

MODULE 3: Power

Money

Key words

billionaire, charitable, inherit, philanthropic, tax return

Reading

1 Read the following article on a philanthropic businessman and answer the questions.

- a How large is Buffett's fortune?
 b How did Buffett make his fortune?
 c How much money does Buffett spend each year?
 d How much money is Buffett giving to charity?

a Buffett's fortune has been estimated in 2008 at over \$60 billion.
 b undervalued stock
 c \$50,000
 d \$37 billion



Warren Buffett: Philanthropic billionaire

1 A A young entrepreneur

Warren Buffett was born on 30th August, 1930 in Omaha, Nebraska. Buffett submitted his first tax return at the age of 13, asking for a tax refund of \$35 for the bike he used during his paper round. At the age of 15 he bought a used pinball machine for \$25 and placed it inside a barber shop. Within 3 months he owned three other pinball machines in different locations.

B

Buffett made most of his fortune from investing in undervalued stocks of companies, buying them at prices which he thought were below their true value. In this way Buffett was eventually able to amass a fortune estimated at over \$60 billion. At the start of 2008 Buffett became the richest man in the world, knocking Bill Gates from the position he had held for the last 15 years.

C

Despite his immense business wealth Buffett lives a relatively modest life. He still lives in the same house that he bought in 1958, and has an annual salary of \$100,000, a figure substantially lower than many other business leaders. It has been estimated that Buffett spends approximately \$50,000 a year, on himself and his family, and chooses not to accumulate extravagant possessions. He has also said that it would be foolish to allow his children to inherit too much money, instead suggesting that they should inherit 'enough money to do anything, but not enough to do nothing.'

D

Instead, Buffett is giving most of his fortune to charity. In 2006, he announced that he would donate \$37 billion in shares to charity, giving 5% of his total donation each year. However, because he is donating shares the total value of his donation is hard to determine as the shares fluctuate in value. At their current value his donation is the biggest, most generous charitable gift in history.

2 Write the correct heading over each paragraph. There are two extra headings.

- Extravagant living
- The thrifty billionaire
- The largest charitable donation ever **D**
- Making a fortune **B**
- Buffett's family **C**

3 Find words in the text that mean the same and then match them with their opposites.

- The most wealthy
..... richest 2
- a accumulate a substantial amount of something
..... amass 5
- b moderate or limited; not excessive
..... modet 1
- c lacking good sense or judgement
..... foolish 6
- d extremely large or great
..... immense 3
- e showing a readiness to give more than necessary
..... generous 4

- 1 extravagant
- 2 poorest
- 3 tiny
- 4 selfish
- 5 expend
- 6 sensible

4 Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a Warren Buffett has been the richest man in the world for 15 years.
False. Warren Buffett became the richest man in the world in 2008. He replaced Bill Gates, who had been the richest man for the last 15 years
- b Buffett used to sell overvalued stock to make money.
False. Buffett used to buy undervalued stock to make money
- c Buffett is thought to have accumulated over \$60 billion in wealth.
True
- d Buffett spends a lot of money on things he doesn't need.
False. Buffet lives a fairly modest life and doesn't spend his money on extravagant possessions
- e Buffett has lived in the same house for more than 50 years.
True
- f Buffett is giving exactly \$37 billion dollars to charity.

False. Because Buffet was donating his money in shares the amount he is giving to charity could go up

or **Over to you**

5 Should the wealthy help those worse off than themselves? Why or why not?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Language practice

1 Choose the correct verbs.

- He earns a lot of money but he (has to/must/should) work ten hours a day.
- a I (don't have to/mustn't/shouldn't) forget to pay him the money I owe him.
 - b I haven't got any money left. I (have to/must/should) go to the bank before it closes.
 - c Students (don't have to/mustn't/shouldn't) pay for their books. They are free.
 - d You (don't have to/mustn't/shouldn't) use his mobile phone without asking. It's wrong.
 - e You never have any money. You (have to/must/should) save some every week.
 - f Children (don't have to/mustn't/shouldn't) borrow money from each other.
 - g I have a holiday job now, so my parents (don't have to/mustn't/shouldn't) give me any money.
 - h The essay is due on Monday and it (has to / must / should) be under 2000 words or it will not be marked.
 - i The football team (don't have to / mustn't / shouldn't) do extra training, but it will help improve their performance.
 - j If you are travelling by air, you (have to / must / should) always carry your passport.

2 Complete the following paragraph with the correct form of *be able to*, *can*, *can't*, *must* and *mustn't*.

Every year, Omar collects some money for Eid Al-Adha so that he would (1) be able to buy gifts for his family and friends. However, this year is a little bit different. Omar (2) couldn't put any money aside because he has spent a large amount to buy the most recent PlayStation. He (3) must be feeling very bad for being so selfish! He (4) could have waited a little longer to buy the PlayStation, at least until Eid Al-Adha was over. He (5) can't turn back in time now and change what he's done, but he (6) must do something about it because this holiday means a lot to him as well as to his family and friends. At this stage, Omar decides to work at his friend's restaurant at the weekend. That's the only chance for him to (7) be able to fix the problem. He's aware that he (8) mustn't spend any of the money he earns at the restaurant.

The weekend is over and, unfortunately, Omar (9) couldn't collect all the money he needs. He's very disappointed for not (10) being able to do so.

This is when he decides to sell his PlayStation. He (11) mustn't feel sorry about selling it because Eid Al-Adha is the symbol of sacrifice. Omar believes in this strongly and thinks that this is the least he (12) can do for his

loved ones!

3 Complete this dialogue about the value of time and money with the following expressions.

*do you think consider I believe
 In my opinion Do you agree
 I think that difficult to interact
 hard to imagine easy to interact
 I don't know about that*

- A "Time is money."
 (1) do you agree
 with this proverb?
- B Well, (2) I believe / I think that
 it's true. (3) I think that / I believe
 time is very precious and that we
 should make use of every minute of
 our life. I also (4) consider
 money an important idea in this
 proverb because sometimes you can
 buy time with money, if you know
 what I mean ...
- A So (5) do you think
 that money is as precious as time?
- B (6) in my opinion
 it's (7) hard to imagine
 the world without money. I find it
 (8) difficult to unteract
 with people if we have nothing to
 offer them in return for their service.
- A (9) I don't know about that
 But for sure it is (10) easy to interact
 with people who do not value money
 as much as time.

4 Rewrite this paragraph written by a student giving his opinion about money and its value. Correct the spelling and add any necessary capital letters and punctuation.

money is evrywhere poeple even utter expressions uzing this world althought most of us agree that money is the route of all evil, we couldn't care less

about this fact on top of this although we care alot for money most of us cant stop ourselfs from throwin our money around isn't it ironic i beleive that we shud not give money to much importance and shoud spent it aproprately

Money is everywhere! People even utter expressions using this word. Although most of us agree that money is the root of all evil, we couldn't care less about this fact. On top of this, although we care a lot for money, most of us can't stop ourselves from throwing our money around. Isn't it ironic? I believe that we should not give money too much importance and should spend it appropriately.

5 Complete the sentences with an adjective and the correct form of a verb. There are several possible answers.

*Adjectives: difficult easy hard
 impossible lucky*
*Verbs: be do lift understand
 wake up*

She speaks so fast that it's impossible to understand what she's saying.

- a The accident was quite serious- he's lucky to be alive.
- b It isn't easy to wake up if you're very tired.
- c I found my English homework difficult to understand without help.
- d It's hard to lift heavy objects.

Writing

- 1 Read the extracts from students' compositions about money. Make a list of the opinion expressions.

A

I believe that a person doesn't have to earn money to be valuable. Nowadays, it isn't unusual for women to work in Kuwait. However, running the family home is the woman's traditional role, especially if she has children. It is important that mothers develop strong bonds with their children. Sometimes managing a home is more difficult than managing an office, especially when it comes to social problems within the family. In my opinion, it is more important to nurture your family and look after your house than to earn a large salary.

B

People say that money does not bring happiness. In general, I agree with this, but on the other hand many poor people are unhappy because they do not have enough money to buy food or clothes. Commodities and possessions that improve our lives also cost money. People cannot be completely happy if they are worrying about their income.

C

I enjoy watching football on TV, but I really think that the most famous footballers earn too much money. Some of them earn more than a million pounds a year. To me this is unfair. Football is only a game. I firmly believe that footballers are not worth as much as business managers or directors of schools and hospitals. Although footballers entertain people and inspire others to play sport, they earn significantly more than people who work to save lives. They are also paid more than athletes who play other sports.

A

I believe; In my opinion

B

I agree this

C

I really think that; To me; I firmly believe that

- 2 "Money talks." Explain this proverb and indicate to what extent you agree with it.

Students' own answers

Progress test 3

Reading

- 1 Read the text about life before electricity. There is one language mistake in every line. Underline the mistake then write the corrected word in the gap at the end of the line.

The good old days?

Life before electricity was hard. After the son went down in the evening it was dark. inside the streets there were gas lamps but in peoples homes there were no electric lights, so everyone used oil lamps, candles and fire-light. In general, they went to bed earlier and got up as soon as the sun come up and they could see everything again. In many homes there was no running water four cooking, drinking or washing. In towns there wear pumps, but in the country people had to carry water from wells or stream's. Because there were no machines, people had to do everything buy hand. This meant that household jobs all took longer. Washing cloths, especially, took a lots of time and energy.

Home entertainment was also very different from today: they're no televisions to watch; no personal steroes, CD players or radios to listen to the news or you're favourite music, and of course, no computer games or the Internet. Families made their own entertainment: playing bored games, chatting to each other and making their own music. For dairy farmers, there were no fridges to keep their milk cheese and butter fresh. This meant that they could not make much money because they had to cell their products soon after they were made. Some people still call these times the good-olc days.

- 1 sun
- 2 in
- 3 people's
- 4 firelight
- 5 came
- 6 for
- 7 were
- 8 streams
- 9 by
- 10 clothes
- 11 lot
- 12 there were
- 13 stereos
- 14 your
- 15 Families
- 16 board
- 17 milk, cheese
- 18 fresh. This
- 19 sell
- 20 good old

- 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- a How did people light their homes before electricity?
They used oil lamps, candles and firelight
- b When did people get up in the morning?
They got up as soon as the sun came up
- c Where did people who lived in the country get their water from?
They got their water from wells or streams
- d Which particular household job took a lot of time?
Washing clothes took a long time
- e What did people do instead of watching TV and listening to CDs?
They played board games, chatted to each other and made their own music
- f What three things did dairy farmers produce?
They produced milk, cheese and butter
- g Why did they have to sell their products quickly?
There were no fridges

3 Look at these lists of words and phrases from the reading passage. Circle the word that does not belong in each list and give the reason why.

- a 1 oil lamps 2 candles 3 sun 4 gas lights
 3 not man-made
- b 1 washing 2 chatting 3 drinking 4 cooking
 2 not a use of water
- c 1 went 2 used 3 had 4 keep
 4 not a past tense of verb
- d 1 money 2 milk 3 cheese 4 butter
 1 not a dairy product
- e 1 streets 2 families 3 machines 4 people
 4 not a regular plural of noun
- f 1 soon 2 after 3 made 4 much
 2 not a four-letter word
- g 1 television 2 personal television 3 CD player 4 radio
 1 not only used for listening - also used for watching
- h 1 bed 2 time 3 different 4 water
 3 not a noun

4 Choose the best meaning for the following words as used in the reading passage on page 70.

- a general
 1 usually 2 occasionally 3 sometimes 4 never
- b running
 1 sliding 2 hurrying 3 flowing 4 standing
- c energy
 1 time 2 trouble 3 electricity 4 power
- d jobs
 1 employment 2 tasks 3 professions 4 careers
- e chatting
 1 writing 2 cooking 3 singing 4 talking
- f longer
 1 more energy 2 more time 3 more money 4 more distance
- g by hand
 1 without walking 2 without feet 3 without machines 4 without people
- h entertainment
 1 amusement 2 work 3 music 4 travel
- i hard
 1 not soft 2 accurate 3 difficult 4 reliable
- j especially
 1 gifted 2 in particular 3 different 4 unknown

Language practice

1 Choose the correct verbs.

- I would buy a new mobile phone if I (have / had) enough money.
- If you (speak / spoke) too quickly, she won't understand you.
 - If I eat too much, I (feel / felt) ill.
 - What would you do if you (are / were) in my position?
 - If I (am / was) hungry, I eat an apple.
 - If he (practises / practised) more, he'd be a better tennis player.
 - He'll lend you his bike if you (ask / asked) him politely.
 - If you (take / took) more exercise, you would be fitter.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

can could be able to
must have to should

It's National Day in Kuwait tomorrow, so the streets.....could be.....very busy.

- A: can you fly a plane?
B: Yes, I can. In fact I Have been able to fly for three years.
- Abdelhameed can speak Arabic and English fluently, but he can't speak French very well. He could read when he was only two years old.
- Do you think I should tell her?
- You mustn't tell lies! It's wrong!

e You don't have to collect me from the airport. I can get a taxi. clouds in the sky.

- You look really tired. You Shouldn't go to bed so late.

3 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the words in brackets.

Why are you being so...unfriendly?
You haven't spoken to me all day. (friendly)

- When you write to your friend, you can write in informal English. (formal)
- It is dishonest to tell lies. (honest)
- She gets very impatient when she has to wait in a queue. (patient)
- It is illegal to drive without a licence. (legal)
- He never remembers his commitments. He is extremely unreliable. (reliable)

4 Complete the sentences with strong or heavy, followed by one of the words in the box.

position mind belief smoker
clouds heart impression

- My father is a (1) heavy smoker, but he's trying hard to quit.
- The company is in a very (2) strong position to compete with the new one.
- Sami left the country with a (3) heavy heart. He knew he would miss his home.
- I think it's going to rain very soon because I saw (4) heavy clouds in the sky.
- She knows that her (5) strong belief in her faith will give her patience to deal with her many problems.

5 Complete the text with one of the words in italics. Circle the correct word.

Everybody depends upon modern (1) *technological* / technology. We all (2) use / *useful* gadgets such as mobile phones, (3) *computing* / computers and motor cars. Our whole (4) *social* / society system depends upon these devices. How can we (5) survive / *survival* without them?

b

6 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

*suggest think believe
imagine know*

- a I know that the capital of Kuwait is Kuwait City.
- b I suggest that you go to bed early tonight.
- c I don't believe in making promises you can't keep.
- d I imagine the situation before I write the story.
- e I think this is the correct street, but I'm not sure.

7 Use the phrases in the box to give your opinion about the following statements. **Students' own answers**

*in my opinion
I feel strongly that
without doubt
it is probably true that
as far as I know*

- a Water power is a more useful source of energy than oil.

.....
.....

Summer is more pleasant than winter.

.....
.....

- c Travelling by air is more fun than travelling by land.

.....
.....

- d In the future, robots will do all the boring work.

.....
.....

- e Life in the past was better than it is now.

.....
.....

8 Complete the sentences using the correct verb tense. **Students' own answers**

- a If I forget to warm up, I

.....
.....

- b If I finish revising tonight, I

.....
.....

- c If the committee reaches a decision, they

.....
.....

- d If you e-mail me your contact details, I

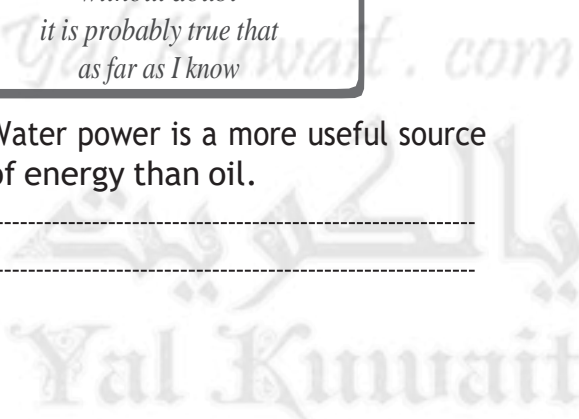
.....
.....

- e If you succeed in your studies, I

.....
.....

- f If my printer runs out of ink, I

.....
.....



Writing

1 Use the information in the table to complete the text.

	1900	Nowadays
Communication	Handwritten letters sent in the post or delivered by messengers	E-mails and text messages are used
Information	Information was collected in libraries	Information is collected mainly on the Internet
School	Teachers used blackboards and gave some lessons outside	Lessons are given in a classroom using laptops and projectors
Shopping	Towns and cities had markets where different items could be traded	Towns and cities have malls
Travel	Overland by horse and over seas by boat	By aeroplane

Modern technology has made the world a faster place. In the past, you couldn't just search the Internet to access information. Instead, people relied on public and private (1) libraries, and stayed in touch by sending (2) letters to each other. These were written by (3) hand. Travelling was also a lot more time-consuming. Journeys from country to country by (4) horse or (5) boat could take weeks, if not months. Shopping was a very different experience too. Instead of browsing a shopping mall people faced the hustle and bustle of the (6) cities. Traditionalists argue that even though the libraries and letters of 'the good old days' were slower, they were a lot more personal.

2 Now complete the table with information about the present. In your notebooks, use your notes to write a composition about whether you agree or disagree with this statement. **Students' own answers**

Life was better in the 'good old days'.

Write 150-170 words.

Before you start writing, follow this paragraph plan and map out your ideas using a graphic organiser.

- 1 *Introduction*. What does the phrase 'the good old days' mean to you?
- 2 Describe how life was different for most people in the good old days. Was it better or worse than it is now?
- 3 Give your personal opinion with reasons. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Why?
- 4 *Conclusion*. Say why you think the people who think life was better in the past are right/wrong.

3 Think about your own abilities and answer these questions. **Students' own answers**

a What could you do when you were younger that you can't do now?

.....

b What can you do now that you are proud of?

.....

c What do you hope you will be able to do in the next ten years?

.....

d What has learning English helped you to do?

.....

e What can you do better than all of your friends?

.....

Learning-log

1. Look at the outcomes on page 55 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

- listening to a programme and a talk?
- reading about future inventions?
- discussing possibilities for future technology?
- expressing opinions on global issues?
- giving advice?
- giving a sales talk?
- reaching agreement through discussion?
- writing a magazine article and an opinion composition?

	easy?	difficult?	useful?	not useful?	interesting?	not interesting?
listening to a programme and a talk?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
reading about future inventions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
discussing possibilities for future technology?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
expressing opinions on global issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
giving advice?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
giving a sales talk?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
reaching agreement through discussion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
writing a magazine article and an opinion composition?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Was the reading in this module easy? difficult? interesting? not interesting?
 What was your favourite passage in this module?

3. Was the listening in this module easy? difficult? interesting? not interesting?
 What was your favourite passage in this module?

4. Was the writing in this module easy? difficult?
 What did you do to plan your writing? How can you improve?

5. Was the vocabulary in this module easy? difficult?
 Are there any words or sounds that you have difficulty with?

6. Write your result from your Progress test

What did you do well in?

What do you need to revise?

7. Was the grammar in this module easy? difficult?