1 Beginnings

Getting started

1 Work in pairs. These pictures all show the beginning of something. What do they show the beginning of? List other types of beginnings. Who can list the most in one minute?

2 GENERAL KNOWLEDGE Look at the quiz below and see if you can answer any of the questions.

activate bring about conceive embark on engender
found generate incite initiate inspire
instigate launch into produce spawn trigger
set up set about stimulate

QUIZ

1 Greenpeace was originally established to
a protect Canada’s wildlife.
b protest against nuclear testing.
c campaign for world peace.

2 The 2006 FIFA World Cup kicked off in
a South Africa.
b Japan.
c Germany.

3 Christopher Columbus set off on his voyage of discovery to
a discover a new continent.
b find another trade.
c prove that the world was flat.

4 SS Titanic, which sank on her maiden voyage, was launched in
a 1911.
b 1931.
c 1951.

5 In 1994 Nelson Mandela was inaugurated as President of
a South Africa.
b Mexico.
c India.

6 Democracy is said to have originated in
a 18th century America.
b medieval England.
c ancient Greece.

3 The following verbs and phrasal verbs can also have similar meanings but are used in different contexts. Match the words to the contexts (a–d) below the box.

activate bring about conceive embark on engender
found generate incite initiate inspire
instigate launch into produce spawn trigger
set up set about stimulate

a Cause something to begin or happen
b Create something
c Start doing something
d Establish something

Information File 1.1, page 202
Charlie Chaplin remains to this day one of the world’s most famous and best loved comedians. However, Chaplin’s background was somewhat less than auspicious. Born on April 15th, 1889, in London, to parents who were Music Hall performers, he was taught to sing and dance from the moment he could walk. He made his debut appearance on stage at the age of five when his mother became hoarse and was unable to perform. He was a resounding success, and from then on secured several engagements as a child actor. Disaster struck in 1901 when his father died of alcoholism, aged 37. Charlie’s mother suffered a mental breakdown which led to her being placed in a psychiatric institution. He and his half-brother Sydney were sent to a home, and for a while, Charlie lived on the streets.

Between the ages of 12 and 14, Chaplin worked in various establishments to make ends meet, including a barbershop, a stationer’s, a doctor’s surgery, a glass factory and a printing plant. His experiences in these places no doubt provided him with invaluable material for the films he would eventually make. Charlie began performing in earnest, and after making a name for himself in Vaudeville, travelled to the United States, where his real career began.

**SPOTLIGHT ON READING**

Reading for specific information

1. Discuss. Do you know who the people in the photographs are? What do they have in common?

2. Read the passage and find out when Charlie Chaplin first performed on the stage and why he had to work so hard as a boy.

3. Look at the following pair of sentences about Charlie Chaplin, and decide whether they convey the same information [S] as that which appears in the text above, or different [D].

   a. Charlie’s first performance occurred when his mother was taken ill. 
   b. Charlie made a living as a child actor between the ages of 12 and 14.

   S / D

4. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

   a. Charlie Chaplin first went on stage as soon as he could walk. 
   b. He was successful as a child actor.
   c. He ended up living on the streets after his mother became mentally ill.
   d. Charlie acted in a film about a barber shop when he was 12.
   e. The writer suggests that Charlie’s films were inspired by the jobs he undertook as a teenager.
Language is constantly developing in response to the changing world around us, yet when Larry Page and Sergey Brin hit upon the idea of calling their fledgling company ‘Google’, they could not have imagined they were also creating a new entry for the dictionary. ‘Google’ is a play on the word ‘googol’, in itself a relatively young word. Coined by Milton Sirotta in the mid-twentieth century, googol refers to the number one followed by 100 zeros. The company chose the term as its trademark to highlight its aim to organise information on the Internet.

The success of Page and Brin’s search engine was so great that their form of the word, ‘google’, began to be used in a variety of ways. Now it has followed its predecessor into the dictionary, and the entries for it seem to be expanding fairly rapidly. Webster’s *New Millennium Dictionary* gives two definitions of google as a transitive verb. *Wiktionary* goes a step further, including not only an entry for google as an intransitive verb, but also two definitions of google as a transitive verb, along with an impressive list of derived terms such as ‘googledork’ and ‘googlicious’. ‘Google’, the company, has taken exception in some cases to what it calls ‘inappropriate usage of its trademark’, but can it really hope to curb the tide? The words are already listed, and the fair amount of ‘googling’ that went into researching this article proves the point!

1. How did the founders of ‘Google’ feel when their name became officially accepted into the English language?
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________

2. Why did they call their company ‘Google’?
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________

3. According to the text, how many different definitions have appeared in dictionaries so far? _________________________________

4. Decide which of the following statements express the same points as Text B and underline the information that shows this.
   a  ‘Google’ is a trademark name that is derived from another word.
      ___________________________________
   b  ‘Google’ is a mathematical term that was invented by Milton Sirotta.
      ___________________________________
   c  The company is appalled that their trademark has entered the dictionary.
      ___________________________________
   d  The company disapproves of some of the ways in which their trademark is being used.
      ___________________________________

5. Quickly read through the text about a word that owes its very existence to the Internet. What does it have in common with Text A?

6. Text C is about someone who decided to return to an activity she abandoned as a child. Read the text and find out why she gave it up originally.

As a child, I loved creating pictures and would spend hour after blissful hour doodling, until some bright spark of a teacher started telling me what to draw and how to draw it. Although his intentions were honourable, he succeeded in destroying the creative fire burning within me. Frustrated by my inability to meet his demands, I did the only sensible thing a ten-year-old could do ... quit.

Now, older and, I hope, less vulnerable to criticism, I’ve decided to make a fresh start. I’m not taking any chances, though, so I’m starting from scratch, in a Beginner’s class. In the first lesson, our teacher gave each of us a blank sheet of paper and told us to look at a chair. Then she instructed us to begin at the edge of the paper and gradually shade in the space surrounding the chair. Rather than draw the object, we should focus on the space around it. The results were amazing! All of us managed to achieve a fairly distinct outline of the chair, simply by creating its ‘space’ on the paper! Telling us that the secret to improving one’s drawing skills lay in changing the way we see things, she invited each of us to comment on what we’d just done. She refrained from commenting herself, thus dispelling any fears of rejection. I came away feeling elated. Roll on the next lesson!

7. Answer the following questions about the Text B.
   a  How did the founders of ‘Google’ feel when their name became officially accepted into the English language?
      ___________________________________
      ___________________________________
   b  Why did they call their company ‘Google’?
      ___________________________________
      ___________________________________
   c  According to the text, how many different definitions have appeared in dictionaries so far? _________________________________

8. Decide which of the following statements express the same points as Text B and underline the information that shows this.
   a  ‘Google’ is a trademark name that is derived from another word.
      ___________________________________
   b  ‘Google’ is a mathematical term that was invented by Milton Sirotta.
      ___________________________________
   c  The company is appalled that their trademark has entered the dictionary.
      ___________________________________
   d  The company disapproves of some of the ways in which their trademark is being used.
      ___________________________________

9. In the following multiple choice questions about Text C, you’re given the three incorrect ‘distractor’ options. Decide what the correct answer should be, and write it, using your own words.
   1. What reason does the writer give for abandoning art as a child?
      A  ___________________________________
      B  She felt her teacher’s intention was to curb her individual style.
      C  Her teacher was strict and unpleasant towards her.
      D  She realised she could no longer draw well.

   2. What was the purpose of the drawing task in the first lesson of the writer’s new class?
      A  To learn to effectively create shadow on a page.
      B  ___________________________________
      C  To allow the students to express their feelings about their art.
      D  To enable the teacher to see what the students could do.

10. Discuss. What feelings do you experience when you start something new? How do these feelings differ when you return to an activity after having abandoned it?
Language development:
starting again

1 Discuss. The title of Text C in the Reading section, Back to the
drawing board, has a double meaning. What is it? Find other
phrases in the text which mean ‘to start again’.

2 Complete the phrases below with the words in the box. There
is one extra word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fresh</th>
<th>leaf</th>
<th>scratch</th>
<th>slate</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>square</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a To make a ________ start.  
   b To turn over a new ________.  
   c Back to ________ one.  
   d To start from ________.  
   e To wipe the ________ clean. |

3 What similar meaning do you think the above expressions all
convey?

4 PAPER 3, PART 4 For questions 1–3 below, use one word
only from the exercise above which can be used appropriately
in all three sentences.

1 Gillian decided it was time to turn over a new ________ and
   forget her past mistakes.
   Why don't you take a ________ out of Simon’s book and
   start helping your mother?
   Autumn came suddenly and the first ________ had fallen
   before August had even ended.

2 There was a deep red ________ on her arm, so I assumed
   they’d been fighting again.
   The cake was a complete disaster so I decided to throw it in
   the bin and start from ________.  
   Paul’s work hasn’t been up to ________ lately, so we’re
   thinking of asking him to leave.

3 Although it was a bit ________, it was a lovely day for a
   walk in the hills.
   When Jenny moved to the city she was determined to make
   a ________ start.
   There’s nothing like the smell of ________ Brazilian coffee
   to wake you up in the morning.

5 The following phrases all appeared in the reading texts. Use
them to complete the sentences below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>make (one’s) debut</th>
<th>make ends meet</th>
<th>make a name for oneself</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>make (one’s) debut</th>
<th>make ends meet</th>
<th>make a name for oneself</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Leonardo di Caprio ______________ in the film
   What's Eating Gilbert Grape but didn’t become famous until
   he appeared in Romeo and Juliet.  
| 2 Although Roald Dahl wrote several books for adults, he
   ______________ as a writer of children's books.  
| 3 While she was writing her first novel, Helena worked as a
   waitress to ______________.  

Key word: make

6 Explain what the word make means in each of the sentences
below.

a Everyone was yelling so much that I found it hard to make
   myself heard.
   b ‘I haven’t got a clue what this question is asking us to do.’
     ‘That makes two of us.’
   c ‘A small box of Nachos, please. No, make it a large one.’
   d News of the flooding made the national papers.
   e He made me stay in and do my homework even though I had
     been invited to a party.

7 Complete the following sentences using the correct form of
one of the phrases in the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>make a go of</th>
<th>make do with</th>
<th>make it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>make like</td>
<td>make-or-break</td>
<td>make the best of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>make a go of</th>
<th>make do with</th>
<th>make it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 He grabbed hold of the rock and pulled himself up. He was
   exhausted, but he’d finally ______________!  
| 2 She ______________ she was searching for something on
   the ground, so the boy wouldn’t notice she’d been staring
   at him.  
| 3 David realised that he was in a ______________ situation.
   Success would mean certain promotion, while failure would
   result in the loss of his job.  
| 4 Jim and Sally have had their problems, but they’ve decided
   to ______________ their marriage.  
| 5 The rain spoiled their plans for a picnic, but they
   ______________ it by playing games indoors.  
| 6 I can’t afford to buy a new car this year, so I’ll have to
   ______________ my old one.  


Grammar: review of tenses (past and present)

1 Discuss. How did the universe begin or has it always existed? What do you think will happen to it in the future?

2 Read the text below. Find examples of the following tenses:
   a. Present simple
   b. Present perfect
   c. Past simple
   d. Present continuous
   e. Present perfect continuous

3 Decide which of these tenses is used here to talk about ...?
   a. an activity that started in the past but has not yet ended
   b. a present state
   c. a finished past event
   d. an event that began in the past but relates to the present
   e. an activity happening in the present

4 Read the text at the top of the next column. Name the past tenses that have been underlined.

5 Rewrite the following sentences so that the tenses are used correctly.
   a. He had been looking at the stars but he wasn’t finding any new planets.
   b. He realised that the universe was growing for 13 billion years.
   c. It all was starting with a big bang, according to some scientists.
   d. We searched for answers and we are still looking.
   e. The universe has been starting to expand a very long time ago.

6 What ‘notion’ would Hubble’s discovery challenge? Why was this?
   Answer in your own words.

7 Read the text below. Complete each gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets. In some places more than one answer may be possible.

8 In pairs. Student A: describe in your own words the process mentioned in The Big Bang above.
   Student B: ask questions about anything you don’t understand.
1 Discuss. Do you like doing any of the activities shown in the pictures? Why or why not?

2 Look at the following list of words and expressions associated with books, cinema and the Internet and place them in the appropriate category.

- animation  chapter  download  excerpt
- extract  front cover  first edition  online
- scene  special effects  surfing  paperback
- soundtrack  print out  trailer  web page

3 You are going to hear someone reading out an advert. Before you listen, look at the questions below and underline the key words.

1 The advertisement is for
   a an arts and crafts book.
   b a design to make something.
   c a do-it-yourself kit.

2 The speaker is reading from
   a a magazine.
   b a mail order catalogue.
   c the Internet.

4 Listen to the extract and answer the multiple choice questions above. Turn to the tapescript on page 204 and underline the key words that helped you find the answers.

5 Read the questions for the second extract below and complete the rubric in your own words.

You are going to hear _____________________________ .

Read the questions below and then listen to the extract.
1 What is the couple’s main reason for moving?
2 How does the main speaker feel about the move?

6 Listen again, and write down any words which describe how the main speaker feels. Turn to the tapescript on page 00 and underline these words.

7 Decide whether the following statements are true or false.
   a The couple are moving to another country. T / F
   b The man is worried that the sheep farm may not work. T / F
   c The woman is used to a lot of noise. T / F
   d She thinks that the move will be good for them. T / F

8 Read the rubric for the third extract below. Which of the words from exercise 2 in the Spotlight might you hear?

You are going to hear two people discussing plans to make a film based on a book.

9 Read the questions for the second extract below and complete the rubric in your own words.

You are going to hear ____________________________ .

Read the questions below and then listen to the extract.
1 What is the couple’s main reason for moving?
2 How does the main speaker feel about the move?

10 Listen to the extract and answer the question below.

The woman expresses concern about
   a the proposed lack of special effects in the film.
   b the complex nature of some of the drafted scenes.
   c the film potentially being too superficial in its approach.

Use of English: key word transformations

EXAM SPOTLIGHT

PAPER 3, PART 5 Similar meaning in transformed sentences

In Paper 3, part 5 you have to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. It’s important to check carefully that the meaning of the second sentence is similar to the first one.

1 Look at the two sentences below. How does the second sentence have a different meaning?

He learned to drive when he was seventeen.
been
He has been learning to drive since he was seventeen.

2 For each of the sentences below, decide which of the options that follows is closest in meaning. Explain why the other two don’t mean the same thing.

1 I’ve had enough of teaching, and would like a change.
   a I’ve been doing quite a lot of teaching, and I need a holiday.
   b I’m tired of teaching, and would like to make a fresh start.
   c I’ve had a lot of experience teaching, and am looking for a new post.

2 He was doing well at work, but he suddenly decided to pack it all in and go to live on an island.
   a Although he was successful, he gave it all up and went to live on an island.
   b Due to his success, he decided to give it all up and live on an island.
   c Despite going to live on an island, he was successful.
3  **PAPER 3, PART 5** For questions 1–8, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given.

1. She passed her driving test in 1995.
   driving
   She ______________________________ 1995.

2. I urgently need to give Simon a message about where to meet Jane.
   deliver
   I have to ______________________________ Simon about where to meet Jane.

3. Please hurry up and decide which film to watch.
   mind
   I wish you would ______________________________ about which film to watch.

4. I found it quite hard to get this place at university.
   easy
   It has ______________________________ get this place at university.

5. I'd been worrying about the test, but it was easy.
   expected
   I ______________________________ be so easy.

6. The police suspect that he killed his wife.
   of
   He ______________________________ his wife.

7. Now that he's retired, he likes to go fishing a lot.
   taken
   Since he retired he ______________________________ a hobby.

8. She's taking karate lessons, and kickboxing as well.
   is
   Not only ______________________________ she's also doing kickboxing.

**Speaking: talking about new experiences**

1. In pairs, describe the pictures. What do they all have in common?

2. A friend of yours has just told you the following about a new experience she has had:
   
   Guess what! I've taken up hang gliding! I had my first lesson this morning.

   What questions would you ask her about this to gain more information?

**SPOTLIGHT ON SPEAKING**

**PAPER 5, PART 1 Social talk**

In Paper 5, part 1 the examiner asks each candidate something about themselves. This is an opportunity for candidates to show their ability to talk socially. It's important to give detailed answers to the questions in this section.
3 Discuss. The following statements are answers to the question: ‘Tell me about a new experience you have had recently’. What else could you say to expand on them?

- Last week I went to the Science Museum in London, and I found it very interesting.
- I took the First Certificate exam two months ago, and I was anxious about the Speaking Paper!
- I went to Spain on holiday this summer.

4 PAPER 5, PART 1 Work in pairs.

Student A: You are the examiner. Ask student B to describe a significant experience that changed his/her life, and to say in what way it changed it.

Student B: Listen to the question carefully, and give a detailed answer. Use the 'In other words' box below to help you.

Student A: Make sure that student B answers your question fully. Swap roles.

**In other words**

5 Match the sentences in column A below with the more detailed sentences in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 It was fun.</td>
<td>a I can still clearly remember every moment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 I felt scared.</td>
<td>b It was a long time ago but I still remember how terrified I felt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 I won’t forget it.</td>
<td>c If only I hadn’t given up so easily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 I would do it differently.</td>
<td>d If I could relive the experience, I would try to change the way I reacted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 It did me good.</td>
<td>e Despite what happened to me I benefited in a number of ways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 I quit too easily.</td>
<td>f I realised that I had been given a unique opportunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 I was given a chance.</td>
<td>g It was probably the most enjoyable experience I had ever had.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Writing: planning a descriptive or narrative piece of writing (letter)**

**SPOTLIGHT ON WRITING**

**Planning your work**
Planning is always important and should take up a good part of your allotted writing time.

1 Use the five point plan below for any piece of writing you do.

Five Point Plan: Put each of the planning stages in the correct order: writing, selecting vocabulary, brainstorming, checking, outlining.

1 __________ 2 __________ 3 __________
4 __________ 5 __________

2 Read the following announcement in a student magazine. What are you being asked to write? What two things are you being asked to include in it?

We are offering readers a free holiday weekend for the best descriptive account of a new or unusual experience that you have had. Write a letter describing the experience and explaining what made it so memorable or significant.

**EXAM SPOTLIGHT**

**PAPER 2 Descriptive or narrative writing**
In Paper 2, you may be asked to write a piece that has descriptive or narrative elements, or outlines a personal experience. This could be in the form of a letter, an article, a review, a contribution to a longer piece or a competition entry. You therefore need to familiarise yourself with the structures and vocabulary relevant to describing, narrating, and explaining, and you should know how to express levels of formality. A letter to a newspaper or magazine may include a narrative element which details personal experience. If you haven’t had any unusual experiences that you think are worth writing about, it doesn’t mean you can’t attempt the task.

3 Use your imagination to write down three ideas for an unusual experience. This is known as the ‘brainstorming’ stage.

Spend no more than a few minutes on this stage.

4 1.4 Listen to a class of students discussing their ideas. How many ideas did they think up in the brainstorming session?
Dear Editor,

I had always dreamed of going up in a hot-air balloon, so when I was offered the chance last year, I jumped at it. It was my mother’s fiftieth birthday, and as a special treat, my dad decided to take the whole family up. I think it must have been quite expensive but it was well worth it. It was a beautiful summer’s day with a fresh crisp wind blowing from the east - ideal weather for a balloon ride. Nevertheless, we wrapped up warm and equipped ourselves with hats, sunglasses, cameras and binoculars. I had expected to be frightened but as the balloon rose gently into the air I was amazed at how safe I felt. We could see the airfield getting smaller and the horizon expanding as we ascended over the nearby village. It was amazing to see how quickly it started to look like a toy town. Before long, everything below was just a patchwork of fields and roads. We were floating effortlessly in a blue sky with only the sound of the wind buffeting round the balloon itself. It was breathtaking. We each took turns regulating the amount of hot air needed to keep us at just the right height until it was time to begin our descent. Naturally, we were reluctant to return to earth.

Yours faithfully,
Anneka Johansson

We are offering three months’ free subscription to our magazine to the reader that sends in the best account of an important turning point in their life. This will be published in a special supplement entitled ‘A Fresh Start’. Write a letter and tell us how you turned your life around and what made it happen.

Write your letter. Use between 220–260 words. Make sure you follow all the planning stages.
**Vocabulary organiser 1**

1.1 Getting started, page 1 Complete the sentences with a suitable verb or phrasal verb that means to ‘begin’ or ‘start’.
   
   a  Police in the West Midlands area have ________ an official investigation into the robberies.
   
   b  An estimated six million people watched as the new President was ________ yesterday.
   
   c  ‘We’d better ________ early if we don’t want to miss the launch of HMS Victorious at Southampton tomorrow.’
   
   d  When I ________ the company, I never expected it to be so successful.
   
   e  The chairwoman ________ a discussion into analysing the failure of the new product.
   
   f  Acupuncture ________ in China over 3,000 years ago.
   
   g  A number of protestors ________ acts of violence, but these were quickly suppressed by the police.
   
   h  At the age of 15, she ________ a promising career in show business.

1.2 Decide which of the words above mean the following:

   a  to officially introduce someone into an important position with a ceremony
   
   b  to start something new, difficult or exciting your life
   
   c  to begin a journey
   
   d  to begin to happen or exist
   
   e  to cause something to happen as a response or reaction

1.3 Reading, page 2 Choose the best word in italics to complete the sentences below.

   1  Charlie Chaplin gained ________ / ________ experience while working as a teenager, which provided ideas for films.
   
   2  His mother suffered from a ________ / ________ voice after working too hard.
   
   3  Chaplin’s tramp character was a(n) ________ / ________ success.
   
   4  A barber’s shop, printing plant and glass factory were among the various ________ / ________ where Chaplin worked as a teenager.

1.4 Look back at Text B on page 3 and find words which mean the following:

   1  young _____________
   
   2  created _____________
   
   3  symbol by which to be recognised _____________
   
   4  the one which came before _____________
   
   5  prevent something from happening _____________

1.5 Language development, page 4 Match the phrasal verbs in the box with their definitions (a–h) below.

   **make for**  **make into**  **make it up to**  **make off**  **make out**  **make something of**  **make up**  **make up for**

   a  do something to show you are sorry for the problems you caused somebody _____________
   
   b  go towards a particular place or destination _____________
   
   c  invent a new story, song, game, etc. _____________
   
   d  leave quickly, especially in order to escape _____________
   
   e  be able to see or hear something, though not very clearly _____________
   
   f  make a bad situation better, or replace something that has been lost _____________
   
   g  change something so that it has a different use or purpose _____________
   
   h  use the opportunities you have to become successful _____________

**SPOTLIGHT ON VOCABULARY**

Organising vocabulary

It’s important to record new vocabulary in a notebook in an organised manner, in order to remember it. There are several ways of organising and recording the vocabulary that you learn. Discuss the following methods:

- By theme
- Grammatically – phrasal verbs, idioms, collocations, etc.
- Word association
- Functional use

1.6 Decide which you think is the most suitable method to record vocabulary from this unit, and start your own Vocabulary organiser notebook.

1.7 Writing, page 8 Find a word or phrase in Anneka’s letter that means the following:

   1  pleasantly fresh and cold _____________ (adj)
   
   2  getting bigger _____________ (v)
   
   3  rose, climbed higher _____________ (v)
   
   4  something made up of many different parts _____________ (n)
   
   5  blowing _____________ (v)

**BANK OF ENGLISH**

Word partnerships

Use a dictionary. Complete the lists below.

1  **material** → reading text, Humble beginnings, page 2

   Use **material** with:
   
   N.COUNT.: building materials, ________, ________, ________
   
   N. UNCOUNT.: reading material, ________, ________, ________
   
   ADJ.: material things, ________, ________, ________

2  **matter** → grammar text, The Big Bang, page 5

   Use **matter** with:
   
   N. UNCOUNT.: waste matter, ________, ________, ________
   
   N. UNCOUNT.: a private matter, ________, ________, ________
   
   PHRASES: it’s a matter of, as a matter of fact, ________, ________, ________