Reading and Writing

Just Reading and Writing is designed for individual skills development as part of either a classroom-based course or a self-study programme. The approach is learner-centred, and each unit has clear aims, motivating topics and interesting practice activities.

Just Reading and Writing is for Pre-Intermediate learners and can be used as general preparation material for exams at this level.

Just Reading and Writing features:

- engaging and stimulating reading texts
- a comprehensive writing syllabus
- a wide variety of text types
- contemporary language including e-mails and text messages

Also available

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www.mcelt.com/skills

Marshall Cavendish
Education
# Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>A Reading: Holiday postcards</th>
<th>B Writing: Postcards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A Reading: Stress</td>
<td>B Writing: because, but, so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A Reading: Do the media decide?</td>
<td>B Writing: Survey report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A Reading: Crocodile hunter</td>
<td>B Writing: Small ads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A Reading: The station</td>
<td>B Writing: Direction emails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A Reading: Short-term and long-term memory</td>
<td>B Writing: Life story website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A Reading: Things to do</td>
<td>B Writing: Designing a poster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A Reading: Why do they do it?</td>
<td>B Writing: Organising a paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A Reading: Fixing it</td>
<td>B Writing: Using pronouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A Reading: Culture clash</td>
<td>B Writing: ‘Thank you’ letters, emails &amp; txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A Reading: Caroline</td>
<td>B Writing: In their own words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A Reading: The people quiz</td>
<td>B Writing: Opinion emails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A Reading: Being intelligent in different ways</td>
<td>B Writing: Writing about myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A Reading: Zaha Hadid</td>
<td>B Writing: Descriptive paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A Reading: A good night’s sleep</td>
<td>B Writing: Ordering important ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A Reading: Burning man</td>
<td>B Writing: Making your story interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A Reading: Caroline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Writing: In their own words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A Reading: The people quiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Writing: Opinion emails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Writing: Writing about myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Writing: Descriptive paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A Reading: Burning man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Writing: Making your story interesting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

For the student

Welcome to Just Reading and Writing. You can use this book with other students and a teacher, or you can work alone with it. It will help you improve your reading and writing skills.

There are 16 units in this book. We have chosen topics which we hope you will find interesting. You will find articles and stories, and emails and other text-types too.

This book has many practice exercises to help you with reading and writing. When you see this symbol ( ) you can find answers in the Answer key at the back of the book. You can check your answers there.

We hope that you enjoy using this book and that it will help you progress in English.

For the teacher

This book is part of a series designed to supplement any course book you may be using. Each book in the series specialises in either language skills or aspects of the English language itself. It is designed to be used either in class or by students working on their own.

Just Reading and Writing consists of 16 units, containing a variety of reading texts on subjects such as stress, memory, crocodile hunters, emails from abroad, hobbies and intelligence. These are designed to give students experience of reading and writing in different styles of English. There are also exercises which the student will be able to use even if a teacher is unavailable for explanations or guidance. There is a comprehensive Answer key, and where free writing is required an ‘example answer’ is usually given.

How you use the material in class is up to you, of course. Our aim has been to provide stimulating texts and tasks which can lead to any number of different activities once the exercises in this book have been completed.

We hope you find this book useful and that you will also try the other books in the series, Just Vocabulary, Just Grammar and Just Listening and Speaking.
UNIT 1: Reading

POSTCARDS

A Reading: Holiday postcards

1. Read the postcards quickly and match them with the countries.
   a. South Africa ❌
   b. Australia ❌
   c. The USA ❌
   d. Canada ❌

2. Find the answers to these questions.
   a. What is one of the languages people speak in Montreal? _____ French _____
   b. Who is not having a good time? ____________
   c. Who did not enjoy their journey? ____________
   d. Which city is at the foot of a mountain? ____________
   e. Where are there no big towns? ____________
   f. Which city will Jessy go to next? ____________
   g. Whose family comes from the place she is visiting? ____________

3. Read the postcards again. Write T (true) or F (false) in the boxes.
   a. You can swim in Cape Town. ____________
   b. Wyoming is a big city. ____________
   c. Jerry likes big cities. ____________
   d. The Great Barrier Reef is an ocean. ____________
   e. The Saint Lawrence River is in Montreal. ____________
   f. Table Mountain is near Sydney. ____________

Dear Amy and Dad,

The flight was long and boring but here we are at last! The Great Barrier Reef is huge - more than 1,000 kilometres long! It's simply amazing. You can see lots of different colourful fish, they say. We are taking the train to Sydney on Tuesday. We will write again from there.

Love, Jessy

Hi! Cape Town is at the foot of Table Mountain. It's beautiful, modern and sunny. The beaches are great and the nightlife is刚才. I am really excited because my dad was born here. Everyone is very friendly and we have met lots of interesting people. I'm thinking of you - all basic, cool and cold.

Hi guys!

We're staying on a ranch in Wyoming. There are absolutely nothing around here... it's the middle of nowhere! Everyone seems to get so really early and we go for a ride on the horses. Then we stay in the motel and more relaxed - not as much fun. But today I went to this little town to buy this postcard. Next week we are going to San Francisco. I can't wait! I like being better than the country. Jessy

Dear Amy and Dad,

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Find words in the postcards that mean the opposite of:
   a. boring ____________
   b. old-fashioned ____________
   c. same ____________
   d. tiny ____________
   e. worse ____________

Rewrite the underlined phrases, using one of the phrases below.
   a. It's in the middle of nowhere ____________
   b. Cape Town is at the foot of Table Mountain ____________
   c. It's nicer to sit at a street café and watch the world go by ____________
   d. Then it's breakfast and more riding ____________
   e. I can't wait ____________
   f. The nightlife is better ____________

Now use the underlined phrases to complete this conversation.

A: Have you heard my news? We're going to Australia next summer!
   B: Oh! That's great. It's been my dream since I was a child.
   A: Did you go to the outback?
   B: Yes, we went on a camping trip. It was really boring, stuck in the middle of nowhere, with no shops or other people. Some people love the quiet life, but it's certainly not for me.

A: Yes, I know what you mean. I much prefer to lie on a beach or sit in cafes and just watch the world go by.
   B: Well, you must visit The Rocks, then. It's an area full of cafes, markets and shops, the food is delicious but it's certainly not the place to go!
B Writing: Postcards

1. Look at the picture and read the postcard. Can you guess where it is from?
   Answer: ____________________

2. Tick the things that are in the postcard.
   a. Bruce’s address
   b. information about the Canyon
   c. Bruce’s opinion of the Canyon
   d. the date
   e. a greeting
   f. a signature

3. Answer the questions. Give your opinion.
   a. Why didn’t Bruce write his address and the date?
      _______________________________________________________________________

   b. Why didn’t he start the postcard with ‘Dear’...?
      _______________________________________________________________________

   c. How does he end the postcard?
      _______________________________________________________________________

   d. Why?
      _______________________________________________________________________

4. Use the notes to write a postcard to your friend, Jan, about the Taj Mahal, in India.

   The Taj Mahal
   • beautiful building in the city of Agra, India
   • built by Shah Jahan in 1631, when his second wife died
   • made entirely of marble and jewels brought from all over India
   • amazing: took 22 years to complete, by 20,000 workers, and 1,000 elephants

   Jan Brookes
   _______________________________________________________________________

5. Now use the checklist and read your postcard again.

   | Have you written ‘Dear Jan’? | Yes | No |
   | Have you written your address? |       |
   | Have you written the date? |       |
   | Have you written some facts? |       |
   | Have you written some opinions (adjectives)? |       |
   | Have you used postcard language (e.g. ‘Wish you were here’)? |       |
B Writing: because, but, so

1 Read the problems from students of English. In a-d write the word that helps you answer the questions.

a. Boris gets stressed - what is the reason? **because** he doesn't know many words
b. Amel can't do the grammar exercises - what is the result of this? **because** she sometimes gets stressed

2 Complete the sentences with because, but or so.

a. There are many words I don't know, **but** I can use a dictionary.

b. I write down new words, **so** I can look at them again and remember them.

c. I want to learn English **because** it is important for many jobs.

d. English is sometimes difficult, **but** I like it.

e. I like having a workbook, **because** it has a lot of exercises.

f. Sometimes I don't understand, **but** I can ask my teacher for help.
UNIT 3
TV AND THE MEDIA

A Reading: Do the media decide?

1. Look at the photos and the title of the article. What do you think the article will be about? Circle a, b or c.
   a. the influence of the media on people's lives
   b. a girl who wants to be a model
   c. popular magazines

Are the media a bad influence?

Kirsty is 15 years old. She likes doing what every other girl her age enjoys. She goes to school, she watches TV and goes shopping with her friends. But Kirsty has an ambitious dream: she wants to be a model. Every week, she saves her pocket money to buy magazines. She studies the photos of famous models. They are her role models.

Kirsty's mother, Stella, is not happy. "It's OK to have ambitions," she says. "But in Kirsty's case it's becoming an obsession. She thinks about it all the time." According to Stella, Kirsty does not have a healthy diet and she exercises more than normal because she wants to be thin. She worries that Kirsty is developing an eating disorder. "The media are responsible for this situation," her mum says. "All the teen magazines and teen programmes on TV tell children that the only important thing is how you look — your appearance. They say, "You want to be happy? Then be thin!'"

Are the media really responsible for situations like Kirsty's? Kirsty's big sister Donna, 18, disagrees. "I buy lots of magazines but I don't want to be like the people in them," says Donna. "Magazines show you all kinds of people, not just celebrities. They give information and have nice pictures. That's why I like them.'

So, who is right? Do the media decide how we look and how we live? Are we all becoming obsessed with celebrities and their lifestyles?

2. Answer the following questions:
   a. does Kirsty buy magazines?
   b. does Donna like magazines?
   c. does Kirsty keep thin?
   d. does Stella feel about Kirsty?
   e. does Stella think about the media?
   f. does Stella think about having ambitions?

How...

a. does Kirsty buy magazines?
   She wants to read about famous models.

b. does Donna like magazines?
   Yes. She has information about her friends.

c. does Kirsty keep thin?
   She doesn't have a healthy diet and she exercises more.

3. Find words in blue in the text which mean:
   a. you want to copy these people because you think they are fantastic role models
   b. parents give their children this money to spend parent money
   c. something you can't stop thinking about — all the time obsession
   d. you have this when you really want to do something obsession
   e. the power to change what people think or do influence
   f. a medical problem — you don't eat normally eating disorder
   g. you are this when you are the cause of something or the reason for something responsible

4. Now use the words in blue to complete these sentences.
   a. After years of dieting, she developed an eating disorder which is making her very weak.
   b. I didn't get any pocket money when I was a teenager. I had to get a Saturday job.
   c. She goes to the gym twice a day — it's become an obsession for her to get fit.
   d. Some people say that TV advertisements are responsible for children's love of junk food.
   e. These days the role models for lots of young people are celebrities, or famous sports personalities.
   f. When I was younger, it was my ambition to become a pop star.
   g. Even though he is an adult now, his parents still have a lot of influence on the way he thinks.


B Writing: because, but, so

1. Read the problems from students of English. In a-d write the word that helps you answer the questions.

   a. Boris gets stressed when I read in English because there are many words I don’t know.
   b. Amel can’t do the grammar exercises because she sometimes gets stressed.
   c. Fezir likes to speak in English because she worries about her pronunciation.
   d. Koji wants to learn new words because he doesn’t know how to learn.

   Boris, Moscow, Russia
   Amel, Cairo, Egypt
   Fezir, Ankara, Turkey
   Koji, Nagoya, Japan

2. Complete the sentences with because, but or so.

   a. There are many words I don’t know, ________ but ________ I can use a dictionary.
   b. I write down new words, ________ so ________ I can look at them again and remember them.
   c. I want to learn English ________ because ________ it is important for many jobs.
   d. English is sometimes difficult, ________ but ________ I like it.
   e. I like having a workbook, ________ because ________ it has a lot of exercises.
   f. Sometimes I don’t understand, ________ but ________ I can ask my teacher for help.

3. Is learning English stressful? Read the ideas on these two pages about learning English. Use the ideas to complete the leaflet. Use because, but and so where necessary.

   Learning English can help you get a better job.
   I always keep a small notebook with me. I use it to look up words or write down things.
   It’s nice to be able to understand films and songs in English.
   Take a deep breath and relax. When you are relaxed, you learn more.
   I always repeat things over and over. It helps me to remember them.
   English is important. It’s the most widely spoken international language.

   Take the stress out of learning English!

   Why is learning English a good idea?
   - Because it can help you get a better job.
   - Because it’s vital to be able to understand films and songs.
   - Because it’s the most widely spoken international language.

   Things about English that can be stressful.
   - But you take a deep breath and relax.
   -
   -

   Things you can do to help yourself.
   - To repetitive things over and over. It helps you to remember them.
   - Always keep a small notebook with you.
   - So you use it to look up words or write down things.
B Writing: Survey report

1 Read the survey report and answer the questions.

TELEVISION: SURVEY REPORT

Sample: 240 people between the ages of 18 and 35 were interviewed.

1 Hours spent watching television
70% of people watch 4–6 hours
25% watch 2–4 hours
5% watch fewer than two hours

2 Preferences
45% of people asked prefer sitcoms
to any other programme
5% prefer soap operas
15% prefer documentaries
5% prefer news programmes

3 Reasons for watching TV
75% of people watch for entertainment
18% watch for information
7% watch to learn new things
(for educational purposes)

Conclusion: Most people watch 4–6 hours every day. Sitcoms are the most popular programme in this age group. Most people watch television for entertainment. Few of the people in this age group are interested in the news.

a How many people answered questions? 240
b How old were they? 18–35

c How many people watch TV for more than four hours a day? 168

d What kind of programme do most people watch? Sitcoms

e Are there any people who watch TV to learn new things? 16

2 Look at the diagram. Write T (true) or F (false) in the boxes.

a Most people like sitcoms. T

b A lot of people like the news. T

c More people like documentaries than sitcoms. F

d More people like documentaries than the news. T

e On average, everyone watches TV about two hours a week. T

f Not many people like soap operas. F

3 Now write the correct answers where necessary.

4 Complete these sentences about the survey in exercise 1. Use the words in the box.

(a) Many people enjoy sitcoms than any other programme. (b) Most people watch soap operas, too. According to the survey, (c) people younger than 35 don’t watch the news. The (d) number of hours people watch TV every day, is five. (e) people, it seems, watch TV to find out new things.

5 Now look at this graph. Which question in the survey is being shown? Write 1, 2 or 3 in the box.

6 Look at the results of this survey.

How many people read popular magazines?
We asked 100 people between the ages of 16 and 30.

Fill in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>More than once a week</th>
<th>Once a week</th>
<th>Less than once a week</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
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<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
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7 Now write a short report about the results of the survey. Use the model in exercise 1 to help you.
A Reading: Crocodile hunter

1. Read the text quickly and find out:
   a. Salvador’s nationality
   b. the name of the country where Salvador is living
   c. the name of Salvador’s hero
   d. the nationality of Salvador’s hero

The crocodile hunter

Salvador, 26, is from Brazil. His favorite pet when he was little was a very big snake, which he always handled with his bare hands. He loves all kinds of reptiles. That’s why Salvador is now a reptile expert, a herpetologist, or ‘herp’ for short. But his favorite reptile is crocodiles.

‘Crocodiles are great animals,’ says Salvador. ‘They belong to a very old group of animals and they are almost the same as the days of the dinosaurs. They live over 100 years.’

Salvador is working in Zambia, Africa. He’s working with crocodiles. People call him a ‘crocodile hunter’ but he doesn’t kill crocodiles. Some crocodiles live in popular swimming and fishing areas where tourists like to go and do, of course, they are a danger to people. Salvador catches then and moves them to safer environments.

‘Sometimes people are a danger to crocodiles, especially young ones. People kill them for their skin, to make very expensive leathers,’ Salvador explains. He and his colleagues, the people he works with, are developing an educational programme. They are teaching people about crocodiles and people are learning to respect them.

Salvador’s hero is Steve Irwin, the famous Australian crocodile hunter. Steve and his wife Terri, an American lion tamer, ran a wildlife park. ‘Steve’s death was very sad’, he says. ‘He was a great guy and his work with reptiles was fantastic. I want to continue the kind of work he did.’

Steve Irwin was a famous crocodile hunter.

2. Read the text again and answer the questions.

What:
   a. is a herpetologist?
   b. does Salvador do with the crocodiles he catches?
   c. does Salvador think about Steve Irwin?

Why:
   d. did Salvador become a herpetologist?
   e. is Salvador living in Zambia?
   f. is he sad about Steve Irwin’s death?
   g. are Salvador and his colleagues developing an educational programme?

When:
   h. did Salvador first become interested in reptiles?

3. Complete the word grid with words from the text. The word in the shaded column means job.

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</tbody>
</table>

a. the opposite of sale
b. to admire and treat politely
c. the opposite of boring
d. something special, not ordinary
e. well liked by many people
f. naked
g. snakes, crocodiles, lizards
h. someone who visits a place
i. a big, wild cat
j. the area where something lives
B Writing: Small ads

1. Read the ads. Who is offering a job? Who is looking for a job?

   Advertisement a
   Advertisement b

2. Put the following information in the same sequence as in the advertisements on the right. Write 1-5 in the boxes.

   Ad a
   a. the name of the person looking for a job ☐
   b. the person’s skills ☐
   c. a contact number ☐
   d. extra, important information about the person ☐
   e. what the person is looking for ☐

   Ad b
   a. the name of the company ☐
   b. what the company is looking for ☐
   c. what the company offers ☐
   d. what the company needs ☐
   e. a contact number ☐

3. Read the picture story.

   You have far too much work to do, Sam! Let’s advertise for an assistant.
   Good idea. I need a hard-working organized person to help with general office work.
   Does the person need to speak English?
   Yes, good English is important. And some computer experience, too.
   What about hours?
   Part time, three hours a day. It would be great for a student.
   What can the person expect in return?
   A good salary, experience in publishing – and free copies of our magazines! They can call me on 07785 458624.

4. Now use the information in exercise 3 to complete the small ad.

   WANTED
   Popular magazine publishing company
   (Music Scene, Fashion World, etc.)
   needs an ___________________________ in our offices.
   Hours would suit ___________________________.
   Requirements: ____________________________________________
   We offer: __________________________________________________
   Call ___________________________ on ___________________________.

   Kimber and Kimber Associates
Review: The station

1. What kind of story does the extract come from? Tick the correct box.
   - a romance/love story
   - a thriller/spy story
   - a science fiction story
   - a horror story

When he came into the station, Ferdy looked over at all the people below him. Ah yes. There she was. Amelie. The beautiful Amelie, with her long, black hair and her incredible blue, blue eyes. She was waiting for him.

Ferdy's eyes scanned the scene in front of him, and then he looked up. Above him two men were working on the roof. He could see them through the glass. What were they doing there? Perhaps they were cleaning the glass. But perhaps they weren't.

He tried to act normally. He got onto the escalator and went down towards the platforms just like any other normal person. But that was the problem. He wasn't normal. He was different from other people.

Opposite him was the entrance to the platform – her platform. Amelie was standing under the number 7. Perhaps everything was OK.

But then he saw two young women in yellow hard hats. They were standing by the coffee stall. He noticed something. They weren’t talking or drinking coffee. They were watching everyone in the station, but when he looked at them, they looked away.

Suddenly he heard a noise. Someone inside the ticket office was shouting into a mobile phone. He turned his head. It was an old man, and next to him was a woman. His wife?

Nothing to worry about. But then the old man saw him. He stopped shouting. He took his mobile phone from his ear. He just stared.

Platform 7 was in front of him now. Amelie saw him. She smiled.

Suddenly a woman walked between him and Amelie. She didn't look happy. Then he knew. He was in danger.

Ferdy looked behind him. There was no one. He turned round and ran back up the escalator and into the street. He heard Amelie call his name.

There were three men standing outside and they were waiting for him.

2. Look at the picture and read the text again. There are four mistakes in the picture. What are they?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mistake</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Amelie's hair is short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Read the text again and circle the best answer, 1, 2 or 3.

a. Amelie was at the station because ...
   1. she was going to catch a train.
   2. she was meeting Ferdy.
   3. she was in danger.

b. It was difficult for Ferdy to act normally, because ...
   1. people were looking at him.
   2. he was on an escalator.
   3. he wasn't like everyone else.

c. The two women were standing by the coffee stall because ...
   1. they were watching everyone.
   2. they were drinking coffee.
   3. they were talking on mobile phones.

d. When the old man saw Ferdy, he ...
   1. began talking on his mobile phone.
   2. began talking to his wife.
   3. stopped talking and stared.

e. Ferdy realised he was in danger when ...
   1. he saw three men waiting for him outside.
   2. he heard Amelie call his name.
   3. he saw a woman who looked unhappy.

4. Write the words in blue from the text in the blanks. The first one is done for you.

a. looked from side to side very quickly to get a general view ____________

b. moving stairs ______________

c. the top part of the building ______________

d. the same as other people – not different ______________

e. be unhappy/anxious about something and think about it a lot ______________

f. looked at someone for a long time – without moving your head ______________

g. turned quickly and looked at something different ______________

h. very, very beautiful, fantastic ______________

5. Now use the words in blue to complete these sentences.

a. He ____________ at the beautiful painting for a long time.

b. You'll have to walk up the stairs, because the ______________ is broken.

c. The fireworks display was the most ______________ one I have ever seen.

d. It's ______________ to feel nervous before an exam.

e. She ______________ shy when I tried to make eye contact.

f. Don't ______________ driving me home late, I’ll take a taxi.

g. There was such a storm last night, it nearly blew the ______________ off.

h. I ______________ the list of exam results, hoping to see my name.
Writing: Direction emails

1. Match the directions with the diagrams.
   a. Take the first left.
   b. Take the second right.
   c. It's on the right.
   d. Turn left.
   e. Go along ...
   f. Turn right.
   g. It's on the left.
   h. It's on the corner.

2. Use some of the directions above, and put them in the correct order to describe the route on the map.

3. Read the email and choose the correct map.
   The correct map is ___________.

   Tom
   Great to hear you're coming to the party.
   When you leave the station, turn right and go along Station Road for about five minutes. Take the third left and go along that street. Take the second right and we are on the right, opposite the park.
   See you tomorrow.
   Sal

4. Now complete the email for one of the other two maps. Which map is it?

   Map ___________.

   Tom
   Great to hear you're coming to the party.
   When you leave the station, go straight ahead and go to the ___________ of that street. The street then turns ___________ and left again. Go ___________ and take the ___________ to the park.
   See you tomorrow.
   Sal

5. Write directions for the other map in exercise 3. Use language from the email.
UNIT 6
MEMORIES

A Reading: Short-term and long-term memory

I want to know about... MEMORY
Dr Gita Patel, a memory expert, answers your questions.

Q: I met a guy at a party. We met again a few days later and I couldn’t remember his name! I felt bad. What’s wrong with my memory?
A: We all forget things. We throw away information that we don’t need any more. You put the man’s name in your short-term memory. That’s the bit of your brain that keeps things you don’t need to remember for very long – like a telephone number you only use once. You forgot the man’s name because it wasn’t very important to you.

Q: What is long-term memory?
A: Long-term memory is where we keep information we need to remember for a long time. It is like a filing cabinet with different drawers. One drawer contains memories of things that happened to you a long time ago, like your first day at school or a summer holiday. This is your episodic memory. It stores the episodes that make up your life. You don’t think about these things all the time. But then something, like a smell or a song brings that memory back and suddenly you remember everything about it. Another drawer is your semantic memory. In this drawer the brain keeps information like important historical dates and facts about your country. Your brain only opens this drawer when you need to use the information, for example in a test.

Q: People say you never forget how to do things like riding a bicycle. Is this true?
A: Yes. This is called procedural memory because it stores procedures, or the way to do things. It helps you to remember skills you learned in your life, things like how to ride a bike or how to use a mobile phone. These memories stay in the brain all your life.

2. Write T (true) or F (false) in the boxes.
   a. Everybody forgets things. T
   b. We forget information that we don’t need any more. F
   c. The writer of the first question really wanted to remember the name of the man she met. F
   d. Dates (e.g. from history) are stored in the same place as events in your life. F
   e. Semantic memory can be useful in exams. T
   f. A smell can bring back memories. T
   g. Procedural memory allows you to remember telephone numbers. T

3. Write the notes in the correct places in the table to help you remember the meanings of the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term memory</td>
<td>Information that is no longer necessary to keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episodic memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedural memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Find words from the text in blue which mean:
   a. a piece of furniture to keep files in (noun)
   b. not right (adjective)
   c. particular events in your life (noun)
   d. the ability to remember things in the past (noun)
   e. particular events or experiences you remember from the past (noun)
   f. to put or keep in a special place (verb)
   g. to bring back a memory (verb)
B  Writing: Life story website

1  Read the message. What do Kensuke and Lisa want? Why?

2  Look at the website again. Tick the items that are included.
   a  names ✓
   b  addresses ✓
   c  name of school ✓
   d  personal information about the past ✓
   e  details about the people’s careers ✓
   f  the reason why they want to find their friends ✓

3  Now read this person’s personal details and complete his life story website.

   Name: Ricardo Bruni (aka Bear)
   School: International School in Los Angeles
   Activities at school: played in band called The Zoo
   After school: went to New York - got job teaching kids guitar. Then, went back to Italy - got job as music teacher in school - met Anna - got married last year. Now - a baby, Marco.

   Hello Cat and Panther!

   Remember me? I’m ____________________________ I was at ____________________________, too, and we played in ____________________________. I played the ____________________________, and the piano. Do you know I became a music teacher? After school, ____________________________, My first job was ____________________________, It was OK, but the money was terrible! Then I ____________________________ and started working as ____________________________ at ____________________________. There I ____________________________, and she’s now my wife! We ____________________________, last year. Now we’ve got ____________________________. I hope you meet them both soon, when we come and play at your wedding! Please, Rhino and Fox, tell us where you are!

4  Use the personal details of this person, and write her life story website.

   Name: Jiao Tsim (aka Fox)
   School: International School in Los Angeles
   Activities at school: singer in band called The Zoo
   After school: went back to China - studied English at Beijing University - wrote book of children’s stories last year - now working on another book. Not married yet - too busy!
A Reading: Things to do

1. Write the correct number. Which advertisement is about...
   a. an activity you can do with your hands?
   b. activities that can help you earn money?
   c. an activity that tests your fitness?
   d. an activity that helps you develop your social skills?
   e. an activity imported from another country?

Did you know?

Your leisure activities can earn you money!
NEW Courses at Tullyhall College:

2. Photography for beginners
   Discover the secrets of a perfect photo, from the moment of taking it, through to printing and the best way to show it. You don’t need a good camera — you just need a good eye. Is there a professional photographer inside you? Come and find out!

3. Website design
   How can you share your interests with other people? Where can you meet like-minded people without leaving home? A website opens the door to a world of possibilities. This course can be the start of a money-making career.

4. Pottery
   Pottery is the art of creating containers and objects out of fired clay. Improve your creativity and make beautiful things for your family and friends.

5. Grab the Limelight!

Here’s a creative activity that’s fun and good for your social life.

Limelight Workshops develop your social skills through acting, singing and dancing. Soon you will begin to speak more easily and clearly, and become more confident. You will work and play with a group of like-minded adults — and enthusiastic instructors will teach you.

Limelight Workshops

Find words in blue from the text for the following meanings.

a. the ability to make useful and beautiful things
b. 300% good
c. area, part of a country
d. to do things you like with other people
e. people with the same opinions as you
f. They worked for other people. They could not leave because they were not free.
g. when you feel good about and believe in yourself
h. when you have cooked something in the oven

Now replace the underlined words in these sentences with one of the words in blue.

a. The trade in owning people to work for you only ended in Nigeria, in 1936.

b. I’ve found the ideal place to live, it’s just what I want, in every way.

c. I’m hoping to meet someone with the same opinions as me through Internet dating.

d. Something went wrong with this cake. Maybe it was cooked in the oven too long.

e. My writing course gives me an opportunity to express my skill and imagination.

f. We have the same interests: a love for music.

g. I’m sure of myself — I think I’ll do well in the test.

UNIT 7: Reading

Write the answers.

What...

a. can help you make a lot of money? the website design course

b. can make you feel good?

c. comes from Brazil?

d. helps you talk to people everywhere?

e. is for people with no experience?

f. is more than a dance?

g. started with slaves?

h. teaches you to make plates, cups and bowls?

i. teaches you to use your eyes more carefully?

UNIT 7: Reading

It isn’t just a dance. It isn’t just a martial art, like Kung-Fu or Tai-kwando. It isn’t just exercise.

It’s an art form: it’s CAPOEIRA. This exciting activity started 400 years ago in Brazil’s Bahia region. Capoeira was originally a type of martial art. Slaves used it for self-defense against their masters, but in its modern form there is little physical contact and it’s here!

Come and test your fitness and strength. For more information, phone: 0800 345621 or look at our website: www.loncap.com

Find words in blue from the text for the following meanings.

a. the ability to make useful and beautiful things
b. 300% good
c. area, part of a country
d. to do things you like with other people
e. people with the same opinions as you
f. They worked for other people. They could not leave because they were not free.
g. when you feel good about and believe in yourself
h. when you have cooked something in the oven

Now replace the underlined words in these sentences with one of the words in blue.

a. The trade in owning people to work for you only ended in Nigeria, in 1936.

b. I’ve found the ideal place to live, it’s just what I want, in every way.

c. I’m hoping to meet someone with the same opinions as me through Internet dating.

d. Something went wrong with this cake. Maybe it was cooked in the oven too long.

e. My writing course gives me an opportunity to express my skill and imagination.

f. We have the same interests: a love for music.

g. I’m sure of myself — I think I’ll do well in the test.
B Writing: Designing a poster

1. Look at the poster and answer the questions.

Are you musical? Would you like to be?

Music workshops for people of all levels and ages. We run classes for beginners in many instruments, and there’s a singing group for anyone who wants to sing. Saturdays from 9.00–12.30 at Duxton Hall. For more information ring 017659 396040 www.duxmustart.org.uk

Come and make music! You know you want to!

2. Look at the poster again. Which items are in it? Tick the boxes.

a. details about money
b. details about transport
c. details of time and place
d. details of who is involved
e. colourful pictures
f. something to attract your attention
g. something to make you want to do it

3. Read the conversation.

I’m thinking of starting a hiking club at the college.

Good idea! Who will it be for?

Anyone who likes the outdoors— and walking!

Will they have to pay anything?

Only their travel costs to and from the area we visit—and their lunch of course!

When will the outings take place?

Every Saturday, starting at 9am. We’ll be back by 5pm.

There’s a website, www.kings.ac.uk/hiking

How many of the items from exercise 2 are mentioned?

a.

4. Now use the information to complete the poster.

Come and join our !

We’ll meet , at returning from our hike You only have to pay and !

For more information, go to .

Come on, get your hiking boots on!
UNIT 8

ADRENALIN

A Reading: Why do they do it?

1. Look at the pictures and read the text. Tick the best title for the text.
   a. Stingray, the King of Surfers
   b. A Danger-loving Person – are you one?
   c. The Chemistry of Fear – it’s inside your head
   d. A Wonderful Brain

2. Write the answers to the questions.
   a. What does Stingray like?
      ___________________________
      big waves
   b. Does Stingray feel fear?
      ___________________________
      no
   c. What does Dr Stein say is different in people like Stingray?
      ___________________________
      they are not afraid of danger
   d. What does fear produce in your body?
      ___________________________
      __________
   e. What do these ‘adventurers’ need?
      ___________________________
      __________

Meet Stingray. He’s a surfer. He likes big waves, big, dangerous waves.

But waves like this can kill you. So why does Stingray surf? What makes him look for danger? Doesn’t he feel fear?

Dr Ralph Stein is a psychologist. He studies people like Stingray. He says they do feel fear but they are different from other people. And what is different is the chemistry of their brains.

Dr Stein says the differences in their brain chemistry make them do crazy things. ‘They do feel frightened, like most of us,’ says Dr Stein. ‘What makes them different is what they do about their fear.’

All of our brains make an important chemical called dopamine. The difference between ‘ordinary people’ and these ‘adventurers’ is that they do not have much dopamine. They look for dangerous situations without thinking. But when they are in danger, they feel fear, just like everybody else. Fear (like anger) makes your body produce adrenaline. Adrenaline makes the levels of dopamine go up and this – here’s the difference – makes the ‘adventurers’ feel good. In other words, they look for dangerous situations to make their brain chemistry normal.

‘People like this need near and exciting situations all the time,’ says Dr Stein. ‘They are usually friendly and confident, but they get bored easily.’ And so, like Stingray, when they see an enormous wave, they don’t try to get away from it. They swim towards it.

3. Look at the text again. What words does the writer use instead of the words and phrases in italics? Write the words.
   a. Meet Stingray. Stingray _______ is a surfer.
      ___________________________
      he
   b. Dr Stein studies people like Stingray. Dr Stein _______ says people like Stingray
      ___________________________
      __________ do feel fear and are not stupid.
   c. He says they _______ do feel fear.
      ___________________________
      __________
   d. In other words, they _______ look for dangerous situations.
      ___________________________
      __________

4. Find sentences a–e in the text. Who do the underlined pronouns refer to?
   Circle the best answer, 1 or 2.
   a. He likes big waves.
      ___________________________
      1 surfer
      2 Stingray
   b. He studies people like Stingray.
      ___________________________
      1 Stingray
      2 Dr Stein
   c. He says they do feel fear.
      ___________________________
      1 people like Stingray
      2 people
   d. In other words, they _______ look for dangerous situations.
      ___________________________
      __________

5. Find the adjectives and nouns in the passage to describe these feelings.
   a. being afraid _______
   b. being very cross _______
   c. not safe _______
   d. being sociable and warm towards other people _______
   e. being sure of oneself _______
   f. feeling that there is nothing interesting to do _______
B Writing: Organising a paragraph

1 Read the paragraph. Answer the questions that follow.

(1) I just don’t understand some people. (2) They don’t say what they mean. (3) For example, the other day I was talking to a friend about the salsa class. (4) She sounded interested so I invited her to come with me. (5) She said ‘maybe’. (6) When I called her to confirm she made an excuse. (7) She said ‘maybe’ but she meant ‘no’.

a What is the most important idea in the paragraph (main idea)?

Where in the paragraph is this main idea?

b What sentences give the main idea?

c What sentences explain the main idea?

2 Look at the plan and then number these sentences 1–10 to make a paragraph.

- The other day I was at the cinema.
- Some people are always talking into their mobile phones.
- A mobile phone rang three times during the film.
- I hate this.
- And the woman answered it every time!
- I changed seats, but it was really annoying.

organising a paragraph
main idea
(how you feel about it)

supporting facts and evidence
development of idea
(how you feel about it)

results, if any

Now put these sentences into the correct order to make a paragraph. Number them 1–10.

a I was coming out of my drama class one afternoon, wearing my new high-heeled shoes.
b I looked up and saw a boy, standing with his jeans around his ankles.
c But coming down some stairs, I lost my balance and started to wobble.
d I don’t know who was more embarrassed then, him or me!
e Of course, it didn’t help, and I fell anyway.
f As I fell, I grabbed on to someone’s legs to stop myself from falling.
g And suddenly, I knew I was going to fall!
h It was someone’s jeans!
i I had pulled them down when I fell!
j But imagine my horror when I saw what I was holding on to.

4 Tick the best title for the paragraph in exercise 3:

a The last time I felt really scared.
b The last time I felt really proud.
c The last time I felt really angry.
d The last time I felt really embarrassed.
**A Reading: Fixing it**

Do you ever have problems with technology? Which of the following is the least helpful thing to do about it?

- [ ] Ask a friend for help
- [ ] Read the instruction manuals
- [ ] Ask the people in the shop where it was bought
- [ ] Get really angry and hit the machine
- [ ] Get help online (on the Internet)
- [ ] Ring a helpline

Read the emails quickly. Match the problems and the advice. Write 1, 2 or 3 in the boxes.

**a**

Dear Steve,

I have a large collection of videos. They are very important to me. My VCR is broken and they couldn’t repair it. I couldn’t find a new one in the shops but I managed to find a combination one (VCR and DVD player). But what can I do when they stop working those too?

[steve@tekno.problems.com](mailto:steve@tekno.problems.com)

**b**

Dear Steve,

I had some old software on my computer. My friends advised me to buy a program so I did – even though I could still use my old software without any problems. I’m not that good with computers, but I somehow managed to install it but I still can’t use it properly. What can I do? I couldn’t understand the online tutorial at all.

**c**

Dear Steve,

My father has a valuable collection of records but he can’t play them any more. He prefers the sound of old-fashioned vinyl records, so CDs are out. I want to buy him a record player for his birthday. Can you sell me one?

---

**Are you having problems with technology?**

I’m Steve and I am here to help you. No problem is too big or too small. Just email your question and I’ll get right back to you. It’s that simple.

[steve@tekno.problems.com](mailto:steve@tekno.problems.com)

---

3 Read the emails again quickly. Write names and advice in the blanks.

- a the name of a place to record videos onto DVDs
- b a good way to learn to use a computer
- c a good place to find equipment that is not made any more
- d a problem caused by new technology
- e something that can help you use your software correctly

4 Read the emails more carefully. Answer the questions.

- a ‘They are very important to me.’ What is very important?...
- b ‘Now they can very difficult to find.’ What can be difficult to find?
- c ‘I somehow managed to install it’... What did she manage to install?
- d ‘... and record them onto DVDs.’ Record what onto DVDs?
- e ‘I want to buy him a record player.’ Buy what?
- f ‘Can you still buy them?’ Buy what?

5 Look at the words in **blue** in the text. Match them with the definitions.

- a to make a broken object good again (v) repair
- b not new (adj)
- c a set of similar things put together (n)
- d worth a lot of money (adj)
- e to connect a piece of equipment and make it ready to use (v)
- f not modern (adj)
- g in a correct way (adv)
- h to be able to do something difficult after trying hard (v)

6 Now use the words in **blue** to complete the sentences.

- a That old record might be quite valuable by now. You should try selling it at an antique shop.
- b I don’t think my computer is working. Every time I try to save a document, it crashes.
- c Can you tell me how to this new software on my computer?
- d Wow! Your CD is really impressive. You must have about 400!
- e They don’t make this kind of cassette recorder any more, but you might find an old one in a shop.
- f Look at this wonderful record player from the 1920s.
- g I’ve been looking everywhere for a copy of this rare CD, but so far, I haven’t to find it.
- h My printer is broken, but it costs too much to... I may as well buy a new one.
B  Writing: Using pronouns

1. Read the paragraph. What is wrong with it?

Technology drives me crazy because I am not very good with technology. For example, I use the computer all the time but I can't use the computer well. All my friends are surprised because all my friends use their computers all the time. I'm going to take a course and surprise all my friends even more!

2. Write it, they, or them for the underlined words in the text.

   a) technology _____ it_____
   b) the computer ______
   c) because all my friends' ______
   d) 'surprise all my friends' ______

3. Rewrite these paragraphs. Use pronouns to avoid repetition.

   a) A lot of people hate answering machines but I love answering machines. I've got an answering machine at home. As soon as I got home I turn my answering machine on and listen to the messages on my answering machine. My answering machine is also useful because I can hear who is calling and only answer if I want to.

   b) Mariella can't live without her hairdryer. Mariella uses her hairdryer every day because Mariella thinks her looks are very important. Mariella even took her hairdryer when we went camping but the batteries were flat and of course Mariella couldn't plug her hairdryer in anywhere.

4. What do the underlined pronouns in this text refer to? Write the nouns in the spaces.

   a) It ______ technology ______  f) its ______
   b) our ______ g) your ______
   c) they ______ h) him ______
   d) it ______ i) They ______
   e) This ______ j) them ______

5. Rewrite the sentences below to make a paragraph. Try to use pronouns wherever possible, instead of repeating words.

   a) There's a new mobile phone on the market.
   b) I really want one of the mobile phones.
   c) With the new mobile phones it's possible to make videos.
   d) First, you film something.
   e) Then you send it to your friend.
   f) Within seconds, your friend can see the same thing as you have just seen.
   g) This technology is amazing.
   h) This technology gets better all the time.
   i) There'll be a new type of phone on the market in a few months.
   j) I suppose I'll want the new type of mobile phone then, too.
UNIT 10
EMAILS FROM ABROAD

A Reading: Culture clash

1. Read about the countries. Write the names of the countries where you:
   a. kiss ‘hello’ once only ___________
   b. don’t take 6, 8 or 10 flowers ___________
   c. don’t open presents straight away ___________

2. Read the introduction.

Alice is reading her emails. Three of them are from three different friends. The friends are volunteers in different countries. That means they are working because they want to, but they are not being paid.

Now read the emails. Complete the sentences which follow.

a. Joanna is in Poland. ___ She made a mistake because she ___

b. Anthony is in ___________. He made a mistake because he ___________

C. Poland

"There’s this old idea in my country. When you take flowers you must take an odd number (3, 5, 7, etc.), not an even number (2, 4, 6, etc.). Something to do with lack I think."

Write the names of the person who:

a. cooks really well ___________
   b. didn’t say anything for a minute or two ___________
   c. has a nice wife ___________
   d. is a volunteer in a medical centre ___________
   e. is a volunteer in a school ___________
   f. is a volunteer on a farm ___________
   g. organised a successful evening ___________
   h. was worried about the invitation ___________
   i. works with Anthony ___________

4. Find words and phrases in blue in the emails. Write them next to their definitions below.

a. I made a mistake, but I don’t know what. ___________
   b. I’m going to tell you a typical story about last night. ___________
   c. It’s in the future. I’m enthusiastic about it. ___________
   d. Really, really, really good. ___________
   e. Something wasn’t right. I don’t know what. ___________
   f. They weren’t cross or unhappy. ___________
   g. (You) travel to my place for a visit. ___________
   h. You keep your keys on one of these. ___________
B Writing: 'Thank you' letters, emails & txt

1 Match the 'thank you' messages to the pictures. Write a–d in the boxes.

a Hey, about the party. Great. I'll be there.

b Hi Carol,
Thanks for invite. I'd love to.
See you tomorrow.
Matt

c Dear Mr and Mrs Jordan,
Thank you for the invitation to your party on 23 December. We would love to come.
With best wishes,
John and Brian

d The 4 invite. I'll b there. CU 2moro.

2 Which of the messages are formal? Which are informal?
   a
   b
   c
   d

3 In exercise 1 everybody says 'yes'. Here are some 'no' answers. Which pictures 1–4 are they for? Write 1–4 in the boxes.
   a Can't come. Next wk?
   b 'Traid I can't make it. Sorry. See you around.
   c I'm afraid I can't make it. What a pity! But let's get together soon.
   d I'm afraid we won't be able to come, but I hope we'll see you soon.

4 Complete the email. Choose the most appropriate language.

Dear Catherine,

We're so pleased that you've moved into our street.
...to a drinks party to get to know some of the other neighbours.

Number 25, at the other end of the street.

Hope to see you,
Sally and Bob Mills

5 Look at the following invitations. Say if they are formal or informal. How do you know?

a
b
c

6 Reply to the following invitations. Say 'no' or 'yes'.

a Hi Kate,
We're having a party on Saturday. Do you want to come? About 8?
David

b Can u meet 4 dinner 2moro
eve? C

c (say yes)
d (say no)

Dear Matthew,
I am writing to invite you to a dinner party on Saturday 15th January. I do hope you will be able to come.
Best wishes
Sarah

c (say no)
A Reading: Caroline

In their own words

Caroline Rippin, 30, actor

Most actors say that drama school is one of the best times of your life because you act all the time. You train and study all day and you often rehearse in the evenings, practising for the next day's show. That doesn't happen in your life as an actor.

When I was 12 or 13, one of my teachers – she was called Candy – talked to my parents. She said 'send your daughter to acting school – to a drama school. She's going to be a good actor.' I really wanted to go to drama school too, but my parents said 'No, finish this school first.' And they were right. I got a normal education and then I went to drama school.

I'm a theatre actor. I've done a bit of TV, and I do other things, but theatre is where I feel most 'at home.' But I'm lucky because I don't just act in the theatre, I also direct a school's theatre group. We go into schools and make shows together with the kids. They help us write the dramas. We do plays about difficult topics for kids. It's easier for them to talk about difficult topics through drama.

Some actors find it very difficult to learn their lines – the words. It's not difficult for me. I don't learn my lines before I go to the first rehearsal. I learn the lines at the same time as I learn how to act the play.

I've never forgotten my lines during a play, but some actors do. I worked in a play once and the actor forgot his lines so he just kept saying the same line again and again. I looked at his face. He was really frightened – terrified! But he remembered in the end. The audience didn't notice anything!

When I'm not working – when I don't have any acting work – I keep fit and do exercises for my voice. My voice is the most important thing I've got.

I relax by listening to music. I like a lot of different music – jazz, blues, soul.

My favourite smell is watermelon.

---

2. Write answers to the questions.

a. Who didn't want Caroline to go to stage school? her parents
b. What do drama students do in the evenings? study

c. What does Caroline do in schools?
d. Who got a normal education?

e. What is the best time of your life?
f. Who learns lines in rehearsal?

g. Who wanted Caroline to go to drama school?
h. Who was terrified?

3. Match the words from the text (on the left) with the meanings on the right.

| a. audience | 1. actors have to learn these – the words of a play |
| b. direct | 2. any kind of music or acting event on a stage |
| c. drama | 3. strong, healthy; can do a lot of exercise |
| d. school | 4. students learn about acting in one of these |
| e. fit | 5. subjects, themes |
| f. lines | 6. they watch a show |
| g. relax | 7. to tell actors what to do |
| h. show | 8. to do something easy; to rest |
| i. topics | 9. to learn how to do something |
| j. train | 10. to practice a play again and again before the first night |

4. Read the text again and guess what questions Caroline was asked in each paragraph.

a. What is it like at drama school?

b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.

---
B Writing: In their own words

1. Match the questions and the answers. Write 1-9 in the boxes.

- a. What were you like as a child? ☑
- b. When did you first learn another language? ☑
- c. What are your happiest memories as a child? ☑
- d. Who was your first love? ☑
- e. What kind of music do you like? ☑
- f. What do you do in your free time? ☑
- g. What would you say is the biggest problem facing the world? ☑
- h. What's your favourite food? ☑
- i. What smell reminds you of home? ☑

2. Read the interview notes about Tom. What were the questions? Write the interview. Use the interview in exercise 1 as a model.

**In their own words**

1. Living together in peace.
2. Classical music, at the moment, I've just 'discovered' it, and I love it. In the past I thought it was boring, can you believe that!
3. I'm learning to play the guitar, and when I'm not practising, I like going out with my friends - dancing, eating good food, watching our local team play football.
4. I remember my parents took me to a funfair when I was about six. The sounds, the ice cream, the excitement and fear I felt - it was unforgettable.
5. I was quiet and serious. You'd never believe it, looking at me now!
6. Italian food. I can't get enough of it - all those delicious pizzas, pastas, fish dishes - and ice cream! Nobody makes ice cream like the Italians.
7. My neighbour, when I was about four! We used to play together in a tree house. I thought I'd marry him. But I haven't seen him again since I was about seven.
8. The smell of roses. My mother used to grow them in our garden. It's such a romantic smell. Whenever I smell roses now, I think of her.
9. When I was at secondary school, we all had to learn French or English. I'm glad we were forced to learn another language, because otherwise I would never have realised what fun it is, speaking to someone from another country in his/her own language.
DO YOU KNOW THESE PEOPLE?

Who are the people described below?

Try our quiz.

Craig Newmark (1953—)
Ian Wilmot (with Dolly) (1944—)
Wangari Maathai (1940—)
Julia Butterfly, 1974—
James River (1938—)

1. In 1995, this man started an online bulletin board where people could post messages on almost any subject in his hometown of San Francisco. The idea was very popular and there are now Craigslist in over 100 cities in North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Australia. On Craigslist you can look for a place to live, you can look for a job, you can buy and sell things, or you can just post a message and read replies to your message.

2. In 2002, this young chef started a cooking school for young people. The school was for people who were unemployed and had problems in their lives. The well-known chef started a new restaurant and the 'difficult' students at the school were then given jobs there. Every year a group of young unemployed people study at the school. They are all inspired by this chef.

3. This environmentalist is from Kenya and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her work for human rights and the environment. In 1976 she started a movement called 'The Green Belt Movement' which plants trees to protect the environment and to improve life in Africa. Twenty million trees have been planted since 1976.

4. This woman came down from the tree on December 18, 1999. While she was in the tree (she called the tree 'Luna'), people from all over the world became interested in her, because of the way she was defending the forest. She has inspired thousands of people to help protect the environment.

5. On December 10, 1997, this woman climbed into a Redwood tree that is 55 meters (180 feet) tall. Some people wanted to cut the 1,000-year-old tree down and destroy it, but she wanted to protect it. She came down from the tree on December 18, 1999. While she was in the tree (she called the tree 'Luna'), people from all over the world became interested in her, because of the way she was defending the forest. She has inspired thousands of people to help protect the environment.

6. This man is a biologist from Scotland. The first ever clone of a mammal was grown by him – a sheep named Dolly. As a child he wanted to be a farmer, but one summer when he was working in a laboratory he became interested in cells and animals.
B Writing: Opinion emails

1 Read emails 1 and 2.

Email 1:

From: Edurand@beaconion.net
To: mail@pananimalresearch.org

I am writing to give my support to your organisation (No Animal Research). I'm from France and I love animals. I am very worried about the research and experiments that are done on animals. I have read the information on your website and I want to become a member of your organisation. Please send me details of how I can do this.

Sincerely,
Catherine Durand

Email 2:

From: Bernice@brewery.com
To: mail@pananimalresearch.org

My name is Bernice Minter and I am a research chemist. I am writing to give my opinion about your organisation. I do not agree with your ideas about animal research. We need to use animals to test medicines. We cannot use medicines research. We need to use animals to test medicines before we have tested them on animals. We need to know that medicines are safe.

Your organisation is very dangerous and your ideas might put humans in danger.

Yours,
Bernice Minter

Now read emails a and b. Which is to Catherine? Which is to Bernice? Write the names in the emails.

Email a:

From: Jenny Morgan (j.morgan@noanimalresearch.org)

Dear ......................

Thank you for your email. We respect your opinions as a scientist, but we do not agree with you. Animal research is not necessary. Please look at our website www.noanimalresearch.org for more information.

Best regards,
Jenny Morgan
Publicity Manager

Email b:

From: Marshall Kingsley (m.kingsley@noanimalresearch.org)

Dear ......................

Thank you very much for your email. It is very easy to become a member of No Animal Research and you can do this online. You need to fill in a form and give us your credit card number. Please see www.noanimalresearch.org for details.

Kind regards,
Marshall Kingsley
Assistant Director
No Animal Research

2 Read emails 1 and 2 again. Which of the expressions in bold are used to show that you are in favour of (for) the organisation? Which expressions show that you are against the organisation? Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am writing to give my support.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Write an email to the organisation ‘No Animal Research’. Write for or against. Use arguments from the table.

In favour

- Animals cannot protect themselves – we need to defend them.
- Animals have feelings and feel pain.
- It is not necessary to test cosmetics on animals.

Against

- Humans need animals for food and for clothing.
- Animals are not as important as humans.
- Animals do not have rights.
A Reading: Being intelligent in different ways

1. Read the article about different types of intelligence. Write the name of the appropriate intelligence next to the photographs of famous European and American people.

- Are you good at learning languages? Do you love to read and write? If the answer is 'yes' to these two questions, you have high linguistic intelligence; the ability to use language.
- What about numbers? Are you quick at doing sums? If so, you probably have high logical-mathematical intelligence - the talent for understanding logic and for using numbers.
- Do you see things in your head? No, you're not crazy, but you probably do have high spatial intelligence. You are probably good at reading maps and understanding diagrams. You probably also remember things using images, colours and pictures.
- How are you on the dance floor? Are you good at sports and dancing? Kinesthetic intelligence is the talent for using your body well to move or to show emotion.
- Do you sing in the shower? Play any musical instruments? Yes? You probably have high musical intelligence - the ability to hear, recognise and remember music.

In 1983, Dr Howard Gardner first said that there is more than one way to be intelligent. Dr Gardner says that we all have a lot of different intelligences - multiple intelligences. Read on and find out what those intelligences are.

- Do you love working in teams? Do you have a lot of friends? You probably have high interpersonal intelligence. This is the talent for understanding other people's thoughts and feelings.
- Do you keep a diary? Do you think about your own character and actions a lot? You may have high intrapersonal intelligence. This means you are good at understanding yourself and are self-aware.
- 'To be or not to be' - this is the question for those with high existential intelligence; this is about being able to understand things that are spiritual and things that relate to the meaning of life and death.

And finally:

- Do you like to spend time with nature? Do you have pets? Do you like to grow plants? If so, you probably have high naturalistic intelligence - the talent for understanding how natural things in the world work.

So, how are you intelligent? We hope this article has helped you to find out.

2. Complete this table of word families using words from the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>h</th>
<th>i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>logic</td>
<td>mathematics</td>
<td>space</td>
<td>kinesthetics</td>
<td>music</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>existence</td>
<td>nature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B Writing: Writing about myself

Read the text. Match the paragraphs and the topics in the box.

Please tell us about yourself here:

I think I am a sociable, confident person. I get on well with other people and I have a lot of close friends. I love to work with others and I also love animals. I grow up with animals, because my father is a vet and my mother breed dogs.

I am a very active person and I have a lot of outdoor hobbies, like walking and climbing. I also love playing sports, especially volleyball and hiking, and I love dancing. I play the piano and sing in a choir.

My other hobby is travelling. Last year I visited South America for a month and this year I'm going to go to India for the first time. I enjoy travel because it gives me the chance to meet other people and to get to know other cultures.

Paragraph 1 Personality
Paragraph 2
Paragraph 3

Are the following statements about Carmen true (T) or false (F)?

a. She does not have many friends.  
   
   
   b. Her parents both work with animals.  
   
   
   c. Carmen likes to be outside.  
   
   
   d. She is a musical person.  
   
   
   e. She has been to India.  

Look at the questions. Which paragraph 1, 2 or 3 has the answer? Write the number of the paragraph in the boxes.

a. Why does Carmen like to visit other places?

   
   
   b. What is Carmen like?

   
   
   c. What are Carmen's main hobbies?

   
   

Now write the answers to the questions.

Robert McInnes
Personal characteristics:
- quiet, serious
- a good listener
- sense of humour

Interests:
- photography
- writing poetry (wrote book of poems, published last year)
- music (play the violin in an orchestral)

Sports:
- mountain climbing, hiking, sailing

Future plans:
- travel to Africa to do wildlife photography
Unit 14: Describing Things

A Reading: Zaha Hadid

Look at the web page. Complete the table as quickly as possible.

1. Who is Zaha Hadid? by Peter Hedley

What does a famous architect look like? Well, he's normally quite old with white hair. He often looks rather serious. Sometimes he wears modern glasses (the latest fashion), and grey suits. He comes from England, the USA, Germany, Japan or Spain.

But not Zaha Hadid. Firstly, she's a woman. And then she grew up in Iraq before she went to London as a student. Zaha, who is not a quiet person, is passionate about what she does. In the words of writer Christopher Hawthorne, she is 'a big woman with a bigger intellect and a gigantic personality'. She wears fashionable clothes, bright shiny jewellery, and very high-heeled shoes. When she's excited she rolls her eyes, and shouts at the students and colleagues who work with her. But the same colleagues and friends say that she is 'good with people' - it's just that she cares, really cares about architecture. As one of her friends says, when you get to know Zaha Hadid, you realise that all the storms are on the outside - the weather may be bad the other side of the window, but in the house it's all calm and peaceful.

But it hasn't always been easy for Zaha Hadid. In 1994, she won a competition for a new opera house in Cardiff, Wales (UK). The public weren't interested, however. They said they wanted a new sports stadium, not the opera house and so her design (see picture) was never built. Other people were noticing her work and suddenly she was designing buildings all over the world (like the Museum of Contemporary Art in Cincinnati, USA) and winning prizes.

In the newspapers they call Zaha the 'diva of contemporary architecture' - as if she was a bad-tempered opera star. Zaha Hadid's reply? 'Would they call me a diva if I was a guy?'

Home | people A–Z | back to the top Today's news | Contact us | Help

| Name: Zaha Hadid |
| Country of origin: |
| Occupation: |
| Type of character: |

2. Find the words from the text in blue. Write them in the correct spaces.

- a place for public football, athletics, etc. 
- a very successful female singer, easily annoyed 
- is really interested in something and wants it to be good 
- making drawings and pictures for new buildings 
- modern, of the present time 
- moves her eyes around to show that she is not happy 
- very, very big 
- the power of the mind to think and learn 
- with very strong feelings or ideas about something

3. Now use the words in blue (changing the form if necessary) to complete the sentences.

- a What a naughty little girl. Did you see how she _called her eyes_ when her mother scolded her?
- b I've always been _about playing a musical instrument, and as soon as I can afford it, I'm going to buy a piano._
- c Ayers Rock, or Uluru, as it's now called, is a _rock in the desert in Australia._
- d The professor is a person of great _and wisdom._
- e Unless I have a cup of coffee in the morning, I become very _!
- f Norman Foster is the architect who _the new Wembley stadium._
- g They are starting to build the enormous _that will house the Olympic Games in London in 2012._
- h He really _for animals, so he has decided to become a vet._
- i Monica Ali is one of Britain's best writers of _fiction._
- j Some people say that the young soul singer, Joss Stone, is just as good as that great _Aretha Franklin._

4. Read the text again and answer the following questions.

- a Why is Zaha Hadid different from other architects? (Think of at least three reasons.) _She's a woman; she grew up in Iraq; she's not a quiet person._
- b Where did Zaha Hadid study?
- c What is Christopher Hawthorne's opinion of Zaha's intelligence and personality?
- d How do we know that Zaha Hadid is passionate?
- e What did Zaha Hadid win, and what happened next?
Writing: Descriptive paragraph

descriptions. Which one describes the photo?

a. It’s one of the most beautiful buildings in London. It is two hundred and fifty years old. It is tall and white. It looks very peaceful, and it is a friendly building. Every time I go there I feel happy.

b. It’s one of the most exciting sights in London. It was built in 2004. It is tall and very dramatic. You can see it from miles away. It looks like a gigantic vegetable, and so some people call it ‘the Gherkin’.

c. It’s one of the ugliest buildings in London. It is only a few years old. It is wide and rather fat. It looks like a tomato. It’s next to some beautiful old buildings, so it doesn’t look right.

2. Make a list of all the adjectives used to describe the buildings in the texts.
   beautiful

3. Which adjectives are used to convey a positive impression? Which ones convey a negative impression? Write them in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Look at each paragraph, and find sentences about:
   age
   Text a: It is two hundred and fifty years old.
   Text b: Text c:

   description
   Text a: Text b: Text c:

   extra information
   Text a: Text b: Text c:

   opening sentence
   Text a: Text b: Text c:

5. Look at the photograph below. Use the notes to write a paragraph about it, under the following headings.

   - Built in 2004
   - Edinburgh
   - Designer: Spanish architect Enric Miralles
   - 'The roof looks like an upside down boat.'
   - 'It looks life a swimming pool, a big superstore warehouse and a public car park all put together.'
   - 'I can’t believe it won an architecture award. It should get a prize for being the ugliest building in Britain.'
   - 'It looks like something a three-year-old would make out of Lego.'
   - 'What are those things on the windows? Hammers? Curtains? Hairdryers?'
   - 'I think it’s great – modern, European, and forward-looking.'

   How old is it
   Where it is
   What’s special about it (very old, very new, beautiful, ugly, etc.)
   What it looks like
   How you feel about it
   Any other information about it

6. Use the paragraph structure table opposite to write a paragraph about the building. You can use the sample language in the table and find more in the notes.

   Paragraph structure
   General opening sentence
   Facts about the building (age, etc.)
   What it looks like
   What I think about it

   Sample language
   One of the buildings
   in is
   it is years old.
   it was built in.
A good night's sleep

Are you getting enough sleep?

Today many doctors say that sleep can change our health. If we want our bodies to work well, we need sleep. If people don't have enough sleep, they can suffer from depression as well as illnesses such as heart disease.

The most obvious effect of not having enough sleep is to make us weaker and it makes it harder to fight illness; in other words, people who do not sleep enough are more likely to get sick or ill.

Many people have sleeping problems. Studies in the USA have found that 60 per cent of adults have problems sleeping a lot of the time. More than 40 per cent of adults say that they feel sleepy in the daytime and that this makes their lives difficult. 20 per cent say they sometimes have problems sleeping. At least 40 million people in the USA suffer from sleep problems that need treatment — because they sleep too much or too little — but very few people actually go to a doctor about their sleep problem.

So what are the things that affect sleep? Well, firstly, there's noise. If there are noises such as barking dogs, dripping taps and loud music, you'll probably find it difficult to sleep. What is interesting is that women seem to notice noise more than men, while young children do not notice noise as much as adults.

If you are sitting in a chair, you'll find it very difficult to sleep. But you will probably have no problem falling asleep if you are lying down. This is another thing that affects sleep — sleep surface. We need to be horizontal and we need to have enough space.

A third thing affecting sleep is temperature. You may have noticed that you have difficulty sleeping if it is very hot or very cold. Studies have found that if the temperature is below 12°C or above 24°C, we will wake up.

Assuming too, can change the way we sleep. If you are at an altitude of over 4,000 m, you need to breathe differently because you don't have as much oxygen. It will take you about two weeks to get used to this. So, if you want to sleep well:

- Do not exercise before you go to bed.
- Do not drink alcohol or drinks like coffee that have caffeine.
- Do try to relax; we hope this helps. Sleep well.

Read the passage again. Complete the following sentences. Circle the best word or phrase 1, 2 or 3.

a Not having enough sleep ... can cause illness.
   1. can cause illness.
   2. does not change health.
   3. makes us stronger.

b The number of adults who say that they often have problems trying to fall asleep is ... 1. 40%.
   2. 20%.
   3. 60%.

c The people who notice noise most are ...
   1. men.
   2. women.
   3. babies.

d At high altitudes we need to breathe ...
   1. without oxygen.
   2. less oxygen.
   3. differently.

e Before you go to bed, you should NOT ...
   1. listen to relaxing music.
   2. drink coffee without caffeine.
   3. go for a two-kilometre run.

Look at the words in blue from the text. Write them in the correct blanks.

a a gas that people need to breathe ............... oxygen

b completely flat, lying down .................

c an illness. It makes you feel very unhappy ..........

d to see, hear or feel something ............

e given to someone who is ill to make them get better ............

f something found in, for example, coffee that makes the body work faster .......... 

g how high you are above sea level ............

Now use the words in blue to complete these sentences.

a He is in hospital now. They're giving him ............... oxygen to help him breathe more easily.

b The best ............... for a cold is to lie in bed with a hot water bottle.

c The seats in first class on planes can go backwards so that you can lie in an almost ............... position.

d This is a very sad song. I believe the singer was suffering from ............... when he wrote it.

e When I was mountain climbing in Peru, I felt quite ill from the high ............... 

f Coffee, and even tea and fizzy drinks contain ............... 

g At first I found the traffic noise on this street unbearable, but now I hardly ............... it.
Every year for one week about 25,000 people go to the Nevada desert from around the world to an event which is called Burning Man. A ‘city’ is built in the middle of the Black Rock Desert. They call this city Black Rock City. They spend the week living together in the city and making art while they are there. Before you think about going to Burning Man, read these Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) to get an idea of what Burning Man is. It could be just right for you.

**FAQs**

**Q. 1.** Burning Man is an experiment in living with other people. If you want to really understand Burning Man, you have to try it.

**Q. 2.** You can drive to the Black Rock Desert in your car and camp, or you can come in a camper van. Many people come in an art car decorated especially for the occasion, like this one.

**Q. 3.** Black Rock City is organised as two thirds (2/3) of a circle. ‘The Man’ is put in the centre.

**Q. 4.** Water, food and shelter (a tent or other place to sleep) are the things that you must bring with you so that you can survive. Everything else you bring is up to you. Many people bring toys or costumes to play and to make art.

**Q. 5.** The weather in late August/early September is usually warm, but it can be really cold. People at Burning Man have had many evenings below 40°F (4°C) and daytime temperatures over 100°F (38°C).

**Q. 6.** The first thing to do is participate. You are not there to watch, you are there to make art and live in a community. Nobody at Burning Man is a spectator; you’re there to build your own new world. Use your imagination. And... you’re there to survive. You have to drink water all the time and you have to cover yourself in sunblock because the sun is very strong. Remember, you cannot buy anything at Black Rock City except coffee and ice.

**Q. 7.** The Man is a huge 75 ft (20 m) high piece of art. It is at the centre of the city and it is the heart of this event. On Saturday night, at the end of a week, the Man is burnt.

**Q. 8.** You leave as you came. When you go from Burning Man, you leave no trace. Everything you built, you take apart and take it with you. The rubbish that you make leaves with you and the Black Rock Desert returns to its perfect condition. There are volunteers who stay for weeks to clean up the desert. But you take the world you built with you. When you have experienced Burning Man your world will change forever.

2 Write answers to the following questions.

a. What is Black Rock City? The name of the city that is built in the desert during Burning Man.

b. What is the best way to understand Burning Man?

c. What is an art car?

d. What is organised to look like part of a circle?

e. What are the things that you must bring to the event?

f. What are the maximum and minimum temperatures?

3 Use these words and phrases from the text to complete the sentences.

- at the heart of... 
- experiment 
- it's up to you
- participate shelter spectators sunblock survive trace

a. My parents are going to travel through Europe in their new camper van, so they won’t need to stay in hotels.

b. Scientists and researchers often do an... to find out some new information.

c. It was raining and very cold so we needed... for the night — a place to stay.

d. Would you like to... in the competition? If you win, the prize is a trip to New York.

e. Where do you want to go for dinner? It’s your birthday so... You can make the decision.

f. When we arrived at the stadium there were 50,000... waiting for the match to begin.

g. I looked for my dog everywhere, but there was no... of her anywhere. Not a thing.

h. It’s impossible for people to... on the moon, because there is no oxygen.

i. If you sit on the beach you must wear... so that your skin is not hurt.

j. The prize giving ceremony is... the annual film festival.
B Writing: Making your story interesting

1 Read these two ways of telling the same story. Text A is a complete story and Text B is the beginning of the same story.

A One day, Robert Barnes was in his garden and he was planting flowers. He heard a voice behind him. The voice said 'Leave us alone.' He turned around. There was no one there. He looked into the history of the house and found that the house had a long history. Many bad things happened there.

B One beautiful, sunny day last week, I was at home, just relaxing in my garden. I knew that spring was on its way, and I felt like planting some flowers. I started digging the hole. It was hot work, but I felt happy and optimistic. Suddenly, even though I was hot, and the sun was burning down on my back, I felt the air around me go cold. The hairs on my arms stood up. It grew extremely quiet. Even the birds seemed to have stopped singing. I stood there, spade in hand, knowing, with a feeling of dread, that I was not alone ...

2 What are the differences between the two ways of telling the story? Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who tells the story?</td>
<td>Someone who is not Robert Barnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How does the writer describe the scene?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are feelings described?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the writer use a lot of detail?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Read Text B again and find words to write in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words and expressions to describe feelings</th>
<th>Adjectives and expressions to describe things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Now read Text A again. How many words and expressions can you find to describe feelings and things?

The words you choose can make your writing more interesting. Many words have similar meanings, but some words add more to the description than others.

![Adverbs can make your writing more interesting.](blue)

5 Find the best word to describe these situations.

a 1 __________ , 2 raced to get away from the ghost.
   1 raced 2 ran fast
b Imagine my 1 __________ when it began to overtake me.
   1 nervedness 2 terror
c 1 __________ , 2 screamed for help.
   1 called 2 screamed

6 Adverbs can make your writing more interesting, too. Find suitable places after the verbs in blue in Text B, to add the following adverbs.

- energetically
- freezing
- straight
- silently
- warmly
- completely

Now continue the story in Text B. Look at the picture. Circle the best words and expressions to make the story more interesting.

I don't know how long I must have stood like that,
(a) frozen in terror/straight/thinking. Then I heard a
(b) loud/gentle/terrifying voice whisper my name. I turned
around (c) at once/quickly/slyly. There, in my garden,
stood the most (d) horrible/beautiful/familiar woman,
holding a (e) young/noisy baby in her arms. Her dress
was (f) new/retro/old-fashioned, as if from the 1920s. Her
hair hung (g) loosely/tied/pulled back down her back.
But her eyes ... When I looked into her eyes, I felt myself
turning into (h) water/ice/Her. Her (i) blue/twinkling/blank
eyes (j) looked/glanced/stared into mine. But I knew she
wasn't looking at me. She was looking (k) past/up and down
at/brought me. She wasn't (l) alive/friendly/friendless stranger. I was
looking at a (m) person/mother/ghost.
Unit 1

Reading 1

1. a French/English b Jerry c Jessy d Cape Town e part of Wyoming where Jerry is staying f Sydney g Tricia's

2. a T (Tricia: ‘the beaches are great’) b F (Jerry: ‘it’s the middle of nowhere’) c T (Jerry: ‘I like cities better than the country’) d F (Jerry: ‘The Great Barrier Reef is huge – more than 2,000 kilometres long!’)

3. a F (‘We also took a boat ride on the Saint Lawrence River.’) b F (‘Cape Town is at the foot of Table Mountain.’)

4. a interesting (3) b modern (3) c different (1) d huge (1) e better (4)

5. a s b c 3 d 5 e 1 f 4

6. a can’t wait b sightseeing c in the middle of nowhere d my idea of fun e watch the world go by f at the foot

Writing 1

1 Grand Canyon, USA

2. b, c, f

3. a The sender’s address is not used in postcards, and dates are not normally used in postcards.

b Formal openings, ‘Dear...’ are not normally used in postcards.

c Wish you were here!

4. This is a common phrase in postcards.

Example answer

The Taj Mahal is fantastic! It’s a beautiful building in Agra, India. It was built by Shah Jahan in 1631, when his second wife died. It’s made entirely of marble and jewels brought from all over India. It took 22 years to complete, by 20,000 workers, and 1,000 elephants! Wish you were here! (your name)

Unit 3

Reading 1

1. a He is having a bad dream. b She is feeling nervous. c He is feeling angry. d She often forgets things. e He is feeling hot and sweating a lot. f She has a headache.

2. Meaning 1

f It’s OK to have ambitions, but not OK to chug about them all the time.

3. a role models b pocket money c obsession d ambition e influence f eating disorders g responsible

4. a eating disorder b pocket money c obsession d responsible e role models f ambition g influence

Writing 1

1. a 240. (This is the sample.)

b between the ages of 18 and 35 (This is called the age group.)

c 70% (or 168)

d sitcoms

e Yes, but just a few (7% of the sample)

2. a F (only 3 out of 10 like sitcoms) b 3 c T d F (like documentaries, 7 like the news) e F (3 hours a day) f F (8 people like soap operas)

4. a More b but c most d average e Not many

5. Question 2 (Preferences)

Example answer

65 people read a magazine more than once a week. 35 people read a magazine once a week. 6 people read it less than once a week. 4 people don’t read magazines at all.

Unit 5

Reading 1

1. a Brazilian b Zambia c Steve Lewis d Australian

2. a Someone who is an expert on reptiles. b He moves them to safe places. c He was a great guy and did fantastic work. d As a child his favourite pet was a big snake. e To work with the crocodiles. f Because the work he did with reptiles was fantastic. g To teach people to understand and respect reptiles. h When he was a little boy.

3. a dangerous b respect c exciting d unusual e popular f rare g reptiles h extreme i environment

Writing 1

1 Advertisement

a Carrie is looking for a job.

b Kim and Kimber Associates is offering a job.

2 Ad

a 4, Carrie b 2, English and computer skills c 5, 379567 d 3, no experience, but a fast learner e 1, temporary office work

Ad b

a 5, Kimber and Kimber Associates b 1, temporary staff c 3, a good salary, free sports club, free lunches d 2, good presentation, English and computing skills e 4, 0177 593757

4 Example answer

needs an assistant

Hours would suit a student (part-time, three hours a day)

Requirements: hard-working, organised person, good English, some computer experience

We offer: a good salary, experience in publishing, and free copies of our magazines

Call him, on 07785 489824
It was OK, but the money was terrible! Then I went back to Italy and started working as a music teacher at a school. There I met Anna, and she's now my wife. We got married last year. Now we've got a baby, Marco.

Example answer

When you leave the station, go straight ahead and go to the corner of that street. The street then turns left, and left again. Go along and take the third right. You're on the right, opposite the park.

Example answer

When you get to the station, turn right and go along to the corner. The street then turns left at the corner. Go along, and passadby don't take the second right. We're just after that, on the right, opposite the park.

Unit 7
Reading
1 a Our brains throw away information we don't need to keep.
2 b Episodic memory
3 c Semantic memory
4 d Procedural memory stores procedures

Shove-term memory: (part of the brain that) keeps information we don't need to remember for a long time.

Long-term memory: (part of the brain that) keeps things we need to remember for a long time.

Episodic memory: (part of the brain that) keeps important things that happened in your life.

Procedural memory: (part of the brain that) keeps the way you do things/procedures.

Semantic memory: (part of the brain that) keeps facts and dates.

4 a filing cabinet
b wrong
c episodic
d memory
e memory
f store
g remember

Writing
1 They want to make contact with their old friends Bear, Rhino and Fox, to get the band together again.
2 a, c, d, e

3 Example answer
Remember me? I'm Ricardo Bruni (aka Bear)!
I was at The International School in Los Angeles too, and we played in the band, The Zoo. I played the guitar. Do you know I became a music teacher? After school, I went to New York. My first job was teaching kids to play the guitar.

Example answer

Are you like the outdoors, and walking? We'll meet every Saturday at 9:00 am returning from our bike by 5:00 pm. You only have to pay your travel costs to and from the area we visit, and your lunch!

For more information, go to our website: www.fonac.ac.uk/hiking

5 a b c
d e

4 a b i c
d e

2 a b i c
d e

3 a A lot of people hate answering machines but I love them. I've got one at home and as soon as I get home I turn it on and listen to the messages on it. It's also useful because I can tell who is calling and only answer if I want to.

b Mariella can't live without her hairdryer. She uses it every day because she thinks her looks are very important. She even took it when we went camping, but she batteries were flat and rvice she couldn't plug it in anywhere.

c technology
b everyone's
c designers
d the wearable PC
e The MP3 player/wearable PC
f the jacket's

g the 'reader's' boss of the person who is reading this
b the boss
i the colleagues
j the colleagues

5 (Not all the sentences change. You only need to use pronouns when a noun is repeated.)
a ... b I really want one of them. c With them, it's possible to make videos. d ... e ... f Within minutes, he or she can see the same thing as you have just seen! g ... h It gets better all the time. i ... j I suppose I'll want in here then, too.

Unit 10
Reading
3 a Argentina
b Poland
c Singapore

2 Joanna is in Poland, she took an even number of flowers. Anthony is in Argentina, he kissed the wife on both cheeks. Naomi is in Singapore, she opened the present straightforward.

3 a Mrs S, her head teacher
c Naomi and Terry's guests
c The Argentinean farmer
d Naomi
b Joanna
f Anthony
g Naomi and Terry
b Joanna
i Cat

4 a I did something wrong.
b Take last night, for example.
Writing
1 a s b 9 c 4 d 7 e f 3 g 1 h 6 i 8
2 Example interview
How old are you?
I’ll be 25 in a week’s time!
Where did you grow up?
In a small town in south west Scotland.
What memories do you have of your childhood?
I remember riding bikes in the woods, building tree houses, swimming in the lakes.
Where did you go to university?
I went to university in Edinburgh. I did English and Spanish.
What was your first job?
Teaching English in Peru, three years ago.
What were the best things about Peru?
The Peruvian people, the food, the mountains - and the music.
What was your most memorable experience in Peru?
Climbing up Machu Pichu at sunrise - magical!
What are your future plans?
I want to travel to other countries, like Chile, Japan, India - but eventually I hope to settle back in Scotland, and start a language school there.

Unit 11 Reading
1 Name: Caroline Rippin
   Age: 30
   Occupation: actor or actress
   Where she does it: in theatre, in schools (a bit of TV)
   Favourite music: jazz, blues, soul
   Favourite smell: seaweed

2 a her parents
   b her teachers
   c she directs a schools’ theatre group and makes shows with the children
   d Caroline did. She went to drama school later.
   e actors say it is when they are at drama school
   f Caroline does
g a teacher at her school
   h an actor - because he forgot his lines
   a 6 b 7 c 4 d 3 e 10 g 8 h 2 i 5 j

4 Example answers
a What is it like at drama school?
b How did you become interested in studying drama?
c What kind of acting do you do?
d How do you find learning lines?
e Have you ever forgotten your lines? Is it difficult to remember your lines?
   f What do you do to keep up your acting skills?
g How do you like to relax?
h What is your favourite smell?

Unit 12 Reading
1 1 Ian Wilmut 2 Julia ‘Butterfly’ Hill
   3 Craig Newmark 4 Jamie Oliver
   5 Wangari Maathai
   a movement
   b laboratory
   c environment
   d mammals
   e biologists
   f inspire

3 a a cloned sheep
   b the tree that Julia stayed in
   c an online bulletin board
   d Jamie Oliver’s cooking school
   e Wangari Maathai
   f Julia ‘Butterfly’ Hill and Wangari Maathai

4 a protect
   b chef
   c clown
   d destroy
   e bulletin board
   f cells
   g human rights
   h unemployed

Unit 14 Reading
1 Suggested answers:
   David Beckham - kinesthetic
   Albert Einstein - logical-mathematical
   William Shakespeare - linguistic
   Jane Goodall - naturalistic
   Ludwig van Beethoven - musical
   Anne Frank - intrapersonal
   Frank Lloyd Wright - spatial
   Rev. Martin Luther King - existential
   Oprah Winfrey - interpersonal
   a linguistic b logical c mathematical d spatial
   e kinesthetic f musical g intrapersonal h existential i naturalistic

Writing
1 A paragraph: 1 Personality
   Paragraph 2: Interest and activities
   Paragraph 3: Travel

2 a F b T c D T e F
   b 3 b 1 e 2
   Possible answers:
   a Travel gives her the chance to meet other people and to get to know other cultures.
   b She is a sociable confident person.
   c She likes walking and climbing, playing sports, and dancing.

3 Example answer
I think I am a quiet, serious person, and a good listener. But I also have a sense of humour!
I enjoy photography, and writing, especially poetry. I wrote a book of poems which was published last year.
I also love music, and I play the violin in an orchestra.
My other hobbies are mountain climbing, hiking and sailing.
In the future, I hope to travel more, especially to Africa to do wildlife photography.
Opening sentence: paragraph b, it’s one of the most beautiful buildings in London.
paragraph c, it’s one of the most exciting sites in London.
paragraph d, it’s one of the ugliest buildings in London.

5 Example answers
It was built in 2004.
It’s in Edinburgh.
The roof looks like an upside down boat. Some people think it looks as if it were built by a child, out of Lego.
Many think it is the ugliest building in Britain.
I think it is very modern and European-looking.
It was designed by Spanish architect Enric Miralles, and won an architecture award.

6 Example answers
One of the most exciting buildings in Edinburgh is the new Scottish Parliament. It is only a few years old. It was built in 2004, designed by Spanish architect Enric Miralles. It looks like a gigantic upside down boat. The windows are particularly interesting. I think it is an example of one of Britain’s most modern and forward-thinking buildings.

OK
One of the ugliest buildings in Edinburgh is the new Scottish Parliament. It is only a few years old. It was built in 2004, designed by Spanish architect Enric Miralles. It is difficult to believe it won an award for its design — it looks like a gigantic superstar, swimming pool and car park all put together by a child using Lego bricks. The windows in particular are decorated with very ugly designs that look like hairdryers.

Unit 15

Reading
1 Things that stop us from sleeping:
   noise
   sitting in a chair
   temperature
   altitude
Why:
   Loud noises stop us from sleeping.
We need to be horizontal when we sleep.
It’s hard to sleep if you are too hot or too cold.

2 a 1 b 3 c 2 d 3 e 3
3 a oxygen b horizontal c depression d notice e treatment f caffeine g altitude

4 a oxygen b treatment c horizontal d depression e altitude f caffeine g notice

Writing
2 diet and fitness: a, b, f, i
   home life: g, h
   money: e, h, j
   social life: c, d, g

3 Marco’s order (suggested answer):
   enough sleep 2
   good food 1
   hobbies 7
   friends 5
   plenty of money 10
   regular medical check-ups 3
   people who care about you 6
   a nice place to live 8
   regular exercise 4
   interesting work 9

4 Paragraph 1: Diet and fitness
Paragraph 2: Social life
Paragraph 3: Home life
Paragraph 4: Money

5 Paragraph 1: That doesn’t mean ...
Paragraph 2: And if you are new ...
Paragraph 3: It’s nice ...
Paragraph 4: I know a lot of rich people ...

6 Suggested answers:
   b (opening a closing)
   7 If you want to stay healthy …
   … if you have good friends and people who care for you ...
   Where you live and where you work ...
   … having a lot of money ...

Unit 16

Reading
1 b 2 a 3 f 1 4 b 5 e 6 d 7 c 8 g
2 a the name of the city that is built in the desert during
   Burning Man
   b to try it
   c a specially decorated car
   d Black Rock City
   e water, food, and shelter
   f over 100°F (38°C) and below 40°F (4°C)
   g everyone
   h ice and coffee
   i a 73 ft (22 m) piece of art
   j you take everything with you and the Black Rock Desert returns to normal

3 a camper van b experiment c shelter
d participate e it’s up to you f spectators g trace
h survive i umbrella j at the heart of

Writing
2 Suggested answers
Who tells the story:
   A Third person, someone who is not Robert Barnes.
   B First person, the person who the story happened to, Robert Barnes.

How does the writer describe the scene:
   A He was in the garden and he was planting flowers.
   (the writer does not give much information)