Rewrite this definitions (

LEARN THIS! Intonation and meaning 1 Agreeing or disagreeing As in question togs, our voice goes down at the end when we are making a statement or up when we aren't sure.

Her name Sarah. (You don't expect people to disagree.)

name Sarah. (You aren't sure.)

Qualifying an opinion Rising intonation can give the spoken words a slightly modified opinion:

The film's quite good ... (there's an implied but at the end)

3 Flat voice for sarcasm or irony If we use a flat tone, we mean the opposite to the words we use: Brilliant! (You mean it.) Brilliant. --- (You don't mean it.) 6 2.19 Listen to the sentences (1–6). Choose the correct meaning (a or b).

- I enjoyed the story.
 - a qualifying
- 2 Brilliant. It's snowing.
 - a enthusiastic
- 3 You'll love it
 - a sarcastic
 - This is the road home.
 - a expecting
 - disagreement
 - This is nice.
 - a qualifying

- **b** statement
- 6 Oh, great. Just what we need.
 - a enthusiastic b sarcastic

- b a statement
- **b** sarcastic
- **b** expecting agreement
- **b** expecting agreement

Listen to the interview. Choose the correct answers (a–d).

- 1 Dr Miriam Webster
 - a is a professor of urban myths and legends.
 - b studies urban legends with her students.
 - c writes down urban legends in her spare time.
- 2 The presenter thinks that urban legends
 - a generally seem unpleasant.
 - **b** are very charming.
 - c put you in a good mood.
- 3 Dr Webster says that an urban legend
 - a is nearly always written down.
 - **b** generally has a single source.
 - c has many different versions.
- 4 Urban legends are popular because
 - a most ordinary people like to be shocked or scared.
 - **b** they are better than Hollywood blockbuster films.
 - humans have a need for turning life events into stories.
- 5 The aim of the programme is to
 - a convince us that urban legends are generally true.
 - b show us exactly where urban legends came from.
 - explain why we are wrong about urban legends.