




Listening 2

Part 2

Sentence completion  1.29

- 1  Have you ever suffered from any sleep disorders such as insomnia or sleepwalking?
- 2  What causes people to have difficulty sleeping?
- 3  Do you think it would be worse to suffer from insomnia or narcolepsy – a sleep disorder which means that you can fall asleep suddenly at any time?
- 4 You will hear part of a medical lecture on the topic of narcolepsy, a sleep disorder which causes people to suddenly fall asleep. For questions 1–8, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Don't forget!

You can normally write the actual words you hear in the recording.

Narcolepsy – an incurable sleep disorder

For many people suffering narcolepsy, an accurate (1) takes a long time.

It is possible that the lack of a specific (2) is the cause of narcolepsy.

Strong (3) can also bring on a loss of muscle control.

Other common symptoms are sleep paralysis at night and (4) in the day.

The (5) of narcoleptics is often greatly reduced.

The prejudice of others means that some narcoleptics cannot get a first (6)

Narcoleptics are unlikely to be allowed to use (7) at work.

The need to keep calm can mean narcoleptics have to alter their (8)

Vocabulary 2: Sleep

- 1 Look at the underlined words in the first half of the listening script for Listening 2 on page 230 and find
 - a a verb which means 'to sleep for a short time, especially during the day'.
 - b three verbs which mean 'to go to sleep, usually without intending to'.
- 2 Complete the spaces with one of the adjectives or adverbs from the box.

A

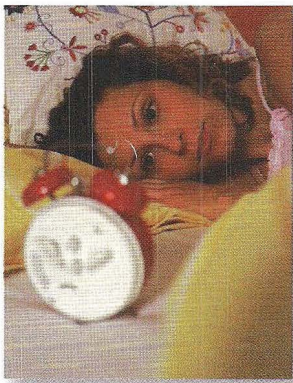
good deep fast soundly


- 1 The kids are staying over at their cousins' so we should **get a** _____ **night's sleep**.
- 2 The passengers **sleep** _____ in their cabins, unaware of the coming storm.
- 3 The doctor gave him a sedative and he **fell into a** _____ **sleep**.
- 4 Don't worry, you won't wake her up – she's _____ **asleep**.

B

wide light sleepless rough

- 1 Over 2000 homeless people are forced to **sleep** _____ in this city.
- 2 It's midnight and I feel _____ **awake**. I shouldn't have had that coffee.
- 3 My baby daughter's teething, so we've **had** a few _____ **nights** recently.
- 4 I've always been a _____ **sleeper**; I wake up at the slightest sound.



- 3  Discuss the following questions with your partner.
- 1 How long does it usually take you to **get to sleep** once you've gone to bed?
 - 2 Do you ever **lie awake** in bed worrying about things? Does anything else **keep you awake** at night?
 - 3 What advice would you give to someone **suffering from insomnia**? Do you know of any remedies?
 - 4 Certain types of music or a film after lunch **send some people to sleep**. Does anything have this effect on you?

Language focus 2: Passives 2

A Reporting verbs

- 1 The following structure can be used with certain verbs to give generalized opinions or facts.

Narcolepsy **is known to affect** at least 2500 people in the UK.

It's widely **believed to be** the result of a genetic mutation.
(= *Many people believe it is the result of a genetic mutation.*)

Sufferers **are** often mistakenly **considered to be** inebriated or lazy.

With past reference, the perfect infinitive is used.

Jenkins **is said to have had** financial problems.
(= *People say that Jenkins had financial problems.*)

She **was thought to have fled** the country.
(= *The police thought she had fled the country.*)

- 2 Rewrite a–e below. Start the beginning of each new sentence with the underlined word or words.
- a People expect that the Prime Minister will announce his resignation later today.
 - b They understand that the 22-year-old striker is considering a move to a Spanish club.
 - c There's a rumour going round that the band have sacked their lead guitarist.
 - d The police alleged that he had been selling stolen goods.
 - e One report says that she was paid over £2 million for her part in the film.

B Have/Get something done

- 1 What is the difference between the following sentences?
- a We're painting the house at the weekend.
 - b We're having the house painted at the weekend.
 - c We're getting the house painted at the weekend.
- 2 What is the difference in the use of *have* in the following two sentences?
- a I had my watch repaired last week.
 - b I had my watch stolen last week.

C Other passives with get

Get can also be used as an informal alternative to *be* in passive sentences.

Example:

I've applied for loads of jobs but keep getting turned down.


Get meaning 'become' is also common with the following past participles, sometimes with an object.

get stuck get caught get burnt get left
get lost get dressed get involved get hurt


Examples:

The postman got stuck in the lift this morning.

She got her head stuck in the back of the chair.

 Read more about the points in sections A, B and C in Part D of the Grammar reference on page 220.

Practice

- 1 Complete each gap with a suitable phrase with *have* or *get*. The first two have been done for you.
- a Hurry up or you'll get left behind!
 - b I go to a reflexologist every month to have my feet massaged.
 - c This is the first time I _____ cleaned since I bought it for our wedding.
 - d They've got a map and a compass so they're hardly likely _____.
 - e I do wish you _____ tested – I really think you need glasses, you know.
 - f I'm seriously thinking _____ pierced.
 - g He _____ writing graffiti on the bus and they fined him £50.
 - h We ought _____ serviced – the engine's making all sorts of funny noises.
 - i We _____ broken into at the weekend. They took the computer, TV, DVD player – everything.
 - j I think you _____ cut before your interview.
- 2  Tell your partner about
- something you've had done recently.
 - something you'd pay to have done if you had the money.
 - something you'd never have done, ever.
 - an occasion when you got lost.
 - a time when you got caught doing something you shouldn't have been.