

refreshing

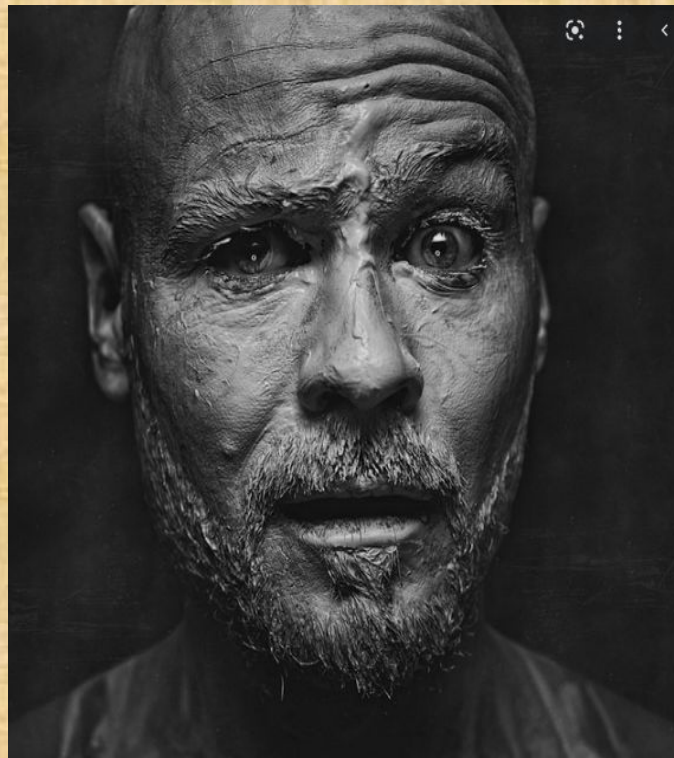
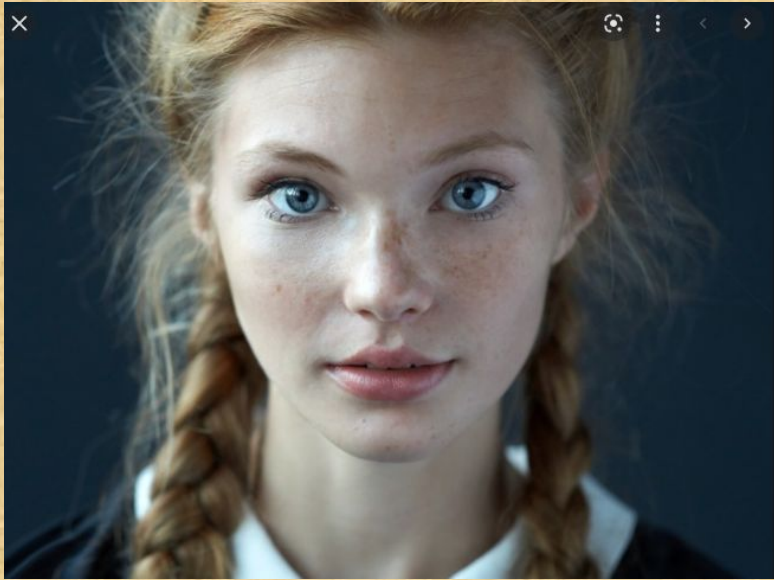
thoughtful perceptive obsessive inspirational obstinate
over-ambitious conscientious neurotic solitary mature
prejudiced apathetic insensitive inquisitive open-minded

[Link 1](#)

- 1 He's a bit of a **yes-man**. He agrees with anything the boss says.
- 2 The new engineer knows what he's doing. He's a real **whizzkid**.
- 3 She knows everything about everyone. She's the office **busybody**.
- 4 There is never a quiet moment with Kate. She's a real **chatterbox**.
- 5 It was very annoying of him. Sometimes Joe could be a real **pain in the neck**.
- 6 She is a **dark horse**. I didn't know she was rich.
- 7 He's had plenty of experience. He's an **old hand** at the job.
- 8 My grandmother has the same routine every day. She's very **set in her ways**.
- 9 Jack is a rebel. He's the **black sheep** of the family.
- 10 I'm glad we've invited Sinead. She's always the **life and soul of the party**.

[Link 2](#)

Warm up



Name. From. Age. Profession. Background. Hopes for the future...

Explain the meaning of the words in bold.
What do you think makes a good photo portrait?
Play a word tennis game with your partner.

captures the beauty: shows you how beautiful something is
evocative: reminds you of, makes you think about
iconic: important and recognisable, well-known and memorable
revealing: telling us something about
striking: strong and easily noticed
provocative: creates a reaction, exciting to look at (maybe also sexually exciting)

Getting the picture

A great photographic portrait **captures the beauty** of the human soul in a unique and inspiring way. It's so much more than just a black and white pose. It's **evocative** and has attitude, and it helps us to see a person's true personality. So, what is it that can make a portrait truly **iconic**?

In *Getting the Picture* David Bailey, world-famous photographer, whose **revealing** images are instantly recognisable and have charted decades of fashion, celebrity and notoriety, reveals how he got involved in photography and how he has produced some of the most **striking** and **provocative** images, which have defined our times.

'You've got to see things as they are, not as you think they are,' says Bailey. 'If someone's in a bad mood, I don't mind, because I encourage the bad mood, you know, wind them up a bit. And then you get a reaction from them. You can't be judgmental and be a photographer.'

Language

C In which portrait do they say the person:

- 1 has something about him/her which says (sort of) creative?
- 2 looks quite serene?
- 3 gives the impression of being very intellectual?
- 4 has something in his/her eyes that makes you think he's/she's about to laugh?
- 5 might have something to do with fashion?
- 6 looks pretty cool?

I suppose/guess/reckon he/she's about ...
I'd say he/she's .../I wouldn't say he/she's ...
He/She/It could be/could have been ...
He/She/It makes me think (that) maybe he/she/it ...
He/She gives the impression of being ...
It seems to me .../It seems like he/she ...
(It) might suggest (that) ...
I wonder what he/she ...
I'm pretty sure he/she ...
There's something ... about him/her.
I'd hazard a guess (that) ...
If I had to make a guess, I'd say (that) ...
He/she could be/could have been ...
It looks to me as if he/she ...

4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 I guess she's a bit lonely. (It / seems / me)
- 2 It looks as though he's angry. (gives / impression)
- 3 I think she's probably an actress. (reckon)
- 4 If you asked me, I'd say she was happy with her life. (had / make / guess)
- 5 I'd definitely say that he's not telling us everything. (pretty)
- 6 I think she could be an only child. (hazard / guess)



Vague language

6 A Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 I'll be there soon. I just have a couple things to do.
- 2 Why don't we meet at exactly eight-ish?
- 3 I left a lot of stuffs at the hotel, but I can pick it up later.
- 4 Don't worry. We've got a plenty of time.
- 5 We've sort finished the accounts.
- 6 There'll be about forty and so people attending.

Vague nouns: *thing, stuff, bit*

There's something in her eyes.

Quantifiers: *one or two, a few, a couple of, a lot of, plenty of, loads of, a bit (of)*

There's a bit of flour.

Vague numbers: *around, about fifty, more or less, fifty or so*

He's about forty-ish.

Generalisers: *sort of, kind of, you know*

He looks sort of creative.

List completers: *and stuff, and so on, or something (like that)*

She could be a model, or something like that.

Check yourself

A Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

sure seems wonder guess give ~~reckon~~ say hazard looks

- 1 A: I reckon it might rain later.
B: Yes, it _____ as though it could.
- 2 A: How much do you think that painting is worth?
B: I'd _____ a guess at about \$500.
A: Not quite. It's worth \$1.2 million.
- 3 A: What time do you think they'll arrive?
B: I'm pretty _____ they'll be here by six.
- 4 A: What do you think it's supposed to be?
B: I _____ it could be an animal of some sort.
- 5 A: I _____ if she'll remember we're coming.
B: If not, we'll surprise her.
- 6 A: If I had to make a guess, I'd _____ it was that way.
B: It _____ to me that we're lost.
- 7 A: Have you seen that Rafael and Lina have got a smart new car?
B: Yes, they _____ the impression of having plenty of money.

pronunciation

B  **1.8** **CONNECTED SPEECH: linking, elision** Listen to the corrected sentences. Find examples of the following:

- 1 linking between words which end in a consonant sound and words which begin with a vowel sound.

I just have_a couple_of things to do.

- 2 elision (when a sound disappears) between two consonant sounds, e.g. must_be /mʌsbi:/.

Why don't_we meet at about eight-ish?

Watch out!

Elision occurs when a sound disappears in rapid, natural speech. This makes it easier to say, and avoids having to put certain consonant sounds together to maintain a regular rhythm and speed.

/t/ and /d/ are the two sounds which are most commonly elided in English, when they have a consonant sound before and after, e.g. *Why don't we* becomes /waɪdəʊnwi/ and *an old man* becomes /ənəʊlmæn/. Raising Ss' awareness of this can help them both speak more fluently and distinguish words more easily when listening.

The /t/ and /d/ sounds are also elided (or glottalised) when they are preceded by a vowel and followed by a consonant, which means that instead of pronouncing the sound, we briefly close the vocal chords and then open them again, e.g. *about forty* which becomes /əbaʊfɔ:ti/.

Note that as well as the linking indicated in the phrases above, the /j/ sound is also used to link some of the phrases. In *be about*, this is an intrusive /j/ sound, as it isn't written. In *plenty of* and *forty or so*, it's a linking /j/ sound as it's written.

Answers:

- 1 I'll be there soon. I just have_a couple_of things to do.
- 2 Why don't_we meet_at_about eight-ish?
- 3 I left_a_lot_of stuff_at_the hotel, but_I can pick_it_up later.
- 4 Don't_worry. We've got_plenty of time.
- 5 We've sort_of finished_the accounts.
- 6 There'll be about_forty or so people_attending.

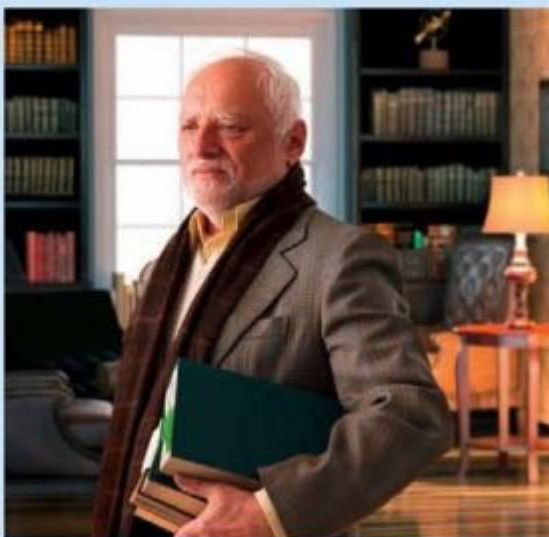
Answers:

- 1 It looks_as_if he's got_a_lot_of work_to do.
- 2 She looks_about_fifty or so.
- 3 It's_a_bit_dark, isn't_it?
- 4 I've got_a couple_of things to ask.



7 A Work in pairs. Describe and discuss the portraits below. Use the following questions to help you.

- What can you say about the person's job or character from the picture?
- How do you think he/she is feeling? Why do you think this might be?



Where would you want to be if you were having your portrait taken?

What style would you like it to be?

Where would you be?

What would you wear?

What pose would you choose?

What mood would you be in?

Would there be any other objects in the portrait?

Would you be on your own?

Would it be formal or informal?

Review the language for speculating. Try to match the names to their origins and meanings. Give reasons for your choices, e.g. by saying the names aloud and speculating as to what language they sound like.

Names	Origins	Meanings
1 Ashlee	Indonesian	<i>victorious</i>
2 Alton	Hawaiian	<i>beautiful</i>
3 Nadya	Russian	<i>field of ash trees</i>
4 Gwendolen	Traditional English	<i>hope</i>
5 Boipelo	Tswana (Southern African)	<i>nobleman</i>
6 Indah	Modern English	<i>white ring or bow</i>
7 Asha	Mongolian	<i>calm heavens</i>
8 Tural	Swahili	<i>old town</i>
9 Venka	Japanese	<i>clear mist</i>
10 Sarangerel	Chinese	<i>worthy man</i>
11 Somchai	Thai	<i>life</i>
12 Kasumi	Irish	<i>proud</i>
13 Zhou	Esperanto	<i>to be alive</i>
14 Patrick	Azerbaijani	<i>boat</i>
15 Nalani	Welsh	<i>moonlight</i>

speaking

Check yourself and discuss once again.

Answers: 1 Modern English, field of ash trees
2 Traditional English, old town 3 Russian, hope
4 Welsh, white ring or bow 5 Tswana (Southern African), proud
6 Indonesian, beautiful 7 Swahili, life 8 Azerbaijani, to be alive
9 Esperanto, victorious 10 Mongolian, moonlight
11 Thai, worthy man 12 Japanese, clear mist 13 Chinese, boat
14 Irish, nobleman 15 Hawaiian, calm heavens

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'ash' is a type of tree in English	'ton' means 'town' in older English	'nadyezhda' means 'hope' in Russian
'gwen' means 'white' in Welsh	a word that begins with 'B' and means 'proud' in an African language	a word that begins with 'T' and means 'beautiful' in a South-East Asian language
a word that begins with 'A' and means 'life' in an African language	a word that begins with 'T' and means 'be alive' in an Asian language	a word that begins with 'V' and means 'victorious' in an invented language
a word that begins with 'S' and means 'moonlight' in an Asian language	a word that begins with 'S' and means 'worthy man' in a South-East Asian language	'sumi' means 'clear' in Japanese
a word that begins with 'Z' and means 'boat' in an Asian language	'Patricius' meant 'nobleman' in Roman, and was later adapted when used in an island country	a word that begins with 'N' and means 'calm heavens' on a group of islands

