

SURPASS

GO BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

Ocean Blue

CEFR

STUDENT BOOK
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B1-B2 (2)

SURPASS 4B

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1A

Rules for life

1 VOCABULARY

A 2-02 Read the six rules for life on the right. Match the underlined expressions with the meanings below. Then listen and check.

- a manage to live
- b throw away
- c take revenge on
- d find time for
- e begin thinking
- f leave work
- g fail to do work on time
- h accept and stop thinking about
- i do something without being caught
- j spend time with and learn about

B Write your own rule for life. Explain why you think it is a good idea.

2 LISTENING

A 2-03 Listen to Kim and Noah. Which rules from the right relate to what he/she is talking about? Does he/she agree with the rule?

1



Kim

2



Noah

B 2-03 Listen again. Answer the questions.

Kim

- 1 What didn't she like about Cathy?
- 2 Why didn't she tell Cathy about how she felt at first?
- 3 When she got mad, what was Cathy's reaction?

Noah

- 1 Why did his parents make him call every two days?
- 2 Why was his mom visiting him?
- 3 What did he regret saying to his mom?

C Do you have similar experiences? Which rule for life do you disagree with?

Don't judge a book by its cover.



You might not get why a person acts a certain way at first, but once you ¹get to know someone, you often change your mind about them.

Make time for your favorite things.



You think you'll ²get around to them someday, but then you never get the chance. Put them on your schedule now!

Honesty is the best policy.



You might ³get away with a lie now, but eventually people will ⁴get the feeling that they can't trust you.

⁵Get rid of things you don't need.



If you haven't used it this year, you can ⁶get by without it.

Be understanding and forgiving.



Trying to ⁷get back at people is immature. Holding grudges hurts you more than them. ⁸Get over it.

Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today.



Don't ⁹get behind. Do things right away. You might not ¹⁰get off early today, but that's better than leaving late tomorrow.

3 GRAMMAR

- A** **2-04** Listen and choose the correct answers.
- I didn't want to risk **ruin / ruining** our plans for the day or our friendship.
 - She apologized and promised not **being / to be** late again.
 - I was surprised **hearing / to hear** that she didn't know how much it bothered me before then.
 - This made me **realize / realizing** that being too patient and forgiving can be misleading.
 - They didn't think I could do anything on my own, so they asked me **call / to call** them every two days.
 - All of a sudden, I felt guilty about **having said / to have said** things that worried my mom.

B Examine the sentences in **A** and complete the rules.

gerunds infinitives infinitives without *to*

- After verbs such as *risk* and *enjoy*, use _____.
- After verbs such as *promise* and *expect*, use _____.
- After adjectives such as *surprised* and *good*, use _____.
- After verbs such as *make* and *let*, use _____.
- After phrases such as *ask someone* and *tell someone* (verb + noun), use _____.
- After prepositions, use _____.

[Learn more about verb patterns.](#)

[> Grammar Reference p. 69](#)

C Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in the correct form.

Rules for a Happy Life	
1	"You should never regret _____ (have eaten), _____ (have slept) or _____ (have watched) TV too much." -Adel
2	"Be as kind to others as you want others _____ (be) to you." -Aron
3	"It's okay _____ (make) mistakes. You don't have to be perfect at everything." -Roger
4	"Do not let your past _____ (ruin) your present. Forget about it." -Joel
5	"Do not expect _____ (be) happy when you let others _____ (interfere) in your life." -Jina

D Do you agree with the rules above? Share your own rule for a happy life with a partner.

4 SPEAKING

A Think of friends you have, and write a friend's name that matches each question.

Do you have a friend who ...

... didn't make a good first impression but turned out to be very nice?



... you got close to really fast?



... you reconnected with after a long time?



... sometimes gives you the feeling that he/she is using you?



... you're close to but you never get around to meeting up with?



... was not close to you but helped you when you were in need?



B Who are the people you thought of in **A**? Choose one to tell your partner about. Share your experience with your friend.

C Talk about a lesson you learned from this person's behavior. Make one rule for friendship. Then explain your rule using the structures given below.

Friends try ...

Friends don't mind ...

Friends encourage each other ...


Friends let each other ...

It's important for friends ...

Accept personality differences. *Friends should always try to accept and respect each other as they are.*

Make sacrifices. *Friends don't mind helping each other with difficult tasks, even if it takes time and effort.*

5 READING 2-05

- A** Are there any sayings related to unluckiness in your country? Share them.
- B** Read the introduction and the first page of the article. Answer the questions.
- 1 Can you identify with the situations? Share your experiences.
 - 2 Can you explain Murphy's Law in your own words?
- C** Read the rest of the article. What are the two factors that lead us to interpret things in a negative way?
- D** Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- 1 Murphy's Law was named after Edward A. Murphy, an American mathematician.
 - 2 One of Murphy's coworkers mentioned Murphy's Law in public, which popularized it.
 - 3 The pictures of dots explain that bad things usually happen at regular intervals.
 - 4 People tend to forget about things that went well.
 - 5 The article encourages readers to think positively rather than negatively.
- E**  Read the variations of Murphy's Law below. Which do you agree with the most? Make a similar law that seems true to you and share it with a partner.

Many Different "Murphys"

Today, many people use quotes that are similar to Murphy's Law. Here are a few examples:

- The other line always moves faster.
- If you try to prove that something is broken, it will start working again.
- The dirty spot is always on the other side of the glass.
- If the shoe fits, it's ugly.
- You always find what you lost after buying a replacement.
- The more valuable the rug, the more likely the cat is to throw up on it.
- If you don't need it and don't want it, there is always plenty of it.
- If you like him, he's already married.

Are You Unlucky???



Is bad luck chasing you?

We've all had the feeling that bad things tend to happen at the worst times. There are days we even feel like bad luck is hanging around us, affecting whatever we're doing. The pattern of bad things happening at bad times is so predictable that it almost feels like a law of nature. But let's think about it carefully. Are we really that unlucky? Is it really true that bad things always wait to hit us at the worst time or happen all at once?

What's the law behind unluckiness?

Unluckiness is best explained by Murphy's Law, which says, "Anything that can go wrong will go wrong." This "law" was named after Edward A. Murphy, an engineer in the US Air Force. One day, while testing some equipment, Murphy noticed a problem with the sensors that recorded the test results: All of them were connected in the wrong way. He remarked that if there are two ways to do something and one of them results in disaster, people will do the thing in that way. Later on, one of Murphy's coworkers gave the saying the wording we know today. He mentioned Murphy's Law in a press conference. And over the years, the term has become widely popular.

You're standing at the kitchen counter making toast. Eyes still red from working on a project late last night, you take out the toast and begin to spread butter and jam on it. You're thinking about your classes today when the toast slips from your hand. Splat! You don't want to look because you're sure that it was the jam side that hit the floor. Slowly, you look down.

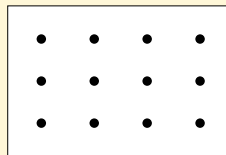
"I knew it!"



The reality is ...

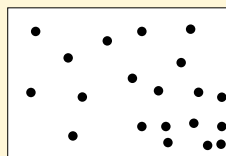
Murphy's Law may seem to be true, but for the most part, we voluntarily interpret things in a negative way.

Think of it this way. Suppose dots are drawn, completely at random, on a piece of paper. What are the chances the dots will appear just like the ones in [Image 1]?



[Image 1]

It is highly unlikely. Just like the dots, random events in our lives can't be spaced out equally in neat rows and columns. Sometimes they are bound to be clustered together and look more like those in [Image 2].



[Image 2]

It's not that the world is out to get you — it's all about probability.

There's also the matter of perception. When everything is going well, we don't give it much thought. But when things go wrong, we start to look for reasons. And we remember them. Think of an ordinary evening. You get on the bus and go home. Would you think to yourself, "Wow, I made it home safely"? Probably not. But if you got off at the wrong stop, you would be asking why this was happening to you. And then if it started to rain, well, you know what you would be thinking.

How do you see yourself?

Do you still feel unlucky? The next time you feel like everything is going wrong, think of all the things in your life that are going well. There is no difference between a glass that is half full and one that is half empty—it's just a matter of how you look at things.

6 LISTENING

A **2-06** Listen to the conversation between Jeff and Hadley. Check (✓) all the things that happened to Jeff on his trip to New York.

- His flight was overbooked.
- His luggage was sent to another airport.
- It rained when he went to see the Statue of Liberty.
- He got into a car accident on the way to his hotel.
- He saw his favorite actress in the lobby.

B Below are the sayings that Jeff and Hadley mentioned. Complete the sentences.

done milk cloud lemonade

- 1 When life gives you lemons, make _____.
- 2 It's no use crying over spilt _____.
- 3 What's done is _____.
- 4 Every _____ has a silver lining.

C Discuss the meanings of the sayings above.


OVER TO YOU

- 1 How do you see yourself? Are you a lucky person overall? Or are you an unlucky person? Share your luckiest or unluckiest experience.
- 2 Do you agree with the last sentence "There is no difference between a glass that is half full and one that is half empty—it's just a matter of how you look at things"? Explain why you agree or disagree.



A better place to live

1 VOCABULARY

A  2-07 Complete the Q&A about laws in different countries. Then listen and check.

by law	limit	restrict	mandatory	against the law
break the law	permitted	prohibited	change the law	recommended

Daily Issues Is it illegal to ...?

Q: I live in an apartment, and one of my neighbors makes a lot of noise vacuuming almost every night. Is there any law that bans cleaning late at night?

Emmett, Lancashire, UK

A: Many people might be surprised to hear it, but actually there is. There is a law that sets a decibel ¹ _____ after 8:00 p.m. You are not ² _____ to make noise over a certain decibel level.



Q: I recently moved to Canada from Denmark. We used to ride our bicycles without wearing helmets, but I noticed that almost every bicycle rider wears one here. Is it ³ _____ not to wear a helmet?

Michael, Vancouver, Canada

A: In most parts of Canada, ⁴ _____, parents or guardians must make sure their children wear helmets. But helmets are not ⁵ _____ for adults over 18 in some areas. You should check the bicycle laws in your area.



Q: My friends and I went skydiving on Sunday, and we were told that, by law, unmarried women can't parachute on Sundays. We thought the guy was joking, so we just went skydiving anyway. But did we really ⁶ _____?

Iris, Florida, US

A: That is an old law in Florida, and it hasn't stopped anyone from going skydiving. Many people think that it's out-of-date and that they should ⁷ _____.



Q: I'm traveling to Rome this summer. Is it illegal to eat food on the street there?

Stacia, Limpopo, South Africa


A: Yes, it is. People are ¹⁰ _____ from eating outside around many of the tourist sites.



Q: Do we have laws in the UK that ⁸ _____ people's clothing options when driving? If we don't, I'd like to drive in flip flops or even barefoot. *Evangeline, London, UK*

A: There is currently no law in place that requires people to wear appropriate shoes when driving, but closed-toed shoes are ⁹ _____ for safety reasons.



B  Does your country have laws regarding the activities mentioned above? If you're not sure, do some research to find out.

2 LISTENING

A 2-08 Listen to the people and check (✓) the topic that is mentioned in both cases.



- manners signs dress code fines

B 2-08 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- Which country is each person talking about?
- What are the signs each person is talking about?
- What does each person think about the rules?

3 GRAMMAR

A 2-09 Listen and complete the sentences.

- Visitors _____ be properly dressed because this place is sacred.
- It also said that tank tops and shorts _____.
- We _____ leave our passports there while we used the clothes.
- There are some things you _____ do, but they are not mandatory.

B Complete the sentences. Then discuss which expresses permission, prohibition, or obligation.

can had to must must not

- The work is done. You _____ go home now.
- By law, you _____ wear a helmet when you ride your bike.
- This is not a parking lot. You _____ park here.
- When I lived with my parents, I _____ be home by 10 p.m.

[Learn more about modals of permission, prohibition, and obligation.](#)
[> Grammar Reference p. 69](#)

C Choose the correct answers.

- In the past, bars and restaurants in many countries **could** / **should** choose to be smoking or non-smoking areas. Now, most of them **don't have to** / **must** have a no-smoking policy.
- I used to work on construction sites. I always **must** / **had to** wear a safety helmet back then. Now that I work indoors, I **don't have to** / **shouldn't** wear one anymore.
- People **have to** / **are allowed to** obey laws regarding littering, jaywalking, and speeding.

4 SPEAKING

A Look at the cases below. Come up with laws that could solve the problems.



"On some streets, big puddles form when it rains. Cars and buses often splash pedestrians because the drivers don't pay attention."



"I have to work overtime almost every day. I barely see my kids awake! I could try looking for a new job, but it's the same everywhere."



"Every morning, I see piles of trash on the street. Littering is against the law, but people do it anyway. There aren't enough trash cans."



"I was surprised that there are almost no parks, libraries, or other public facilities here. What are our taxes used for?"



"Right now, people don't have to restrain their pets inside their vehicles. It can be dangerous for both the driver and the pet."

B 2-10 Now listen to each person. Is his/her idea for a new law similar to yours? What penalty does he/she suggest?


C Discuss and share your ideas.

- What problems does your town have?
- What can be done to solve the problems? Are there any laws dealing with these problems already?
- Make a new law or change an old law to solve the problems. Decide what the penalties will be for people who break the new law.

5 LISTENING

A How much do you know about *Les Misérables*? Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Research and check your answers.

- 1 It is a French historical novel by Victor Hugo.
- 2 Jean Valjean is the main character.
- 3 Jean Valjean is convicted of stealing a lot of money from a bank and goes to prison.
- 4 Jean Valjean, with a new identity, becomes a successful businessman and mayor.


B  **2-11** Listen to Part 1 of the story. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Myriel?
- 2 What problem does Jean Valjean have? Why?
- 3 Where does Jean Valjean spend the night?

6 READING 2-12

A Read Part 2 and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Jean Valjean steal from Myriel? What does he do after stealing it?
- 2 Who do the police officers bring to Myriel's house? Why?
- 3 What does Myriel say to the police officers?
- 4 What does Myriel ask of Jean Valjean?

B  Do you think Myriel did the right thing by lying to the police officers and letting Jean Valjean go? Why or why not?

Les Misérables

Part 2

At two o'clock in the morning, Valjean abruptly wakes up. He feels remarkably refreshed and alert. Lying in bed, he starts to think about just one thing: Myriel's silverware. Suddenly, Valjean makes up his mind. He gets up and walks swiftly over to Myriel's cupboard. Reaching out his hand, he quickly grabs the set of silverware and puts it in his bag. Then he climbs out the window of Myriel's house and runs away.

Later that morning, as the sun is coming up, Myriel wakes up and goes to his garden to take a walk. As he is strolling around, his servant rushes over to him.

"Myriel, Myriel," she says, nearly out of breath. "Have you seen your silverware?"

"No, I haven't," he responds, calmly. "Where is it?"

"It's been stolen!" she says. "That man who ate and slept here last night took it!"

She expects the bishop to be angry, but he is not upset at all.

"The silverware was not really mine," he says. "It belonged to the poor people, and now one of them has it."

A little while later, there is a loud knock on Myriel's door. Three police officers are standing there, holding Jean Valjean. The thief looks anxious and depressed.

"We saw this man acting suspiciously, so we searched him," one of the officers says. "He has some silverware, and he says that you gave it to him."

"Yes, that's true," Myriel says. "And he was supposed to take my silver candlesticks too."

Everyone is astonished by Myriel's response.

"So we can let him go?" the officers ask.

"Yes, you may release him," Myriel says, handing Valjean the silver candlesticks.

The officers set Valjean free and go back to work. Then Myriel moves closer to Valjean and speaks to him quietly.

"Now that your life has been saved, you must promise to become an honest man," he says.

Valjean is too stunned and embarrassed to know what to say. He simply takes the silver candlesticks and hurries away.

OVER TO YOU

C Read Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 On his way out of town, who does Jean Valjean meet?
- 2 What does Jean Valjean steal from the person?
- 3 What does Jean Valjean think about while he cries?
- 4 What does Jean Valjean vow in front of the bishop's door?

D Why do you think Jean Valjean sees himself as "a horrible person"?

- 1 Has anyone done something bad to you recently? Did you forgive him/her? Why or why not?
- 2 Which do you believe changes people: love and compassion or laws and punishment? Why?
- 3 Jean Valjean was sent to prison for stealing a loaf of bread for his starving family. Do you think he was fully responsible for his acts, or were his acts inevitable?

Part 3

On his way out of town, Valjean bumps into a young boy. The boy is happily playing with some coins along the road. He tosses the coins high into the air, and one of them lands on the ground. It rolls over to Valjean, who traps it under his foot.

"Excuse me, sir," the boy says, politely. "Would you please give me back my coin?"

"What's your name?" Valjean asks.

"It's Little Gervais," the boy says. "Now please return the coin. It's mine and you can't have it."

"Little Gervais, you can't have your money back," Valjean says. "It belongs to me now, so go away."

The boy and Valjean argue about the coin for a few more minutes. Finally, the boy is so frightened of Valjean that he starts to cry and runs away as fast as he can.

Once the boy has disappeared, Valjean picks up the coin and looks at it. It is getting late, so he should quickly continue on his way. However, he changes his mind and sets out after the boy. He runs for a long

time, shouting the boy's name, but no one answers.

After a while, Valjean gives up and stops running. It is night and the moon has come out. Valjean sits on a rock and thinks about what he has done. Suddenly, he realizes what a horrible person he is. He begins to cry. He cries for a long time. As he cries, he thinks about his past. His whole life flashes in front of his eyes. He thinks about the time that he spent in jail and his release. He remembers meeting the bishop and stealing money from the child.

Slowly, everything becomes clear to him. Later that night, he makes the long journey back to the bishop's house. He kneels down on the ground and prays in front of the bishop's door. He vows to change his ways and become a better person.

Skills for Writing

An opinion essay

1 READING & WRITING

A What's the legal age for drinking in your country? What's your opinion about it?

B Read an opinion essay on the legal age for drinking. Choose the correct transition phrases.

Is Drinking Really Okay for Everyone?

In the United States, people are not allowed to drink alcohol until they turn 21. This is one of the highest drinking ages in the world, and some people say it should be lowered. **However / Finally**, I believe that a high drinking age is beneficial in many ways.

First / However, drinking is more dangerous than other activities, such as smoking, as it can put others' lives in immediate danger. Drinking can easily lead to crimes such as drunk driving or sexual violence, which don't just put one life in danger, but the lives of innocent others too. **In contrast / For instance**, more than 40,000 college students below the age of 21 have reported being injured by someone who was drunk. Only those who are old enough to take full responsibility for their actions and the consequences of their actions should be allowed to drink.

Second / In other words, drinking can have harmful effects on the development of the brain. While the brain is still developing during adolescence and young adulthood, alcohol can have a strong effect. **Unlike / According to** a study, alcohol can damage or even destroy the cells that



make up the part of the brain responsible for learning and memory. This is a serious problem because it is possible that this damage can have lifelong harmful consequences.

Moreover / In conclusion, a high drinking age is good for society. Without it, many innocent people would be exposed to potential danger. In addition, drinking at a young age poses a high threat to brain development. **Thus / What is more**, it is the duty of a society to set limits and enforce laws for the protection of all citizens. Therefore, I support keeping the current drinking age.

C Read each part of the essay again. Answer the questions.

1 Introduction

What is the topic? What is the writer's opinion?

2 Body 1


What is the first reason? What supporting details are provided?

3 Body 2

What is the second reason? What supporting details are provided?


4 Conclusion

How does the writer sum up the essay? What conclusion does the writer reach?

D  Do you agree with the points made in the essay? What is your opinion on the topic?




2 SPEAKING & WRITING

A  Give an opinion on one of the topics.

“We should **lower** / **keep** / **raise** the current legal age for ... ”

- voting
- smoking
- marriage
- driving
- joining the military

B  Form groups according to the topics you have chosen. Brainstorm ideas related to the topic.

C Use the ideas brainstormed to fill in the outline below.


Topic	
Introduction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current situation (the current legal age): • My opinion (Include a mention of an opposing opinion.): 	
Body 1	Body 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason 1: • Supporting details: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason 2: • Supporting details:
Conclusion	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary: • Final opinion: 	

D Write an essay based on the outline. Use the expressions below to improve your essay.

Tip

Transition phrases

- a** To list points:
To begin with,
First(ly), / Second(ly),
Another point is that ...
Lastly,
Finally,
- b** To provide an example or data:
For example,
For instance,
According to (a study),
- c** To explain a point further:
Moreover,
Furthermore,
What is more,
In addition,
In other words,
- d** To make opposing points:
However,
In contrast,
On the contrary,
On the other hand,
In spite of (the fact that) ...
Unlike ...
- e** To give a reason:
Because ...
Because of ...
- f** To explain an effect or a consequence:
For this reason,
As a result,
In effect,
- g** To draw conclusions:
In conclusion,
To sum up,
Therefore,
Thus,

E  Exchange essays and edit them. Then share your essays with the class.

