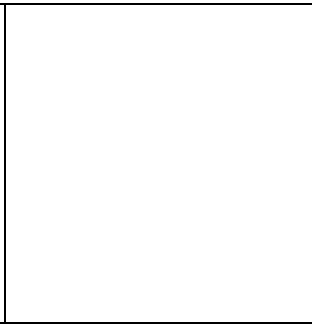
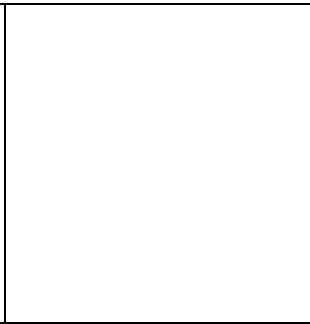
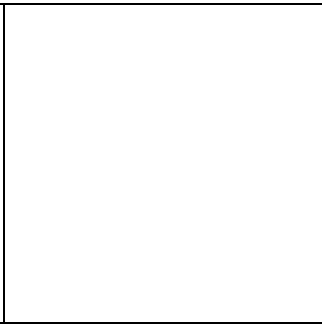
Adverbs of time: _____

Picture 6:

- a) Charles feels sorry (for having suspected Lenny).
- b) Lenny is offended.
- c) Charles is offering Lenny a sausage.
- d) Lenny is eating the sausage.

Adverbs of time: _____

Picture	Who? What? (characters/ things)	What happened? (actions)	Where? (places)	How? (mood/ behaviour)	When? (time)
	<p>a gentlewoman with her dog</p> <p>another dog</p>	<p>The other dog runs happily towards the lady.</p>	<p>in the street</p>	<p>friendly, happy</p>	<p>one day</p>
					
					





Questions on the pictures

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions.

Picture 1

When did it happen? _____ One day.
Where did it take place? _____ The three met in the street.
What was the dachshund doing? _____ It was walking towards the woman with the little dog.
Where was the little dog? _____
What was the woman wearing? _____
How did the woman look like? _____

Picture 2

How many persons were in the street? _____
Were the people happy when the two dog met? _____
How did they feel? _____
What did the two dogs probably think? _____

Picture 3

What did the two dogs do? _____
Who was watching them? _____
How did they look like? _____

Picture 4

What was the dachshund doing? _____
How did the little dog react? _____

Picture 5

Who was watching whom? _____
What did the little dog do? _____

Picture 6

What did the little dog do? _____
What happened to the woman and why? _____
How did the man react? _____
What happened to the little dog? _____
What did the woman and the children on the left do? _____

Tell the story in the simple past by answering these questions. Check your answers – do they make a story? Add information if necessary. Compare your results in class.

Write the questions for these answers

1.) No, I'm fine on my own actually.

2.) No, I don't miss you tonight or any other night.

3.) No, I'm not sorry and we weren't drifting apart.

4.) No, I never think about the day we met and it wasn't sunny anyway.

5.) No, the chairs seem quite full and normal.

6.) No, I'm watching TV and I never picture you near my door.

7.) No, my heart isn't feeling any pain at all.

8.) No, thank you. I don't want you to come back again – EVER!

9.) No, as I told you before, I'm fine on my own.

The Beautiful South, Prettiest Eyes

Line One is the time
That you, you first stayed over at mine
And we drank our first bottle of wine and we cried

Line Two we're away
And we both, we both had nowhere to stay
Well the bus-shelter's always OK
When you're young

Now you're older and I look at your face
Every wrinkle is so easy to place
And I only write them down
just in case that you die

Let's take a look at these crows feet, just look
Sitting on the prettiest eyes
Sixty 25th of Decembers, fifty-nine 4th of Julys
Not through the age or the failure, children
Not through the hate or despise
Take a good look at these crows feet
Sitting on the prettiest eyes

Line Three I forget
But I think, I think it was our first ever bet
And the horse we backed was short of a leg
Never mind

Line Four in a park
And the things, the things that people do in the dark
I could hear the faintest beat of your heart
Then we did

Now you're older and I look at your face
Every wrinkle is so easy to place
And I only write them down just in case you should die

Lets take a look at these crows feet, just look
Sitting on the prettiest eyes
Sixty 25th of Decembers
Fifty-nine 4th of julys
You cant have too many good times, children
You cant have too many lines
Take a good look at these crows feet
Sitting on the prettiest eyes

Well my eyes look like a map of the town
And my teeth are either yellow or they're brown
But you'll never hear the crack of a frown
When you are here
You'll never hear the crack of a frown





A Love Poem

Complete the following lines. Use comparisons.

My mistress' eyes are _____

Here lips are _____

Her breasts are _____

Hair [like .../ as ... as] _____ grows on
her head.

In her cheeks, I see _____

When she speaks, I _____

Her breath smells _____

William Shakespeare, Sonnet 130



My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun,
Coral is far more red than her lips red,
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun¹,
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damasked², red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks,
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks³.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music has a far more pleasing sound,
I grant⁴ I never saw a goddess go,
My mistress when she walks treads⁵ on her ground.

And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

¹ a brownish-grey colour that lacks brightness

² mingled red and white

³ to smell strongly (and often unpleasantly)

⁴ admit

⁵ to press firmly with the feet