

Introduction to the Anglia Ascentis Intermediate Exam

Anglia Ascentis' Intermediate Exam includes writing, grammar, vocab, reading, and listening sections. (The exam doesn't have a speaking part, but there is a separate speaking test.) You have two hours to finish the exam. The sections are as follows:

- Section A** (20 marks) Writing an essay of 150–200 words. You have a choice of four topics.
- Section B** (20 marks) Reading comprehension of an article of about 300 words.
- Section C** (20 marks) Grammar: 10 multiple-choice questions.
- Section D** (20 marks) Sentence Transformation: You have to rewrite five sentences so that they have the same meaning as the originals.
- Section E** (10 marks) Word Transformation: You are given a word, for example 'manage', which you need to change (for instance, to 'management') to complete a sentence.
- Section F** (10 marks) Phrasal Verbs Gap Fill: You have to complete five sentences by writing the given phrasal verbs in the gaps.

Listening Examination: There are four parts and you hear each part twice.

- Part One** (20 marks) 10 multiple-choice questions.
- Part Two** (30 marks) A gap fill exercise.
- Part Three** (30 marks) There are 10 True/False questions.
- Part Four** (20 marks) A dictation of 40 words.

SCORING: Your final score comes from combining Sections A–F (80%) and the Listening Exam (20%). You will be given a **Refer** (<50%), a **Pass** (50-69%), a **Credit** (70-84%) or a **Distinction** (85%+).

British English vs. American English

Many students who have studied American English (**AmE**) worry that they won't be able to understand British English (**BrE**). Fortunately, they have no reason to worry. There are not many differences between American and British English, and it doesn't take long to get used to these differences. Furthermore, you can use American English in Anglia Ascentis exams. The important thing is to be consistent; don't write an essay with both forms.

Here are **SOME (but not all)** differences.

Pronunciation Differences

Of course, there is not one British accent, nor one American accent. However, we can make some generalisations about the differences between 'standard' AmE and BrE.

- AmE stresses 'r' at the end of words, but is often dropped in BrE. E.g. *car*, *doctor*
- Many British people pronounce 'a' /ɑ:/ in words that Americans often pronounce /æ/. E.g. *can't*, *dance*, *castle*

Grammar Differences

- In BrE the present perfect is often used to describe recent actions whereas Americans often use the past simple. BrE *He has just gone home.* AmE *He just went home.*
- British often use 'Have you got...?' whereas Americans ask 'Do you have...?'
- In BrE the past participle of get is **got**; in AmE it is **gotten**.
BrE *I've got lost several times.* AmE *I've gotten lost several times.*

Spelling Differences

1. Many verbs end in -ize in AmE, but -ise in BrE. *realize realise*
2. In British English the final 'l' is often doubled. *traveling travelling*
3. The ending -og in AmE is sometimes -ogue in BrE. *dialog dialogue*
4. Some words that end with -or in AmE end with -our in BrE. *color colour*
5. Some words that end with -ter in AmE end with -tre in BrE. *center centre*
6. In AmE the verbs *burn*, *dream*, *learn*, *smell*, *spell* and *spoil* are regular (i.e. the past tense is -ed) but in BrE they can also end with a 't'. *dreamed dreamt*

Differences in individual words: AmE & BrE

1. jewelry jewellery	5. math maths
2. (car) tire tyre	6. specialty speciality
3. program programme	7. license licence
4. check cheque	8. defense defence

Which words in the following pairs are BrE?

1. theatre theater	5. criticize criticise	9. meters metres
2. favourite favorite	6. honor honour	10. behaviour behaviour
3. catalog catalogue	7. levelled leveled	11. labor labour
4. neighbor neighbour	8. legalise legalize	12. organize organise

**Vocabulary
Differences****Circle the words that are used in British English.**

- Last Friday I went to that new clothes **store** / **shop** across from the **subway** / **underground** station. I bought a pair of **pants** / **trousers** and a **jumper** / **sweater**.
- I only get five pounds **pocket money** / **allowance** a week. I usually spend it on **crisps** / **potato chips**, **biscuits** / **cookies** and **candy** / **sweets**.
- I went to the **cinema** / **movie theater** last night. I wanted to see that new *Star Trek* **film** / **movie** but the **line** / **queue** was too long. I ended up seeing one about an African **football** / **soccer** team.
- Pete's **primary** / **elementary** school teacher called Pauline's mother to discuss his poor **marks** / **grades** in English and **maths** / **math**.
- This year our summer **vacation** / **holiday(s)** starts on the 22nd of July, and the **fall** / **autumn** **semester** / **term** begins on the 3rd of September. I'm going to go camping in France for **two weeks** / **a fortnight**.
- My new **apartment** / **flat** is a bit noisy because it's next to a 24-hour **gas** / **petrol** station and there's a **motorway** / **freeway** close by. Sometimes I get woken up by the sound of **trucks** / **lorries** driving past.

Unscramble the sentences to make useful classroom phrases.

E.g. this word? / do you / How / pronounce How do you pronounce this word?

1. please? / again / that / Can you / say _____

2. do / spell ...? / you / How _____

3. mean? / does / What _____

4. What / on? / we / page / are _____

5. a partner / you / got / Have? _____

6. What's / B? / difference / A and / the / between

7. with ...? / you / Can / sentence / make a

8. example? / us / Can you / another / give .

9. again? / confused. / Can you / a bit / Sorry, / I'm / it / explain

10. teacher. / ask / Let's / the _____

11. number 2? / get / What / for / did you

12. the / What's / to / number 3? / answer

13. me? / this essay / for / Can you / correct

14. late. / I / Sorry / missed / I'm / my bus.

Find someone who...

Stand up and move around the classroom, asking questions to complete the sentences. When a classmate answers 'Yes' to a question, write his/her name in the blank. You can only write down the same person's name twice. Don't write anything if your classmate answers 'No.' Remember to ask some follow-up questions and take notes.

Find someone who...

NAME	MORE INFORMATION
E.g. <u>Simon</u>	plays a musical instrument. <i>guitar, played since 13, classical</i>
1. _____	is a bookworm.
2. _____	has a part-time job.
3. _____	spends too much time online.
4. _____	has travelled overseas.
5. _____	is a student.
6. _____	has recently bought a digital camera.
7. _____	wasn't born here.
8. _____	is into outdoor activities.
9. _____	would like to get married in the next few years.

Follow-up: Tell the class about two of your classmates.

Grammar terms used in the book

present simple	Steve plays tennis twice a week.
present continuous	They are playing tennis.
past continuous	John was watching television when Martin called.
past simple	He moved to Germany in 2003.
present perfect	She has written five books.
present perfect continuous	We have been working really hard recently.
past perfect	I checked the door to make sure that he had locked it.
present simple passive	It is sold in fifty countries.
past simple passive	The church was built in the 1930s.

Note: continuous tenses are also known as **progressive**.

Use five of these verb tenses to make true sentences about yourself.

Language Words

adjective <i>adj. pretty, large</i>	comparative <i>more modern, richer</i>
adverb <i>adv. quickly, well</i>	superlative <i>the most modern, the richest</i>
verb <i>v. play, eat</i>	preposition <i>on, in, over, through</i>
past participle <i>p.p. eaten, gone</i>	phrasal verb <i>get up, look for, go out</i>
noun <i>n. teacher, Africa</i>	suffix <i>-ful, -ment, -er, -able, -ness</i>
countable noun <i>n. [C] door</i>	prefix <i>un-, in-, dis-, ir-, non-</i>
uncountable noun <i>n. [U] money</i>	article <i>(definite) the (indefinite) a/an</i>
possessive <i>John's, my, your</i>	consonant <i>b, c, d, f, g, h, j etc.</i>
idiom <i>out of the blue, miss the boat</i>	vowel <i>a, e, i, o, u</i>

What are the highlighted words/phrases 1–8?

I'm **the oldest** of four **boys**. I **grew up** in **a** town **in** Belgium which is **famous** for **its beer**.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)

Mother Tongue 01

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Signs

What do these signs mean? Where would you see them?
What languages are the non-English signs?

Useful Phrases

I think this one means... *you can't walk on the grass.* You might see it in a... *park or...*
It means that you're not allowed to... You would (probably) find it in/at...



2 Dictation: Questions for Discussion

Listen to your teacher and write the five questions.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Speaking

3 Adjectives for Nationalities

Argentina	Argentinian /Argentine	Italy	Italian
Brazil	Brazilian	Japan	Japanese
Britain	British	Korea	Korean
China	Chinese	Poland	Polish
Cyprus	Cypriot	Portugal	Portuguese
Egypt	Egyptian	Russia	Russian
England	English	Spain	Spanish
France	French	Thailand	Thai
Germany	German	The Netherlands	Dutch
Greece	Greek	Turkey	Turkish

4 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

- The official languages of Canada are English and _____.
- Beijing is the capital city of _____.
- Sushi, miso soup and sashimi are popular _____ dishes.
- I've always been interested in ancient _____ history. One day I hope to visit Athens.
- _____ is the largest country in the world.
- _____ is the second largest country in South America.
- Some people mistakenly think that Brazilians speak Spanish. In fact, they speak _____.
- Taekwondo is a _____ martial art. It's similar to the Japanese martial art of karate but involves more kicking.
- Rome is the largest city in _____.
- _____ is a small island in the Mediterranean Sea.

5 Discussion

- Which of the above languages are... (a) difficult to learn (b) easy to learn (c) sound nice (d) widely spoken around the world (e) likely to be more important in the future?
- The adjective for a country is often also the name of the language. Which adjectives listed above are NOT the language of the country?

Improving your English

Read the following advice and guess the missing words. Compare with a partner, and then listen to check your answers.

- 1 Learn phrases, not individual words.** Don't focus on (1) _____ words. Learn phrases and pay attention (2) _____ combinations of words. For example, if you learn the word *fascinated* (which means 'extremely interested'), you should note that it is usually used with 'by': *As a boy, Einstein was **fascinated** by a compass.* A good way to help you remember phrases is to personalise the language. Write true sentences (3) _____ yourself. E.g. *I've been fascinated by history since I was very young.*
- 2 Read for pleasure.** Reading for pleasure is one of the keys to improving your English. However, it's important to find reading material that is at the right level. A mistake that most students make is choosing books and magazines that are too (4) _____. Go to your local library and see if they have any graded readers. Graded readers are books specifically written for English learners. These books use simple (5) _____ and vocabulary, and have levels ranging from beginner to advanced. As well as choosing reading material at the right level, it's important to choose material that you (6) _____ interesting. Don't read something just because it is in English. You'll learn much more if you have a real interest in the material.
- 3 Listen to the BBC.** Most students don't get (7) _____ listening practice. The BBC Learning English website bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish has a lot of excellent reading and listening material. A section called 'Words in the News' looks at recent news stories. A section (8) _____ 'The Flatmates' has dialogues which contain more informal language.
- 4 Writing: Practice makes perfect.**
 Student: "My writing is really poor. How can I improve my writing?"
 Teacher: "Well, how often do you write in English?"
 Student: "Almost (9) _____."
 The English saying, 'Practice makes perfect', means that you need to practise a lot if you want to be (10) _____ at something. The more you practise writing letters and essays, the easier the writing part of the exam will be for you.
- 5 Visit the Anglia website.** The Anglia website www.anglia.org has practice tests for each level. You can download the tests (including MP3 files for the listening part).

Speaking

Task 1

The Speaking Test is done with an examiner and another student. There are three parts. In the first part (which lasts about three minutes) the examiner will ask you to introduce yourself. You'll also have to ask the other student questions about his/her hobbies, ambitions and so on, and, likewise, answer his/her questions.

1 Guess the Questions

Read the following answers and guess the questions.

1. _____

Sure, my name is Eric Wang. I'm originally from Wuhan but I've lived in Beijing for the past three years. I'm studying medicine at Peking University.

2. _____

I like doing a lot of different things, but my favourite hobby at the moment is photography. I bought a digital camera a few months ago and I've been learning how to use it since then.

3. _____

It's hard to say. I studied English for seven years at school, and since then I've been studying it on and off.

4. _____

I'm a secretary for a large manufacturing company. I work in the sales department and have to deal with our foreign clients.

5. _____

Study plans? Well, I'm hoping to go to university next year and do a B.Sc. in chemistry, but it depends on my marks.

- 2** 1. Can you think of follow-up questions for 1-5?
2. Now, in pairs, ask the questions, and give your own answers. Remember to give long answers and ask follow-up questions.

Test Practice

Section E

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. Write ONE WORD ONLY on the line.

Example:

I think electronic dictionaries are more ...useful..... than paper ones. (use)

1. She needs to learn to control her (**angry**)
2. My uncle has a large collection of vases. (**China**)
3. Martin has been in astronomy since he was very young. (**interest**)
4. He has too much to accept money. (**proud**)
5. She works as a in a hotel. (**reception**)
6. He was wearing jeans and a T-shirt. (**stripe**)
7. We decided to go to that new restaurant. (**Italy**)
8. It was a really game. The final score was 108–105. (**excite**)
9. The film was so that I fell asleep. (**bore**)
10. I'm sick and of this wet weather. (**tire**)

1 -ed & -ing adjectives

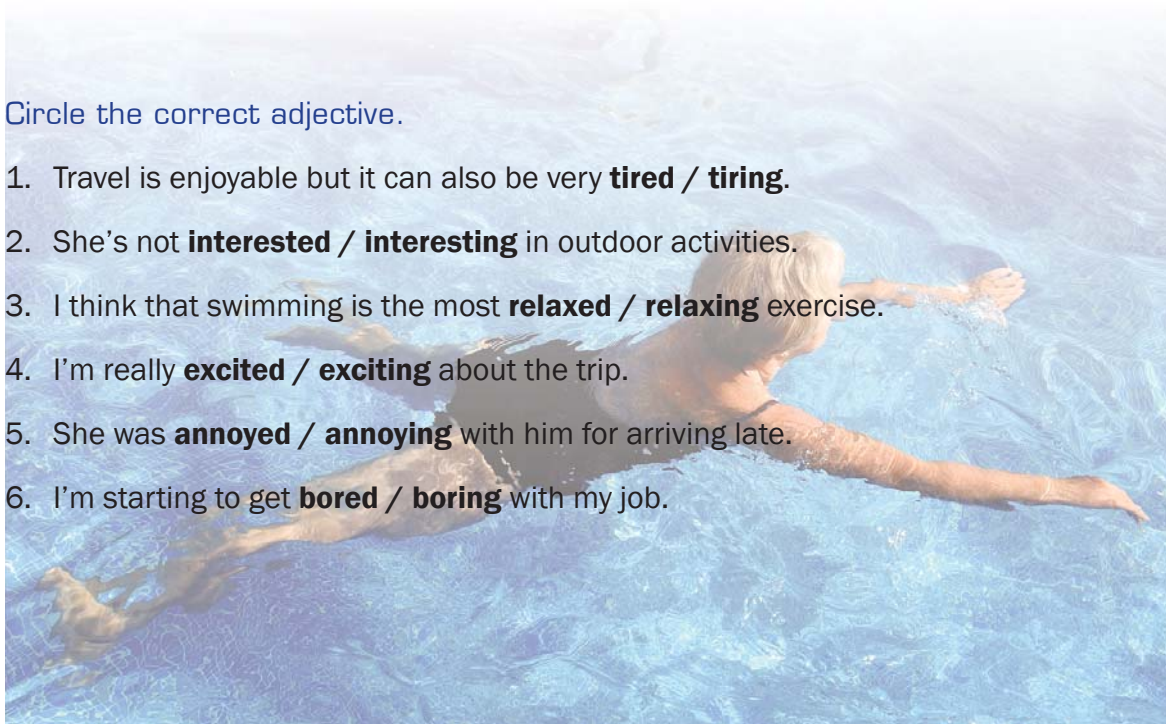
Some adjectives can end in **-ing** or **-ed**. 'I'm boring'. 'I'm bored'.

The **-ing** ones describe things, situations and people, e.g. *My job is very **tiring**.*

Adjectives that end in **-ed** describe people's feelings, e.g. *I'm **tired**.*

2 Circle the correct adjective.

1. Travel is enjoyable but it can also be very **tired** / **tiring**.
2. She's not **interested** / **interesting** in outdoor activities.
3. I think that swimming is the most **relaxed** / **relaxing** exercise.
4. I'm really **excited** / **exciting** about the trip.
5. She was **annoyed** / **annoying** with him for arriving late.
6. I'm starting to get **bored** / **boring** with my job.



- 2** Now, write four TRUE sentences about yourself using -ed & -ing adjectives, then discuss them with a partner.

1.
2.
3.
4.

3 Corrections

The sentences 1–8 have mistakes. Correct the mistakes.

1. He has much money.
2. The food was very terrible.
3. We had so much funny.
4. He's very taller.
5. I went to hike yesterday.
6. I very much enjoy swimming.
7. They're all the time together.
8. You have better to see a dentist.
9. I like team sports as football.
10. It's hard to find a work.



4 Fun vs. funny

Fun is used to describe something or someone that is enjoyable or entertaining.

It is usually a noun. *The children had a lot of fun.*

In informal English it is also used as an adjective. *It was fun. It was a fun day.*

Funny describes sth or sb that makes you laugh. *The joke wasn't funny. He's a funny guy.*

Funny is also used to describe sth or sb that is strange. *This pork tastes a little funny.*

5 Very

Very is not used with comparatives. For example, you can't say 'very taller'. Instead, we can say **much taller**. For small differences, we use 'a little'. *He's a little taller.*

Very can not be used with 'strong' adjectives. We can say 'very good' but not 'very wonderful'.

Likewise, we can say 'very hungry' but not 'very starving'. However, you can use '**absolutely**' before 'strong' adjectives. '**Really**' can be used with any adjectives.

6 Which of the following adverbs are incorrect?

really cold	absolutely horrible	very freezing	very beautiful
very nice	really wonderful	very huge	absolutely bad

Listening Part One

The Part One Listening has ten multiple-choice questions. There is a short conversation for each question. As with the other listening sections, you will hear the recording twice. Although Part One is the easiest of the listening sections, there are two things to pay attention to; firstly, the answer is not always directly stated, and, secondly, the conversations often contain 'false answers' that distract you from the correct answer.

1 Prices

In Britain, the currency is divided into pounds (£) and pence (p). In informal English 'pence' is pronounced 'pee'. When saying prices that have pounds, we usually drop the pence.

£5.65 *five pounds sixty-five*



2 Listen and write the times and prices.

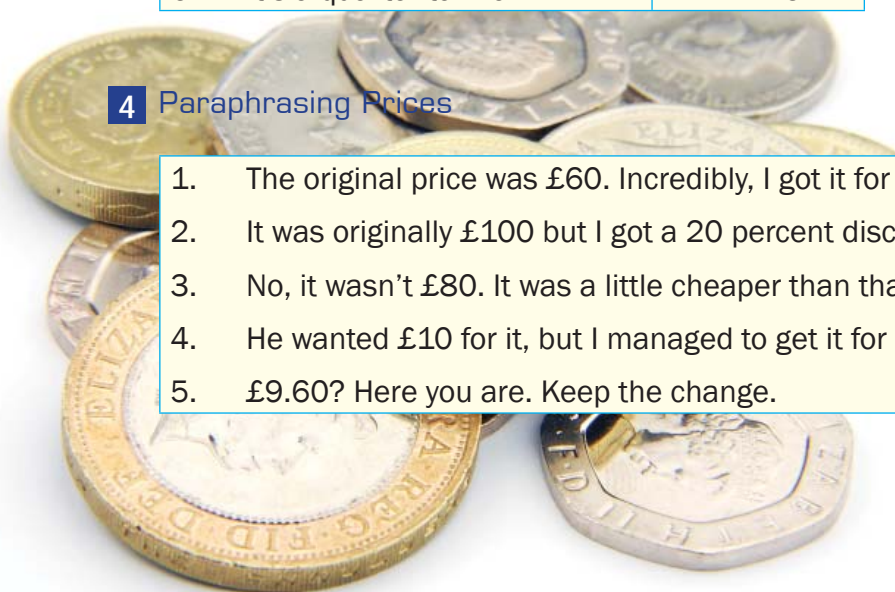
1.	4.	7.
2.	5.	8.
3.	6.	9.

3 Paraphrasing Times

1. It's just gone nine.	A. 9.55
2. It's almost ten.	B. 12.03
3. It's just after midnight.	C. 9.02
4. It's half past nine.	D. 4.30
5. It's late in the afternoon	E. 9.30
6. It's a quarter to five.	F. 4.45

4 Paraphrasing Prices

1. The original price was £60. Incredibly, I got it for half price.	A. £80
2. It was originally £100 but I got a 20 percent discount.	B. £30
3. No, it wasn't £80. It was a little cheaper than that.	C. £77
4. He wanted £10 for it, but I managed to get it for a little less.	D. £10
5. £9.60? Here you are. Keep the change.	E. £9



5 Paraphrasing Dates

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. No, not Friday. The day before. | A. the 30th of June |
| 2. In the first week of June. | B. 1972 |
| 3. Mid-June I think. | C. the 3rd of June |
| 4. Not the 13th, the 30th. | D. the 6th of June |
| 5. No, mine is on the 5th. His is a day after that. | E. the 26th of December |
| 6. I was born in '74 and she's two years older than me. | F. the 14th of June |
| 7. No, it's the day after Christmas. | G. Thursday |



Test Practice

Part One Listening

- When is the meeting?
A. 2nd July B. 3rd July C. 2nd June D. 13th June
- How long did it take Tony to get to work?
A. 25 minutes B. 30 minutes C. 35 minutes D. 50 minutes
- What time is your appointment?
A. 6.00 B. 12.00 C. 2.00 D. 9.00
- How much did the laptop computer cost?
A. £800 B. £900 C. £890 D. £860
- What day is Chinese New Year this year?
A. 4th February B. 3rd February C. 14th February D. 15th February
- How many T-shirts did Steve buy?
A. 2 B. 1 C. 6 D. 3
- How long is the flight to Hong Kong?
A. 12 hours B. 10 hours C. 13 hours D. 11 hours
- How much does he pay for rent each week?
A. £92 B. £100 C. £400 D. £97
- What time does the concert start?
A. 9.45 B. 8.45 C. 9.00 D. 8.00
- When is Phil's birthday?
A. 26th March B. 27th March C. 28th March D. 27th April



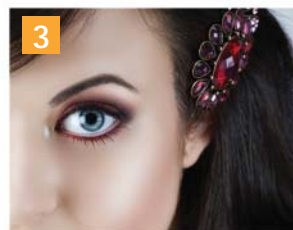
Dressed to Kill 02

Speaking

1 Vocabulary

footwear	clothes		jewellery and accessories	
boots	a blazer	a swimsuit	a belt	a scarf
high-heels	a blouse	a T-shirt	a bracelet	a tie
sandals	a coat	a vest	a cap	a watch
shoes	a dress	jeans	a hair clip	earrings
slippers	a jumper	pyjamas	a handbag	gloves
socks	a skirt	shorts	a necklace	sunglasses
trainers	a suit	trousers	a ring	tights

2 Which items from the boxes above are shown in the pictures?



3 Make sentences about the clothes in the pictures with the words:
It's / They're too... long/big/tight/short/bright/high/...

1 Enough vs. Too

Enough comes before a noun, and after an adjective. We usually use it with 'not'.

We **don't** have **enough** chairs. I'm **not** tall **enough** to play baseball.

Too usually comes before an adjective. I'm **too** short to play baseball.

2 Add 'enough' to the following sentences.

This cake isn't very nice. It's not sweet.

There aren't parking spaces.

I didn't have time to do my homework.

I'd like to join the army but I'm not old.

Don't worry. We have money.

My grades weren't good.

3 Complete the following sentences to make them true for you.

1. I'm not old enough to
2. I'm not strong enough to
3. I'm not fit enough to
4. I don't have enough time to.....
5. I don't have enough money to.....

Test Practice**Section D**

Change the sentences so that they mean the same as the sentences given. Begin each sentence with the words provided in the box.

1. The weather wasn't warm enough to go swimming.

The weather was

2. The room was too small for the wedding.

The room wasn't

3. She's isn't old enough to go to pubs.

She is

4. The trousers were too short.

The trousers weren't

5. The box was too heavy to pick up.

The box wasn't

Listening

Questions for Discussion

- 1 Complete the following questions then discuss them with a partner.

suit buy shopping fashion jewellery wear long boots item

1. Do you enjoy _____ for clothes?
2. Do you ever read _____ magazines?
3. Where do you usually _____ clothes?
4. Do you ever wear high-heel shoes or _____?
5. If you were going to an important job interview, what would you _____?
6. Do you like to wear _____?
7. How do you feel about men with _____ hair?
8. Do you ever wear a _____?
9. What's your favourite _____ of clothing?

Test Practice

Part Four
Listening**Dictation**

Listen to your teacher and write down the three 40-word paragraphs.

1.

2.

3.

Listening

2 School Uniforms

Before you listen, discuss these questions.

1. Did/Do you have to wear a school uniform? If so, what was it?
2. In your opinion, should school uniforms be compulsory?

The majority of _____(1) and secondary school students in Britain have to wear a school uniform. Uniforms differ from school to school, but boys _____(2) wear long grey or black trousers, a white shirt, and a jumper. Some schools require boys to wear a tie and a blazer (a blazer is like a suit jacket but is more casual). During the _____(3) months, boys wear shorts and short-sleeved shirts. The uniform for girls is usually similar to the boys' but they wear skirts. Dresses are sometimes worn in summer.

Most teachers and parents support compulsory school uniforms. They _____(4) that having a uniform removes the pressure to _____(5) up with the latest fashions. They say students don't need to spend time thinking about what to wear _____(6) day. Many pupils, however, dislike their uniforms, finding them _____(7) and uncomfortable. It is also claimed that uniforms prevent children from expressing themselves.

So, is there any evidence that uniforms _____(8) behaviour or academic performance? According to research in the United States, the answer is 'no'. Traditionally, public schools in the U.S. did not have uniforms, but there has been a large shift in the past fifteen _____(9). Now a quarter of elementary schools have uniforms. Introducing them was seen as a way of improving behaviour. Research, however, has _____(10) that students who wear uniforms do not behave or perform better than those who do not.

3 Find synonyms and antonyms in the text for the following words.

Synonyms (i.e. words that have the SAME meaning)

- Paragraph 1 sweater (American English) _____ informal _____
 2 agree with _____ said _____ stop _____
 3 proof _____ educational _____

Antonyms (i.e. words that have the OPPOSITE meaning)

- Paragraph 1 minority _____ different _____
 2 optional / voluntary _____ allow _____
 3 private _____ worse _____

1 Collocations

Match 1–6 with A–F then use these common collocations to complete the sentences 1–4.

1. short-sleeved	A. fashions
2. public	B. school
3. the latest	C. shirt
4. keep up	D. of
5. the majority	E. with

- _____ aren't as strict as private ones.
- I like to _____ so I read a lot of fashion magazines.
- _____ models are too skinny.
- I prefer to wear _____, even in winter.



Test Practice

Section E

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- _____ is more important than wealth. (happy)
- I'm not very good; I'm just a _____. (begin)
- Buckingham Palace is one of the most famous _____ in England. (build)
- Thank you for the _____ to the party. (invite)
- Stop being so _____ and admit that you did it! (child)
- I'm _____ about my aunt's health. (worry)
- I don't understand why people are attracted to _____ sports. (danger)
- The programme was very _____; I learnt a lot from it. (inform)

2 Suffixes

The suffixes **-ness** **-er** **-ive** **-ing** **-ion** **-ous** **-ish** are used in the sentences above. Now put them in the spaces, and add them to the words on the right.

adjective to noun _____	mean	kind	dark
verb to adjective _____	attract	invent	
noun to adjective _____	self	fool	ambition
verb to noun _____	write	fish	invent

3 Have/Get Something Done

What is the difference between these two sentences?

I dyed my hair. I had my hair dyed.

When we talk about services, we often use the pattern 'have something done'.

(Note: In informal English, we usually use 'get something done'.)

Look at the following examples.

*Where can I **have my camera repaired**?*

*My mum won't let me **get my ears pierced**.*

*I **had my house painted** last year.*

*She **has her hair dyed** every few months.*



4 Make sentences or questions using the following pairs of words.

computer, repair	jacket, dry-clean	camera, fix
hair, perm	ears, pierce	hair, dye teeth, whiten

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5 Take turns reading your sentences to a classmate. Remember to respond to them.

6 Dictation: Write down the five questions your teacher asks. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Essay Writing Section A

- 1** In Section A you have to write a composition of 150–200 words. You have a choice of four topics.

There are three kinds of essays.

Descriptive Essays

1. **Describe...** a city that you have lived in.
2. **Write a description of...** an interesting person you know.

Narrative Essays (i.e. writing a story)

1. **Write a story beginning with the words** “I had never seen so much money.”
2. “As soon as I saw him I knew that...” **Continue the story.**

Imaginative Essays

1. **What would you do if...** you won \$5,000,000?
2. **Imagine...** what life will be like in 20 years time.

2 Linking Words and Phrases

You need to use linking words and phrases between sentences and within sentences.

Here are some linking words that are used within a sentence.

when as soon as because although and but so

Note their position and the use of commas in the sentences below.

When I turned 18, I bought a motorcycle. I'll tell him **when** I see him.

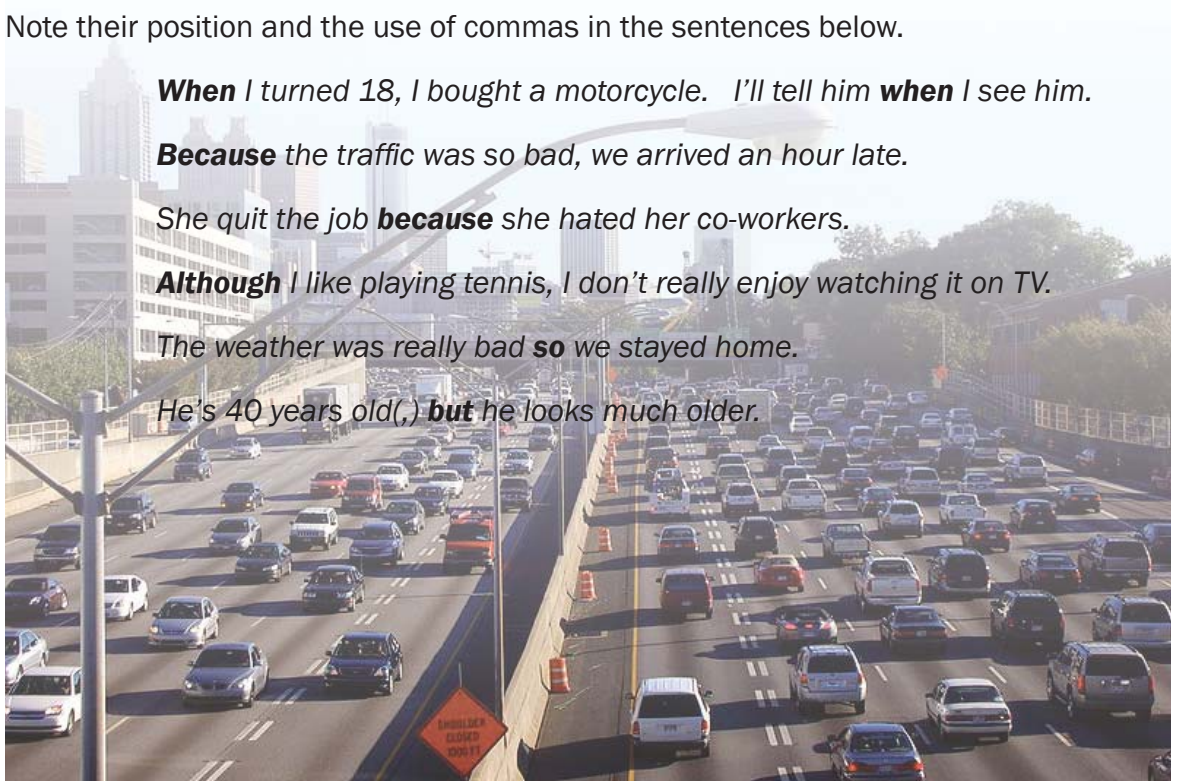
Because the traffic was so bad, we arrived an hour late.

She quit the job **because** she hated her co-workers.

Although I like playing tennis, I don't really enjoy watching it on TV.

The weather was really bad **so** we stayed home.

He's 40 years old(,) **but** he looks much older.



Essay Writing

The linking words below go between sentences. We usually use them at the beginning of sentences and put a comma after them.

example for instance, for example,

*My boss is really mean. **For example**, he makes us bring our own soap and toilet paper.*

additional idea moreover, furthermore, in addition,

*He is really stingy. **Moreover**, he is extremely dishonest.*

contrast however, in contrast, on the contrary,

*Sue is very sociable and outgoing. **In contrast**, her sister is very shy.*

cause as a result, therefore, consequently,

*The price of petrol is very high. **As a result**, more people are cycling to work.*

adding emphasis in fact, in particular,

*He's a heavy smoker. **In fact**, he smokes about two packs a day.
I like watching old films. **In particular**, I love black-and-white films from the 1940s.*

3 Complete the sentences about clothes with words from the box.

for example	so	in particular	although	when
because	as soon as	in addition	as a result	

- My favourite colour for shirts is blue. _____, I love dark blue.
- _____ I work in a law firm, I have to wear a suit to work.
- I wear a suit and tie during the week _____ it feels great to wear casual clothes at the weekend.
- I've put on a lot of weight recently. _____, all my clothes are really tight.
- I used to wear mini-skirts _____ I was younger.
- _____ my grandmother is over seventy, she wears very fashionable clothes.
- That shop has some really good discounts. _____, I bought a nice jacket for just \$20 there last week.
- _____ I get home from school, I change out of my uniform.
- That shop has some really nice shoes. _____, it has an excellent selection of handbags.

Straight As 03

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Types of Tests

breath test	entrance exam	drug(s) test	driving test	oral test
eye test	end-of-year exam	pregnancy test	written test	medical exam

2 Discussion

- Which tests are shown in the pictures
- Why and where would a person take the exams listed above?
- Which of these tests and exams have you taken? Which ones will you take over the next few years?



3 Complete these sentences with tests from the box above.

- The police stopped me and gave me a _____. I had to blow into a tube.
- Opticians recommend having an _____ at least once every two years.
- I'm hopeless at _____ because I get too nervous and can't speak properly.
- She had to return her medal after she failed a _____.
- Sarah bought a _____ kit at the chemist's.
- He didn't have to do his military service because he failed the _____.

Speaking

Exam Experiences

4 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

marks take measure memory coursework sitting

- Exams are the best way to _____ how much students have learnt. They are very fair because everyone in the country has to answer the same questions. However, coursework such as essays and projects should be included. I think a student's final mark should be 60% exams and 40% _____.
- I'm not very good at taking exams. Before an important exam, I usually get very nervous so I can't sleep very well. That means I'm pretty tired when I'm _____ the exam which just makes things worse.
- I'm quite good at taking exams because I have a good short-term _____ and I don't get too nervous. I got good _____ for most of my classes when I was at high school. In fact, I usually got As for all my classes except for maths.
- Some companies ask their employees to _____ drugs tests. I think that employers should trust their workers rather than treat them like criminals.

5 In pairs, discuss 1–4.

6 **Advice for Taking Exams**

Do you agree with these suggestions? Can you think of any others?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Drink some coffee before you sit it. | 4. Go to a church or temple and pray. |
| 2. Don't study the day before the exam; do something relaxing instead. | 5. Stay up late revising your notes. |
| 3. Start revising three weeks before it. | 6. Sit next to a good student and copy his/her answers. |

Talking about your school exam results

*I got 97% **in/for** biology. I usually **get** very good **marks in/for** maths.*

*What **mark** did you get **in/for** the chemistry exam? I **got** nineteen **out of** twenty.*

*I was **expecting** a B, but I **got** a D.*

Reading

1 Discussion

1. What can you guess about the reading from the title?
2. What is the topic of the article? Read the first paragraph to find out.
3. Do you have a driver's licence? If so, did you pass the test the first time?
4. What does getting a driver's licence in your country involve?

Test Practice

Section B

Read the following newspaper story and answer all the questions.

Better Late than Never

Steven Whitehead, a 62-year-old florist from Liverpool, has finally passed his driving test 25 years after his first attempt. During that quarter of a century he spent over £15,000 on tuition and test fees. He went through more than twenty instructors and 500 hours of lessons.

Mr. Whitehead blames his repeated failures on bad luck. "I was really unlucky. I had a very bad experience the first time I did the road test. While I was driving down a busy street, I saw an old friend who I hadn't seen for a very long time. I was just distracted for a moment, but I crashed into a parked car."

Despite repeatedly failing his driving tests, Mr. Whitehead said that he always remained determined. Every year or so – usually during his summer holidays – he would take lessons and resit the test. "I almost passed it a few times," he proudly recalls. "Some of my instructors told me that I was wasting my time; they

said I should give up." In fact, some of Mr. Whitehead's instructors refused to continue teaching him because they were too scared or frustrated.

According to Mike Hutton, his last instructor, Mr. Whitehead's problem was his nervousness. "The key to helping him pass was not improving his driving skills, but getting him to relax. I got him to take a meditation class and to do some breathing exercises."

Mr. Hutton recalls the moment when his persistent student finally passed; "He went completely nuts! He started screaming, hugged me, and kissed me on the forehead. Then he got out of the car and started jumping up and down."

Now that he has passed, Mr. Whitehead doesn't have any plans to buy a car. "Actually, I can get around okay on my bike and public transport. I wanted to get a driver's licence because I felt ashamed that I couldn't drive."

Reading

For questions 1–3 please answer in complete sentences.

1. What does Mr. Whitehead do for a living?

2. Why did he fail his first test?

3. Why did he want to get a driver's licence?

For questions 4–8 tick the correct box.

4. Mr. Hutton refused to give Mr. Whitehead lessons.

☐ True

☐ False

5. Mr. Whitehead was very emotional when he passed the test.

☐ True

☐ False

6. How much did he spend on the lessons and tests?

☐ A. over 500 hours

☐ B. more than £15,000

☐ C. £500

7. According to Mr. Whitehead, what was the reason he kept failing?

☐ A. His instructors

☐ B. Nervousness

☐ C. Bad luck

8. Why doesn't he want to buy a car?

☐ A. Because he can't afford to.

☐ B. He doesn't need a car.

☐ C. He's too scared to drive.

Synonyms and Antonyms

9. Find the words in the passage which mean the **SAME** as:

irritated (paragraph 3) **remembers** (para. 5)

10. Find the words in the passage which mean the **OPPOSITE** of:

stop (para. 3) **proud** (para. 6)



Writing

What things could cause you to have a bad day at school?

1 Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

fell asleep	go off	cheating	fainted	forgot
broke	missed	fell out	twisted	caught

1. I overslept because my alarm didn't _____.
2. I _____ the school bus so I was late for class.
3. While I was playing softball, I _____ a classroom window.
4. My math teacher was angry because I _____ in class.
5. I _____ to take my homework.
6. One of my contact lenses _____ and I couldn't find it.
7. I _____ my ankle while I was playing football.
8. My science teacher caught me _____ in an exam.
9. I _____ during a school assembly.
10. My English teacher _____ me playing games on my cell phone.

2 Which of these have happened to you? Can you think of any other bad things that could happen?

3 Have you ever failed an exam for any of the following reasons?

Why might you fail an exam? You might fail an exam because:

- you're not good at that subject.
- the exam was too hard.
- you didn't feel well.
- you were too nervous.
- you didn't study for it.
- you missed a lot of classes before the exam.
- you didn't turn the exam paper over so you only answered half of the questions.



Writing

Writing a Narrative Essay

Essay topic: "Yesterday was my worst day at school." Continue the story.

- 4 Complete the essay by filling the blanks with the time words from the box.

moment continued when from now on after while

My day at school yesterday was a nightmare! I overslept because I had gone to bed late and forgotten to set my alarm. (1)_____ I woke up, I got a terrible surprise. It was ten o'clock! I put on my uniform and ran to school. Unfortunately, (2)_____ I was running, I slipped and fell into a muddy puddle.

(3)_____ arriving at school, I apologised to my teacher, Miss Evans. She told me to go to the boys' toilets to clean myself up. While I was there, I saw a boy from the year ahead of me smoking. He handed me his cigarette. I took it but said I didn't want to try it. At that very (4)_____, the headmaster walked in and saw me holding the cigarette. He called my parents and told them that I had been caught smoking.

My bad luck (5)_____ during the lunch break. I was playing cricket with some friends when suddenly I hit the ball really far. It flew over the sports field and crashed through a classroom window.

All in all, yesterday was the worst day that I've ever had at school. (6)_____, I'm going to go to bed earlier, remember to set my alarm, and be more careful.

5 Useful Time Phrases for Telling Stories

Find the following patterns in the essay above. Underline and mark them A–D.

- A. While I was V-ing, I V-ed
- B. After V-ing, I V-ed
- C. I was V-ing when (all of a sudden, suddenly) I V-ed
- D. All of a sudden / Suddenly / At that very moment, sb V-ed

The Past Perfect (had + past participle) is used when we are talking about two things that happened in the past. The past perfect shows which event happened first. We often add 'already'. *When I got home, they **had already eaten**.*

What happened first in these two sentences?

*I overslept because I **had gone** to bed late.*

*He called my parents and told them that I **had been caught** smoking.*

Listening Part One

In the Listening Test (especially Part One), don't choose the first answer you hear. The dialogues often give you a wrong answer or two before giving the correct one.

1 Look at this sample question and dialogue.

Question: *Where did they go for their anniversary?*

A. The Italian Job B. Napoli C. The Spice Shop D. The other Italian place

A: Where did they go for their anniversary?

B: They were planning to go to Napoli but it was fully booked.

A: That's a pity. Did they go to the other Italian place, what's it called?

B: The Italian Job. They wanted to go there but they ended up going to the Spice Shop.

Common distracting phrases

They wanted to _____ but... They were going to _____ but...

He was planning to _____. However,... She ended up _____ (instead)

2 Look at this second sample question and dialogue.

Question: *What's the extension number for the sales manager?*

A. 202 B. 203 C. 204 D. 205

A: What's the extension number for the sales manager?

B: I think it's 204.

A: No, I just tried that. Isn't it 205?

B: Just a sec. I'll check my notebook. The sales manager is 203; 205 is the accountant's.

A: Thanks.



Phrases showing uncertainty: I think it's... Isn't it...?

Confirming something is right: Let's have a look. Yes, it says here... / Just a minute. I'll check. Yes, that's right.

Phrases for correcting: No, I've got it here. / No. Here it is (in my diary).

Saying numbers

For things like telephone numbers, telephone extension numbers, passwords, and hotel room numbers, we usually read one number at a time. 'Room 203' is 'Room two oh three'. 'Extension 317' is 'Extension three one seven'.

0 can be 'oh' or 'zero' but 'oh' is more common.

22 can be 'two two' or 'double two'. 222 is 'triple two'.

Listening

3 Listen and write the numbers.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | 4. | 7. |
| 2. | 5. | 8. |
| 3. | 6. | 9. |

Test Practice



- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Where did Jenny go at the weekend? | | | |
| | A. York | B. Kent | C. London | D. her mother's house |
| 2. | What did Diego give his girlfriend? | | | |
| | A. 100 pounds | B. a necklace | C. 50 pounds | D. a book voucher |
| 3. | How often does he exercise? | | | |
| | A. twice a week | B. never | C. three times a week | D. every day |
| 4. | What's the weather going to be like on Sunday? | | | |
| | A. rain | B. cloudy | C. sunny | D. snow |
| 5. | What does he do for a living? | | | |
| | A. teacher | B. bank teller | C. waiter | D. part-time |
| 6. | What's the password? | | | |
| | A. 3562 | B. 6226 | C. 3526 | D. 2635 |
| 7. | What did they have for dinner? | | | |
| | A. fish and chips | B. roast lamb | C. pizza | D. fish |
| 8. | What's the extension number for the accountant? | | | |
| | A. 202 | B. 203 | C. 204 | D. 205 |
| 9. | How does she spell her surname? | | | |
| | A. Oldcent | B. Audcent | C. Adesent | D. Ardsente |
| 10. | Where did John and Lynn go for their honeymoon? | | | |
| | A. France | B. Mexico | C. India | D. Thailand |

Take it Easy 04

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Popular Leisure Activities

woodworking
karaoke
bird-watching

go-karting
window shopping
sunbathing

camping
making models
paintball

blogging
socialising
mountain biking



2 Discussion

1. What activities are shown in the pictures?
2. Which of the activities listed above have you done?
3. Which ones would you most/least like to try?
4. Do you have a lot of free time? How do you usually spend your free time?
5. Do you have the same interests as your friends and family?

Speaking

Time Prepositions

3 Write a preposition on each line to complete the rules.

- For **clock times** we use ____
at noon at seven-forty at eleven o'clock
- For **parts of the day** we use ____
in the morning in the afternoon in the evening
But for **parts of a day on a certain day** we use ____
on Friday afternoon on Thursday evenings on Sunday morning
- For **weeks, months, seasons, years, and centuries** we use ____
in the second week of May in April in spring in 1995 in the 18th century
- For **holidays** we use ____ to talk about the whole of the holidays (*at Christmas, at Easter*) but ____ for one day of the holiday (*on Christmas Day, on Easter Friday*)
- We use ____ to talk about **how soon something will happen**.
I'll see you in a week. We will finish it in two or three days.

Notes

- Americans say *on the weekend* but in British English we use *the weekend*.
- Prepositions are normally not used before the following words: next, last, this, each, every, today, yesterday, tomorrow. *We study every day. See you next Monday.*

4 Complete the sentences and questions with: *in, on, at*, or *x* (no preposition).

- It falls _____ the second of May.
- I finished high school _____ 2007.
- I have a bigger appetite _____ winter.
- We often eat fish _____ Fridays.
- It's too hot _____ the afternoon.
- I went to bed late _____ last night.
- What did you do _____ the weekend?
- I like to sleep in _____ Saturdays.
- I usually get up _____ seven o'clock _____ weekdays.
- My school was founded _____ the 18th century.
- I'm hoping to travel overseas _____ next year.
- My parents usually go to church _____ Christmas Eve.

Speaking

Task 3A

In Task 3A two students are given a half-completed diary. They have to arrange times for some activities.

Below is Student A's diary. He has to arrange the following two activities with Student B: (1) go swimming, (2) meet before the concert for a drink and go to it together. (He also has to arrange two other activities that Student B will ask about.)

- 1 Listen and write down the arrangements that they make.

22	Wednesday	Lunch with Uncle Douglas.
23	Thursday	Driving lesson 1–2pm.
24	Friday	Concert, starts at 9pm.
25	Saturday	Part-time job at petrol station 7am–2pm.
26	Sunday	Trip to France, leave at six in morning.

Note: We often use present tenses to talk about the future. We use the present simple to talk about when things start and finish. *I have a class at ten. The concert starts at nine.*

And the present continuous is often used to talk about plans in the near future. *I'm flying to France early on Sunday.*

2 Useful Phrases

How about seven? I'm afraid not. I would love to, but ...
 Do you want to go swimming on...? Are you free (on) Sunday morning?
 Would you like to play tennis on Sunday? What time were you thinking of?
 What time did you have in mind? Do you have any free time on...?

3 Changing the Time

Can we make it eight? I have a class at ten-thirty, and I don't want to be in a rush.
 Okay, but I have a driving lesson from one to two. **Let's make it** three o'clock.
Can we make it a bit later, let's say seven-twenty? **I need some time to** have a shower...

Speaking

4 Arranging a Meeting Place

So, where do you want to meet? **I'll see you at the courts at three.**
I'll wait for you next to the station... I was thinking that we could meet at...
 Where did you have in mind? **I'll pick you up from your house at six.**

- 5 In pairs, arrange times for the six activities A–H. (Try to make the conversations longer by adding details, changing the times, and discussing meeting places.)

A. play volleyball	C. play paintball	E. go shopping
B. go mountain biking	D. eat out for dinner	F. go to a concert

Test Practice

Speaking Task 3 Fixing Appointments

Student A

It is the school holidays. This is your diary. With your partner, arrange

- to go to shopping and buy a present for Cindy
- to meet before Cindy's birthday party and go to it together
- to have a meal at your house at the weekend

6	Monday	football practice 3–5pm.
7	Tuesday	plumber coming to fix bathroom sometime between 2pm and 4pm.
8	Wednesday	Cindy's birthday party 7pm.
9	Thursday	football practice 6pm.
10	Friday	visit friend in hospital 10–11am or 2–3pm.
11	Saturday	football game 10am.
12	Sunday	visit grandparents in the morning & have lunch with them.

Test Practice

Speaking Task 3 Fixing Appointments

Student B

It is the school holidays. This is your diary. With your partner, arrange

- to go to the cinema
- to go jogging together
- to help you fix your computer

6 Monday	go to the gym in the morning.
7 Tuesday	
8 Wednesday	go to the gym 9–11am. Cindy's birthday party 7pm.
9 Thursday	dentist 5.15pm.
10 Friday	go to the gym in the morning. pick up Fiona from airport around 3.30pm.
11 Saturday	John's housewarming party, starts at 7pm.
12 Sunday	church (late morning service 10.30–12.00).

Getting Together

When we talk about arranging to meet people, we can use **appointment**, **meeting**, **date** and **get-together** / **get together**.

A **date** describes a meeting between two people who have a romantic relationship.

You **make** or **have an appointment** with a doctor, dentist, hairdresser, or manager.

A **meeting** usually involves a group of people in formal situations.

A **get-together** is an informal meeting or social gathering. *We're having a small get-together on Sunday.* The verb is **get together** (note that there is no hyphen).

Shall we get together on Friday for a drink?

When we talk about getting together with friends, we usually use verbs.

I'm seeing Jill at ten tonight.

I met up with John and Dave on Friday.

Test Practice

Section C

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

Example:

He **shouldn't have married so young**, should he ?
A. shouldn't he B. didn't he C. should he D. right

1. If you do a lot of jogging, it's worth a good pair of running shoes.
 A. buy B. to buy C. to buying D. buying
2. She has worked here seven years.
 A. since B. for C. during D. until
3. You're from Greece, you?
 A. have B. weren't C. aren't D. do
4. He took off his hat before in.
 A. coming B. come C. came D. to come
5. the bad traffic, we arrived on time.
 A. Despite B. Because C. In spite D. Although
6. We in the living room when the earthquake hit.
 A. had a chat B. were chatting C. chatted D. chatted
7. Steven doesn't like jazz and Daisy.
 A. not too B. doesn't either C. also D. neither does
8. He's never been camping, he?
 A. isn't B. has C. was D. hasn't
9. His parents don't let him television on school nights.
 A. watch B. to watch C. watching D. be watching
10. he went to bed early, he felt tired in the morning.
 A. Even B. Although C. However D. In spite of



Test Practice

Section E

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. Write ONE WORD ONLY on the line.

1. He offered to help me move house. (kind)
2. The two bank were caught by the police. (rob)
3. Can you please drive a little more? (slow)
4. Please be with that vase. It's very fragile. (care)
5. I finally lost my and started shouting at him. (patient)
6. Children grow up so (quick)
7. Many of the best long-distance are from Africa. (run)
8. Yesterday was the day of the year. (hot)
9. I'm very to hear you're feeling better. (please)
10. Let's go out and your promotion. (celebration)

Spelling

Doubling Consonants

In 7–8 above, the final letters of the words *run* and *hot* are doubled, i.e. *hotter* and *runner*.

We double the letters **b, d, g, l, m, n, p, r, and t**

...when it is the final letter: *plan planned phone phoned*

...but only when there is just a single consonant letter: *fat fatter fast faster*

...and only in words with a single vowel letter: *hot hotter heat heating*

...or with longer words when the last syllable is stressed: *visit visiting begin beginning*

(The exception, in British English, is 'l' – e.g. *travel travelling*)

Here are some examples:

b	rob	robbery	l	travel	travelling	p	hop	hopping
d	sad	sadder	m	slim	slimmest	r	prefer	preferred
g	big	biggest	n	win	winner	t	sit	sitting

1 Circle the correct spelling for each pair.

ban	baned / banned	jog	joging / jogging	ride	riding / ridding
rob	rober / robber	firm	firmer / firmmer	happen	happened / happenned
wait	waiting / waitting	stop	stoped / stopped	train	trainer / trainner
hit	hiting / hitting	trim	trimed / trimmed	beat	beating / beatting
run	runing / running	scar	scared / scarred	travel	traveled / travelled

Schools around the World

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

school year	after-school	anthem	packed lunch	terms	principal
-------------	--------------	--------	--------------	-------	-----------

New Zealand Jacob 11

Children start primary school when they turn five. Your first school day is either on your fifth birthday or the following day. We have four terms. My first class is at 9.00 and we finish school at 3.00. We don't have school lunches so I take a _____. I usually take sandwiches and some fruit.

India Ravi 12

My school has two shifts, a morning shift and an afternoon one. I start school at 7.30 and finish at 2pm. Other kids study at my school in the afternoon. Every morning we have an assembly; our _____ talks to us and we have to sing the national _____.

England Susan 14

We need to be at school at 8.55 and we finish at 3.30. The _____ starts in September and ends in July the following year. There are six school terms. We get six weeks off for the summer holidays, and two weeks at both Christmas and Easter. We also get two other week-long holidays.

Japan Mizuki 15

The new school year starts in April, and we have three _____. Our first class is at 8.30 and our last one finishes at 3.30. Students can't go straight home because there are some _____ activities such as sport. Students used to go to school on Saturday but they don't anymore. However, my mother makes me attend a cram school on Saturday to help me prepare for my exams.

- 3**
- Which of these students has: (a) the shortest school day? (b) the longest school day?
 - What are the typical school hours in your country?
 - How many terms do you have? What is the ideal number of terms?
 - How many weeks' holiday do you have? Is it enough?
 - Do most students take a packed lunch to school?
 - How often do you need to attend a school assembly or sing the national anthem?
 - If your school had a 'double shift', which shift would you prefer to attend?
 - If you were in charge of the education system in your country, what things would you change?

Logged On 05

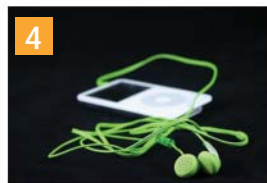
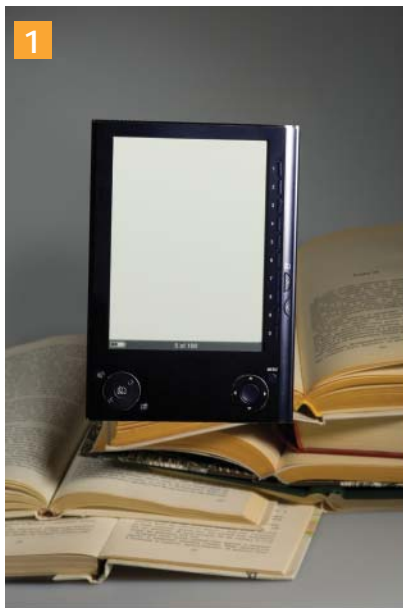
Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Electronic Gadgets

GPS receiver
camcorder
digital camera
electronic dictionary

MP3 player
headphones
flash drive
games console

electronic book reader
webcam
PDA (personal digital assistant)



2 Discussion

1. Which electronic gadgets are shown in the pictures?
2. Which of the devices listed above do you have? Which ones would you like to get?
3. Do you have a cell phone? What functions does it have?
4. How often do you use a computer? Do you spend a lot of time online?

Speaking

Vocabulary

- 3 Complete the sentences with words from the box, then match them with A–G.

virus	blog	type	search engine	e-mails	desktop	download
-------	------	------	---------------	---------	---------	----------

1. I prefer notebooks to _____ computers.
 2. Yahoo is my favourite _____.
 3. She can _____ quite fast, about 35 words a minute.
 4. I don't _____ things from the net because I'm afraid of getting a virus.
 5. I started a _____ last year, but I got bored with it and stopped updating it.
 6. Nowadays, I seldom write _____; I much prefer instant messaging.
 7. I once got a really bad _____ which completely wiped my hard drive.
-
- a. Really? I think it's safe as long as you use well known websites.
 - b. That's pretty good. I have no idea how many I can do.
 - c. Really? I get better search results from Google.
 - d. Really? Don't you think they're too expensive?
 - e. Did you have to buy a new computer?
 - f. I know what you mean. I used to have one and it was really time-consuming.
 - g. So do I. Do you use Skype?

- 4 In pairs, read sentences 1–7 aloud, changing them to make them true for you.

5 Prepositions

1. I take my office laptop home _____ me every night.
2. Someone hacked _____ the bank website and stole some money.
3. The Internet enables me to keep _____ touch _____ my foreign friends.
4. I had a terrible morning! I deleted an important file _____ accident.

Internet Slang

5. **LOL** means 'Laughing _____ loud' (i.e. very funny) and **ROFL** stands for 'Rolling _____ the floor laughing' (i.e. extremely funny).
6. **BTW** means '_____ the way', and **IMO** means '_____ my opinion'.

Speaking

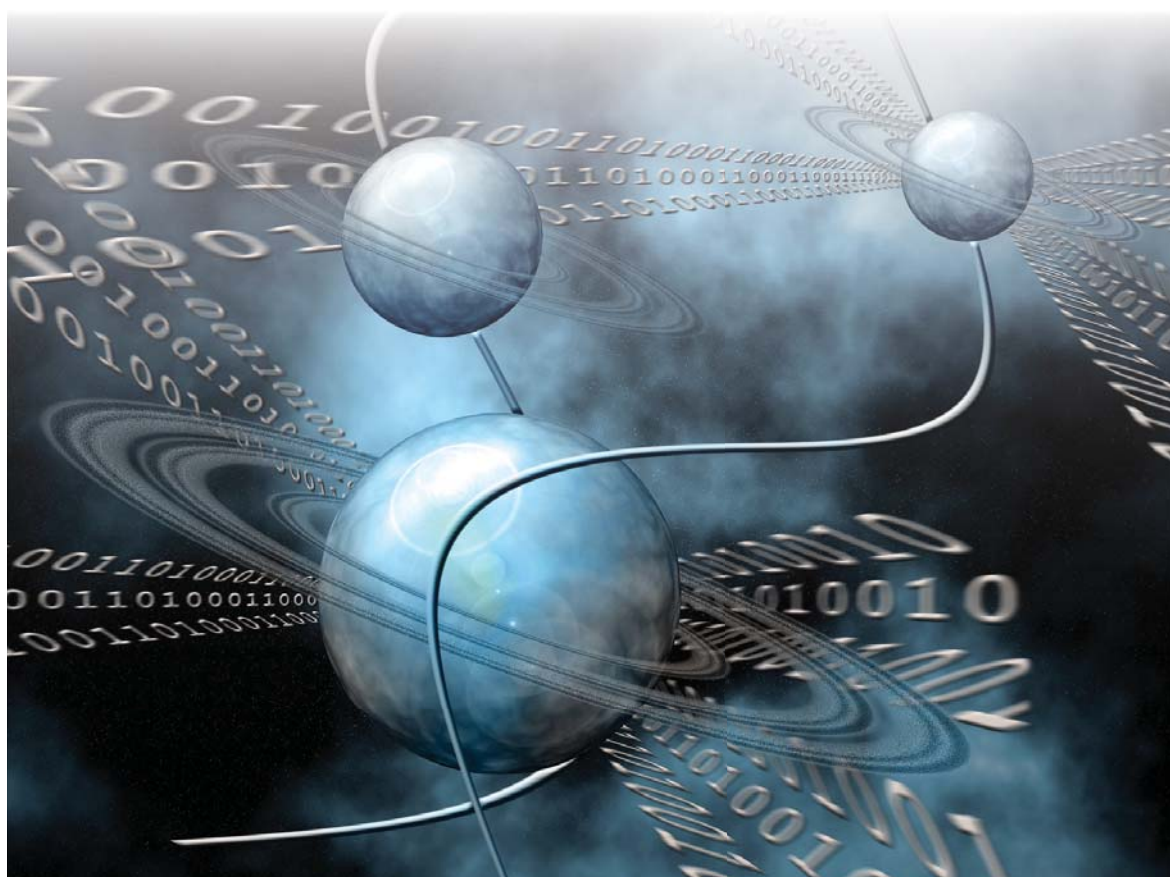
Find someone who...

- 6 Instructions:** stand up and find a partner. Ask questions to complete the sentences. When a classmate answers 'Yes' to a question, write his/her name. If he/she answers 'No' don't write anything. When your teacher shouts 'Change' find a new partner.

Remember to ask some follow-up questions and take notes.

Note: you can only write the same person's name twice.

Find someone who...	
NAME	MORE INFORMATION
1. _____ uses the Internet every day.	
2. _____ has an MP3 player.	
3. _____ is very keen on photography.	
4. _____ has bought something online.	
5. _____ spends a lot of time playing computer games.	
6. _____ has a notebook computer.	
7. _____ has a camcorder.	
8. _____ sometimes downloads music.	



Grammar

1 Commonly Misspelled and Confused Words

Circle the correct word.

1. Cheesecake is my favourite **desert** / **dessert**. It's tastier **then** / **than** apple pie.
2. I really enjoy living **along** / **alone**.
3. He predicted that the price of petrol will **raise** / **rise** by ten percent.
4. We got there early so we had **little** / **a little** time to have a nap.
5. Our team is hopeless. They always **loose** / **lose**.
6. He has **few** / **a few** friends because he is so mean.
7. How will the new regulations **affect** / **effect** your company?
8. Don't listen to his **advice** / **advise**! He doesn't know what he's talking about.

2 Phrasal Verbs

Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

down off in on for up

1. I always switch my computer _____ before going to bed.
2. That music is a bit too loud. Please turn it _____.
3. 'WWW' stands _____ 'World Wide Web'.
4. Please turn the volume _____ a bit. I can't hear it.
5. I thought my printer wasn't working, but I'd just forgotten to plug it _____.
6. I can't log _____. There must be a problem with the internet connection.



Phrasal verbs consist of a **verb + adverb/preposition**. Some phrasal verbs are literal (i.e. combine the basic meaning of the individual words) so it's easy to guess their meaning (e.g. *stand up*, *turn around*). However, most phrasal verbs are idiomatic (i.e. not literal) so it's difficult to guess what they mean (e.g. *stand for*, *log on*).

In terms of grammar, there are two kinds: Those that can be separated (e.g. *turn the music up*, *turn it up*), and those that can not (e.g. *stand for*, *log on*).

Three-word phrasal verbs can not be separated.

I don't get on with my brother. I'm looking forward to the party.

Grammar

3 Match the phrasal verbs highlighted in the sentences with the correct definitions.

1. He **gave up** smoking because he was worried about his health.
2. Three people were injured when the car bomb **went off**.
3. Don't eat that chicken. I think it has **gone off**.
4. I'm **looking forward** to the long weekend. I'm going camping in Wales.
5. When I was in the bookshop, I **came across** an interesting book about my hometown.
6. The police are **looking into** his suspicious death.
7. The young boy, who had been missing for three days, suddenly **turned up** at his house.
8. The bank robbers **made off** before the police arrived.



A. investigate / examine sth	E. leave quickly (usually to escape)
B. explode (e.g. bomb, firecrackers)	F. stop doing a regular activity or job, or to stop trying because it is too hard
C. feel excited and happy about sth that is going to happen	G. rot / become bad (of food)
D. find sth by accident	H. arrive or appear somewhere (often unexpectedly)

Test Practice

Section F

Choose the correct phrasal verb, A–D, for each sentence and write your answer on the line. You may need to change the tense.

Example:

The thief made off with the money before anyone noticed it was gone.

A make off with B get on with C set out D turn up

1. The government is _____ the possibility of building a new airport.
A take after B let down C look into D make off
2. Learning to play the violin is so hard. I feel like _____.
A go off B turn up C give up D look forward to
3. I'm _____ getting a car. I'm tired of taking public transport.
A make up B go off C give up D look forward to
4. They forgot to put the meat in the fridge so it _____.
A go off B let down C turn up D take after
5. He _____ a gold ring while he was walking along the beach.
A take after B turn up C come across D make up

Speaking

Talking about the Future

Because we can not be sure what will happen in the future, we usually don't make statements like 'England **will / is going to** win the World Cup'. Instead, we can use: **modals** (e.g. *might, may, could*) England **might** win the World Cup.

adverbs (e.g. *probably, likely*). Electronic books **are likely to** replace paper books.

China **will probably be** the world's biggest economy by the end of the century.

certain verbs such as *expect, predict, and think* (often with *will* or *be going to*).

Scientists **expect** the average temperature **to increase** by two degrees.

I think that cricket **is going to become** the world's most popular sport.

Japan's population **is predicted to fall** to 100 million by 2050.

I think that people **will live** on the moon one day.

1 Label these phrases 1–6 from most likely to least likely.

It might happen.

It will probably happen.

It is highly unlikely to happen.

It will happen.

I think it is going to happen.

It's unlikely to happen.



Writing

Writing an Imaginative Essay

Essay topic: *Imagine what life will be like in the year 2050.*

1 Do you think..... in the year 2050?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Most people will work from home. | 5. Most families will have a robot maid. |
| 2. The environment will be cleaner. | 6. Doctors will be able to grow replacement body parts. |
| 3. People will live on the moon. | 7. Average life expectancy will be 120. |
| 4. Oil and coal won't be important sources of energy | 8. There will be a cure for cancer. |

2 Complete the essay with words from the box.

hopeful predictions decades might will predict probably likely are

We often hear frightening _____(1) about the future, but I think that advances in technology _____(2) going to make our lives much better.

In 2050 most people will _____(3) work from home using computers. I expect that personal robots will do housework like cleaning and keeping an eye on children. As a result, we will have more leisure time.

People will be much healthier in the future. There _____(4) probably be cures for deadly diseases such as cancer and AIDs. Hopefully, scientists will be able to 'grow' replacement body parts. For example, eyes could be grown for blind people. Average life expectancy is _____(5) to be a hundred years.

The environment will probably be cleaner in 2050. In the next few _____(6) clean sources of energy will probably replace coal and oil. Because of this, there will be less pollution, and global warming _____(7) not be a problem.

Although it is difficult to _____(8) the future, I am _____(9) that the world will be a much better place in the year 2050.



So vs. Such

So is used before adjectives and adverbs, and **such** is used before nouns.

*He's boring. He's very boring. He's **so** boring.*

*He's a good player. He's a very good player. He's **such** a good player.*

So and **such** are often used with **that** to make longer sentences.

*The film was **so** boring **that** he fell asleep halfway through it.*

*It was **such** a boring film **that** he fell asleep halfway through it.*

**Test Practice****Section D**

Change the sentences so that they mean the same as the sentences given. Begin each sentence with the words provided on the line.

1. The vase was so fragile that they were afraid to move it.
It was _____
2. The flight was so bumpy that we threw up.
It was _____
3. We had such bad weather that we went home early.
The weather _____
4. It was such a difficult test that most of the students failed it.
The test _____
5. The book was so popular that it sold out within a week.
It was _____
6. The wall was so high that I couldn't climb over it.
It was _____
7. It was such a warm afternoon that we decided to go to the beach.
The afternoon _____
8. The programmes were so successful that they are planning a new series.
They were _____

Shop 'Til You Drop 06

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Presents

a jigsaw puzzle
binoculars
in-line skates
perfume
lipstick

photo frames
a gift basket
a calendar
a parrot
gift vouchers

a wallet
concert tickets
a box of chocolates
a Swiss army knife
cash



2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which presents are shown in the pictures?
2. Describe the kind of person that they would be suitable for.
3. Which of the presents listed above would you most / least like to receive?
4. What are some presents you have received / given?

Tips for Shopping

3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

sale service deals cash shopping list discounts expensive

1. Don't go _____ when you are hungry. You won't be able to control yourself.
2. Take a shopping _____ with you.
3. Don't buy things just because they are on _____. Only buy them if you need them.
4. Buy bread and cakes in the evening. Many bakeries offer large _____ an hour or two before closing time.
5. Don't go shopping when you are angry or depressed. You'll probably end up buying something _____ in order to cheer yourself up.
6. Buy second-hand goods. You can find a lot of great _____ on the Internet.
7. Avoid using credit cards; Try to pay with _____.
8. When you buy electronics such as a digital camera, get them at a local shop. They are usually more expensive but you can get better after-sales _____.

4 Do you disagree with any of these suggestions? Which ones are useful? Can you think of any other tips?

5 Add prepositions to the sentences. Then read them in pairs, changing the sentences to make them true for you.

1. I'm pretty good _____ saving money. I save _____ 30% of my salary.
2. If I needed to save money, I'd try to spend less money _____ clothes and shoes.
3. I usually shop _____ before buying things.
4. Buying new products is much better than buying second-hand ones because you can take them _____ to the store if there's a problem.
5. Buying CDs and DVDs is a waste _____ money. You can download them _____ free from the Internet
6. I'm saving _____ for a new computer.
7. My parents used _____ give me twenty pounds a week pocket money.
8. I've lent money _____ some friends but I've never borrowed any money _____ them.
9. It will take me two years to pay _____ my student loan.
10. He invested most of his savings _____ real estate.

Writing

Writing a Descriptive Essay

Essay topic: *Describe a shop that you like a lot.*

1 What is wrong with the following essay?

A shop that I really like is a clothes shop (1). The clothes shop doesn't sell men's clothes – it just sells clothes for women (2). The reason I like it a lot is because it has many nice clothes and they are quite cheap. You can sometimes find some really unusual clothes (3). Although the clothes are really nice, most of them are cheap. I sometimes go to the shop when I have free time (4). Sometimes I just window-shop and sometimes I buy clothes (5). It is very popular so it is often crowded. There are some other nice clothes shops nearby so I also take a look at them when I go into the city.

2 The 'essay' is much too short (just 114 words), and there are many more problems. Find examples of the following problems:

1. An adjective that is used too many times.
2. Other words that are used too often.
3. A linking word that is used too often.
4. A sentence that is irrelevant (i.e. off topic).

3 The essay doesn't have enough detail. Where could the following information be placed? Write 1–5.

- A. An example of an unusual item of clothes.
- B. The name and location.
- C. Examples of clothes that the writer has bought there.
- D. The kind of women's clothes.
- E. How often the writer goes there.

Writing

Thinking of Things to Write About

Asking questions about the essay subject is a very good way to think of details to write about. Look at the examples below.

Essay topic: *Describe a shop that you like a lot.*

What? *a second-hand bookshop called Evergreen Books*

Where? *in a quiet street, a five-minute walk from my house*

What does it look like? *big shop, two floors, a little messy and disorganised*

What it sells? *second-hand books, magazines, local history, science-fiction novels*

When / How often I go there? *twice a week, on the way home from work*

What have you bought there? *comic books, The Adventures of Tintin*

Why do you like it? *cheap, owner is friendly and knowledgeable, wide range of books, always something new, chairs where you can sit down*

4 Complete the essay with words from the box.

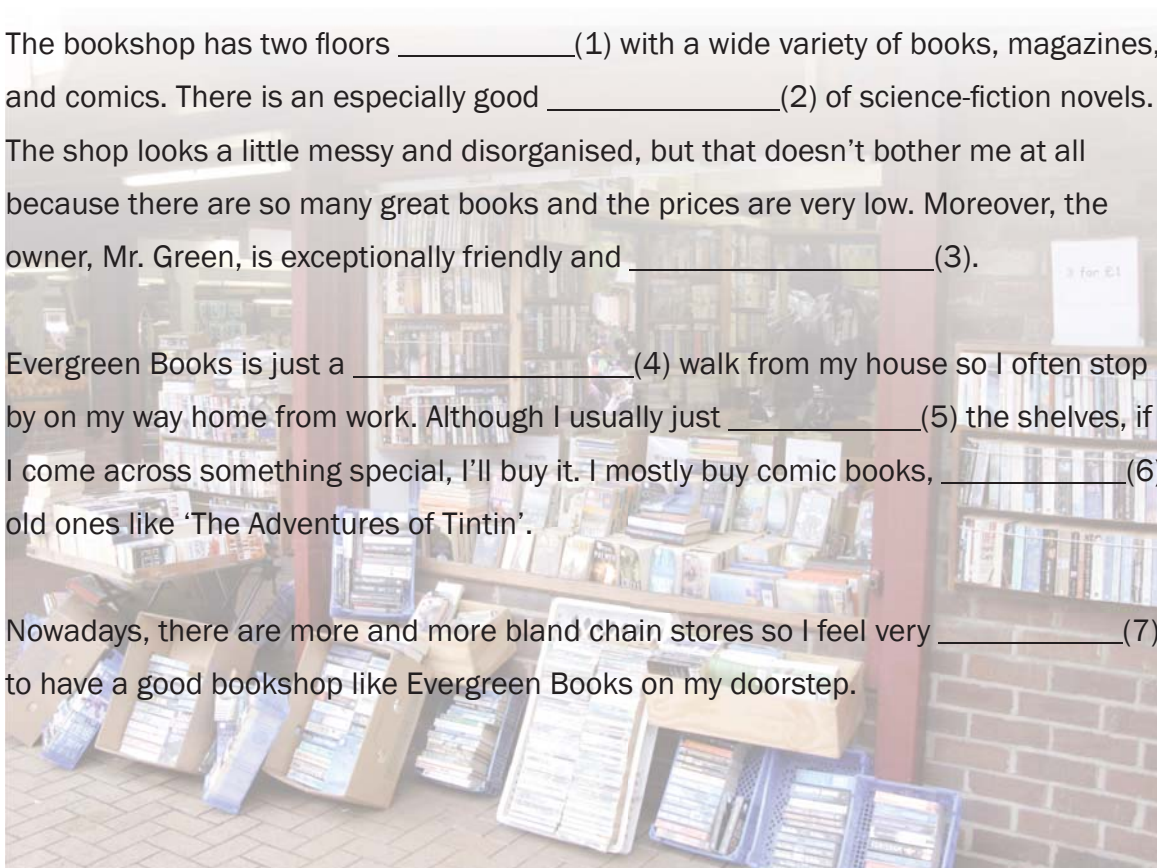
five-minute packed especially selection knowledgeable browse fortunate

The only thing I love more than reading is searching for books and comics. My favourite shop is a second-hand bookshop near my house called Evergreen Books.

The bookshop has two floors _____(1) with a wide variety of books, magazines, and comics. There is an especially good _____(2) of science-fiction novels. The shop looks a little messy and disorganised, but that doesn't bother me at all because there are so many great books and the prices are very low. Moreover, the owner, Mr. Green, is exceptionally friendly and _____(3).

Evergreen Books is just a _____(4) walk from my house so I often stop by on my way home from work. Although I usually just _____(5) the shelves, if I come across something special, I'll buy it. I mostly buy comic books, _____(6) old ones like 'The Adventures of Tintin'.

Nowadays, there are more and more bland chain stores so I feel very _____(7) to have a good bookshop like Evergreen Books on my doorstep.



Test Practice

Part Four Listening Dictation

You will hear three dictations repeated twice. Each dictation is read at normal speed then repeated slowly. Listen carefully and write down what you hear.

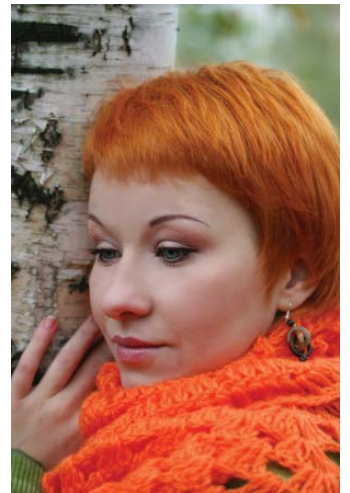
1.
.....
.....
.....
2.
.....
.....
.....
3.
.....
.....
.....

Spelling

1 Homophones

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but has a different meaning. E.g. *site*, *sight*

- A. I love the **(1) piece** _____ and quiet of the countryside. I spend a **(2) weak** _____ at my grandparent's farm every summer.
- B. He **(3) through** _____ away an expensive **(4) pear** _____ just because they had a **(5) whole** _____ in it. What a **(6) waist** _____!
- C. I don't **(7) no** _____ why they went sailing today. The **(8) whether** _____ was really bad and the **(9) see** _____ was very rough.
- D. The twins **(10) died** _____ **(11) there** _____ hair bright red.
- E. Slow down! **(12) Your** _____ driving **(13) two** _____ fast. We just went **(14) passed** _____ the exit.
- F. **(15) Who's** _____ book is this? **(16) Its** _____ Tony's, isn't it?



Conditional Sentences

1 How do these three sentences differ?

If he studies hard, he will pass the test. If he studied hard, he would pass the test. If he had studied hard, he would have passed the test.

first conditional if + present simple will + present simple

*If the weather **is** good tomorrow, I'll **go** to the beach.*

(Sometimes we use *can, may, might, shall* instead of *will*) *If it rains, we can rent a DVD.*

'**unless**' means 'if... not'. *I'll fail the test **unless** I cheat. = I'll fail the test if I do not cheat.*

second conditional if + past simple would + present simple

*If I **won** the lottery, I **would buy** a house.*

(We can use *could, might, should* instead of *would*) *If I won the lottery, I **might buy** a car.*

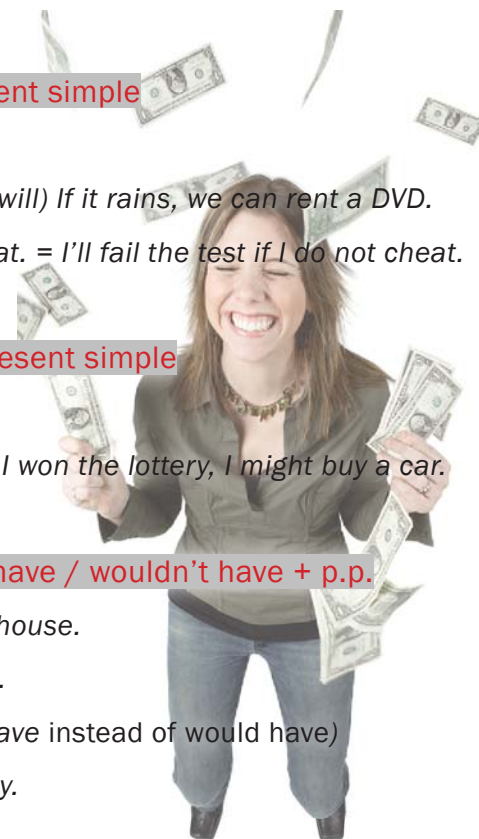
third conditional if + had / hadn't + pp would have / wouldn't have + p.p.

*If we **had had** more money, we **would have bought** a house.*

*I **wouldn't have** fallen asleep if I **hadn't been** so tired.*

(Sometimes we use *could have, might have, should have* instead of *would have*)

*If I **had studied** harder, I **could have gone** to university.*



Test Practice

Section C

Write the correct answer on the line.

- If we earlier, we wouldn't have been late.
A. leave B. have C. had left D. had
- We'll stay home tomorrow if the weather bad.
A. is B. was C. would be D. wasn't
- What would you do if you a diamond ring on the street?
A. found B. had C. had found D. find
- If I saw a ghost, I to take a picture of it.
A. might B. would have C. would try D. would
- I Paul if I see him.
A. told B. would tell C. tell D. will tell
- I passed the test if I had studied harder.
A. won't B. would have C. would D. will
- It's difficult to get a good job unless you a lot of experience.
A. do have B. have C. don't have D. had
- We would have cleaned up the flat if we you were coming.
A. had known B. knew C. would know D. know

Writing

Writing an Imaginative Essay

Essay topic: *What would you do if you won \$5,000,000?*

- 1** Using the sentences below, make true sentences about yourself.

I would...

1. ...hold a huge party.
2. ...quit my job.
3. ...pay off all my debts.
4. ...take a long trip around the world.
5. ...buy a large house.
6. ...give some money to charity.
7. ...buy a sports car.
8. ...put most of it in the bank.

I would probably...

9. ...pay off my family's debts.
10. ...give my parents half of it.

I might...

11. ...drop out of school / university.
12. ...go on a shopping spree.

I wouldn't...

13. ...change my lifestyle.
14. ...tell anyone that I had won it.

An essay should not be a list of points. We need to give reasons and explain things.

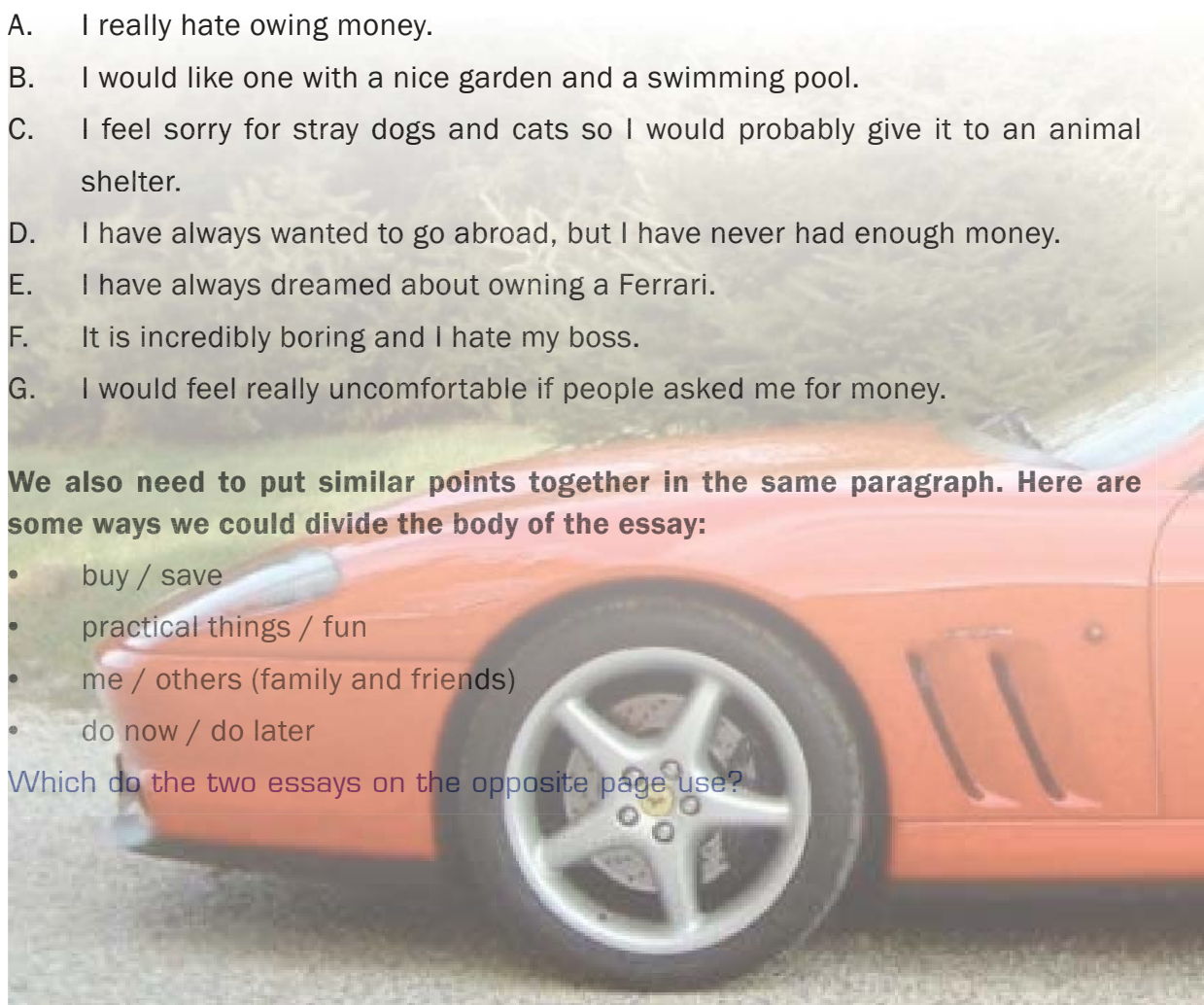
- 2** Now match the sentences above to the reasons/explanations below.

- A. I really hate owing money.
- B. I would like one with a nice garden and a swimming pool.
- C. I feel sorry for stray dogs and cats so I would probably give it to an animal shelter.
- D. I have always wanted to go abroad, but I have never had enough money.
- E. I have always dreamed about owning a Ferrari.
- F. It is incredibly boring and I hate my boss.
- G. I would feel really uncomfortable if people asked me for money.

- 3** We also need to put similar points together in the same paragraph. Here are some ways we could divide the body of the essay:

- buy / save
- practical things / fun
- me / others (family and friends)
- do now / do later

Which do the two essays on the opposite page use?



Writing

Essay 1

Like many people, I buy a lottery ticket every week and dream of winning a fortune. If I won five million dollars, it would completely change my life.

First of all, I would quit my job as a supermarket cashier. The job is extremely boring and the pay is very poor. I would open a small business, perhaps a café or a clothes shop. I would probably buy a car. At the moment, I just use public transport, so having a car would give me a lot of freedom to visit people and to travel.

I would also use some of my money to help my friends and family. My parents aren't very wealthy. My father hates his job but he can't afford to retire. If I gave my parents one million dollars, they could have a very comfortable retirement. It would also be nice to help some of my friends by giving them money either as a present or a loan.

In conclusion, if I won five million dollars, I would resign from my job and start a business. Best of all, I'd be able to give my family and friends some financial assistance.

Essay 2

Winning five million dollars would be wonderful, but it would not immediately change my life a lot because I'm a high school student. I would still continue going to school.

The first thing I would do is ask my parents to invest most of the money for me. Next, I would celebrate by holding a big party for my family and close friends. As well as that, I would spend some of the money on presents and buy a few things for myself. In particular, I have always wanted a video camera, but I have never had enough money to buy one.

After leaving high school, I could have more fun with the money. I would take a year off between school and university and travel overseas. I have always dreamed about buying a motorcycle and riding it from Argentina all the way up to Alaska. With my winnings, I could make that dream come true. After my gap year, I might use my winnings to study at a prestigious foreign school; it would be a lot more interesting than living at home with my parents and attending my local university.

Soul Mate 07

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Celebrating

birthday party
barbeque
picnic
dinner party

wedding anniversary
potluck party
fancy dress party
farewell party

stag night / hen night
family reunion
housewarming party
surprise party



2 Discussion

1. Which of these activities are shown in the pictures?
2. Which ones have you done?
3. What do you usually do on your birthday?
4. How would you celebrate (a) winning the lottery (b) getting a promotion (c) graduating from university (d) a wedding anniversary?

Speaking

Task 3B Discussion and Decision-making

In this section you and another student have to organise an event.

Example Task: *You are going to hold a housewarming party at your new house next Saturday evening for 10 good friends. Decide what you are going to eat and drink.*

- 3** Listen to a conversation between two friends organising a party, and take notes.

Useful Phrases

Okay, what food should we serve?	How about drinks?
Let's get some...	We'll need some....., too.
And we ought to get some...	We don't need to...
What do you think about getting some...?	Right, who is going to do what?
How much do we need (to order)?	I'll go to the supermarket and buy...
..... should be enough.	And I'll stay home and....
Are any of them vegetarians?	Who's going to order...?

- 4** Now, in pairs, organise the events below.
1. You have to babysit two children (a boy, 8, and a girl, 11) at your apartment for the weekend. Decide what you will do with them?
 2. You have to organise a picnic for ten people. The picnic is a surprise birthday party for a friend.
 3. Three friends from out of town are visiting you. You want to show them around your city. Where will you take them? How? What will you do with them?

Phrasal Verbs Relationships

- 1**
1. She **broke up** with her boyfriend because he was seeing another woman.
 2. Sometimes I feel that I **let** my parents **down**. They wanted me to be a doctor, but I just work at a petrol station.
 3. I live with my husband's parents. Luckily, I **get on** really well with both of them.
 4. He **takes after** his mother; he's got her eyes and blonde hair.
 5. I don't know why she **puts up with** him. She should get a divorce.
 6. Tom and Jay used to be good friends, but they **fell out** over a girl.
- A. to disappoint sb by not doing sth you promised to do or were expected to do
 - B. to be similar to an older family member in appearance or personality
 - C. have a friendly relationship
 - D. to end a romantic relationship
 - E. to argue and stop being friendly
 - F. to accept (often for a long time) an unpleasant situation or a person's bad behaviour

- 2** Use the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the box below to complete the questions.

break up take after get on fall out let down put up with

1. Who do you more, your mother or father?
2. Do you with everyone in your family?
3. Have you ever with a friend?
4. Has a friend or family member ever you
5. What are some common reasons why boyfriends and girlfriends
6. What is something that you wouldn't from a friend?

- 3** In pairs, ask and answer the questions.



Speaking

Friends

1 Complete the sentences and questions with words from the box.

childhood	the opposite sex	new	long-distance	close
best	acquaintances	flatmates	internet	workmates

- I'd rather live alone in a small flat than share a large one with _____.
- I have quite a few _____ friends. I met them in a football chat room. We usually just discuss things online, but I've met a few of them in person.
- I've lost touch with most of my _____ friends.
- _____ relationships seldom survive. Just talking on the phone isn't enough; you need to see each other in person.
- How would you define a _____ friend? Personally, I would say that it's someone you can borrow money from.
- I've got a lot of _____ but only a few good friends.
- Do you think it is all right for married people to have friends of _____?
- Even though my _____ are very nice, I don't really like socialising with them outside of work hours.
- What's a good way to make _____ friends?
- I met my _____ friend when I was in the army.

2 Discuss 1–10 with a partner.



Writing

Writing a Descriptive Essay

Essay topic: *Describe a close friend.*

Asking yourself questions about the essay topic can help you think of topics for paragraphs.

- 1** Which of the following questions are answered in the essay? Which paragraph are they in? Write 1, 2, 3, 4, or x (not answered) next to the questions.

A. When and where did you meet? ____	E. What do you do together? ____
B. What does she look like? ____	F. What do you have in common? ____
C. What are her interests? ____	G. How often do you see each other? ____
D. What's her name? ____	H. What's her personality like? ____

My best friend is an old classmate called Jenny. I first met her six years ago when I started senior high school. We got on really well and have been very close friends since then.

Jenny is 22 years old and an only child. She is very friendly and out-going. In fact, she's the nicest person I know. Whenever I have a problem, she always tries to help me and cheer me up. As for her appearance, I think she is really pretty; she's quite tall, has bright blue eyes and long brown hair.

Jenny and I attend different universities so we don't see each other very often. She only comes back home in the holidays. When we get together, we usually go to a café and catch up on all the news. We have similar interests; we both love learning foreign languages and reading detective novels. We also have the same sense of humour so we have a lot of fun chatting.



I'm fortunate to have a good friend like Jenny. I am sure that we will be friends for life.

- 2** Match these collocations from the essay.

1. cheer ____	A. the same sense of humour
2. catch ____	B. together
3. get ____ ____	C. up with/on the news
4. have ____ ____	D. similar interests
	E. up
	F. on

- 3** Follow up: Make sentences about yourself with the collocations.

Listening Part 3

Internet Matchmaking

- 1** Listen to the passage about Karen's internet matchmaking experiences and decide if the following sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the correct column.

	True	False
1. Karen originally had a bad impression of internet matchmaking.		
2. Karen's sister encouraged her to put an ad on a matchmaking site.		
3. Karen met about twenty men.		
4. Her first date did not go well.		
5. Tony was a successful businessman.		
6. The second man she met was already married.		
7. Hank is from Canada.		
8. Karen's family didn't like Hank.		
9. Karen was reluctant to accept Hank's proposal.		
10. She is now married and has a baby boy.		

2 Collocations

Match these words then put the phrases in the quotes.

1. be sceptical ____	A. short
2. change one's ____	B. about sth
3. make a long story ____	C. mind
4. turn ____	D. on a website
5. meet someone ____	E. hit
6. put one's profile ____	F. out
7. feel discouraged ____	G. in person
8. a big ____	

- I was always very internet matchmaking.*
- However, I after watching a romantic comedy.*
- I chatted online with about twenty men but only met five of them*
- It that he was completely broke.*
- I online dating, and thought about giving up.*
- He was also with all my friends and family.*

Reading

Discussion

1. What can you guess about the reading from the title? Read the first sentence and see if you were right.
2. What are identical twins? Do you know any twins?
3. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantage of being a twin?

Test Practice

Section B

Read the following newspaper story and answer all the questions.

Sisters Reunited after 28 Years

A television news story has led to the reunion of identical twin sisters who were separated at birth 28 years ago. Nina Rosario and Alicia Torres were born in 1980 in Mendoza, Argentina. Their mother, an unmarried 17-year-old, was unable to take care of the twins and left them at an orphanage.

The two girls were adopted by different families and grew up not knowing that they had a twin sister. However, they both had a feeling that something was missing. Nina says, "I felt lonely growing up but I didn't know why."

While Nina was doing some housework last week, something on a local news programme caught her eye. It was Alicia being interviewed by a reporter. "I couldn't believe it. It was like looking at a mirror." Nina immediately contacted the TV station, and asked the reporter about the mystery woman. "I found out that the woman was Alicia Torres, an artist from Buenos Aires.

I got her contact details from the reporter and sent her an e-mail with some photos of myself."

After receiving the e-mail, Alicia called Nina and arranged a meeting. The reunion took place at Cordoba Airport. "It was an incredible feeling to see my twin sister walking towards me. We hugged and cried from joy," recalls Alicia.

The twins were amazed that they shared so many life experiences; both had studied art at university and married young. In addition, they have the same sense of humour; in fact, they share the same favourite film – the comedy, *Wedding Crashers*.

Even though the sisters were happy to find that they have a lot in common, they were also relieved not to be "exact copies." Nina explains, "We look alike and have similar interests, yet we each have our own style. Alicia is more fashionable than me, more outgoing and sociable."



Test Practice

For full marks for questions 1–3 you must answer in complete sentences.

1. Why did the sisters' mother leave the girls at an orphanage?

2. Who did Nina get her sister's e-mail address from?

3. Where did the reunion take place?

For questions 4–8 tick the correct box.

4. The two sisters have little in common.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Nina is not as fashionable as Alicia.

☐ True ☐ False

6. How old are the sisters?

☐ A. 17 ☐ B. 28 ☐ C. 31

7. What is Alicia's occupation?

☐ A. Housewife ☐ B. Artist ☐ C. Teacher

8. Who is more sociable, Nina or Alicia?

☐ A. They are equally sociable ☐ B. Alicia ☐ C. Nina

Synonyms and Antonyms

9. Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **SAME** as:

meeting (paragraph 1) **stylish** (para. 6)

10. Find the words or phrase in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:

different (para. 1) **received** (para. 3)

Phrases for talking about similarities

We look alike. We have similar interests. They have a lot in common.

They both studied art. They have the same sense of humour.

The Silver Screen

08

Speaking

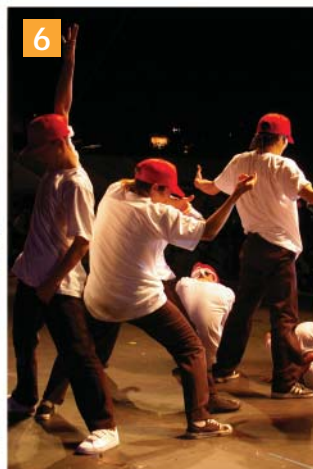
1 Vocabulary – Music and Dance

folk music
church music
country music
hip hop

classical music
heavy metal
pop music
rock ('n'roll)

jazz
punk music
ballet
tap dancing

belly dancing
ballroom dancing
break dancing
folk dancing



2 Discussion

Guess the missing words to complete the questions.

- Which of music and dance are shown above? Which ones do you like?
- Can you play a instrument? Would you like to learn how to play one?
- Are you a singer? Do you like to sing karaoke?
- Have you ever to a concert? Where in your hometown can you live music?
- Do you have a singer or band?

Speaking

Task 2

You are given the Task 2 questions before the test so you have time to prepare your answers. However, you are not allowed to take any notes into the test. Students take turns giving their answers then ask each other follow-up questions.

A. Which kind of artist or performer would you most like to be?

1. A painter	4. A singer
2. A sculptor	5. A comedian
3. A ballet dancer	6. An actor

3 Complete the sentences with the words 1–6. Then, discuss A–F with a partner.

- A. Being _____ would be wonderful. I could make a lot of money. Besides that, it would be great to meet and work with some of my idols like Johnny Depp and Daniel Radcliffe.
- B. Really? I'd hate to be _____. Wouldn't you need to be on a diet all the time?
- C. It's difficult to choose, but if I had to pick just one, I'd choose to be _____. I love working with my hands. I think making a sculpture would be more satisfying than painting a picture because sculptures are larger and more dramatic.
- D. I'm a shy person so I wouldn't like to perform in front of people. If I were _____, I could just stay home and work alone in a studio.
- E. I wouldn't want to be _____. They seem to be unhappy people in real life. And I think it is too hard because people don't have the same sense of humour.
- F. I would love to be _____. One of best things about it is that you don't need any equipment – your voice is your musical instrument – so you can perform anywhere you want to.



Speaking

B. What would you most like to do on a first date?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Go and see a romantic comedy | 4. Attend an art exhibition |
| 2. Dance at a nightclub | 5. Go to a classical concert |
| 3. Stay in and watch a horror film | 6. Go to a pop concert |

4 Listen to Paula and Robert and take notes to answer questions 1–4.

- Where would Paula go? Why?
- What does Robert think of Paula's choice?
- Where would Robert go? Why?
- What does Paula think of Robert's choice?

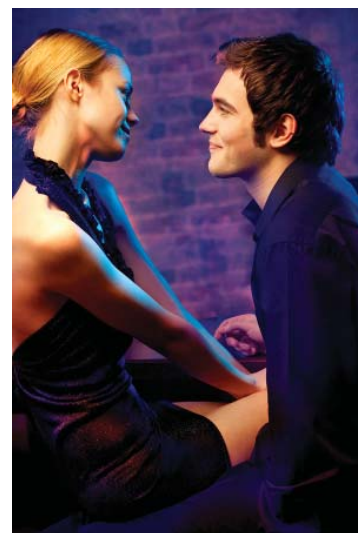
Using Comparatives and Superlatives

It's cheaper than X.

It would be more interesting than X.

It's the most expensive of the six (activities).

It's more interesting than the others.



Common Mistakes

5 Correct the underlined mistakes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. She sang <u>beautiful</u> . | 9. Do you <u>want I make</u> some tea? |
| 2. He <u>two weeks ago</u> got married. | 10. Please <u>wait me</u> at the bus station. |
| 3. He speaks <u>well</u> English. | 11. <u>It is not allowed to swim</u> in the lake. |
| 4. They <u>often are</u> late. | 12. I always <u>win</u> my sister at sports. |
| 5. <u>The wine</u> isn't enough. | 13. He spoke to me very <u>friendly</u> . |
| 6. I will <u>ever</u> remember her. | 14. She thinks all <u>of</u> men are animals. |
| 7. He passed away <u>for</u> three years. | 15. I waited for her <u>to</u> seven o'clock but she didn't come. |
| 8. We'll play golf <u>when</u> it doesn't rain. | |

Test Practice

Section E

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.
Write ONE WORD ONLY on the line.

Example: In some cultures, 13 is considered to be an ...*unlucky*.... number. (**lucky**)

1. I modern jazz. It just sounds like noise to me. (**like**)
2. Your dress is lovely. It fits you (**perfect**)
3. His desk is usually so (**tidy**)
4., we got home before it started raining. (**fortunate**)
5. I'm too to be a kindergarten teacher. (**patient**)
6. "Stop bothering me!" she shouted (**angry**)
7. You can't trust him. He's really (**honest**)
8. Edison was America's greatest (**invent**)
9. It's not but I think it's very unlikely. (**possible**)
10. He has a very voice. (**usual**)
11. His diet is really He eats junk food every day. (**healthy**)

Adverbs

We usually change an adjective into an adverb by adding *-ly*

hopeful hopefully real really late lately

-y usually changes to *-i-*

happy happily easy easily lucky luckily

Prefixes meaning 'not'

un- usually added to adjectives *unhappy*

in- added to adjectives *inactive*

dis- usually added to adjectives and verbs *dishonest dislike*

non- added to nouns and adjectives *non-smoking non-alcoholic*

il- before l, im- before m, and ir- before r *illegal impolite irregular*

(Note: These 'rules' are only guidelines – there are many exceptions – so check a dictionary to be sure what prefix is used with a particular word.)

Films

1 Match the films with the descriptions.

Slumdog Millionaire (2008) Lord of the Rings (2001, 2002, 2003)
Mamma Mia! (2008) Pan's Labyrinth (2006) Kung Fu Panda (2008)

1. _____ is an animated comedy film about a clumsy panda called Po. The film is set in ancient China. Po, whose voice is provided by Jack Black, works in his father's noodle store but dreams of being a kung fu master. He trains to become a 'Dragon Warrior' and defeats an evil snow leopard called Tai Lung. The film is both funny and touching, and it contains very good action scenes.

2. _____ is a Spanish language fantasy film written and directed by Mexican film-maker Guillermo del Toro. The main character is a young girl called Ofelia who goes to live with her cruel stepfather. The film is set in Spain in 1944, but much of the story takes place in a fantasy world that Ofelia enters through an overgrown labyrinth garden. It is a dark fairy tale, painful and beautiful at the same time.

3. _____ is a musical based on the songs of the 70s Swedish band ABBA. It stars Meryl Streep and Pierce Brosnan. This funny and light-hearted British film is set on a Greek island. 20-year-old bride-to-be Sophie invites three probable fathers to the island to find out who her father is. Although the film received mixed reviews from critics, it was a huge hit, especially in the UK.

4. _____ is a British film set in India. It won eight Academy Awards, including 'Best Picture'. It is based on a novel and tells the life story of a young man from a slum who is a contestant on a game show 'Who Wants to be a Millionaire'? The film is funny, sad, and exciting at the same time, and it has a wonderful soundtrack.

5. _____ is a trilogy based on the fantasy novels of J.R.R. Tolkien. The plot revolves around a young hobbit's journey to destroy a powerful ring. The films were directed by Peter Jackson and filmed in New Zealand. The third film *The Return of the King* won eleven Academy Awards (equaling the record held by *Ben Hur* and *Titanic*).

light-hearted *adj.* happy and not serious

musical *n.* a play or movie in which part of the story is told through songs

soundtrack *n.* the music of a film

trilogy *n.* a series of three books or movies that tell a continuous story

Listening

Part Three

- 1 Number the two lists, 'Stages of a Book' and the 'Stages of Life', in the correct order, 1–7.

Stages of a Book	Stages of Life
___ The writer writes a sequel.	___ marry
___ He/She writes the book.	___ have a baby
___ The writer gets an idea.	___ fall in love
___ The manuscript is sent to publishers.	___ raise a child as a single mother
___ It is finally published.	___ separate
___ It is rejected by publishers.	___ divorce
___ It becomes a bestseller.	___ remarry

- 2 Listen to the passage about the author J.K. Rowling and decide if the following sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the correct column.

	True	False
1. Rowling was born in England.		
2. She was not interested in writing when she was young.		
3. She worked as an English teacher in Portugal.		
4. Rowling had a baby boy.		
5. After moving to Scotland, she felt very depressed.		
6. She sometimes wrote in cafés.		
7. Her first Harry Potter book was rejected by ten publishers.		
8. The Harry Potter books are the fastest selling books in history.		
9. Rowling remarried in 2001.		
10. She enjoys publicity.		



Listening

Passives

In the listening exercise about J.K. Rowling, the speaker said: 'It **was finally finished** in 1995...' and 'the book **was published** in 1997'. These are examples of passive sentences. We use them when we don't want to focus on the thing or person that does the action.

Present simple

They grow tea in India.

Tea **is grown** in India. is/are + past participle



Present continuous

Someone is repairing the photocopiers.

The photocopiers **are being repaired**. is/are + being + p.p.

Past continuous

Someone was cutting down the old tree.

The old tree **was being cut down**. was/were + being + p.p.



Past simple

They built the church in the eleventh century.

The church **was built** in the eleventh century. was/were + p.p.

Present perfect

They have promoted Susan to the position.

Susan **has been promoted** to the position. has/have + been + p.p.

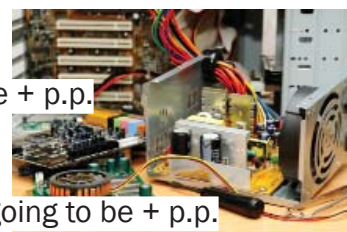
Future

Someone will repair the computer this evening.

The computer **will be repaired** this evening. will + be + p.p.

They are going to build a new store next year.

A new store **is going to be built** next year. is/are + going to be + p.p.



1 Fill in the gaps with the following words: grow hit speak bring keep become

present	past	past participle		present	past	past participle
fly	flew	flown		cut	cut	cut
.....
break	broke	broken		buy	bought	bought
.....
sleep	slept	slept		come	came	come
.....

Test Practice

Section D

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

1. They play basketball in more than 130 countries.

Basketball

2. They were repairing the road at seven this morning.

The road

3. Peter Jackson directed the film *King Kong*.

The film *King Kong*

4. The builders have completed the bridge on time.

The bridge

5. They are playing the final game right now.

The final game

6. The French built the Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal

7. They have sacked the new coach for hitting a player.

The new

8. A dog bit me this morning while I was delivering newspapers.

I

9. They are going to raise prices next year.

Prices

10. They will finish the project by the end of the week.

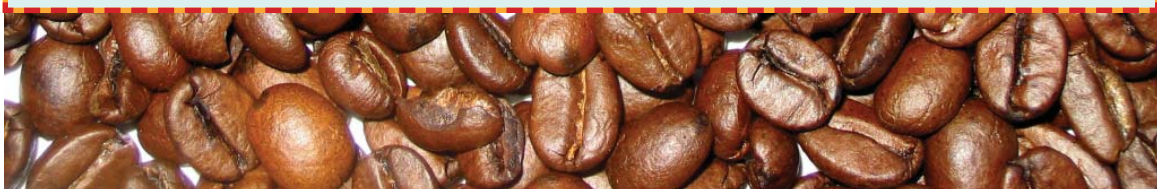
The project

11. Vincent Van Gogh painted *The Potato Eaters* in 1885.

The Potato Eaters

12. They produce a third of the world's coffee in Brazil.

A third of



Fit as a Fiddle09

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Sports

taekwondo

squash

rowing

rock climbing

windsurfing

badminton

cricket

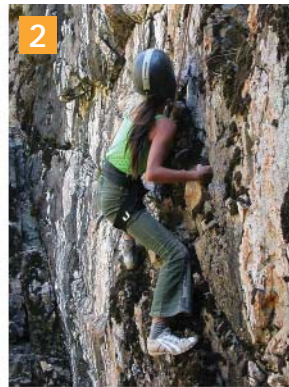
rugby

cycling

skiing

sailing

bodybuilding



2 Discussion

1. Which sports are shown in the pictures?
2. Which of the sports listed above have you tried? Which ones would you like to try?
3. Do you like to exercise or play sport? What sports are you good at?

Speaking

Questions for Discussion

- 3 Complete the sentences with words from the box, then discuss them in pairs.

outdoor professional court team athletes the Olympics violent sport

- Do you think _____ sports such as boxing should be banned?
- Would you like your country to host _____?
- Is watching _____ a waste of time?
- Are there any _____ activities that you would like to try?
- Who are your favourite _____?
- What sports are played on a pitch and what sports are played on a _____?
- Do you prefer _____ sports or individual sports?
- Are _____ athletes paid too much?

Verb Patterns

- 4 Complete the following sentences with **play / to play / playing** tennis.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I'd rather... | 6. I enjoy... | 11. My parents don't let me... |
| 2. I started... | 7. I hope... | 12. They made me... |
| 3. I decided... | 8. I love... | 13. I'm looking forward to... |
| 4. I will... | 9. I'd like... | 14. I spent the afternoon... |
| 5. I'm thinking of... | 10. I can't... | 15. I'm quite good at... |

- 5 Write five true sentences about yourself using these patterns (with any verbs you want).

-
-
-
-
-

Listening Part Two

Wimbledon

- 1** 1. Can you play tennis? Do you ever watch tennis matches on TV?
2. Do you think that male and female tennis players should get the same prize money?

- 2** Wimbledon is the oldest tennis tournament in the world, and probably the most prestigious. It is named _____(1) the London suburb of Wimbledon. The first tournament was held in 1877, and _____(2) of 22 players and about 200 spectators. It is one of four tournaments known as the Grand Slam (the others are the Australian Open, the French Open and the US Open) and it is the only one played on grass courts.

Wimbledon takes _____(3) over two weeks in summer, normally in June. Despite being scheduled in summer, the competition is _____(4) for rain; matches are often delayed by wet weather, and sometimes the tournament doesn't finish on time. To overcome this problem, a large roof was build over the main court, which is _____(5) as Centre Court, in 2009.

The _____(6) popular matches at Wimbledon are the men's singles and the women's singles. The prize money for the winners of these two events is £850,000. For many years, tournament organisers were criticised _____(7) giving male players more prize money than their female counterparts. Their defence was that the men played longer matches; best-of-five-set matches as opposed to best-of-three sets. In 2007, however, the organisers finally _____(8) in to growing pressure and began awarding equal prize money.

Although the English are _____(9) of the tournament and public interest in it is very high, there is also some _____(10) that no British man has won the singles event since 1936, and that no British woman has won since 1977.

- 3** Match the vocabulary with the definitions.

1. tournament ____	A. important / high-status / famous
2. prestigious ____	B. called
3. take place ____	C. competition / contest
4. be known as ____	D. compared to
5. infamous ____	E. happen / occur
6. defence ____	F. have a bad reputation
7. give in ____	G. explanation / argument
8. as opposed to ____	H. finally agree to sth

4 True or False?

1. Wimbledon is **the oldest** tennis tournament in the world.
2. It is **the least important** of the four Grand Slam tournaments.
3. Female matches **aren't as long as** the male matches.
4. Before 2007 women **didn't receive as much prize money as** the men did.

Grammar

Comparatives

The following six sentences all have the same meaning. Are they all grammatically correct? What's the difference between the sentences in A, B and C?

(A) <i>She's not as tall as me.</i> <i>He's shorter than me.</i>	(B) <i>She's not as tall as I am.</i> <i>He's shorter than I am.</i>	(C) <i>She's not as tall as I?</i> <i>She's shorter than I.</i>
---	---	--

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)

(Not) As... As

as... as means two things are equal. *Women earn as much as men.*

The pattern *not as... as* (meaning 'less') is much more common. In Section D you will often have to use it to change comparative sentences.

Jasmine can dance better than Ginger.

= *Ginger can't dance as well as Jasmine.*

It can be a little confusing because there is often more than one way to transform them.

John is taller than Craig.

= *Craig isn't as tall as John.* or *Craig is shorter than John.*

You earn more money than me.

= *I don't earn as much money as you.* or *I earn less money than you.*

Superlatives

In Section D you may also have to transform superlative sentences.

E.g. *I have never had a worse score.* *This is the worst score (that) I have ever had.*

I have never seen such a boring film. *It is the most boring film (that) I have ever seen.*

Test Practice

Grammar

Section D

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original.

1. Baseball was more popular than softball at my school.

Softball _____

2. Steve can kick more accurately than Rick.

Rick _____

3. Your house is much nicer than mine.

My house _____

4. I have never ridden as far as this before.

This is _____

5. My racket is a little heavier than yours.

Your _____

6. I've never seen a better game than that.

It is _____

1 Corrections

1. I thought I forgot to lock the door so I returned back to the house to check.
2. Sake is a Japanese alcoholic drink made of rice.
3. The last time we were altogether was in 2007.
4. I go jogging almost everyday at an university.
5. If I worked harder at school, I could of gone to medical school.
6. We went to fish at first day of our holiday.
7. When we got to there, they have already left.
8. In summer afternoons our boss lets us to go home early.
9. We had been work all night so everyone were exhausting.
10. Have finished the housework, we went to the beach to do sunbathing.
11. I wish to visit again Berlin in the future.
12. Cricket is the second popular sport in the world.
13. There's no use complain to me about it.
14. She asked me what time did the show start.

Reading

A Champion Eater

American swimmer Michael Phelps has won a record fourteen Olympic gold medals, including eight golds at the Beijing Olympics in 2008. Like other top swimmers, he has an exhausting training schedule. When he is preparing for a competition, Phelps trains about six hours a day. He also spends a surprising amount of time eating.

When Phelps is training he consumes 8,000 to 10,000 calories a day. In comparison, the average man has a daily intake of about 2,500 calories. For breakfast the star swimmer has three fried egg sandwiches with cheese, tomatoes, lettuce, fried onions and mayonnaise. He also has three chocolate-chip pancakes, a five-egg omelette, and three sugar-coated slices of French toast. This is washed down with two cups of coffee.

At lunch he consumes half a kilogram of pasta, two large ham and cheese sandwiches with mayonnaise, and some energy drinks. For dinner, Phelps eats another half-kilogram of pasta, followed by a large pizza and more energy drinks.

This diet would be extremely unhealthy for the average person, but the six-foot four-inch swimmer doesn't gain weight because he burns the calories off through exercise. He requires a huge number of calories for his training. In particular, he needs quick energy. The refined carbohydrates in the white bread and pasta are digested quickly so they provide this instant energy.

1 Questions

1. How many sandwiches does he eat in a day?
2. What does he drink at lunchtime?
3. Why does he eat so much bread and pasta?

2 True or False

1. Phelps has won more Olympic gold medals than any other athlete.
2. He consumes five times as many calories as the average man.
3. Phelps eats 500 grams of pasta a day.

3 Find synonyms (words that have the same meaning) for the following words.

Paragraph 1 very tiring _____ timetable _____

Paragraph 4 absorbed _____ immediate _____

Speaking

Task 2

- 1 In pairs, answer questions A and B. Give long answers and ask follow-up questions.

A. Which activity would you most like to do with your friends?

1. Playing computer games	4. Shopping
2. Hiking	5. Staying in and chatting
3. Watching a DVD	6. Going to a pub

B. Who would you most like to travel overseas with?

1. Your parents	4. Your best friend
2. One of your parents	5. A few of your friends
3. A boyfriend / girlfriend	6. Just yourself

Asking follow-up questions

Where would you go shopping?

Have you ever travelled with your best friend?

Don't you think traveling with your parents **would/could** be a little boring?

Wouldn't going to a pub be more fun?

Wouldn't you rather go with your best friend? You'd (probably) have more fun.

- 2 Using the patterns above write five follow-up questions to the statement, "I would like to travel overseas by myself."

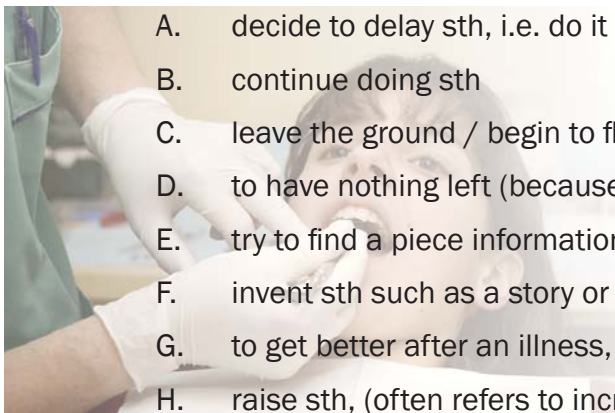
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Phrasal Verbs 1 Match the phrasal verbs in the sentences with their definitions.

- I don't believe him. I think he just **made** the story **up**. _____
- Just a minute. I'll **look** it **up** in the dictionary. _____
- Our costs have increased so we need to **put** our prices **up**. _____
- It took him a few years to **get over** the divorce. _____
- Sorry for interrupting. Please **carry on**. _____
- Go to the dentist now! Don't **put** it **off** any longer. _____
- Sorry for arriving late. We **ran out of** petrol on the motorway. _____
- There was a two-hour delay so the plane **took off** after midnight. _____

- 
- decide to delay sth, i.e. do it at a later time
 - continue doing sth
 - leave the ground / begin to fly (of airplanes, birds, insects)
 - to have nothing left (because you have used or sold it all)
 - try to find a piece information by looking in a book or on the Internet
 - invent sth such as a story or an excuse
 - to get better after an illness, or to feel better after a bad experience
 - raise sth, (often refers to increasing the price of sth)

Test Practice

Section F

Choose the correct phrasal verb, A–D, for each sentence and write your answer on the line. You may need to change the tense.

- Do you want to _____ studying after you leave university?
A take after B carry on C look up D put off
- Have you ever _____ time in an exam?
A run out of B look up C put off D turn up
- Do you usually _____ things that you don't want to do?
A run out of B put off C come across D make up
- Are you good at _____ excuses?
A put off B run out of C make up D carry on
- When you don't know what a word means, do you usually _____ it _____?
A make up B turn up C carry on D look up

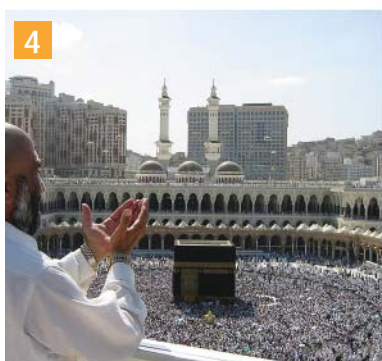
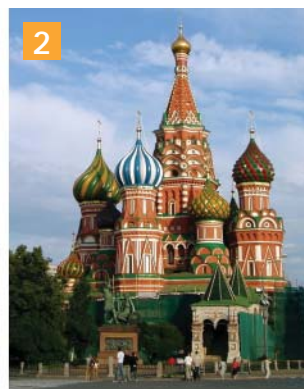
- 2 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

The Grass is Always Greener 10

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Selected countries with a high percentage of immigrants (8%+)

Australia	The Netherlands	Sweden
Canada	New Zealand	Switzerland
France	Russia	The United States
Germany	Saudi Arabia	The United Kingdom
Israel	Spain	The UAE
		(United Arab Emirates)



2 Discussion

1. What countries are shown in the pictures?
2. Why do you think the countries listed above have a large number of immigrants?
3. Which of these countries would you most like / least like to move to?
4. Have any of your relatives or friends emigrated?
5. Are there many immigrants in your country? Which countries do they come from?
6. Would you like to study or work overseas for a few years?
7. What do these proverbs mean? *When in Rome, do as the Romans do.*
The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.

Reading

Survey Shows Immigrants to Canada Happy

- 1** Quickly find the numbers in the reading. What do they refer to? Match 1–5 with A–E.

1. 15%	A. the percentage who regretted immigrating to Canada
2. 16%	B. the number of Chinese who move to Canada every year
3. 7,000	C. the immigrant unemployment rate after four years
4. 30,000	D. the number of immigrants the government wants next year
5. 250,000	E. the number of immigrants who were surveyed

Statistics Canada, the national statistics agency, has released the results of a recent survey of immigrants in Canada. The survey, which involved interviews with 7,000 immigrants, has shown that the majority of immigrants are happy about their decision to move to Canada; only 16% of respondents regretted immigrating. The most common reason for immigrating was 'quality of life', followed by 'joining family'.

The survey also examined the biggest challenges faced by new immigrants. Almost half of those asked said that finding a good job was the hardest thing. After six months, only half of those seeking a job had found work. After four years, immigrant unemployment is about 15%. The main reasons for immigrant unemployment are poor language skills, lack of experience, and having their foreign qualifications recognised.

Canada has the highest per capita immigration rate in the world. The largest source of immigrants is China with nearly 30,000 a year, followed by India, and the Philippines. The government says that despite the recent economic slowdown, there is still a need to keep immigration levels high. The target for next year will be kept at 250,000. According to government officials, Canada faces a long-term labour shortage because the economy is growing and the workforce is aging. There is a strong demand for skilled workers in a number of fields; occupations that are required include engineers, doctors and nurses, chefs, and tradesmen such as electricians and plumbers.

- 2** True or False?

- 7,000 immigrants were interviewed for the survey.
- Most of the immigrants who were surveyed regretted moving to Canada.
- The main reason people move to Canada is to find work.
- Canada has the highest percentage of immigrants in the world.
- Canada will accept fewer immigrants next year because of the economic slowdown.

National Stereotypes

1 Write each adjective next to its definition.

frugal punctual liberal cultured easy-going religious

1. _____ always arrive or do something on time
2. _____ like to live cheaply / careful about spending money
3. _____ tolerant / allowing personal freedom
4. _____ relaxed / not easily upset
5. _____ know a lot about art, literature, music etc.
6. _____ have a strong belief in God

2 Complete these national stereotypes.

Thais Germans Argentinians French Dutch Spanish Japanese

1. The _____ drink a lot of beer, and eat a lot of sausages. They're hard-working and punctual but they don't have a sense of humour.
2. The _____ love their royal family and are very religious. They're friendly and easy-going. Their food is delicious but spicy. The national sport is a violent martial art called kickboxing.
3. The _____ are very formal, clean and polite. They're also hard-working and punctual. They eat a lot of rice and fish.
4. The _____ love to ride bicycles. Their society is very liberal. Almost everyone speaks English well.
5. The _____ eat a big lunch then take a long nap called a siesta. They have black hair and dark eyes. Bullfighting is a popular spectator sport.
6. The _____ eat a lot of beef steaks, like tango music and are crazy about football.
7. The _____ are romantic and cultured. They're proud of their language, and hate speaking English. Cheese and bread are two of their favourite foods.

3 What are the stereotypes people have about your country? Which ones do you think are accurate?

What are some stereotypes of the British? Have you heard the following ones?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Scottish men wear a skirt called a kilt. | 4. British food is bland and unhealthy. |
| 2. British football fans are violent. | 5. People are polite and reserved. |
| 3. The weather is really bad. | 6. The British love dogs. |

Writing

Writing a Narrative Essay

Essay topic: "It was a dark and stormy night." Continue the story.

Complete the essay by writing articles *a, an, the* or *x* (for nothing) in the gaps.

It was a dark and stormy night. I was driving through ____ countryside with my wife, Kate. We were looking for ____ hotel. Unfortunately, we were lost and our car was making strange noises. After ten minutes ____ engine suddenly stopped and I couldn't restart it.

There were ____ few neon lights in ____ distance. We thought that ____ lights might be ____ hotel. "Let's walk over there and check," Kate suggested. To get there, we had to climb over ____ high fence and walk across ____ large field. "Why's ____ fence so high?" Kate asked. I told her it was for deer.

As we were halfway across ____ field, there was ____ flash of lightning and we saw two large dark shapes about 50 metres away. "They don't look like deer," whispered Kate. I told her to keep walking. All of ____ sudden, there was ____ horrible sound like ____ lion's roar. "Quick, run, climb that tree!" I shouted loudly.

We spent ____ whole night sitting in ____ tree. When ____ sun finally came up in morning, we were cold, hungry and exhausted. Looking around, we saw ____ two big animals that had scared us. "Look! They're just cows!" laughed Kate.

Quoting Speech

- Quotation marks can be single or double: Both 'Yes'. and "Yes". are correct. The important thing is to be consistent.
- When a reporting phrase comes after a sentence, the full stop usually becomes a comma. *They don't look like deer.* > *"They don't look like deer," whispered Kate.*
- Full stops and commas can go inside or outside quotation marks; once again, the important thing is to be consistent. *"Yes," he said.* *"Yes", he said.*
- We usually use 'said' and 'asked' to report speech but in a test essay it is good to use a wide range of verbs such as: **cried screamed whispered shouted suggested**
- We can also use adverbs: **shouted loudly asked rudely laughed crazily**


Reported Speech

When we 'report' speech the verb moves 'one tense back', i.e. eat > ate, ate > had eaten.

Statements

"I don't like baseball."	He said (that) He told me (that)	he didn't like baseball.
"I'm really tired ."		he was really tired .
"I can't come ."		he couldn't come .
"I have done it."		he had done it.
"I saw a ghost."		he had seen a ghost.
"I'm going to buy one."		he was going to buy one.
"I will bring some wine."		he would bring some wine.

Commands and Requests

"Don't be late."	She told me not to be late.	
"Stop talking!"	She told me to stop talking.	
"Can you close the door?"	She asked me to close the door.	

Questions

"Where is the park?"	She asked (me)	where the park was .
"When does the game start ?"		when the game started .
"How often do buses come?"	She wanted to know	how often buses came .
"What does Nikki want?"		what Nikki wanted .
"Who stole my bike?"		who had stolen my bike.

With **yes/no questions** we use **asked if** or **asked whether**.

"Do you like football?"	He asked (me) if/whether I liked football.
"Are you tired?"	He asked (me) if/whether I was tired.
"Did you buy the car?"	He asked (me) if/whether I bought the car.



Test Practice

Section D

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

1. “What time does the concert start?” asked the man.

The man asked _____

2. “I’m going to buy a car,” said Samantha.

Samantha said _____

3. Paul said “I’ve finished writing the essay.”

Paul said that _____

4. “Have a seat,” said Jenny.

Jenny told me _____

5. “Turn off the fan, Steve,” said the manager.

The manager told _____

6. “How much does he care?” she wondered.

She wondered how _____

7. “Who won the game?” asked Helen.

Helen wanted to know _____

8. “Will Jean arrive on time?” wondered Jerry.

Jerry wondered _____

9. “Are you going to the match?” asked Ann.

Ann asked _____

10. “Andy, did you do your homework?” asked Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones asked _____



Listening Part Two

Hendrick Hamel: the Dutch Marco Polo

1 Listen and fill in the missing words in the spaces given.



The _____(1) European to write a detailed and accurate account of Korea was a Dutchman called Hendrick Hamel. In 1653, he was a 22-year-old bookkeeper working for the Dutch East India Company on the ship *Sparrowhawk*. _____(2) sailing to Japan in August, the ship was caught in a storm and blown against the southern coast of Korea. 28 of the 64 crew members _____(3) in the shipwreck.

The survivors were captured and sent to the capital city of Seoul. There they were forced to serve as bodyguards to the king. Although Hamel and his crewmates were treated quite well, they were disappointed to learn that they could not _____(4) home. In fact, the Dutchmen soon realised that they would have to spend the rest of their lives in Korea because its rulers were afraid of military information getting _____(5) of the country.

After a few _____(6), Hamel and the others were sent to the countryside. They did some labouring and farming work but could not earn enough money to live on, so they turned to begging. Some of the men married _____(7) women and had children.

During his long stay in Korea, Hamel _____(8) a journal. In it, he described the everyday customs and lives of the people, the many castles, monasteries and temples, and the system of government.

In 1666, _____(9) thirteen years in Korea, Hamel and seven of his crewmates used their savings to buy an old fishing boat. They managed to escape to Japan and from there returned to the Netherlands. Hamel's account was _____(10) that same year.

- 2
- Where was Hamel going when he was shipwrecked?
 - How many of the crew survived the shipwreck?
 - Why weren't the Dutch sailors allowed to return home?
 - Why did they turn to begging?
 - When was Hamel's account of Korea published?

3 Match the collocations below.

1. be caught	A. the rest of one's life
2. be disappointed	B. in a storm
3. spend	C. to learn that...
4. manage	D. a journal
5. keep	E. an account of...
6. write	F. to escape



Listening Part Four

Dictation

- 1** You will hear three dictations repeated twice. Each dictation is read at normal speed then repeated slowly. Listen carefully and write down what you hear.

1.

.....

.....

.....

2.

.....

.....

.....

3.

.....

.....

.....

Spelling Contractions

If you hear 'I've' then you should write 'I've' rather than 'I have'.

- 2** Listen to your teacher and write either the contraction or the long form.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Silent Letters

Here are some examples of words with silent letters.

b	clim b doub t	k	knee kni f e kno t	s	island aisle
d	Wedne s day sandw i ch	l	half salmon wa k	t	listen cast l e
g	forei g n sign	n	hym n dam n	u	g u est guit a r
h	honest wha t	p	psychi a trist cupbo a rd	w	wh o se wr a p

- 3** The following highlighted words are spelled incorrectly because they are missing a silent letter. Correct them.

Merry **Chri**smas! I had a **san**wich. He **no**cked on the door. She's paid off her **de**ts.

Autum is my favourite season. I don't know **weth**er to go or not. He's a security **ga**rd.

I spent the **hol**e morning sleeping. He's so **han**some! Please **fas**en your seat belts.